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£ 38.20

HINDS-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE HINDS-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

BY

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Μεγάλων ἀπολισθαίνειν εὐγενὲς ἀμάρτημα

SECOND EDITION, REVISED & ENLARGED

PARAGON BOOK GALLERY, LTD.
14 EAST 38th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

CHINESE LANGUAGE, Dictionaries

First Edition

Published in Shanghai, China

1892

Second Edition, Revised & Enlarged

Published in Shanghai, China and
London

1912

Oriental 407



PRINTED BY
CHENG WEN PUBLISHING COMPANY
TAINAN 1912

322066

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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TO

THE MEMBERS OF H.B.M. CONSULAR SERVICE

IN CHINA

AND OTHER STUDENTS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE

THIS DICTIONARY

IS SYMPATHETICALLY OFFERED

IN THE HOPE

THAT IT MAY LIGHTEN THE BURDEN

OF WHAT MUST ALWAYS BE A TOILSOME TASK

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PART II

A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY	1—1711
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PREFACE.

The First Edition.—Twenty years have now elapsed since this Dictionary was published in Shanghai, after having been in preparation for some eighteen years previously. The work of printing then occupied nearly two years, in spite of such manifold advantages as a printing-office specially built for the purpose by Messrs. KELLY and WALSH and placed under the able management of Mr. JOHN MORRIS, native compositors to set up the Chinese types, and skilled literary natives to aid in revising the proofs.

The Second Edition.—The Dictionary in its present form must be carefully distinguished from a mere re-issue, under the cover of a new title-page, a new preface, and an altered date. I successfully resisted the great temptation to stereotype the first edition,—a course which is profitable to the author but very unprofitable to the future student,—feeling sure that many years must pass away before anything like a satisfactory Chinese Dictionary could be laid definitively before the public. Early editions of the kind, in any language, have seldom if ever come at all near to perfection; and when it is remembered that LIDDELL and SCOTT's famous lexicon, with all the wealth of Greek scholarship available on its behalf, has had to run through many editions before reaching its present degree of accuracy of research, some consideration may perhaps be extended to a work which has even now attained only to its second stage of existence. The preparation of the present edition may be said to have begun simultaneously with the appearance of the first edition, and during this interval the following improvements have been carried out.

(1)—Many useful additions have been made to the meanings, or definitions, of the leading characters, and the number of cross-references has been largely increased.

(2)—A very large number of new illustrative phrases, drawn from all kinds of sources, have been inserted, including a great many examples of modern terms, for the latter of which I am chiefly indebted to my eldest son, Mr. BERTRAM GILES, now H. B. M. Consul at Ch'ang-sha. In this connexion the accompanying table may be of interest, showing as it does the gradual development of the Chinese-English dictionary since the days of MORRISON, the great pioneer.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMBER OF PHRASES UNDER VARIOUS CHARACTERS, TAKEN AS SPECIMENS, TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE-ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

	MORRISON, 1819 English	MEDHURST, 1843 English	WILLIAMS, 1874 American	GILES, 1892 English	GILES, 1912 English
說 to speak	11	15	28	96	129
山 mountains	17	6	19	89	109
生 to be born	21	27	42	135	162
打 to strike	23	21	24	167	172
石 stones	20	19	23	76	89
如 as if	8	6	18	78	112

	MORRISON, 1819 English	MEDHURST, 1843 English	WILLIAMS, 1874 American	GILES, 1892 English	GILES, 1912 English
神 spiritual	18	26	37	74	102
酒 wine	14	12	21	72	89
道 path, doctrine	11	13	33	246	261
色 colour	25	19	29	57	86
世 generation	23	12	32	55	75
文 ornament	18	20	22	91	125
筆 pen	12	12	21	58	84
畫 pictures	4	1	24	42	75
事 affairs	28	9	23	51	69
氣 vapour	16	18	38	98	126
天 God, heaven	41	31	34	159	183
眼 eye	7	11	26	128	157
物 thing	9	20	16	42	61
要 to want	8	12	21	61	77
由 cause	14	12	22	58	74
陰 dark	12	18	18	54	64
應 ought	10	13	19	61	78
月 moon	13	14	22	61	76
元 origin	20	10	19	52	73

MORRISON gave no aspirates, a defect many times worse than would be the omission of the rough breathing in a Greek lexicon. MEDHURST attempted aspirates, but omitted many and wrongly inserted others. WILLIAMS gave the aspirates correctly, and marked the five theoretical tones and also the Peking tones; but he provided too few phrases, and mistranslated a large number of those, partly from reverting to the old and inaccurate renderings of classical phrases instead of adopting the new and accurate translations of Dr. LEGGE. He further followed MORRISON in substituting a vertical stroke for the leading character in all the illustrative entries, though this tiresome system had already been discarded by MEDHURST. As to number of phrases, it is there, so it seems to me, that the strength or weakness of a Chinese dictionary may be said to lie. It is impossible to exhaust the meanings of a Chinese character by definitions, each word being (to quote from Professor SONNENSCHN) "like a chameleon, which borrows its colour from its environment."

(3)—Sixty-seven new characters have been added, bringing the total number up to 10,926 in all; the original numeral arrangement, however, of the first edition which enabled persons to use this book as a Chinese telegraphic code, as it actually has been used at the various Consulates in China, remains undisturbed.

(4)—With the aid of the 初學檢韻 *Ch'u hsüeh chien yün*, the Rhymes have been carefully revised, and a numeral has been added to each of the 106 standard rhymes, showing its place in its own particular group, and enabling the student to turn it up readily in the 佩文韻府 *P'ei wên yün fu*. Thus, "R. 6." stands for the sixth rhyme under whichever of the four tones may happen to be given at the foot of the column of dialects to the left of the leading character. But as in the *P'ei wên yün fu* the even tone is divided into 上平 and 下平, the combination "R. 6." refers in this case only to the former, and the sixth of the latter class is specially marked "R. 6a."

(5)—Since the appearance of the first edition in 1892, I have published *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary*, which contains 2579 lives; and to this the student is now referred for names which are printed without any Chinese characters, in order to complete, if necessary, the sense of an entry which might otherwise be obscure. Number references to the same work are also attached to the Emperors given in the chronological tables at the end of the Dictionary.

(6)—The Tables have undergone a close revision, and in lieu of some which did not meet with general approval, the methods devised by the late JOHN WILLIAMS, F.R.S. for the conversion of Chinese and English dates have been added. These will be found of considerable use to the student who may not possess the valuable, though occasionally inaccurate, *Concordance des Chronologies Néoméniques, Chinoise et Européenne*, by the late P. HOANG.

(7)—Even to the list of short-hand or abbreviated characters some few additions have been made; while the Radical catch-words, which on every left-hand page of the Index in the old edition had been printed on the wrong margin, have now been adjusted in accordance with convenience for use.

(8)—A number of duplicate sentences, which had escaped notice in the old edition, have been cut out, together with a great deal of other matter which time has shown to be of less value to the student than had been originally anticipated. In the old edition, the dictionary proper, exclusive of Tables, Index, etc., filled 1354 pages; in the present edition, the same portion runs to 1710 pages.

(9)—The last fascicule of the old edition was issued in 1892, and the Dictionary was most cordially and kindly received by the public as an up-to-date work. Twenty years of further excursions into Chinese literature have however disclosed many weak points, careless slips, and downright blunders. Some few of my contemporaries have done good service by systematically noting these down, and calling my attention to them. First and foremost I have to mention Mr. E. VON ZACH, Consul-General at Singapore for Austria-Hungary, whose efforts in this direction have been of incalculable value towards securing a higher degree of accuracy in the present work than was attained in the first edition. I am also indebted to Mr. C. F. HOGG for notes published in the last volume of the now defunct *China Review*, and for others which he kindly placed at my disposal after the disappearance of the *Review*; and again, to the Rev. H. W. MOULE for a small collection of similar criticisms. I do not say that I have in every case accepted the emendations proposed by these scholars, my own experience being that correction of the mistakes of others usually involves a fixed percentage of mistakes of one's own. Still, I am very grateful for the assistance offered, and can only wish that more students had followed this excellent plan.

(10)—As regards typography, the fount here employed will, I trust, meet with general approval, being both larger and clearer than that used for the first edition. The printing of this edition, which was placed in the hands of Mr. C. PELTENBURG, Director of the firm of Messrs BRILL and Co., Leiden, and most efficiently carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. B. VAN DUUREN, senior Chinese compositor of that firm, occupied from first to last no less than four years.

(11)—There remains now only the question of proof-reading. It is of course all-important for a dictionary that typographical errors should be as nearly as possible non-existent; and to secure this end the task of proof-reading was performed by three persons, without any assistance from native scholars, as in the case of the first edition. Of these three, I was naturally one; but time has played havoc with my capacity as a proof-reader, and but for the most efficient services of the other two, the result would have been very different from what I believe has now been achieved. Another of the trio was my second son, Mr. LIONEL GILES, M. A. (Oxon), Assistant in the Oriental Department of the British Museum. To him I am indebted not only for careful revision of every proof, but also for numerous valuable suggestions and additions as the work was going through the press. Last in numerical order, but easily first in all that constitutes

the technical skill of the proof-reader, comes my wife. I have already had occasion to acknowledge her valuable services to the first edition, then confined chiefly to the English text. It only remains to say that in this second edition she undertook, oftener in sickness than in health, to revise the Chinese text as well as the English,—a task which only those who know the elusive shades of difference in many Chinese characters will be able fully to appreciate. Great, however, as are my personal obligations for all she has accomplished in this sense, I venture to think that the students who may consult this dictionary, and find the irritation of typographical errors, especially in the Chinese, reduced to a reasonable minimum, will be still more deeply indebted. To these, with all respect, I would commend the popular Chinese maxim: 飲水思源 *When you drink of the water, think of the spring.*

CAMBRIDGE, *June 12, 1912.*

HERBERT A. GILES.

EXTRACTS FROM PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The Characters.—It was originally intended to print every character with strict accuracy, the standard of such accuracy being of course K'ANG HSI. This design was very soon abandoned altogether as regards the small characters used for the entries, and slightly modified as regards the large or leading characters under which the entries are arranged.

For the small characters it was in fact imperative to use such a fount as was available; not to mention that no strictly accurate fount of Chinese type has as yet been cast. In the case of the large characters, I have followed K'ANG HSI, but only so far as is consistent with practical results. Contemporary usage is the first and principal object of a dictionary, and K'ANG HSI is already out of date. No one writes 𢆶 now-a-days; on the other hand, every one writes 教 and 殺 and 舌. Yet the first character is right according to K'ANG HSI, and the second and third and fourth are wrong,—much as this may surprise not merely the ordinary foreign student but even accomplished native scholars. K'ANG HSI is further very inconsistent in the matter of “phonetics.” Sometimes in a long list of characters which have obviously the same phonetic, a few will be written with some slight change (*see* the groups under Nos. 7621–7625, 13,567–13,593, and many others). Sometimes the same phonetic will appear with a different number of strokes. *E.g.* 儼 is given under twelve strokes, while 樣 is supposed to have only eleven; 譖 has only twelve, while 僭 has fourteen. Again, under 櫻, K'ANG HSI says “a wrong form of 櫻;” but the latter character occurs only in the *Supplement* where it is said to be “a wrong form of 櫻”! Similarly, the very common 冊 does not occur at all as a substantive character in K'ANG HSI, though it is given in the entry under 冊. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. It will suffice to say that when I started on my journey into the realms of lexicography, I regarded K'ANG HSI as a Bucephalus on whose tail—蠅附驥尾—a foreign fly might safely get an advantageous lift. But I soon found myself unable to follow the manifold vagaries of my guide, and determined to treat the characters in general solely with a view to the practical utility of my book. In this sense, many little points have been ignored, in order not to waste over trifles the time of students about to grapple with a sufficiently arduous task. Allowing for ordinary shortcomings, the characters in this Dictionary will be found to be as commonly written at the present day.

Duplicate Characters.—Many characters have two or more sounds. In such cases, the various sounds will be found given in their places, with a reference to that particular sound (and number) under which the character is treated. Thus, 覺 is pronounced *chiao*⁴, *chio*^{2*}, and *chiueh*^{2*}. It is treated under *chio*, and is also entered under both *chiao* and *chiueh*; so that if any one sound of a character is known, its place in the Dictionary can be readily traced without a more prolonged search in the *Radical Index*.

Phonetic Arrangement.—The various sound-groups of characters are sub-arranged according to their phonetics. Thus under the sound *yü*, 于 is followed by 吁, 圩, 宇, 杵, etc., and 禺 by 寓, 囑, 愚

etc.,—a plan which very much facilitates search when the sound of any character is known. [Typographical difficulties, however, have sometimes compelled a departure from this rule.]

The Tones.—Each character is marked at its right-hand top corner with a number denoting its tone in Pekingese. When the character in question is in the 入聲 entering tone, an asterisk is added. The fact is that there is no actual standard of Peking pronunciation,—a remark which applies as much to sound as to tone. One Peking man says 案 *an*⁴; another, *nan*⁴. The *kuei*'s and the *hui*'s are often confused. Take the character 胞 No. 8701. The Manchus in Peking say *p'ao*¹; the Chinese inside the city say *pao*¹; the Chinese outside the city say *p'ao*². The Manchus again call a 貓 cat *mao*¹; the Chinese call it *mao*³. It is happily now unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of an accurate knowledge of the tones. All serious students of the new school regard a study of the tone-system of China as an integral part of the labour to be expended upon the acquisition of Chinese.

The Dialects.—Beneath the number attached to each character will be found its rhyme—(R.)—as given in the 佩文韻府 *P'ei-wên-yün-fu*. This is followed by the romanization of the character by Mr. PARKER, in the Cantonese, Hakka, Foochow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Peking, Mid-China, Yangchow and Ssüch'uan dialects, as well as in Korean, Japanese, and Annamese, each being distinguished by its initial letter. These sounds are followed by the theoretical tone, which governs the entire list in practice, except in cases where necessary changes are noted by tone-marks.

The Entries.—An attempt has been made to arrange the entries according to the order of the definitions in the heading. The result has only been partially successful, though perhaps successful enough to justify the attempt. It was also desirable to bring together all sentences containing the same combinations of characters; and the latter end could often be attained only at the expense of the former. Names of animals, trees, plants, etc., taken mostly from the works of O. F. VON MOELLENDORFF, BRETSCHNEIDER, and AUGUSTINE HENRY, will generally be found at the end of the list. As they stand, the entries have been inserted with a view to illustrate so far as possible the various meanings and shades of meaning attached to each character. They have been for the most part laboriously collected from books read and conversations held during a long stretch of years. The best of the sentences quoted by K'ANG HSI have been incorporated, after having been searched out, in almost every case, in the work of the author quoted. It was not feasible to name the particular book in each case; this would have increased too much the size of a sufficiently bulky volume. I may well take this opportunity to acknowledge my deep obligations to the imperishable achievements of Dr. LEGGE, Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford. Before his time, no one seemed to know what accurate translation from Chinese into English meant. Now, a faithful rendering—with ordinary reservations—of the whole body of the Confucian Canon is the property of the world at large. Exclusive of my own reading in Chinese literature, I have ransacked for the purposes of this Dictionary the writings of my contemporaries. I have adopted the recent revision of early chronology by EDOUARD CHAVANNES, and similar improvements by other explorers. Thus, under all the departments of investigation some new feature has been added, some new fact brought to light, some old fallacy exploded.

No division of phraseology into classical and colloquial has been made, for the simple reason that no real line of demarcation exists. Expressions are used in ordinary conversation which occur in the *Odes*. The book-language fades imperceptibly into the colloquial.

Phrases have been sometimes repeated under different characters;—occasionally by accident, but as

a rule with a view to save the student's time. The place of insertion is usually determined by the most important character in a phrase, or by the first character; but reference should be made to one and all of the characters before search is abandoned. The difficulty has never been what to put in, but what to leave out. No fewer than sixty different names for Peking have been given; yet the list is probably not exhausted.

Botanical names are sometimes written with the 140th radical and sometimes without; in searching, therefore, this radical may be added or subtracted as required. Some phrases are purposely given in wrongly written forms, because such forms happen to be in common use. A large number of entries have been introduced to illustrate the best and highest planes of Chinese thought. Others, as affording glimpses into political, commercial, and social life. Proverbs, household words, and even nursery rhymes, occur among the hundred thousand examples which go to make up this book. Even a general reader might find it not without interest to glance through the entries under the characters for *wine* (No. 2260), *doctor* (No. 5380), *crime or punishment* (No. 11,910), *drunk* (No. 11,913), *to gamble* (No. 12,049), and many others of the same class.

And as the main object of this Dictionary is to facilitate the study of Chinese by the presentment of a large number of idiomatic phrases covering as much ground as possible, it follows that the ultimate test of value will be accuracy of translation. If it can be shown—with due allowance for human fallibility—that the entries are wrongly rendered into English, then the toil of years will have been thrown away. At the same time, without wishing to escape in the smallest degree the consequences of the above challenge, I may be permitted to make two remarks.

In a compilation on the lines of the present work, time is an important factor. Between the first and last sentences formally inserted in this Dictionary, without counting earlier memoranda, no less than eighteen years elapsed. Interpretations of difficult phrases often take a different hue when seen by the light of maturer study; and although every effort has been made to check early work, some small fry always manage to slip through the closest meshes. Again, with regard to many classical phrases, proverbs, and even every-day expressions, the Chinese themselves are not always agreed as to the interpretation. This feature is of course not wanting to western languages; yet it is partly in consequence of this that early explorers jumped to the fatal and foolish conclusion that Chinese was an ambiguous language,—an error which unfortunately persists with the less well-informed down to the present day. To begin with, there is an obvious confusion in terms: ambiguity is confounded with obscurity, which is of course quite another matter. It is also forgotten that other languages present equal difficulties in point of obscurity to students who are but tyros. Five schoolboys will readily turn out five widely different versions of a passage from an ordinary Latin author. Yet we do not call Latin an ambiguous language, but rather seek the flaw in the wit of the translator who fails to unravel the true sense. That the book-language of China is often *obscure* to the last degree may be readily admitted; but it is not to any appreciable extent more *ambiguous* than that of any other language. Indeed were it so, it is impossible to conceive how the official correspondence of this huge empire, conducted as it is with the most precise formalism, or the vast commercial correspondence of some three hundred millions, could have been successfully carried on for so many centuries past.

It may be added that the majority of the entries taken down from books have been translated with reference to their original position in the text; in such cases, other *persons*, *numbers*, *genders*, etc., would often be equally applicable. Sometimes, where guidance seems necessary, the sentences are translated literally or word for word, and the sense is made clear by a gloss. Sometimes, in view of simplicity or because a similar combination has been dealt with above, the English analogue is given without further remark.

Grammar.—The Chinese themselves, during their twenty to thirty centuries of literary activity, have never produced a grammar of their own language. They have never attempted to teach their schoolboys composition by the foolish and unscientific method of synthesis. Their scholars commit whole volumes to memory, and read widely. Success in composition, proportionate to the talents of each student, follows as a matter of course.

They have not even an equivalent term for "grammar," so that when foreigners undertook to supply a want that nobody had ever felt, the first thing to do was to coin a phrase. Thus, we have had 文法 (GONÇALVES), 讀書作文法 (MEDHURST), 言法 (MARSHMAN), 文學 (CRAWFORD), 言語例畧 and 說法 (WADE), and many others. JULIEN contented himself by calling his *Syntaxe Nouvelle* a 指南 "compass" or guide to the study of Chinese; in which he showed his customary sound sense. Altogether, it seems impracticable to deduce any set of rules which will guide the foreign student satisfactorily either in composition or in the translation of an ordinary Chinese author, through which rules the traditional coach and horses cannot be rapidly and ruthlessly driven. The dictum of MARSHMAN, author of the *Clavis Sinica*, that "the whole of Chinese grammar depends upon position" has been regarded for many years as a golden key to the written language of China. But he who learns any number of rules of position and then attempts to apply them synthetically, will have more disappointments in store than another student who has spent the same time in reading extensively and absorbing into his system as much as possible of that elusive mysterious quiddity which we call the genius of the language.

It may indeed be said that no Chinese character can be definitely regarded as being any particular part of speech or possessing any particular function, absolutely, apart from the general tenor of its context. [It is simply a root-idea in the abstract.] It may have the force of a verb, a preposition, or anything else; but rather from the subtle influence of its surroundings than from any inherent power [or position] of its own. Voice, mood, tense, person, case, number, etc., must be determined, not by any rules which can be written down beforehand and applied as occasion requires, but by the context, by usage, by probability, by inference, and by the general drift of the subject. There is no noun-substantive in the Chinese language which might not, at the fiat of a master, be flung from his pen as a verb. Position, the value of which should be learnt analytically from authors and not synthetically from grammars, is cast in poetry to the four winds of heaven, though a given line will have but one signification to the practised reader. This Dictionary will supply sentences without number to which grammarians will have some trouble in making their rules apply; and it is in this sense that Chinese is essentially *supra grammaticam*. The character 入 means "to go into;" but 入木 means "to put into a coffin." So 傷 means "to wound," and 風 means "the wind;" but 傷風 (an ellipsis for 受傷於風) means "to catch cold;" 傷弓之鳥驚曲木 means "a bird that has been wounded by a bow is afraid of a crooked stick;" and 傷春 means "to (be wounded) grieve for the loss of the spring." The character 櫛 "a comb" would be called by grammarians a noun-substantive; but 櫛風沐雨 means "combed by the wind and washed by the rain," though of course it might be rendered "the wind for a comb, the rain for a bath." It is perhaps a good instance how the genius of the Chinese language supplies the fundamental and leaves accessories to the reader.

The combination 化作 means "caused to appear" or "changed himself into," according to the requirements of the text; while 警寇 which is apparently "to warn rebels" really means "to warn (the populace of the approach of) rebels." The character 剖 means "to cut open;" yet 比干剖 does not mean "Pi-kan cuts open" but that Pi-kan himself was disembowelled. There is a passage from the *Odes* in every-day use which says of a nation's troubles 不可救藥, with the obvious but scarcely grammatical or positional meaning "they are beyond the reach of medicine." It is easy to point to such phraseology

as 欲逮人 "to wish to catch up others" and 恐逮於人 "to be afraid of being caught up by others" as illustrating how the passive voice is formed by auxiliary particles; but when we come to another such phrase as 不求於人 "not to seek from others," we feel that the grammatical ground is giving way beneath our feet and leaving us—where we ought to have begun—in the domain of common sense and the fixed usage of the language. Without this "usage,"—fixed only as regards each individual example,—grammar would batter in vain even against such an elementary combination as 不見. We find 一日不見 "not to see a person for a day;" 有東西不見 "there are things missing;" 二人忽然不見 "the two men suddenly vanished;" 不見佳 "it is not very good;" and 不見疼 "it is not painful." The phrase 耶俗邪字 can only mean "耶 is a vulgar form of 邪." We know this from the influence of the 字, without which it might mean exactly the reverse. So 死罪 means "the penalty of death;" but 活罪 does not mean "the penalty of life"—which would be nonsense. The usage of the language makes it mean some "penalty which can be exacted from the living." [One of the great obstacles to the easy apprehension of Chinese poetry is the almost arbitrary way in which words may be transposed. Thus, to take some simple examples, 臥月明 is put for 臥于明月中 to sleep in the moonlight; 笛弄晚風 for 當晚風而弄笛 to play the flute in the evening breeze; 花開紅樹 for 花開滿樹俱紅 the trees are covered with red blossoms; and so on.]

Difficulty of Chinese.—A close observer has not hesitated to declare that "the Chinese language requires the age of Methuselah to overtake it." Yet an ordinary Chinaman practically manages to overtake it in less than an ordinary life-time. The foreigner is of course at a disadvantage. He generally begins late in life. And it is only of recent years that his early stages have been smoothed by such books as are ready to the learner's hand in almost all other important languages. When I came to China, more than twenty-five years ago, I was turned into a room with an abridged edition of MORRISON'S Dictionary and a teacher who did not know a single word of English. Such were the facilities early in 1867. But from that date onwards a change came over the scene, and now the would-be student of Chinese has only to pick and choose. And as he passes out of the elementary stage, he finds in every direction some translation or vocabulary or other work of research to carry him rapidly on to points which had previously been attained only by infinite toil and perseverance. The coming generation of sinologues, once through the years of initial drudgery, will be able almost to begin where their predecessors left off. We may therefore look forward with confidence to a more brilliant epoch of Anglo-Chinese scholarship than circumstances have hitherto been able to produce. The acquisition of Chinese need no longer be regarded as a hopeless task. Good speakers of all the dialects are now found in every part of China; many indeed speak so well as not to be distinguishable from natives. The book-language naturally presents far more serious difficulties; but the number of promising students to the front at the present day is greater than it has ever been, while their equipment is that of scientific ordnance compared with the battering-rams and ballistæ of the ancients.

For some years past the cry on all sides has been for a new Dictionary. Whether this one will fill the void or not, or if so for how long, are questions upon which it would be impertinent for me to speculate. It is the best thing I could do with the forces at my control. It is a votive offering, however humble, for the honour and advancement of the British Consular Service.

H.B.M. CONSULATE, NINGPO,
8th November 1892.

THE DIALECTS.

The principles upon which the various sounds of each character are given under this scheme are as follows:—

(1.) The theoretical Chinese rhyming word is given, as is always done in the Korean and Japanese native-made dictionaries. This is a new departure in European lexicography, but it is of absolute importance, for in serious poetical composition, a divergence from rule is not permissible beyond certain limits. And this holds good as much for Japanese and Korean, where there are really no tones at all, as for Cantonese, which has more actual tones than the theory of rhymes can possibly require. Having the theoretical rhymes before them, students will be able to judge for themselves how far each dialect is practically consistent. It will be seen at once that Dr. CHALMERS' scheme for inventing a syllabic spelling or 反切 system calculated to represent each modern dialect is totally impracticable.

(2.) The tone and series is always written at the foot of the different local sounds. Where there is no lower or upper series distinction to any but even tones, as is the case in the four Mandarin dialects, the additional information of the series distinction can do no harm. Where two tones are given, thus, "even and rising," it means that the even tone is the more general; and when two tones and two series are given, the first series refers to the first tone. Where, as in Hakka, the lower rising and upper even tones sound in practice the same, and the two series thus become confused, there is still no reason to make a special mark; in this particular case, however, when a character which should be, for instance, sinking, or upper rising, is sounded upper even, or lower rising, it is impossible to say which of the two latter tones is, or originally was intended, now that they have coalesced. Examples will be found under the characters 綁, and 耗, and 亞. Where, as in Japanese and Korean, tones have absolutely no existence, once more the extra information can do no possible harm. Where, as in Pekingese, the entering tone has no real existence, there the modern tone is always marked according to WADE'S Syllabary duly revised and corrected. Where, as in Cantonese, the upper entering tone is subdivided into two, the tone is specially marked only when the character is read in the most recently discovered or recently named tone, namely the so-called 中入

chung yép. A circle is used for this purpose; thus 惜 *sek*. It will be noticed that the rhymes are occasionally irregular. In some specific cases, as for instance in the case of the words 所, 爹, 奉, etc., the irregularity is universal, and points to some apparent mistake in early lexicography. In others, such as 打, 咳, 歉, 屨, 奴, 象, 抹, 聿, 肯, 拿, 項, etc., the irregularities are very general. A number of modern characters in colloquial use fail to correspond with the rhymes; such are 拉, 扔, 摺, 打, 呃. The rising and sinking tones are very irregularly divided off from each other in many cases; this is notably so in the case of the rhymes 旱 and 翰. It must be mentioned, however, that the distinction between rising and sinking is still incomplete in many parts of China. In Ningpo it is hardly possible to say that there is any such distinction at all, in either lower or upper series; in Yangchow and Wenchow the distinction is very slight, and only perceptible to practised ears. In Hakka the upper rising and the sinking tone or tones are much confused, or rather are inverted in a way which appears to have method in it. Thus, it is unnecessary to mark specific irregularities in cases where whole classes are liable to irregularity; yet this is done as a rule (where the information obtained is of a decided character) for purposes of record, and for the use of future students who may go deeper into the mysteries of dialects.

(3.) In Foochow and Ningpo there are often two, and sometimes three forms—the regular, and the colloquial or vulgar; and these are, when it is possible, always given. But there is a distinction between colloquial and vulgar. The former means that the regular colloquial usage is such and such, and that this usage illustrates the colloquial idiom. The latter means that the vulgar usage is such and such; only applies to the specific character; and has not necessarily any philological significance. Where the colloquial form is very irregular, or merely a vulgar characterless word, the contraction or letter *v* is added to signify "vulgar," and that no philological fact is involved. This remark holds good for other idioms. Instances of Cantonese irregularity will be found under the words 考, 做, 靠, 賊, 升, 卅, 法, 暹, 蔡, 臍,

菱, 聯. Owing to some misconception, or to confusion of the character 刺 with the character 刺, the Cantonese say *ts'ik ts'ik p'ér yau*, whilst the Pekingese say *la la pu hsiu*. Instances of Hakka irregularity are 只, 黑, 墨, 賊, 譯, 米, 或, 昨, 襪, 暹, 涉, 蘭, 慚, 逼, 梯.

The fact that 宅 carries two finals, and that in some parts of Tonquin finals *k* and *t* are confused, points to fundamental irregularity in ancient times. M. PHAN'S Vocabulary often gives both *t* and *k* as the final in cases where it is theoretically *t*, and he makes some mysterious distinction between final *ch* and final *c* (i.e. *k*). I ignore all this, but I have a hazy recollection that there is some confusion between the finals *t*, *k* in Cochin-China. Instances of Foochow irregularity are 暹, 炙, 笱, 蕘, 螺, 翹, 繞, 扶; of Wenchow, 膩, 論, 玩, 舊, 昨, 曩, 則, 後; of Ningpo, 只, 鉛, 梯, 防; of Peking, 虱, 賊; of Middle or Hankow, 玉, 劇; of Yangchow, 穹, 鉛, 玉, 昨, 曩, 鬻; of Ssüch'uan, 繩, 玉, 賊.

In Annamese there are some very singular class irregularities. *P* is changed to *t* in a number of words, such as 便, 鼻, 牝, 戾, 弊, 屁. It is difficult to guess on what principle words of the *pin* and *pien* class should become some of them *bén*, *bien*, and others *tén*, *tién*. *Sh* is changed to *f* in the 扇 class of words. The nasal disappears in a few finals of the 承 class. The two rising tones are very much confused, and the upper sinking tone seems to be confused with the rising tone. These are the Hakka peculiarities inverted. There are also specific irregularities under the words, 懶, 打, 換, 滅, 錯, 街, 窖, etc., but possibly some of these may be misprints in M. PHAN'S book.

In Korean there are a few strange irregularities; for instance, 逼 *p'ip*. In Japanese there are also a few irregularities; for instance, the character 不 is universally pronounced *fu*, and its theoretical pronunciation *hotsu* (*hok*, *hos*, *hot* in combination,

according to what consonant follows) does not seem to occur at all. 瓶 *bin* may be the modern sound, or *to-in* (唐音), like the word 明 *min* (properly *mei*, *miō*) in the single combination 明朝; or it may arise from some Chinese confusion between *ping* (*hei*, *biō*, *hiō*) and *pin* (*pin* or *bin*), as in the case of 栢 and 檣.

To sum up. If it is said at foot that a character is in the rising tone and lower series, then (unless irregularities are specially marked) it is so in all dialects and languages; or at any rate so far as it can be so. This preliminary information involves a sonant in Ningpo and Wenchow, and various fixed consequences in other dialects, as is elsewhere explained; and the fact that there may be no tone at all, or a tone and no series, or that the tone is confused with another tone, or with another series, or both, in no way clashes with the main fact. But if, in any dialect, the tone actually used is not rising; or if, in any dialect which has a series distinction, the word is not read in the lower series, then

the peculiarity or irregularity is specially marked, and all Pekingese should-be entering tones are, specifically or by reference, specially marked; and this without exception, all being irregular. If a word is exactly the same in all dialects as another word, then a mere reference to the latter word is made; if there are one or two exceptions in one or two dialects only, then these exceptions only are marked, and the general reference still serves for all the rest. The reference does not mean that the rhyme and series marked are necessarily the same as those of the character referred to and also marked; it means that the actual modern pronunciation of the referred character is in each idiom exactly the same as the pronunciation of the character referred to, in every respect, unless exceptions are noted. As the object of this scheme is to give an etymological record of each separate sound, it is unnecessary in most cases to give the two sounds borne by one character when another character having the same sound will suffice. Thus, as *poung*, *p'ong*, even tone, and all its kind are found under 旁, it is unnecessary to

repeat this information under 傍, which, besides being in the sinking tone (entailing vowel power *au* in Foochow, an aspirate in Hakka, and no aspirate in Canton), is also, like *p'ong*, in the even tone, which entails (as a rule) *no aspirate* in Foochow. So also with 參, which, besides being read *ts'an*, *ts'én*, is also the equivalent of 三, 慘, and 蓀. The object of this scheme is not to give all the various readings, but all the various local forms of one or two readings. In short, with such a multitude of facts before him, no intelligent student can fail to extract the correct principle, whether the object be to find out the potentiality of an initial, of a final, or of a medial vowel; the effect of a tone, the effect of a series, or what not; and where the information is incomplete, as for instance under the primitive or phonetic group 且, it can nearly always be supplemented by comparisons with other words of the same class.

TABLE OF SOUNDS FOR DIALECTS.

No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.	No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.
1	a	(1) English <i>father</i> ; and (2) the same, but shortened a little when it comes before consonants and nasals.	30	eing	English <i>saying</i> (in one syllable).
2	ah	Ranges between the vowels in English <i>sack</i> and French <i>matin</i> : in Yangchow the <i>h</i> is all but silent.	31	ēm	English <i>um(bra)ge</i> : (the Korean very rarely sounds so short: see No. 22).
3	aa	French <i>fin</i> or <i>pain</i> without the nasal: see No. 11.	32	ēng	English <i>sung</i> .
4	ae	Midway between the vowel of the last and that in French <i>père</i> .	33	ēn	English <i>sun</i> .
5	ai	English <i>fight</i> .	34	i, y	English <i>machine</i> .
6	ái	German <i>kaiser</i> .	35	i, ih	English <i>pin</i> .
7	aō	The <i>ahō</i> in German <i>beinah ölig</i> . The French <i>a eux</i> .	36	ya	English <i>yard</i> .
8	au	English <i>fountain</i> .	37	ya, yah	English <i>yankee</i> , without the <i>nee</i> .
9	áu	German <i>aus</i> .	38	yaa	French (<i>s</i>) <i>ai(nsi)</i> : compare No. 3.
10	ā, aŋg	Midway between French <i>banc</i> and English <i>bang</i> .	39	ia	Japanese <i>ia des!</i>
11	āa, aañ	French <i>pain</i> : see No. 3.	40	iā	English (<i>f</i>) <i>ia(sco)</i> .
12	ang	German <i>Gesang</i> .	41	iae	Between English (<i>th</i>) <i>e hei(r)</i> and the next sound, No. 42.
13	an	English <i>harness</i> .	42	iai, yai	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e ais(le)</i> .
14	am	" <i>harm</i> .	43	yau, iau	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e ou(l)</i> .
15	aing	English <i>buying</i> , or <i>tying</i> , uttered in one syllable.	44	yaŋg, iaŋg	French (<i>a</i>) <i>yant</i> , (<i>f</i>) <i>ian(cée)</i> .
16	aōng	English <i>ah! ung(uent)</i> .	45	iam, yam	English <i>yam</i> in Hakka: No. 14 preceded by <i>y</i> for the others.
17	aung	English (<i>cr</i>) <i>own</i> , with <i>g</i> added.	46	ie, ye	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e ai(r)</i> .
18	e	English <i>pa(rent)</i> .	47	iei, yei	English <i>yea</i> .
19	e, eh	English <i>send</i> .	48	ieu, yeu	English <i>yea oo(ze)</i> : it does not matter whether No. 46 or No. 47 precede the <i>oo</i> .
20	ei	English <i>feint</i> .	49	iēo	English (<i>id</i>) <i>ea o(f)</i> .
21	eu	As in English (<i>th</i>) <i>ey oo(ze)</i> .	50	yeñ, ieñ	French (<i>t</i>) <i>ien(s)</i> .
22	ē	Between the vowels in <i>hurry</i> and <i>hurt</i> : not found in any European language known to the writer of this.	51	iem, yem	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e em(pire)</i> .
23	ēh	As in English <i>sun</i> , <i>one</i> , <i>onion</i> . See No. 31. The Annamese <i>ā</i> (see No. 2) savours of this.	52	ien, yen	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e en(d)</i> .
24	ēo, ēoh	As in French (<i>l</i>) <i>e ho(mard)</i> .	53	ieng, yeng	German (<i>d</i>) <i>ie Eng(länder)</i> .
25	ēū	As in French (<i>m</i>) <i>e hu(ait)</i> (compare No. 82).	54	yēm	(<i>th</i>) <i>e um(bra)ge</i> : see No. 31. The Korean <i>iōm</i> or <i>yōm</i> may occasionally sound as short.
26	em	As in English <i>hem</i> .	55	yi, i	English <i>yea(l)</i> .
27	en	As in English <i>hen</i> .	56	yih	English (vulgar) <i>yes</i> or <i>yi(ss)</i> : the Yangchow <i>k</i> is optional.
28	eng	As in English <i>length</i> .	57	i(sz)	English (<i>m</i>) <i>ussel</i> .
29	ē, eiñ	French <i>peigne</i> .	56a	yi	Russian (<i>mal</i>) <i>ui</i> .
			57a	iū	Almost like No. 24, 25: some Dutchmen pronounce the vowels of <i>uit</i> , <i>huis</i> like this.

No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.	No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.
58	im	Between English <i>un</i> and <i>in</i> , as in the second syllable of <i>organ</i> .	96	úi	(<i>t</i>) <i>wo w(h)ee(led)</i> .
59	in		97	um	German <i>um</i> .
60	ing	Between (<i>r</i>) <i>ung</i> and (<i>r</i>) <i>ing</i> .	98	úm	English (<i>t</i>) <i>oom</i> .
61	io, yo	French (<i>i</i>) <i>:(n)</i> .	99	un	German <i>un</i> (<i>artig</i>).
62	iö*	French <i>yeux</i> .	100	ún	English (<i>s</i>) <i>oon</i> .
63	iöe	English <i>yea(r)</i> , uttered in one syllable without any rattling of the <i>r</i> .	101	ung	German (<i>f</i>) <i>ung</i> .
64	ioa	Between <i>yar(d)</i> and <i>yaw(l)</i> .	102	úng	Longer than the last.
65	ioi	English (<i>th</i>) <i>e oy(ster)</i> .	103	ü	French (<i>f</i>) <i>ai eu, u(scr)</i> .
66	iou, you	English <i>yo(ke)</i> .	104	üa	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u as</i> .
67	iu, yu	English <i>you</i> .	105	üaa	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u in(capablé)</i> , without any nasal.
68	yui	English <i>you e(maciated)</i> .	106	üe	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u é(tre)</i> .
69	iöm	Almost as in <i>germ</i> , <i>yearn</i> .	107	üeh	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u é(tais)</i> .
70	iön		108	üei	English <i>sua(ve)</i> .
71	(y)iong	Dutch Dr. de <i>Jongh</i> : <i>y</i> as initial, <i>i</i> as a medial.	109	üih	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u i(diot)</i> : the Yangchow <i>k</i> is all but silent.
72	ioñg	French (<i>t</i>) <i>ion</i> .	110	üo	French (<i>f</i>) <i>a i eu d(s cassé)</i> .
73	iöng	See Nos. 69 and 70.	111	üoa	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u o(rdonnes)</i> .
74	yung	German <i>jung</i> .	112	üing	German (<i>s</i>) <i>üh Ing(wer)</i> .
75	o	French (<i>t</i>) <i>o(n)</i> .	113	ün	French <i>un</i> (<i>isier</i>).
76	oa	Between <i>aw(ful)</i> and <i>ar(tful)</i> .	114	üng	German (<i>D</i>) <i>üng(er)</i> .
77	oai	English <i>á(re) we</i> .	115	üan	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u an(inal)</i> .
78	oi	English (<i>t</i>) <i>oy</i> .	116	üen	French (<i>t</i>) <i>u enne(mi)</i> .
79	ou	English <i>owe</i> .	117	wa	French <i>oie</i> .
80	oui	English <i>so e(maciated)</i> .	118	wah	French (<i>f</i>) <i>oue(tter)</i> , as pronounced by many.
81	ö	French <i>eux</i> .	119	waa	French (<i>f</i>) <i>oi(ndre)</i> .
82	öe	English (<i>h</i>) <i>e(r)</i> .	120	waah	French (<i>p</i>) <i>oi(gnée)</i> .
83	öü	French (<i>t</i>) <i>e hu(er)</i> (compare No. 25). It is doubtful if these two are distinguishable.	121	wae	Midway between last & French <i>oud(st)</i> .
84	om	English (<i>fr</i>) <i>om</i> .	122	wai	French <i>ouai(lles)</i> .
85	oñg	French <i>on</i> .	123	wái	French <i>ou ail</i> .
86	ong	English (<i>s</i>) <i>ong</i> .	124	wañg	French (<i>R</i>) <i>ouen</i> .
87	öm	French <i>eux m(émes)</i> .	125	waañ	French (<i>baragouin</i>).
88	ön	French <i>un</i> .	126	wan	Longer than French (<i>d</i>) <i>ouane</i> .
89	ön	French <i>jeune</i> .	127	wang	English between the vowels of <i>wrong</i> and <i>wrang</i> , without the <i>r</i> .
90	öng	French (<i>j</i>) <i>eu(n gras)</i> .	128	we	English <i>wea(ther)</i> , long.
91	öüñ	No. 8 ⁿ nasalised, with a nasal savouring of <i>t</i> .	129	wei	English <i>way</i> .
92	öüñg	No. 8 ₃ + <i>ng</i> , or the nasal savouring of <i>k</i> .	130	wêh	English <i>wo(rry)</i> .
93	u	English (<i>b</i>) <i>u(l)</i> .	131	wen	English <i>wen</i> .
94	ú	English (<i>b</i>) <i>oo(t)</i> .	132	wên, wön	English <i>one</i> .
95	ui	(<i>t</i>) <i>oo e(maciated)</i> .	133	wêng	English (<i>s</i>) <i>wung</i> .
			134	wi	English <i>wee</i> .

TABLES.

I.—INSIGNIA OF OFFICIAL RANK.

Grade.	BUTTONS.		BADGES.			
	Colour.	Material.	Civil.		Military.	
1	Red (plain)	Coral	仙鶴	White Crane (<i>Grus viridirostris</i>)	麒麟	Unicorn of Chinese fable.
2	Red (chased)	do.	錦雞	Golden Pheasant (<i>Thaumalia picta</i>)	獅子	Lion of India (<i>Felis leo</i>).
3	Blue (clear)	Sapphire	孔雀	Peacock (<i>Pavo muticus</i>)	豹	North China Panther (<i>Felis Fontanierii</i>).
4	Blue (opaque)	Lapis lazuli	雲鴈	Wild Goose (<i>Anser ferus</i>)	虎	Tiger of Manchuria (<i>Felis tigris</i>).
5	White (clear)	Rock Crystal	白鷗	Silver Pheasant (<i>Gallophasis nycthemerus</i>)	熊	Black Bear (<i>Ursus tibetanus</i>).
6	White (opaque)	Adularia	鷺鷥	Eastern Egret (<i>Egretta modesta</i>)	罷	Mottled Bear (<i>Ailuropus melanoleucus</i>).
7	Gold (plain)	Gold	鸚鵡	Mandarin Duck (<i>Aix galericulata</i>)	彪	Tiger Cat (<i>Leopardus macrocloides</i>).
8	Gold (chased)	do.	鵲	Quail (<i>Coturnix communis</i>)	海馬	Seal (<i>Phoca equestris</i>).
9	do.	do.	練鵲	Paradise Flycatcher (<i>Tchitrea Incei</i>)	犀牛	Fabulous bovine animal.
Unclassed	—	—	黃鸝	Chinese Oriole (<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>)	—	—

N.B.—Each grade is divided into two classes, 正 principal and 從 subordinate. The character 壽 “old age” is engraved on the button of the 2nd class to distinguish it from that of the 1st class.

II.—THE FAMILY NAMES.

The following revised and somewhat enlarged list of Chinese surnames contains many more than are actually required by the ordinary student, yet fewer by about one half than the surnames given in the 圖書集成 *T'u shu chi ch'eng*. Those printed in italics will be found in the 百家姓 *Po chia hsing*, a work of the 10th century, which gives 408 of the most common single or monosyllabic names and 30 double or dissyllabic names.

哀 ai ¹	察 ch'a ^{2*}	纏 ch'an ²	暢 ch'ang ⁴	晁 ch'ao ²	甄 ch'en ¹	塵 ch'en ²	承 ch'eng ²	劇 chi ^{2*}
藹 ai ³	翟 chai ² , ti ^{2*}	產 ch'an ³	唱 ch'ang ³	巢 ch'ao ²	箴 ch'en ¹	爭 ch'eng ¹	成 ch'eng ²	吉 chi ^{2*}
愛 ai ⁴	笄 chai ²	張 chang ¹	朝 chao ¹	朝 ch'ao ³	箴 ch'en ¹	征 ch'eng ¹	城 ch'eng ²	姑 chi ^{2*}
艾 ai ⁴	祭 chai ⁴	章 chang ¹	炤 chao ¹	量 ch'ao ²	針 ch'en ¹	徵 ch'eng ¹	丁 chi ¹ , ch'i ²	痲 chi ^{2*}
安 an ¹	柴 ch'ai ²	仇 chang ³	招 chao ¹	鈔 ch'ao ⁴	斟 ch'en ¹	正 ch'eng ⁴	姬 chi ¹	瘡 chi ^{2*}
誓 an ²	詹 chan ¹	黨 chang ³	昭 chao ¹	斫 ch'e ^{1*}	眞 ch'en ¹	政 ch'eng ⁴	激 chi ^{1*}	藉 chi ^{2*}
諫 an ²	瞻 chan ¹	掌 chang ³	釗 chao ¹	折 ch'e ^{2*}	軫 ch'en ³	乘 { ch'eng ⁴ sh'eng ²	稽 chi ¹	籍 chi ^{2*}
盎 ang ⁴	苦 chan ¹	昌 ch'ang ¹	犀 chao ¹	者 ch'e ³	枕 ch'en ⁴		飢 chi ¹	疾 chi ^{2*}
敖 ao ³	展 chan ³	長 ch'ang ²	挑 chao ⁴	堵 ch'e ² , tu ³	鎮 ch'en ⁴	鄭 ch'eng ⁴	箕 chi ¹	卽 chi ^{2*}
雪 cha ^{2*}	湛 chan ⁴	甚 ch'ang ²	趙 chao ⁴	柘 ch'e ¹	柳 ch'en ¹	稱 ch'eng ¹	雞 chi ¹	稷 chi ^{2*}
話 cha ³	戰 chan ⁴	常 ch'ang ²	超 ch'ao ¹	輒 ch'e ^{1*}	陳 ch'en ³	呈 ch'eng ²	汲 chi ^{1*}	紀 chi ²
查 ch'a ²	棧 chan ⁴	嘗 ch'ang ³	抄 ch'ao ¹	車 ch'e ¹	臣 ch'en ²	程 ch'eng ²	集 chi ^{2*}	忌 chi ¹

季 <i>chi¹</i>	賈 <i>chia³</i>	盱 <i>chien¹</i>	職 <i>chih³*</i>	景 <i>ching³</i>	州 <i>chou¹</i>	歎 <i>ch'uan¹</i>	麴 <i>ch'ü³*</i>	方 <i>fang¹</i>
薊 <i>chi¹</i>	甲 <i>chia³*</i>	开 <i>chien¹</i>	只 <i>chih³</i>	井 <i>ching³</i>	畫 <i>chou¹</i>	船 <i>ch'uan³</i>	胸 <i>ch'ü¹</i>	坊 <i>fang¹</i>
暨 <i>chi¹</i>	佉 <i>ch'ia¹</i>	菅 <i>chien¹</i>	紙 <i>chih³</i>	井 <i>ching³</i>	胄 <i>chou¹</i>	釧 <i>ch'uan¹</i>	瞿 <i>ch'ü²</i>	芳 <i>fang¹</i>
計 <i>chi¹</i>	江 <i>chiang¹</i>	錢 <i>chien¹</i>	質 <i>chih³*</i>	竟 <i>ching¹</i>	稠 <i>ch'ou³</i>	莊 <i>chuang¹</i>	瞿 <i>ch'ü²</i>	房 <i>fang³</i>
冀 <i>chi¹</i>	姜 <i>chiang¹</i>	錢 <i>tsan¹</i>	雉 <i>chih¹</i>	鏡 <i>ching¹</i>	疇 <i>ch'ou³</i>	雕 <i>chui¹</i>	衢 <i>ch'ü²</i>	魴 <i>fang²</i>
棘 <i>chi¹*</i>	將 <i>chiang¹</i>	咸 <i>hsien³</i>	稚 <i>chih¹</i>	敬 <i>ching¹</i>	仇 <i>ch'ou²</i>	諄 <i>chun¹</i>	渠 <i>ch'ü¹</i>	防 <i>fang²</i>
蕪 <i>chi¹*</i>	蔣 <i>chiang³</i>	簡 <i>chien³</i>	穉 <i>chih¹</i>	靖 <i>ching¹</i>	仇 <i>ch'iu²</i>	準 <i>chun³</i>	瓊 <i>ch'ü²</i>	訪 <i>fang³</i>
黠 <i>chi¹</i>	匠 <i>chiang¹</i>	儉 <i>chien³</i>	智 <i>chih¹</i>	卿 <i>ch'ing¹</i>	讐 <i>ch'ou²</i>	春 <i>ch'un¹</i>	蘧 <i>ch'ü¹</i>	非 <i>fei¹</i>
七 <i>chi¹², chi¹</i>	羌 <i>ch'iang¹</i>	儉 <i>chien³</i>	舉 <i>chih¹*</i>	青 <i>ch'ing¹</i>	讎 <i>ch'ou³</i>	渰 <i>ch'un³</i>	曲 <i>ch'ü³* 1*</i>	斐 <i>fei¹</i>
刀 <i>chi¹², chi¹</i>	槍 <i>ch'iang¹</i>	檢 <i>chien³</i>	袞 <i>chih¹*</i>	清 <i>ch'ing¹</i>	讎 <i>ch'ou³</i>	中 <i>chung¹</i>	涓 <i>chüan¹</i>	肥 <i>fei³</i>
其 <i>chi¹²</i>	强 <i>ch'iang²</i>	減 <i>chien³</i>	帙 <i>chih¹*</i>	鯨 <i>ch'ing²</i>	俞 <i>ch'ou³</i>	衷 <i>chung¹</i>	蚰 <i>chüan¹</i>	賁 <i>fei³</i>
綦 <i>chi¹²</i>	椒 <i>chiao¹</i>	蹇 <i>chien³</i>	秩 <i>chih¹*</i>	慶 <i>ch'ing¹</i>	醜 <i>ch'ou³</i>	鍾 <i>chung¹</i>	蜎 <i>yüan¹</i>	斐 <i>fei³, pei¹</i>
旗 <i>chi¹²</i>	焦 <i>chiao¹</i>	蹇 <i>chien³</i>	邳 <i>ch'ih¹</i>	角 <i>chio²*</i>	俞 <i>ch'ou³, yü²</i>	終 <i>chung¹</i>	雋 <i>chüan³</i>	費 <i>fei¹</i>
駢 <i>chi¹²</i>	矯 <i>chiao³</i>	監 <i>chien¹</i>	郗 <i>ch'ih¹</i>	穆 <i>chiu¹</i>	郇 <i>ch'ou¹</i>	仲 <i>chung¹</i>	圈 <i>chüan¹</i>	芬 <i>fên¹</i>
蘄 <i>chi¹²</i>	矯 <i>chiao³</i>	見 <i>chien¹</i>	緝 <i>ch'ih¹</i>	九 <i>chiu³</i>	諸 <i>chu¹</i>	衆 <i>chung¹</i>	眷 <i>chüan¹</i>	紛 <i>fên¹</i>
奇 <i>chi¹²</i>	皦 <i>chiao³</i>	諫 <i>chien¹</i>	遲 <i>ch'ih²</i>	灸 <i>chiu³</i>	朱 <i>chu¹</i>	充 <i>ch'ung¹</i>	銓 <i>ch'üan¹</i>	奮 <i>fên¹</i>
騎 <i>chi¹²</i>	佼 <i>chiao³</i>	健 <i>chien¹</i>	馳 <i>ch'ih²</i>	酒 <i>chiu³</i>	銖 <i>chu¹</i>	种 <i>ch'ung¹</i>	權 <i>ch'üan²</i>	風 <i>fēng¹</i>
岐 <i>chi¹²</i>	皎 <i>chiao³</i>	賤 <i>chien¹</i>	池 <i>ch'ih³</i>	廐 <i>chiu¹</i>	粥 <i>ch'¹*</i>	沖 <i>ch'ung¹</i>	拳 <i>ch'üan²</i>	豐 <i>fēng¹</i>
齊 <i>ch'ih²</i>	絞 <i>chiao³</i>	謙 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	內 <i>ch'ih³*</i>	白 <i>chiu¹</i>	鬻 <i>ch'¹*</i>	重 <i>ch'ung²</i>	全 <i>ch'üan²</i>	豐 <i>fēng¹</i>
祁 <i>ch'ih²</i>	校 <i>chiao¹</i>	牽 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	斥 <i>ch'ih¹*</i>	舅 <i>chiu¹</i>	鬻 <i>yü¹*</i>	崇 <i>ch'ung³</i>	泉 <i>ch'üan²</i>	鄩 <i>fēng¹</i>
綺 <i>ch'ih²</i>	梟 <i>ch'iao¹</i>	騫 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	赤 <i>ch'ih¹*</i>	舊 <i>chiu¹</i>	竹 <i>chu²*</i>	蟲 <i>ch'ung³</i>	厥 <i>chüeh²*</i>	封 <i>fēng¹</i>
啟 <i>ch'ih²</i>	譙 <i>ch'iao¹</i>	騫 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	金 <i>chin¹</i>	救 <i>chiu¹</i>	竺 <i>chu²*</i>	寵 <i>ch'ung³</i>	蹶 <i>chüeh²*</i>	馮 <i>fēng²</i>
已 <i>ch'ih²</i>	喬 <i>ch'iao³</i>	阡 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	筋 <i>chin¹</i>	就 <i>chiu¹</i>	燭 <i>chu²*</i>	居 <i>chü¹</i>	覺 <i>chüeh²*</i>	逢 <i>fēng¹</i>
起 <i>ch'ih²</i>	橋 <i>ch'iao³</i>	遷 <i>ch'ien¹</i>	謹 <i>chin³</i>	秋 <i>ch'iu¹</i>	主 <i>chu³</i>	俱 <i>chü¹</i>	關 <i>ch'üeh¹*</i>	奉 <i>fēng¹</i>
杞 <i>ch'ih²</i>	屺 <i>chieh¹</i>	鉗 <i>ch'ien²</i>	錦 <i>chin³</i>	邱 <i>ch'iu¹</i>	住 <i>chu¹</i>	沮 <i>chü¹</i>	君 <i>chün¹</i>	鳳 <i>fēng¹</i>
罍 <i>ch'ih²</i>	揭 <i>chieh¹*</i>	虔 <i>ch'ien²</i>	靳 <i>chin¹</i>	求 <i>ch'iu³</i>	逗 <i>chü¹</i>	苴 <i>chü¹</i>	軍 <i>chün¹</i>	搏 <i>fo¹</i>
契 <i>ch'ih²</i>	戢 <i>chieh¹*</i>	乾 <i>ch'ien²</i>	禁 <i>chin¹</i>	裘 <i>ch'iu³</i>	鑄 <i>chu¹</i>	睢 <i>chü¹</i>	鈞 <i>chün¹</i>	佛 <i>fo³*</i>
吃 <i>ch'ih²</i>	接 <i>chieh¹*</i>	潛 <i>ch'ien²</i>	盡 <i>chin¹</i>	求 <i>ch'iu³</i>	祝 <i>chu¹*</i>	駒 <i>chü¹*</i>	恩 <i>ēn¹</i>	不 <i>fou²</i>
乞 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	桀 <i>chieh¹*</i>	譴 <i>ch'ien²</i>	晉 <i>chin¹</i>	仇 <i>ch'iu²</i>	初 <i>ch'u¹</i>	耽 <i>chü¹*</i>	兒 <i>ēr¹, i¹</i>	浮 <i>fou²</i>
郊 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	桀 <i>chieh¹*</i>	譴 <i>ch'ien²</i>	欽 <i>ch'in¹</i>	仇 <i>ch'ou²</i>	儲 <i>ch'u²</i>	鞠 <i>chü¹*</i>	尔 <i>ēr¹</i>	夫 <i>fu¹</i>
卻 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	桀 <i>chieh¹*</i>	譴 <i>ch'ien²</i>	侵 <i>ch'in¹</i>	糗 <i>ch'iu¹</i>	鉏 <i>ch'u³</i>	禰 <i>chü¹*</i>	尔 <i>ēr¹</i>	鄰 <i>fu¹*</i>
戚 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	捷 <i>chieh¹*</i>	脂 <i>chih¹</i>	親 <i>ch'in¹</i>	糗 <i>chiung³</i>	芻 <i>ch'u³</i>	萬 <i>chü¹, yü¹</i>	耳 <i>ēr¹</i>	腹 <i>fu³*</i>
緝 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	子 <i>chieh¹*</i>	知 <i>chih¹</i>	勲 <i>ch'in²</i>	邛 <i>cho¹*</i>	和 <i>ch'u³</i>	莒 <i>chü¹</i>	貳 <i>ēr¹</i>	扶 <i>fu³</i>
戢 <i>ch'ih²*</i>	介 <i>chieh¹</i>	之 <i>chih¹</i>	禽 <i>ch'in³</i>	卓 <i>cho¹*</i>	楚 <i>ch'u³</i>	舉 <i>chü¹</i>	發 <i>fa¹*</i>	蒼 <i>fu³</i>
家 <i>chia¹</i>	且 <i>ch'ieh³</i>	支 <i>chih¹</i>	琴 <i>ch'in³</i>	濁 <i>cho²*</i>	處 <i>ch'u¹*</i>	巨 <i>chü¹</i>	髮 <i>fa²*</i>	鳧 <i>fu³</i>
佳 <i>chia¹</i>	妾 <i>ch'ieh³*</i>	姪 <i>chih¹*</i>	黔 <i>ch'in³</i>	羅 <i>cho²*</i>	觸 <i>ch'u¹*</i>	據 <i>chü¹</i>	法 <i>fa²*</i>	荷 <i>fu³</i>
莢 <i>chia¹</i>	肩 <i>chien¹</i>	直 <i>chih²*</i>	秦 <i>ching¹</i>	周 <i>chou¹</i>	音 <i>ch'u¹*</i>	遽 <i>chü¹</i>	樊 <i>fan³</i>	符 <i>fu³</i>
嘉 <i>chia¹</i>	簡 <i>chien¹</i>	植 <i>chih²*</i>	荆 <i>ching¹</i>	羅 <i>t'ao³</i>	裔 <i>ch'u¹*</i>	曲 <i>ch'ü¹*</i>	凡 <i>fan²</i>	幅 <i>fu³*</i>
鳩 <i>chia¹*</i>	兼 <i>chien¹</i>	執 <i>chih²*</i>	京 <i>ching¹</i>	舟 <i>chou¹</i>	耑 <i>ch'uai³</i>	嬀 <i>ch'ü¹*</i>	蕃 <i>fan²</i>	福 <i>fu³*</i>
邨 <i>chia¹*</i>	堅 <i>chien¹</i>				專 <i>chuan¹</i>	屈 <i>ch'ü¹*</i>	汜 <i>fan¹</i>	服 <i>fu³*</i>
					轉 <i>chuan¹</i>	麴 <i>ch'ü²*</i>	范 <i>fan¹</i>	處 <i>fu³*</i>
							範 <i>fan¹</i>	伏 <i>fu³*</i>

蝮 <i>fu^{2*}</i>	合 <i>ho^{2*}</i>	段 <i>hsia²</i>	縣 <i>hsien⁴</i>	蕈 <i>hsü¹</i>	謹 <i>huan¹</i>	怡 <i>i²</i>	容 <i>jung²</i>	伶 <i>ko^{1*}</i>
府 <i>fu²</i>	黑 <i>ho^{2*}, hei¹</i>	瑕 <i>hsia²</i>	獻 <i>hsien⁴</i>	胥 <i>hsü¹</i>	桓 <i>huan²</i>	夷 <i>i²</i>	維 <i>jung²</i>	苛 <i>k'o¹, ho¹</i>
甫 <i>fu²</i>	盍 <i>ho^{2*}</i>	下 <i>hsia⁴</i>	鞞 <i>hsien⁴</i>	徐 <i>hsü²</i>	九 <i>huan²</i>	以 <i>i³</i>	榮 <i>jung²</i>	可 <i>k'o³</i>
輔 <i>fu²</i>	益 <i>ho^{2*}</i>	夏 <i>hsia⁴</i>	憲 <i>hsien⁴</i>	許 <i>hsü³</i>	環 <i>huan²</i>	倚 <i>i³</i>	戎 <i>jung²</i>	恪 <i>k'o^{1*}</i>
復 <i>fu^{1*}</i>	屨 <i>ho^{2*}</i>	香 <i>hsiang¹</i>	羨 <i>hsien⁴</i>	杼 <i>hsü³</i>	爰 <i>huan³</i>	倚 <i>i³</i>	戎 <i>jung²</i>	客 <i>k'o^{1*}</i>
付 <i>fu⁴</i>	賀 <i>ho⁴</i>	鄉 <i>hsiang¹</i>	線 <i>hsien⁴</i>	緒 <i>hsü⁴</i>	奐 <i>huan⁴</i>	綺 <i>i³</i>	蓋 <i>ka[*]</i>	勾 <i>kou¹</i>
傳 <i>fu⁴</i>	郤 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	襄 <i>hsiang¹</i>	忻 <i>hsin¹</i>	絮 <i>hsü⁴</i>	宦 <i>huan⁴</i>	猗 <i>i³</i>	該 <i>kai¹</i>	鈎 <i>kou¹</i>
富 <i>fu⁴</i>	領 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	向 <i>hsiang⁴</i>	欣 <i>hsin¹</i>	序 <i>hsü⁴</i>	患 <i>huan⁴</i>	展 <i>i³</i>	改 <i>kai²</i>	緱 <i>kou¹</i>
海 <i>hai²</i>	倮 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	項 <i>hsiang⁴</i>	新 <i>hsin¹</i>	續 <i>hsü^{4*}</i>	荒 <i>huang¹</i>	羿 <i>i⁴</i>	開 <i>k'ai¹</i>	緱 <i>kou²</i>
亥 <i>hai⁴</i>	霍 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	相 <i>hsiang⁴</i>	訢 <i>hsin¹</i>	恤 <i>hsü^{4*}</i>	黃 <i>huang²</i>	懿 <i>i⁴</i>	甘 <i>kan¹</i>	苟 <i>kou³</i>
函 <i>han²</i>	鶴 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	象 <i>hsiang⁴</i>	辛 <i>hsin¹</i>	禰 <i>hsüan¹</i>	皇 <i>huang²</i>	藝 <i>i⁴</i>	干 <i>kan¹</i>	彊 <i>k'ou¹</i>
寒 <i>han²</i>	紇 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	梟 <i>hsiao¹</i>	莘 <i>hsin¹</i>	亘 <i>hsüan¹</i>	況 <i>huang³</i>	異 <i>i⁴</i>	幹 <i>kan⁴</i>	口 <i>k'ou³</i>
韓 <i>han²</i>	赫 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	霄 <i>hsiao¹</i>	鐔 <i>hsin²</i>	宣 <i>hsüan¹</i>	回 <i>hui²</i>	裔 <i>i⁴</i>	盱 <i>kan⁴</i>	寇 <i>k'ou⁴</i>
罕 <i>han²</i>	郝 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	霄 <i>hsiao¹</i>	嫻 <i>hsin²</i>	玄 <i>hsüan²</i>	蜃 <i>hui²</i>	義 <i>i⁴</i>	盱 <i>kan⁴</i>	寇 <i>k'ou⁴</i>
僕 <i>han⁴</i>	郝 <i>hao³</i>	銷 <i>hsiao¹</i>	信 <i>hsin⁴</i>	學 <i>hsüeh^{2*}</i>	攜 <i>hui²</i>	然 <i>jan²</i>	堪 <i>k'an¹</i>	辜 <i>ku¹</i>
漢 <i>han⁴</i>	郝 <i>shih^{1*}</i>	蕭 <i>hsiao¹</i>	信 <i>hsin⁴</i>	雪 <i>hsüeh^{3*}</i>	虺 <i>hui³</i>	燃 <i>jan²</i>	看 <i>k'an¹</i>	姑 <i>ku¹</i>
翰 <i>han⁴</i>	侯 <i>hou²</i>	孝 <i>hsiao⁴</i>	費 <i>hsin⁴</i>	荀 <i>hsün²</i>	惠 <i>hui⁴</i>	蛆 <i>jan²</i>	坎 <i>k'an³</i>	谷 <i>ku^{1*}</i>
汗 <i>han⁴</i>	侯 <i>hou⁴</i>	薛 <i>hsieh^{1*}</i>	興 <i>hsing¹</i>	郇 <i>hsün²</i>	會 <i>hui⁴</i>	染 <i>jan²</i>	闕 <i>k'an⁴</i>	谷 <i>yü^{1*}</i>
杭 <i>hang²</i>	后 <i>hou⁴</i>	俠 <i>hsieh^{2*}</i>	星 <i>hsing¹</i>	尋 <i>hsün²</i>	繪 <i>hui⁴</i>	冉 <i>jan³</i>	剛 <i>kang¹</i>	古 <i>ku²</i>
蒿 <i>hao¹</i>	后 <i>hou⁴</i>	頡 <i>hsieh^{2*}</i>	邢 <i>hsing²</i>	臍 <i>hsün²</i>	俚 <i>hun¹</i>	穰 <i>jang²</i>	阮 <i>k'ang¹</i>	古 <i>ku³</i>
豪 <i>hao³</i>	詬 <i>hou⁴</i>	頡 <i>hsieh^{2*}</i>	刑 <i>hsing²</i>	鄢 <i>hsün²</i>	渾 <i>hun²</i>	壤 <i>jang³</i>	阮 <i>k'eng¹</i>	穀 <i>ku^{2*}</i>
毫 <i>hao³</i>	厚 <i>hou⁴</i>	解 <i>hsieh⁴</i>	陘 <i>hsing²</i>	訓 <i>hsün⁴</i>	昏 <i>hun⁴</i>	饒 <i>jao³</i>	康 <i>k'ang¹</i>	鵠 <i>ku^{2*}</i>
昊 <i>hao³</i>	希 <i>hsi¹</i>	謝 <i>hsieh⁴</i>	涇 <i>hsing²</i>	呼 <i>hu¹</i>	昏 <i>hung¹</i>	繞 <i>jao⁴</i>	亢 <i>k'ang⁴</i>	骨 <i>ku^{2*}</i>
皦 <i>hao³</i>	稀 <i>hsi¹</i>	僕 <i>hsieh^{4*}</i>	涇 <i>hsing³</i>	呼 <i>hu¹</i>	鴻 <i>hung²</i>	仁 <i>jên²</i>	伉 <i>k'ang⁴</i>	固 <i>ku⁴</i>
郝 <i>hao³</i>	毒 <i>hsi¹</i>	泄 <i>hsieh^{4*}</i>	涇 <i>hsing³</i>	淖 <i>hu¹</i>	紅 <i>hung²</i>	人 <i>jên²</i>	高 <i>kao¹</i>	顧 <i>ku⁴</i>
郝 <i>ho^{1*}</i>	僖 <i>hsi¹</i>	洩 <i>hsieh^{4*}</i>	行 <i>hsing⁴</i>	忽 <i>hu^{1*}</i>	弘 <i>hung²</i>	任 <i>jên²</i>	咎 <i>kao¹</i>	顧 <i>ku⁴</i>
郝 <i>shih^{1*}</i>	義 <i>hsi¹</i>	變 <i>hsieh^{4*}</i>	幸 <i>hsing⁴</i>	瓠 <i>hu²</i>	閎 <i>hung²</i>	忍 <i>jên³</i>	皋 <i>kao¹</i>	顧 <i>ku⁴</i>
好 <i>hao⁴</i>	釐 <i>hsi¹, li²</i>	軒 <i>hsien¹</i>	杏 <i>hsing⁴</i>	狐 <i>hu²</i>	洪 <i>hung²</i>	扔 <i>jêng¹</i>	告 <i>kao⁴</i>	苦 <i>k'u⁴</i>
皓 <i>hao⁴</i>	西 <i>hsi¹</i>	仙 <i>hsien¹</i>	性 <i>hsing⁴</i>	壺 <i>hu²</i>	洪 <i>hung²</i>	仍 <i>jêng²</i>	郛 <i>k'ao⁴</i>	庫 <i>ku⁴</i>
浩 <i>hao⁴</i>	隰 <i>hsi^{1*}</i>	鮮 <i>hsien¹</i>	姓 <i>hsing⁴</i>	胡 <i>hu²</i>	火 <i>huo³</i>	若 <i>jo^{4*}</i>	考 <i>k'ao³</i>	媯 <i>kua¹</i>
黑 <i>hei¹, ho^{2*}</i>	昔 <i>hsi^{1*}</i>	銛 <i>hsien¹</i>	休 <i>hsiu¹</i>	斛 <i>hu^{2*}</i>	獲 <i>huo^{4*}</i>	借 <i>jo^{4*}</i>	根 <i>kên¹</i>	夸 <i>k'ua¹</i>
恒 <i>hêng²</i>	奚 <i>hsi¹</i>	先 <i>hsien¹</i>	脩 <i>hsiu¹</i>	虎 <i>hu³</i>	衣 <i>i¹</i>	如 <i>ju²</i>	艮 <i>kên⁴</i>	怪 <i>kuai⁴</i>
衡 <i>hêng²</i>	錫 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	接 <i>hsien²</i>	脩 <i>hsiu¹</i>	戶 <i>hu⁴</i>	依 <i>i¹</i>	茹 <i>ju²</i>	耿 <i>kéng³</i>	蒯 <i>k'uai³</i>
橫 <i>hêng²</i>	席 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	賢 <i>hsien²</i>	繡 <i>hsiu⁴</i>	扈 <i>hu⁴</i>	伊 <i>i¹</i>	姑 <i>ju²</i>	坑 <i>k'eng¹</i>	邨 <i>k'uai⁴</i>
苻 <i>hêng³</i>	習 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	咸 <i>hsien²</i>	秀 <i>hsiu⁴</i>	諱 <i>hu⁴</i>	沂 <i>i²</i>	孺 <i>ju²</i>	阮 <i>k'eng¹</i>	噲 <i>k'uai⁴</i>
行 <i>hêng⁴</i>	襲 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	咸 <i>chien³</i>	熊 <i>hsiung⁴</i>	花 <i>hua¹</i>	移 <i>i³</i>	汝 <i>ju³</i>	阮 <i>k'ang¹</i>	快 <i>k'uai⁴</i>
禾 <i>ho²</i>	息 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	矚 <i>hsien²</i>	雄 <i>hsiung²</i>	華 <i>hua²</i>	兒 <i>i², ér²</i>	辱 <i>ju^{4*}</i>	戈 <i>ko¹</i>	關 <i>kuan¹</i>
和 <i>ho²</i>	夕 <i>hsi^{2*}</i>	珎 <i>hsien²</i>	亘 <i>hsü¹</i>	華 <i>hua²</i>	倪 <i>i², ni²</i>	芮 <i>ju^{4*}</i>	柯 <i>ko¹</i>	官 <i>kuan¹</i>
何 <i>ho²</i>	璽 <i>hsi²</i>	弦 <i>hsien²</i>	盱 <i>hsü¹</i>	滑 <i>hua^{2*}</i>	郎 <i>i²</i>	柄 <i>ju⁴</i>	格 <i>ko^{2*}</i>	淪 <i>kuan¹</i>
河 <i>ho²</i>	系 <i>hsi⁴</i>	顯 <i>hsien³</i>	須 <i>hsü¹</i>	淮 <i>huai²</i>	儀 <i>i²</i>	瑞 <i>ju⁴</i>	閣 <i>ko^{2*}</i>	莞 <i>kuan¹</i>
苛 <i>ho², k'o¹</i>	戲 <i>hsi⁴</i>	洗 <i>hsien³</i>	需 <i>hsü¹</i>	懷 <i>huai²</i>	遺 <i>i²</i>	銳 <i>ju⁴</i>	葛 <i>ko^{2*}</i>	管 <i>kuan³</i>
					宜 <i>i²</i>	閏 <i>jun⁴</i>	葛 <i>ko^{2*}</i>	貫 <i>kuan⁴</i>
							鬲 <i>ko^{2*}</i>	觀 <i>kuan⁴</i>

冠 kuan ^{1,4}	空 k'ung ¹	利 li ⁴	留 liu ²	麻 ma ²	乜 mieh ^{2*}	囊 nang ²	白 pai ²	棚 p'eng ²
寬 k'uan ¹	孔 k'ung ³	吏 li ⁴	瞞 liu ²	馬 ma ³	縣 mien ²	淖 nao ⁴	百 pai ²	彭 p'eng ²
光 kuang ¹	曷 kuo ¹	厲 li ⁴	撈 liu ²	駢 ma ³	綿 mien ²	倪 ni ^{2, i²}	班 pan ¹	蓬 p'eng ²
廣 kuang ³	過 kuo ¹	荔 li ⁴	柳 liu ³	買 mai ³	眠 mien ²	泥 ni ²	潘 p'an ¹	姤 pi ³
鄺 kuang ³	郭 kuo ^{1*}	隸 li ⁴	羅 liu ⁴	麥 mai ⁴	免 mien ³	禰 ni ³	盤 p'an ²	敝 pi ⁴
匡 k'uang ¹	號 kuo ^{2*}	麗 li ⁴	絡 lo ²	蠻 man ²	民 min ²	挽 nieh ^{1*}	盼 p'an ⁴	碧 pi ^{4*}
曠 k'uang ⁴	國 kuo ^{2*}	酈 li ^{4*}	落 lo ^{4*}	瞞 man ²	閔 min ³	捏 nieh ^{1*}	邦 pang ¹	祕 pi ^{4*}
邛 kuei ¹	果 kuo ³	栗 li ^{4*}	路 lo ^{4*}	滿 man ³	明 ming ²	聶 nieh ^{4*}	逢 pang ²	邲 pi ^{4*}
邛 kuei ¹	矍 kuo ^{4*}	立 li ^{4*}	離 lo ^{4*}	苜 man ⁴	鳴 ming ²	年 nien ²	逢 pang ²	畢 pi ^{4*}
歸 kuei ¹	來 lai ²	力 li ^{4*}	離 lo ^{4*}	曼 man ⁴	名 ming ²	念 nien ⁴	龐 pang ²	辟 pi ^{4*}
規 kuei ¹	萊 lai ²	涼 liang ²	敝 lo ^{4*}	蔓 man ⁴	暝 ming ³	寧 ning ⁴	傍 pang ²	蒲 pi ^{4*}
鬼 kuei ²	邾 lai ²	梁 liang ²	勒 lo ^{4*}	嫚 man ⁴	命 ming ⁴	姪 niu ¹	驪 p'ang ³	被 pi ⁴
癸 kuei ²	賴 lai ⁴	良 liang ²	婁 lou ³	芒 mang ²	謬 miu ⁴	牛 niu ²	褒 pao ¹	裨 pi ⁴
詭 kuei ²	藍 lan ²	亮 liang ⁴	樓 lou ²	忙 mang ²	莫 mo ^{4*}	紐 niu ³	包 pao ¹	邨 pi ⁴
眭 kuei ⁴	蘭 lan ²	諒 liang ⁴	樓 lou ²	厖 mang ²	鄭 mo ^{4*}	鈕 niu ³	郇 pao ¹	皮 pi ⁴
鄒 kuei ⁴	覽 lan ³	僚 liao ²	盧 lu ²	莽 mang ³	末 mo ^{4*}	諾 no ^{4*}	保 pao ³	彪 piao ¹
香 kuei ⁴	狼 lang ²	聊 liao ²	蘆 lu ²	茅 mao ²	默 mo ^{4*}	奴 nu ²	飽 pao ³	表 piao ³
貴 kuei ⁴	琅 lang ²	蓼 liao ³	鹵 lu ³	毛 mao ²	墨 mo ^{4*}	蔑 nung ²	寶 pao ³	鼈 pieh ^{1*}
桂 kuei ⁴	郎 lang ²	廖 liao ⁴	樓 lu ³	貌 mao ⁴	陌 mo ^{4*}	農 nung ²	鮑 pao ⁴	鱉 pieh ^{1*}
快 kuei ⁴	朗 lang ³	列 lieh ^{4*}	魯 lu ³	耗 hao ⁴	牟 mou ²	儂 nung ²	暴 pao ⁴	別 pieh ^{2*}
貝 kuei ⁴	浪 lang ⁴	烈 lieh ^{4*}	路 lu ⁴	耗 hao ⁴	謀 mou ²	挈 nü ²	豹 pao ⁴	邊 pien ¹
葵 k'uei ²	牢 lao ²	連 lien ²	露 lu ⁴	冒 mao ⁴	替 mou ⁴	女 nü ³	曼 pao ⁴	扁 pien ³
魁 k'uei ²	勞 lao ²	廉 lien ²	祿 lu ^{4*}	眉 mei ²	茂 mou ⁴	阿 o ¹	卑 pei ¹	卞 pien ⁴
夔 k'uei ²	老 lao ³	輦 lien ³	錄 lu ^{4*}	梅 mei ²	貿 mou ⁴	始 o ^{1*}	斐 pei ^{1, fei³}	辨 pien ⁴
餽 k'uei ⁴	嫪 lao ⁴	斂 lien ⁴	遂 lu ^{4*}	枚 mei ²	牧 mu ^{4*}	娥 o ²	悖 pei ⁴	變 pien ⁴
匱 k'uei ⁴	雷 lei ²	練 lien ⁴	陸 lu ^{4*}	每 mei ²	慕 mu ^{4*}	蛾 o ²	貝 pei ⁴	弁 pien ⁴
蕢 k'uei ⁴	螺 lei ²	林 lin ²	鹿 lu ^{4*}	門 mên ²	幕 mu ^{4*}	訛 o ²	備 pei ⁴	篇 pien ¹
昆 k'un ¹	壘 lei ³	遴 lin ²	藥 luan ²	萌 mêng ²	穆 mu ^{4*}	訛 o ²	邳 p'ei ¹	偏 pien ¹
共 kung ^{1,3}	壘 lei ³	鱗 lin ³	倫 lun ²	黽 mêng ²	木 mu ^{4*}	鄂 o ^{4*}	裴 p'ei ²	便 pien ²
供 kung ¹	類 lei ⁴	臨 lin ³	綸 lun ²	猛 mêng ²	沐 mu ^{4*}	區 ou ¹	裴 p'ei ²	幽 pin ¹
龔 kung ¹	冷 lêng ³	蘭 lin ⁴	論 lun ²	孟 mêng ⁴	目 mu ^{4*}	歐 ou ¹	培 p'ei ²	斌 pin ¹
恭 kung ¹	麗 li ²	凌 ling ²	龍 lung ²	糜 mi ²	睦 mu ^{4*}	謳 ou ¹	培 p'ei ²	賓 pin ¹
弓 kung ¹	離 li ²	陵 ling ²	隴 lung ²	彌 mi ²	那 na ⁴	耦 ou ³	楷 p'ei ²	頻 pin ²
躬 kung ¹	荔 li ²	綾 ling ²	隴 lung ²	米 mi ²	納 na ^{4*}	偶 ou ³	丕 p'ei ³	品 pin ³
公 kung ¹	黎 li ²	陵 ling ²	閭 lü ²	米 mi ²	佴 nai ⁴	巴 pa ¹	丕 p'ei ³	井 ping ¹
攻 kung ¹	藜 li ²	伶 ling ²	呂 lü ²	密 mi ^{4*}	能 nai ⁴	叭 pa ^{1*}	沛 p'ei ⁴	邳 ping ^{3,4}
宮 kung ³	釐 li ^{2, hsi¹}	冷 ling ²	旅 lü ²	覓 mi ^{4*}	難 nan ²	霸 pa ⁴	佩 p'ei ⁴	秉 ping ³
拱 kung ³	里 li ³	零 ling ²	慮 lü ⁴	苗 miao ²	鷄 nan ²	把 pa ⁴	珮 p'ei ⁴	平 ping ²
舉 kung ³	禮 li ³	靈 ling ²	鑪 lü ⁴	妙 miao ⁴	男 nan ²	杷 pa ⁴	奔 pên ¹	評 ping ²
踴 kung ³	李 li ³	令 ling ⁴	戀 lüan ⁴	繆 miao ⁴	南 nan ²	爬 pa ⁴	盆 p'ên ²	瓶 ping ²
貢 kung ⁴	履 li ³	劉 liu ²	畧 lüeh ^{4*}	繆 miao ⁴	攤 nan ⁴	怕 pa ⁴	崩 pêng ¹	憑 ping ²
							朋 p'eng ²	伯 po ^{2*}

薄 <i>po^{2*}</i>	尙 <i>shang⁴</i>	詩 <i>shih¹</i>	豎 <i>shu⁴</i>	瀟 <i>su^{4*}</i>	炭 <i>t'an⁴</i>	丁 <i>ting¹</i>	曾 <i>tseng¹</i>	觀 <i>tu³</i>
播 <i>po³</i>	上 <i>shang⁴</i>	尸 <i>shih¹</i>	封 <i>shu⁴</i>	夙 <i>su^{4*}</i>	當 <i>tang¹</i>	鼎 <i>ting³</i>	鄧 <i>tseng¹</i>	堵 <i>tu³, che²</i>
字 <i>po^{4*}</i>	韶 <i>shao²</i>	施 <i>shih¹</i>	樹 <i>shu⁴</i>	珮 <i>su^{4*}</i>	兌 <i>tang³</i>	庭 <i>t'ing¹</i>	繪 <i>tseng¹</i>	杜 <i>tu^{3,4}, t'u³</i>
帛 <i>po^{4*}</i>	召 <i>shao⁴</i>	時 <i>shih²</i>	庶 <i>shu⁴</i>	睢 <i>sui¹</i>	兌 <i>tang⁴</i>	多 <i>to¹</i>	藉 <i>tso^{2*}</i>	度 <i>tu⁴</i>
柏 <i>po^{4*}</i>	邵 <i>shao⁴</i>	石 <i>shih^{2*}</i>	述 <i>shu^{4*}</i>	隨 <i>sui²</i>	蕩 <i>tang⁴</i>	鐸 <i>to^{2*}</i>	穉 <i>tso^{2*}</i>	禿 <i>t'u^{1*}</i>
跋 <i>po^{4*}</i>	劭 <i>shao⁴</i>	食 <i>shih^{2*}</i>	束 <i>shu^{4*}</i>	隨 <i>sui²</i>	盪 <i>tang⁴</i>	敔 <i>to^{2*}</i>	耨 <i>chi^{4*}</i>	屠 <i>t'u²</i>
番 <i>p'o⁴</i>	紹 <i>shao⁴</i>	實 <i>shih^{2*}</i>	縮 <i>shu^{4*}</i>	孫 <i>sun¹</i>	湯 <i>t'ang¹</i>	設 <i>to⁴</i>	昨 <i>tso^{2*}</i>	涂 <i>t'u²</i>
繁 <i>p'o⁴</i>	少 <i>shao⁴</i>	矢 <i>shih³</i>	帥 <i>shuai⁴</i>	松 <i>sung¹</i>	堂 <i>t'ang¹</i>	度 <i>t'o¹</i>	左 <i>tso³</i>	塗 <i>t'u²</i>
璞 <i>p'o^{4*}</i>	奢 <i>shê^{1,2}</i>	史 <i>shih³</i>	霜 <i>shuang¹</i>	嵩 <i>sung¹</i>	棠 <i>t'ang²</i>	脫 <i>t'o^{1*}</i>	坐 <i>tso⁴</i>	土 <i>t'u³</i>
勃 <i>pu^{1*}</i>	余 <i>shê²</i>	示 <i>shih⁴, ch'í²</i>	雙 <i>shuang¹</i>	頌 <i>sung⁴</i>	唐 <i>t'ang²</i>	佗 <i>t'o²</i>	作 <i>tso^{4*}</i>	吐 <i>t'u³</i>
僕 <i>pu^{2*}</i>	茶 <i>shê²</i>	視 <i>shih⁴</i>	誰 <i>shui²</i>	宋 <i>sung⁴</i>	道 <i>tao⁴</i>	陀 <i>t'o²</i>	錯 <i>ts'o^{4*}</i>	杜 <i>t'u³, tu^{3,4}</i>
濮 <i>pu^{2*}</i>	蛇 <i>shê²</i>	士 <i>shih⁴</i>	水 <i>shui³</i>	達 <i>ta^{2*}</i>	到 <i>tao⁴</i>	豆 <i>tou⁴</i>	鄒 <i>tsou¹</i>	端 <i>tuan¹</i>
捕 <i>pu³</i>	舌 <i>shê^{2*}</i>	是 <i>shih⁴</i>	稅 <i>shui⁴</i>	塔 <i>t'a^{3*}</i>	受 <i>tao⁴</i>	竇 <i>tou⁴</i>	鄒 <i>tsou¹</i>	段 <i>tuan¹</i>
補 <i>pu³</i>	捨 <i>shê³</i>	氏 <i>shih⁴</i>	舜 <i>shun⁴</i>	沓 <i>t'a^{4*}</i>	陶 <i>t'ao²</i>	鬬 <i>tou⁴</i>	鄒 <i>tsou¹</i>	敦 <i>tun¹</i>
卜 <i>pu^{3*}</i>	赦 <i>shê⁴</i>	世 <i>shih⁴</i>	灼 <i>shuo^{2*}</i>	逮 <i>tai⁴</i>	桃 <i>t'ao²</i>	鎬 <i>t'ou⁴</i>	鄒 <i>tsou¹</i>	屯 <i>tun⁴, t'un²</i>
步 <i>pu³</i>	庫 <i>shê⁴</i>	試 <i>shih⁴</i>	瑣 <i>so³</i>	戴 <i>tai⁴</i>	羅 <i>t'ao², cho^{2*}</i>	投 <i>t'ou²</i>	鄒 <i>tsou¹</i>	頓 <i>tun⁴</i>
布 <i>pu⁴</i>	涉 <i>shê^{4*}</i>	式 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	鎖 <i>so³</i>	大 <i>tai⁴</i>	稻 <i>t'ao⁴</i>	斜 <i>t'ou³</i>	騶 <i>tsou¹</i>	屯 <i>t'un², tun⁴</i>
蒲 <i>p'u⁴</i>	設 <i>shê^{4*}</i>	室 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	所 <i>so³</i>	代 <i>tai⁴</i>	德 <i>tê^{2*}</i>	歪 <i>t'sa^{2*}</i>	足 <i>tsu^{2*}</i>	豚 <i>t'un²</i>
浦 <i>p'u⁴</i>	申 <i>shên¹</i>	釋 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	索 <i>so^{3*}</i>	台 <i>t'ai¹</i>	特 <i>tê^{4*}</i>	宰 <i>tsai³</i>	銘 <i>tsu^{4*}</i>	東 <i>tung¹</i>
普 <i>p'u⁴</i>	伸 <i>shên¹</i>	識 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	索 <i>so^{3*}</i>	郤 <i>t'ai¹</i>	登 <i>têng¹</i>	載 <i>tsai⁴</i>	俎 <i>tsu³</i>	冬 <i>tung¹</i>
撒 <i>sa^{1*}</i>	宋 <i>shên¹</i>	爽 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	率 <i>so^{3*}</i>	台 <i>t'ai¹</i>	鄧 <i>têng⁴</i>	在 <i>tsai⁴</i>	祖 <i>tsu³</i>	董 <i>tung³</i>
薩 <i>sa^{1*}</i>	參 <i>shên¹</i>	郤 <i>shih^{4*}</i>	司 <i>ssü¹</i>	哈 <i>t'ai¹</i>	滕 <i>têng²</i>	才 <i>ts'ai²</i>	銘 <i>tsu^{4*}</i>	凍 <i>tung⁴</i>
塞 <i>sai¹</i>	佻 <i>shên¹</i>	郤 <i>hao³</i>	思 <i>ssü¹</i>	臺 <i>t'ai²</i>	騰 <i>têng²</i>	采 <i>ts'ai³</i>	鉅 <i>tsu^{4*}</i>	通 <i>t'ung¹</i>
三 <i>san¹</i>	傳 <i>shên¹</i>	郤 <i>ho^{4*}</i>	思 <i>ssü¹</i>	泰 <i>t'ai⁴</i>	鞦 <i>ti¹</i>	蔡 <i>ts'ai⁴</i>	鐸 <i>ts'u⁴</i>	同 <i>t'ung²</i>
散 <i>san³</i>	神 <i>shên²</i>	享 <i>shou³</i>	私 <i>ssü¹</i>	太 <i>t'ai⁴</i>	翟 <i>ti^{2*}, ch'ai²</i>	錢 <i>tsan¹</i>	熨 <i>ts'uan⁴</i>	桐 <i>t'ung²</i>
桑 <i>sang¹</i>	諶 <i>shên²</i>	守 <i>shou³</i>	斯 <i>ssü¹</i>	僭 <i>tan¹</i>	狄 <i>ti^{2*}</i>	錢 <i>chien¹</i>	爨 <i>ts'uan⁴</i>	童 <i>t'ung²</i>
喪 <i>sang¹</i>	譚 <i>shên³</i>	百 <i>shou³</i>	死 <i>ssü³</i>	聃 <i>tan¹</i>	邱 <i>ti³</i>	咎 <i>tsan³</i>	爨 <i>ts'uan⁴</i>	鄧 <i>t'ung²</i>
色 <i>sê^{4*}</i>	譚 <i>shên³</i>	首 <i>shou³</i>	四 <i>ssü⁴</i>	單 <i>tan¹, t'an²</i>	第 <i>ti⁴</i>	贊 <i>tsan⁴</i>	崔 <i>ts'ui¹</i>	僮 <i>t'ung²</i>
僞 <i>sê^{4*}</i>	邨 <i>shên³</i>	授 <i>shou³</i>	駟 <i>ssü⁴</i>	亶 <i>tan³</i>	棣 <i>ti⁴</i>	粲 <i>ts'an⁴</i>	毳 <i>ts'ui⁴</i>	佟 <i>t'ung²</i>
薺 <i>sê^{4*}</i>	沈 <i>shên³</i>	橋 <i>shou⁴</i>	嗣 <i>ssü⁴</i>	膽 <i>tan³</i>	刁 <i>tiao¹</i>	臧 <i>tsang¹</i>	翠 <i>ts'ui⁴</i>	仝 <i>t'ung²</i>
沙 <i>sha¹</i>	慎 <i>shên⁴</i>	壽 <i>shou⁴</i>	姒 <i>ssü⁴</i>	笄 <i>tan⁴</i>	刁 <i>tiao¹</i>	倉 <i>ts'ang¹</i>	尊 <i>tsun¹</i>	仝 <i>t'ung²</i>
哈 <i>sha^{1*}</i>	眷 <i>shên⁴</i>	父 <i>shu¹</i>	侯 <i>ssü⁴</i>	啖 <i>tan⁴</i>	貂 <i>tiao¹</i>	蒼 <i>ts'ang¹</i>	付 <i>ts'un³</i>	彤 <i>t'ung²</i>
罕 <i>sha^{1*}</i>	生 <i>shêng¹</i>	舒 <i>shu¹</i>	蘇 <i>su¹</i>	淡 <i>tan⁴</i>	詔 <i>tiao⁴</i>	藏 <i>ts'ang²</i>	寸 <i>ts'un⁴</i>	統 <i>t'ung³</i>
山 <i>shan¹</i>	甥 <i>shêng¹</i>	狩 <i>shu¹</i>	王 <i>su^{4*}</i>	談 <i>t'an²</i>	調 <i>tiao⁴</i>	糟 <i>tsao¹</i>	宗 <i>tsung¹</i>	垌 <i>t'ung³</i>
閃 <i>shan³</i>	聲 <i>shêng¹</i>	延 <i>shu¹</i>	粟 <i>su^{2*}</i>	郊 <i>t'an²</i>	條 <i>t'iao²</i>	藻 <i>tsao³</i>	礪 <i>tsung¹</i>	痛 <i>t'ung⁴</i>
善 <i>shan³</i>	陞 <i>shêng¹</i>	疎 <i>shu¹</i>	素 <i>su⁴</i>	檀 <i>t'an²</i>	畢 <i>tieh^{2*}</i>	棗 <i>tsao³</i>	琮 <i>ts'ung¹</i>	茲 <i>tzü¹</i>
單 <i>shan^{3,4}</i>	乘 <i>shêng²</i>	叔 <i>shu^{2*}</i>	款 <i>su^{4*}</i>	檀 <i>t'an²</i>	鐵 <i>t'ieh^{3*}</i>	操 <i>ts'ao¹</i>	樅 <i>ts'ung¹</i>	苙 <i>tzü¹</i>
單 <i>see tan</i>	省 <i>shêng³</i>	洙 <i>shu²</i>	傾 <i>su^{4*}</i>	覃 <i>t'an²</i>	顛 <i>tien¹</i>	曹 <i>ts'ao²</i>	從 <i>ts'ung²</i>	苙 <i>tzü¹</i>
鈔 <i>shan⁴</i>	聖 <i>shêng⁴</i>	贖 <i>shu^{2*}</i>	宿 <i>su^{4*}</i>	譚 <i>t'an², hsin²</i>	典 <i>tien³</i>	漕 <i>ts'ao²</i>	叢 <i>ts'ung²</i>	資 <i>tzü¹</i>
商 <i>shang¹</i>	盛 <i>shêng⁴</i>	儼 <i>shu³</i>	肅 <i>su^{4*}</i>	譚 <i>t'an²</i>	田 <i>t'ien²</i>	草 <i>ts'ao³</i>	都 <i>tu¹</i>	訾 <i>tzü³</i>
傷 <i>shang¹</i>	師 <i>shih¹</i>	豎 <i>shu⁴</i>		坦 <i>t'an³</i>	忝 <i>t'ien³</i>	策 <i>ts'ê^{4*}</i>	督 <i>tu^{2*}</i>	紫 <i>tzü³</i>
賞 <i>shang³</i>						岑 <i>ts'ên²</i>	獨 <i>tu^{2*}</i>	子 <i>tzü¹</i>
							讀 <i>tu^{2*}</i>	字 <i>tzü¹</i>

茨 tz'ü²	偓 wo¹*	業 yeh¹*	因 yin¹	彤 yung²	通 yū¹*	乘馬 chêng¹-ma³
慈 tz'ü²	烏 wu¹	鄴 yeh¹*	踰 yin¹	融 yung²	郵 yū¹*	成功 ch'êng²-kung¹
次 tz'ü¹	巫 wu¹	藥 yeh¹*	銀 yin³	永 yung³	鶯 yū¹*, chu¹*	成陽 ch'êng²-yang²
伙 tz'ü¹	毋 wu³	蘄 yeh¹*	吟 yin³	勇 yung³	宛 yūan¹	吉白 chi²*-pai²
賜 tz'ü¹	吳 wu³	齧 yeh¹*	隱 yin³	用 yung¹	淵 yūan¹	卽墨 chi²-mo¹*
完 wan²	無 wu³	謁 yeh¹*	尹 yin³	紆 yū¹	蜎 yūan¹, chūan¹	漆雕 ch'í¹*-tiao¹
見 wan³	吾 wu³	燕 ven¹	胤 yin¹	輿 yū²	元 yūan²	丌官 ch'í²-kuan¹
萬 wan¹	五 wu³	烟 yen¹	印 yin¹	於 yū²	原 yūan²	乞伏 ch'í²*-fu²*
黽 wan¹	伍 wu³	闕 yen¹	英 ying¹	與 yū²	廬 yūan²	碁母 ch'í²-wu²
汪 wang¹	仵 wu³	顏 yen²	嬰 ying¹	魚 yū²	源 yūan²	茄羅 chia¹-lo²
王 wang²	武 wu³	閭 yen²	盈 ying²	漁 yū²	垣 yūan²	夾谷 chia¹*-ku¹*
任 wang²	舞 wu³	閭 yen²	鄧 ying²	余 yū²	爰 yūan²	將閭 Chiang¹-lū²
望 wang²*	鄔 wu¹	嚴 yen²	贏 ying²	餘 yū²	袁 yūan²	匠麗 Chiang¹-li¹
爲 wei²	務 wu¹	言 yen³	贏 ying²	俞 yū², ch'ou¹	棧 yūan²	肩吾 chien¹-wu³
韋 wei²	沃 wu¹*	鹽 yen³	營 ying²	榆 yū²	轅 yūan²	开官 chien¹-kuan¹
惟 wei²	兀 wu¹*	延 yen³	穎 ying³	禺 yū²	員 yūan²	开尹 ch'ien¹-yin³
維 wei²	衙 ya²	兗 yen³	應 ying¹	愚 yū²	遠 yūan²	金留 chin¹-liu³
微 wei²	牙 ya²	沈 yen³	約 yo¹*	于 yū²	阮 yūan²	京相 ching¹-hsiang¹
危 wei²	雅 ya²	眼 yen³	樂 yo¹*	孟 yū²	苑 yūan¹	涇陽 ching¹-yang²
隗 wei²	軋 ya¹*	偃 yen³	岳 yo¹*	邛 yū²	越 yüeh¹*	青牛 ch'ing¹-niu³
委 wei²	荻 yang¹	衍 yen³	幽 yu¹	虞 yū²	月 yüeh¹*	青烏 ch'ing¹-wu¹
窩 wei²	楊 yang²	鄢 yen¹	憂 yu¹	禹 yū²	說 yüeh¹*	青陽 ch'ing¹-yang²
蔦 wei²	楊 yang²	鴈 yen¹	優 yu¹	萬 yū², chū¹	悅 yüeh¹*	鳩摩 chiu¹-mo²
闕 wei²	陽 yang²	晏 yen¹	繇 yu², yao²	構 yū²	曰 yüeh¹*	九百 chiu²-pai²
偉 wei²	羊 yang²	硯 yen¹	由 yu²	邨 yū²	嶽 yüeh¹*	周陽 chou¹-yang²
蘧 wei²	養 yang³	一 yí¹*	攸 yu²	搆 yū²	藥 yüeh¹*	醜門 ch'ou²-mên²
飢 wei²	仰 yang³	乙 yí¹*	游 yu²	禍 yū², chū¹	云 yūn²	諸葛 chu¹-ko²*
尾 wei¹	么 yao¹	弋 yí¹*	尤 yu²	羽 yū²	雲 yūn²	朱陽 chu¹-yang²
衛 wei¹	要 yao¹	弋 yí¹*	郵 yu²	與 yū²	姪 yūn²	朱耶 chu¹-yeh¹
魏 wei¹	堯 yao²	易 yí¹*	猶 yu²	庾 yū²	鄖 yūn²	主父 chu²-fu¹
尉 wei¹	姚 yao²	益 yí¹*	酉 yu²	庚 yū²	憚 yūn²	顓頊 chuan¹-hsü¹*
蔚 wei¹	姚 yao²	驛 yí¹*	攸 yu²	圉 yū²	覲 yūn¹	顓孫 chuan¹-sun¹
位 wei¹	徭 yao²	翼 yí¹*	有 yu³	遇 yū¹	鄆 yūn¹	穿封 ch'uan¹-fêng¹
謂 wei¹	搖 yao²	佚 yí¹*	右 yu¹	譽 yū¹	安陽 an¹-yang²	涓于 ch'un²-yü²
溫 wén¹	繇 yao², yu²	亦 yí¹*	菱 yu¹	豫 yū¹	湛盧 chan¹-lu²	中行 chung¹-hang²
文 wén²	曜 yao¹	沐 yí¹*	鮑 yu¹	御 yū¹	章仇 chang¹-ch'ou²	鐘離 chung¹-lí²
聞 wén²	茶 yeh³	液 yí¹*	宥 yu¹	衍 yū¹	長孫 ch'ang²-sun¹	鐘吾 chung¹-wu²
問 wen¹	冶 yeh³	陰 yin¹	雍 yung¹	喻 yū¹	長盧 ch'ang²-lu¹	仲長 chung¹-ch'ang²
翁 wēng¹	埜 yeh³	殷 yin¹	庸 yung¹	諭 yū¹	常壽 ch'ang²-shou¹	仲孫 chung¹-sun¹
渦 wo¹	也 yeh³	音 yin¹	邨 yung¹	郁 yū¹*	斫胥 ché¹*-hsü¹	沮渠 chū¹-ch'ü²
倭 wo¹	夜 yeh¹	閭 yin¹	邕 yung¹	鬱 yū¹*	真郭 chēn¹-kuo¹*	巨毋 chū¹-wu²
我 wo²	葉 yeh¹*	闔 yin¹	離 yung¹	谷 yū¹*, ku¹*	鉞巫 chēn¹-wu¹	巨無 chū¹-wu²

屈侯 ch'ü¹-u²
 屈突 ch'ü¹-t'u^{1*}
 瞿曇 ch'ü²-t'an²
 鵲鵲 ch'ü²-ch'üeh^{1*}
 爾 (or 尔) 朱 êrh³-chu¹
 豐將 fêng¹-chiang¹
 浮丘 fou²-ch'iu¹
 夫餘 fu¹-yü²
 函冶 han²-yeh²
 罕井 han³-ching³
 漢士 han⁴-shih⁴
 浩生 hao⁴-shêng¹
 黑齒 ho^{2*}-ch'ih^{3*}
 褐扶 ho^{2*}-fu²
 褐均 ho^{2*}-kou²
 賀蘭 ho⁴-lan²
 賀拔 ho⁴-pa^{2*}
 赫連 ho^{4*}-lien²
 紇奚 ho^{4*}-hsi²
 紇骨 ho^{4*}-ku^{2*}
 紇轔 ho^{4*}-tu^{2*}
 紇于 ho^{4*}-yü²
 西門 hsi¹-mên²
 息夫 hsi^{2*}-fu¹
 猗韋 hsi³-wei²
 戲陽 hsi⁴-yang²
 瑕丘 hsia²-ch'iu¹
 瑕呂 hsia²-lû³
 霞露 hsia²-lu²
 夏侯 hsia⁴-hou²
 相里 hsiang⁴-li³
 謝丘 hsieh⁴-ch'iu¹
 解枇 hsieh⁴-p'i²
 軒丘 hsien¹-ch'iu¹
 軒轅 hsien¹-yüan²
 鮮陽 hsien¹-yang²
 鮮于 hsien¹-yü²
 咸丘 hsien²-ch'iu¹
 新垣 hsin¹-yüan²
 信平 hsin¹-p'ing²
 信都 hsin¹-tu¹
 熊相 hsiung²-hsiang⁴

熊率 hsiung²-shuai⁴
 徐吾 hsü²-wu²
 宣于 hsüan¹-yü²
 獯鬻 hsün¹-yü^{4*}
 呼延 hu¹-yen²
 壺丘 hu²-ch'iu¹
 胡母 hu²-mu³
 斛律 hu^{2*}-lû^{4*}
 斛斯 hu^{2*}-ssü¹
 叱盧 hua¹-lu²
 鮭陽 hua²-yang²
 鮭陽 hua²-yang²
 篆龍 huan⁴-lung²
 皇甫 huang²-fu³
 皇父 huang²-fu⁴
 惠牆 hui⁴-ch'iang²
 伊祈 i¹-ch'ü²
 伊秩 i²-chih^{4*}
 沂相 i¹-hsiang⁴
 倚相 i³-hsiang⁴
 擾龍 jao³-lung²
 容居 jung²-chü¹
 戎眷 jung²-chüan⁴
 干己 kan¹-chi³
 甘莊 kan¹-chuang¹
 甘先 kan¹-hsien¹
 甘士 kan¹-shih⁴
 皋落 kao¹-lo^{4*}
 高唐 kao²-t'ang²
 高陽 kao¹-yang²
 庚桑 kêng¹-sang¹
 梗陽 kêng³-yang²
 哥舒 ko¹-shu¹
 鉤弋 kou¹-i⁴
 古冶 ku¹-yeh²
 姑布 ku¹-pu⁴
 穀梁 ku^{2*}-liang²
 古成 k'u¹-ch'êng²
 瓜田 kua¹-t'ien²
 廣武 kuang²-wu³
 昆吾 k'un¹-wu²
 公山 kung¹-shan¹

公慎 kung¹-shên⁴
 公孫 kung¹-sun¹
 公羊 kung¹-yang²
 公冶 kung¹-yeh²
 功後 kung¹-hou⁴
 空相 k'ung¹-hsiang⁴
 空桐 k'ung¹-t'ung²
 曷哈 kuo¹-ho^{3*}
 老陽 lao³-yang²
 荔菲 li⁴-fei³
 櫟陽 li^{4*}-yang²
 梁丘 liang²-ch'iu¹
 梁由 liang²-yu²
 梁餘 liang²-yü²
 陵陽 ling²-yang²
 令狐 ling⁴-hu²
 盧妃 lu²-fei¹
 盧胥 lu²-hsü¹
 盧蒲 lu²-p'u²
 魯步 lu³-pu⁴
 攀靺 lüan²-ti¹
 龍丘 lung²-ch'iu¹
 龍逢 lung²-p'êng²
 閭葵 lü³-k'uei²
 麥丘 mai¹-ch'iu¹
 彌姐 mi²-chieh³
 彌牟 mi²-mou⁴
 密須 mi^{4*}-hsü¹
 密革 mi^{4*}-ko^{2*}
 密茅 mi^{4*}-mao²
 万俟 mo^{4*}-ch'ü²
 母丘 mu³-ch'iu¹
 木門 mu^{4*}-mên²
 目夷 mu^{4*}-i²
 慕容 mu^{4*}-jung²
 南宮 nan²-kung¹
 鳥俗 niao³-su^{3*}
 女媧 nü³-kua¹
 歐侯 ou¹-hou²
 歐陽 ou¹-yang²
 白馬 pai²-ma²
 白冥 pai²-ming²

百里 pai²-li³
 豹皮 pao⁴-p'i²
 庖犧 p'ao²-chi¹
 北宮 pei²-kung¹
 盆成 p'ên²-ch'êng²
 佛肸 pi^{4*}-hsi^{1*}
 祕邦 pi^{4*}-pang¹
 偃陽 pi^{4*}-yang²
 賓牟 pin¹-mou²
 病坊 ping⁴-fang²
 平陵 p'ing²-ling²
 平寧 p'ing²-ning²
 僕固 pu^{2*}-ku⁴
 濮陽 pu^{2*}-yang²
 不第 pu^{4*}-ti³
 三州 san¹-chou¹
 三飯 san¹-fan³
 三閭 san¹-lû²
 桑丘 sang¹-ch'iu²
 桑乡 shan¹-chieh³
 單于 shan¹-yü²
 商瞿 shang¹-ch'ü²
 上官 shang¹-kuan¹
 社南 shê⁴-nan²
 社北 shê⁴-pei³
 申屠 shên¹-t'u²
 申徒 shên¹-t'u²
 勝屠 shêng⁴-t'u²
 石作 shih^{2*}-tso^{4*}
 矢宮 shih³-kung¹
 豕韋 shih³-wei²
 侍其 shih⁴-ch'ü²
 士孫 shih⁴-sun¹
 叔孫 shu^{2*}-sun¹
 爽鳩 shuang²-chiu¹
 水丘 shui²-ch'iu¹
 索盧 so^{3*}-lu²
 索陽 so^{3*}-yang²
 司城 ssü¹-chêng²
 司褐 ssü¹-ho^{2*}
 司空 ssü¹-k'ung¹
 司馬 ssü¹-ma²

司徒 ssü¹-t'u²
 宿沙 su^{4*}-sha¹
 燧人 sui⁴-jên²
 孫叔 sun¹-shu^{1*}
 孫陽 sun¹-yang²
 咎祿 ta^{1*}-lû^{4*}
 咎盧 t'a^{1*}-lu²
 太史 t'ai⁴-shih³
 太叔 t'ai⁴-shu^{1*}
 太陽 t'ai⁴-yang²
 澹臺 t'an²-t'ai²
 棠谿 t'ang²-ch'ü¹
 陶丘 t'ao²-ch'iu¹
 登徒 têng¹-t'u²
 第八 ti⁴-pa^{1*}
 第五 ti⁴-wu²
 鐵伐 t'ieh^{3*}-fa^{2*}
 多于 to¹-yü²
 拓跋 t'o⁴-po^{4*}
 豆盧 tou⁴-lu²
 鬬于 tou⁴-yü²
 宰直 tsai³-chih^{2*}
 宰父 tsai³-fu⁴
 曹牟 ts'ao²-mou²
 昨和 tso^{2*}-ho²
 左丘 tso³-ch'iu¹
 左行 tso³-hsing²
 左人 tso³-jên²
 左師 tso³-shih¹
 尊盧 tsun¹-lu²
 宗政 tsung¹-chêng⁴
 獨孤 tu^{2*}-ku¹
 觀斯 tu²-ssü¹
 禿髮 t'u^{1*}-fa^{1*}
 吐奚 t'u²-hsi²
 端木 tuan¹-mu^{4*}
 段干 tuan¹-kan¹
 端孫 tuan¹-sun¹
 東方 tung¹-fang¹
 東門 tung¹-mên²
 東野 tung¹-yeh²
 訾辱 tzü¹-ju^{4*}

梓慎 tzü ³ -shên ⁴	巫陽 wu ¹ -yang ³	武仲 wu ² -chung ⁴	有藝 yu ² -shên ¹	莫胡盧 mo ⁴ -hu ² -lu ³
子車 tzü ³ -ch'ê ¹	屋廬 wu ¹ -lû ³	武羅 wu ² -lo ³	右行 yu ⁴ -hsing ²	阿伏干 o ¹ -fu ² -kan ¹
子家 tzü ³ -chia ¹	毋張 wu ² -chang ¹	武都 wu ² -tu ¹	右師 yu ⁴ -shih ¹	白楊提 pai ² -yang ² -t'î ³
子服 tzü ³ -fu ²	毋車 wu ² -ch'ê ¹	五京 wu ² -ching ¹	雍門 yung ¹ -mên ³	步隲又 pu ⁴ -chih ¹ -yu ⁴
子陽 tzü ³ -yang ²	毋將 wu ² -chiang ¹	五鹿 wu ² -lu ⁴	彤魚 yung ² -yü ³	步六孤 pu ⁴ -liu ⁴ -ku ¹
子言 tzü ³ -yen ²	毋丘 wu ² -ch'iu ¹	務相 wu ⁴ -hsiang ¹	於陵 yü ¹ -ling ²	步鹿根 pu ⁴ -lu ⁴ -kên ¹
次第 tz'ü ⁴ -ti ⁴	毋終 wu ² -chung ¹	羊舌 yang ² -shê ²	虞丘 yü ⁴ -ch'iu ¹	步大汗 pu ⁴ -ta ⁴ -han ¹
王官 wang ² -kuan ¹	毋還 wu ² -huan ¹	陽成 yang ² -ch'êng ³	宇文 yü ⁴ -wên ²	吐伏盧 t'u ³ -fu ² -lu ³
王孫 wang ² -sun ¹	毋霸 wu ² -pa ⁴	耶律 yeh ² -lû ⁴	御龍 yü ⁴ -lung ²	万紐于 wan ⁴ -niu ³ -yü ³
微生 wei ² -shêng ¹	毋鹽 wu ² -yen ³	葉陽 yeh ⁴ -yang ²	運期 yün ⁴ -ch'î ¹	烏古論 wu ¹ -ku ² -lun ³
未央 wei ⁴ -yang ¹	吾丘 wu ² -ch'iu ¹	邑由 yi ⁴ -yu ³	執失代 chih ² -shih ¹ -tai ¹	勿忸于 wu ⁴ -niu ³ -yü ³
尉千 wei ⁴ -ch'ien ¹	無庸 wu ² -yung ¹	樂毅 yo ⁴ -î ⁴	紇豆陵 ho ⁴ -tou ⁴ -ling ²	壹斗眷 yi ⁴ -tou ² -chüan ⁴
尉遲 wei ⁴ -ch'ih ³	武安 wu ² -an ¹	由吾 yu ² -wu ³	侯莫陳 hou ² -mo ⁴ -ch'ên ²	井彊六斤 ching ² -chiang ¹ -liu ⁴ -chin ¹
聞人 wên ² -jén ³	武成 wu ² -ch'êng ³	有熊 yu ² -hsiung ²	奚斗盧 hsi ¹ -tou ² -lu ³	耨盪溫敦 nou ⁴ -wan ² -wên ¹ -tun ¹
巫馬 wu ¹ -ma ³	武强 wu ² -ch'iang ²	有仍 yu ² -jêng ²	盱母萬 hsü ¹ -mu ³ -wan ⁴	自死獨膊 tzü ⁴ -ssü ² -tu ² -po ⁴

III.—THE CHINESE DYNASTIES.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

NAME OF DYNASTY.		Number of Sovereigns.	Began.	Ended.	Duration.
五帝紀	The Age of the Five Rulers.	9	B.C. 2852	B.C. 2205	647
夏	Hsia	17	2205	1766	439
商 or 殷	Shang or Yin.	28	1766	1122	644
周	Chou.	34	1122	255	867
秦	Ch'in.	5	255	206	49
漢, 前漢 or 西漢	Han, or Former Han or Western Han . . .	14	206	A.D. 25	231
後漢 or 東漢	Later Han or Eastern Han	12	A.D. 25	221	196
三國	The Three Kingdoms	11	221	265	44
蜀漢	Minor Han	2	221	265	44
魏	Wei.	5	220	265	45
吳	Wu.	4	229	265	36
西晉	Western Chin.	4	265	317	52
東晉	Eastern Chin.	11	317	420	103
南北朝	Division into North and South.	58	420	589	169
劉宋	Sung (House of Liu)	9	420	479	59
齊	Ch'i	7	479	502	23
梁	Liang	6	502	557	55
陳	Ch'en	5	557	589	32

NAME OF DYNASTY.		Number of Sovereigns.	Began.	Ended.	Duration.
北魏 or 元魏	Northern Wei or Wei of the Yüan family.	15	386	535	149
	Western Wei.	3	535	557	22
	Eastern Wei.	1	534	550	16
	Northern Ch'i	7	550	589	39
	Northern Chou.	5	557	589	32
隋唐五代	Sui	4	589	618	29
	T'ang	22	618	907	289
後梁 後唐 後晉 後漢 後周	The Five Dynasties.	13	907	960	53
	Posterior Liang.	2	907	923	16
	Posterior T'ang.	4	923	936	13
	Posterior Chin	2	936	947	11
	Posterior Han	2	947	951	4
	Posterior Chou	3	951	960	9
遼西遼	Liao (Kitan Tartars)	9	907	1125	218
	Western Liao	5	1125	1168	43
金宋 南宋 元 明 清	Chin (Golden Tartars).	10	1115	1260	145
	Sung	9	960	1127	167
	Southern Sung	9	1127	1280	153
	Yüan (Mongols)	9	1280	1368	88
	Ming.	17	1368	1644	276
	Ch'ing	10	1644	1912	268

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

I.—五帝紀 THE AGE OF THE FIVE RULERS.

(Numbers in brackets refer to lives in Biographical Dictionary.)

Dynastic Appellation.		Personal Appellation.		Accession.	Dynastic Appellation.		Personal Appellation.		Accession.
The Five Rulers.	太昊	T'ai Hao (585)	伏羲氏	Fu-hsi Shih	B.C.				
	炎帝	Yen Ti (1695)	庖羲氏	P'ao-hsi Shih	2953	帝嚳	Ti K'ü	高辛氏	Kao-hsin Shih
	黃帝	Huang Ti (871)	神農氏	Shên-nung Shih	2838	帝摯	Ti Chih	—	—
	少昊	Shao Hao	烈山氏	Lieh-shan Shih		唐帝堯	T'ang Ti YAO (2426)	陶唐氏	T'ao-t'ang Shih
	顓頊	Chuan Hsü	有熊氏	Yu-hsiung Shih	2698	虞帝舜	Yü Ti SHUN (1741)	有虞氏	Yu-yü Shih
			軒轅氏	Hsien-yüan Shih	2598				
			金天氏	Chin-t'ien Shih	2514				
			高陽氏	Kao-yang Shih					

II.—夏紀 THE HSIA DYNASTY. SURNAME 姒氏.

DYNASTIC TITLE.			Accession.	DYNASTIC TITLE.			Accession.	DYNASTIC TITLE.			Accession.
			B.C.				B.C.				B.C.
大禹	The Great Yü (1846)	2205	少康	Shao K'ang	2079	厘	Chin	1900			
啟	Ch'i	2197	杼	Ch'ü	2057	孔甲	K'ung Chia	1879			
太康	T'ai K'ang	2188	槐	Huai	2040	皐	Kao	1848			
仲康	Chung K'ang	2159	芒	Mang	2014	發	Fa	1837			
相	Hsiang	2146	泄	Hsieh	1996	桀	Chieh Kuei (354)	1818			
Interregnum of forty years, commencing			2118	不降	Pu Chiang	1980					
				局	Chiung	1921					

III.—商紀 THE SHANG or (from 1401) 殷紀 YIN DYNASTY. SURNAME 子氏.

成湯	Ch'êng T'ang (282)	1766	祖乙	Tsu Yi	1525	祖庚	Tsu Kêng	1265
太甲	T'ai Chia	1753	祖辛	Tsu Hsin	1506	祖甲	Tsu Chia	1258
沃丁	Wu Ting	1720	沃甲	Wu Chia	1490	廩辛	Lin Hsin	1225
太庚	T'ai Kêng	1691	祖丁	Tsu Ting	1465	庚丁	Kêng Ting	1219
小甲	Hsiao Chia	1666	南庚	Nan Kêng	1433	武乙	Wu Yi	1198
雍己	Yung Chi	1649	陽甲	Yang Chia	1408	太丁	T'ai Ting	1194
太戊	T'ai Mou	1637	盤庚	P'an Kêng	1401	帝乙	Ti Yi	1191
仲丁	Chung Ting	1562	小辛	Hsiao Hsin	1373	紂	Chou Hsin (414)	1154
外壬	Wai Jên	1549	小乙	Hsiao Yi	1352			
河	Ho Tan Chia	1534	武丁	Wu Ting	1324			

IV.—周紀 THE CHOU DYNASTY.

武王	Wu Wang (2353)	1122	平王	P'ing Wang	770	敬王	Ching Wang	519
成王	Ch'êng Wang	1115	桓王	Huan "	719	元王	Yüan "	475
康王	K'ang "	1078	莊王	Chuang "	696	定王	Chêng Ting Wang	468
昭王	Chao "	1052	僖王	Hsi "	681	考王	K'ao Wang	440
穆王	Mu " (1559)	1001	惠王	Hui "	676	威烈王	Wei Lieh Wang	425
共王	Kung "	946	襄王	Hsiang "	651	安王	An Wang	401
懿王	I "	934	頃王	Ch'ing "	618	烈王	Lieh "	375
孝王	Hsiao "	909	匡王	K'uang "	612	顯王	Hsien Wang	368
夷王	I "	894	定王	Ting "	606	慎靚王	Shên Ching Wang	320
厲王	Li "	878	簡王	Chien "	585	赧王	Nan Wang	314
宣王	Hsüan "	827	靈王	Ling "	571	東周	Tung Chou Chün	255
幽王	Yu "	781	景王	Ching "	544			

V.—秦紀 THE CH'IN DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession.
昭襄王 孝文王	Chao Hsiang Wang	B.C. 255	莊襄王 政王	Chuang Hsiang Wang	B.C. 249	始皇帝 二世皇帝	Shih Huang-ti (1712)	B.C. 221
	Hsiao Wên	250		Chêng Wang	246		Erh Shih Huang-ti (816)	209

VI.—漢紀 THE HAN DYNASTY. ALSO STYLED 前漢 FORMER HAN, AND 西漢 WESTERN HAN.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
高帝 or 高祖 惠帝 高后 呂氏 文帝 景帝 武帝	Kao Ti or Kao Tsu (1334)	B.C. 206			B.C.	宣帝	Hsüan Ti	B.C.	五鳳	Wu Fêng	B.C. 57
	Hui Ti (1372)	194							甘露	Kan Lu	53
	Kao Hou	187							黃龍	Huang Lung	49
	Lü Shih (1442)	187				元帝	Yüan Ti (1350)	48	初元	Ch'ü Yüan	48
	Wên Ti (1298)	179	後元	Hou Yüan	163				永光	Yung Kuang	43
	Ching Ti (1284)	156	中元	Chung Yüan	149				建昭	Chien Chao	38
			後元	Hou Yüan	143	成帝	Ch'êng Ti (1271)	32	竟寧	Ching Ning	33
			建元	Chien Yüan	140				始建	Chien Shih	32
			元光	Yüan Kuang	134				河平	Ho P'ing	28
			元朔	Yüan So	128				陽朔	Yang So	24
昭帝 宣帝			元狩	Yüan Shou	122				鴻嘉	Hung Chia	20
			元鼎	Yüan Ting	116				永始	Yung Shih	16
			元封	Yüan Fêng	110				元延	Yüan Yen	2
			太初	T'ai Ch'ü	104	哀帝	Ai Ti (1303)	6	綏和	Sui Ho	8
			天漢	T'ien Han	100				建平	Chien P'ing	6
			太始	T'ai Shih	96				元壽	Yüan Shou	2
			征和	Chêng Ho	92	平帝	P'ing Ti (1319)	A.D. 1	元始	Yüan Shih	A.D. 1
			後元	Hou Yüan	88	孺子嬰	Ju Tzŭ Ying (1373)	6	居攝	Chü Shê	6
	Chao Ti (1297)	86	始元	Shih Yüan	86				初始	Ch'ü Shih	8
			元鳳	Yüan Fêng	80	新皇帝	Hsin Huang-ti, Wang Mang, Usurper (2203)	9	始建國	Shih Chien Kuo	9
			元平	Yüan P'ing	74	王莽			天鳳	T'ien Fêng	14
			本地節	Pên Shih	73				地黃	Ti Huang	20
			元康	Ti Chieh	69	淮陽王	Huai-yang Wang	23	更始	Kêng Shih	23
			神爵	Yüan K'ang	65	帝立	Ti Hsüan (1308)				
				Shên Chüeh	61						

VII.—後漢紀 THE LATER HAN DYNASTY OR 東漢 EASTERN HAN.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
光武帝	Kuang Wu Ti (1305)	25	建武	Chien Wu	25	質帝	Chih Ti (1358)	146	本初	Pên Ch'u	146
明帝	Ming Ti (1292)	58	中元	Chung Yüan	56	桓帝	Huan Ti (1287)	147	建和	Chien Ho	147
章帝	Chang Ti (1355)	76	永平	Yung P'ing	58				和平	Ho P'ing	150
			建初	Chien Ch'u	76				元嘉	Yüan Chia	151
			元和	Yüan Ho	84				永興	Yung Hsing	153
和帝	Ho Ti (1275)	89	章和	Chang Ho	87				永壽	Yung Shou	155
			永元	Yung Yüan	89				永延	Yen Hsi	158
殤帝	Shang Ti (1330)	106	元興	Yüan Hsing	105				永康	Yung K'ang	167
安帝	An Ti (1374)	107	延平	Yen P'ing	106	靈帝	Ling Ti (1312)	168	建寧	Chien Ning	168
			永初	Yung Ch'u	107				熹平	Hsi P'ing	172
			太(或	T'ai (or					光和平	Kuang Ho	178
			元)初	Yüan) Ch'u	114				中平	Chung P'ing	184
			永寧	Yung Ning	120	少帝	Shao Ti (1333)	189	光熹	Kuang Hsi	189
			建光	Chien Kuang	121				昭寧	Chao Ning	189
順帝	Shun Ti (1335)	126	延光	Yen Kuang	122	獻帝 or 愍帝	Hsien Ti or Min Ti (1301)	189	永漢	Yung Han	189
			永建	Yung Chien	126				中平	Chung P'ing	189
			陽嘉	Yang Chia	132				初平	Ch'u P'ing	190
			永和	Yung Ho	136				興平	Hsing P'ing	194
			漢安	Han An	142				建安	Chien An	196
			建康	Chien K'ang	144				延康	Yen K'ang	220
冲帝	Ch'ung Ti (1341)	145	永嘉	Yung Chia	145						

VIII.—EPOCH OF THE THREE KINGDOMS. 蜀漢紀 THE MINOR HAN DYNASTY.

昭烈帝	Chao Lieh Ti (1338)	221	章武	Chang Wu	221	後主	Hou Chu		景耀	Ching Yao	258
後主	Hou Chu (1272)	223	建興	Chien Hsing	223				炎興	Yen Hsing	263
			延熙	Yen Hsi	238						

VIII.—魏紀 THE WEI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2008)	220	黃初	Huang Ch'u	220	少帝	Shao Ti		正元	Chêng Yüan	254
明帝	Ming Ti (2003)	227	太和	T'ai Ho	227	高貴鄉公	Kao Kuei Hsiang Kung (2005)	254			
			青龍	Ch'ing Lung	233				甘露	Kan Lu	256
廢帝	Fei Ti		景初	Ching Ch'u	237				景元	Ching Yüan	260
齊王芳	Ch'i Wang Fang (1996)	240	正始	Chêng Shih	240	元帝	Yüan Ti (2001)	260	咸熙	Hsien Hsi	264
			嘉平	Chia P'ing	249						

VIII.—吳紀 THE WU DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
大帝	Ta Ti (1803)	222	黃武	Huang Wu	222	景帝 末帝 歸命侯	Ching Ti (1810) Mo Ti Kuei Ming Hou (1807)	258 264	永安	Yung An	258
			黃龍	Huang Lung	229				元興	Yüan Hsing	264
			嘉禾	Chia Ho	232				甘露	Kan Lu	265
			赤烏	Ch'ih Wu	238				寶鼎	Pao Ting	266
			太元	T'ai Yüan	251				建衡	Chien Hêng	269
			神鳳	Shên Fêng	252				鳳凰	Fêng Huang	272
廢帝 會稽王	Fei Ti Kuei Chi Wang (1813)	252	建興	Chien Hsing	252				天冊	T'ien Ts'ê	275
			五鳳	Wu Fêng	254				天璽	T'ien Hsi	276
			太平	T'ai P'ing	256				天紀	T'ien Chi	277

IX.—西晉紀 THE WESTERN CHIN DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (1768)	265	泰始	T'ai Shih	265	惠帝	Hui Ti		太安	T'ai An	302
			咸寧	Hsien Ning	275				永興	Yung Hsing	304
惠帝	Hui Ti (1752)	290	泰康	T'ai K'ang	280				永安	Yung An	304
			泰熙	T'ai Hsi	290				建武	Chien Wu	304
			永熙	Yung Hsi	290				永安	Yung An	304
			永平	Yung P'ing	291				光熙	Kuang Hsi	306
			元康	Yüan K'ang	291	懷帝 愍帝	Huai Ti (1751) Min Ti (1767)	307 313	永嘉	Yung Chia	307
			永康	Yung K'ang	300				建興	Chien Hsing	313
			永寧	Yung Ning	301						

X.—東晉紀 THE EASTERN CHIN DYNASTY.

元帝	Yüan Ti (1574)	317	建武	Chien Wu	317	帝奕 海西公	Ti Yi Hai Hsi Kung (1755)	366	太和	T'ai Ho	366
			太興	T'ai Hsing	318				咸安	Hsien An	371
明帝	Ming Ti (1760)	323	永昌	Yung Ch'ang	322	簡文帝 孝武帝	Chien Wên Ti (1771) Hsiao Wu Ti (1766)	371 373	寧康	Ning K'ang	373
			太寧	T'ai Ning	323				太元	T'ai Yüan	376
成帝	Ch'êng Ti (1769)	326	咸和	Hsien Ho	326	安帝	An Ti (1764)	397	隆安	Lung An	397
			咸康	Hsien K'ang	335				元興	Yüan Hsing	402
康帝	K'ang Ti (1770)	343	建元	Chien Yüan	343				隆安	Lung An	402
			永和	Yung Ho	345				大享	Ta Hsiang	402
穆帝	Mu Ti (1761)	345	升平	Shêng P'ing	357				元興	Yüan Hsing	403
			隆和	Lung Ho	362				義熙	I Hsi	405
哀帝	Ai Ti (1758)	362	隆興	Lung Ho	362	恭帝	Kung Ti (1765)	419	元熙	Yüan Hsi	419
			興寧	Hsing Ning	363						

南北朝 EPOCH OF DIVISION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

XI.—劉宋紀 THE SUNG DYNASTY (HOUSE OF LIU).

Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.	Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.
武帝	Wu Ti (1375)	永初	Yung Ch'ü	廢帝	Fei Ti (1366)	景和	Ching Ho
少帝 or	Shao Ti (1314) or	景平	Ching P'ing	明帝	Ming Ti (1376)	泰始	T'ai Shih
營陽王	Ying-yang Wang					泰豫	T'ai Yü
文帝	Wên Ti (1315)	元嘉	Yüan Chia	蒼梧王	Ts'ang-wu Wang (1377)	元徽	Yüan Hui
孝武帝	Hsiao Wu Ti (1295)	孝建	Hsiao Chien	主昱	Chu Yü	昇明	Shêng Ming
		大明	Ta Ming	順帝	Shun Ti (1295)		
		永光	Yung Kuang				

XII.—南齊紀 THE SOUTHERN CH'I DYNASTY.

高帝	Kao Ti (714)	建元	Chien Yüan	明帝	Ming Ti (709)	建武	Chien Wu
武帝	Wu Ti (715)	永明	Yung Ming			永泰	Yung T'ai
鬱林王	Yü-lin Wang (699)	隆昌	Lung Ch'ang	東昏侯	Tung-hun Hou (711)	永元	Yung Yüan
海陵王	Hai-ling Wang (698)	延興	Yen Hsing	和帝	Ho Ti (712)	中興	Chung Hsing

XIII.—梁紀 THE LIANG DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (720)	天監	T'ien Chien	簡文帝	Chien Wên Ti (706)	大寶	Ta Pao
		普通	P'u T'ung	豫章王	Yü-chang Wang (705)	天正	T'ien Chêng
		大通	Ta T'ung	元帝	Yüan Ti (705)	承聖	Ch'êng Shêng
		中大通	Chung Ta T'ung	貞陽侯	Chêng-yang Hou (723)	天成	T'ien Ch'êng
		大同	Ta T'ung	敬帝	Ching Ti (701)	紹泰	Shao T'ai
		中大同	Chung Ta T'ung			太平	T'ai P'ing
		太清	T'ai Ch'ing				

XIV.—陳紀 THE CH'EN DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (236)	永定	Yung Ting	宣帝	Hsüan Ti (225)	大建	Ta Chien
文帝	Wên Ti (214)	天嘉	T'ien Chia	後主	Hou Chu (246)	至德	Chih Tê
		天康	T'ien K'ang			禎明	Chêng Ming
臨海王	Lin-hai Wang (241)	光大	Kuang Ta				

XV.—北魏紀 THE NORTHERN WEI DYNASTY (拓跋氏, HOUSE OF TOBA = "born in the sheets");
ALSO CALLED 元魏紀 THE YÜAN. (2552) WEI DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
道武帝	Tao Wu Ti (1949)	A.D. 386	登國	Têng Kuo	386	孝文帝	Hsiao Wên Ti (2552)	A.D. 471	延興	Yen Hsing	471
			皇始	Huang Shih	396				承明	Ch'êng Ming	476
			天興	T'ien Hsing	398				太和	T'ai Ho	477
明元帝	Ming Yüan Ti (1951)	409	天賜	T'ien Tz'ü	404	宣武帝	Hsüan Wu Ti (2554)	500	景明	Ching Ming	500
			永興	Yung Hsing	409				正始	Chêng Shih	504
			神瑞	Shên Jui	414				永平	Yung P'ing	508
太武帝	T'ai Wu Ti (1952)	424	泰常	T'ai Ch'ang	416	孝明帝	Hsiao Ming Ti (2553)	516	延昌	Yen Ch'ang	512
			始光	Shih Kuang	424				熙平	Hsi P'ing	516
			神䴥	Shên Chia	428				神龜	Shên Kuei	517
			延和	Yen Ho	432				正光	Chêng Kuang	519
			太延	T'ai Yen	435				孝昌	Hsiao Ch'ang	525
			(太平	T'ai P'ing	440	臨洮王	Lin-t'ao Wang	528	武泰	Wu T'ai	528
			真君	Chên Chün		孝莊帝	Hsiao Chuang Ti (2569)	528	建義	Chien I	528
南安王	Nan-an Wang	452	正平	Chêng P'ing	452				永安	Yung An	528
文成帝	Wên Ch'êng Ti (1945)	452	承平	Ch'êng P'ing	452	東海王	Tung-hai Wang	530	更興	Kêng Hsing	529
			興安	Hsing An	452	節閔帝	Chieh Min Ti	531	建明	Chien Ming	530
			興光	Hsing Kuang	454	安定王	An-ting Wang	531	晉泰	Chin T'ai	531
			太安	T'ai An	455	孝武帝	Hsiao Wu Ti (2549)	532	中興	Chung Hsing	531
			和平	Ho P'ing	460				太昌	T'ai Ch'ang	532
獻文帝	Hsien Wên Ti (1947)	466	天安	T'ien An	466				永興	Yung Hsing	532
			皇興	Huang Hsing	467				永熙	Yung Hsi	532

XVI.—西魏紀 THE WESTERN WEI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2559)	535	大統	Ta T'ung	535	恭帝	Kung Ti (2559)	554			
帝欽 or 廢帝	Ti Ch'in or Fei Ti (2559)	552									

XVII.—東魏紀 THE EASTERN WEI DYNASTY.

孝靜帝	Hsiao Ching Ti (2560)	534	天平	T'ien P'ing	534	孝靜帝	Hsiao Ching Ti	534	興和	Hsing Ho	539
			元象	Yüan Hsiang	538				武定	Wu Ting	543

XVIII.—北齊紀 THE NORTHERN CH'I DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.	Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.
文宣帝	Wên Hsüan Ti (964)	天保	T'ien Pao	溫公 or 後主	Wên Kung or Hou Chu	天統	T'ien T'ung
廢帝	Fei Ti (964)	乾明	Ch'ien Ming			武平	Wu P'ing
孝昭帝	Hsiao Chao Ti (966)	皇建	Huang Chien			隆化	Lung Hua
武成帝	Wu Ch'êng Ti (946)	太寧	T'ai Ning	安德王	An-tê Wang	德昌	Tê Ch'ang
		河清	Ho Ch'ing	幼主	Yu Chu (946)	德承	Ch'êng Kuang
						光	

XIX.—北周紀 THE NORTHERN CHOU DYNASTY.

孝愍帝	Hsiao Min Ti (2533)	武成	Wu Ch'êng	宣帝	Hsüan Ti (2539)	宣政	Hsüan Chêng
明帝	Ming Ti (2538)	保定	Pao Ting			大成	Ta Ch'êng
武帝	Wu Ti (2539)	天和	T'ien Ho	靜帝	Ching Ti (2539)	大象	Ta Hsiang
		建德	Chien Tê			大定	Ta Ting

XX.—隋紀 THE SUI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2367)	開皇	K'ai Huang	煬帝	Yang Ti (2393)	大業	Ta Yeh
		仁壽	Jên Shou	恭帝 侑	Kung Ti Yu (2393)	義寧	I Ning
				恭帝 侗	Kung Ti T'ung (2393)	皇泰	Huang T'ai

XXI.—唐紀 THE T'ANG DYNASTY.

高祖	Kao Tsu (1239)	武德	Wu Tê			永淳	Yung Shun
太宗	T'ai Tsung (1196)	貞觀	Chêng Kuan			弘道	Hung Tao
高宗	Kao Tsung (1109)	永徽	Yung Hui	中宗	Chung Tsung (1135)	嗣聖	Ssü Shêng
		顯慶	Hsien Ch'ing	睿宗	Jui Tsung (1207)	文明	Wên Ming
		龍朔	Lung So	武后	Wu Hou (2331)	光宅	Kuang Tsé
		麟德	Lin Tê		[The Empress Wu, usurper.]		
		乾封	Ch'ien Fêng			垂拱	Chui Kung
		總章	Tsung Chang			永昌	Yung Ch'ang
		咸亨	Hsien Hêng			載初	Tsai Ch'u
		上元	Shang Yüan			天授	T'ien Shou
		儀鳳	I Fêng				
		調露	T'iao Lu			如意	Ju I
		永隆	Yung Lung			長壽	Ch'ang Shou
		開耀	K'ai Yao				

Adopted the dynastic style 周 Chou in lieu of 唐 T'ang from A.D. 690.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
中宗 睿宗	Chung Tsung [resumed the throne]		延載	Yen Tsai	694	德宗	Tê Tsung (1158)	780	建中	Chien Chung	780
			證聖	Chêng Shêng	695				興元	Hsing Yüan	784
			天冊萬歲	T'ien T'sê Wan Sui	695				貞元	Chêng Yüan	785
			萬歲通天	Wan Sui T'ung T'ien	696	順宗	Shun Tsung (1206)	805	永貞	Yung Chêng	805
			神功	Shên Kung	697	憲宗	Hsien Tsung (1202)	806	元和	Yüan Ho	806
	Jui Tsung	710	聖歷	Shêng Li	698	穆宗	Mu Tsung (1130)	821	長慶	Ch'ang Ch'ing	821
			久祖	Chiu Tsu	700	敬宗	Ching Tsung (1093)	825	寶歷	Pao Li	825
			大足	Ta Tsu	701	文宗	Wên Tsung (1127)	827	太和	T'ai Ho	827
			長安	Ch'ang An	701	武宗	Wu Tsung (1229)	841	開成	K'ai Ch'êng	836
			神龍	Shên Lung	705	宣宗	Hsüan Tsung (1191)	847	會昌	Hui Ch'ang	841
肅宗 代宗	Hsüan (or Yüan) Tsung (1172)	713	景龍	Ching Lung	707	懿宗	I Tsung (1219)	860	太中	T'ai Chung	847
			景雲	Ching Yün	710	僖宗	Hsi Tsung (1230)	874	咸通	Hsien T'ung	860
			太極	T'ai Chi	712				乾符	Ch'ien Fu	874
			延和	Yen Ho	712				廣明	Kuang Ming	880
									中和	Chung Ho	881
	Su Tsung (1216)	756	先天	Hsien T'ien	713	昭宗	Chao Tsung (1107)	889	光啟	Kuang Ch'i	885
			開元	K'ai Yüan	713				文德	Wên Tê	888
			天寶	T'ien Pao	742				龍紀	Lung Chi	889
			至德	Chih Tê	756				大順	Ta Shun	890
			乾元	Ch'ien Yüan	758				景福	Ching Fu	892
代宗	Tai Tsung (1235)	763	上元	Shang Yüan	760				乾寧	Ch'ien Ning	894
			寶應	Pao Ying	762				光化	Kuang Hua	898
			廣德	Kuang Tê	763				天復	T'ien Fu	901
			永泰	Yung T'ai	765	昭宣帝	Chao Hsüan Ti or		天祐	T'ien Yu	904
			大歷	Ta Li	766	or 哀帝	Ai Ti (1117)	904			

五代 EPOCH OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES.

XXII.—(1) 後梁紀 THE POSTERIOR LIANG DYNASTY.

太祖	T'ai Tsu (475)	907	開平	K'ai P'ing	907	末帝 or 均王	Mo Ti or Chün Wang (477)	913	貞明	Chêng Ming	915
			乾化	Ch'ien Hua	911				龍德	Lung Tê	921

XXIII.—(2) 後唐紀 THE POSTERIOR T'ANG DYNASTY.

莊宗	Chuang Tsung (1220)	923	同光	T'ung Kuang	923	閔帝	Min Ti (1222)	933	應順	Ying Shun	934
明宗	Ming Tsung (1205)	926	天成	T'ien Ch'êng	926	廢帝 or 潞王	Fei Ti or Lu Wang (1223)	934	清泰	Ch'ing T'ai	934
			長興	Ch'ang Hsing	930						

XXIV.—(3) 後晉紀 THE POSTERIOR CHIN DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
高祖	Kao Tsu (1706)	936	天福	T'ien Fu	936	出帝 or 少帝 or 齊王	Ch'u Ti or Shao Ti or Ch'i Wang (1710)	942	開運	K'ai Yun	944

XXV.—(4) 後漢紀 THE POSTERIOR HAN DYNASTY.

高祖	Kao Tsu (1288)	947	天福 乾祐	T'ien Fu Ch'ien Yu	936 948	隱帝	Yin Ti (1288)	948	乾祐	Ch'ien Yu	948
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XXVI.—(5) 後周紀 THE POSTERIOR CHOU DYNASTY.

太祖 世宗	T'ai Tsu (1076) Shih Tsung (1066)	950 954	廣順 顯德	Kuang Shun Hsien Tê (already in use under T'ai Tsu)	951 954	恭帝	Kung Ti (1066)	959	顯德	Hsien Tê	960
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THE TARTAR DYNASTIES.

XXVII.—遼紀 THE LIAO DYNASTY (契丹 CH'I-TAN or KITAN TARTARS).

太祖	T'ai Tsu (2445)	907	神冊	Shên Ts'ê	916	聖宗	Shêng Tsung		太平	T'ai P'ing	1020
			天贊	T'ien Tsan	922	興宗	Hsing Tsung (2454)	1031	景福	Ching Fu	1031
			天顯	T'ien Hsien	925				重熙	Ch'ung Hsi	1032
太宗	T'ai Tsung (2453)	927	天顯	T'ien Hsien	925	道宗	Tao Tsung (2449)	1055	清寧	Ch'ing Ning	1055
			會同	Hui T'ung	937				咸雍	Hsien Yung	1066
			大同	Ta T'ung	946				大康	Ta K'ang	1074
世宗	Shih Tsung (2456)	947	天祿	T'ien Lu	947				大安	Ta An	1083
穆宗	Mu Tsung (2450)	951	應歷	Ying Li	951				壽隆	Shou Lung	1092
景宗	Ching Tsung (2448)	968	保寧	Pao Ning	968	天祚	T'ien Tsu (2455)	1101	乾統	Ch'ien T'ung	1101
			乾亨	Ch'ien Hêng	978				天慶	T'ien Ch'ing	1110
聖宗	Shêng Tsung (2451)	983	統和	T'ung Ho	983				天保	Pao Ta	1119
			開泰	K'ai T'ai	1012						

XXVIII.—西遼紀 THE WESTERN LIAO DYNASTY.

德宗	Tê Tsung (2452)	1125	延慶	Yen Ch'ing	1125	承天	Ch'êng T'ien (283)	1154	崇福	Ch'ung Fu	1154
			康國	K'ang Kuo	1126				皇德	Huang Tê	"
感天后	Kan T'ien Hou (936)	1136	咸清	Hsien Ch'ing	1136				重德	Ch'ung Tê	"
仁宗	Jên Tsung (936)	1142	紹興	Shao Hsing	1142	末主	Mo Chu (283)	1168	天禧	T'ien Hsi	1168

XXIX.—金紀 THE CHIN DYNASTY OF 女真 NÜ-CHEN TARTARS.

[真 was changed to 直 under the Emperor 興宗 (2454), on account of taboo.]

Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.	Dynastic Title.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	When adopted.
太祖	A.D. 1115	收國	A.D. 1115	章宗	A.D. 1201	泰和	A.D. 1201
		天輔	1118	衛紹王	1209	大安	1209
太宗	1123	天會	1123			大慶	1212
熙宗	1135	天會	1123			至寧	1213
		天眷	1138	宣宗	1213	貞祐	1213
		皇統	1141			興定	1217
海陵王	1149	天德	1149			元光	1222
		貞元	1153	哀宗	1224	正大	1224
		正隆	1156			天興	1232
世宗	1161	大定	1161			開興	1233
章宗	1190	明昌	1190	末帝 or 後主	1234	盛昌	1234
		承安	1196				

XXX.—宋紀 THE SUNG DYNASTY; ALSO CALLED 北宋 NORTHERN SUNG.

太祖	T'ai Tsu (168)	960	建隆	Chien Lung	960	仁宗	Jên Tsung		康定	K'ang Ting	1040
			乾德	Ch'ien Tê	963				慶歷	Ch'ing Li	1041
			開寶	K'ai Pao	968				皇祐	Huang Yu	1049
			太平	T'ai Ping	976				至和	Chih Ho	1054
太宗	T'ai Tsung (160)	976	興國	Hsing Kuo	976				嘉祐	Chia Yu	1056
			雍熙	Yung Hsi	984	英宗	Ying Tsung (184)	1063	治平	Chih Ping	1064
			端拱	Tuan Kung	988	神宗	Shên Tsung (157)	1067	熙寧	Hsi Ning	1068
			淳化	Shun Hua	990				元豐	Yüan Fêng	1078
			至道	Chih Tao	995	哲宗	Chê Tsung (158)	1085	元祐	Yüan Yu	1086
眞宗	Chên Tsung (153)	997	咸平	Hsien Ping	998				紹聖	Shao Shêng	1094
			景德	Ching Tê	1004				元符	Yüan Fu	1098
			大中	Ta Chung	1008	徽宗	Hui Tsung (145)	1100	建中	Chien Chung	1101
			祥符	Hsiang Fu	1008				靖國	Ching Kuo	1101
			天禧	T'ien Hsi	1017				崇寧	Ch'ung Ning	1102
			乾興	Ch'ien Hsing	1022				大觀	Ta Kuan	1107
仁宗	Jên Tsung (144)	1022	天聖	T'ien Shêng	1023				政和	Chêng Ho	1111
			明道	Ming Tao	1032				重和	Ch'ung Ho	1118
			景祐	Ching Yu	1034				宣和	Hsüan Ho	1119
			寶元	Pao Yüan	1038	欽宗	Ch'in Tsung (159)	1126	靖康	Ching K'ang	1126

XXXI.—南宋 THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
高宗	Kao Tsung (166)	1127	建炎	Chien Yen	1127	理宗	Li Tsung		紹定	Shao Ting	1228
孝宗	Hsiao Tsung (180)	1162	紹興	Shao Hsing	1131				端平	Tuan P'ing	1234
			隆興	Lung Hsing	1163				嘉熙	Chia Hsi	1237
			乾道	Ch'ien Tao	1165				淳祐	Shun Yu	1241
光宗	Kuang Tsung (190)	1189	淳熙	Shun Hsi	1174				寶祐	Pao Yu	1253
寧宗	Ning Tsung (170)	1194	紹熙	Shao Hsi	1190				開慶	K'ai Ch'ing	1259
			慶元	Ch'ing Yüan	1195				景定	Ching Ting	1260
			嘉泰	Chia T'ai	1201	度宗	Tu Tsung (147)	1264	咸淳	Hsien Shun	1265
			開禧	K'ai Hsi	1205	恭帝	Kung Ti (156)	1274	德祐	Tê Yu	1275
			嘉定	Chia Ting	1208	端宗	Tuan Tsung (182)	1276	景炎	Ching Yen	1276
理宗	Li Tsung (199)	1224	寶慶	Pao Ch'ing	1225	帝昀	Ti Ping (177)	1278	祥興	Hsiang Hsing	1278

XXXII.—元紀 THE YÜAN (MONGOL) DYNASTY (inaugurated in 1271).

DYNASTIC TITLE.				Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
Chinese.		Mongol.		A.D.			
太祖	T'ai Tsu (605)	Temuchin or Gengis	成吉思	1206	d. 1227	Regent	
太宗	T'ai Tsung (1590)	Ogdai or Ogotai		1229	d. 1240	"	
定宗	Ting Tsung (1078)	Gayuk or Kuyak		1246	d. 1248	Interregnum	
憲宗	Hsien Tsung (1493)	Mangu		1251	d. 1259		
世祖	Shih Tsu (1012)	Kublai or Sitchen	忽必烈; 薛禪	1260		中統	Chung T'ung 1260
						至元	Chih Yüan 1264
成宗	Ch'êng Tsung (1929)	Timur or Olcheitu	鐵木耳	1294		元貞	Yüan Chêng 1295
						大德	Ta Tê 1297
武宗	Wu Tsung (933)	Kaisun or Guluk	海山; 曲律	1307		至大	Chih Ta 1308
仁宗	Jên Tsung (13)	Ayuli Palpata	愛育黎拔力八達	1311		皇慶	Huang Ch'ing 1312
						延祐	Yen Yu 1314
英宗	Ying Tsung (1744)	Sotpala	碩德八剌	1320		至治	Chih Chih 1321
泰定帝	T'ai Ting Ti (2484)	Yesun Timur	也孫鐵木耳	1323		泰定	T'ai Ting 1324
						致和	Chih Ho 1328
幼主	Yu Chu (4)	Achakpa	阿速吉八	1328		天順	T'ien Shun 1328

DYNASTIC TITLE.				Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
Chinese.		Mongol.					
明宗 文帝	Ming Tsung (663)	Hosila	和世琿	A.D. 1329	天曆	T'ien Li	A.D. 1329
	Wên Ti (2110)	Tup Timur	圖帖睦爾	1329	天曆 至順	T'ien Li Chih Shun	1330 1330
寧宗 順帝 or 惠宗	Ning Tsung (915)	Ile Chepe	懿璘質班	1332	元統 至元 至正	Yüan T'ung	1333
	Shun Ti or Hui Tsung (1953)	Tohan Timur	妥懽帖睦爾	1333		Chih Yüan	1335
						Chih Chêng	1341

XXXIII.—明紀 THE MING DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Personal Name.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
太祖 惠帝 成祖 仁宗 宣宗 英宗 代宗 英宗 憲宗 孝宗 武宗 世宗 穆宗 神宗 光宗 熹宗 懷宗 or 莊烈愍帝	T'ai Tsu (483)	元璋	Yüan Chang	A.D. 1368	洪武	Hung Wu	A.D. 1368
	Hui Ti (488)	允炆	Yün Wên	1398	建文	Chien Wên	1399
	Ch'êng Tsu (471)	棣	Ti	1402	永樂	Yung Lê	1403
	Jên Tsung (456)	高熾	Kao Chih	1424	洪熙	Hung Hsi	1425
	Hsüan Tsung (432)	瞻基	Chan Chi	1425	宣德	Hsüan Tê	1426
	Ying Tsung (435)	祁鎮	Ch'i Chên	1435	正統	Chêng T'ung	1436
	Tai Tsung (436)	祁鈺	Ch'i Yü	1449	景泰	Ching T'ai	1450
	Ying Tsung	(resumed government)		1457	天順	T'ien Shun	1457
	Hsien Tsung (438)	見深	Chien Shên	1464	成化	Ch'êng Hua	1465
	Hsiao Tsung (481)	祐橈	Yu T'ang	1487	弘治	Hung Chih	1488
	Wu Tsung (444)	厚照	Hou Chao	1505	正德	Chêng Tê	1506
	Shih Tsung (445)	厚燠	Hou Tsung	1521	嘉靖	Chia Ching	1522
	Mu Tsung (472)	載壘	Tsai Hou	1566	隆慶	Lung Ch'ing	1567
	Shên Tsung (452)	翊鈞	Yi Chün	1572	萬曆	Wan Li	1573
	Kuang Tsung	常洛	Ch'ang Lo	1620	泰昌	T'ai Ch'ang	1620
	Hsi Tsung (479)	由校	Yu Hsiao	1620	天啟	T'ien Ch'i	1621
	Huai Tsung or Chuang Lieh Min Ti (478)	由檢	Yu Chien	1627	崇禎	Ch'ung Chêng	1628

XXXIV.—大清朝 THE CH'ING (MANCHU) DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		Personal Name.	
肇祖原皇帝 興祖直皇帝 景祖翼皇帝 顯祖宣皇帝	Chao Tsu Yüan Huang Ti	A.D.	澤王	Tsê Wang		
	Hsing Tsu Chih " "		慶王	Ch'ing "		
	Ching Tsu Yi " "		昌王	Ch'ang "		
	Hsien Tsu Hsüan " "	1583	福王	Fu "		

DYNASTIC TITLE.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	Personal Name.	
太祖高皇帝 T'ai Tsu K'ao Huang Ti	A.D. 1616	天命 T'ien Ming (1580)		
太宗文皇帝 T'ai Tsung Wên " "	1627	天聰 T'ien Ts'ung		
		崇德 Ch'ung Tê (1923). Called himself	福臨	Emp. from 1635.
世祖章皇帝 Shih Tsu Chang " "	1644	順治 Shun Chih (1742)	玄燁	Fu Lin
聖祖仁皇帝 Shêng Tsu Jên " "	1662	康熙 K'ang Hsi (941)	胤禩	Hsüan Yeh
世宗憲皇帝 Shih Tsung Hsien Huang Ti	1723	雍正 Yung Chêng (2577)	弘曆	Yün (or In) Chêng
高宗純皇帝 Kao Tsung Shun " "	1736	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (364)	顒琰	Hung Li
仁宗睿皇帝 Jên Tsung Jui " "	1796	嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing (318)	奕詝	Yung Yen
宣宗成皇帝 Hsüan Tsung Ch'êng " "	1821	道光 Tao Kuang (1889)	旻寧	Min Ning
文宗顯皇帝 Wên Tsung Hsien " "	1851	咸豐 Hsien Fêng (747)	奕訢	Yi Chu
穆宗毅皇帝 Mu Tsung Yi " "	1862	同治 T'ung Chih (2107)	載淳	Tsai Shun
德宗景皇帝 Tê Tsung Ching " "	1875	光緒 Kuang Hsü (1010)	載灃	Tsai T'ien
(Deposed 1912; title not yet conferred)	1908	宣統 Hsüan T'ung	溥儀	Pu I

IV.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

(A)—THE PROVINCES OF CHINA PROPER.

Provinces.		Literary Names.	Collective Titles	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.					Capital.
				Circuits.	Fu.	T'ing.	Chou.	Hsien.	
直隸	Chihli	燕雲 Yen-yün; 京畿 Ching-chi		7	11	4	23	122	Pao-ting
山東	Shantung	山左 Shan-tso; 東 Tung		3	10	—	11	96	Chi-nan
山西	Shansi	山右 Shan-yu; 晉 Chin		4	9	10	16	86	T'ai-yüan
河南	Honan	豫 Yü		4	9	3	9	97	K'ai-fêng
江蘇	Kiangsu	吳 Wu		5	8	4	6	62	Chiang-ning
安徽	Anhui	皖 Huan	兩江 Liang Kiang	3	8	1	8	52	An-ch'ing
江西	Kiangsi	豫章 Yü-chang		4	13	3	2	75	Nan-ch'ang
浙江	Chehkiang	浙 Chê; 越 Yüeh	閩浙 Min Cheh	4	11	3	1	75	Hangchow
福建	Fuhkien	閩 Min		4	9	3	2	58	Foochow
湖北	Hupei	鄂 O; 楚 Ch'u	兩湖 Liang Hu or	4	10	3	8	60	Wu-ch'ang
湖南	Hunan	湘 Hsiang	湖廣 Hu Kuang	4	9	8	7	64	Ch'ang-sha
廣東	Kuangtung	粵東 Yüeh-tung	兩廣 Liang Kuang	5	9	11	11	77	Canton
廣西	Kuangsi	粵西 Yüeh-hsi		4	11	6	49	54	Kuei-lin
雲南	Yünnan	滇 Tien	雲貴 Yün Kuei	5	14	17	35	39	Yün-nan
貴州	Kueichou	黔 Ch'ien		3	12	14	14	33	Kuei-yang
四川	Ssüch'uan	蜀 Shu		5	12	13	19	113	Ch'êng-tu
陝西	Shensi	關中 Kuan-chung; 秦 Ch'in; 隴 Lung	陝甘 Shen Kan	5	7	8	10	73	Hsi-an
甘肅	Kansuh ¹	—		11	10	21	16	59	Lan-chow
				84	182	132	247	1,306	

¹ Turkestan, or the New Dominion, is now included in Kansuh, under an Administrator, who is also Governor of Kansuh and resides at 迪化 Ti-hua Fu.

THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCES.

Provinces.		Alternative Names.		Capital.	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.						
					Circuits.	Fu.	T'ing.	Chou.	Hsien.		
盛京	Shingking	{	遼東	Liao-tung	{	2	3	5	5	14	
吉林	Kirin		關東	Kuan-tung		(奉天 Fêng-t'ien)					
黑龍江	Heilungkiang		齊齊哈爾	Tsitsihar		Kirin-ula Tsitsihar	1	1	5	1	1
					(Still under military government.)						

(B)—THE PREFECTURES OF CHINA.

Name.	Province.	Name.	Province.	Name.	Province.
安慶	An-ch'ing	建昌	Chien-ch'ang	衡州	Hêng-chou
安陸	An-lu	建寧	Chien-ning	河間	Ho-chien
安順	An-shun	池州	Ch'ih-chou	河南	Ho-nan
彰德	Chang-tê	金華	Chin-hua	西安	Hsi-an
漳州	Chang-chou	錦州	Chin-chou	西寧	Hsi-ning
常州	Ch'ang-chou	荊州	Ching-chou	襄陽	Hsiang-yang
常德	Ch'ang-tê	慶陽	Ch'ing-yang	潯州	Hsin-chou
長沙	Ch'ang-sha	慶遠	Ch'ing-yüan	興安	Hsing-an
昌圖	Ch'ang-t'u	青州	Ch'ing-chou	興化	Hsing-hua
肇慶	Chao-ch'ing	九江	Chiu-chiang	興義	Hsing-i
昭通	Chao-t'ung	瓊州	Ch'üung-chou	徐州	Hsü-chou
潮州	Ch'ao-chou	曲靖	Ch'ü-ching	徐州	Hsü-chou
鎮安	Chên-an	衢州	Ch'ü-chou	叙州	Hsü-chou
鎮江	Chên-chiang	衢處	Ch'ü-chou	宣化	Hsüan-hua
鎮遠	Chên-yüan	楚雄	Ch'u-hsiung	湖州	Hu-chou
辰州	Ch'ên-chou	泉州	Ch'üan-chou	淮安	Huai-an
陳州	Ch'ên-chou	重慶	Ch'ung-ch'ing	懷慶	Huai-ch'ing
正定	Chêng-ting	汾州	Fên-chou	黃州	Huang-chou
承德	Ch'êng-tê	鳳翔	Fêng-hsiang	惠州	Hui-chou
成都	Ch'êng-tu	鳳陽	Fêng-yang	徽州	Hui-chou
涪江	Ch'êng-chiang	奉天	Fêng-t'ien	宜昌	I-ch'ang
吉安	Chi-an	撫州	Fu-chou	伊犁	I-li
吉林	Chi-lin	福州	"	沂州	I-chou
濟南	Chi-nan	福寧	Fu-ning	饒州	Jao-chou
嘉興	Chia-hsing	漢中	Han-chung	汝寧	Ju-ning
嘉定	Chia-ting	漢陽	Han-yang	瑞州	Jui-chou
江寧	Chiang-ning	杭州	Hang-chou	開封	K'ai-fêng
				開化	K'ai-hua

Name.		Province.	Name.		Province.	Name.		Province.
甘肅	Kan-chou	Kansuh	保定	Pao-ting	Chihli	迪化	Ti-hua	Kansuh, Outer
高州	Kan-chou	Kiangsi	寶慶	Pao-ch'ing	Hunan	天津	T'ien-ching	Chihli
廣州	Kao-chou	Kuangtung	平樂	P'ing-lê	Kuangsi	汀州	T'ing-chou	Fuhkien
廣信	Kuang-chou	"	平涼	P'ing-liang	Kansuh	曹州	Ts'ao-chou	Shantung
廣南	Kuang-hsin	Kiangsi	平陽	P'ing-yang	Shansi	澤州	Tsê-chou	Shansi
廣平	Kuang-p'ing	Yünnan	普洱	P'u-êrh	Yünnan	遵義	Tsun-i	Kueichou
歸德	Kuei-tê	Chihli	蒲州	P'u-chou	Shansi	都勻	Tu-yün	"
桂林	Kuei-lin	Honan	紹興	Shao-hsing	Chehkiang	東昌	Tung-ch'ang	Shantung
貴陽	Kuei-yang	Kuangsi	邵武	Shao-wu	Fuhkien	東川	Tung-ch'uan	Yünnan
夔州	K'uei-chou	Kueichou	韶州	Shao-chou	Kuangtung	同州	T'ung-chou	Shensi
鞏昌	Kung-ch'ang	Ssüch'uan	施南	Shih-nan	Hupei	銅仁	T'ung-jên	Kueichou
萊州	Lai-chou	Kansuh	石阡	Shih-ch'ien	Kueichou	潼川	T'ung-ch'uan	Ssüch'uan
蘭州	Lan-chou	Shantung	順慶	Shun-ch'ing	Ssüch'uan	衛輝	Wei-hui	Honan
雷州	Lei-chou	Kansuh	順寧	Shun-ning	Yünnan	溫州	Wên-chou	Chehkiang
黎平	Li-p'ing	Kuangtung	順德	Shun-tê	Chihli	梧州	Wu-chou	Kuangsi
麗江	Li-chiang	Kueichou	順天	Shun-t'ien	"	武昌	Wu-ch'ang	Hupei
涼州	Liang-chou	Yünnan	朔平	So-p'ing	Shansi	武定	Wu-ting	Shantung
廉州	Lien-chou	Kansuh	泗城	Ssü-ch'êng	Kuangsi	武州	Ya-chou	Ssüch'uan
臨安	Lin-an	Kuangtung	思州	Ssü-chou	Kueichou	雅州	Yang-chou	Kiangsu
臨江	Lin-chiang	Yünnan	思恩	Ssü-ên	Kuangsi	嚴州	Yen-chou	Chehkiang
柳州	Liu-chou	Kiangsi	思南	Ssü-nan	Kueichou	延安	Yen-an	Shensi
潞安	Lu-an	Kuangsi	蘇州	Su-chou	Kiangsu	延平	Yen-p'ing	Fuhkien
廬州	Lü-chou	Shansi	綏靖	Sui-ching	Kansuh, Outer	兗州	Yen-chou	Shantung
龍安	Lung-an	Anhui	綏定	Sui-ting	Ssüch'uan	潁州	Ying-chou	Anhui
南安	Nan-an	Ssüch'uan	松江	Sung-chiang	Kiangsu	岳州	Yo-chou	Hunan
南昌	Nan-ch'ang	Kiangsi	大理	Ta-li	Yünnan	榆林	Yü-lin	Shensi
南康	Nan-k'ang	"	大名	Ta-ming	Chihli	沅州	Yüan-chou	Hunan
南寧	Nan-ning	"	大定	Ta-ting	Kueichou	沅州	Yüan-chou	Kiangsi
南陽	Nan-yang	Kuangsi	大同	Ta-t'ung	Shansi	袁陽	Yün-yang	Hupei
寧夏	Ning-hsia	Honan	太平	T'ai-p'ing	Anhui	鄖雲	Yün-nan	Yünnan
寧國	Ning-kuo	Kansuh	太原	T'ai-p'ing	Kuangsi	永昌	Yung-ch'ang	"
寧波	Ning-po	Anhui	泰安	T'ai-yüan	Shansi	永平	Yung-chou	Hunan
寧武	Ning-wu	Chehkiang	泰州	T'ai-an	Shantung	永順	Yung-p'ing	Chihli
寧遠	Ning-yüan	Shansi	台安	T'ai-chou	Chehkiang		Yung-shun	Hunan
寧保	Pao-ning	Ssüch'uan	德安	Tê-an	Hupei			
		"	登州	Têng-chou	Shantung			

(C)—MONGOLIA. DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES.

Divisions.	Names of Leagues.		Names of Tribes.		Banners.
內蒙古 Inner Mongolia	哲里木	Cherim	科爾沁	Khorcin	6
			扎賚特	Jalait	1
			杜爾伯特	Durbet	1
	卓索圖	Chosotu	郭爾羅斯	Ghorlos	2
			喀爾沁	Kharacin	3
			土默特	Tumet	2
	昭烏達	Chao Uda	敖漢 (or 罕)	Aokhan	1
			奈曼	Naiman	1
			巴林	Barin	2
			扎魯特	Djarud	2
			阿魯科爾沁	Aru Khorcin	2
			翁牛特	Ongniot	1
外蒙古 Outer Mongolia	錫林郭勒	Silinghol	克什克騰	Keshikteng	1
			喀爾喀	Khalkha (left wing)	1
			烏珠穆沁	Uchumucin	2
			浩齊特	Hoocit	2
			蘇尼特	Sunid	2
			阿巴噶	Abaga	2
	烏蘭察布	Ulan Chap	阿巴哈納爾	Abaganar	2
			四子部落	Durban Keuked	1
			茂明安	Mow Mingan	1
	伊克昭	Ikh Chao	烏喇特	Urad	3
			喀爾喀	Khalkha (right wing)	1
			鄂爾多斯	Ordos (Ortous)	7
青海 Kokonor	喀爾喀	Khalkas	土謝圖汗	T'ushét'u Khanate	20
			車臣汗	Tsetsen "	23
			扎薩克圖汗	Dzassakt'u "	18
	西蒙古	Kalmucks	三音諾顏	Sain-noin	22
			額魯特	Oelots (Eleuths)	2
			土爾扈特	Turgut	4
烏理雅蘇台 Uliasutai		Kalmucks	和碩特	Khoshoit	21
			綽羅斯	Choros	2
			輝特	Khoit	1
			明阿特	Mingad	
			扎哈沁	Djakcin	

V.—THE CALENDAR.

(A)—THE TWENTY-FOUR SOLAR TERMS.

Approximate Dates.		The Solar Terms.			Zodiacal position of Sun.
February	5	Li ch'un	立春	Spring begins	Aquarius
"	19	Yü shui	雨水	Rain water	Pisces
March	5	Ching chih	驚蟄	Excited insects	"
"	20	Ch'un fên	春分	Vernal equinox	Aries
April	5	Ch'ing ming	清明	Clear and bright	"
"	20	Kü yü	穀雨	Grain rains	Taurus
*May	5	Li hsia	立夏	Summer begins	"
"	21	Hsiao man	小滿	Grain fills	Gemini
June	6	Mang chung	芒種	Grain in ear	"
"	21	Hsia chih	夏至	Summer solstice	Cancer
July	7	Hsiao shu	小暑	Slight heat	"
"	23	Ta shu	大暑	Great heat	Leo
August	7	Li ch'iu	立秋	Autumn begins	"
"	23	Ch'ü shu	處暑	Limit of heat	Virgo
September	8	Pai lu	白露	White dew	"
"	23	Ch'iu fên	秋分	Autumnal equinox	Libra
October	8	Han lu	寒露	Cold dew	"
"	23	Shuang Chiang	霜降	Hoar frost descends	Scorpio
November	7	Li tung	立冬	Winter begins	"
"	22	Hsiao hsüeh	小雪	Little snow	Sagittarius
December	7	Ta hsüeh	大雪	Heavy snow	"
"	22	Tung chih	冬至	Winter solstice	Capricorn
January	6	Hsiao han	小寒	Little cold	"
"	21	Ta han	大寒	Severe cold	Aquarius

(B)—THE CHINESE STELLAR DIVISIONS WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS AND ANIMALS, AND THEIR DETERMINING ASTERISMS, WITH LONGITUDE IN A.D. 1800.

No.	Sign.		Element.	Animal.		Constellation.	Longitude.		
1	角	chio	wood	蛟	Hornless Dragon	Spica; ζ, θ, ι Virgo	201	3	0
2	亢	k'ang	metal	龍	Dragon	ι, κ, λ, ρ Virgo	211	42	1
3	氏	tj	earth	貉	Badger	α, β, γ, ι Libra	222	17	35
4	房	fang	sun	兔	Hare	β, δ, π, ν Scorpio	240	8	48
5	心	hsin	moon	狐	Fox	Antares; σ, τ Scorpio	245	0	25
6	尾	wei	fire	虎	Tiger	ε, μ, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, ν Scorpio	253	27	15

No.	Sign.		Element.	Animal.		Constellation.	Longitude.		
7	箕	chi	water	豹	Leopard	$\gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \beta$ Sagittarius	268	28	15
8	斗	tou	wood	獬	Gryphon	$\mu, \lambda, \rho, \sigma, \tau, \zeta$ Sagittarius	277	23	6
9	牛	niu	metal	牛	Ox	α, β, π Aries; ω, A, B Sagittarius	301	15	11
10	女	nü	earth	蝠	Bat	ϵ, μ, ν, ρ Aquarius	308	55	54
11	虛	hsü	sun	鼠	Rat	β Aquarius; α Equuleus	320	36	16
12	危	wei	moon	燕	Swallow	α Aquarius; ϵ, θ Pegasus	330	33	45
13	室	shih	fire	猪	Boar	α (Markab), β (Scheat) Pegasus	350	41	59
14	壁	pi	water	獬	Porcupine	γ (Algenib) Pegasus; α Andromeda	6	22	9
15	奎	k'uei	wood	狼	Wolf	β (Mirach), $\delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta, \mu, \nu, \pi$ Andromeda	17	48	12
16	婁	lou	metal	狗	Dog	σ (2), $\tau, \nu, \phi, \chi, \psi$ Pisces	31	10	39
17	胃	wei	earth	雉	Pheasant	α, β, γ Aries	44	8	47
18	昂	mao	sun	雞	Cock	Musca Borealis	57	12	1
19	畢	pi	moon	烏	Raven	Pleiades	65	39	58
20	觜	tzü	fire	猴	Monkey	Hyades; μ, ν Taurus	80	54	47
21	參	shên	water	猿	Ape	λ, ϕ (2) Orion	79	34	6
22	井	ching	wood	犴	Tapir	$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta, \kappa$ Orion	92	30	21
23	鬼	kuei	metal	羊	Sheep	Gemini	122	56	24
24	柳	liu	earth	獐	Muntjak	$\gamma, \delta, \eta, \theta$ Cancer	127	31	4
25	星	hsing	sun	馬	Horse	$\delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta, \theta, \rho, \sigma, \omega$ Hydra	144	29	44
26	張	chang	moon	鹿	Deer	α, ι, τ (2), κ, ν (2) Hydra	152	54	37
27	翼	i	fire	蛇	Serpent	$\kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \phi$ Hydra	170	56	9
28	轸	chên	water	蚓	Worm	22 stars in Crater and Hydra	187	56	52

(C)—CHINESE NAMES FOR THE MONTHS.

No.	Ordinary Name.	LITERARY NAMES.						From the <i>Érh Ya</i> .	
								Names.	Calendric Signs.
1	正月	端元	Tuan yüeh Yüan "	青陽三	Ch'ing-yang San "	孟陽春	Mêng-yang Ch'un-wang	陬 Tsou	甲 = 畢 Chia = Pi
2	二月	杏如	Hsing " Ju "	中和花	Chung-ho Hua-chao	寒食 麥秋	Han-shih Mai-ch'iu	如 Ju	乙 = 橘 Yi = Chü
3	三月	桃如	T'ao " Huai "	上巳清	Shang-ssü Ch'ing-ho			宿 Su	丙 = 修 Ping = Hsiu
4	四月	槐桃	Huai " P'u "	和天	T'ien-chung	余 Yü	丁 = 圉 Ting = Yü		
5	五月	蒲榴	P'u " Liu "	中日月	Man-yüeh	端陽	Tuan-yang	皐 Kao	戊 = 厲 Mou = Li
6	六月	荷	Ho "	滿日	Fu-jih	天貺	T'ien-huang	且 Chü	己 = 則 Chi = Tsé

* (Calendric signs.) When the 1st moon falls under the sign 甲, for instance, it is designated 甲陬, by combining the characters given in the two columns above; and so on in recurring order.

No.	Ordinary Name.	LITERARY NAMES.						From the <i>Êrh Ya</i> .	
								Names.	Calendric Signs.
7	七月	桐月	T'ung yüeh	中元	Chung-yüan			相 Hsiang	庚=室 Kêng = Chih
8	八月	巧月	Ch'iao "	蘭月	Lan-yüeh			壯 Chuang	辛=塞 Hsin = Sê
9	九月	桂月	Kuei "	中秋	Chung-ch'iu			立 Hsüan	壬=終 Jên = Chung
10	十月	菊月	Chü "	重陽	Ch'ung-yang	菊秋	Chü-ch'iu	陽 Yang	癸=極 Kuei = Chi
11	十一月	梅月	Mei "	陽春	Yang-ch'un	小陽春	Hsiao-yang-ch'un	享 Ku	
12	十二月	冬月	Tung "	長至	Ch'ang-chih			涂 T'u	
		仲冬月	Chung-tung yüeh	菡萏月	Chia-yüeh				
		臘月	La yüeh	嘉平	Chia-p'ing	清祀	Ch'ing-ssü		

(D)—THE TWELVE BRANCHES, OR HORARY CHARACTERS.

The Twelve Branches.		Symbolical Animals.	Zodiacal Signs.	Poetical Names.		Corresponding Hours.			Points of the Compass.
子	Tzū	Rat	Aries	困敦	K'un-tun	11-1 A.M.	三更	3rd watch	North
丑	Ch'ou	Ox	Taurus	赤奮若	Ch'ih-fên-jo	1-3	四更	4th "	NNE $\frac{1}{4}$ E
寅	Yin	Tiger	Gemini	攝提格	Shê-t'í-ko	3-5	五更	5th "	ENE $\frac{1}{4}$ N
卯	Mao	Hare	Cancer	單闕安	Shan-o	5-7			East
辰	Ch'ên	Dragon	Leo	直安徐	Tan-an	7-9			ESE $\frac{1}{4}$ S
巳	Ssü	Serpent	Virgo	執徐	Chih-hsü	9-11	上午	Forenoon	SSE $\frac{1}{4}$ E
午	Wu	Horse	Libra	大荒落	Ta-huang-lo	11-1 P.M.	正午	Noon	South
未	Wei	Sheep	Scorpio	敦牂	Tun-tsang	1-3	下午	Afternoon	SSW $\frac{1}{4}$ W
申	Shên	Monkey	Sagittarius	協洽	Hsieh-hsia	3-5			WSW $\frac{1}{4}$ S
酉	Yu	Cock	Capricornus	汁洽	Shih-hsia	5-7			West
戌	Hsü	Dog	Aquarius	涿灘	T'ün-t'an	7-9	初更	1st watch	WNW $\frac{1}{4}$ N
亥	Hai	Boar	Pisces	芮漢	Jui-han	9-11	二更	2nd "	NNW $\frac{1}{4}$ W
				作噩	Tso-o				
				閭茂	Tso-o				
				淹茂	Yen-mou				
				大淵獻	Yen-mou				
					Ta-yüan-hsien				

(E)—NAMES AND AFFINITIES OF THE TEN CELESTIAL STEMS.

The Ten Stems.		Astrological Names.						Dual Combination.	Corresponding Elements.	Binary Exhibition.		Planets.
										Yang.	Yin.	
甲	Chia	闕逢	O-fêng	焉逢	Yen-fêng			甲乙	Wood	Fir	Bamboo	Jupiter
乙	Yi	旄蒙	Chan-mêng	端蒙	Tuan-mêng							
丙	Ping	柔兆	Jou-chao	游兆	Yu-chao	游桃	Yu-t'ao	丙丁	Fire	Burning wood	Lamp flame	Mars
丁	Ting	彊圉	Ch'iang-yü	疆梧	Ch'iang-wu							

The Ten Stems.	Astrological Names.						Dual Combination.	Corresponding Elements.	Binary Exhibition.		Planets.
									Yang.	Yin.	
戊 Mou	著雍	Cho-yung	祝癰	Chu-yung	徒維	T'u-wei	戊己	Earth	Hill	Plain	Saturn
己 Chi	屠維	T'u-wei	祝犁	Chu-li							
庚 Kêng	上章	Shang-chang	商橫	Shang-hêng			庚辛	Metal	Weapons	Kettle	Venus
辛 Hsin	重光	Ch'ung-kuang	昭陽	Chao-yang							
壬 Jên	玄默	Hsüan-yi	橫艾	Hêng-ai			壬癸	Water	Waves	Brooks	Mercury
癸 Kuei	昭陽	Chao-yang	尚章	Shang-chang							

(F)—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.
(CYCLES I TO 44).

Cycle Commencing.						Cycle Commencing.						Cycle Commencing.					
Cyclical Character.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	Cyclical Character.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	Cyclical Character.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
	57	117	177	237	297		57	117	177	237	297		57	117	177	237	297
	357	417	477	537	597		357	417	477	537	597		357	417	477	537	597
	657	717	777	837	897		657	717	777	837	897		657	717	777	837	897
	957	1017	1077	1137	1197		957	1017	1077	1137	1197		957	1017	1077	1137	1197
	1257	1317	1377	1437	1497		1257	1317	1377	1437	1497		1257	1317	1377	1437	1497
	1557	1617	1677	1737	1797		1557	1617	1677	1737	1797		1557	1617	1677	1737	1797
	1857	1917	1977	2037	2097		1857	1917	1977	2037	2097		1857	1917	1977	2037	2097
	2157	2217	2277	2337	2397		2157	2217	2277	2337	2397		2157	2217	2277	2337	2397
	2457	2517	2577	2637	—		2457	2517	2577	2637	—		2457	2517	2577	2637	—
甲子	57	17	77	37	97	甲申	37	97	57	17	77	甲辰	17	77	37	97	57
乙丑	56	16	76	36	96	乙酉	36	96	56	16	76	乙巳	16	76	36	96	56
丙寅	55	15	75	35	95	丙戌	35	95	55	15	75	丙午	15	75	35	95	55
丁卯	54	14	74	34	94	丁亥	34	94	54	14	74	丁未	14	74	34	94	54
戊辰	53	13	73	33	93	戊子	33	93	53	13	73	戊申	13	73	33	93	53
己巳	52	12	72	32	92	己丑	32	92	52	12	72	己酉	12	72	32	92	52
庚午	51	11	71	31	91	庚寅	31	91	51	11	71	庚戌	11	71	31	91	51
辛未	50	10	70	30	90	辛卯	30	90	50	10	70	辛亥	10	70	30	90	50
壬申	49	9	69	29	89	壬辰	29	89	49	9	69	壬子	9	69	29	89	49
癸酉	48	8	68	28	88	癸巳	28	88	48	8	68	癸丑	8	68	28	88	48
甲戌	47	7	67	27	87	甲午	27	87	47	7	67	甲寅	7	67	27	87	47
乙亥	46	6	66	26	86	乙未	26	86	46	6	66	乙卯	6	66	26	86	46
丙子	45	5	65	25	85	丙申	25	85	45	5	65	丙辰	5	65	25	85	45
丁丑	44	4	64	24	84	丁酉	24	84	44	4	64	丁巳	4	64	24	84	44
戊寅	43	3	63	23	83	戊戌	23	83	43	3	63	戊午	3	63	23	83	43
己卯	42	2	62	22	82	己亥	22	82	42	2	62	己未	2	62	22	82	42
庚辰	41	1	61	21	81	庚子	21	81	41	1	61	庚申	1	61	21	81	41
辛巳	40	00	60	20	80	辛丑	20	80	40	00	60	辛酉	00 ¹	60	20	80	40
壬午	39	99	59	19	79	壬寅	19	79	39	99	59	壬戌	99 ¹	59	19	79	39
癸未	38	98	58	18	78	癸卯	18	78	38	98	58	癸亥	98 ¹	58	18	78	38

¹ In last Cycle for 00, 99, 98 read A.D. 1, 2, 3.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(CYCLES 45 TO 76).

Cycle commencing.						Cycle commencing.						Cycle commencing.					
Cyclical Character.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	Cyclical Character.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	Cyclical Character.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.	A.D.
	4	64					4	64					4	64			
	304	364	124	184	244		304	364	124	184	244		304	364	124	184	244
	604	664	424	484	544		604	664	424	484	544		604	664	424	484	544
	904	964	724	784	844		904	964	724	784	844		904	964	724	784	844
	1204	1264	1024	1084	1144		1204	1264	1024	1084	1144		1204	1264	1024	1084	1144
	1504	1564	1324	1384	1444		1504	1564	1324	1384	1444		1504	1564	1324	1384	1444
	1804	1864	1624	1684	1744		1804	1864	1624	1684	1744		1804	1864	1624	1684	1744
甲子	04	64	24	84	44	甲申	04	84	44	04	64	甲辰	44	04	64	24	84
乙丑	05	65	25	85	45	乙酉	25	85	45	05	65	乙巳	45	05	65	25	85
丙寅	06	66	26	86	46	丙戌	26	86	46	06	66	丙午	46	06	66	26	86
丁卯	07	67	27	87	47	丁亥	27	87	47	07	67	丁未	47	07	67	27	87
戊辰	08	68	28	88	48	戊子	28	88	48	08	68	戊申	48	08	68	28	88
己巳	09	69	29	89	49	己丑	29	89	49	09	69	己酉	49	09	69	29	89
庚午	10	70	30	90	50	庚寅	30	90	50	10	70	庚戌	50	10	70	30	90
辛未	11	71	31	91	51	辛卯	31	91	51	11	71	辛亥	51	11	71	31	91
壬申	12	72	32	92	52	壬辰	32	92	52	12	72	壬子	52	12	72	32	92
癸酉	13	73	33	93	53	癸巳	33	93	53	13	73	癸丑	53	13	73	33	93
甲戌	14	74	34	94	54	甲午	34	94	54	14	74	甲寅	54	14	74	34	94
乙亥	15	75	35	95	55	乙未	35	95	55	15	75	乙卯	55	15	75	35	95
丙子	16	76	36	96	56	丙申	36	96	56	16	76	丙辰	56	16	76	36	96
丁丑	17	77	37	97	57	丁酉	37	97	57	17	77	丁巳	57	17	77	37	97
戊寅	18	78	38	98	58	戊戌	38	98	58	18	78	戊午	58	18	78	38	98
己卯	19	79	39	99	59	己亥	39	99	59	19	79	己未	59	19	79	39	99
庚辰	20	80	40	00	60	庚子	40	00	60	20	80	庚申	60	20	80	40	00
辛巳	21	81	41	01	61	辛丑	41	01	61	21	81	辛酉	61	21	81	41	01
壬午	22	82	42	02	62	壬寅	42	02	62	22	82	壬戌	62	22	82	43	02
癸未	23	83	43	03	63	癸卯	43	03	63	23	83	癸亥	63	23	83	43	03

(G)—TABLE OF FIRST YEARS OF EACH CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

B.C. 628—A.D. 2071.

B.C.			A.D.									
628	419	210	1	209	418	627	836	1045	1254	1463	1672	1881
609	400	191	19	228	437	646	855	1064	1273	1482	1691	1900
590	381	172	38	247	456	665	874	1083	1292	1501	1710	1919
571	362	153	57	266	475	684	893	1102	1311	1520	1729	1938
552	343	134	76	285	494	703	912	1121	1330	1539	1748	1957
533	324	115	95	304	513	722	931	1140	1349	1558	1767	1976
514	305	96	114	323	532	741	950	1159	1368	1577	1786	1995
495	286	77	133	342	551	760	969	1178	1387	1596	1805	2014
476	267	58	152	361	570	779	988	1197	1406	1615	1824	2033
457	248	39	171	380	589	798	1007	1216	1425	1634	1843	2052
438	229	20	190	399	608	817	1026	1235	1444	1653	1862	2071

(H)—TABLE OF FIRST DAYS OF EACH MOON FOR EVERY YEAR OF THE LUNAR CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

I	JAN. 23	FEB. 21	MAR. 23	APR. 21	MAY 21	JUNE 13	JULY 19	AUG. 17	SEP. 16	OCT. 15	NOV. 14	DEC. 13	
2	12	10	12	10	10	8	8	6	5	2	3	2	
3	1	JAN. 31	1	MAR. 31	APR. 24	MAY 29	JUNE 27	JULY 27	AUG. 25	SEP. 24	OCT. 23	NOV. 22	DEC. 21
4	20	FEB. 18	20	APR. 18	18	JUNE 16	JULY 16	AUG. 14	SEP. 13	OCT. 12	NOV. 11	DEC. 10	
5	9	7	9	7	7	5	5	3	2	2	OCT. 31	NOV. 30	DEC. 29
6	28	26	28	26	26	24	24	22	21	20	NOV. 19	DEC. 18	
7	17	15	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	
8	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	1	AUG. 30	SEP. 29	OCT. 28	NOV. 27	DEC. 26
9	25	23	25	23	23	21	21	19	SEP. 18	OCT. 17	NOV. 16	DEC. 18	
10	14	12	14	13	12	10	10	8	7	6	5	4	
11	3	2	3	2	1	MAY 31	JUNE 29	JULY 29	AUG. 27	SEP. 26	OCT. 25	NOV. 24	DEC. 23
12	22	20	22	10	20	JUNE 18	JULY 18	AUG. 16	SEP. 15	OCT. 14	NOV. 13	DEC. 12	
13	11	9	11	9	9	7	7	5	4	3	2	1	DEC. 31
14	30	28	30	8	28	26	26	24	23	22	21	20	
15	19	17	19	17	17	25	15	13	12	11	10	9	
16	5	6	8	6	6	4	4	2	1	1	OCT. 30	NOV. 29	DEC. 28
17	27	25	27	25	25	23	23	21	20	19	NOV. 18	DEC. 17	
18	16	14	16	14	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	6	
19	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	JULY 30	28	SEP. 29	OCT. 26	NOV. 25	DEC. 24

(I)—TABLE OF FIRST YEARS OF EACH PERIOD OF 80 YEARS.

B.C. 2561—A.D. 2240.

B.C.			A.D.		
2561	1681	881	31	720	1520
2401	1601	801	1	800	1600
2321	1521	721	80	880	1680
2241	1441	641	160	960	1760
2161	1361	561	240	1040	1840
2081	1281	481	320	1120	1920
2001	1201	401	400	1200	2000
1921	1121	321	480	1280	2080
1841	1041	241	560	1360	2160
1761	961	161	640	1440	2240

(K)—TABLE OF DAYS ON WHICH THE CYCLICAL CHARACTERS FOR 1st JANUARY RECUR.

Common Years.		Leap Years.	
March	2	March	1
May	1	April	30
June	30	June	29
August	29	August	28
October	28	October	27
December	27	December	26

(J)—TABLE FOR FINDING THE CYCLICAL CHARACTERS FOR 1st JANUARY IN ANY YEAR,

B.C. OR A.D.

1. 丁丑 ting ch'ou 14	21. 壬戌 jên hsü 59	41. 丁未 ting wei 44	61. 壬辰 jên ch'ên 29
2. 壬午 jên wu 19	22. 丁卯 ting mao 4	42. 壬子 jên tzü 49	62. 丁酉 ting yu 34
3. 丁亥 ting hai 24	23. 壬申 jên shên 9	43. 丁巳 ting ssü 54	63. 壬寅 jên yin 39
4. 壬辰 jên ch'ên 29	24. 丁丑 ting ch'ou 14	44. 壬戌 jên hsü 59	64. 丁未 ting wei 44
5. 戊戌 mou hsü 35	25. 癸未 kuei wei 20	45. 戊辰 mou ch'ên 5	65. 癸丑 kuei ch'ou 50
6. 癸卯 kuei mao 40	26. 戊子 mou tzü 25	46. 癸酉 kuei yu 10	66. 戊午 mou wu 55
7. 戊申 mou shên 45	27. 癸巳 kuei ssü 30	47. 戊寅 mou yin 15	67. 癸亥 kuei hai 60
8. 癸丑 kuei ch'ou 50	28. 戊戌 mou hsü 35	48. 癸未 kuei wei 20	68. 戊辰 mou ch'ên 5
9. 己未 chi wei 56	29. 甲辰 chia ch'ên 41	49. 己丑 chi ch'ou 26	69. 甲戌 chia hsü 11
10. 甲子 chia tzü 1	30. 己酉 chi yu 46	50. 甲午 chia wu 31	70. 己卯 chi mao 16
11. 己巳 chi ssü 6	31. 甲寅 chia yin 51	51. 己亥 chi hai 36	71. 甲申 chia shên 21
12. 甲戌 chia hsü 11	32. 己未 chi wei 56	52. 甲辰 chia ch'ên 41	72. 己丑 chi ch'ou 26
13. 庚辰 kêng ch'ên 17	33. 乙丑 i ch'ou 2	53. 庚戌 kêng hsü 47	73. 乙未 i wei 32
14. 乙酉 i yu 22	34. 庚午 kêng wu 7	54. 乙卯 i mao 52	74. 庚子 kêng tzü 37
15. 庚寅 kêng yin 27	35. 乙亥 i hai 12	55. 庚申 kêng shên 57	75. 乙巳 i ssü 42
16. 乙未 i wei 32	36. 庚辰 kêng ch'ên 17	56. 乙丑 i ch'ou 2	76. 庚戌 kêng hsü 47
17. 辛丑 hsin ch'ou 38	37. 丙戌 ping hsü 23	57. 辛未 hsin wei 8	77. 丙辰 ping ch'ên 53
18. 丙午 ping wu 43	38. 辛卯 hsin mao 28	58. 丙子 ping tzü 13	78. 辛酉 hsin yu 58
19. 辛亥 hsin hai 48	39. 丙申 ping shên 33	59. 辛巳 hsin ssü 18	79. 丙寅 ping yin 3
20. 丙辰 ping ch'ên 53	40. 辛丑 hsin ch'ou 38	60. 丙戌 ping hsü 23	80. 辛未 hsin wei 8

The figures to the right in each column give the positions of the combinations in table L.

(L)—TABLE OF SIXTY-YEAR CYCLE.

1. 甲子	11. 甲戌	21. 甲申	31. 甲午	41. 甲辰	51. 甲寅
2. 乙丑	12. 乙亥	22. 乙酉	32. 乙未	42. 乙巳	52. 乙卯
3. 丙寅	13. 丙子	23. 丙戌	33. 丙申	43. 丙午	53. 丙辰
4. 丁卯	14. 丁丑	24. 丁亥	34. 丁酉	44. 丁未	54. 丁巳
5. 戊辰	15. 戊寅	25. 戊子	35. 戊戌	45. 戊申	55. 戊午
6. 己巳	16. 己卯	26. 己丑	36. 己亥	46. 己酉	56. 己未
7. 庚午	17. 庚辰	27. 庚寅	37. 庚子	47. 庚戌	57. 庚申
8. 辛未	18. 辛巳	28. 辛卯	38. 辛丑	48. 辛亥	58. 辛酉
9. 壬申	19. 壬午	29. 壬辰	39. 壬寅	49. 壬子	59. 壬戌
10. 癸酉	20. 癸未	30. 癸巳	40. 癸卯	50. 癸丑	60. 癸亥

1.—The years B.C. or A.D. corresponding roughly with the Chinese rulers and year-titles will be found under The Dynasties, table III, B.

2.—The years B.C. 2637—A.D. 1923 corresponding roughly with Chinese cyclical years will be found under table F., above.

3.—*To convert* (when expressed by numerals) *a given Chinese day of a given moon in a given year.*—Refer to table G. for ordinal position of given year in lunar cycle of nineteen years. Apply the ordinal number obtained to table H., which gives the first days of each moon for every year of the lunar cycle. *E.g.* Wanted the 3rd day of the 2nd moon of the 4th year of 宣和 Hsüan Ho. The year required (*see* Dynasties) is A.D. 1122, which (*see* G.) is the 2nd year of the 19-year cycle, beginning 1121. In the 2nd year (*see* H.), the 1st day of the 1st moon falls on Feb. 10, and the 3rd day of the 2nd moon on 14th March. [N.B. The earliest day on which China New Year can fall lies between Jan. 21 (FRITSCHÉ) and Jan. 22 (J. WILLIAMS); and the latest, between Feb. 19 and Feb. 20. Therefore, when the 1st of the Chinese 1st moon falls before Jan. $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$, the date given under the 2nd moon must be taken as the first day of the Chinese year, and so on.]

4.—*To convert a given Chinese day* (when expressed by cyclical characters) *of a given moon in a given year.*—Refer to table I., and subtract (if B.C.) the given year from the nearest possible number, or (if A.D.) subtract from the given year the nearest possible number. The number remaining will indicate in table J. the cyclical characters for the 1st Jan. of the given year. Then, find as above G. and H.) the date on which the moon in question begins. Refer to table K.; take the nearest preceding date on which the characters for Jan. 1 would recur, and giving this the cyclical characters found for Jan. 1, count on from that point in table L. until the cyclical combination required is reached. *E.g.* Wanted the 丁巳 *ting ssü* day of the 4th moon of the 3rd year of the period 乾元 Ch'ien Yüan of the Emperor 肅宗 Su Tsung of the T'ang dynasty. The year required (*see* Dynasties) is 760. Refer to table I., and subtract (because A.D.) 720 from 760 = 40, which in table J. gives 辛丑 *hsin ch'ou* as the 1st January for 760. [The 38 on the right shows its place in table L.] Then find as above (G. and H.) the date on which the 4th moon begins = Jan. 23. The nearest preceding date to this in table K. is (because a Leap Year) April 30. Make 辛丑 *hsin ch'ou* in table L (No. 38) stand for April 30, and count on until 丁巳 *ting ssü* (No. 54) is reached = May 16. Answer: May 16, A.D. 760.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(A)—THE CHINESE DIGITS.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	REMARKS.
1	一	1	弍 <i>or</i> 壹	<p><i>a.</i> Common form.</p> <p><i>b.</i> Commonly used for accounts. Are said to be of Graeco-Bactrian origin, but are known to the Chinese as 蘇州字 <i>or</i> 碼字 Soochow <i>or</i> business characters. When 1 and 2 <i>or</i> 3 come together, they are written alternately vertically and horizontally. Thus 12,332 would be written 1=11三11.</p> <p><i>c.</i> Adopted for use on drafts, pawn-tickets, etc., as being less liable to fraudulent alteration. For lengthened forms of 10, 100 and 1,000 see next page.</p>
2	二	11	貳 <i>or</i> 弍	
3	三	111	叁 <i>or</i> 弍	
4	四	×	肆	
5	五	5	伍	
6	六	上	陸	
7	七	七	柒	
8	八	三	捌	
9	九	文	玖	
0	零	〇	—	

(B)—THE CHINESE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

WHOLE NUMBERS.			FRACTIONS.		
ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	REMARKS.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	CONTRACTED FORM.
One	一 yi ^{4*}		—	—	—
Ten	十 shih ^{2*}	Lengthened form 拾	One tenth	錢 ch'ien ²	丕 or 𠂇
One hundred	百 pai ^{3*}	" , 佰	One hundredth	分 fên ¹	丿 or 卜
One thousand	千 ch'ien ¹	" " 仟	One-thousandth	釐 li ²	厘 or 兀
Ten thousand	萬 wan ⁴	Contracted " 万	One ten-thousandth	毫 hao ³	毛
One hundred thousand	億 yi ^{4*}		One hundred thousandth	絲 ssü ¹	糸
One million	兆 chao ⁴		One millionth	忽 hu ^{1*}	—
Ten millions	經 or 京 ching ¹		One ten-millionth	微 wei ³	—
One hundred millions	垓 or 姦 kai ¹	垓 and 秭 sometimes change places. See K'ang Hsi sub 秭.	One hundred-millionth	纖 hsien ¹	僉
One thousand millions	補 pu ³ or 秭 tzü ³		One thousand-millionth	沙 sha ¹	—
Ten thousand millions	壤 jang ³		One ten-thousand-millionth	塵 ch'ên ²	—
One hundred thousand millions	溝 kou ¹	Also written 溝			
One billion	澗 chien ⁴				
Ten billions	正 chêng ⁴	[For continuation of these series, see <i>China Review</i> , XXII, 293; XXIV, 46.]			
One hundred billions	載 tsai ⁴				

THE 214 RADICALS

WITH THEIR COLLOQUIAL DESIGNATIONS, AND THE NUMBERS UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND

1 STROKE.	3 STROKES.	58. 彡, 彡 977	86. 火 5326	115. 禾 (禾木) 3943
1. 一 (一橫) 5342	30. 口 6174	59. 彡 (三撇) 9686	87. 爪, 𠂇 484	116. 穴 (穴字頭) 4840
2. 丨 (一豎) 6528	31. 冂 (四道框) 5162	60. 彳 (雙立人) 2013	88. 父 3736	117. 立 6954
3. 丶 (一點) 2525	32. 土 (土堆) 12,099	4 STROKES.	89. 爻 12,928	6 STROKES.
4. 丿 (一撇) 9170	33. 士 9992	61. 心 4562	90. 月 1275	118. 竹 (竹字頭) 2616
5. 乙 5341	34. 久 1924	62. 戈 6061	91. 片 9213	119. 米 7802
6. 乚 3248	35. 夕 10,428	63. 戶 4959	92. 牙 12,797	120. 糸 (絞絲) 7841
2 STROKES.	36. 夕 4110	64. 手 10,011	93. 牛 (提牛旁) 8346	121. 缶 3604
7. 二 (兩橫) 3363	37. 大 10,470	65. 支 1873	94. 犬 3192	122. 网, 岡, 岡, 兕 12,511
8. 土 11,449	38. 女 8419	66. 支 (反文) 9486	95. 玄 4790	123. 羊 12,842
9. 人 5624	39. 子 12,317	67. 文 12,633	96. 玉 12,630	124. 羽 13,617
10. 儿 5622	40. 宀 (寶蓋) 7907	68. 斗 11,427	97. 瓜 6281	125. 老 6783
11. 入 5690	41. 寸 11,965	69. 斤 2019	98. 瓦 13,420	126. 而 3345
12. 八 8504	42. 小 4294	70. 方 3435	99. 甘 5832	127. 耒 6847
13. 冂 (三道框) 2352	43. 九, 兀 12,519	71. 无 12,752	100. 生 9865	128. 耳 3336
14. 冂 (禿寶蓋) 7844	44. 尸 9898	72. 日 5642	101. 用 13,449	129. 聿 13,644
15. 冫 (兩點水) 9276	45. 巾 (半草) 584	73. 曰 13,772	102. 田 11,236	130. 肉 5665
16. 几 837	46. 山 9663	74. 月 13,768	103. 疋 9086	131. 臣 648
17. 口 5882	47. 川 2728	75. 木 8077	104. 疒 (病字旁) 8225	132. 自 12,365
18. 刀 10,783	48. 工 6553	76. 欠 1750	105. 𠂇 9403	133. 至 1817
19. 力 6980	49. 己 921	77. 止 1837	106. 白 8556	134. 白 2286
20. 勹 8695	50. 巾 (大巾旁) 2041	78. 歹, 歹 10,541	107. 皮 9032	135. 舌 9788
21. 乚 8941	51. 干 5814	79. 爻 10,047	108. 皿 (皿堆) 7938	136. 舛, 舛 2746
22. 匚 (三道框) 3458	52. 么 12,945	80. 毋 12,765	109. 目, 目 8080	137. 舟 2446
23. 匚 (三道框) 4175	53. 广 (偏上) 13,148	81. 比 8942	110. 矛 7688	138. 艮 5972
24. 十 9959	54. 乚 13,285	82. 毛 7679	111. 矢 9950	139. 色 9602
25. 卜 9476	55. 升 6593	83. 氏 9978	112. 石 9964	140. 艸, 艸 11,631
26. 丩 (硬耳刀) 1548	56. 弋 5343	84. 气 1062	113. 示, 示 9953	141. 疒 4919
27. 厂 (禿偏上) 3843	57. 弓 6566	85. 水, 水 10,128	114. 内	
28. 人 10,307	58. 王 (橫山) 977	9. 彡 (三撇水) "		
29. 又 13,428				

142. 虫	2932	160. 辛	4564	173. 𩇛 (雨字頭)	13,623	188. 骨	6234	204. 髀	1891
143. 血 (血堆)	4847	161. 辰	652			189. 高	5927	13 STROKES.	
144. 行	4624	162. 彳	2434	174. 青	2184	190. 影	9111	205. 鼃	7936
145. 衣	5385	” 辵 (走之)	”	175. 非	3459	191. 門	11,421	206. 鼎	11,268
146. 𠂔 (西字部)	4031	163. 邑	5481	9 STROKES.		192. 鬯	463	207. 鼓	6241
7 STROKES.		” 卩 (頓耳刀 or 右耳刀)	”	176. 面	7886	193. 鬲	6894	208. 鼠	10,072
147. 見	1671	164. 酉	13,398	177. 革	6073	11 STROKES.		14 STROKES.	
148. 角	2215	165. 采	9212	178. 韋	12,527	195. 魚	13,510	209. 鼻	8919
149. 言	13,025	166. 里	6870	179. 韭	2279	196. 鳥	8246	210. 齊	1074
150. 谷	6239	8 STROKES.		180. 音	13,209	197. 鹵	7423	15 STROKES.	
151. 豆	11,412	167. 金	2932	181. 頁	12,978	198. 鹿	7434	211. 齒	1989
152. 豕	9981	168. 長, 𠂔	450	182. 風	3554	199. 麥	7602	16 STROKES.	
153. 豸	245	169. 門	7751	183. 飛	3483	200. 麻	7591	212. 龍	7479
154. 貝 (貝具邊)	8793	170. 阜	3607	184. 食	9971	12 STROKES.		213. 龜	6421
155. 赤	1967	” 卩 (左耳刀)	”	185. 首	10,014	201. 黃	5124	17 STROKES.	
156. 走	11,791	171. 隶	10,559	186. 香	4256	202. 黍	10,070	214. 侖	13,358
157. 足 (足路)	11,840	10 STROKES.		187. 馬	7576	203. 黑	3899		
158. 身	9813	172. 隹	2795						
159. 車	574	173. 雨	13,623						

RADICAL INDEX.

N.B.—The figures to the *left* of each column of characters refer to the number of strokes in each character to be counted in addition to those of the Radical. Of the figures to the *right*, those in romans denote the place in the Dictionary where the character is treated, while those in italics mark the appearance of the same character under other sounds or forms. "S." stands for "surname;" any unusual reading being specially indicated.

<p>1</p> <p>一 5342 13202 S.</p> <p>I 万 1410 丁 11253 S. 七 1055 S. 2 丈 424 丌 S. chi¹, ch'i¹ 下 4230 S. 三 9522 9552 S. 上 9729 S. 万 12484 S. 3 丐 5788 丐 7893 丕 3595 9352 9449 9456 S. fou¹</p> <p>与 13521 世 10007 丑 2518 4 丘 2310 S. 丕 8818 S. p'ei³</p> <p>丙 9295 世 9969 S. 且 1555 S. 2971</p> <p>丞 760 5 酉 11243 去 11301 7 尗 9285</p>	<p>8 並 9282 S. 10 𠂔 11450</p> <p>2</p> <p>丨 6528 1 斗 2268 2 个 6077 丫 12827 3 中 2875 S. 2906 丰 3561 丰 1488 4 昌 5467 卅 6366 6 串 2752 7 弗 379 2751 8 叢 1125</p> <p>3</p> <p>丷 2525 2 丸 5066 12490 S. huan³</p> <p>3 丹 10618 S. 4 主 2526 S. 井 S. ching³</p> <p>4</p> <p>丿 9170 1 义 5530 乃 8113 2 乇 11365 久 2273</p>	<p>3 之 1787 S. 4 乇 145 乏 3378 乎 4911 𠂔 12358 5 辰 8582 自 12174 7 乖 6326 9 乘 770 9890 S. ch'eng⁴ sh'eng³</p> <p>10 乖 2828 12 𠂔 12176</p> <p>5</p> <p>乙 5341 S. 13157 乚 13267 1 九 2263 S. 乚 7092 7871 S. mieh³</p> <p>2 乞 1060 S. 也 12988 S. 4 乚 5449 乚 877 6 乱 6747 7462</p> <p>7 乳 5691 10 乾 1742 5809 S. ch'ien³</p>	<p>12 亂 6748 7461</p> <p>6</p> <p>乚 3248 1 了 7073 3 予 13671 5 爭 704 7 事 9990</p> <p>7</p> <p>二 3363 1 子 586 子 13537 S. 子 13549 2 云 13805 S. 互 4972 开 1769 井 2151 S. 3 五 12698 S. 4 互 6011 互 4800 S. 5 些 4363 10201</p> <p>况 5144 6412 6 亞 12810 亞 858</p> <p>8</p> <p>乚 11449 1 亡 12502 2 亢 3848</p>	<p>5885 5917 S.</p> <p>4 亥 3757 S. 交 1297 亦 5395 S. 13173</p> <p>5 亨 3906 亢 7243 6 享 4286 京 2140 S. 7 亮 7035 S. 亭 11276 8 毫 9399 13 亘 10641 S. 19 亘 7756 12600</p> <p>9</p> <p>人 5624 S. 亻 5623 1 亼 907 2 仇 423 S. 仇 2330 2517 S. ch'iu² ch'ou²</p> <p>仆 3740 仁 5627 S. 仍 3628 5636 S.</p> <p>介 1518 S. 今 2027 1 伙 S. pa¹ 仍 7096</p>	<p>什 9960 什 11254 仄 242 2686 11682</p> <p>从 11986 3 任 214 仝 596 仗 425 付 1690 付 3666 S. 以 5462 切 5598 令 7199 S. 仕 9993 仙 4449 S. 他 10508 11378</p> <p>代 10547 S. 仝 12287 S. 仝 1726 仝 11493 12318 仇 12782 仝 13159 4 佂 2903 仲 2876 S. 2907</p> <p>伐 3369 S. 份 3507 仿 3436 伏 3691 S. 休 4651 S. 伊 5337 S.</p>	<p>伙 5327 任 5615 S. jén³</p> <p>仇 5918 伎 861 企 1114 价 1519 件 1677 伋 842 伋 3111 仝 7856 仝 9044 仝 9863 仝 10967 仝 11061 仝 12654 仝 12699 S. 仝 12770 S. 仝 12885 S. 仝 13672 5 估 268 仝 2462 住 2527 S. 仝 2603 2655</p> <p>佛 3589 S. 3654</p> <p>何 3941 S. 伽 1558 估 6189 伶 7200 S. 佻 4792 佻 3068a S. ch'ia¹</p>	<p>伋 8195 伋 8212 伋 8211 伋 8340 伋 8388 伋 8603 伋 8855 伋 8873 伋 8923 伋 8557 9340 S. po^{1a}</p> <p>佈 9480 伸 9817 S. 伸 9772 伸 9780 S. 伸 4409 伸 9997 伸 1289 伸 10251 伸 12399</p> <p>但 10634 S. 低 10899 低 11178 低 11346 S. 低 12296 S. 低 11754 低 11741 S. 低 12388 低 12612 S. 低 4981 12768</p> <p>佚 5533 S. 佑 13437</p>
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余 3356 13612 S.	佻 11064 11072	S. p'ien ¹	俗 2293	倅 11834 11924	倅 1413 11761	倅 903	倅 4488
6 侏 218	侏 12934	俤 9324	個 6074	俤 12380	倅 11814	倅 12911 S.	倅 1047
侏 2447	侏 11371	俤 9814	倅 7024	倅 12558	倅 11849	倅 13701	倅 1127
侏 S. ho ^{1*}	侏 12270	S. shén ¹	倅 3019 S.	倅 12681 S.	倅 12015	倅 5755	倅 1396 S.
倅 1936	倅 3177	倅 9864 S.	倅 2988	9 倅 1904	倅 12549	倅 232	倅 6253
倅 1818	倅 12383	倅 10088	倅 3229	倅 699	倅 12528 S.	倅 391	倅 3114
倅 2545	S. 12'ü ¹	倅 4587 S.	倅 3147	倅 742	倅 12738	倅 521	倅 7037 S.
倅 4619	倅 9285	倅 4749	倅 6596	倅 2855	S. wo ^{1*}	倅 532	倅 7168
倅 5086	倅 12499	倅 10313 S.	倅 6342	倅 2881	倅 12890	倅 2004	倅 9145
倅 5322	倅 12843	倅 10325	倅 6628	倅 3744	倅 1541	倅 2782	倅 9447
倅 5387 S.	倅 13174	倅 1081	倅 6680	倅 5107	倅 12994	倅 2703	倅 9439
倅 5398	倅 5534	倅 10281 S.	倅 6860	倅 5391	倅 13117 S.	倅 2740	倅 9473
倅 5747	倅 13377	倅 10642	倅 7009	倅 5590	倅 13107	倅 2043	倅 9507
倅 5770	7 倅 637	倅 10849	倅 7011	S. jo ^{1*}	倅 13279	倅 2196	S. pu ^{2*}
倅 5875	倅 551	倅 11372	倅 7752	倅 1160	倅 13344	倅 2358	倅 9617
倅 1174 S.	倅 3644	倅 1418	倅 7464 S.	倅 1438	10 倅 11592	倅 6017	倅 9611
倅 1248	倅 4049	倅 2087 S.	倅 48	倅 967	倅 2670	倅 7110	倅 9711
倅 1298 S.	倅 4006 S.	倅 11832 S.	倅 8140	倅 1453	倅 3632 S.	倅 7513	倅 4288
倅 910	倅 4062	倅 11870	倅 8577	倅 1593 S.	倅 4064	倅 7443	倅 10263
倅 2387	倅 4534	倅 3277	倅 8879 S.	倅 1004	倅 4247	倅 7600	倅 10601
倅 6057 S.	倅 5250	倅 11958	倅 8760	倅 3032	倅 4350	倅 7627	倅 10859
倅 6572 S.	倅 1446	倅 4982	倅 8787	倅 7887	倅 1140	倅 83	倅 11158
倅 6317	S. hsieh ^{2*}	倅 12766	倅 8803	倅 9115	倅 1499	倅 9119	倅 12300 S.
倅 6456	倅 2116	倅 13169	倅 9115	倅 9285	倅 1745	倅 9639	倅 1318
倅 6679 S.	倅 2316	倅 13605	倅 9285	倅 10040	倅 1716	倅 9742 S.	S. han ¹
倅 7006	倅 2956	倅 13451	倅 10086	倅 8775	倅 2226	倅 4852	倅 2284
倅 6784	倅 6266	8 倅 451	倅 10085	倅 9215 S.	倅 2242	倅 4460	倅 11946
倅 7463	倅 6410	倅 730	倅 10085	倅 8913 S.	倅 6495	倅 12014	倅 12522
倅 8045	倅 6871	倅 428	倅 4661 S.	倅 1004	倅 6974	倅 10690	倅 12852
倅 7803	倅 6886	倅 1847	倅 10498	倅 3032	倅 7577	倅 11550	倅 1329
倅 8785	倅 7521	倅 2390	倅 10651	倅 7887	倅 8660	倅 11606	13 倅 2663
倅 8832 S.	倅 7508	倅 2830	倅 10756	倅 8501 S.	倅 8676 S.	倅 1713	倅 4787
倅 9348	倅 3732	倅 3456	倅 10793	倅 8398	倅 8804 S.	倅 11918	倅 5038
倅 3337	倅 7899	倅 3683	倅 10987	倅 8775	倅 9563	倅 13043	倅 5455 S.
S. nai ¹	倅 8427	倅 3575	倅 12249	倅 9215 S.	倅 10224	倅 13552	倅 1182
倅 9830 S.	倅 8361	倅 4021	倅 11591 S.	倅 8913 S.	倅 10272	倅 13463	倅 1222
倅 9915 S.	S. yu ²	倅 4593	倅 1536	倅 1004	倅 11444	倅 13670	倅 1364
倅 9896	S. ch'ou ²	倅 5218	倅 1483	倅 1004	倅 11277	倅 10219	倅 1658 S.
倅 4865	S. 8711 S.	倅 5429	倅 1734	倅 1004	倅 12077	倅 10349	倅 11964
倅 10361	倅 9187	S. 12 ² , ni ²	倅 1758	倅 1004	倅 11467	倅 10510	倅 2034
倅 4721	倅 9227	倅 5355 S.	倅 2193	倅 1004	倅 11538	倅 10768	倅 2145
		倅 5808	倅 11749	倅 1004	倅 11587	倅 11805	倅 6467

僂 7937	11711	6 兒 3333	2 有 12764	泮 8637	9327	剛 13769	剋 6116
僂 16	儲 2652 S.	S. <i>érh², i²</i>	有 5555	治 12990 S.	9 鳳 5108	5 初 2624 S.	剋 6653
僂 8187	儲 7480	咒 4109	3 回 5165	6 冽 7082	10 凱 5795	剗 2902	剗 4309
僂 8409 S.	僂 8255	10298	冊 266	洛 7317	12 堯 10874	剗 3655	4643
僂 8789	僂 10891	免 12122	11699	7 浼 7728	憑 9329	剗 6136	4833
僂 9017	僂 1676	7 兗 13115 S.	冉 5556 S.	8 淮 2849	17	剗 1175	剗 10988
僂 9538	17 僂 3591	8 党 10719 S.	回 2353	涸 6205	1504	剗 1504	剗 11652
僂 9604 S.	3753	9 兜 11424	4 再 11494	6261	剗 6282	剗 6282	12354
僂 9676	僂 5564	12 兢 2173	5 罔 2381	凉 7025	2 凶 4689	剗 6885 S.	前 1737
僂 10312	僂 1654	11	7 冑 2466	凌 6861	3 凸 11142	剗 7909	剗 11778
僂 10531	僂 7166	入 3359	7 冑 7699	7228 S.	12052	剗 8638	8 剗 376
僂 10622 S.	僂 10087	+5690	8 冑 4734	淩 7430	凹 106	剗 8669	剗 3460
僂 S. <i>cho¹</i>	18 僂 323	1 叵 12507	冑 6151	淩 10450	12429	剗 8700	剗 5895 S.
僂 12072	11561	2 內 8098	9 冑 7903	涸 11046	12897	剗 8733	剗 799
僂 2482	豐 3579	8177	20 冑 6907	淨 2176	13015	剗 9033	剗 1489
僂 1542	19 僂 6912	3 全 3175	14	淩 2127	4 出 2620	剗 9155 S.	剗 1190
僂 12998	僂 7292	4 全 9211	一 7844	2185	9143	剗 9694	剗 2199
僂 5368	僂 8368	11520	2 先 13418	凍 12250 S.	6 函 3809 S.	剗 11163	剗 9454
13184	僂 11194	3176 S.	6 先 5763	9 減 1609	7 函 3812	剗 213	剗 9075
14 僂 257	20 僂 10766	6 兩 7010	6 采 7804	減 11117	18	6 刂 6806	剗 9353
僂 2491	僂 13089	7 兪 13567	7 冠 6373	湊 11817	刀 10783	刂 2791	剗 11047
僂 3424	21 僂 6844	S. <i>ch'ou⁴, yü²</i>	S. <i>kuan⁴</i>	10 澄 5469	刀 11038 S.	刂 1910	剗 10982
僂 5675	10	12	8 冑 2897	濂 7121	1 刃 5597	刂 1192	剗 11312
僂 8329	儿 5622	八 8504 S.	冑 7951	濂 6975	2 刃 2790	刂 1465	剗 11766
僂 66	1 兀 12781 S.	2 兮 4084	冑 3059	11 濂 7278	分 3506	剗 5971	剗 12381
僂 9234	2 元 13744 S.	公 6568 S.	4776	濂 8995	刈 5531	6099	剗 12432
僂 10578	允 5730	六 7276 S.	9 冑 S. <i>ssü¹</i>	濂 11919	切 1057	剗 6269	12466
僂 11486	13427	7428	冑 13730	12 漸 10264	1552	剗 3159	剗 12811
僂 2058	13844	4 共 6571	14 冑 7848	13 濂 2035	3 刊 5862	剗 6287	剗 13053
僂 12659	3 充 2924 S.	S. <i>kung¹⁻³</i>	16 冑 2935	凜 7188	刊 5861	剗 6501	剗 13070
僂 12761	4 兄 4688	5 兵 9279	15	7238	刊 11966	剗 1115	9 剗 3705
15 僂 448	4 兆 489	6 其 1026 S.	冑 9276	澤 11318	4 刑 4621 S.	12412	剗 6301
S. <i>shu³</i>	兕 4690	3018	3 冬 12246 S.	14 凝 8339	划 5011	剗 7318	剗 9216
僂 6832	兕 6389 S.	典 11177 S.	4 冲 2908	13333	判 1051	剗 3338	剗 9891
僂 7103	光 4440 S.	8 兼 1630 S.	3218	15 瀆 12058	列 1051	剗 10099	剗 11306
僂 7528	先 9829a	10 彊 13375	4973	16	列 7081 S.	剗 4441	剗 12137
僂 8725	5 克 2923	14 冀 937 S.	9277	几 837	剗 9619	剗 10792 S.	剗 1618
僂 9105	克 6115	18	5 波 3697	1 凡 3399 S.	剗 9721	剗 11073	剗 12739
僂 9191	免 7898 S.	口 2352	6869 S.	凡 3398	剗 10619	剗 11326	10 剗 197
僂 13382 S.	兌 12170			凭 9294	剗 12450	剗 1504	剗 2418
僂 13697					S. <i>li²</i>	剗 1175	剗 2770
16 僂 673					剗 12655	7 剗 2118	剗 5548

人 1 9 几 10 入 11 八 12 口 13 一 14 7 15 几 16 口 17 刀 18

刀 18
力 19
勺 20
匕 21
匚 22
匚 23
十 24
卜 25
卩 26
厂 27
人 28
又 29

剗 5782
劇 1685
割 6055
剝 4831
11892
剗 10482
剔 10511
剔 12722
II 剗 361
剗 1986
剗 2783
剗 2704
剗 6169
剗 7336
剗 9120
剗 4846
剗 1360
22 剗 477
剗 3975
剗 5014
剗 3199
剗 6315
剗 7169
剗 9161
剗 9427
剗 9728
剗 10341
剗 11736
剗 1403
I 剗 1659
剗 905
S. chi^{2*}
剗 6468
剗 6480
剗 7270 S.
剗 9018
剗 10765
14 剗 184
剗 3925
剗 5300
剗 5541
剗 11824

劑 812
15 劑 1894
劑 6647
劑 6943
16 劑 6925
劑 13286
17 劑 1696
18 劑 324
劑 7747

19
力 6980 S.
3 加 1144
功 6554
4 功 2020
功 6446
劣 7101
5 助 2600
助 11825
劫 1504
助 3105
助 8389
助 9773
6 効 4344
効 3963
効 911
効 4224
効 6401
7 効 1943
効 2024
効 2119
効 7900
効 7934
効 9425
効 9470
S. pu¹
勇 13457 S.
8 効 1945
効 6681
効 31466
効 2200
効 12790 S.

9 勸 5858
勸 6814
勸 6852
勸 7100
勸 7316 S.
勸 7888
勸 4740
勸 4741
勸 12256
10 勸 4905
勸 6793 S.
II 勸 1294
勸 2097
勸 7444
勸 8059
勸 84
勸 9121
勸 9991
勸 1361
勸 829
12 勸 5529
勸 3200
勸 3214
13 勸 4393
勸 7618
14 勸 4855
勸 6967
勸 7529
17 勸 5565
18 勸 3189
21 勸 S. wan³

20
勺 8695
I 勺 9167
勺 10165
2 勺 6135 S.
勺 2264
勺 8696
勺 12774 S.
勺 13821

3 匚 5779
匚 8699 S.
匚 5769a
4 匚 4692
6 匚 3948
匚 2961
匚 10821
7 匚 9496
9 匚 8750
匚 9437
匚 9505
10 匚 8485
匚 10483
14 匚 2970

21
匕 8941
2 化 5001
化 8722
3 北 8771 S.
北 9398
北 9477
9 匙 1954
匙 9941

22
匚 3458
3 匚 5444
匚 11460
4 匚 5919
匚 6400 S.
匚 1246 S.
5 匚 4213
匚 4832
7 匚 1570
匚 4222
8 匚 3479
9 匚 13596 S.
匚 6452
匚 13568
II 匚 5189
匚 13190

12 匚 6465
S. k'uei¹
匚 10602
14 匚 10379
15 匚 12059
20 匚 5849

23
匚 4175
2 匚 9029
5 匚 7358
匚 5375
7 匚 13116
9 匚 9173
匚 8217
匚 3088
S. ou¹

24
十 9959
I 十 1725
十 5692
2 十 9533
十 9879
十 12769
3 十 5214
十 8602
4 十 12485
十 S. p'ei³
6 卓 2389 S.
卓 1508
卓 4385
卓 S. cho^{1*}
卓 8759 S.
卒 11833
7 南 8128 S.
9 南 9962
10 博 9372
11 博 10446

25
卜 9476 S.

2 卩 9202 S.
3 卩 267
卩 970
卩 1188
卩 5769
5 卩 465
卩 13440
卩 S. ch'ih³
6 卩 490
卩 6311
7 卩 5177
卩 11168
8 卩 13442

26
卩 1548
卩 1549
2 卩 72
3 卩 71
卩 7693
卩 7692
4 卩 13282 S.
卩 12589
S. wei³
5 却 2230
却 2945
却 3255
却 3311
卩 7460
卩 9774
6 卩 3146
卩 2064
卩 4439
卩 4722
卩 4848
7 卩 2231
卩 2946
卩 3256
卩 3312
卩 878 S.
卩 12787
9 卩 2198 S.

27
厂 3843
2 厄 8470
4 厩 12798
5 厩 225
厩 10900
6 厩 1820
厩 5390
厩 22
厩 12834
7 厚 4024 S.
厩 6872
厩 7660
厩 S. shé¹
8 厩 3461
厩 11767
厩 11871
厩 11902
厩 12369
厩 13700 S.
9 厩 6934
厩 1993
厩 10296
厩 11655
厩 12414
10 厩 3198 S.
厩 4228
厩 9643
11 厩 2290
厩 2044
12 厩 444
厩 2633
厩 6443
厩 10265
厩 13031
13 厩 9019
厩 6966 S.
厩 12628
17 厩 13041
28 厩 S. yüan²

28
人 8049
人 10307
I 人 12944
2 人 6582
人 2331
3 去 3068
去 6107
6 人 9553
9 人 9824
人 11548
人 11704
人 11705
S. shén¹
10 人 11549
12 人 11971

29
又 13428
I 又 186
2 又 503
又 2691
反 3413
反 841
反 8015
友 13429
3 友 3703
友 5652
6 受 10016
受 10039 S.
受 10101
取 3118
7 反 4194 S.
反 8609
反 8643
反 8671
叙 4766
叙 10238
叙 10223
9 叙 S. pao¹
叙 11137
14 叙 5729

12619	吃 873	呐 8371	3839	咫 1868	11537	哩 8260	哨 6343
16 叢 12039	1061	吧 8511	3944	洲 2618	11589	咧 8508	唛 6682
S. ts'ung ²	1949	吓 9450	咄 5524	喂 3900	哉 11482	唄 8566	唛 6740
80	6026	咧 9856	咕 6189a	5973	聿 1090	哺 3625	唛 6988
口 6174 S.	各 7004 S.	咬 11437	咕 3069	听 4028	咨 12344	9457	唛 49
2 召 464	7940 S.	吞 12228	咎 2292	哇 4159	哇 12422	哼 9357	8141
S. shao ¹	9899	哂 11457	5946	11133	咬 103	哨 1419	唛 8379
只 1863 S.	吊 11058	唸 2083	S. kao ¹	咸 4498	1299	9747	啊 2
叱 1947	吐 12100	吮 1667	命 7962 S.	S. chien ³	12939	嘎 2082	12685
叱 S. hua ¹	S. t'u ³	3274	嗽 8094	hsien ³	咽 12981	唛 10032	喘 9572
叶 1506	同 12269 S.	吻 12657	8158	咻 4652	13028	唇 2870	商 9738 S.
4402	吆 12946	吾 12700 S.	8390	哈 3754	哨 13804	10144	售 10020
叩 6175	4 哏 5547	哂 5288	呢 8476	3949	7 晰 183	唆 10197	唛 10100
叩 1377	哏 36	吴 12748 S.	呢 8196	S. sha ^{1*}	哲 553	唐 10767 S.	啐 10414
咎 2332	5780	呀 6	哂 8856	咄 4801	哈 3819	罪 12629	11835
可 6078 S.	6072	4206	咆 8734	哄 5251	哼 3332	唔 12701	11925
古 6188 S.	吵 507	12799	哂 8819	咄 5338	唏 4050	信 13026	唛 10645 S.
句 2947	呈 751 S.	12902	哂 8924	咳 3758	唛 3867	吧 13170	唛 10631
另 6299	吹 2825	13258 S.	呻 9818	5901	唛 3867	員 13733 S.	唛 10822
另 7240	5867	13255	同 2016	6100	4335	13834	唛 11206
叭 8505	吨 2846	5 咋 146	胆 10635	昂 6300	唛 4535	8 哨 176	商 10919
叵 9433	盼 3508	11466	音 11451	S. kuo ¹	唛 5058	唱 429 S.	唾 11394
史 9893 S.	吠 3499	11742	杏 11452	佬 6785	唛 5991	调 501	12131
司 10250 S.	否 3596	2450 S.	咕 11148	咧 7083	唛 1566	11048	哼 12229
台 10583	8977	2476	咄 11340	咯 6027	唛 6043	啄 2400	唛 11505
S. tai ¹	9073	2528	12087	6118	6087	12093	唛 1573
叨 10784	咬 3737	咄 3667	唛 11461	7319	哥 6045	咄 2391	9647
10820	舍 3818	咄 3656	咀 2972	7108	塔 6240	吸 2421	唛 1574
叨 11039	吭 3849	3774	咄 12326	7870	哭 6263	11313	9650
叮 11255	吼 4022	S. tai ¹	呱 6214	11 S.	唛 6807	11762	唛 933
台 13075	吸 4124	咽 4178	6283	哀 8453	唛 6873	唛 3576	些 12338
右 13436 S.	呖 4851	1530	12436	品 9273 S.	唛 6887	8869	間 12650
3 吒 215	呖 5273	4325	12662	喃 3346	唛 6756	唛 4240	唛 12441
后 4027 S.	呖 5336	3935	12607	唛 3339	唛 7509	4351	唯 12594
向 4283 S.	告 5952 S.	4912 S.	12861	唛 9534	唛 7661	4921	唛 12714
合 3947 S.	叫 1376	4754	13394	唛 9855	唛 7869	5980	唛 12812
6056	君 3269 S.	5283	13505	唛 4357	哪 8091	6024	唛 12835
吁 4733	咄 3291	3772	6 艾 33	唛 4736	8362	1110	唛 12971
13538	昏 6643	3840	219	唛 4736	11402	1111 S.	唛 13259
吉 5263	吝 7194	3945 S.	577	唛 10806	7	1266	9 啞 131
909 S.	吝 7520 S.	5297	2480	唛 139	唛 3314	1268	194
	毗 8444	味 3771	2546	11468	8428	3297	唛 259

詰 572	11152	11033	嗒 10208	噤 2664	6 覷 674	四 10291 S.	82
州 2619	噉 11307	嗆 1256	嚕 4088	噤 4238	嚕 4265	3 回 5163 S.	土 12042
喘 2733	嚕 11588	嗆 1464	噉 10691	噤 5369	噉 4715	回 1686	12099 S.
喊 3831	啣 879	3240	噉 10692	噤 1123	噉 6926	因 8291	1 壬 11282
4499	啣 2250	噉 12347	嚕 11637	噉 1331	噉 7400	因 4634	1 乚 12821
5879	噉 12445	噉 12668	噉 11660	噉 1365	噉 7481	因 13215 S.	2 圣 6265
喉 4007	噉 12550	噉 6225	噉 11841	噉 2036	噉 9250	4 因 2774	2 圪 11272
喜 4073 S.	噉 12740	6285	12 嘲 479	噉 2227	噉 9269	因 5164	3 圪 5465
喂 4195	13353	12438	噉 2701	噉 6338 S.	噉 13049	因 4924	3 圭 6434
啣 4552	噉 12891	噉 12723	噉 3885	噉 6623	17 噉 4096	因 2382	3 圪 9085
喝 3930	噉 13108	噉 13162	噉 4075	噉 7393	噉 5566	因 6542	圪 10956
煦 4757	噉 13210	噉 12732	噉 4133	噉 17	噉 6268	因 12213	在 11481 S.
喧 4806	噉 13569 S.	噉 12912	噉 4687	噉 8465	噉 6711	因 12451	在 12717
喚 5079	噉 13500	噉 13478	噉 5006	噉 8410	噉 7334	因 13443	圪 13539
噉 5109	10 茶 209	噉 13494	噉 5333	噉 8853	噉 1579	5 因 3092	4 址 1838
喙 5216	噉 644	11 嘗 449 S.	噉 4312	噉 9589	噉 13088 S.	3307	4 坂 3414
10399	噉 352	噉 533	噉 1124 S.	噉 9949	噉 13319	固 6204 S.	坂 3509
喙 3358	噉 1951	噉 4914 S.	噉 2100	噉 13132	18 噉 1357	固 7201	圪 3510
5591	噉 3769	噉 4099	噉 3201	噉 13609	2219	6 固 13378	圪 3437 S.
喙 1439	噉 4648	4712	噉 7038	噉 13648	2233	7 固 5245	圪 4248
喙 1395 S.	噉 4685	噉 5192	噉 7607	噉 5210	轉 2712	固 9458	圪 5870 S.
噉 1054	噉 3960	噉 5803	噉 8020	13775	噉 107	固 12702	圪 6015 S.
1948	噉 5272	噉 1158 S.	噉 8627	噉 13469	4330	13624	圪 1011
啣 1005	噉 5685	噉 1166	噉 4100	14 噉 3872	噉 8270	8 固 3148	圪 2104
噉 6122	噉 809	噉 4	噉 4317	噉 3875	噉 11480	3162	圪 3293
噉 6516	噉 1717	1172	噉 10442	噉 4507	噉 13111	S. chuan ⁴	圪 8030
噉 6654	噉 6063	5768	噉 10649	噉 3970	噉 325	固 3808	圪 8258
噉 6782	噉 7578	噉 4328	噉 10684	4236	19 噉 353	固 6609 S.	圪 8815
噉 8129	噉 8376	噉 6610	噉 12204	噉 5301	噉 5518	固 7465	9069
噉 8293	噉 8676a	噉 6812	噉 11463	噉 5676	噉 7293	固 2128	圪 8949
噉 8359	噉 9567	噉 7337	噉 11737	噉 8330	噉 8149 S.	固 13629 S.	圪 4769
噉 9565 S.	噉 9588	10074	噉 11854	噉 10539	噉 11464	9 固 4246	圪 10697
噉 9635	噉 9603	噉 7978	噉 11905	噉 10579	21 噉 2578	固 12529	圪 12214
噉 9710	噉 9645	噉 85	噉 11947	噉 813	噉 8296	10 固 13201	坐 11756 S.
S. shan ³	噉 10225	噉 4738	噉 12780	15 噉 8023	23 噉 2514	固 13734	圪 13187
單 7699	噉 9957	8489	噉 12980	噉 10667		固 13740	5 圪 S. kou ³
10600	噉 10098	噉 9122	噉 13680	噉 10948		固 12128	圪 3656a
S. shan ^{3,1}	10177	噉 8996	噉 13692	噉 11026		固 12155	圪 1976
噉 10566	噉 10350	噉 10246	噉 1318a	噉 973	31	固 13444	10901
噉 9996	噉 10258 S.	10332	噉 5768a	噉 8296	口 5162	固 13178	垂 2829
噉 11013	噉 10484	噉 10216	13 噉 2481	噉 13283	12526a	固 5039	圪 5853
噉 11118	噉 3996	10245	噉 2431	噉 13383	2 固 8290	固 7451	圪 2311
					固 2336		
					4665		

垌 2354	7643	12168	塏 5796	墳 7979	壁 8956	II 壽 10019	夬 0327
垌 6079	埃 8	垌 11506	塊 6340	墓 8060	遂 10403	II 墳 11973	太 10573 S.
坤 6540	垌 8259	垌 13022 S.	6496	墳 8900	壇 10705		12190
城 763 S.	垌 8532	垌 13054	塏 7255	墅 10046	墻 1284	84	天 11208
壘 7429	垌 8649	場 5498	塏 7845	塾 10050	壅 13470	久 1924	天 12901
坳 120	垌 8896	垌 13517	塞 9541 S.	墻 10528	14 墻 40	4 彖 1247	2 夬 3866
坳 8207	埔 9459	域 13662	9608	墻 11145	塏 1765	彖 3563	夬 5955
垌 8820	埔 9358	9 場 459	塏 9922	墻 11203	塏 2014		夬 9951
垌 9071	垌 9667	垌 777	塏 10351	塏 1764	塏 3876	85	夬 10836
坪 9311	13081	9874	塏 10364	城 1019	壑 3957	久 10428	央 12860 S.
坡 9408	垌 13257	垌 2722	塏 10512	塏 11988	壑 4830	11944	3 夷 5397 S.
坦 10703 S.	垌 13452	垌 3714	塔 10525 S.	塏 13464	壑 5709	4 彖 3309	夬 6316 S.
站 11171	8 垌 2003	垌 4008	塘 10769	12 墜 2818	壑 4144	6 復 3713	4 夾 1132 S.
圻 11693	9976	垌 5110	塏 11182	墻 3384	壑 10794	7 夏 11995	5 奉 3574 S.
圻 12862	執 1795 S.	塏 5698	塏 11229	塏 3536	壑 12828	7 夏 4227 S.	奇 798
6 堡 3370	垌 2841	塏 5854 S.	塗 12053	塏 3722	15 壑 336	11 夏 11786	992 S.
垌 491	執 5513	垌 6013	12113 S.	塏 5346	壑 6413	11 夏 4703 S.	隼 1577
垌 3971	垌 5872	垌 1441	壑 12226	塏 1391	壑 6833 S.	20 夏 6507 S.	隼 8121
垌 4620	垌 5896	垌 6619	壑 11579	塏 3098	16 壑 5031		夬 8758
垌 1511	垌 850	垌 54	壑 894	4713	壑 6331	86	奄 13052
5771	堅 1622 S.	塏 8487	壑 12669	塏 7039	壑 7401	夕 4110 S.	6 夬 166
垌 6163	2042	塏 8164	塏 12724	壑 7740	壑 7482	2 外 12442	夬 5078 S.
垌 961	6091	塏 8712	塏 13298	8022 S.	壑 10701	夬 13715	契 1053 S.
垌 6457	3020	9516	11 塵 661 S.	壑 9146	壑 12615	3 夬 4747	4364
垌 11134	垌 3149	報 8731	塏 664	壑 9440	17 壑 5567 S.	10360 S.	奎 6502
垌 S. tung ³	垌 6274	報 10914	塏 392	壑 9700	18 壑 319	多 11302 S.	夬 8838 S.
垌 11327	垌 6541	11001	塏 460	10666	21 壑 1394	5 夜 12970 S.	夬 11813
垌 11337	垌 8451	壑 11119	塏 1987	壑 9712	壑 8534	8 够 6150	夬 5396
垌 12844	垌 8208	壑 11385	塏 1913	壑 10673	22 壑 8147	9 絃 5802	7 夬 2758
垌 13252	垌 8861	壑 12045	壑 5377	壑 10860		11 夢 7779 S.	夬 4063 S.
壑 13231	垌 8806	S. che ³ , tu ³	壑 5859	壑 11335	88	夢 7780	夬 10839
垌 13762 S.	垌 9076	壑 12090	壑 950	壑 12198	士 9992 S.	夬 13250	8 夬 S. fei ¹
7 垌 752	垌 3608	垌 12078	4164	壑 12205	1 士 5610	夬 3967	夬 6504
垌 3797	9483	垌 880	壑 1743	壑 11718	4 士 2757	5328	夬 10384
垌 4536	垌 9573	垌 11996 S.	壑 2046	壑 11948	壑 2245	5418	9 夬 123
垌 12458	壑 4777	壑 12907	壑 2167	13 壑 4639	6103		夬 9782
壑 5992	壑 10499	壑 13118	壑 6530	壑 5040	9 壑 4954 S.	87	S. jhe ^{1,2}
壑 3236	壑 10560	壑 13232	壑 6776	壑 5880	壑 4158	大 2688	夬 11205
壑 3126	壑 10760 S.	壑 13570	壑 7338	壑 5987	壑 4705	10470	夬 13346
壑 6757	壑 11207	10 壑 778	壑 7621	壑 872	壑 5345	10546	10 夬 109
壑 7094	壑 11341	壑 2898	壑 7628	壑 6752	壑 13155 S.	S. tai ⁴	11 夬 7137
壑 7603	壑 11907	壑 4828	壑 7746	壑 110	10 壑 6551	夫 3612 S.	夬 11320

土 32
土 33
久 34
久 35
夕 36
大 37

獎 1214 瀟 13848 12 獎 8971 爽 10003 S. 13 奮 3549 S. 騎 807 15 吳 9010	好 13673 5 缺 13803 姪 688 妯 2464 2587 妊 3379 姁 4755 姑 6209 S. 妹 7730 妹 8000 姆 8068 妳 8118 妮 8198 珂 8438 舛 8604 姝 9384 姍 9695 始 9982 妬 12084 妻 981 姐 1435 妾 1572 S. 姊 12359 姊 12364 娉 12389 委 12557 S. 姓 4599 S. 姒 10290 S. 姐 10490 姪 220 姊 1937 姪 1819 妹 2625 姁 3918 始 3950 S. o ¹⁸ 娉 4989 姊 5399 姪 5616 姪 13099 姪 6164 姪 876 S.	姜 1233 S. 姣 1300 S. 姦 1647 姑 912 S. 姘 6318 姘 6786 姘 8071 姘 4577 姘 10465 姘 12263 姘 12339 姘 12423 威 12582 姘 12695 姚 12935 S. 姻 13216 姘 13379 姘 4165 姘 4628 姘 925 姘 3127 姘 6422 姘 6874 姘 3315 8429 S. o ² 姘 8241 姘 8363 姘 9325 姘 9815 姘 638 9833 姘 9748 姘 10195 姘 10198 姘 S. pi ³ 姘 10951 姘 11285 姘 11565 姘 11789 姘 11790 姘 7901	12479 媼 12602 娛 13606 8 娼 431 娼 12754 娼 2422 娼 2438 娼 3466 娼 3592 娼 3749 娼 4594 娼 5223 娼 1027 娼 6742 娼 7335 S. 娼 7512 娼 7374 娼 64 娼 8441 娼 S. o ³ 娼 8908 娼 8761 娼 8984 娼 9116 娼 9412 娼 1484 娼 2129 娼 3060 娼 3119 娼 12694 娼 12813 娼 13241 娼 13721 娼 13243 9 娼 2443 娼 3593 娼 3745 娼 4009 娼 5111 娼 5230 娼 6302 S. 娼 7700	媒 7723 媚 7715 娼 7852 娼 55 娼 8182 娼 8405 娼 9585 娼 4706 娼 4415 娼 11002 娼 10736 娼 11278 娼 11386 娼 1738 娼 12788 娼 12575 娼 12892 娼 13571 娼 13754 娼 1952 娼 2644 娼 S. ch'ü ¹ 娼 4065 娼 4471 娼 6152 娼 1141 娼 6431 娼 6498 娼 7579 娼 8072 娼 7743 娼 7952 娼 8252 娼 8249 娼 8617 娼 9063 娼 9583 娼 4035 娼 919 娼 119 娼 12642 娼 12913	勝 13280 13343 娼 13299 娼 13702 娼 393 娼 2705 娼 4915 娼 4993 娼 5376 娼 6424 娼 S. lei ¹ 娼 6800 S. 娼 6935 娼 7629 S. 娼 7980 娼 68 娼 8183 娼 8404 娼 9123 娼 441 娼 9737 娼 10920 娼 13044 娼 12795 娼 13553 12 娼 4076 娼 S. jan ² 娼 4489 娼 5204 娼 5578 娼 1334 娼 6418 S. 娼 7040 娼 9162 娼 346 娼 12754 13 娼 3434 娼 346a 娼 4788 娼 8957 娼 1285 娼 S. shén ¹	贏 13328 S. 14 娼 7968 娼 8126 娼 8169 娼 8251 娼 9235 娼 9265 娼 11071 娼 13032 娼 13318 S. 15 娼 9852 娼 12060 娼 8256 娼 8242 娼 4475 娼 10121 19 娼 6913 S. 娼 7558 娼 11525 娼 1197 21 娼 2581	7 孫 7902 孫 10431 S. 孫 12444 8 孫 10049 孫 2736 10 孫 8386 孫 12348 13 學 4338 4641 4839 S. 4910 14 孺 5678 S. 孺 6706 16 孺 13010 孺 8282 17 孺 13012 孺 13320 19 孺 7452 10114
女 8419 S. 13628 2 奶 8114 奴 8387 S. 3 妊 216 約 10166 S. 妲 3482 S. 妲 3889 S. hao ⁴ 如 5668 S. 奸 1628 妄 12503 妲 13204 妾 1384 4 妝 2755 妨 3438 姘 3562 姘 3777 姘 5611 姘 862 姘 8348 S. 姘 2028 姘 7857 S. 姘 8099 妲 8512 妲 S. yün ² 妲 8943 9045 安 11344 如 12083 姘 2152 姘 12452 妖 12903	88 女 8419 S. 13628 2 奶 8114 奴 8387 S. 3 妊 216 約 10166 S. 妲 3482 S. 妲 3889 S. hao ⁴ 如 5668 S. 奸 1628 妄 12503 妲 13204 妾 1384 4 妝 2755 妨 3438 姘 3562 姘 3777 姘 5611 姘 862 姘 8348 S. 姘 2028 姘 7857 S. 姘 8099 妲 8512 妲 S. yün ² 妲 8943 9045 安 11344 如 12083 姘 2152 姘 12452 妖 12903	姘 1233 S. 姘 1300 S. 姘 1647 姑 912 S. 姘 6318 姘 6786 姘 8071 姘 4577 姘 10465 姘 12263 姘 12339 姘 12423 威 12582 姘 12695 姚 12935 S. 姻 13216 姘 13379 姘 4165 姘 4628 姘 925 姘 3127 姘 6422 姘 6874 姘 3315 8429 S. o ² 姘 8241 姘 8363 姘 9325 姘 9815 姘 638 9833 姘 9748 姘 10195 姘 10198 姘 S. pi ³ 姘 10951 姘 11285 姘 11565 姘 11789 姘 11790 姘 7901	12479 媼 12602 娛 13606 8 娼 431 娼 12754 娼 2422 娼 2438 娼 3466 娼 3592 娼 3749 娼 4594 娼 5223 娼 1027 娼 6742 娼 7335 S. 娼 7512 娼 7374 娼 64 娼 8441 娼 S. o ³ 娼 8908 娼 8761 娼 8984 娼 9116 娼 9412 娼 1484 娼 2129 娼 3060 娼 3119 娼 12694 娼 12813 娼 13241 娼 13721 娼 13243 9 娼 2443 娼 3593 娼 3745 娼 4009 娼 5111 娼 5230 娼 6302 S. 娼 7700	媒 7723 媚 7715 娼 7852 娼 55 娼 8182 娼 8405 娼 9585 娼 4706 娼 4415 娼 11002 娼 10736 娼 11278 娼 11386 娼 1738 娼 12788 娼 12575 娼 12892 娼 13571 娼 13754 娼 1952 娼 2644 娼 S. ch'ü ¹ 娼 4065 娼 4471 娼 6152 娼 1141 娼 6431 娼 6498 娼 7579 娼 8072 娼 7743 娼 7952 娼 8252 娼 8249 娼 8617 娼 9063 娼 9583 娼 4035 娼 919 娼 119 娼 12642 娼 12913	勝 13280 13343 娼 13299 娼 13702 娼 393 娼 2705 娼 4915 娼 4993 娼 5376 娼 6424 娼 S. lei ¹ 娼 6800 S. 娼 6935 娼 7629 S. 娼 7980 娼 68 娼 8183 娼 8404 娼 9123 娼 441 娼 9737 娼 10920 娼 13044 娼 12795 娼 13553 12 娼 4076 娼 S. jan ² 娼 4489 娼 5204 娼 5578 娼 1334 娼 6418 S. 娼 7040 娼 9162 娼 346 娼 12754 13 娼 3434 娼 346a 娼 4788 娼 8957 娼 1285 娼 S. shén ¹	贏 13328 S. 14 娼 7968 娼 8126 娼 8169 娼 8251 娼 9235 娼 9265 娼 11071 娼 13032 娼 13318 S. 15 娼 9852 娼 12060 娼 8256 娼 8242 娼 4475 娼 10121 19 娼 6913 S. 娼 7558 娼 11525 娼 1197 21 娼 2581	7 孫 7902 孫 10431 S. 孫 12444 8 孫 10049 孫 2736 10 孫 8386 孫 12348 13 學 4338 4641 4839 S. 4910 14 孺 5678 S. 孺 6706 16 孺 13010 孺 8282 17 孺 13012 孺 13320 19 孺 7452 10114
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40

7833 S.	寒 1650 S.	6 封 3582 S.	尨 1520	屑 4369	岢 12453	嵯 11757	嶧 8454
宕 10741	寐 7739	7 專 3631	尨 12494	8 屏 3463	岢 12775	嵯 12703	嶧 771
10777	寧 8326	尨 6117	7 尨 11755	屏 8442	5 岢 4968	嵯 13637	嶧 11495
定 11248	S. ning ¹	射 5538	7 尨 12196	屏 9291	岢 5894	8 嵯 705	嶧 11654
宗 11976 S.	病 9303	9793	8 尨 515	9319	岢 6139	747	嶧 12448
瓦 12421	寔 9942	9973	9 就 2283 S.	9 履 11030	岢 1168	崇 2930 S.	嶧 12875
宛 12465 S.	乾 11364	13018	尨 2882	履 12129 S.	岢 6080	崇 12930	嶧 13093
13720	寓 13557	8 專 2702	10 尨 1631	履 3037	岢 3004	岢 4496	嶧 13558
6 宦 5085	10 寔 1853	S. shou ³	12 尨 12199	7514	岢 6955	華 5004	10 嶧 2899
客 6121 S.	寔 8721	將 1212 S.	14 尨 1641	履 4120	岢 7910	S. hua ²	嶧 1006
室 9974 S.	索 10184 S.	5905		12 履 6952 S.	岸 or 岢 63	崎 993	嶧 10458 S.
宣 4805 S.	寔 2079	尉 12621 S.	44	7547	岢 8199	嵯 2990	嶧 12111
宋 932	11 察 200 S.	13655	尸 9898 S.	層 11738	岢 4682	嵯 3230	嶧 11771
宥 13380 S.	寨 247	9 尋 4581	1 尺 1992	13 履 4417	岢 10548	嵯 6597	嶧 12349
7 成 764	康 5909	4885 S.	尹 13270 S.	14 履 3039	岢 11088	嵯 6615	嶧 12571
宸 653	寔 3036	尊 11945 S.	2 尻 5961	15 履 7042	岢 2973	崑 6518	11 嶧 362
害 3768	寔 6306	封 S. shu ¹	尻 2985	履 1345	岢 13095	崑 6537	嶧 357
家 11139 S.	寔 7063	11 對 12165	尼 8194	3245	岳 12909	崑 6683	嶧 665
宮 6580 S.	寔 7981	13 導 10781	3 尻 12082	18 履 10061	13366 S.	崑 6862	嶧 394
寅 6758	寔 8190		4 尻 865	21 履 4177	13788	崑 S. hui ²	嶧 3089
宵 4296	8327 S.	42	局 2955		6 峙 1900	崑 7466	嶧 6650
宰 11490 S.	實 9947 S.	小 4294	尿 8253	45	岢 5073	崑 8865 S.	嶧 7339
宴 13125	實 11204	1 少 9746	10389	山 584	岢 5400	崑 9077	嶧 9094
容 5754 S.	寔 2091	S. shao ¹	尻 9046	1 屯 2845	岢 5772	崑 9262	嶧 4089
13493	寔 12713	2 尔 3361 S.	尾 5473	12232	岢 1770	崑 10451	嶧 11551
8 寄 803	12 寬 6382 S.	尔 3360	12601 S.	S. tun ¹	岢 6134	崑 11867	12 嶧 1332
寇 6180 S.	寮 7041	3 示 8028	5 屈 1539	tun ¹	岢 10004	崑 11917 S.	嶧 2113
寔 2989	寮 9851 S.	尖 1627	屈 1538	3 前 8226	岢 4866	崑 23	嶧 3099
密 7835 S.	寫 4404	5 尨 9733 S.	居 2987 S.		岢 12271	崑 12836	嶧 3202
密 7832	寔 12523 S.	7 尨 1120	居 2986	46	岢 12590	崑 13055	嶧 7170
寧 8328 S.	13 寔 5041	9 寮 7036	屈 3078 S.	山 9663 S.	7 峯 3564	崑 13260	嶧 9368
宿 4671	14 寔 5549	10 尨 4557	尻 9011	2 另 6981	岢 4218	崑 5894	嶧 10861
4726	16 龍 2934 S.	尨 4558	9090	岢 10383	岢 4537	崑 5894	嶧 11336
10338 S.	17 寶 8720 S.	12 尨 11613	屈 11029	3 吧 1071	岢 6759	9 崑 3583	嶧 11739
寔 11507	19 寔 11195	11645	6 屍 9902	岢 12783	嶧 5662	崑 4117	嶧 1404
寔 11545			屍 9900	屹 13160	8161	崑 5176	嶧 11949
寔 931	41	43	屍 11059	4 岔 212	峨 8430	崑 5451	嶧 12908
寔 12814	寸 11965 S.	九 12519	屋 12737 S.	岔 11708	峨 8431	崑 5855	13 嶧 4420
寅 13246	3 寺 9914	九 12520	7 展 293 S.	S. ts'én ²	嶧 4897	崑 1709	嶧 5456
寔 13729	10295	1 尤 13413 S.	展 4176	岐 1103 S.	嶧 10790	崑 6749	嶧 6277
9 富 3711 S.	4 守 7093	3 尨 7077	展 864	岐 843	12110	崑 7549	嶧 10388
寒 3825 S.	5 回 9434	4 尨 7659	展 2317	岐 1550	嶧 1420	崑 7716	嶧 11911

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<p> 46 嶧 5491 嶧 13009 嶧 5425 嶧 5287 嶧 7220 嶧 S. an² 嶧 4762 嶧 13523 嶧 13272 嶧 12953 嶧 13367 嶧 13634 嶧 13789 嶧 S. yüeh⁴ 嶧 4097 嶧 6420 嶧 326 嶧 12568 嶧 7453 嶧 11196 嶧 11526 嶧 8317 嶧 13135 嶧 13090 47 川 2728 川 2727 3 州 2444 S. 州 5097 4 巡 4883 巡 4884 巡 8286 巡 2115 8 巢 520 S. 12 嶺 7102 48 工 6553 2 左 11753 S. 巧 1411 巨 3003 S. </p>	<p> 4 珣 6563 巫 12735 S. 7 差 196 251 1934 12398 49 己 921 S. ch'z³ 己 5464 己 10284 1 巴 8510 S. 4 厄 1858 6 巷 3861 4292 9 巽 4900 10441 50 巾 2041 1 巾 11456 2 布 9479 S. 市 9905 3 帆 3400 衫 9554 4 帆 485 昏 1885 盼 3511 希 4048 S. 扁 4960 杷 8543 5 帚 2470 帙 1881 S. 帙 3698 帙 7134 帙 7731 8001 帕 8538 帙 8813 帙 8558 9341 S. </p>	<p> 帛 10549 帛 10776 帛 11149 6 帛 5550 8234 帛 5669 帛 11193 帛 3142 帛 6319 帛 9985 帛 10107 S. 帛 10942 帛 13175 7 帛 639 帛 3303 帛 6875 帛 8650 帛 9909 S. 帛 10133 帛 4130 S. 8 帛 409 帛 432 帛 5321 帛 8857 帛 440 S. 9736 帛 10500 帛 10554 帛 12467 帛 12595 9 帛 3706 S. 帛 7701 帛 7847 帛 8656 帛 1414 帛 12530 帛 12741 13354 10 帛 5138 帛 7846 帛 12725 帛 6611 </p>	<p> 慢 7630 幕 7983 8061 S. 幙 7982 幙 9095 幙 11661 12 幙 347 10665 幙 1963 幙 2786 幙 3385 幙 4984 幙 5015 幙 8972 幙 9404 幙 4719 幙 3537 13 幙 340 幙 381 幙 1366 幙 7131 幙 7843 幙 1432 14 幙 7764 幙 8659 幙 10795 幙 13033 15 幙 2635 幙 7817 16 幙 4548 幙 3550 17 幙 729 幙 6712 幙 1697 19 幙 7454 51 干 5814 S. 2 平 9310 S. 3 年 8301 S. 开 1768 S. chien¹ </p>	<p> 并 9289 S. ping¹ 5 并 9258 9284 幸 4592 S. 10 幹 5810 S. 52 么 12945 S. 1 幻 5088 2 幼 13393 6 兹 12346 S. 7 幽 13391 S. 8 絳 6367 9 幾 786 53 广 13148 2 庀 9042 3 庄 2753 庀 4231 4 床 2778 皮 866 庀 2105 庀 8944 9047 序 4771 S. 庀 12233 庀 12801 5 府 3682 S. 庀 6001 S. 庀 7850 庀 8735 S. 庀 10902 庀 11173 庀 12390 6 庀 1901 庀 1821 庀 2009 庀 4550 庀 4653 庀 4276 </p>	<p> 庀 11074 庀 11305 12089 S. 7 庀 4336 庀 867 庀 6279 S. 庀 7662 庀 7460 庀 11286 S. 庀 11758 庀 13399 8 康 5908 S. 庀 50 庀 8762 庀 10078 S. 庀 11384 S. 庀 13595 庀 13462 S. 9 庀 1156 庀 4250 庀 10297 12415 10 庀 246 1917 庀 4229 庀 6108 庀 6778 庀 7128 S. 庀 7256 庀 10226 S. 11 庀 224 庀 2045 庀 2201 S. 庀 6127 6651 庀 7064 S. 86 庀 13228 12 庀 443 庀 335 庀 2634 </p>	<p> 廢 3487 廢 4578 廢 6397 S. 廢 7867 廢 10266 廢 12524 廢 12755 13 廢 1516 廢 6469 廢 7189 7239 廢 10111 廢 1288 廢 13592 16 廢 7402 S. 7535 廢 8692 S. p'ang² 廢 10316 17 廢 237 廢 4468 18 廢 13480 22 廢 11300 54 瓦 13285 4 廷 11284 5 延 13080 S. 迫 9342 迫 10938 6 廻 5175 建 1592 S. 2056 廻 8119 8 廻 7467 55 升 6593 1 廿 5693 8321a 2 弁 9197 S. 3 昇 5466 </p>	<p> 4 弄 7507 8193 8418 弄 3512 6 弄 13066 S. nan² 弄 13176 8 弄 3150 12 弊 8973 56 弋 5343 S. 1 弋 5344 13203 2 弋 3364 3 弋 9984 S. 6 弋 12264 9 弋 9989 57 弓 6566 S. 1 弓 11060 引 13265 弓 3146 2 弗 3653 弘 5282 S. 3 弛 9931 4 𢱳 12715 𢱳 3220 𢱳 8513 弟 10950 5 召 504 附 3668 弦 4480 S. 弧 4955 弩 8392 弩 10840 弩 10903 6 弩 3160 弩 7827 7 弱 5588 5650 </p>
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8214	形 12315 S.	徠 6684	怵 4167	怵 12215	快 12863	7563	恩 12035
8 張 9749	6 彥 13106	徠 8829	忍 5607 S.	忤 12454	快 13395	恩 7478	恩 12417
張 416 S.	彥 13663	徠 419	忤 5599	忤 12771	快 13716	恩 3330 S.	恩 12704
彈 706	8 彬 9255	徠 4119	忤 5815	忤 13674	6 恥 1999	恩 8377	恩 12749
涼 1295	彬 9112 S.	徠 10842	忤 924 S.	5 忤 505	忤 1938	恩 1981	恩 5482
強 1235	彪 11049	徠 10856	忤 6049	忤 2484	忤 2010	恩 9916	恩 13389
強 1292 S.	彪 11508	徠 11987	忤 7646 S.	忤 620	忤 2925	恩 10077	恩 13776 S.
彌 8862	9 彭 8887 S.	徠 12028 S.	忤 10702	忤 690	忤 3760	恩 4032	恩 13453
彌 8858	11 彭 9124	御 13645 S.	忤 10595	忤 2617	忤 3902	恩 4034 S.	8 忤 437
接 S. hsien ²	彭 395	9 復 3721 S.	10848	忤 2673	忤 3916	忤 4868	忤 470
彈 11070	12 彭 13339	復 5112	12189	忤 3669	忤 3919 S.	忤 4723 S.	忤 452
彌 13712		健 1594	忤 10850	忤 3658	忤 4346	忤 11075	忤 386
9 彌 9007	60	徠 9174	忤 11411	忤 4214	忤 4386	忤 11220	忤 2501
強 1293	1 彥 2013	徠 4862	忤 12125	忤 4969	忤 4693	忤 12272	忤 784
強 9796	3 彥 10167	10 徠 4066	忤 11040	忤 5145	忤 5136	忤 12340	忤 2423
10 強 6167	4 徠 2904	徠 8677	忤 11967 S.	忤 5407 S.	忤 5167	忤 12846	忤 3464
11 強 6170 S.	徠 3439	徠 4644	忤 12504	忤 6185	忤 5191	7 忤 554	忤 3862
12 強 4318	徠 5520	徠 4834	4 忤 1874	忤 1564	忤 5401	忤 754	忤 4595
彈 10603	徠 13188	微 12586	忤 2877	忤 892	忤 5617	忤 3798	忤 3990
10685	5 徠 1977	S. wei ²	忤 2905	忤 3005	忤 8323	忤 3890	忤 4947
13 強 1231	徠 689 S.	徠 12914	忤 2912	忤 6330 S.	13242	忤 4051	忤 5320
警 2204	徠 3657	11 徠 396	忤 3415	忤 8159	忤 2674	忤 5090 S.	惠 5199 S.
14 彌 7812 S.	徠 8768	12 徠 578	忤 3513	忤 8200	忤 1490	忤 5178	惠 4928
15 彌 6641	徠 8966	徠 720 S.	忤 4452	忤 8277	忤 1194	忤 1532	惠 5224
17 彌 5568	徠 2628	徠 10845 S.	忤 4566 S.	忤 8393	忤 1249	忤 3128	惠 945
19 彌 12477	徠 12500	13 徠 281	忤 4927 S.	忤 8539 S.	忤 2370	忤 6543	惠 851
	徠 12501	徠 5037	忤 5242	忤 8847	忤 6603	忤 6876	惠 3021
58	6 徠 3901	徠 1367	忤 5920	忤 8893	忤 2369	忤 7195	惠 3163
王 977	徠 4025 S.	徠 9682	忤 1085	忤 8821	忤 6604	忤 7510	惠 6598
5 王 7373	徠 5166	14 徠 5160	忤 1189	忤 8925	忤 6119 S.	忤 7761	惠 6344
7 王 12160	徠 7548 S.	15 徠 11880	忤 6336 S.	忤 9296	忤 3057	忤 7656	惠 6345
8 王 9596	徠 4867	16 徠 7484	忤 7926	忤 9481	忤 6574 S.	忤 8322	惠 6629
10419	徠 10569	17 徠 4267	忤 8303 S.	忤 4600 S.	忤 6573	忤 8792 S.	惠 6519
9 彥 1909 S.	徠 12845		忤 S. wang ²	忤 10271 S.	忤 6320	9468	惠 6741
10 彥 5215	7 徠 753	61	忤 8349 S.	忤 10491	忤 6332	忤 4138	惠 6989
彥 6850	徠 2117	心 4562	忤 8646	忤 10565	忤 6402	忤 10459	惠 7026
12613	徠 4748 S.	心 4560	忤 9203	忤 11150	忤 6458	忤 10952	惠 7754
15 彥 5443	徠 12126 S.	小 4561	忤 9848	忤 11702	忤 5156	忤 10989	惠 7753
	8 徠 2451	1 必 8922	忤 9847	忤 147	忤 6481	忤 11031	惠 8265
59	徠 S. ling ²	2 切 10785	忤 9809	忤 11743	忤 6787	忤 12103	惠 8779
彥 9686 S.	徠 1905	忤 see 3360	忤 10574	忤 11861	忤 7198	忤 1422	惠 4106
4 形 4617	徠 994	3 志 1918	忤 11209 S.	忤 12017	忤 7153	忤 3188	惠 4041

弓 57
王 58
夕 59
心 60
小 61

恹 10220	恹 7889	1718	愁 2282	憊 5200	憊 9605	懿 5352 S.	戢 1257
憊 10652	憊 7919	2244	憊 7340	憊 1333	憊 9884	懼 3053	2772
憊 10802	憊 8165	3052	S. lu ³	憊 3203	憊 4456	懼 6356	戢 1656
憊 10846	愛 15 S.	6235	憊 7065	憊 3216	憊 10457	憊 2679	II 戢 7445
憊 11174	憊 8455	6432	慮 7527 S.	憊 6591	憊 10623	10468	戢 13247
憊 8238	憊 9175	6497	慢 7631	憊 6462	憊 12260	19 戀 7154	12 戢 314 S.
憊 11223	憊 8914	6976	憊 7668	憊 6794	憊 11615	7559	13 戢 4098 S.
憊 10983	憊 8992	7953	憊 8062	憊 7043	憊 3301	S. luan ⁴	14 戢 2437
憊 2844	9089	8678	慕 7984	憊 7156	憊 5370	戀 8136	2939
憊 12251	憊 9545	9378	8063 S.	憊 7930	憊 5492	22 憊 4650	戴 10567 S.
憊 984	憊 9840	9575	恒 8490	憊 8468	應 13294 S.	24 憊 2769	
憊 2187	憊 4251	9846 S.	傲 87	憊 9148	14 憊 1927		68
憊 12024	憊 4603	10352	恒 8218	憊 9147	憊 3636	62	戶 4959 S.
憊 11926	憊 4633	10365	憊 10851	憊 9328 S.	憊 5243	戈 6061 S.	I 戶 8475
憊 13723	憊 10743	4902	憊 10555	憊 9612	憊 6726	6606	3 戶 9903
憊 12513	憊 11120	10432	憊 10969	憊 4101	憊 7760	I 戊 12792	戶 9904
憊 12596 S.	憊 11332	10513	憊 12257	憊 10342	憊 7781	戊 13778	4 房 3440 S.
3326	憊 11308	10597	12314	憊 10604	憊 8369	2 成 762 S.	房 4963
8452	憊 11697	10598	憊 12151	憊 10716	憊 10571	戎 5746 S.	房 1781
12779	憊 2498	10813	憊 11547	憊 2820	憊 10796	戎 10083	房 6987
掩 13056	憊 1415	12406 S.	憊 11546	12180	憊 2819	戎 4735	所 10064
掩 13597	憊 12643	12915	憊 11552	憊 11573	12166	3 戎 11501	10211 S.
掩 13722	憊 12576	13239	憊 11607	憊 11719	憊 11577	戒 1531	10173
9 憊 2695	憊 12796	13271	憊 11649	憊 1405	憊 814	我 3313	10358
2812	憊 13211	13703	憊 1020	憊 12756	憊 13034	8426	5 扇 6584
悛 4816	憊 13559 S.	13835	憊 1021	憊 13290	憊 13524	12680 S.	扇 S. ho ²
悛 5113	憊 13573	13461	憊 12009	憊 13289	憊 13492	4 或 3989	扇 9172 S.
悛 5229	憊 13572	41	憊 558a	憊 1551	憊 1895	5316	9214
悛 5367	憊 13815 S.	363	憊 11989	13 憊 2665	憊 780	戕 1276	居 11164
悛 5592	10 憊 2671	397	12029	憊 4421	憊 6414	戕 1583	6 居 3844
5645	憊 2771	1796	慰 12622	憊 3832	憊 6968	6 戕 12265	居 5412
悛 5699	憊 4150	2921	13656	憊 5988	憊 7271	7 戕 1171	居 5389 S.
悛 5844	5805	6379	憂 13381 S.	憊 1368	憊 12857	戕 11146	扇 9730
悛 1198	憊 4390	5193	憊 13643	憊 2037	憊 13384	戕 1018 S.	扇 S. chao ⁴
悛 1454	憊 5102	5761	12 憊 445	憊 2098 S.	憊 4819	8 戕 928	扇 9669
悛 1568	憊 5139	5804	憊 2787	憊 3043	憊 5032 S.	9 戕 5856	7 戕 4965 S.
悛 1715	S. ju ⁴	5910	憊 3538	憊 3157	憊 6751	戕 1809	8 戕 3465
悛 1778	5247	1122	憊 3805	憊 7190	憊 7783	戕 6486	戕 13071
悛 3257	5246	1551	4516	憊 8043	憊 14543	戕 10878	
悛 2386	5797	1623	憊 4077	憊 8174	17 憊 372	戕 1094 S.	64
悛 6485	10543	2096	憊 4490	憊 111	憊 938	11674	手 10011
悛 7702	1571	2211 S.	憊 4547 S.	憊 8571	18 憊 568	10 戕 1513	才 11496 S.

1 扎 125 12822	柄 8100 扼 8471 扭 2519 把 8350 把 8514 S. p'a ² 扮 8599 扳 8586 8615 拌 8895 拋 8752 杯 8580 9451 批 9048 朴 9204 抒 10043 捋 10698 抖 11428 投 11446 S. 梯 11062 拖 12216 攪 12634 枕 12968 抑 5532 拎 13516 捋 13770 耘 13806 招 466 S. 抽 2486 扶 2015 拙 2396 11684 柱 2532 拊 3670 拂 3659 拊 1705 拘 2948 拊 147a 拊 3006 拊 3070 拊 6284 拊 6328	拉 6662 拾 7202 柳 7250 抹 7574 8002 拇 8033 8069 根 7911 抹 7732 拏 8092 扼 8477 拈 8297 拔 8527 S. 拜 8569 拈 8633 拈 9275 拈 8605 拈 8874 抱 8709 披 8814 9034 秘 8926 拍 8576 9417 拈 9482 拈 10584 抵 10904 担 10636 拈 11347 拖 11380 拈 1907 11400 S. 拆 254 11694 押 12825 拈 12864 拈 8162 拈 121 8356 12947 拈 13506 拈 172	拒 682 捌 2506 指 1791 持 1982 捏 1822 拈 715 拈 2926 根 3903 拈 3897 協 4387 拘 4823 拽 2693 4382 5476 13017 拈 5748 拷 5967 校 1301 拈 913 1466 拈 1495 拈 1561 4367 格 6028 拈 3161 S. 供 6575 S. 拈 6564 拈 6576 拈 6307 拈 6288 拈 8093 拈 8095 S. nü ² 按 45 S. nich ¹ S. nich ¹ 拈 9963 拈 9986 拈 2731 10109 拈 4442 拈 11076	採 11328 捌 12273 捌 11540 揀 11690 捌 1782 挖 12431 7 挨 10 12840 振 640 揀 2524 拈 2406 拈 3799 拈 4435 拈 5059 揀 5871 揀 5993 拈 1133 1447 4374 拈 1355 拈 3270 拈 2318 3055 拈 3129 13732 拈 2957 拈 6544 拈 7095 7314 拈 8261 拈 8288 拈 8320 拈 8364 拈 8374 拈 8509 拈 8585 拈 8651 拈 8756 拈 9422 拈 9461 S. 拈 9750 拈 9668	抄 10192 拈 10191 揀 10221 拈 11287 揀 11373 揀 12288 揀 11779 揀 3278 揀 12480 拈 12705 拈 6643a 揀 12983 拈 5483 8 揀 680 11224 掌 421 S. 拈 707 拈 583 1997 揀 2401 拈 2807 2831 拈 3684 拈 3577 8903 揀 4455 4572 拈 5317 拈 4929 拈 5238 拈 5356 拈 5897 5915 拈 5981 6025 拈 1191 拈 1774 2111 拈 2360 拈 2991 拈 3231 拈 3152	3164 揀 2962 揀 6599 拈 6312 揀 6346 揀 6625 揀 6990 拈 7158 揀 7229 揀 7027 7566 7573 揀 7468 揀 7755 揀 7796 揀 8109 揀 8266 8304 揀 8375 揀 8573 揀 8579 8839 揀 9421 9452 S. p'ei ² 拈 9307 拈 9290 拈 9574 揀 9790 S. 揀 10017 S. shou ³ 拈 S. jui ³ 1848 拈 10501 揀 10688 揀 10823 揀 10843 7075 11069 11104 拈 11175 拈 11210	揚 10984 揀 11249 揀 11314 推 2822 12185 採 11509 揀 11792 接 1480 S. 捷 1485 S. 措 11768 11872 揀 11836 揀 12469 揀 12815 揀 12837 揀 9719 揀 13057 揀 5508 12972 揀 1466 9 揀 132 揀 205 揀 623 揀 2915 揀 2696 S. 2839 揀 5080 揀 5149 揀 5596 5700 揀 5654 揀 6014 揀 1575 1455 S. 揀 1669 7146 揀 1779 揀 1187 6123 揀 6487 揀 6655 揀 6656 揀 7550
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描 7853	援 23755	搨 9671	搨 6612	搨 12853	搨 10686	搨 10108	搨 8562
搨 7921	搨 13735	搨 10227	搨 7341	搨 12941	搨 10662	搨 10474	搨 8634
搨 8130	搨 210	搨 10185	搨 1970	搨 13045	搨 10674	搨 10532	搨 8754
搨 56	搨 294	搨 10178	搨 6896	搨 735	搨 10752	搨 10624	搨 10242
搨 8262	搨 388	搨 10213	搨 7111	搨 736	搨 11390	搨 10722	搨 11037
搨 8657	搨 1793	搨 4370	搨 7080	搨 582	搨 12206	搨 11646 S.	搨 201
搨 8911	搨 1833	搨 10433	搨 7567	搨 579	搨 11750	搨 238	搨 11477
搨 9292	搨 4743	搨 10440	搨 7286	搨 1810	搨 11788	搨 11665	搨 4339
搨 9546	搨 2836	搨 10485	搨 7424	搨 2766	搨 11950	搨 13593	搨 3980
搨 10239	搨 2700	搨 10526	搨 7435	搨 2718	搨 11536	搨 13471	搨 5330
搨 4310	搨 4118	搨 10495	搨 7601	搨 3735	搨 11887	搨 2411	搨 1694
搨 10206	搨 4396	搨 10770	搨 7969	搨 3865	搨 13156	搨 3877	搨 6660
搨 4863	搨 4997	搨 10791	搨 7589	搨 4491	搨 2436	搨 4627	搨 7397
搨 10153	搨 5248	搨 10814	搨 7673	搨 5158	搨 2938	搨 5019	搨 7485
搨 4365	搨 5737	搨 11183	搨 7985	搨 5715	搨 2680	搨 8331	搨 10317
搨 4807	搨 5907	搨 2489	搨 8035	搨 1335	搨 3833	搨 5426	搨 11478
搨 10880	搨 5916	搨 11806	搨 8064	搨 S. ch'ien ³	搨 5042	搨 8213	搨 5570
搨 10915	搨 6153	搨 1258	搨 88	搨 1428	搨 5811	搨 5677	搨 6713
搨 11003 S.	搨 1496	搨 2071	搨 8991	搨 3204	搨 1425	搨 6038	搨 13321
搨 11014	搨 1632	搨 11772	搨 9096	搨 6444	搨 1660	搨 6727	搨 4169
搨 9797	搨 1651	搨 12439	搨 9609	搨 6795	搨 S. chieh ^{1*}	搨 9236	搨 4397
搨 11153	搨 1690 S.	搨 3331	搨 9292	搨 7044	搨 869	搨 9266	搨 S. hui ²
搨 12079	搨 4464	搨 12644	搨 1702a	搨 3881	搨 2103	搨 10580	搨 9806
搨 11656	搨 2108	搨 12726	搨 4478	搨 8155	搨 2205	搨 10797	搨 10469
搨 1613	搨 3262	搨 12916 S.	搨 9691	搨 5630	搨 6070	搨 815	搨 8137
搨 2252	搨 6130	搨 157	搨 9723	搨 8314	搨 3044 S.	搨 1075	搨 10694
搨 S. yu ¹	搨 6109	搨 559	搨 2922	搨 8598	搨 6334	搨 12999	搨 S. nan ⁴
搨 2251	搨 8486	搨 1797	搨 10106	搨 9164	搨 6825	搨 13149	搨 10669
搨 11539	搨 6977	搨 1914	搨 4853	搨 9163	搨 7285	搨 1860	搨 3172
搨 11879	搨 7257	搨 10094	搨 10759	搨 9369 S.	搨 7394	搨 5640	搨 11895
搨 12692	搨 7873	搨 2792	搨 11425	搨 8526	搨 8153	搨 7530	搨 327
搨 12742	搨 8173	搨 3570	搨 12152	搨 9365	搨 112	搨 10091	搨 7560 S.
搨 13355	搨 8406	搨 4962	搨 309	搨 9472	搨 8554	搨 12979	搨 7294
搨 12833	搨 8482	搨 951	搨 308	搨 9441	搨 9020	搨 S. kung	搨 3174
搨 13019	搨 8215	搨 5789	搨 11638	搨 9508	搨 8555	搨 5586 S.	搨 11527
搨 12876 S.	搨 8592	搨 6018	搨 228	搨 9523 S.	搨 9395	搨 6129	搨 11883
搨 12975	搨 8661	搨 6171	搨 11675	搨 9653	搨 9521	搨 6648	搨 11898
搨 13103	搨 9064	搨 805	搨 1215	搨 4554	搨 9539	搨 6665	搨 1375
搨 13067	搨 9373	搨 2271	搨 1614	搨 10344	搨 9542	搨 6834	搨 6639
搨 5393	搨 9535	搨 S. liu ¹	搨 1710	搨 4102	搨 9765	搨 6996	搨 10732
搨 13166	搨 9568	搨 6380	搨 11920	搨 10267	搨 9810	搨 7877	搨 6736
搨 13574	搨 9576	搨 6425	搨 12012	搨 10605	搨 9677	搨 8311	搨 8150
							搨 11139

<p>65</p> <p>支 1873 S.</p> <p>6 鼓 1879</p> <p>8 鼓 995</p> <p>10 鼓 1108</p>	<p>鼓 8909 S.</p> <p>散 9559</p> <p>S. san³</p> <p>鼓 11315</p> <p>敦 12203 S.</p> <p>9 敬 2144 S.</p> <p>敷 885</p> <p>鼓 7147</p> <p>10 鼓 26</p> <p>鼓 1389</p> <p>5956</p> <p>鼓 1108</p> <p>鼓 1719</p> <p>11 鼓 158</p> <p>敷 3638</p> <p>鼓 8491</p> <p>敷 7076</p> <p>敷 10075</p> <p>10182</p> <p>10217</p> <p>敵 10921</p> <p>12 整 697</p> <p>鼓 3539</p> <p>敵 1336</p> <p>13 敵 7143 S.</p> <p>敷 5493</p> <p>12094</p> <p>14 敷 2942</p> <p>敷 2750</p> <p>敷 8976</p> <p>敷 2936</p> <p>16 敷 4340</p> <p>19 變 S. pien⁴</p>	<p>9 煥 5081</p> <p>煥 8613</p> <p>17 爛 6714</p>	<p>68</p> <p>斗 11427</p> <p>6 斗 5323</p> <p>斗 1184</p> <p>料 7070</p> <p>7 斛 4948 S.</p> <p>斜 4226</p> <p>4372</p> <p>8 斗 1185</p> <p>料 13598</p> <p>9 斛 624 S.</p> <p>10 斛 6377</p> <p>12433</p> <p>斛 7342</p> <p>12 斛 11443</p> <p>爽 3054</p>	<p>旂 13420</p> <p>6 旂 279</p> <p>旂 1017</p> <p>旂 7541 S.</p> <p>旂 7687</p> <p>旂 8800</p> <p>旂 8675</p> <p>7 旂 3457</p> <p>旂 3637</p> <p>旂 7246</p> <p>旂 8210</p> <p>旂 9041</p> <p>旂 4780</p> <p>旂 11845</p> <p>旂 2150</p> <p>8 旂 492</p> <p>9 旂 7247</p> <p>旂 9757</p> <p>10 旂 5364</p> <p>旂 S. fo¹</p> <p>旂 1045 S.</p> <p>12 旂 1964</p> <p>旂 5143</p> <p>14 旂 3395</p> <p>15 旂 282</p> <p>旂 6477</p> <p>旂 13532</p>	<p>旭 4760</p> <p>早 11603</p> <p>3 早 3796</p> <p>早 12873</p> <p>早 5817</p> <p>4 早 75</p> <p>早 427 S.</p> <p>早 3514</p> <p>早 3441</p> <p>早 3887 S.</p> <p>5951</p> <p>香 S. kuei⁴</p> <p>香 4567</p> <p>香 5222</p> <p>S. hun⁴</p> <p>易 5497 S.</p> <p>13182</p> <p>貝 S. kuei⁴</p> <p>貝 3234</p> <p>貝 6517</p> <p>6536 S.</p> <p>旻 7927</p> <p>旻 7946 S.</p> <p>旻 8587</p> <p>旻 4105 S.</p> <p>旻 9880</p> <p>旻 11683</p> <p>旻 12495</p> <p>旻 12772</p> <p>5 旻 597</p> <p>旻 462</p> <p>旻 473 S.</p> <p>旻 2854 S.</p> <p>旻 4481</p> <p>旻 4758</p> <p>旻 7694</p> <p>旻 7733</p> <p>旻 8201</p> <p>旻 9198</p> <p>旻 9297</p> <p>旻 9519</p> <p>旻 9940 S.</p>	<p>星 4602 S.</p> <p>映 11110</p> <p>管 S. tsan³</p> <p>昨 11744 S.</p> <p>11850</p> <p>易 12874</p> <p>映 13307</p> <p>昱 13635</p> <p>6 晃 493</p> <p>525</p> <p>S. ch'ao²</p> <p>晁 1823</p> <p>晁 4802</p> <p>晁 5137</p> <p>晁 5773</p> <p>晁 9731</p> <p>晁 9921 S.</p> <p>晉 2070 S.</p> <p>晉 2069</p> <p>晉 13126 S.</p> <p>晨 655</p> <p>晝 2475 S.</p> <p>晝 1928</p> <p>晝 1929</p> <p>晝 4052</p> <p>晝 4538</p> <p>晝 5060</p> <p>晝 5179</p> <p>晝 6760</p> <p>晝 9462</p> <p>晝 3279</p> <p>晝 12481</p> <p>晝 12706</p> <p>晝 9888</p> <p>8 智 1784 S.</p> <p>智 696</p> <p>景 2143 S.</p> <p>晷 6442</p> <p>晷 S. ch'i³</p> <p>晷 7028</p> <p>晷 9144</p> <p>晷 9513 S.</p>	<p>暫 310</p> <p>11543</p> <p>12 曉 4313</p> <p>曉 5347</p> <p>暨 956 S.</p> <p>瞭 7045</p> <p>曆 6923</p> <p>暹 4479</p> <p>曇 10700 S.</p> <p>瞰 12230</p> <p>瞳 12301</p> <p>睇 13021</p> <p>13 瞋 4259</p> <p>瞋 18</p> <p>瞋 113</p> <p>13649</p> <p>14 瞋 4856</p> <p>瞋 7765</p> <p>瞋 10067</p> <p>瞋 12954 S.</p> <p>13783</p> <p>15 瞋 6415 S.</p> <p>瞋 8726</p> <p>16 瞋 4093</p> <p>瞋 7486</p> <p>17 瞋 8148</p> <p>18 瞋 8271</p> <p>瞋 S. ch'u³</p> <p>19 瞋 9654</p> <p>20 瞋 10733</p>
<p>66</p> <p>支 9486</p> <p>2 攷 5965</p> <p>攷 10009</p> <p>3 攷 5783</p> <p>攷 6555 S.</p> <p>攷 13388 S.</p> <p>4 攷 3455</p> <p>攷 9260</p> <p>5 攷 2158</p> <p>6012</p> <p>政 692 S.</p> <p>政 6186</p> <p>政 6081</p> <p>政 6190</p> <p>政 7918</p> <p>政 11165</p> <p>6 效 4349</p> <p>效 8909</p> <p>7 效 654</p> <p>效 1944</p> <p>效 1352</p> <p>效 2281 S.</p> <p>效 7933</p> <p>效 82 S.</p> <p>效 8567</p> <p>效 4768</p> <p>效 11342 S.</p> <p>效 13625</p> <p>8 效 442</p> <p>效 5499</p> <p>效 5841</p> <p>效 804</p> <p>效 1776</p> <p>效 8267</p> <p>效 8970 S.</p>	<p>67</p> <p>文 12633 S.</p> <p>6 齋 235</p> <p>8 斐 3462</p> <p>S. fei³</p> <p>pei¹</p> <p>斌 9254 S.</p> <p>斑 8597</p>	<p>69</p> <p>斤 2019</p> <p>1 斥 1962 S.</p> <p>4 斧 3738</p> <p>斤 1277</p> <p>5 斫 563 S.</p> <p>7 斬 307</p> <p>8 斫 558</p> <p>斫 10262 S.</p> <p>斫 1431</p> <p>9 斫 4574 S.</p> <p>12 斫 2417</p> <p>14 斫 12149</p> <p>21 斫 2582</p>	<p>70</p> <p>方 3435 S.</p> <p>4 旁 8674</p> <p>於 13515 S.</p> <p>5 旆 8802</p> <p>旆 9934 S.</p>	<p>71</p> <p>无 12752</p> <p>1 无 948</p> <p>7 既 949</p>	<p>72</p> <p>日 5595</p> <p>5642</p> <p>9998</p> <p>1 旦 10633</p> <p>2 旨 1790</p> <p>叶 1507</p> <p>4403</p> <p>旬 4864</p>	<p>晞 5103</p> <p>11 晞 3835</p> <p>晞 5194</p> <p>晞 7669</p> <p>晞 7986</p> <p>晞 7987</p> <p>8065</p> <p>晞 8219</p> <p>晞 8724 S.</p> <p>晞 9125</p> <p>晞 4433</p>	<p>78</p> <p>日 13772 S.</p> <p>2 曳 5475</p> <p>曲 3062</p> <p>S. ch'u^{1+3*}</p> <p>3 更 2159</p> <p>5990</p> <p>5 曷 3929</p> <p>6 書 10024</p> <p>7 曼 7627 S.</p> <p>曹 11636 S.</p>

支 65

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斗 68

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8 替 11018	末 7999 S.	材 11497	料 11429	8074	枅 887	梵 3403	泰 1024
替 11572	本 8846	杆 1728	東 12248 S.	柰 8122	梨 1052	桴 3645	紫 11914
會 11717	水 2577	村 11968	枉 12496	梔 8202	校 1302 S.	械 4436	梓 12356
11735	10052	朽 12718	朽 12802	披 8967	4345	梟 4329 S.	梧 12707
S. tseng ¹	未 12606 S.	机 12785	杏 7868	柄 9298	桔 1467	桿 5827	榔 12984
最 11908	2 朱 2544 S.	杙 13205	12942	秤 9312	桀 1498 S.	梗 5994 S.	桤 387
9 會 5184 S.	朽 4673	杆 13541	杙 13745	柏 8559	柏 2287	桠 1134	桤 13400
6466	杙 5625	4 柳 73	5 粗 137	9343 S.	榔 2365	梔 1672	8 梔 76
竭 1456	机 838	枕 630	施 11381	柗 9820	格 6029 S.	梔 2120	棧 298 S.
12 替 11576	机 2333	S. chen ⁴	查 193 S.	柗 4187	桀 3143	桠 3237	11563
74	料 2345	枝 1875 S.	柴 258	柏 10309	拱 6577	桠 6104	桴 748
月 13768 S.	机 8507	桴 2611	柗 562 S.	10585	栝 6289	桠 2319	梔 773
2 有 13376 S.	朴 9416	杆 2659	9965	柗 10905	11217	桠 6246	棹 494
3 阴 13225	打 11273	桠 2867	柗 144	柗 11330	桃 6390	梔 2958	2392
4 服 3727 S.	朶 10789	枋 3515	9696	11348	框 6403	梔 6314	梔 2452
朋 8878 S.	11321	枋 3442	枳 1864	柗 11398	桂 6435 S.	梔 6388	梔 1849 S.
胸 8372	朶 10788	林 3504	柱 2533	柗 12088	桠 6788	梔 6545	9977
5 趾 3502	11325	扶 3614	祝 2596	桠 1056	桠 6986	梔 6761	桠 2402
6 朕 634	束 12410	杭 3856 S.	柗 3671	柗 11745	桠 7084	梨 6888	桠 2420
723	3 杈 188	杙 4453	枹 3603	桠 12993	栗 6973 S.	桠 6877	桠 2808
9859	杖 426	桓 4975	3641	桠 13408	桠 7538	梁 7021 S.	桠 2823
朔 10176	杙 9103	桠 5716	柗 4215	6 桠 635	桠 46	桠 7522	桠 3407
10212	9768	桠 5950	柗 4326	桠 280	样 9286	桠 7705 S.	桠 3531
眺 11077	10168	杰 1500	柗 4410	桠 1824	栝 8561	桠 8652	桠 3530
7 朗 6775 S.	机 3401	极 1545	5525	桠 2011	9349	桠 8783	桠 3467
朗 7950	杏 4637 S.	果 6627 S.	染 5562 S.	桌 2393	桠 3347	桠 8950	桠 5357
望 12509	杆 5818	林 7157 S.	柑 5833	株 2547	桑 9566 S.	桠 8794	桠 5633
8 朝 478 S.	杠 5887	枚 7720 S.	某 8031	桠 3371	桠 2732	桠 9359	桠 10425
518	李 6884 S.	杙 7858	柔 5653	桠 3692	10110	桠 9625	桠 5947
期 854	杞 1067 S.	枋 8145	桠 6140	桠 3859	桠 4033	桠 10193	桠 1031
1030	桠 7647	桠 2469	桠 1145	3909	桠 4869	桠 9828	桠 1032
基 852	桠 12	2520	桠 1157	桠 4551	桃 10807 S.	桠 9758	桠 1112
10 望 12510	10545	8351	束 1668	桠 4751	桠 11095 S.	桠 10025	桠 1116
12 瞳 12302	12987	桠 8544 S.	桠 2278	桠 3964	桐 12274 S.	桠 10799	桠 1269
14 朦 7766	杉 9638	板 8588	柯 6039 S.	4957	栽 11483	桠 10326	桠 959
16 朶 7487	9687	桠 9049 S.	桠 6215	桠 5075 S.	桠 1760	桠 11413	S. chi ⁴ *
75	束 10031 S.	杯 8781	桠 6256	桠 5168	桠 12591	桠 10990	桠 859
木 8077 S.	10324	桠 3496	桠 6329	桠 5413	7 桠 1859	桠 11283	桠 2992
木 12227	桠 10959	9906	桠 3007	桠 5402	桠 2419	桠 11288	桠 3022
1 札 127	桠 11379	桠 10048	桠 7203	桠 5864	11374	桠 12104	桠 3165
	桠 12043	桠 4040	桠 7251	桠 5974 S.	11687	桠 12289	桠 6941a
	S. tu ³ tu ³	桠 10449 S.	S. liu ³	桠 5968	桠 2590	桠 11541	桠 6347

樟 6616	椴 625	榛 11211	槲 6064	樊 3408 S.	槲 1763	樵 1407	樟 8332
棍 6520	5631	栎 12080	榼 6110	榭 4949	榛 1025	樽 11951	樛 8383
栳 6685	9841	櫟 12141	榑 6236	榭 5091	槭 11842	叢 12038	櫟 9247
棧 6863	608	柰 1540	穀 6228	榭 5514	樅 12030 S.	樾 13782	9309
7477	700	楫 941	榔 6779	槩 5791	樣 12854	13 樾 745	榼 9808
梲 6991	2649	1534	榴 7258	概 5790	槩 13014	樾 2681	榼 9380
椋 7029	2662 S.	柳 881	楨 5893	椅 806	樛 13401	樾 3559	榼 10581
棉 7883	2856	楸 2303	楮 7580	槿 2047	12 樾 738	樾 4103	榼 10875
排 8572	2743	楸 11997	楮 7838	樾 2272 S.	橙 660	樾 4162	榼 10832
棒 8655	3555	楸 12018	楮 8380	規 6426	774	樾 5457	榼 816
棚 8880	4971	楸 12551	榜 8662	槲 6618	無 12763	樾 1183	榼 13035
裨 8763	4817	楸 12583	槃 8618	標 6821	樾 315	樾 1223	榼 13273
楸 8807 S.	4809	楊 12878 S.	櫛 9923	樓 7343 S.	樾 3377	樾 1661 S.	15 櫛 5134
枰 9286	5151	柳 12976	槃 10179	櫛 6897	橫 3915 S.	樾 2101	櫛 5949
棟 9306	5453	櫟 12995	10214	樾 7022	5260	槃 2203	櫛 6835
森 9616	5655	業 12991 S.	榭 4431	樾 7112	樾 5007	樾 6470	櫛 6997 S.
9837	5646	楹 13293	榭 10445	樂 6817	樾 5579	樾 6826	櫛 7389
9882	5701	榆 13575 S.	楊 10514	7331	樾 5842	樾 7191	櫛 7524
樑 9724	5831	櫛 13619 S.	栢 10815	12957	樾 5945	樾 7395	櫛 12061
棲 985	1161	10 櫛 154	櫛 11184	13351	樾 787	槃 9397	櫛 1478
4127	1203	槎 198	櫛 11822	13795	樾 1429	樾 10404	11689
櫛 10536	1442	埋 250	櫛 1259 S.	S. jo ^{1*}	樾 1398 S.	樾 10706 S.	樾 13386
櫛 10757 S.	5806	榛 610	櫛 S. yüan ²	櫛 7425	櫛 1602	樾 10723	櫛 13741
櫛 10965 S.	1461	11707	櫛 S. p'ei ²	櫛 7436	樾 1703	櫛 11130	16 櫛 675
櫛 12252	1611	櫛 1794	櫛 1657	櫛 7632	櫛 3205	櫛 1286	11712
櫛 11510	1595	櫛 2837	櫛 11935	櫛 7757	櫛 3026	櫛 2241	櫛 2572
櫛 11623 S.	6620	櫛 3480	櫛 12727	櫛 7836	櫛 6509	櫛 11915	櫛 6927
櫛 11793	6868	櫛 3633	櫛 12645	櫛 7988	櫛 6802	櫛 10625	櫛 7398
S. tsou ¹	7148	櫛 10306	榮 5740 S.	8066	櫛 7172	13098	櫛 7489
櫛 1350 S.	7717	櫛 3765	13489	櫛 8220	櫛 7949	櫛 13185	櫛 7488
櫛 1481	8042	櫛 3813	榕 5756	櫛 9097	櫛 9442	14 櫛 494	櫛 8257
櫛 11764	8084	櫛 5028 S.	13495	櫛 8997	9509	529	櫛 9270
櫛 11837	8131	櫛 5140	11 櫛 159	櫛 9825	櫛 3362	櫛 2873	櫛 10318
櫛 11977	11391	櫛 5813	櫛 364	櫛 10209	櫛 10090 S.	櫛 1642	櫛 13011
櫛 12023	9217	櫛 5929	櫛 398	櫛 4129	櫛 10158	4510	17 櫛 3035
櫛 12470	43700	櫛 1242	櫛 502	櫛 4090	櫛 4289	5874	櫛 6715
櫛 12514	9228	6154	櫛 535	櫛 10333	櫛 4319	櫛 4999	櫛 10112
櫛 12816	8915	1084	櫛 2623	櫛 10420	櫛 10675	櫛 5302	櫛 4268
櫛 13518	10154	1142	10092	櫛 10922	櫛 11404	櫛 965	櫛 13277
櫛 13599	4366	1173	櫛 2627	櫛 12115	櫛 12207	櫛 2213	櫛 13322
櫛 13664	10273	1497	5021	櫛 11639	櫛 12303	櫛 6464	18 櫛 569
9 櫛 133	11015	3243	櫛 2762	櫛 1216	櫛 11720	櫛 7767	櫛 328

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權 3082
權 3190 S.
6357
19 權 7295
藥 7458 S.
權 11899
20 權 10734
攪 6737
攪 8535
22 爵 13536
24 櫃 7223

76
欠 1750
2 欠 12382 S.
4 欣 4571 S.
5 欣 3778
欣 4756
6 欣 4180
欣 3951
欣 5543
欣 6101
欣 3196
7 欣 3820
欣 4053
欣 6385
欣 9
欣 10033
10181
欣 13642
8 欣 2433
欣 2692
欣 4746
欣 4983
欣 5358
欣 5873
欣 1046
欣 2114 S.
欣 6384
欣 12817
9 欣 1458
欣 4361

歎 S. ch'uan¹
歎 4576
歎 5857
歎 1200
歎 9636
歎 13591
10 歎 4354
歎 4391
歎 1633
歎 1720
歌 6046
歌 5
9646
歎 12728
11 歎 4916
歎 6674
歎 8492 S.
歎 10693
歎 11662
12 歎 4078
歎 4134
歎 9787
歎 4714
歎 8854
歎 4320
13 歎 2676
歎 3842
14 歎 13525
15 歎 2432
17763
18 歎 5051

77
止 1837
1 正 687 S.
2 此 12387
3 步 9485 S.
4 歧 1105
武 12744 S.
5 歪 12443
9 踵 2883
踵 9610

歲 10382
12 歷 6924
14 歸 6419 S.

78
歹 10541
歹 10542
2 歹 4674
死 10280 S.
4 殛 8056
殛 8088
殛 12904
5 殆 10563
殄 11239
殄 2629
殄 12865
6 殊 10036
殊 4870
7 殍 9140
8 殍 1851
殍 5225
殍 6864
殍 10301
殍 11564
殍 11838
殍 12559
9 殍 860
殍 8168a
10 殍 6111
殍 13836
11 殍 2048
殍 9743
12 殍 5205
殍 5348
殍 7046
殍 10268
殍 10606
殍 10862
13 殍 1224
殍 7139
14 殍 9237
15 殍 12062

16 殍 1580

79
爻 10047 S.
5 段 12140 S.
6 殷 6131
殷 13238 S.
殺 9632
9659
7 殺 9632
8 殺 12931
殺 2246
5105
9 毀 5196
毀 871
毀 11202
10 毀 868
毀 3265
毀 11491
11 毀 5522 S.
毀 8493
13 毀 6106

80
毋 12765 S.
1 毋 8067
3 每 7704 S.
每 42
4 性 8110
11859
馳 11858
5 毒 12054 S.
9 毓 13693

81
比 8942
9943
5 慈 8927
慈 9051
毗 9050
6 毳 9062
14 毳 322

82
毛 7679 S.
4 毳 1876
毳 3516
5 毳 269
毳 8698
6 毳 5749
毳 8087
毳 3357
毳 4443
毳 12194
7 毫 3873 S.
毫 2320
毫 9626
8 毫 3232
毫 2963
毫 8808
毫 10653
毳 11760
毳 11839
毳 2840
11940 S.
9 毳 3931
毳 1596
毳 10028
毳 10429
毳 11387
10 毳 10515
11 毳 6936
毳 9555
12 毳 446
毳 5765
毳 9514
毳 12304
13 毳 283
15 毳 7315
7390
18 毳 3083
22 毳 11140

83
氏 9978 S.

1 氏 10898
民 7908 S.
4 氓 7790
10 氓 7925

84
气 1062
4 氛 3517
氛 12872
氛 13227
6 氣 1064
氣 13217
10 氲 13826

85
水 10128 S.
1 水 9278
永 13504 S.
2 汁 1789
汜 3425 S.
求 2315 S.
汆 6450
尖 8237
汀 11274
汆 12245
汆 974
3 汆 189
池 1983 S.
汆 3402
汆 3784 S.
汆 4147
汆 5266
汆 12491
汆 5666 S.
江 1208 S.
汆 7648
汆 9664
汆 4111
汆 4584
4894
汆 10285
汆 11878

汚 12719
汙 12716
13542
4 沈 649
9849 S.
沉 649
汆 1839
汆 10668
汆 2909 S.
汆 S. hsi¹
汆 3518
汆 3850
5922
汆 4974
汆 5438 S.
汆 5717
汆 844 S.
汆 3219
汆 6249
7840
汆 13806a
汆 6983
汆 7894
汆 7713
8016
8057
汆 8078 S.
汆 8645
汆 9205
汆 9624 S.
汆 10497 S.
汆 10575
汆 12217
汆 11458
汆 1058
汆 1751
4454
8319
13146
汆 2110
汆 12497 S.
汆 12635

沃 12697
12793 S.
汆 12776
汆 13773
汆 13746
汆 13765 S.
汆 8834 S.
5 汆 467
汆 274
汆 1845 S.
1957
注 2542
汆 2656
汆 3366 S.
汆 3374
汆 3423
汆 3490
3660
汆 3672
汆 3936 S.
汆 4841
汆 4793
汆 5284
汆 5146
S. huang¹
汆 5545
汆 4411
5526
13016
S. hsi¹
汆 5834
汆 1117
汆 6191
汆 3106
汆 3000
汆 6815
汆 6857
汆 7204 S.
汆 7695
汆 7575
8003

泯 7912	洩 5403	沔 12720	涎 1741	淦 8305	淵 13713 S.	10138	滑 5022 S.
沫 7734	11019	洋 12847	4508	泝 9320	13660	S. ch'un ³	6237
泥 8197 S.	洳 5670	洄 13763	8302	泮 8881	9 渣 134	湘 4252	滉 6394
泮 8639	洳 962	7 沔 11709	13082	泮 8982	渣 313 S.	滉 10363	滉 5190
8670	S. yi ^{1*}	酒 2260	浸 2078	深 9823	701	滉 4718	滉 5249
泡 8736	洳 4694	see Rad. 164	2090	淑 10041	渚 2560	滉 4707	滉 5470
泌 8928	洳 1250	浙 552	渚 12708	淳 2862	渚 3556	湯 10751 S.	滉 5686
泮 9317	洳 1492	泥 2407	渚 5484	10139	渚 4182	滉 10943	滉 5847
波 9336	洳 1771	冲 2913	13003	渚 10113	湖 4931	滉 11121	滉 6155
泊 9350	洳 6391	浮 3600 S.	13171	浙 4044	洳 5292	S. hsieh ^{1*}	滉 1009
沱 10055	洳 6404	3646	浴 13638	淞 10452	洳 5069	洳 11221	4067
沱 4666	洳 7085	海 3767 S.	漏 13460	淡 10646 S.	洳 5082	洳 11279	滉 6112
沱 10356	洛 6816	浩 3891 S.	8 洳 438	洳 10824	洳 5114	洳 12091	滉 7122
沱 10292	7328	洳 4054	洳 2403	洳 10844	洳 5335	洳 12258	滉 6978
泰 10596 S.	洳 7806	洳 5061	肥 3485	洳 11198	洳 5231 S.	洳 12157	滉 7259
泚 10906	洳 7941	洳 2121 S.	洳 3611	11250	洳 1443	洳 11698	滉 7874
泚 11240	洳 8583	洳 3130 S.	洳 3783	添 11212	洳 1245	洳 11818	滉 7955
沱 11382	洳 9320	洳 6762 S.	洳 3810	洳 11225	洳 1610 S.	洳 1615	滉 8216
沱 11349	洳 3348	洳 6963	4497	洳 11395	洳 1129	洳 2253	8250
沱 11343	洳 3340	洳 7248	洳 12932	12132	洳 6044	洳 2258	滉 8687
沮 2983	洳 9531	洳 7663	洳 4596 S.	洳 12253	洳 6088	溫 12646 S.	滉 9498
S. chu ¹	9641	洳 7729	洳 3893	洳 983	洳 6126	12733	滉 9577
泉 3187 S.	9660	洳 8263	3995	洳 1735	3113 S.	洳 12552	洳 9708
泚 12360	洳 9917	洳 8321	4964	洳 2177	7149	洳 12532	洳 10228
泚 12391	洳 4146	洳 8875	洳 5000	洳 2188 S.	7703	洳 12577	洳 9910
沿 13077	4444	9280	洳 5034 S.	洳 11927	7718	洳 12686 S.	洳 9924
沿 13076	S. hsien ³	浦 9500 S.	洳 5226	淙 2781	7890	洳 12743	9937
決 12866	洳 4383	洳 9423	洳 5239	12025	7863	13356	溫 12733
決 13193	5477	洳 9784 S.	洳 5851	洳 1805	7897	洳 13068	4192
油 13409	洳 4871	4297	1028	12371	7922	洳 13233	洳 10180
涿 13507	洳 10362	洳 3280	洳 6686	洳 12471	8263	洳 13421 S.	10366
6 涿 2445	洳 4724	4898	洳 6856	洳 12682	8400	洳 13576	湯 10516
涿 2548	洳 10808	洳 10327	6992	洳 24	8584	洳 13458	湯 10887 S.
S. shu ³	洳 12175	洳 10390	涼 7030 S.	5439	8614	10 洳 173	洳 10816
流 2927	洳 12266	洳 10282	洳 7159	12830	S. hsing ³	洳 611	洳 11185
洳 3693	洳 1687	洳 11440	洳 7230 S.	12838	8851	洳 2522	洳 10941
洳 4233	洳 2057	洳 10991	洳 7375	淹 13059	8916	洳 2639	洳 11593
洳 5252 S.	2163	洳 12112 S.	洳 7469	洳 5509 S.	9426	10097	洳 12350
洳 3958	洳 3178	洳 12244	S. kuan ¹	洳 13665	9471	洳 2672	洳 12357
5324	洳 12424	洳 11475	洳 8018	洳 13195	9943	2852 S.	洳 12670
洳 5169	洳 12592	洳 1448	洳 7865	洳 13244	2861	3868	洳 12588
洳 5339	洳 12603	4375	洳 8172 S.	洳 13519		4001	洳 12964

溢 5486 13163	漂 9138	4314	滄 6471	淳 8191	濮 3552	2 灰 5155	烈 7086 S.
源 13704 S.	澤 8998	潔 1481	滄 6948	8333	湖 3999	灯 10881	烙 6808
涓 13837	滲 9826	澗 1603	湯 7642	濱 9238	濃 5569	3 炆 171	7320
榮 5741	漱 10247	澗 3027	濂 7132	濮 9510	瀾 6716	炙 2008	威 7872
13483	澍 9927	潦 6803	潞 7366	S. pu ^{2*}	漱 7144	灼 9769	裁 11484
溶 5757	澍 10147	7047	瀟 S. su ^{1*}	濕 9938	瀾 7813	10169	烏 12721 S.
13496	脩 4663	滂 6706	瀲 7744	潞 3300	瀾 10897	炆 5264	烱 12848
II 滙 365	漱 4781	1173	澳 114	4904	瀾 1581	灸 2275 S.	烟 13029 S.
漳 399	潔 10540	7609	13650	濤 10833	瀾 13192	炆 4438	7 烱 3601
漲 417	滴 10923	7931	濃 8188	濟 817	瀾 13306	災 11487	烱 9423a
灤 522	滴 12153	8628 S.	8411	瀝 2059	瀾 13359	灾 11488	烱 3565
滯 1906	漕 11640	9812	滯 9021	瀝 12599	13797	灶 11626	烱 4891
潄 3688	漕 1210	8888	滯 9606	瀝 12762	18 瀝 3368	4 炒 509	烱 4996
滄 3571	漿 1629	8980	9804	瀝 13251	瀝 329	炙 1880	烱 5963
漢 3836 S.	漸 1629	9165	滄 9811	淡 5745	瀝 3580	炊 2827	烱 2378
滄 4917 S.	添 1023 S.	9428	澶 9678	15 瀝 337	瀝 6358	炆 S. kuci	烱 6586
滄 4958	3121	9613	澶 776	瀝 1347	瀝 9807	炆 4568	烱 6763
滄 4966	11921	9693	7906	瀝 6969	瀝 4909	炆 5923	烱 8907
滄 5334	12428	9762	9885	瀝 7272	瀝 2290	炆 1118	烱 3281
滄 5365	12855	4189	10405	瀝 7332	10218	炆 7422	烱 13042
滄 952	13130	4886	滄 10533	瀝 7531	瀝 13481	炆 13069	8 烱 516
5792	13336	10443	滄 10626 S.	瀝 9106	19 瀝 7296	5 炸 148	2943
漿 2206	13390	10269	10609	瀝 8727	瀝 9532	炆 468	焚 3532
滄 683	13512 S.	10687	鼎 11270	9487	9642	S. chao ¹	烱 5240
滄 6533	12366	10676	瀝 12261	瀝 9853	9655	炆 2534	烱 5551 S.
滄 6743	12 潮 519	10778	瀝 11621	瀝 4405	瀝 10695	炆 4794	烱 5898
滄 7360	澈 580	12305	澤 239	瀝 12063	瀝 11528	烱 2377	烱 8788
滄 6898	澄 775	1740	11666	瀝 1590	21 瀝 3895	烱 3008	烱 10140
滄 6937	10863	潛 1739 S.	戢 1093	瀝 12858	瀝 8536	烱 8004	烱 1317 S.
滄 7066	澂 779	908	戢 12609	16 瀝 2653	22 瀝 8151	烱 8738	烱 11928
滄 7113	澂 2570	12041	瀝 13610	瀝 3829	瀝 12478	烱 8737	尉 12620
滄 7426	澂 2612	12757	瀝 13676	瀝 4429	23 瀝 7459	烱 9299	13654
滄 7515	澂 2738	13813	瀝 13472	瀝 6700	瀝 10117	炆 10586	無 12753 S.
滄 7437	澂 3495	3540	14 瀝 2412	瀝 6928	24 瀝 7224	炆 10650 S.	燂 8484
滄 7622 S.	澂 4135	2409 S.	瀝 3878	瀝 7399	瀝 5850	炆 12297	燂 13072
滄 7633	澂 5268	2666	瀝 5303	瀝 7490	28 瀝 13144	6 炆 716	燂 13151
滄 7670	澂 5125	4422	瀝 5679	瀝 9251		炆 2586	燂 13200
滄 7989	澂 5206	4640	瀝 6124	瀝 4323	88	炆 4234	燂 13183
滄 8494	澂 3890a	5077	瀝 6646	瀝 10397	火 3966	炆 4654	9 燂 182
滄 8886	澂 5732	5394	瀝 6728	瀝 13329	5326 S.	炆 4803	燂 474
滄 9113	澂 5843	886 S.	瀝 7768	瀝 13503	5325	炆 5253	燂 2562
	澂 1330	6278	瀝 8235	17 瀝 3405	I 炆 126	炆 5969	燂 2884

煩 3411
熙 4115
燭 4932
煦 4759
煥 5083
煌 5115
輝 5152
燦 5656
煥 2375
煥 8143
煥 8154
煥 8403
煉 7150
煤 7724
煲 8713
燭 8917
煞 9637
燭 9842
煌 4604
燭 12142
燭 12158
燭 1416
煎 1616
燭 2340
燭 12553
燭 12533
燭 12879
燭 13064
燭 13636
燭 527
熙 4116
燭 4355
燭 5957
燭 4392
燭 4854
燭 4700 S.
燭 5141
燭 7187
燭 9374
燭 9672
燭 4036
燭 10771

煥 12188
燭 12729
燭 12647
燭 13827
燭 5744
燭 13300
燭 13484
燭 3837
燭 5593
燭 5649
燭 2207
燭 6594
燭 7279
燭 89
燭 8495
燭 8999
燭 10010
燭 10051
燭 12623
燭 13657
燭 13847
燭 5504
燭 497
燭 1811
燭 1965
燭 481
燭 3386
燭 4080
燭 4079
燭 S. tsuan
燭 4136
燭 4985
燭 5552
燭 7048
燭 7174
燭 9766
燭 9701
燭 4555
燭 10270
燭 10677
燭 10753
燭 10864

燭 12208
燭 12231
燭 1319
燭 13048
燭 S. yen
燭 13152
燭 2579 S.
燭 5197
燭 3266
燭 6753
燭 9590
燭 11616
燭 4400 S.
燭 10406 S.
燭 11568
燭 11890
燭 13305 S.
燭 115
燭 13651
燭 4854a
燭 12262
燭 5959
燭 6729
燭 4525
燭 10798
燭 2060
燭 12955
燭 13784
燭 5594
燭 104
燭 8728
燭 10174
燭 6738
燭 7403
燭 13024
燭 13154
燭 6717
燭 7819
燭 13360
燭 6359
燭 8272
燭 2221

24. 燭 3195
燭 11897 S.
87
爪 484
2684
4 爬 8545 S.
爭 703 S.
5 爰 13753 S.
爰 S. tao
8 爲 12521 S.
爲 1356
14 爵 2218
2232
3242
3310
88
父 3736
4 爸 8515
6 爹 11109
9 爺 12977
89
爰 4331
12928
5 爰 S. shu
6 爰 S. shu
7 爽 10125 S.
爾 3354
90
爰 1275
2 収 1213
5904
4 牀 2779
牀 1211
5 牀 6040
6 牀 11065
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9 牀 11129
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13 牆 1289 S.
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91
片 9213
4 版 8589
5 牌 8640
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2 牛 8044 S.
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4 牀 7680
牀 8073 S.
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5 牀 4005
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6 犖 6184
犖 3144
犖 S. chao
犖 10852 S.
犖 3179
犖 12325
犖 6021
犖 1702 S.
犖 6247
犖 6889
犖 7664
犖 8795
犖 9627
犖 4128
犖 12709
犖 5359
犖 5899
犖 1775
犖 8845
犖 69416
犖 2863
犖 10853
犖 3584
犖 1597
犖 9218
犖 4151
犖 5958
犖 1543
犖 7330
犖 2094
犖 366
犖 6938
犖 7593
犖 12306
犖 S. chih
犖 5587
犖 12065
犖 2513 S.
犖 4094 S.

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犬 3192
1 犬 3696
2 犬 3428
3 犬 264
11498
犖 3785
犖 1063
4 狀 2756
犖 4023
犖 5924
犖 6409
犖 8352
犖 10930 S.
犖 13100
犖 13845
5 犖 3491
犖 4216
犖 4956 S.
犖 6141 S.
犖 8822
犖 2974
犖 13446
犖 13779
6 犖 3904
犖 3846
犖 5750
犖 S. i
犖 1303
犖 914
犖 6789
犖 10013
犖 4872
犖 13101
7 犖 4055 S.
犖 4219
犖 3131
犖 6764 S.
犖 6878
犖 7665
犖 8796
犖 9058

犖 10373
犖 2236
犖 2066
13263
8 犖 378
犖 433
犖 708
犖 4352
犖 5366
犖 5430
犖 3001
犖 6630
犖 7797 S.
犖 9100
犖 11515
犖 2235
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犖 11978
9 犖 2569
犖 2745
犖 4011
犖 4358
犖 4933
犖 1562
犖 7676
犖 7854
犖 8160
犖 4605
犖 9872
犖 12554
犖 12579
犖 12687
犖 13405 S.
犖 13402
犖 13756
10 犖 1953
犖 5023
犖 7260
犖 7581
犖 27
10544
犖 9911

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片 90
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犬 94

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95
玉
96
瓜
97
瓦
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甘
99
生
100
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101
田
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孫 10434
猱 12917
猿 13741
獄 13633
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獬 2168
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獬 7995
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獬 8974
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獬 4457
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獬 6472
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獬 12095
獬 12073 S.
獬 12887
獬 4857 S.
獬 3926
獬 4978
獬 5035
獬 5304 S.
獬 8192
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獬 6587
獬 6836
獬 7104
獬 10022
獬 4530 S.
獬 7136

獬 7404
獬 10530
17 獬 781
18 獬 5052
20 獬 4519
獬 3244

95

玄 4790
玄 4791 S.
4 玄 7859
5 玄 12346
6 玄 10105
玄 10207
玄 S. 503
玄 7448

96

玉 13630
玉 S. yu**
王 12493 S.
2 玳 11256
3 玳 2729
玳 5819
玳 1068
玳 2276
玳 10974
4 玳 3615
玳 1521
玳 3222
玳 7721
玳 7722
玳 12455
5 玳 599
玳 2228
玳 1146
玳 6082
玳 7205
玳 7913
玳 8929
玳 9333

9409
珀 9418
珀 9558
珀 9697
玳 10551
玳 S. hsien²
玳 11166
玳 12392
6 珠 2549
珣 4284
珣 3910
珣 4752
珣 5982
珣 1304
珣 6578
珣 6436
珣 7321
珣 8595 S.
珣 8786
珣 8833 S.
珣 3341
珣 S. su**
珣 4873
珣 4737
珣 12936
珣 13074
7 珣 755
珣 3821
珣 4539
珣 4825
球 2321
球 3132
球 6765 S.
球 6879 S.
球 7244
球 8797
球 4676
球 13432
球 10953
球 11289
球 12745
球 12985

8 璣 299
璣 646
璣 709
璣 2404
璣 3367
璣 4922
璣 1029
璣 996
璣 2109 S.
璣 2993
璣 6349
璣 6521
璣 7160
璣 8551
璣 8870
璣 8830
璣 9061
璣 11050
璣 11226
璣 12026 S.
璣 13073
璣 13724
9 璣 2723
璣 4197 S.
璣 4934
璣 5232
璣 5702
璣 7749
璣 8166
璣 9263
璣 9599
璣 9779
璣 5726 S.
璣 10136
璣 4810
璣 10570
璣 12534
璣 13310
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璣 13620
璣 13757
璣 6433

瑯 6780
瑯 7261
瑯 7582
瑯 10202 S.
瑯 11230
瑯 11594
瑯 2072
瑯 11773
瑯 12918
瑯 5742
瑯 13301
瑯 13491
瑯 5758
瑯 400
瑯 10095
瑯 4174
瑯 1048
瑯 2049
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瑯 10222
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瑯 3387
瑯 5126
瑯 5261
瑯 788
瑯 2142
瑯 6592
瑯 13340
瑯 7176
瑯 9443 S.

璽 10754
璽 2076
13 璽 5043 S.
璽 2147
璽 3093 S.
璽 7367
璽 8958
璽 9600
璽 10407
璽 10724
璽 11569
璽 11617
14 璽 5710
璽 4143 S.
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璽 12665
璽 13526
15 璽 2376
璽 p'ien¹
璽 6944
璽 6998
璽 12066
16 璽 7405
璽 7491
17 璽 6718
璽 4269
璽 13323
18 璽 6360
19 璽 316
璽 11529
20 璽 12489
璽 2175
璽 11721
璽 12758
13 璽 9022
璽 10627
璽 12677
14 璽 1766
璽 13315
16 璽 7492
18 璽 4531
璽 330

97

瓜 6281 S.
5 瓜 8739
瓜 11111
6 瓜 4990 S.
瓜 1385
11 瓜 9126
14 瓜 8611
瓜 8636
16 瓜 7406

17 瓠 5571
98
瓦 12420
4 瓠 3443
瓠 8590
瓠 12666
5 瓠 7206
6 瓠 9321 S.
瓠 22275
瓠 12384
7 瓠 1968
瓠 3822
瓠 12290
8 瓠 9455
瓠 9321
瓠 10720 S.
瓠 11172
瓠 12202
9 瓠 618 S.
瓠 1646
瓠 11815
10 瓠 8279
11 瓠 8496 S.
瓠 7344
瓠 7784
瓠 10924
瓠 2706
12 瓠 8889
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瓠 10627
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14 瓠 1766
瓠 13315
16 瓠 7492
18 瓠 4531
瓠 330

99

甘 5832 S.
4 甘 9839
6 甘 11218
8 甘 439

100

生 9865 S.
5 姓 4591
姓 9862
姓 9867
6 產 360 S.
7 姓 5721
姓 10400
姓 9873 S.
姓 10323

101

用 13449 S.
2 甫 3624 S.
甫 13335
甫 13450
7 甯 8325

102

田 11236 S.
1 田 3751
田 1167 S.
田 9816 S.
田 13407 S.
2 男 8139 S.
男 11180
男 11275
3 剛 3194
剛 7649
剛 7786
男 8981
男 1803
男 12370
4 眇 510
眇 3416
眇 3704

畊 2155 6006	畸 800 畚 1221	疝 9665 疝 670	痲 1512 痲 12839	痰 10654 痰 11929	瘦 10021 10229	癖 9023 瘋 10073	阜 11604 11633
界 1522 畎 3193	當 10721 S. 畎 13725	痲 3417 痲 1523	痲 6790 痲 8125	痲 12560 痲 12818	瘰 4037 瘰 10427	瘰 10707 瘰 1966	3 的 10978 4 皇 5106 S.
畎 8051 8075	畎 13666 9 陽 457	痲 8516 痲 5521	痲 9614 S. chi ^{2*}	痲 13600 痲 13520	瘰 10486 瘰 11186	瘰 9012 瘰 9159	4 皇 1437 5 皇 6429
畎 11237 畎 12548	畎 5703 畎 9875	13189 13687	痲 10715 痲 12276	9 痲 2885 痲 3557	瘰 895 S. 瘰 252	瘰 818 瘰 721	5 皇 5943 S. 6 皇 1383
畎 13822 5 畎 598	畎 12163 10 畎 1066	痲 13414 5 疔 149	痲 3180 痲 12604	痲 4012 痲 5084	11774 瘰 12492	瘰 479 瘰 12859	7 皓 3892 S. 8 皓 5062
畎 2669 S. 4742	畎 6831 11 畎 3838	疔 1865 疔 691	7 疔 1919 疔 4337	12159 瘰 980	瘰 12648 11 瘰 160	瘰 3981 5331	10 皓 1305 S. 7 皓 3892 S.
畎 6142 畎 7254 S.	畎 7280 S. liu ²	疔 3380 疔 3492	疔 5995 疔 6890	瘰 1162 瘰 6370	瘰 249 瘰 418	瘰 6701 瘰 6929	8 皓 4045 10 皓 3886 S.
畎 8050 8076	12 疔 7177 疔 12162	疔 4482 疔 5835	疔 7706 疔 9074	瘰 6657 瘰 8096	瘰 401 瘰 2488	瘰 7407 瘰 10319	10 皓 4356 皓 28
畎 8606 畎 8849	14 疔 2492 S. 疔 1230	疔 140 1147	疔 9488 疔 9628	瘰 9219 瘰 12130	瘰 2560 3251	瘰 12192 17 瘰 4469	12 皓 5931 皓 9370
畎 902 6 畎 1902	17 疔 11138	疔 1565 疔 6193	疔 9835 疔 4298	瘰 2254 瘰 12880	瘰 7345 瘰 7361	17 瘰 4820 瘰 13278	13 皓 9431 皓 1369 S.
畎 1082 4114	108 疔 9086	疔 2949 疔 6083	疔 10374 疔 11414	瘰 13212 瘰 13578	瘰 7287 瘰 7991	瘰 13224 瘰 3084	15 皓 6999 皓 9142
畎 5505 S. 7078	7 疔 10034 10328	疔 8439 疔 8740	疔 12117 疔 12291 S.	10 瘰 717 瘰 2640	瘰 10248 10334	瘰 13482 瘰 10696	18 皓 2222 107
畎 7241 7564 S.	S. shu ¹ 疔 10026	疔 8823 疔 9036	8 疔 412 疔 1932	瘰 2773 瘰 4472	瘰 10556 瘰 11990	25 瘰 7562 瘰 11197	皮 9032 S. 4 皮 9035
畎 7571 畎 7079	10321 S. shu ¹	疔 9300 S. 疔 4412	疔 2595 疔 3468	瘰 5374 瘰 5930	12 瘰 3488 瘰 4492	105 疔 9403	5 破 469 破 8741
畎 7242 7565	8 疔 1926 疑 5423	疔 10637 疔 10894	疔 946 疔 1270	瘰 3197 瘰 7262	瘰 5127 瘰 6797	4 癸 6453 S. 7 登 10858 S.	破 255 587
畎 7572 畢 8994 S.	104 疔 8225	疔 10908 疔 11167	疔 2112 疔 6206	瘰 6370 瘰 8344	瘰 7050 瘰 7505	7 登 3376 S.	S. lo ^{2*} 破 11862
7 畎 3383 8626	2 疔 1379 疔 2265	疔 111350 疔 918 S.	疔 6687 疔 7161	瘰 8421 8424	瘰 8629 瘰 9150	106 白 8556 S.	破 12327 6 破 915
S. p'o ² 畎 3974	疔 8115 疔 11257	疔 1436 2975	疔 7592 疔 8443	12960 13370	瘰 4406 瘰 10607	9339 白 8560 S.	破 10478 7 破 3800
畎 5013 畎 7273	疔 13430 3 疔 4232	疔 12393 6 疔 1903	疔 8863 8882	瘰 8593 8619	瘰 13230 瘰 3541	9347 白 8560 S.	破 11970 8 破 7376
畎 3282 11959	疔 2277 疔 6050	疔 5170 疔 5404	疔 8985 8985	瘰 8596 瘰 9569	瘰 6473 瘰 6827	S. chieh ¹ 兒 7674	破 2240 9 破 135
畎 13613 8 畎 2424	疔 6556			瘰 9578	瘰 6965	11605 11632	破 3275 破 6242

10 𦵏 11651 𦵏 2457 11807	9 監 1640 S. 盡 2055 S. 2174	眈 9979 相 4249 S. hsiang ⁴	眈 8010 眸 7964 8046	睿 5728 12618	瞰 5876 曉 6183 瞭 7051 瞥 9167 瞵 S. shén ³ 瞶 9444 瞰 9524 瞬 10157 瞪 725 10865	S. shih ³ 2 矣 5474 3 知 1783 S. 4 矧 9857 5 矩 3009 7 短 12135 矧 11780 8 矮 13 矧 3233 12 矯 1340 S. 矧 11723 14 矧 5305	矧 9194 矧 9331 破 9410 矧 11351 矧 11462 矧 2976 矧 12394 矧 2550 矧 3847 矧 4622 矧 5983 矧 1468 矧 7569 矧 6030
108 皿 7938 7961	12 盪 2478 盪 10738 S. 10755	5 眨 156 297 真 589 S. 眈 601 眈 383 眈 2604 眈 4842 眈 4795 13764	7 眈 1930 眸 3566 眸 3801 眸 4056 眸 4540 眈 12459 眈 6546 眈 3133 眈 10954 10992	10 瞶 645 瞶 3553 瞶 4210 瞶 5884 瞶 2385 瞶 3961 6113 瞶 7905 7939 7956	13 瞶 277 S. 9683 瞶 1661a 瞶 6244 瞶 3081 S. 瞶 19 瞶 11816 瞶 2499 14 瞶 7769 15 瞶 2248 S. kuo ⁴ 16 瞶 7408 18 瞶 1358 19 瞶 2675 瞶 6914 20 瞶 5878 21 瞶 2583	112 石 9964 S. 2 矧 11258 3 矧 3786 矧 1204 矧 6264 矧 7650 矧 12786 4 矧 3616 矧 3984 矧 5869 矧 5925 矧 1524 矧 7007 矧 7928 矧 9052 矧 9620 矧 1059 矧 12803 5 矧 248 矧 622 矧 1886 矧 2530 矧 6956 矧 7313 矧 8394 矧 8894 9313 砲 8742	矧 7312 矧 7449 矧 8163 矧 4445 矧 12277 矧 13102 7 矧 575 矧 585 矧 4220 矧 6022 矧 3268 矧 6766 矧 7245 矧 7657 12506 矧 8432 矧 4301 矧 4839a 矧 11781 矧 13145 S. 矧 13341 8 矧 731 矧 2809 矧 1033 矧 997 矧 6600 矧 7277 矧 7378
3 盪 13543 S. 盪 13550 4 盪 2878 盪 3997 S. 盪 8850 S. 盪 8782 盪 13292 S. 5 盪 78 S. 盪 3764 盪 3959 S. 盪 5298 盪 9392 盪 12463 盪 12641 盪 5485 13161 S. yi ⁴ 6 盪 3954 盪 5786 盪 6482 S. ch'iu ² 7 盪 767 9889 S. 盪 3639 盪 5785 盪 10803 8 盪 300 盪 7377 盪 7791 7947	109 目 8080 S. 3 直 1846 S. 眈 S. ch'iu ² 眈 4730 S. hsi ¹ 盲 7651 7787 眈 S. kan ⁴ 4 眈 3444 眈 4085 眈 4569 眈 4925 5852 S. k'an ¹ 眈 7681 眈 7714 S. 眈 7750 眈 7862 眈 7896 眈 8616 眈 8644 S. 8672 省 4632 9887 S.	眈 5147 眈 5408 眈 S. shén ⁴ 眈 3051 眈 7735 眈 7882 S. mien ² 眈 8930 眈 9868 眈 9954 眈 10252 眈 11112 眈 963 12328 眈 13717 眈 12948 6 眈 636 眈 1939 眈 2901 眈 1176 眈 3145 S. 眈 6290 眈 6405 眈 7568 眈 S. kuei ⁴	8 眈 25 眈 453 眈 710 眈 5227 眈 5431 眈 2384 眈 3151 眈 6688 眈 6865 眈 8086 S. 眈 7782 眈 8986 眈 9720 眈 10137 眈 10385 S. 眈 11912 眈 12051 S. 眈 11511 眈 1486 眈 2130 13177 9 眈 4013 眈 4198	瞶 10230 瞶 10886 瞶 11439 瞶 2490 II 瞶 402 瞶 722 10870 瞶 1971 瞶 768 瞶 5378 瞶 7594 瞶 7623 S. 瞶 7992 瞶 6172 8497 瞶 8221 瞶 9127 瞶 10161 瞶 13513 12 瞶 4493 S. 瞶 5207 瞶 5733 10160	110 矛 7688 7963 8036 4 矧 2162 7 矧 10203 矧 4843 13679 111 矢 9950	111 矧 9964 S. 2 矧 11258 3 矧 3786 矧 1204 矧 6264 矧 7650 矧 12786 4 矧 3616 矧 3984 矧 5869 矧 5925 矧 1524 矧 7007 矧 7928 矧 9052 矧 9620 矧 1059 矧 12803 5 矧 248 矧 622 矧 1886 矧 2530 矧 6956 矧 7313 矧 8394 矧 8894 9313 砲 8742	矧 7312 矧 7449 矧 8163 矧 4445 矧 12277 矧 13102 7 矧 575 矧 585 矧 4220 矧 6022 矧 3268 矧 6766 矧 7245 矧 7657 12506 矧 8432 矧 4301 矧 4839a 矧 11781 矧 13145 S. 矧 13341 8 矧 731 矧 2809 矧 1033 矧 997 矧 6600 矧 7277 矧 7378

輪 7470	礪 6114	礪 8630	礪 13348	礪 1034	16 礪 6697	秤 782	植 1850
礪 37	礪 6849	礪 8890	13790	礪 2033 S.	礪 5506	秤 3674	稔 2842
礪 8883	礪 7123	礪 9713	4 礪 1840	礪 6381	17 礪 5572	秤 3010	稔 5634
礪 8764	礪 7583	礪 4190	1960	礪 7231	礪 13361	秤 6922	9864a
礪 9414	礪 8456	礪 10866	礪 4477	礪 7379 S.	13798	秤 8005	稔 5696
礪 10416	礪 8312	礪 10929	礪 1086	礪 9257	19 礪 11530	秤 8203	稔 853
礪 10537	礪 9065	礪 11473	礪 1013 S.	9304		秤 8824	稔 S. 150 ²
礪 11051	礪 8621	礪 11724	礪 6417	礪 10805	114	秤 8932	稔 6092
礪 11251	礪 8679	礪 1321	礪 8872	礪 S. chū ³	內 5664	秤 9037	稔 6689
礪 2237	礪 9570	13 礪 2667	礪 10572	yū ³	4 禹 13618 S.	秤 10056	稔 6866
3258	礪 9673	礪 1225	S. 10 ⁴	礪 10825	禹 13556 S.	秦 2093 S.	稔 7237
4107	礪 10517	礪 3267	礪 12905	9 礪 609	6 禹 6895	租 11803	稔 7433
礪 12169	礪 10772	礪 10628	5 崇 261	702	8 禽 2099 S.	11827	稔 7471
礪 12472	礪 11231	14 礪 7770	礪 1887	福 3707 S.	13 禽 3503	稔 12361	稔 8563
礪 12746	礪 12177	礪 38	礪 2531	福 4014		稔 12868	稔 11930
礪 12819	礪 11775	礪 8755	礪 2597 S.	福 4161	115	6 稔 1825	稔 12820
礪 13261	礪 12407	礪 13527	礪 3673	福 3992	禾 3943 S.	稔 3972	9 稔 671
9 礪 626	礪 12572	15 礪 3409	礪 3594	5313	2 秀 4675 S.	稔 5099	734 S.
礪 2816	礪 13838	礪 4514	礪 4970	礪 5542	禾 10308 S.	稔 5417 S.	種 2886
礪 5293	礪 1931a	礪 6588	礪 3073	礪 7725	禾 12116 S.	稔 5478	12013
礪 5704	11 礪 359	礪 6837	礪 8931 S.	礪 10944	3 禾 217	稔 1186	稔 1170
礪 1457	礪 666	礪 6970	礪 9819 S.	礪 11004	禾 5512	1469	1444
13006	11706	礪 7000	礪 9966	礪 12881	禾 5820	稔 2371	稔 8378
礪 7923	礪 2784	礪 7878	礪 10424	礪 13234	禾 7652	稔 11020	稔 9185
礪 8167	礪 2707	16 礪 7493	11826 S.	10 礪 590	禾 9305 S.	稔 11322	稔 2300
礪 8912	礪 4239	17 礪 10122	礪 11851	礪 482	禾 4450	7 程 757 S.	稔 11998
礪 9176	礪 5860	17 礪 9382	礪 10253	礪 7584	禾 11041	稔 3647	10 稔 1898
礪 9009 S.	礪 6019	18 礪 6362	礪 12400	礪 13485	禾 12320	稔 4058 S.	稔 2645
礪 9967	礪 2208	19 礪 7976	礪 12867	11 礪 6900	4 種 2910 S.	稔 10391	稔 5104
礪 10737	礪 6675		礪 13438	礪 S. hsuan ¹	禾 3882	稔 5828	稔 5738
礪 11123	礪 7427	118	6 礪 2555	礪 13646	S. mao ⁴	稔 2160	稔 5933
礪 11388	礪 7446	示 9953	礪 4235	12 礪 4081	杭 2181	5996	稔 5932
礪 2610	礪 7974	S. ch'ī ²	礪 7539	礪 790	科 6089	稍 3134	稔 884 S.
12055	礪 92	shih ⁴	礪 9118	礪 348	科 7860	稔 6767	1102
礪 12143	礪 830	禾 9952	礪 4277	9702	稔 8945	稍 9761	稔 1143
礪 12555	礪 11923	1 礪 6946	礪 11079	礪 10678	9157	稅 10134 S.	稔 6229 S.
礪 13094	礪 13240	2 礪 769	礪 934 S.	13 礪 6474	禾 10430	稔 10993	稔 7124
10 礪 5294	12 礪 5128	5638	7 礪 5793	礪 9679	秋 2302 S.	稔 12105	10800
礪 5024	礪 789	礪 1089 S.	礪 10145	14 礪 8236 S.	禾 13807	11247	S. 150 ⁴
礪 12616	礪 1390	3 礪 9803 S.	礪 2080	礪 10799	5 禾 1888	8 稔 2502 S.	稔 904
礪 2243	礪 3115	礪 10286	8 礪 177	礪 13037	禾 1883 S.	6547	11 稔 162
3263	礪 7178					1871 S.	稔 1899

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穴
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立
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竹
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椿 2793
 概 953
 𦵏 1159
 穎 13338 S.
 稂 5911
 稊 7762
 稊 8082 S.
 稊 9692
 𦵏 10315
 稊 935
 稊 2262
 稊 831
 稊 12011
 12 稊 7741
 稊 10422
 稊 12309
 稊 S. shou⁴
 13 稊 285
 稊 8412
 稊 9607
 稊 10408
 稊 10782
 稊 836
 14 稊 12610
 稊 684
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 稊 3927
 5306
 稊 819
 稊 12660
 稊 13528
 15 稊 6589
 稊 9107
 16 稊 7494
 17 稊 5573 S.
 18 稊 2223
 19 稊 6915
 稊 11900
 21 稊 2348

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1 空 12430
 2 究 2266
 3 穹 2359
 空 6595 S.
 空 4112
 4 窰 2847
 窰 S. shén¹
 窰 2739 S.
 窰 5276
 窰 12076
 窰 12120 S.
 窰 1554
 5 窰 2153
 窰 1382
 窰 6272
 窰 9195
 窰 243
 窰 11678
 窰 12437
 窰 12949
 窰 12962
 6 窰 1835
 窰 2777
 窰 S. ch'ou⁴
 窰 11066
 窰 223
 窰 2775
 窰 1381
 窰 2351
 窰 3271
 8 窰 2430
 窰 6093
 窰 6276
 窰 10359
 窰 10718
 9 窰 5314
 窰 12688
 窰 13213
 窰 13579
 10 窰 2350
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 窰 9091

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窰 11096
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 窰 12965
 窰 12919
 窰 13694
 11 窰 3038
 窰 6493
 窰 6386
 窰 10671
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 窰 11056
 窰 2089
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 窰 7506
 13 窰 1426
 窰 3171
 14 窰 11894
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 窰 2363
 窰 6730
 15 窰 11435 S.
 16 窰 7483
 窰 11625
 17 窰 1553

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立 6954 S.
 4 竝 5277
 竝 797
 991
 5 竝 270
 竝 2605
 竝 2657
 竝 7511
 竝 9281
 6 竝 390 S.

竝 3761
 竝 2166 S.
 7 竝 10460
 竝 10283
 竝 12299 S.
 竝 S. wang^{2,4}
 竝 3284
 竝 11960
 8 竝 10079 S.
 竝 11213
 竝 2178
 9 竝 1459
 竝 12138 S.
 12 竝 11725
 14 竝 2171

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竹 2616 S.
 2 竺 2574 S.
 3 竺 6982
 3 竺 5830
 4 竺 13544
 4 竺 487
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 10438
 5 竺 12219
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筇 6041
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 筇 9869
 筇 10254
 筇 10492
 S. tan³
 第 10955 S.
 第 11089
 第 10939
 第 11679
 S. chai³
 第 12362
 第 2366
 第 5969a
 6 第 2575
 第 3372
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 第 1306
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 S. chin¹
 第 2366
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筒 12278
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 筒 12937
 7 筒 2601 S.
 筒 1673
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 8 筒 142
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 箔 2724
 箔 3429 S.
 箔 4015
 箔 4935
 箔 5116
 箔 5647
 箔 1569
 箔 4223
 箔 6303
 箔 9188
 箔 9220 S.
 箔 9935
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 箔 4311
 箔 4606
 箔 4879
 箔 11657
 箔 1477 S.
 箔 1617
 箔 2088
 箔 2180
 10 箔 174
 箔 1955
 箔 2641
 箔 2749
 箔 11903
 箔 3481
 箔 4945
 箔 5934
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 箔 8953
 箔 9652

篠 4341
 篠 10518
 篠 12071
 篠 11823
 篠 13839
 11 篠 4967
 篠 6181
 篠 4950
 篠 2050
 篠 6455
 篠 7346
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 篠 2483
 篠 1278
 篠 11857
 篠 11821
 篠 11846
 12 篠 3489
 篠 3640
 篠 5129
 篠 1604 S.
 篠 6510
 篠 7052
 篠 7816
 篠 9379
 篠 9662

竹
118
米
119
糸
120

稍簫 9763	籐 13647	粵 13793	糝 9556	13791	紺 5836	絕 3213	綾 7232 S.
簫 4321	17 籐 3096	7 梗 2161	轉 12154	紆 4731	綯 2379	綯 13218	綯 7275
簾 4901	籐 6719	5997	糟 11608 S.	13545 S.	綯 3107	7 綯 1969 S.	綯 7380
簾 10608	籐 11131	糧 7018	糙 11650	4 綯 669	累 6820	綯 3500	7544
簾 10739	籐 1698	梁 7023	漿 1279	紙 1889 S.	細 4163	3747	綯 6372
簾 10867	籐 13362	8245	12 糖 2005	紛 3520 S.	紙 7915	綯 5998	綯 7472 S.
簾 10611	13799	梅 7707	極 1236	紡 3445	絆 8607	綯 1002	綿 7884 S.
11200	18 籐 9193	梓 9360	糧 7016	紆 3597	紳 9821	綯 2122 S.	綿 8306
簾 627	19 籐 6908	粲 11567 S.	撒 9560	紆 5278	紹 9775 S.	綯 2322	綿 8864
11522	籐 7297	8 糧 411	14 糯 8370	級 846	綯 9936	綯 3139	綿 8859
簾 11943	籐 12150	棋 1036	糧 12156	紆 2029	綯 4413	綯 6548	綿 10018
13 簾 2682	20 籐 5312	棵 6631	15 糯 6661	納 8106 S.	綯 10587	綯 8653	綿 4559
簾 5812	籐 13091	鄰 7171	6704	紐 8353 S.	綯 11352	綯 10035	綿 4155
簾 3102	籐 13332	牌 8564	6971	紆 9053	綯 11828	綯 4299	綿 10826
簾 7129	26 籐 13365	粹 10417	16 糶 10935	紗 9622	紫 12329 S.	綯 4677	綯 11512
簾 7372		棲 986	S. cho**	紆 10044	6 綯 3917	綯 10392	綯 11794
簾 9338	119	精 2133	t'ao ²	純 2868	綯 4824	綯 10994	綯 987
薄 9467	米 7802 S.	棕 11979	17 糶 6720	10149	綯 5100	綯 2084	綯 1482
簾 9543	3 枚 5667	猴 4016	樓 8243	索 9601	綯 5618	綯 12460	綯 1756
簾 10725	枚 9861	糊 4936	藥 8284	10183 S.	絨 5751	綯 12661	綯 11734
簾 1714	杳 4451	糝 5657	19 糶 11106	素 10188	絨 1251	綯 13086	11980
簾 13096	籽 12322	編 9177	S. tiao ⁴	10348 S.	絞 1307 S.	8 綯 311	綯 1806
14 簾 2493	4 粉 3519	糕 9564	23 糶 7155	紆 10614	1470	綯 677	12372
簾 6508	粉 8947	精 4708		紆 12133	1493	綯 2503	綯 12483
簾 6731	9158	糟 2301	120	紆 11063	4368	綯 517	綯 12515
簾 8287	紗 9621	糶 11999	糸 7841	紋 12636	給 927	2439	綯 12598 S.
簾 10933	枚 7805	10 糶 2802	1 系 4061 S.	紆 12637	5970	2944	綯 13667
簾 899 S.	5 柜 3011	糕 5941	紆 2297	紆 13808	綯 6270	綯 2425	9 綯 180
簾 12040	粒 6958	糶 2338 S.	2 紆 2270	128	6308	2814	綯 3920
15 簾 2479	粘 8298	穀 6230	3 紆 2472	11476	綯 6417	綯 3469	綯 5071
簾 3396	柏 9419	備 9014	紆 3986 S.	紆 602	綯 6859	10426	綯 6168 S.
簾 10243	粗 11863	糶 9536	紅 5270 S.	紆 2485	綯 3260	5900	8500
簾 10888	6 粥 2456	糶 4645	6557	紆 1884	6809	1049 S.	綯 1612
16 簾 6702	2573	4835	紆 5067	紆 2606	7323 S.	1113	4500
簾 7409	S. chu ^{1*}	糖 10773	紆 5601	紆 2621	9008	998 S.	綯 6133
簾 7387	粧 2754	11 糶 1972	紆 5821	紆 5285	4384	2067	綯 7151 S.
簾 7495	莽 7167	糶 2761	紆 6178	紆 2894 S.	4774 S.	3166	綯 7855
簾 11406	栖 10304	糶 3551	紀 922	12008	10259	6632	綯 7864
簾 1591	栗 4745	糶 5912	S. chi ³	紆 3699	10835	6522	綯 7885 S.
S. chien ¹	10340	糶 1254	紆 4880	紆 3662	11135	6993	綯 7891
tsan ¹	S. su ^{2*}	糶 7759	紆 12899	紆 4483	12279	7031	綯 7924
簾 13330	菜 12341	糶 7818 S.	13349 S.	4796	12316 S.	7012	綯 8714

緒 8776	11 勢 1798	8631	繡 4728	璽 12678	晉 11727	羯 1460	10932
編 9178	縛 2708	繡 5016	纂 11889	14 璽 13316	13 絹 3140	4359	11688
纒 9189	繁 3404	繡 5130	纒 13274	15 璽 6838	14 羅 7291 S.	絨 4501	S. chai ²
紉 4254	S. p'oi ²	繡 5580 S.	15 纏 339 S.	16 璽 7411	羅 8784	瑜 13580	ti ^{2*}
縹 4416	縫 3572	繡 5554	縹 1473	18 璽 6361	8921	10 猴 13706	翠 11933 S.
縹 4532 S.	緊 5379	縹 6511	縹 6416	122	9031	11 義 4092 S.	9 冥 2007
縹 2341	縹 1237	縹 7053	縹 6855	网 12511	820	12 播 3389	冥 2564
4668	縹 1704	縹 9561	縹 6843 S.	3 罕 3787 S.	17 羈 808	縹 3542	縹 5153
緒 4772 S.	縹 6823	縹 9714	縹 8024	罕 10975	18 羈 875	縹 9727	縹 9221
縹 10274	縹 6902	縹 4680 S.	縹 4773 S.	罔 12512	19 羅 6909	縹 12310	縹 1619
縹 10945	縹 7317	縹 10423	縹 10370	4 罔 3598	羅 7455	13 縹 1662	縹 12000
縹 12144	縹 7516	縹 11726 S.	16 縹 7410	5 罔 3642	128	縹 6846	縹 12462
縹 1091 S.	縹 7553	縹 1322	17 縹 979	罔 3642	羊 12842 S.	縹 9680	10 翰 3828 S.
縹 12016	縹 7634	縹 11751	縹 4270	罔 5906	1 半 7829	15 縹 369	縹 4649
縹 12535	縹 7820	縹 11952	縹 4476	罔 6217	2 羌 1265 S.	16 縹 6930	縹 4002
縹 13104	縹 7965	縹 13631	縹 11503	罔 6194	3 美 7727	124	縹 6065
縹 13737	縹 8083	13 縹 870	縹 13325	罔 7916	美 10471	羽 13617 S.	11 縹 5382
縹 13832	縹 8357	縹 4104	19 縹 4184	罔 7800	菱 13431 S.	3 羿 5501 S.	縹 5507 S.
10 縹 591	S. miao ²	縹 10475	縹 6916	罔 3247	菱 3521	4 羿 6558	12 縹 3390
縹 1834	縹 8866	縹 5044	縹 10804	6 罔 6309	菱 5940	4 翅 1994	縹 1392
縹 2803	縹 9128	縹 5185 S.	縹 12056	7 罔 3648	菱 1264	縹 1995	縹 1397
縹 3634	縹 9001	縹 1370	縹 11884	罔 3135	菱 6226	縹 2911	縹 108
縹 4545 S.	縹 9587	縹 4424	21 縹 6739	罔 10995	菱 8518	縹 3522	縹 10345
縹 4952	縹 9759	縹 1226	121	8 罔 495	菱 12851	縹 5279	13 縹 4549
縹 5487	縹 10081	縹 1665	缶 3604	罔 1852	菱 2607	縹 10509	縹 5045
縹 5687	縹 10189	縹 8294	9087	罔 9838	菱 6195	縹 12667 S.	縹 5211
縹 5935	S. shu ²	縹 8959	3 缸 5888	罔 11910	菱 7208	5 狗 2950	14 縹 10834
縹 1634	縹 10126	縹 9024	4 缸 3605	罔 13668	菱 4658	縹 7062	縹 12956
縹 6238	縹 4121	縹 9886	9088	9 罔 3382	縹 10909	縹 7209	縹 13373
縹 8664	縹 4783	縹 10410	缺 3250	罔 6754	縹 11353	縹 9038	縹 13787
縹 10186	縹 10386	縹 10708	12910	罔 10066	6 着 480	縹 4087 S.	125
縹 10670	縹 10557	縹 9591	6 餅 9322	罔 10275	541	縹 5502	老 6783 S.
縹 10882	縹 11518	縹 13186	11067	10 罔 7263	2394	縹 5503	3 考 5966 S.
縹 10817	縹 832	縹 5494	8 鋼 5901	罔 7585	10172	6 翕 4132	4 考 542 S.
縹 11492	縹 11991	縹 13179	9 鋼 195	S. huan ²	7 義 5454 S.	7 翕 9615	考 1099
縹 2458	縹 12010	14 縹 4858	10 縹 13302	11 縹 6940	羣 3304	縹 4342	考 7682
縹 11808	縹 13248	縹 966	11 縹 4241	縹 7439	羣 4546 S.	8 縹 302	5 考 6144
縹 2073	縹 13424	縹 1747	縹 2209	12 縹 12624	8 義 301	縹 3470	考 11168
縹 11936	S. yao ²	縹 7771	12 縹 10679	罔 2917	1271	縹 9649	6 考 11136
縹 13705	yu ²	縹 9208	13 縹 11953	罔 978	9 義 6008	縹 241	
縹 5743	12 縹 1812	縹 9240	13 縹 1128	縹 4821			
縹 13486	縹 3388	縹 9267					

而 126
未 127
耳 128
聿 129
肉 月 130

126		129		130		127	
而 3345	3 奐 10472	聿 13644	6023	肱 1012	肱 11852	肱 4590	肱 3734
3 奐 5697	耶 12832	4 肆 10299	1012	肩 1625 S.	肺 12363	脛 2182	脛 4108
耐 8123	12974 S.	7 肆 5540	1752	肱 1752	齒 12330	4629	6677
耐 8124	4 耻 1961	8 肅 10343	6227 S.	股 6583	智 12464	6004	腴 11227
S. trh ³	耿 2164	肅 肆 10300	肱 6478	肱 12574	胃 12574	腴 5608	腴 712
要 9640	6009 S.	肇 499	肱 8600	胤 13287 S.	脚 1362	腴 2134	腴 2134
10103	耽 10615	肇 500	肱 8690	6 脂 1792 S.	2224	腕 12473	腕 12473
端 2713	聿 10620		肱 8816	脛 1998	腕 12461	腕 3	腕 3
12136	S. tan ¹		9070	脛 719	脛 7708	脛 77	脛 77
127		130		127		127	
未 6847	5 聊 7071 S.	肉 5665	肋 12656	脅 1509	脛 8757	脛 5510	脛 5510
3 籽 12323	聿 10620a	5695	肱 13415	4388	脛 9361	12973	12973
4 秒 511	聆 7210	月 5663	肱 13659	脅 1509	脛 9469	脛 13601	脛 13601
耗 3883	6 聿 6292	5694	5 映 79	4389	脛 10146	9 脛 167	9 脛 167
耕 2156	6624	肌 839	肱 S. chū ¹	胃 4695	脛 4662 S.	脛 458	脛 458
6007	7 聿 9326	肋 6851	肱 603	胸 4696	脛 4815	脛 573	脛 573
耙 8519	聿 9892 S.	7098	肱 2463 S.	脛 5405	脛 11416	脛 2857	脛 2857
8546	8 聿 6607	肱 5979	肱 1866	脛 5420	脛 10996	脛 2887	脛 2887
耘 13809	聿 3061	肱 9092	肱 1890	脛 5735	脛 11290	脛 3715 S.	脛 3715 S.
5 枷 1149	4778	3 肘 2474	肱 693	脛 5774	脛 11375 S.	脛 5233	脛 5233
耜 10287	聞 12651 S.	肱 4148	肱 4484	脛 6031	12121	脛 5658	脛 5658
7 耜 2631	9 聿 6490	6051	肱 4930 S.	脛 6321	脛 11782	脛 5705	脛 5705
8 耜 898	聿 11280	肱 5095	肱 1169	脛 6392	脛 12658	脛 1780	脛 1780
耜 12373	聿 2255	肱 5602	肱 6218	脛 7614	脛 413	脛 1363	脛 1363
9 耦 8502 S.	聿 12020	肱 5889	肱 6196	脛 8011	8 脛 413	2225	2225
耜 12001	11 聿 7135	肱 4295	肱 3108 S.	能 8184	脛 1854	脛 7312	脛 7312
10 耜 1243	聿 93	肱 12096	肱 3072	S. nai ¹	脛 2832	脛 7303	脛 7303
耜 8381	聿 9883 S.	肱 12044	肱 6273	脛 8481	脛 3471	脛 7726	脛 7726
耜 13840	聿 10461	肱 13731	肱 7615	脛 8693	脛 3686	脛 8132	脛 8132
11 耜 7348	11992	肱 13509 S.	8012	脛 9199	脛 3685	脛 8168	脛 8168
12 耜 S. chi ¹	聿 10968	4 肢 1877	8395	脛 6755	脛 3814	脛 58	脛 58
150 ²	聿 12036	肢 621	8528	脛 11080	脛 1754	脛 8457	脛 8457
耜 2788	聿 1813 S.	2848	8689	脛 12267	脛 4573	脛 9179	脛 9179
15 耜 13385	聿 8269 S.	肪 3446	8701	脛 893	脛 5635	脛 9547	脛 9547
128		肪 肥 3484 S.	8743	脛 11938	脛 1272	脛 4607	脛 4607
耳 3336	13 聿 10726	肺 3497	8774	脛 12379	脛 2994	脛 10713	脛 10713
1 耳 565	聿 8334	脊 4332	8825	脛 13030	脛 6275	脛 12224	脛 12224
2 聿 S. sha ¹	聿 975	12929	9072	脛 13802	脛 6351	脛 12145	脛 12145
聿 11259	15 聿 6642	肱 4086 S.	4704 S.	7 脯 3626	脛 9078	脛 11819	脛 11819
	16 聿 7496	肱 5612	10588	脛 3908	脛 9860	脛 12893	脛 12893
	聿 11299	肱 5979	10638		脛 9199	脛 13560	脛 13560
					脛 10129	10 脛 253	10 脛 253
						脛 592	脛 592

肉
月
130
臣
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自
132
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136
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臑 8228
臑 8891
膳 9713
膳 10444
膳 10249
膳 1323
膳 S. hsün²
13 膳 2683
臑 4260
膳 3045
膳 6245
膳 6475
膳 6676
膳 7125
膳 10664
膳 7140
膳 8189
膳 8413
臂 8790
膳 9592
膳 10629 S.
膳 10709
臂 12242
膳 11891
膳 5371
膳 13295
膳 13652
膳 13473
14 膳 7772
膳 8176
膳 9241
膳 1076
膳 11934
15 膳 4612
膳 6667
膳 6839
膳 9108
膳 12067
16 膳 3982
膳 7412
膳 13050
17 膳 7307

臑 4271
18 膳 3085
膳 11584
19 膳 7561
膳 8230
膳 11465
膳 11531

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臣 648 S.
1 臣 5410
2 臥 12691
8 臑 11582 S.
11 臨 7165 S.

182

自 12365
1 百 S. shou³
4 臑 8278
臑 13008
臑 2521
臑 3123
5 臑 5943
臑 S. kao¹
6 臑 5944
10 臑 8281

183

至 1817
3 致 1832
6 致 1688
8 臺 10577 S.
12 臻 612

184

白 2286 S.
2 召 4527
3 甬 203
甬 13616
4 師 3381
白 12447

12943

5 春 2920
6 鳥 4188
7 舅 2288 S.
8 與 13522 S.
9 興 4611 S.
11 舉 3034 S.
興 S. kung³
12 舊 2289 S.

185

舌 9788 S.
2 舍 9789
3 詈 9933
4 詈 2030
詈 9930
詈 10621
6 舒 10045 S.
8 詈 10006
詈 11214
9 舖 9503
10 詈 6354
詈 10519
13 詈 11222

186

舛 2746
6 舜 10155 S.
7 羣 4245
8 舞 12760 S.

187

舟 2446 S.
2 舛 10786
3 舛 190
舛 2741
舛 4275
4 舛 512
舛 2742
舛 3447
舛 3731
舛 3852

肥 8547
般 8591
5 舛 2588
舛 2742 S.
舛 4485
舛 6042
舛 7211
舛 9344
舛 11044

舛 11331
舛 11680

6 舛 8694
舛 12280
7 舛 9751
舛 11291
8 舛 7473
舛 7798
舛 8307
舛 11052
9 舛 5117
舛 9222
舛 10015
舛 11123
舛 12002
10 舛 199
舛 8665
舛 9584
舛 10231
舛 11595
舛 5488
11 舛 7349
舛 94
舛 10599
舛 11642
舛 1217
12 舛 2918
舛 12311
舛 11087
舛 12938
13 舛 5458
舛 8899
舛 1287

舛 942

1535
14 舛 1043
舛 4511
舛 7773
舛 1077
15 舛 7391
16 舛 7413
18 舛 10119

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艮 5972 S.
1 艮 7017 S.
11 艮 1639

189

色 9602 S.
色 9657
色 9792
5 艮 3590
13 艮 13143

140

艸 11631
2 艸 5639
艸 8116
艸 1351
艸 1380
艸 6813
艸 32 S.
艸 11107
3 艸 4992
艸 5068
艸 5213
艸 1069
艸 4698
艸 7655 S.
艸 12505
艸 8906
艸 9770
艸 10170
艸 12101

芊 1729 S.
芊 13546
4 芊 1788
芊 1841
芊 2643 S.
芊 4154
芊 3529 S.
芊 3448 S.
芊 3498
芊 3746
芊 3599
芊 3617
芊 4977
芊 5002 S.
芊 5720 S.
芊 6173
芊 863
芊 1087
芊 1525
芊 1753
芊 12386
芊 847
芊 1065
芊 2106
芊 2092
芊 3223
芊 7683
芊 8347
芊 8520
芊 9054
芊 9722
芊 4770
芊 12778
芊 12804
芊 12906
芊 13747
芊 13810
芊 150
芊 141
芊 2397
芊 2689
芊 3002

苧 2658
苧 3426 S.
苧 3424
苧 3675 S.
苧 3663
苧 S. pi^{1*}
苧 3937
苧 6084
苧 S. ho³, k'o¹

苧 5468
苧 5463
苧 5557
苧 5589
苧 5644 S.
苧 12959
苧 13374
苧 5837
苧 6145 S.
苧 1150
苧 1559 S.
苧 7709
苧 2214
苧 6219
苧 6258
苧 S. k'u¹
苧 3012
苧 6959
苧 7212
苧 7689 S.
苧 7696
苧 7698
苧 8052
苧 S. mou¹
苧 7851 S.
苧 7917
苧 8006
苧 8081
苧 8204
苧 8289
苧 8702
苧 9171
苧 8933

苧 9314
苧 9385
苧 271 S.
苧 9706
苧 2337
苧 10589
苧 10997 S.
苧 11090
苧 12247
苧 138
苧 2977 S.
苧 12395
苧 13308 S.
苧 13718 S.
6 苧 208
苧 1826
苧 2553
苧 10037
苧 2928
苧 2747
苧 3505
苧 3695
苧 3898
苧 6165
苧 3911
苧 4625
苧 S. hêng³
苧 5074
苧 5098 S.
苧 5171
苧 5619
苧 5672 S.
苧 5752 S.
苧 5736
苧 5775
苧 5975
苧 1072
苧 1209
苧 1308
苧 1427
苧 1772
苧 2040

2157 S.	莞 5063	其 454 S.	9511	姜 1234	荷 13581	蒜 10381	蒲 9504
2367	6375 S.	2487	菽 10042	葛 6069 S.	13621	10520	部 9518
6032	6769	1785	4046	葵 6454	S. chū ³	11176	蘭 S. man ⁴
3064	6891	3472 S.	10453	6491 S.	yū ²	11596 S.	蔘 9827
6293	S. ch'ih ²	3689	菽 10632	落 6672	10 葵 613	1759	蔘 9739
6792	6962	3729	葵 10655	6811	718	2194	蔘 9760
6985	7709	3811	葵 10742	7329 S.	2646	2261	蔘 9801
6985 S.	7977 S.	5005 S.	葵 10827	7364	2642	2261	蔘 10027
7087	8058	2796	葵 11215	7551	4744	11787	10322
7654	7801	5076	葵 10979	8040	3871 S.	12672	蔘 10148
7942	7667 S.	5902	葵 12124	8458	5299	5759	蔘 4122
3349	S. shé ²	856	葵 11513	8553	5651	13497	蔘 4373
10005	S. fou ²	1037	葵 11795	S. yang ¹	5688	11 陳 659	蔘 10336 S.
S. tsū ¹	8433	1626 S.	葵 988	8852	5784 S.	534	蔘 10339
10084	8185	S. fu ²	葵 2135	8715	6076	2593	蔘 10558
4875 S.	8407	2042	葵 2984	9180	2165	3804	蔘 11097
10481	S. nung ²	3153	葵 11931	9497	6010	4951	蔘 10980
11021	8798	3298	葵 12413	9829	1635	5003	蔘 12186
12281	3649	6224	葵 1804	5632	2954	5516	蔘 12295
11634 S.	9141	6210	12374 S.	9843	7552	6182	蔘 11519 S.
11692	8920	2964	味 12608	4145	6335 S.	954	蔘 1218 S.
1761	9424	6633	味 12561	4255	6964	1201	蔘 11876
1762	9517	6691 S.	味 13065	10946	6644	2051	蔘 12032
3182	9489	6994	味 12474	11281	7333	2197	蔘 7635
12346 S.	4565 S.	7163	13691	12259 S.	7810	6286	12487
12405	9836	7233	13726	12146	7957	6531	S. man ⁴
12385 S.	9752	7381	S. chén ¹	11580	7763 S.	7067 S.	蔘 12625 S.
13219	10194	7545	9 蔘 260	1092	8107	7115	13658
13603	10393	7792 S.	蔘 483	2304	8681	7288	蔘 13046
1920	11417	51	543	12003	8767a	7517	蔘 13229
2000	11094	8205	2395	12021	8812	7555	12 蔘 371
2760 S.	10931	8531	2566	12486 S.	9499	7595	蔘 3392 S.
2123	11292	8871	3708	12584	9502 S.	7876	蔘 3543
3921	11376	8904	蔘 3585	12536	10237	7837	蔘 3712
4541	12114	8910	4937	12689	9958	8247	蔘 5201
3924	S. yeh ²	8710	4811	12894	9912	8902 S.	蔘 5581
4638	111783	8766	5271	9798	9925	9002	蔘 5723
3942	13084	8987	5258	12997 S.	10150	9413	蔘 10401
1135 S.	4678	8778	4861	蔘 12900	4131	8805	蔘 5722
2323	13433	9318	5234	13350	10200	9355	蔘 1239
3272	13403	9337	1163	13792	10196	9438	S. ch'ao ³
3041 S.	434	8581	1202	蔘 13602	10435	9506	S. li ²

薔 1399 1608 S. chien ¹ 蘇 930 蘇 6262 蘇 3116 蘇 3207 蘇 6512 S. 蘇 6798 蘇 7610 蘇 8975 蘇 9586 蘇 9877 蘇 10156 蘇 4324 S. 蘇 4191 蘇 4580 蘇 10260 蘇 10717 蘇 10868 蘇 10740 S. 蘇 12051 蘇 12312 蘇 1324 蘇 3215 蘇 11909 蘇 12525 S. 蘇 12759 蘇 13406 蘇 13814 13 蘇 1872 蘇 3412 蘇 3726 蘇 3896 蘇 4205 蘇 4430 蘇 4426 蘇 4261 蘇 5290 蘇 5259 蘇 5026 蘇 5372	薔 958 S. 薔 1228 薔 1462 薔 6132 薔 3097 薔 6867 薔 7141 薔 6828 薔 20 薔 8960 薔 8779 薔 9381 S. 薔 9530 S. 薔 4371 S. 薔 4849 蘇 4575 薔 10476 薔 10630 薔 11028 薔 11271 薔 1290 S. se ^{1*} 薔 1680 薔 1095 薔 12587 薔 12611 薔 12632 薔 13677 薔 13831 薔 13653 薔 13474 14 薔 619 薔 4859 薔 5427 薔 5680 薔 5939 薔 5960 薔 1050 薔 1463 薔 6732 S. 薔 7604 薔 7866	薔 8335 薔 9139 薔 9186 薔 10068 薔 4763 S. 薔 10582 薔 11105 薔 12167 薔 11583 薔 11601 S. 薔 821 薔 1078 薔 900 薔 1537 S. chi ^{2*} 薔 2062 15 薔 12631 S. 薔 175 薔 540 薔 1990 薔 3397 薔 3652 薔 5523 薔 5517 S. S. yeh ^{2*} 薔 2364 薔 6673 薔 6840 薔 6945 薔 7525 薔 7532 薔 7970 薔 7785 薔 8503 薔 9109 薔 7357 薔 10244 薔 4407 薔 4141 薔 10371 薔 10664 薔 10889	薔 12201 薔 12958 薔 13352 薔 13796 S. yueh ^{1*} 16 薔 30 S. 薔 3914 薔 4827 薔 3983 薔 4946 薔 5332 薔 5724 薔 1016 S. 薔 6703 薔 6931 薔 7192 S. 薔 7414 S. 薔 7672 薔 9252 薔 9271 薔 9330 薔 10069 薔 10320 S. 薔 11407 薔 10711 薔 12193 薔 11622 S. 薔 7497 薔 12649 薔 13833 17 薔 3406 薔 5383 薔 5574 薔 3094 S. 薔 6721 S. 薔 7145 薔 9396 薔 4470 薔 1291 薔 8283 薔 13013 S. yeh ^{1*}	薔 13326 薔 13425 18 薔 5725 薔 1475 薔 11455 薔 12569 19 薔 317 薔 2585 薔 5033 薔 6910 薔 1232 薔 7298 薔 6842 薔 7824 薔 10876 21 薔 13199 薔 6845 薔 822	薔 8732 薔 12123 薔 12969 11 薔 6484 13 薔 1121 4179 142 虫 2932 1 虫 2347 2 虫 9929 虫 2346 虫 11260 3 虫 1206 5265 5890 虫 5182 S. 虫 6052 虫 7788 4 虫 1950 S. 虫 1991 虫 3618 虫 5181 虫 5718 虫 1106 虫 1014 虫 1526 虫 6569 虫 7861 虫 8521 虫 8647 8867 虫 9055 虫 11430 虫 11575 虫 S. jan ² 虫 11629 虫 11628 虫 12418 虫 12638 虫 13266 虫 13774	虫 13748 5 虫 129 虫 1978 虫 2398 虫 2536 虫 3676 虫 3779 虫 4486 虫 3938 虫 5558 虫 5563 虫 1501 虫 2312 虫 6197 虫 6220 虫 7213 虫 9301 虫 9334 虫 9786 S. 虫 10648 虫 11160 虫 151 11681 虫 3067 虫 12663 虫 13410 6 虫 221 虫 1827 S. 虫 2554 虫 5187 虫 5172 虫 5340 虫 1252 虫 1309 虫 1773 虫 1097 虫 2368 虫 2383 虫 2372 虫 6033 虫 3755 虫 6058	虫 3065 虫 6294 虫 6539 虫 8047 虫 12419 虫 12425 虫 12446 虫 12850 7 虫 555 虫 556 虫 2637 虫 3602 虫 3567 虫 4542 虫 4630 虫 1502 虫 1450 虫 2324 虫 3136 S. chuan ¹ yuan ¹ 虫 7019 虫 6892 虫 3316 5442 8434 S. o ² 虫 8951 虫 656 9834 虫 10057 虫 4300 S. 虫 10643 虫 11181 虫 11241 虫 11293 虫 11377 12195 虫 12750 虫 12888 虫 13085 虫 13434
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虫
142
血
143
行
144
衣
145

蛹 13454	蝦 3756	螞 7586	螯 545	蟹 4427	18 蟻 4170	9 衝 2916	袂 3700
8 蜡 178	4199	8026	9939	4262	蠶 11574	衝 4939	袂 4798
6678	4502	螟 7958	蟀 10210	4362	19 蠻 7644 S.	衝 10779	袂 1151
帳 455	4360	螯 8594	蟀 10970	4789	蠶 8138	10 衝 12542 S.	袂 3071
蜘蛛 1786	4938	螯 8682	蟀 10762	5459	蠶 4185	衝 12547	袂 6529
3473	5118	螯 9067	蟀 11643	5459	21 蠶 2584	衝 2853	袂 6663
3486	5734	螯 9913	蟀 1219	1229		衝 3912 S.	袂 8007
5432	6090	螯 10288	蟀 3103	2102	148	11 衝 3913	袂 5559
8231	6304	螯 10883	蟀 12033	6829	血 4408	12 衝 2919	袂 7214
炳 5719	6304	螯 10774	蟀 12664	7304	4847	18 衝 3086 S.	袂 7736
炳 999	7690	螯 12086	蟀 13249	342	3 宜 5096		袂 8037
炳 1038	7789	螯 11597	12 蟲 2933 S.	9684	4 血 8354	145	袂 8540
炳 1126	53	螯 11630	蟲 3501	9681	血不 3752	衣 5385 S.	袂 8641
炳 1267	8133	螯 2095	蟲 4082	10058	5 蚌 4588	衣 5386	袂 8744
炳 3167	9181	螯 12408	蟲 5131	11672	血永 8013	2 衣 5388	袂 8769
炳 3167	9229	螯 12673	蟲 5202	13313	6 衆 2900 S.	衣 7074	S. p'21
炳 3079	9930	螯 13707	蟲 5582	3609	峇 6120	衣 11860	袂 9776
炳 6634	10023	螯 13303	蟲 791	3879	峇 3342	3 衣 191	袂 4683
炳 6538	9972	融 5762 S.	蟲 1337 S.	5711	15 蠶 7880	衣 9114 S.	袂 10550
炳 6995	10744	融 13487	蟲 3208	7774	18 蠶 969	衣 9688	袂 10704
炳 7431	11005	融 13502	蟲 6799	9242		衣 11367	袂 11401
炳 7431	11125	II 蜜 536	蟲 7055	1079	144	4 衣 2879 S.	袂 12331
炳 7474	11154	蜜 1973	蟲 7179	5307	行 3858	衣 3523	袂 12950
炳 7799	882	蜜 560	蟲 8055	13490	4624	衣 3619	6 袂 2551
炳 7834	4669	螯 1799	蟲 8229	1861	S. hēng ⁴	衣 5613	袂 3694
炳 4047	12585	螯 1836	蟲 8632	2858	hsing ⁴	衣 5643	袂 5479
炳 10972	12578	螯 2895	蟲 8892	3410	3 衍 5863	衣 1527	袂 5620
炳 11101	12537	螯 4739	蟲 9151	4003	衍 13113 S.	衣 848	袂 5673
炳 1487	13119	螯 6614	蟲 9168	6668	4 衍 3853	衣 2031	袂 5984
11132	13114	螯 7281	蟲 349	6705	衍 13749	衣 2107	袂 1177
11155	13561	螯 7350	蟲 9703	6953	衍 4797	衣 3292	袂 1310
竦 12254	13582	螯 7671	蟲 9716	6972	衍 S. yū ⁴	衣 6532	袂 1471
竦 2136	13758	螯 7116	蟲 10071	7879	衍 30053	衣 7742	袂 6034
4613	13736	螯 7289	蟲 4322	7498	10368	衣 7842	袂 6271
蝱 12597	13828	螯 7440	蟲 4887	12085	6 衍 5254	衲 8101	袂 6322
蝱 12562	13459	螯 7590	蟲 10854	7498	衍 1434	衲 10104	袂 6438
蝱 5500	13422	螯 7691	蟲 12209	12085	5781	衲 10132	袂 7088
蝱 13727	4068	螯 95	蟲 2077	3573	衍 2249	衲 4394	袂 8097
蝱 13669	5546	螯 8222	蟲 11906	5384	衍 12268	衲 11431	袂 9453
蝱 13661	5471	螯 9130	蟲 13262	6251	12282	衲 13739 S.	袂 11323
9 蝱 2567	6561	螯 4139	蟲 263	3141	7 衍 12831 S.	衲 604	袂 12283
蝱 3427	6781	螯 4784	蟲 746	8876	衍 13455	衲 1882 S.	袂 11502
蝱 3709	7126			12626			袂
蝱 3716 S.							

裯 13220	9 補 181	襦 1240	襦 6733	覓 7831	4 缺 3224	訂 11261	証 694
7 裯 756	補 2650 S.	襦 6903	齋 12368	5 覓 384	肥 8548	3 訂 4732	証 2598
裯 2759	補 3717	襦 7117	15 襦 1474	視 9955 S.	柄 11877	訓 4881 S.	証 2537
裔 5392 S.	襦 1494	襦 7518	襦 6669	視 10255	5 觚 6221	訂 5267	証 2608
裔 2325 S.	襦 3932	襦 7636	襦 9401	6 覓 11081	觚 10910	訂 5445	証 3493
裙 3306	襦 5706	襦 8718	襦 2018	7 覓 1921	觚 2806	訖 5445	証 4702
裯 6549	襦 6527	襦 4266 S.	襦 10062	覓 968	11904	訖 5603	証 3940
裯 6880	襦 8717 S.	襦 4434	襦 12434	8 覓 11228	12332	訖 923	証 5409
裯 6881	襦 8716	襦 4461	16 襦 676	9 覓 12048 S.	6 解 1515	訖 1514	証 5527
裯 8248	襦 8777	襦 11057	11713	覓 2081 S.	4419	訖 874	証 5838
裯 9463 S.	襦 918	襦 964	襦 7499	2212	S. hsieh ⁴	訖 9666	証 6146
裯 9629	襦 9944	11147	襦 4142 S.	覓 13584	解 1517	訖 4585	証 6198
裯 9753	11006	襦 11609	17 襦 6722	10 覓 957	4418	4895	証 3013
裯 10089	襦 11333	襦 833	襦 1546	覓 6158	觚 6035	訖 10838	証 3080
裯 13172	襦 12161	12 襦 5583	18 襦 570	覓 7959	觚 S. hua ³	訖 11368	証 7003
裯 11759	襦 12538	襦 1005	襦 10568	覓 S. yün ⁴	觚 6393	4 訖 513	証 8396
裯 13639	襦 12895	襦 960	19 襦 1666	11 覓 2794	觚 2326	訖 1842	証 8968
8 裯 312	襦 13120	襦 6513	襦 8635	覓 2052	觚 4597	訖 3449 S.	証 9315 S.
裯 435	襦 13448	襦 9366	146	覓 9098	觚 10329	訖 4691	証 9822
裯 380	襦 13583	襦 9495	西 4244	覓 3050	觚 801	訖 4761 S.	証 10357
裯 2504	襦 13759	襦 10609	西 4031 S.	3104	9 觚 168	訖 3225	証 10464
裯 1911	10 襦 1956	襦 10680	3 要 12889	12 覓 1606	觚 9013	訖 3320	証 4779
裯 3474	襦 1008	襦 12210	S. yao ¹	覓 7311	觚 9160	訖 8445	証 10911
裯 3815	4069	襦 11474	5 要 3587	覓 3049	觚 9548	12690	証 11113
裯 2995	裏 5029	襦 11728	要 4459	3100	10 觚 4953	S. o ³	証 11354
裯 6313	裏 5030	13 襦 344	要 4579	13 覓 1373	11 觚 9744	訖 8373	証 12333 S.
裯 6638	裏 5689	襦 5766	10672 S.	2216	12 觚 1925	訖 9850	証 10256
裯 7308	襦 6157	襦 2039	12 覆 3610	3238	觚 1338	訖 9858	証 12401
裯 8831 S.	襦 1693	襦 5186	3723	S. chüeh ^{2*}	觚 6398	訖 9800 S.	証 12951
裯 8767	2388	襦 6339	13 覓 1371	7310	13 觚 2677 S.	訖 10447	証 13508
9079	S. lü ³	襦 382	3965	覓 6735 S.	2940	訖 11442	6 訖 222
S. p'ü ²	襦 6280	襦 7142	147	15 覓 10936	15 觚 3058	訖 12805	訖 211
裯 9117	襦 8127	襦 116	見 1671 S.	18 覓 6363	18 觚 4171	訖 12886	訖 276 S.
裯 9734	襦 8254	襦 8961	4533	S. kuan ⁴	149	訖 12927	訖 2507
裯 4156	襦 9633	襦 9540	見 4533	148	言 13025 S.	訖 4570 S.	訖 1940
裯 10828	襦 10487	襦 10059	1 見 S. wan ³	角 1354	13761	訖 13416	訖 2556
裯 2442	襦 12243	襦 10411	4 見 1374	2215 S.	2 訖 3741	5 訖 152	訖 4348
2815	襦 2459	襦 10710	2217	3235	訖 5291 S.	訖 272	訖 4697
11316	11809	襦 10727	3239	2026	訖 940 S.	訖 605	訖 4753
裯 12134	襦 1547	襦 11667	規 6423 S.	5978	訖 1378	訖 470	訖 5017
裯 13061	11 襦 2763	14 襦 5681	覓 7830 S.	3 觚 1205	訖 2334	訖 2477	訖 5101
裯 5511	襦 5515	襦 5787				訖 2467	訖 5537

該 5776	10135	請 2138	謔 4647	謔 6904	13 譚 278	17 讓 5575	9 豨 2065
該 5976	10164	2190	8345	謔 7637	譚 5027	讓 6723	10 豨 3845a
詭 6166	13776a	諧 11769	8422	謔 7447	譚 5198	讓 373	11 豨 3578 S.
S. hou ¹	S. yüeh ^{1*}	調 12516	8425	7966 S.	譚 5212	1699	12 豨 11235
詰 1098	誦 10456	閭 13264 S.	謔 4000	8358	譚 10661	11560	20 豨 13142
詰 6323	誦 10644	諛 13604	謔 5105	謔 7994	譚 5373	11716	21 豨 13141
詰 6310	詭 12118	9 詭 206	謔 1244	謔 96	譚 5460	18 讓 5053 S.	
詭 6407	詭 1423	詭 2571 S.	謔 1652 S.	謔 8498 S.	譚 2146	讓 331	152
詭 6459 S.	4302	詭 2888	S. an ¹	謔 9740	譚 7619	11562	豕 9981 S.
詭 6483	誣 12736	詭 2734	謔 1722 S.	謔 11554	譚 9025	譚 8273	1 豕 2594
詭 6848	誣 12751	詭 3558	謔 6047	謔 11644	譚 9478	19 讓 5519	3 豕 3788
詭 7570	誣 13435	詭 4398	謔 7811	謔 229	譚 9515	譚 11532	豕 5183
詭 7943	誣 5539	詭 4503	謔 7839	11676	譚 9593	20 讓 10735	4 豕 8522
詭 8448	13626	詭 4812	謔 8666	12 讓 170	11618	譚 8318	豕 12240 S.
詭 9831	8 詭 713	詭 4818	8683	讓 169	譚 11893	13001	豕 12234
詭 9918 S.	詭 355	詭 5195	暑 8753	讓 350	譚 5495	13136	5 豕 4287 S.
詭 9987 S.	詭 S. cha ¹	詭 5217	暑 10232	讓 726	13180	22 讓 12070	6 豕 5089 S.
詭 4279	詭 2405	詭 5235	暑 9674	讓 628	應 13296		豕 1682
詭 4876	詭 2843 S.	詭 1670 S.	謔 10001	11578	14 讓 2494	150	豕 3042
詭 11068	2864	詭 8032 S.	謔 4432 S.	讓 2717	讓 3880	谷 6239	7 豕 3874 S.
詭 12284	誹 3475	詭 8134	謔 10354	讓 4083	讓 4979	S. ku ^{1*}	豕 4057
詭 3183	誹 3923	59	謔 10372	讓 5008	讓 5428	yü ^{1*}	8 豕 3246
詭 12411	誹 4923	詭 3323	謔 10884	讓 5203	讓 1748	3 豕 1767	豕 11981
詭 12508	誹 45354	8459	謔 10818	讓 792	S. ch'ien ¹	4 豕 4207	9 豕 2568
7 詭 1922	誹 12563	詭 8366 S.	謔 528	讓 1339	讓 5045a	7 豕 3823	豕 1164
詭 766	誹 2361	詭 9223	2460	讓 3217	讓 67	10 豕 3956	豕 13678 S.
詭 4166	課 6094	詭 9844 S.	11810	讓 7056	讓 13529 S.	5315	豕 13586
詭 5180	詢 2965	詭 9945	詭 1262	讓 7557	15 讓 7533	豕 1007 S.	10 豕 9259 S.
詭 5609	諒 7032 S.	詭 10002	詭 3241	讓 8156	讓 5634		豕 5093
詭 5953	論 7475	詭 4709	詭 12920	讓 3320	讓 8730	151	11 豕 7352
詭 1533	S. lun ¹	詭 10947	11 讓 163	8483	讓 1621	豕 11412 S.	豕 10925
詭 2172	詭 9854	詭 11126	讓 523	12696	讓 11436	3 豕 1083	豕 11993
詭 6395	詭 9725	詭 11310	讓 537	讓 9371	12069 S.	豕 1207	12 豕 3544
6411	詭 10130 S.	詭 12345	讓 561	讓 1816	讓 230	5891	18 豕 571
詭 6770	詭 10418	詭 12580 S.	讓 4918	9928 S.	11677	4 豕 1996	
8435	詭 10640	詭 13007 S.	S. hu ¹	讓 10681 S.	16 讓 356	9999	158
9059	詭 10656 S.	65	謔 5416	讓 2821	讓 2516 S.	6 豕 1253	豕 245
9156	詭 11053	13109	謔 2053 S.	12181	讓 2515 S.	豕 6947	1916
9490	11102 S.	詭 13235	謔 2210	讓 11729	讓 3327	豕 10857	3 豕 265
9362	詭 11216	詭 13585 S.	謔 6535	讓 1409	8466	8 豕 1039	11499
9994	詭 11796	詭 13445	謔 7351	S. ch'iao ¹	變 9210	豕 10080 S.	豕 3789
9598	詭 1586	10 詭 4243	10076	讓 11954	變 13051	豕 12475	豕 8697 S.

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4 豹 8102	貨 3993	資 12342 S.	贖 9878	2 赴 3742	3 跂 6053	3184	11856
5 狻 80	5329	7 賑 641	13345	2 赴 2269	跂 9402	踈 5406	踢 10985
狻 8111	貫 6378 S.	賑 2327	11 賕 2720	3 趕 5823	4 趾 1843	踈 5977	踈 12098
狻 8826	貫 9264	賑 9464	賕 1800	起 1070 S.	趾 3620	踈 1195	踈 1587
狻 9894	貫 10689	賑 9233 S.	賕 2813	5 趁 662	趾 4995	踈 1683	踈 901
狻 11045 S.	貫 237	賑 9246	賕 9741	趁 663	趾 1107	踈 2373	踈 11869
狻 13447	11659	賑 9781	12 贊 11521 S.	超 506 S.	趾 3226	踈 6324	踈 3460
6 狻 4655	5 貯 2609	賑 13314 S.	贈 11730	超 1578	趾 8549	踈 6460	踈 11983
狻 3998	貯 3494 S.	賑 647	贖 13138	超 1109	趾 9525	踈 6503	踈 12683
狻 3973	貯 3994 S.	賑 414	13 贖 354	1556	踈 13771	12426	9 踈 136
7613	貯 514	賑 2453	贖 9685	2978	踈 740	路 7365 S.	踈 2697
8027	貯 5410	賑 1892 S.	贖 13331	11829	踈 1908	路 4447	踈 2859
狻 4804	貯 6461 S.	賑 3748	14 贖 321	越 13781 S.	踈 3677	路 11083	踈 2889
狻 5986	貯 7606 S.	賑 4513 S.	贖 4515	6 越 1941	踈 1152	路 11303	踈 5659
狻 7611	貯 7697	賑 6002	贖 8799	越 7089	踈 1196	路 11329	踈 1598
7 狻 6882	8053	賑 2956	9006	越 11082	踈 6259	路 890	踈 3033
狻 7675 S.	S. mou ¹	賑 6692	贖 2062	越 12343	踈 2951	7 踈 2001	踈 8367
狻 10375	賕 8969	賑 7608	贖 11584	7 趙 498 S.	踈 3014	踈 926	踈 9224
8 狻 2505	賕 8843	賑 8809	15 贖 10063 S.	趙 3776	踈 8034	踈 2959	踈 10746
狻 8988	賕 8993	賑 9735 S.	贖 13140	趙 5829	踈 8070	踈 6771	踈 11007
9 狻 7677	S. fei ²	賑 10303	16 贖 5441	8 趙 2440	踈 8316	踈 7020	踈 11016
狻 12139	賕 9196	賑 12416 S.	贖 11714	趙 8308	踈 8745	踈 8365	踈 11127
10 狻 5093	賕 3365 S.	賑 10657	17 贖 5274	趙 3120	踈 8934	踈 8868	踈 11309
狻 9068	賕 9870	賑 11523	5848	9 趙 10745	踈 9335	踈 9491	踈 13357
11 狻 10093	賕 9795	賑 823	6562	10 趙 2523	踈 9386 S.	踈 12127	踈 13588
狻 7990	賕 9970	賑 1589 S.		趙 11188	踈 9698	踈 3285	10 踈 4070
12 狻 6805	貨 10552	賑 2191	155	趙 3077	踈 11114	踈 11784	踈 1653 S.
7057	10594	賑 11982	赤 1967 S.	11 趙 11555	11489	踈 13456	踈 1691
18 狻 5054	貼 11151	賑 12027	4 赤 4181	12 趙 5132	踈 11141	8 踈 2441	踈 8622
	貼 12334	賑 6461	赦 9802 S.	趙 1400	11169	踈 1933	踈 8623
154	6 賕 5188	9 賑 3419	8144	趙 3209	踈 11355	踈 5018	踈 8684
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2 貝 607	賕 1181	賑 6696 S.	686	趙 12967	踈 1557	踈 1000	踈 10496
698	6250	賑 12049	744	13 趙 11620	2979	踈 1040	踈 10801
負 3743	S. chia ³	賑 2063	赫 3969 S.	14 趙 13372	11830	踈 3023	踈 11034
3 賕 5446	賕 7363	10 賑 218	9 赅 546	13785	踈 262	踈 2997	踈 11189
賕 6560 S.	賕 7197	2721	赅 547	19 趙 11533	11516	踈 3168	踈 1260
賕 7881	8324	11542	685		12396	踈 2966	踈 896
賕 10847	賕 4193	賕 3635	743	157	6 踈 11517	踈 7382	踈 11776
賕 11500	賕 4725	賕 6159	14 赅 13688	足 3025	踈 1828	踈 7450	踈 12440
4 賕 1893	賕 11671	賕 9544	156	11840 S.	踈 2557	踈 10502	踈 12921
賕 3418	11701	賕 11664	走 11791	2 踈 8542	踈 2725	踈 10981	11 踈 367

蹠 1915	躡 12222	10 軀 3775	軼 11115	輞 12517	15 轆 7002	返 3420	逐 2591	足 157 身 158 車 159 辛 160 辰 161 走 162
蹠 2764	躡 11619	11 軀 5913	13194	9 輞 2874	轆 8837	返 3854	逐 3569 S.	
蹠 7068	14 躡 2495	軀 3090	6 軀 2448	輞 3710	16 輞 6932	返 2021	逐 8691	
蹠 7624	躡 824	12 軀 1814	輞 1829	輞 3718	輞 7415	返 11459	逐 2124	
蹠 9003	躡 13371	軀 11409	輞 1311	輞 5660	160 辛 4564 S. 5 辛 6200 S. 6 辟 8955 9016 S. pi ¹ 旱 11916 辟 10277 12403 7 辨 9206 辣 6659 8 辟 10278 12404 9 辨 8610 辨 9207 S. 12 辟 10279 12402 14 辯 8612 9209	返 12498	逐 2328	
蹠 10082	躡 13786	13 軀 286	軼 3056	輞 5707		返 12773	逐 6396	
蹠 10190	15 躡 338	20 軀 13698	軼 7371	輞 6068		返 12806	逐 7109 S.	
蹠 4123	躡 1896	159 車 574 S. 3017 1 軀 12823 S. 2 軍 3276 S. 軌 6451 3 軀 4474 S. 4814 軀 5604 軀 10960 軀 13794 4 軀 5712 軀 1088 軀 8103 軀 8472 軀 4563 軀 10962 軀 10963 軀 12235 5 軀 606 S. 軀 1867 軀 2468 2589 軀 3678 5767 軀 2952 6147 軀 6085 軀 6199 S. k'u ¹ 軀 7252 軀 8529 軀 8772 軀 12963	輞 3350	輞 10029		返 13291	逐 8568	
蹠 310	躡 1862		輞 9988	輞 11820		輞 943	返 5450	
蹠 11144	躡 2636		輞 11485 S.	輞 943	輞 2305	返 1153	逐 9995	
蹠 10926	躡 7105		輞 3185	輞 2305	輞 13404	返 2380	逐 4303	
蹠 11610	躡 7001		7. 軀 567 S. 9805	輞 13404	輞 295	返 4701	逐 10330	
蹠 1281	躡 11885		輞 3627 S. 2183	輞 295	輞 668	返 9345	逐 11418	
蹠 834	16 躡 7500		輞 11246	輞 668	輞 8313	返 10054 S. 10369	逐 S. chu ¹	
蹠 11843	躡 4463		輞 12482	輞 8313	輞 4211	返 10564	逐 11448	
蹠 11994	躡 12544		輞 304	輞 4211	輞 6232	返 10841	逐 11032	
12 蹠 2892	17 躡 6724		輞 566 S.	輞 6232	輞 12922	返 11091	逐 12106	
蹠 3393	躡 4850	輞 2454	輞 12922	輞 13533 S.	返 11091	逐 12294 S.		
蹠 1401	躡 4401	輞 2426	輞 13533 S.	輞 13742 S.	返 11116	逐 11624		
蹠 1393	18 躡 8274	輞 11685	輞 13742 S.	輞 524	返 10940	逐 11648		
蹠 3210 S.	19 躡 7299	輞 5154	輞 524	輞 2694	返 13078	逐 S. p'ang ¹		
蹠 3253	躡 4186	輞 5433	輞 2694	輞 2711	返 2801	逐 3286		
蹠 3030	20 躡 11881	輞 5360	輞 2711	輞 1348	返 4029	逐 13441		
蹠 6750	躡 2229	輞 6352	輞 1348	輞 7441	返 5173	逐 2455		
蹠 8315	躡 7193	輞 6635	輞 7441	輞 306	返 5414	逐 5087		
蹠 9169	158 身 9813 3 躬 6567 S. 4 躬 9056 躬 10616 6 躬 11084 躬 11324 7 躬 6772 躬 6581 躬 9060 8 矮 14 矮 7309 聞 8224 聞 10758 9 躡 2890 躡 4200	輞 6523	輞 306	輞 549	返 6295	逐 6505		
蹠 4462		輞 7013	輞 581	輞 549	返 7809	逐 7383 S.		
蹠 10489		輞 7033	輞 2768	輞 581	返 8120	逐 8840		
蹠 10529		輞 7138	輞 3394	輞 2768	返 5535	逐 10562 S.		
蹠 10538		輞 8310	輞 1341	輞 3394	返 8227	逐 10966		
蹠 10869		S. lien ¹	輞 7180	輞 1341	返 8860	逐 8860		
蹠 11740		輞 7234	輞 9445	輞 7180	返 4877	逐 10986		
蹠 11855		輞 7476	輞 9474	輞 7180	返 10463	逐 2075		
蹠 11875		輞 8780	輞 13275	輞 7180	返 10809	逐 12564		
蹠 11974		輞 9200	輞 5046	輞 7180	返 12183	逐 5536		
蹠 12212	輞 9230	輞 5881	輞 7180	返 891	逐 2735			
13 蹠 343	輞 10759	輞 6071	輞 7180	返 244	逐 4204			
蹠 2651	輞 1757	輞 10728	輞 7180	返 564	逐 5119			
蹠 2580	輞 1808	輞 4512	輞 7180	返 588	逐 6622			
蹠 8962	輞 12375	輞 10116	輞 7180	返 11686	逐 S. kuo ¹			
蹠 10534		輞 5289	輞 7180	返 11703	逐 8488			
		輞 13275	輞 7180	返 12236	逐 9183			

鈔 3451	鐵 11161 S.	銻 10997a	銻 8841	錫 13563	鏢 9132	鐳 6830	鑾 6745
鈔 3621	錫 11179	銻 1681	錫 4157 S.	錫 377	鐳 4672	鐳 7130	鑾 7456
鈔 6138	11238	銻 2329	銻 9287	錫 593 S.	鐳 10855	鐳 7368	鑾 11614
鈔 1700	鈹 11357	銻 2960	銻 10503	錫 389	10928	鐳 8964	11752
鈔 2022	鈹 13780	銻 6773	銻 10830	679	鐳 4785	鐳 9594	鑾 11534
鈔 3294 S.	鈹 1732	銻 6819	銻 10660	錫 2805	鐳 10763	鐳 741	11882
鈔 8104	13079	銻 7658	銻 11252	錫 3870	鐳 11544	10729	20 鑾 6640
鈔 8446	13766	銻 7711	銻 12179	5937	鐳 1282	鐵 11156 S.	
鈔 S. fou ³	鈹 13631	銻 8654	銻 1736 S.	鐳 4212	11600	鐳 11319 S.	<u>168</u>
鈔 8473	6 鈹 1830	銻 9493	銻 11770 S.	鐳 5142	鐳 1022	鐳 1649	長 408
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8550	鈹 4623	銻 11294	12376	鐳 7249	鐳 13466	14 鐳 2613 S.	
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鈔 12220	鈹 2374	銻 1689	鐳 615 S.	鐳 S. tsu ⁴	鐳 793	鐳 1644	1 門 10115
12237	鈹 7945	3287	鐳 2891 S.	鐳 8954	鐳 1241	鐳 1645	2 門 9707 S.
鈔 12982	鈹 9287	鐳 12711	鐳 3922	鐳 9376	鐳 1607	鐳 9243	3 門 3792
鈔 1733	鈹 10038	鐳 12794	鐳 4018	鐳 10234	鐳 3211	鐳 4729	門 8990
13150	S. chu ¹	鐳 12986	S. tsu ⁴	鐳 9634	鐳 3031	15 鐳 1897	門 13105 S.
13767	鈹 4509 S.	鐳 13640	鐳 5070	鐳 10215	鐳 6387	鐳 6590	4 門 4208
5 鈔 471	鈹 4448	鐳 13825	鐳 5120	鐳 10187	鐳 6463	鐳 6671	門 4494
鈔 695	鈹 11162	8 鈹 714	鐳 5708	鐳 10204 S.	鐳 7059	鐳 7534 S.	門 4487
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鈔 S. tsu ⁴	鈹 12285	1283	鐳 1563	鐳 1263	鐳 9430	鐳 9110	門 5731 S.
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鈔 1503	7 鈹 732	11396	鐳 8041	鐳 5760	S. hsin ³	鐳 7416	門 7929 S.
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3112	鈹 3568	鈹 857	鐳 11445 S.	鐳 6020	鐳 10871	鐳 1582	門 8170
鈔 7215	鈹 3802	鈹 2068 S.	鐳 12092	鐳 2170 S.	鐳 12182	鐳 12961	門 8936
鈔 8723	鈹 4543	鈹 6207	鐳 12147	鐳 7354 S.	鐳 11732	13363	門 9316
8746	鈹 4987	鈹 2998	鐳 1417	7519	鐳 1326	13800	6 門 2678
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鈔 9354	12617	鈹 6524	鐳 10748	鐳 7638	13 鐳 2410	鐳 6364	門 5255 S.
鈔 9387	鈹 1137	鐳 7386 S.	12882	鐳 7996	鐳 5048	鐳 6708	門 6037 S.
鈔 4601	1451	鐳 7546	鐳 12996	105	鐳 1372	鐳 8275	門 6059
鈔 10310	4376	鈹 8309	鐳 13311	98	鐳 3046	19 鐳 7301	門 6408

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7 閨 6550	4518	阨 11383	12173		10 離 2647	霄 2543	駝 6933
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9 閨 3863	2 防 7099	陬 3351	陬 13237	4892		霄 7616	8 靖 11199
閨 3254	3 陬 1984	陬 11304	陰 13226	10162	173	8014	10 靖 2179
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閨 9783	k'eng ¹	陬 8952	隄 6067	6428	雲 13812 S.	露 6744	11 啡 7823
閨 12653	陬 849	陬 9709	隄 7587	906 S.	5 霄 5839	露 9256	
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10 閨 672	陬 5713 S.	陬 13752	隄 13842	雉 1870 S.	9400	露 10895	7 阡 11242
2785	13750	8 陳 658 S.	11 障 404	雉 6149	霄 7801a	露 13683	12 阡 5209
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閨 3252 S.	2980	陬 4528	際 936	11963	霄 11022	7 需 179 S.	
閨 6369	11804	陬 4826	12 隣 7183	S. chuan ¹	霄 642	需 650	177
閨 10522	11831	陬 5362	隄 12200	雌 12397	霄 7712	需 8079	革 6073 S.
閨 11190	附 3690	陬 7235 S.	13 險 4458	雍 12676	霄 8835	需 8835	2 軋 11264
11233	附 3974	陬 7432	隄 117	13468 S.			3 軋 192
閨 8280	阿 1, 3319	陬 7543	隄 10396 S.	6 雉 7325 S.			軋 5605
11 閨 6368 S.	8440	陬 8811	11937	7 雉 13614			軋 8342
閨 6494	12684	陬 9081	隄 10412	8 雉 2512			軋 10976
12 閨 351	S. ol	陬 10831 S.	14 隄 4126 S.	雕 11054 S.			

4 靴 4837	鞞 8658	鞞 7737	2 頃 2195	6005	15 颯 9253	188	舖 9466
斬 2023 S.	鞞 9190	鞞 8937	2357	賴 6699	9272	飛 3483	9494
鞞 8524	鞞 9975	6 齡 1179	頃 11265	頻 9249	16 顛 7417	9 羣 2565	餽 9908
鞞 9527	鞞 10918 S.	7 鞞 4306	3 頃 3794	9268 S.	18 顛 3191		餽 10331
鞞 13268	鞞 2307	8 鞞 456	頃 3864	頭 11441		184	餽 11419
5 鞞 4217	鞞 13819	鞞 3827 S.	4291 S.	頤 11297	182	食 9971	餐 11570
鞞 5286	S. hsien ²	鞞 10505	順 10143 S.	頤 12191	風 3554 S.	10294	餽 3288
鞞 4414	10 鞞 4071	9 鞞 9799	須 4716	頤 13337	4 颯 3622	2 飢 840 S.	11967
5528	4379	鞞 12148	4 頤 633	8 頤 2824	颯 S. hsien ²	飢 10311	餘 13615 S.
鞞 10810	鞞 6161	鞞 12545	頤 3855	頤 3817	颯 4209	飢 11266	8 餽 415
鞞 8008	鞞 8624	鞞 13820	頤 1015	頤 6096	颯 13699	飢 11558	餽 2429
鞞 8608	鞞 10523	10 鞞 6162	頤 6448	頤 11932	5 颯 273	3 飢 320	餽 4333
鞞 8747	鞞 3955	鞞 8570	頤 8601	9 頤 2714 S.	颯 3664	飢 11369	12933
鞞 10493	10527	鞞 10819	頤 4720 S.	頤 6854	颯 9102	4 飢 1942	餽 4529
鞞 12869	鞞 2461	鞞 13830	頤 10448 S.	頤 3322	颯 6960	飢 3422 S.	餽 5241
鞞 12952	鞞 12674	11 鞞 9004	頤 12221 S.	8450	9529	飢 5614	餽 3155
6 鞋 4377	11 鞞 405	12 鞞 12546	頤 12456	頤 9549	6 颯 6296	飢 10437	餽 6636
鞞 1178	鞞 6128	13 鞞 12074	預 13675	頤 11009	颯 7090	11559	餽 6353
鞞 6565 S.	6649		5 頤 2399	頤 13110	7 颯 6893	飢 12238	餽 4614
鞞 47	12 鞞 4838	179	頤 5560	頤 13501	颯 9597	飢 13269	餽 9288
鞞 10810	鞞 794	韭 2279	領 7219	10 頤 5472	9755	飢 13690	餽 10659
鞞 13221	鞞 1402	4 韭 2280	領 8642	頤 6853 S.	颯 4786	5 飢 5411	餽 1588
7 斬 557	13 鞞 345	韭 9537 S.	頤 9411	頤 9571	8 颯 2834	飢 5840	餽 8180
鞞 3137	鞞 1227	11472	6 頤 3762	頤 4636	颯 3024	飢 8479	12565
鞞 7645	鞞 8668	7 韭 4428	6102	頤 11193 S.	颯 7034	飽 8705 S.	9 餽 29
鞞 1424	鞞 9015	8 載 1695	頤 1472	頤 12675	9 暗 62	飽 8938	餽 3534
9754	鞞 10477	11244	S. hsieh ²	頤 13708	颯 10241	飽 9907	餽 4019
倭 11099	鞞 1679	180	領 3953 S.	11 頤 4524	颯 10276	飼 10257	餽 4942
鞞 11296	鞞 13475	音 13209 S.	頤 5421	頤 7596	颯 12541	6 餽 4285	餽 5122
鞞 13342	14 鞞 5683	4 韵 13823	頤 3321	頤 7625	颯 12884	9732	餽 5236
8 鞞 420	鞞 1749	5 韶 9778 S.	8449	頤 11844	颯 13590	飢 1180	餽 8401
鞞 4378	15 鞞 1712	6 詠 5256	頤 8480	12 頤 629	10 颯 5800	飢 1314	餽 4615
鞞 2967 S.	鞞 12435	7 詠 8897	頤 4635	頤 3894	颯 9580	餽 34	10749
鞞 6602	16 鞞 7502	8 詠 1273	頤 3733	頤 6254 S.	颯 10235	餽 9288	餽 10395
鞞 9308	18 鞞 333	10 韻 8268	11086	頤 1406	颯 12924	餽 3343	餽 11159
鞞 10504		13 韻 13843	7 頤 11710	13 頤 288	11 颯 7283 S.	餽 11219	10 餽 4152
9 鞞 2473	178	13 響 4263	頤 3824	375	颯 9133	養 12856 S.	餽 5942
鞞 3933	草 12527 S.	181	頤 5295	頤 3834	12 颯 9101	7 養 2002	餽 2339
鞞 4941	3 鞞 5606	頁 1529	頤 5221	2038	颯 7274	餽 8179	餽 6500 S.
鞞 5661	8341	12978	頤 1138	14 頤 4523 S.		餽 3317	餽 1723
鞞 1600	5 鞋 2539		頤 1452	頤 5807		餽 8436	餽 7266
鞞 2969	鞋 3701		頤 2126	頤 8336		餽 9363	餽 10236

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餽 10355	首 10014 S.	駕 1154	騎 802	7997	骯 6054	14 驍 9244	翬 10958
餽 10775	2 馘 6506	駒 2953 S.	1001 S.	驚 99	骯 S. wei ³	15 驍 6383	翬 12255
餽 12178	頂 11267	駟 3016	騾 6097	驀 9134	骯 12630	16 驍 7419	翬 11514
餽 13020	8 馘 6608	駟 3075	騾 6694	驀 11556	4 骯 81		翬 11985
11 饅 2054	186	駟 6585	騾 7385	驀 12037	骯 8525	189	9 翬 4943
饅 7639	香 4256 S.	駟 8397	騾 8842	12 驀 4316	骯 9658	高 5927 S.	翬 9550
饅 7972	4 馘 3525	駟 8828	騾 3335	驀 5010	11447	13 驀 9595	翬 11334
饅 9005	5 馘 8205	駟 8939	騾 9791	驀 1342	5 骯 5962		翬 1620
饅 4660	8 馘 9387	駟 9895	騾 11984	驀 7184	骯 3264	190	10 翬 2259
饅 13555	8 馘 3477	駟 10293 S.	騾 9231	驀 7556	骯 6260	影 9111	翬 594
12 饅 739	馘 5363	駟 10591	騾 13134	驀 8844	骯 9040	2 影 6552	翬 5739
饅 2006	馘 8905	駟 11359	騾 3430	驀 10346	骯 9389	3 影 10957	翬 1100
饅 2789	馘 3719	駟 11590	騾 4202	驀 10612	骯 9446	4 影 3453	翬 8625
饅 2719	9 馘 4616	駟 4380	騾 6492	驀 11410	骯 10913	影 4684	11 翬 7640
饅 5350	11 馘 3546	6 駟 4056	騾 6305	驀 12211	骯 12335	影 7686	翬 9557
饅 5585 S.	18 馘 12570	駟 5753	騾 9225	13 驀 290	6 骯 4626	影 8817	12 翬 929
饅 795		駟 7326 S.	騾 9226	驚 2148	骯 4381	影 10712	翬 6515
饅 6514	187	駟 7540	騾 11010	贏 7305	骯 6036	5 影 3375 S.	翬 9618
饅 9562	馬 7576 S.	駟 8019	騾 12005	驀 11157	骯 6325	影 3665	翬 4717
饅 9745	2 馘 3586 S.	駟 9231	騾 12022	驀 13133	7 骯 5064	影 5561	13 翬 5050
饅 9717	馘 5094	駟 9394	騾 12581	驀 S. p'ang ³	骯 5999	影 1708	14 翬 6734
饅 10872	馘 13686	駟 3344	騾 12789	驀 5496 S.	骯 11298	影 8038	翬 7777
饅 3545	3 馘 1985 S.	駟 9832	騾 12896	13181	骯 12197	影 10592	翬 8338
13 饅 289	馘 2615	駟 9897	騾 296	驀 13611	8 骯 1274	影 11092	翬 9245
饅 4264	馘 4882	駟 10890	騾 1857	14 驀 11801	骯 6098	影 12336	15 翬 7106
饅 8416	馘 S. chien ¹	駟 10811	騾 1692 S.	16 驀 7418	骯 8989	6 影 917	17 翬 5577
饅 10837	馘 10977	駟 13222	4465	7536	骯 9201	影 3352	19 翬 11535
饅 13476	馘 11338	7 駟 1856 S.	騾 7267	驀 11405	骯 12476	影 6297	
14 饅 2726	馘 11392	駟 781	騾 184	17 驀 10123	9 骯 1199	影 10466	191
饅 7776	馘 11670	駟 3803	騾 9581	驀 939	骯 13565	7 影 2687	門 11421
饅 8337	馘 1931	駟 4829	騾 9675	驀 1655	10 骯 2838	影 916	4 門 11433
饅 9448	馘 6337	駟 7666	騾 772	驀 4274	骯 3770	影 8898	5 門 8171
饅 5310	馘 7537	駟 4598	騰 10892 S.	18 驀 3173	骯 8667	影 9248	6 門 5257
饅 13038	馘 7685	駟 12172	騾 11191	11896	骯 8686	影 9630	8 門 4160
16 饅 7975	馘 9393	駟 12108	騾 11635	驀 5055	骯 9377	影 9756	10 門 2295
17 饅 4273	馘 9528	駟 2086	騾 11812 S.	驀 8276	骯 12378	影 10998	12 門 3807
18 饅 7822	馘 11339	駟 3289	騾 13709	19 驀 6919	11 骯 7356	8 影 750	14 門 11422 S.
饅 334	馘 11393	駟 11962	騾 1801	21 驀 370	12 骯 3212	影 2835	17 門 2296
19 饅 7302	馘 74	駟 12833a	騾 3091	188	13 骯 10398	影 3169	
	馘 2540	8 駟 2798 S.	騾 7355	骨 6234 S.	骯 11025	影 8834	
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鹵 197	鷓 897	鷺 9028	5 塵 2541	6 麴 3066 S.	4 黔 1701	鼈 12427	鰓 4072	鰓 2982
鹿 198	鷓 12409	鷺 10060	鼎 1155	麴 8048	S. ch'in ²	鼈 101	鰓 1724	鰓 12337
麥 199	鷓 12926	鷺 11668	鼎 3296	7 麴 10205	默 8021 S.	鼈 9154 S.	209	6 鰓 5985
麻 200	鷓 13127	鷺 13297	鼎 8707	8 麴 3110 S.	默 10576	鼈 11397	鼻 8919	13254
黃 201	鷓 13198	14 鷺 7778	8748	9 麴 531	5 黠 2622	206	1 鼻 1430	鰓 12940
黍 202	鷓 5490	鷺 10934	11864	麵 7892	黠 10553	鼎 11268 S.	2 鼻 2335	鰓 8295 S.
黑 203	鷓 13304	鷺 5311	6 響 972	10 麴 4646	黠 11170	鼎 11269	3 鼻 3795	7 鰓 2941
荷 204	11 鷓 406	鷺 13317	7 響 7826	4836	黠 13397	2 鼎 7849	4 鼻 4125	鰓 13627
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鼎 206	鷓 1802	鷺 13530	7 響 657	麴 1280	黠 5157	3 鼎 12355	7 鼻 2314	鰓 5437
鼓 207	鷓 2765	15 鷺 6841	8 響 7196	16 麴 8285	黠 5415	207	10 鼻 4060	8233
鼠 208	鷓 5381	16 鷺 7421	13607	200	8 黠 2201 S.	鼓 6241	7 鼻 11000	9 鰓 8464
鼻 209	鷓 7284	17 鷺 10124	8 響 5436	麻 7591 S.	黠 6941	鼓 6243	10 鼻 4686	鰓 3122
齊 210	鷓 7597	鷺 13327	8232	3 麻 7599	黠 10731	5 鼓 12298	11 鼻 12679	鰓 12693
齒 211	鷓 102	18 鷺 3087	1044	4 麻 5161	S. chang ⁴	6 鼓 3533	11 鼻 164	鰓 13566
龍 212	鷓 8499	鷺 5056	麒麟 2141	12 麻 7825	黠 13023	6 鼓 10480	13 鼻 8417	10 鰓 11192
龜 213	鷓 9137	鷺 6365	麒麟 2294	麻 3548	9 黠 9845	7 鼓 10812	16 鼻 10949	鰓 13165
龠 214	鷓 11848	19 鷺 6921	麒麟 3299	201	黠 13131	8 鼓 5948	11 鼻 11027	11 鰓 165
	鷓 10127	鷺 6746	麒麟 7442	黃 5124 S.	黠 12164	8 鼓 9083	22 鼻 8152	鰓 8223
	鷓 12966	7457	麒麟 12566	4 黠 6399	10 黠 595	鼈 13714	210	13 鰓 2668
	12 鷓 447	197	麒麟 4257	5 黠 11453	11 黠 7745	11 鼈 10764	齊 236	14 鰓 828
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	鷓 5351	5 鹵 S. fan ²	麒麟 1165	13 黠 5262	12 黠 727	208	3 齊 234	212
	鷓 1344	7 鰓 1674	麒麟 7828	202	黠 11733	鼠 10072	5 齊 12367	龍 7479 S.
	鷓 3117	8 鰓 10647	麒麟 9794	黍 10070	13 黠 1433	3 鰓 2415	7 齊 835	3 龍 8692 S.
	鷓 7061	9 鰓 4504	麒麟 407	3 黎 6942 S.	14 黠 13040	4 鰓 3528	9 齊 827	6 龍 5866
	鷓 9153	10 鰓 1638	麒麟 11866	4 黎 8239	15 黠 10893	5 鰓 2896	211	龠 6579 S.
	鷓 4290	鷓 6213	22 鰓 11866	5 黎 8240	黠 12068	鰓 753	齒 1989 S.	龠 7503
	鷓 S. nan ²	鷓 1935	24 鰓 7227	4 黎 8206	204	鰓 9391	2 齒 11715	213
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	鷓 10261	11777	麥 7602 S.	8 黎 8565	4 荷 3527	鰓 9968	4 齒 4437	4 龠 1386
	鷓 10873	12 鰓 1675	8025	4 黎 8637	5 荷 3702	鰓 11363	5 齒 12809	214
	鷓 12313	13 鰓 1663	3 麴 3987	11 黎 1975	7 荷 3630	鰓 13412 S.	斷 13256	龠 13358
	鷓 1328	鷓 13112 S.	麴 11370	麴 7598	205	7 鰓 3290	5 齒 1959	4 龠 2826
	鷓 2285	198	麴 13207	203	龜 7793	鰓 12712	齒 6086	5 龠 3773
	鷓 13685	鹿 7434 S.	4 麴 3623	黑 3899	7936	8 鰓 2800	齒 2626	3841
	13 鷓 292	2 鹿 971	麴 7895	S. hei ¹ , ho ²	S. meng ²	9 鰓 5237	齒 8708	8 龠 430
	鷓 4642	4 鹿 8751	麴 9057	3 黠 5826	4 龜 13751	鰓 12081	齒 8749	9 龠 4399
	鷓 5461	9104	5 麴 8009		5 龜 526 S.	10 鰓 7269	齒 2017	龠 13364
	鷓 1010							
	鷓 7306							

List of characters (1) the Radicals of which are not easily picked out, and (2) of others which are written in abbreviated or unauthorised forms, arranged according to number of strokes. The figures without brackets refer to the numbers of characters in the body of the Dictionary. Those within brackets refer to the numbers of the Radicals under which such characters may be looked for in the *Radical Index* or in *K'ang Hsi*. The letter "f" means "used for".

<p>2</p> <p>七儿不スにソ</p> <p>1055 (1)</p> <p>f. 786</p> <p>1736</p> <p>7276</p> <p>1208</p> <p>2032 : 6566, =</p> <p>自 and 皇</p> <p>2211</p> <p>f. 2624</p>	<p>11,986 (2)</p> <p>10,618 (3)</p> <p>1787 (4)</p> <p>13,671 (6)</p> <p>13,805 (7)</p> <p>4972 "</p> <p>12,698 "</p> <p>2151 "</p> <p>2027 (9)</p> <p>1518 "</p> <p>13,844 (10)</p> <p>13,744 "</p> <p>f. 13,734</p> <p>8177 (11)</p> <p>6568 (12)</p> <p>7276 "</p> <p>4084 "</p> <p>12,764 (13)</p> <p>13,418 (14)</p> <p>2790 (18)</p> <p>1552 "</p> <p>3506 "</p> <p>12,774 (20)</p> <p>5001 (21)</p> <p>9029 (23)</p> <p>9879 (24)</p> <p>12,769 "</p> <p>9202 (25)</p> <p>72 (26)</p> <p>8470 (27)</p> <p>841 (29)</p> <p>10,009 "</p> <p>13,429 "</p> <p>3413 "</p> <p>11,282 (32)</p> <p>5610 (33)</p> <p>12,901 (37)</p> <p>6605 (39)</p> <p>9746 (42)</p> <p>13,270 (44)</p> <p>1992 "</p> <p>12,232 (45)</p> <p>8510 (49)</p> <p>9905 (50)</p> <p>5693 (55)</p> <p>11,060 (57)</p> <p>13,265 "</p> <p>12,227 (75)</p> <p>5395 "</p> <p>12,521 "</p> <p>12,753 "</p> <p>9881 : 9883</p> <p>8610</p>	<p>3189</p> <p>3560</p> <p>10,567</p> <p>11,833</p> <p>10,118</p> <p>f. 13,812</p> <p>10,870</p> <p>9310</p> <p>1942</p> <p>12,997</p> <p>6732</p> <p>6783</p> <p>f. 3578</p> <p>2702</p> <p>f. 9507</p> <p>450</p> <p>6939</p> <p>f. 8793</p> <p>6732</p>	<p>8602 (24)</p> <p>267 (25)</p> <p>1188 "</p> <p>7693 (26)</p> <p>3068 (28)</p> <p>1863 (30)</p> <p>Also, f. 1869</p> <p>9893 (30)</p> <p>13,436 "</p> <p>9433 "</p> <p>10,250 "</p> <p>5165 (31)</p> <p>3866 (34)</p> <p>12,860 (37)</p> <p>10,836 "</p> <p>9951 "</p> <p>13,846 (39)</p> <p>3361 (42)</p> <p>10,383 (46)</p> <p>11,753 (48)</p> <p>3003 "</p> <p>9310 (51)</p> <p>9197 (55)</p> <p>3653 (57)</p> <p>8922 (61)</p> <p>13,778 (62)</p> <p>12,792 "</p> <p>12,606 (75)</p> <p>7999 "</p> <p>8846 "</p> <p>10,052 "</p> <p>687 (77)</p> <p>8067 (80)</p> <p>7908 (83)</p> <p>9278 (85)</p> <p>13,504 "</p> <p>13,407 (102)</p> <p>1167 "</p> <p>9816 "</p> <p>6946 (113)</p> <p>12,165 "</p> <p>6419 "</p> <p>2289 "</p> <p>13,215 "</p> <p>489 "</p> <p>11,699 "</p> <p>12,248 "</p> <p>6721 "</p> <p>8241 "</p> <p>9892 "</p> <p>9192 "</p> <p>12,017 "</p> <p>5665</p>	<p>4227</p> <p>3884</p> <p>2620</p> <p>13,522</p> <p>416</p> <p>13,294</p> <p>1477</p> <p>7157</p> <p>2662</p> <p>8301</p> <p>10,291</p> <p>7270</p> <p>12,807</p> <p>1083</p> <p>11,494</p> <p>f. 13,719</p> <p>12,753</p> <p>2757</p> <p>11,441</p> <p>5455</p> <p>574</p> <p>1026</p> <p>63</p> <p>10,143</p> <p>10,009</p> <p>10,009</p> <p>10,107</p> <p>5395</p> <p>7270</p> <p>10,624 tan⁴</p>	<p>11,058 (30)</p> <p>3947 "</p> <p>7004 "</p> <p>11,481 (32)</p> <p>1247 (34)</p> <p>10,320 (36)</p> <p>5397 (37)</p> <p>12,324 (39)</p> <p>11,972 "</p> <p>44 (40)</p> <p>10,295 (41)</p> <p>1627 (42)</p> <p>8028 "</p> <p>2444 (47)</p> <p>7243 "</p> <p>8301 (51)</p> <p>9289 "</p> <p>11,501 (62)</p> <p>4735 "</p> <p>10,083 "</p> <p>762 "</p> <p>3062 (73)</p> <p>5475 "</p> <p>13,376 (74)</p> <p>2544 (75)</p> <p>12,410 "</p> <p>12,387 (77)</p> <p>10,280 (78)</p> <p>2315 (85)</p> <p>12,245 "</p> <p>5155 (86)</p> <p>8044 (93)</p> <p>8560 (106)</p> <p>5966 (125)</p> <p>13,594 (134)</p> <p>4031 (146)</p> <p>2055</p> <p>2900</p> <p>11,482</p> <p>12,977</p> <p>10,721</p> <p>10,864</p> <p>9632</p> <p>9509</p> <p>3589</p> <p>1795</p> <p>1212</p> <p>3554</p> <p>12,885</p> <p>12,509</p> <p>4713</p> <p>f. 3836</p> <p>13,224</p>	<p>9712</p> <p>7620</p> <p>3757</p> <p>9563</p> <p>1061</p> <p>f. 811</p> <p>5184</p> <p>10,382</p> <p>7967</p> <p>f. 4025</p> <p>11,248</p> <p>5505</p> <p>12,128</p> <p>5505</p> <p>11,840</p> <p>6341</p> <p>5474</p> <p>f. 5328</p> <p>5031</p> <p>3749</p> <p>3483</p> <p>11,454</p> <p>9574</p> <p>1846</p> <p>5032</p> <p>13,533</p> <p>416</p> <p>10,382</p> <p>11,791</p> <p>1790</p> <p>"</p> <p>1132</p> <p>10,473</p> <p>f. 3836</p> <p>2757</p> <p>6679</p> <p>7010</p> <p>6622</p> <p>5108</p> <p>5051</p> <p>2755</p> <p>13,382</p> <p>f. 13,557</p> <p>5329</p> <p>13,594</p> <p>9909</p> <p>10,431</p> <p>11,652</p>
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7

串些况享余克兌免兔兵初棚亩聊君含吳岡吾告坐壳肚爰夾安罕孝等彪參巫荒巫弄弟我攸玖更呆束每汞災灾牟甫男阜兒矣秀系罕昌肖匠良声卒来	2752 4363 6412 4286 9780 6115 12,170 7898 12,122 9279 2624 2791 13,440 7460 3269 3818 12,748 2381 12,700 5952 11,756 6103 2757 3309 1132 11,344 3643 9356 4334 7093 f. 7479 8286 2115 7243 12,735 1858 8418 10,950 12,680 13,388 6555 5990 10,545 10,031 7704 5266 11,488 11,487 6806 3624 13,450 8139 11,604 7674 5474 4675 4061 3787 13,834 4295 5419 7017 9883 3034 6679	(2) (7) " (8) (9) (10) " " " (12) (18) " (25) (26) (30) " " " " " " (32) (33) " " (35) (37) (38) (39) " " " (41) (43) (47) " " (48) (49) (55) (57) (62) (66) " (73) (75) " (80) (85) (86) " (93) (100) (101) (102) (106) " (111) (115) (120) (122) (130) " (131) (138) " " "
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灵	7,222
吴	12,748
听	11,299
体	11,025
两	7010
远	13,743
勐	12,256
连	7109
报	8731
抡	1258
穷	2362
所	10,211
劳	6793
国	6609
幸	4839
舍	7962
还	5047
怀	5032
柜	6464
焚	2662
苏	10,320
席	4920
坟	or 坟 3536
厉	7535
酉	5013
邹	11,811
犹	13,405
奔	1116
芦	7414
县	4545
麦	7602
淋	10,039
或	5316
蚌	409
胤	3118
丢	3483
焊	8569
品	13,382
应	9273
艰	13,294
攸	1639
医	7930
围	5380
条	12,155
伺	11,095
美	6074
亩	8418
陆	3707
宜	7432
奥	5353
亩	4611
亩	7254
亩	1538
即	878
直	1846
拓	f. 10,495
拟	5426
垂	12,810
陟	9709
陟	7182
通	f. 13,291
苍	5002
坛	9677
坛	10,705
这	564
时	9921
寿	10,019

谷岩	f. 6229
电卧	13,090
抄邦	10,387
上云	12,691
	9963
	12,992
	4790

8

並弗乖事亞	9282	(1)
亟享京倫來兒免兩其典函劫券卑卒	2751	(2)
卸卹卷叠取叔受周命奎垂夜奇奈奉妻妾季宝尙魁岡岸幸所於承斧昂皆冒明皆易普	6326	(4)
	9990	(6)
	12,810	(7)
	858	"
	4286	(8)
	2140	"
	7463	(9)
	6679	"
	3333	(10)
	12,122	"
	10,298	"
	7010	(11)
	1026	(12)
	11,177	"
	3809	(17)
	1504	(18)
	3159	"
	8759	(24)
	11,833	"
	2389	"
	4439	(26)
	4722	"
	3146	"
	2064	"
	3118	(29)
	10,039	"
	10,016	"
	2450	(30)
	7962	"
	7429	(32)
	2829	"
	12,970	(36)
	992	(37)
	8121	"
	3574	"
	981	(38)
	1572	"
	944	(39)
	8720	(40)
	9733	(42)
	12,494	(43)
	5894	(46)
	63	"
	4592	(51)
	10,211	(63)
	13,515	(64)
	761	"
	3738	(69)
	75	(72)
	3234	"
	427	"
	7946	"
	5222	"
	5497	"
	4105	"

服	3727	(74)
東	12,248	(75)
李	6884	"
果	6627	"
武	12,744	(77)
步	9485	"
毒	42	(80)
跳	8110	"
狀	2756	(94)
画	5013	(102)
男	8981	"
直	1846	(109)
秉	9305	(115)
罔	12,512	(122)
羌	1264	(123)
芊	7829	"
肩	1625	(130)
肯	5979	"
育	13,659	"
史	13,594	(134)
舍	9789	(135)
表	9114	(145)
豕	2594	(152)
采	11,504	(165)
束	11,623	
迭	f. 11,138	
坐	10,760	
為	13,042	
壺	5345	
等	10,877	
养	12,856	
俾	4288	
負	13,733	
勢	9991	
勞	6793	
俸	2058	
她	9786	
歧	13,522	
亲	2081 : 610	
效	6385	
朴	7016	
仝	12,651	
汜	9823	
銘	786	
莱	10,320	
相	12,876	
郭	724	
是	9940	
观	6363	
弥	7812	
环	5043	
迹	3355	
扇	10,061	
茲	12,346	
杭	6737	
曹	2854	
妣	8241	
炊	9285	
莢	5124	
莖	2662	
常	4920	
尙	3947 + 12,269	
罗	7291	
齊	1074	
叁	235	
圖	12,128	
奥	4611	
变	9210	

炉	7403
抛	3044
叅	11,549
叅	"
拿	5551
拵	13,224
拵	3735
菩	9511
堇	13,298
豸	4513
真	589
庠	6279
单	10,600
刺	6099
实	9947
接	3735
怜	7156
尧	3376
垦	5987
录	f. 7379
畚	12,677
贵	6461
丽	6911
侄	f. 1819
回	7886
畝	12,943
秬	5517
学	4839
桓	6464
系	13,700
积	559
颌	7219
弃	12,907
独	12,073
蚁	5459

9

亭亮	11,276	(8)
7035	"	
組	11,832	(9)
兗	13,115	(10)
俞	13,567	(11)
胃	2463	(13)
冒	7699	"
冠	6373	(14)
函	3812	(17)
前	1737	(18)
南	8128	(24)
鹵	11,108	(25)
觚	12,787	(26)
卽	878	"
叛	8643	(29)
段	4194	"
段	1868	(30)
咸	4498	"
哀	11	"
哉	11,482	"
契	1053	(37)
麥	166	"
奕	5396	"
姜	1233	(38)
威	12,582	"
蕤	4292	(49)
帝	10,942	(50)

幽拜昶	13,391	(52)
春易是	8569	(64)
曷柔奈	462	(72)
某葉歪	2854	"
泉愛甚	12,874	"
畝畏盜	9940	"
益相省	3929	(73)
眉看禹	5652	(75)
禺采奇	8122	"
美者者	8031	"
青背胡	12,993	"
胤胥雷	12,443	(77)
蚺軍曾	3187	(85)
重廬訊	13,753	(87)
崔劍畢	9839	(99)
從莪剗	8051	(102)
慙愼崇	12,548	"
崇浞寄	3997	(108)
总恹擇	4249	(109)
萎難点	9887	"
展祆趙	7714	"
趙虛玆	5852	"
姪再	13,618	(114)
	13,556	"
	10,430	(115)
	991	(117)
	7727	(123)
	13,431	"
	542	(125)
	6144	"
	2466	(130)
	8774	"
	4930	"
	13,287	"
	4704	"
	203	(134)
	5213	(140)
	3276	(159)
	2257	(164)
	2880	(166)
	7434	
	792	
	f. 3888	
	1659	
	8994	
	12,028	
	5517	
	812	
	8165	
	449	
	3034	
	12,028	
	803	
	12,012	
	984	
	11,665	
	7335	
	8135	
	11,170	
	11,202	
	111	
	506	
	506	
	f. 2891	
	599	
	1334	
	1244	

焚沒	3532
春	10,626
鄭	2920
梳	724
烝	5790
悻	1064
遑	1212
揖	9192
烱	9806
菜	13,029
所	5740
遞	11,300
畢	10,964
响	8537
毳	4263
标	283
真	7191
軋	589
嬌	5809
战	1334
侯	314
陵	4006
烛	7235
肫	2579
為	6667
魚	12,521
荐	13,510
卿	1680
啓	2198
悬	1111
值	5988
舩	1847
穹	11,595
覲	12,477
淺	6363
達	1735
蚕	8227
尋	11,574
哥	4885
竿	6045
昇	10,378
犀	13,533
端	4128
兜	f. 2702
傘	9328
快	9563
	4386

10

宅	9399	(8)
倉	11,591	(9)
黨	10,719	(10)
兼	1630	(12)
聿	6151	(13)
亭	4734	"
冢	2897	(14)
冥	7951	"
契	1489	(18)
務	12,790	(19)
曳	10,223	(29)
哥	6045	(30)
智	6087	"
哭	6263	"
員	13,733	"
唐	10,767	"

對	12,165	
攝	9806	
雜	11,454	
聖	7331	
趁	3077	
滅	1638	
	14	
焚	9447	(9)
堯	10,874	(16)
堯	9329	"
鏡	11,971	(28)
疊	11,137	(29)
嘉	1158	(30)
蝦	1166	"
管	449	"
壽	10,019	(33)
貨	4703	(35)
夢	7779	(36)
蜜	13,250	"
夥	5328	"
塞	1690	(64)
暢	461	(72)
竭	1456	(73)
堅	12,510	(74)
榮	5740	(75)
趾	9610	(77)
毓	13,693	(80)
爾	3354	(89)
疑	5423	(103)
葦	1926	"
睿	5728	(109)
鄰	7171	(119)
肅	10,343	(129)
肇	500	"
膏	5936	(130)
臧	11,582	(131)
臺	10,577	(133)
與	13,522	(134)
舞	12,760	(136)
牽	4245	"
蒙	7763	(140)
養	12,856	(184)
奎	7456	
葵	6008	
虧	6484	
錢	1736	
繩	9886	
灌	6358	
誓	917	
寫	4404	
覽	6735	
臨	7165	
偕	1676	
囑	2578	
起	3120	
關	6368	
	15	
網	4393	(19)
壇	11,948	(33)
夷	10,003	(37)
墓	8053	(61)

[illegible]

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CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A.

<p>阿 I</p> <p>R. 歌 C. o, a H. o F. ou v. ak, i W. o, a, u N. ou, a, v. ah P. o, a M. o, a Y. ou, yaah Sz. o, a K. } J. } a A. }</p> <p>Even Upper.</p>	<p>A prefix to names and designations of people. Used to represent the sound <i>a</i> or <i>ah</i> in foreign words. An initial particle. Used with 12,810.</p> <p>阿香 name of a fairy who assists 雷公 the God of Thunder by pushing his car.</p> <p>阿嬌 baby name of the beautiful wife of 武帝 of the Han Dynasty. See 1334.</p> <p>阿娘 a mother. Read <i>o¹ niang</i> by Manchus as meaning "a mother," if the lady is a 妻 wife and not a concubine. Manchu: <i>eniye</i>.</p> <p>阿姐 an elder sister. Also used by the Manchus for "mother," if the lady is a 妾 concubine.</p> <p>阿哥 a son of an Emperor of the present dynasty (from the Manchu word <i>agéh</i>); an elder brother.</p> <p>阿公子 the eldest son of a nobleman.</p> <p>阿恕迦 or 阿育 Asoka, the great Indian King who favoured Buddhism. B.C. 319.</p> <p>阿勒台軍台 the military postroad from the Great Wall to the Altai Mountains.</p> <p>阿迷州 a Department in the south-east of Yunnan.</p> <p>阿羅漢 an Arhat, or Lo-han, i.e. one of the 500 disciples of Buddha. See 7291.</p> <p>阿魏 asafetida.</p> <p>阿嚏 to sneeze.</p>	<p>阿 I</p> <p>家中有阿誰 who is that in the house? See 10,130.</p> <p>唯之與阿相去幾何 between answering <i>wei</i> or <i>ah</i>, what a little difference there is! —and yet what a great one.</p> <p>阿骨打 (<i>têng</i>) Agutêng, founder of the Golden Dynasty. See 金 2032.</p> <p>阿勾齊 Akouch'i, the 2nd or Mongol grade of Baturu.</p> <p>阿婆 an old woman; a mother-in-law, —used by the son's wife.</p> <p>阿婆湯 old woman's (hair) soup; —because when cold it takes shapes like their coiffures.</p> <p>阿妹 my sister.</p> <p>阿元 see 亞元 12,810.</p> <p>阿難 Ananda, —the cousin and faithful attendant of Gautama Buddha.</p> <p>阿脩羅 the goblins of Buddhism, said to cause eclipses by defeating in battle the gods of light.</p> <p>阿迦尼天 a great height in the air, —referring to Akanishta, the highest of the Buddhist worlds of visible form.</p> <p>阿鼻 the last and worst of the eight hells of Buddhism.</p> <p>阿毗曇 Abhidharma, —the philosophical division of the Buddhist canon.</p> <p>阿浮達摩 Adbhuta dharma and 阿波陀那 Avadana, —two of the twelve divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 4661.</p> <p>阿僧祇 or 阿僧企耶 the highest possible number; innumerable. Sanskrit: <i>Asan'khyā</i>.</p>	<p>阿 I</p> <p>阿濕摩揭波 Sanskrit term for amber.</p> <p>阿物兒 a superfine article, something better than others of its kind.</p> <p>阿丹 Aden.</p> <p>阿鷓鴣 or 阿蘭 the skylark. Also, the crested lark.</p> <p>大阿 the name of a magic sword.</p> <p>Read <i>a¹</i>. Used for 2.</p> <p>是阿 it is so indeed; yes, yes!</p> <p>Read <i>a³</i>. An interjection, mostly of surprise.</p> <p>你阿甚麼 what are you <i>ah-ing</i> at?</p> <p>阿一聲 to utter an <i>ah!</i> —of astonishment</p> <p>Read <i>o¹</i>. A river bank; a mountain slope. Leaning towards; to assent; to flatter. See 3945.</p> <p>阿丘 or 山之阿 a slope or hill-side.</p> <p>宿於崑崙之阿 to sleep upon the slope of the K'un-lun Mt.</p> <p>無阿私 no partialities.</p> <p>皇天無私阿兮 thou God, who art impartial!</p> <p>性直諒不阿 of a straightforward disposition.</p> <p>阿媚奉承 to toady and flatter.</p> <p>未嘗阿附取悅 he did not flatter in order to curry favour.</p>
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阿¹

1

阿比 *servile*; ready to join in evil actions.汚 *wa¹* 不至阿其所好 (*hao⁴*) though low, not low enough to flatter their favourite.

勿有親戚兄弟之所阿 let there be no nepotism.

阿斗 the son and successor of 劉備 Liu Pei. His house ruled over the 蜀 division of the Three Kingdoms. Used to express a blockhead, a useless fellow.

阿黎耶 the owl. Sanskrit *ulūka*.

阿房宮 name of a famous Pleasure, built by 始皇帝 B.C. 212, and greatly added to by his successor.

阿衡 the name or title of 伊尹 I Yin.

阿彌陀佛 Amida Buddha. See 3589.

阿卜 or 阿不 an *obo* or stone-heap marking a frontier post or boundary of a pasture district in Mongolia; used by the Chinese in the sense of "cairn" for religious purposes.

阿里吉 the Volga.

啊¹

2

A final particle, used generally with interrogations.

R. 箇歌

F. *oas*

See 阿

A. *a, k'wa*
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

你好啊 are you well? how d'ye do?

喝茶啊 will you take some tea?

你用心聽啊 listen attentively.

腌¹

3

Dirty, as heard in the combination 腌臢 *a¹ tsa¹* or *ang¹ tsang¹*. See 81 and 11,531.Read *yeh⁴*. To salt; to pickle.

R. 緝邑

P. v. *ang*

cf. 齧

Entering
Upper.噯¹

4

See 9645.

歎¹

5

Same as 9645.

呀¹

6

See 12,799.

唉¹

7

R. 灰

C. *ai*H. *ai, ai*F. *oi, ai*W. *e*N. *e*P. *ai*M. *ai*S. *ai*K. *ae*J. *ai v. oi*A. *ai*

Even Upper.

An interjection of regret; of displeasure; of repletion. A tone of negation. Also read *ai³*.

唉的一聲 heaved a sigh.

唉可憐 oh, how sad!

唉歎 to sigh.

唉怎麼樣 come now, what do you mean?

唉飽 sound of belching.

唉唉 hushaby!

以備訊唉 so as to prepare the way for interrogations, —referring to a drum which the Great Yü set up in his court, to be struck when necessary to call the sovereign's attention to important matters.

埃¹

8

Dust; dirt. Dead. See 3130.

塵埃 dust; used by Buddhists for the defilements of this world.

埃垢 dirt.

塵埃封了 dust has covered it.

埃埃滾滾 very dusty.

埃的 dusty; dead.

趨埃塵 to hasten to the grave.

R. 灰

C. *oi*H. *ai, yai*F. *ai v. ŋgai*W. *ŋa*N. *e*P. *ŋai, yai*M. *ŋgai*Y. *ae, yae*K. *ae*J. *ai*A. *ai*Even
Irregular.欸¹

9

See 7.

挨¹

10

Side by side. To lean on; to trust to. To delay. To force. To strike on the back; to suffer (*ai²*); see 12,837.

相挨 next to one another; to rely on.

挨背 back to back.

挨肩 shoulder to shoulder.

挨着 side by side; in succession; one after another; close to.

R. 佳蟹

C. *ai*H. *ai*F. *ae*W. *ae*N. *ae*P. *ai, ai*M. *ai, ai*S. *ai, ai*Y. *ae, yae*K. *e*J. *ai, ye*A. *ŋai*Even and
Rising Upper.挨¹

10

挨着邊兒 alongside of one another; side by side.

一程一程挨 following stage for stage.

挨村 neighbouring villages.

挨肩立足的 in crowds.

挨肩弟兄 brothers near of an age.

挨次 in order.

挨晚 near evening.

挨門挨戶 from door to door (as a beggar).

有大山挨靠 he has a great hill (powerful friend) to rely upon.

挨了一年 I have waited a year.

挨得服滿 delayed until the period of mourning had expired.

挨延過日 to procrastinate until the opportunity has passed.

挨不住 unable to stand the pain.

挨不進去 unable to get in —for the crowd.

一步一步挨到裏頭 step by step edged himself in.

挨擠 to press; to crowd.

挨擠不開 unable to make one's way through, —a crowd.

挨打 to be beaten.

挨了打 to have had a beating.

挨餓 to be hungry; to come to want.

挨人罵 to be cursed by people.

挨保 to be surety for candidates at the examination for *hsin-ts'ai*. It is merely formal, as the candidates are quite unknown to this surety, their real surety being the one who 認保 acts as such from personal acquaintance.

寧願世上挨不願土裏埋 better linger on earth than lie in it.

挨上前 to force one's way to...

挨查 to examine consecutively.

挨及國 Egypt.

哀¹

II

R. 灰
C. H. } oi
F. ai
W. } e
N. }
P. } ai
M. }
Y. ae, yae
Sz. ai
K. e
J. } ai
A. }
Even Upper.

To grieve for. To pity.
To sympathise with. To
wail. Alas! The minor key.

哀憐 or 哀矜 or 哀惜 to
commiserate.

可哀 or 哀慘 pitiable.

哀泣 or 哀哭 to weep.

哀號 to wail loudly.

哀求 or 哀懇 or 哀請 to
implore.

悲哀 to sorrow.

哀慟 to feel grief.

哀極 or 哀甚 extreme grief.

哀告 to entreat; to importune;
to make a piteous report.

哀衣 mourning clothes.

母死兒爲哀子 a child
whose mother is dead is called
qi tsü. See 孤 6222. [In use
since the T'ang dynasty.]

哀辭 elegies written upon the
death of friends.

舉起哀來 began to wail (as
at a funeral).

哀哉 alas!

哀哀痛哭 wailing and weep-
ing.

哀哀上告 with grief this
petition is handed up.

哀召 an edict announcing the
death of an Emperor.

哀樂 grief and joy.

哀面不傷 mournful, yet not
distressing (of music).

其音哀其節寡 in a minor
key, and slow time.

今此下民亦孔之哀
henceforth the working classes
will also deeply grieve.

See 10,545.

呆

12

矮

13

R. 蟹
C. } ai
H. }
F. ae
W. a
N. e, a

Short in stature. Low in
height. To lower.

矮子 or 矮人 or 矮仔 a
dwarf.

身量矮 or 矮矮的身
量 short in stature.

矮³

13

P. } ai
M. }
Y. ae, yae
Sz. ai
K. wae
J. ai, ye
A. wai, nui
Rising Upper.

矮胖子 a short fat man.

矮得很 very low in height.

矮墩墩的 too low; squat;
dumpy.

矮屋子 a low room.

矮橙子 a low stool.

矮樹 a low tree.

矮臺 a low stage.

嚇得矮了 was frightened out
of his wits.

當着矮人別說矮話
don't talk small to a dwarf.
[Don't talk of ropes in the family
of a man who was hanged.]

矮提繫的 (the class) with
low or short loops at the top
of the hat where the button is
inserted, — i.e. persons without
any claim to rank.

矮樂子 *Phyllanthus puberulus*.

矮

14

Same as 13.

愛⁴

15

R. 隊
C. } oi
H. }
F. ai, oai, oui
W. e
N. e
P. }
M. } ai, ngai
Sz. }
Y. ae, yae
K. e
J. ai
A. ai
Sinking
Upper.

To love. To like. To
covet. To be sparing of;
to grudge.

愛人如己 to love others as
oneself.

可愛 lovable.

溺愛 steeped in love; devotedly
attached to.

親愛 to love and cherish (as
parents).

蒙你過愛 you are too kind.

見愛於母而見惡於
父 to be loved by one's mother
but hated by one's father.

禽犢之愛 the love of dumb
animals for their offspring, —
extending only to physical wel-
fare. Opposed to 禮教有

方 care for children's moral
welfare.

愛民如子 to love the people
as children (said of mandarins).

愛媚 to caress.

愛意 willing; inclined.

令愛 polite term for "your
daughter."

愛⁴

15

愛情 amorous.

男有悅愛於女者 any
man who fell in love with any
girl, — would communicate with
her parents.

愛酒 to like wine.

不愛要 not to like.

你愛吃甚麼菜 what food
do you like eating?

愛甚麼 what do you want?

你愛得多 you want too
much.

愛擡槓 fond of argument.
See 5893.

愛財 fond of money; covetous.
See 10,689.

你愛學好 you should learn
to be good.

愛惜 to like; to be economical
of.

愛惜日子 sparing of time.

天不愛道, 地不愛寶
heaven does not love truth, earth
does not love gems, — so as to
keep these all for themselves. 愛
here equals 愛惜, and may
be translated by "grudge."

靡愛斯牲 I have not grudged
one of my sacrificial cattle.

奈何與人鄰國愛一
馬乎 how can I grudge a horse
to a neighbouring State?

我常愛病 I am often ill.

愛說愛笑 to like to have
one's joke.

愛小 to be avaricious even of
trifles.

愛育堂 a charitable society in
aid of the sick.

愛悅 to like.

不愛理人 not to mind about
other people.

優⁴

16

R. 隊
F. ai²
See 暖
Sinking
Upper.

Like; similar. To pant;
out of breath.

優然如見 precisely as if one
saw the thing itself.

如彼遡風亦孔之優
like going against the wind,
which makes one pant very much.

暖¹⁷

R. 泰
See 諷
Sinking
Upper.

To belch. A genial temperature. Tone of disapproval.

暖呀 Ai-yah!—an exclamation of surprise.

暖¹⁸

R. 隊
C. 'oi
F. 'ai, ai'
W. 'e

The sun hidden by clouds; obscure.

暖暖 obscured,—as the moon behind clouds.

暖昧 dark; stupid.

See 愛
Sinking
Upper.

暖¹⁹

R. 泰
See 諷
Sinking
Upper.

Dull; obscure; hidden.

暖瞢 dim, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

蔓²⁰

R. 愛
See 優
Sinking
Upper.

Luxuriant, as plants. Hidden by thick growth.

蔓障 hidden; concealed.

庵蔓 fragrant growth.

玉蔓 a fig, common in Formosa and the south. It grows on a creeper (*Ficus stipulata*).

草木蔓蔚 the grass and trees are very thick.

蔓蔓 hidden; not to be seen.

𩇛²¹

R. 賄隊
Rising & Sinking
Upper.

A cloudy sky; obscure.

𩇛𩇛 dull and cloudy. Applied to spectacles which relieve cloudiness of sight. Said to be the name for spectacles, which were brought from Malacca under the Mings.

厓²²

Same as 12,836.

崖²³

See 12,836.

涯²⁴

See 12,838.

睚²⁵

R. 佳卦
W. nga
C. 'ngai, 'ngai'
P. ya', ya', ai'
See 涯
A. 'yaiy
Even & Sinking
Lower.

The corner or canthus of the eye. To stare. See 12,328.

睚目 to look at fixedly.

睚眦 (ts'ai) to glance at angrily.

睚眦 (ts'ai) 之怨必報 I will certainly pay him out for his angry looks.

𩇛²⁶

R. 灰
See 獸呆
Even Lower.

Able to regulate or administer.

隕𩇛 T'ui Ai, the second of eight brothers of the Emperor 高陽 Kao-yang, or Chuan Hsü, all of whom were statesmen.

See 10,544.

獸²⁷

R. 灰
See 獸
Even Lower.

Whiteness.

霜雪皚皚兮 how glittering white is the hoar frost and snow!

皚²⁸

R. 灰
See 獸
Even Lower.

餲²⁹

R. 卦曷
N. e'
P. 'ai, ye'
K. ae, al
J. ai, yei
A. hat, at, ke,
Sinking & Entering
Upper.

Cooked rice which has turned sour. Mouldy.

食至于餲 when the food has become sour.

食餲而餲 the food was sour and mouldy.

藹³⁰

R. 賄泰
P. 'cai
F. 'ai
See 暖
K. ae
Rising & Sinking
Upper.

Luxuriant vegetation. Shady. Grand. Beautiful.

藹藹王多吉士 the prince has many accomplished officers.

幽藹 shady groves.

和藹 dignified and courteous.

翠藹 a rich emerald colour, as of a lawn.

藹然 pleasantly.

靄³¹

R. 賄泰
See 藹
Rising & Sinking
Upper.

The heavens covered with clouds. A cloudy but bright sky.

在杳靄中 up in the air.

掩靄之 shaded it.

祥雲靄靄 auspicious clouds are scattered about.

靄³¹

R. 隊泰
C. ngai
H. ngioi
F. ngie', ngai'
W. nge
N. 'ai, ngai
M. Y. ac, yae
Sz. ai, ngai
K. ye, ae
J. gai
A. ngai
Sinking Lower

靄氣 silken-looking clouds which make pictures.
嵐靄 mountain-peak clouds.

艾³²

R. 隊泰
C. ngai
H. ngioi
F. ngie', ngai'
W. nge
N. 'ai, ngai
M. Y. ac, yae
Sz. ai, ngai
K. ye, ae
J. gai
A. ngai
Sinking Lower

Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa is obtained. A general name for labiate plants, like mint. Fifty years old, from the hair turning grey, like moxa. To quiet. To finish. See 1099.

艾子或艾蒿 *Artemisia vulgaris*.

艾絨 moxa punk, used for cauterisation, and also with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for seals.

艾把 mugwort, steamed for use as a pain-killer.

先期求艾 to lay up a store of mugwort for future use.

艾炷 a torch.

老艾 an old man.

耆艾 a man between 50 and 60 years of age. See 猋 1164.

天下艾安 the empire is at peace.

保艾爾後 I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜未艾 the night is not over.

未有艾 has no end or limit.

少艾 a beautiful young girl.

艾符 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon. See 7602.

艾旗招福 the mugwort banner brings good luck,—a phrase used at the Dragon-boat festival. See 7602.

朕未有艾 WE are not yet able to carry them out,—of plans.

言之不從是謂不艾 when words are not in accord with what is wanted, it is called *pu ai*.

Read 艾. To reap. See 銍 1830. To be orderly.

或肅或艾 some grave, some orderly.

有私淑艾者 there are some who privately cultivate and correct themselves.

哎

33

Vulgar.

P. ai

Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, regret, etc.

哎呀 Ai-yah! Hullo! Dear me!

哎喲我錯了 oh dear! I have made a mistake.

餛

34

R. 泰

See 艾哈

Sinking

Lower & Upper

Food which has been spoilt by keeping.

暑物餛壞 in hot weather things spoil.

鵪

35

R. 泰

See 艾

Sinking Lower

The hen of the 桃蟲鵪 or tailor-bird.

呃

36

R. 卦

C. e, ek, ek

H. ak, ek

F. kah, aoh

W. kō

N. ah, ih

P. ē, kē

M. ngē, kē, kē

K. e

J. ai, ye

A. ai

Sinking

Irregular.

A stuttering tone of voice. To chirp; to cackle. To hiccup.

呃喔 the cackle of a hen.

碍

37

R. 隊

C. ngoi

H. ngai

F. ngai

W. nge

N. nge

P. ai, ngai

M. ai

Y. ae

Sz. ai, ngai

K. ae

J. gai, kai

A. ngai

Sinking Lower

To hinder; to obstruct; to stop progress; to injure; to matter to.

碍石 a stone in the way; a stumbling-block.

不得 it is not in the way; it does not matter.

沒妨碍 there is no objection.

碍碍 there is a difficulty in the way; it is impossible to.....

碍着風俗 interfering with local customs.

碍着情面 interfering with friendly feelings.

碍着臉面 prevented by one's honour.

碍不着 chao² 你 it doesn't interfere with you.

碍

37

有碍於人 it is objectionable to people.

碍你何干 how does it matter to you?

碍眼 unpleasant to the eye; an undesirable spectator.

碍口 unpleasant to the mouth, i.e. something one would rather not say.

碍道 to obstruct a road.

碍事 to obstruct a scheme.

不得事 it is no matter. Also used of a sickness, in the sense of "not serious."

不得我的事 it does not interfere with my business.

不得於此, 只得於彼 it does not matter in this, but only in that.

碍諸以禮樂 restrained them by ceremonies and music.

四無碍智 four kinds of limitless knowledge, possessed by every 阿羅漢 Arhat or disciple of Buddha, viz.—every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

Same as 37.

See 12,841.

Dust in the air. Obscured as in a dust-storm.

不濶水 clear water.

泥化輕濶 the mud became light dust.

軼埃濶之混濁 to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world,—as when becoming a priest.

Sparing; niggardly.

Unprincipled; given up to lust. [To be distinguished from 毒 poisonous 12,054.]

毒

42

R. 賄

See 愛

Rising Upper.

閹

43

R. 隊

See 碍

Sinking Lower

毒人 a rake; a rōuē.

To shut a door to keep others out. Obstructed; hindered.

阻閹 prevented.

傷閹 hindered by an injury.

止閹 deterred; restrained.

進則閹山 if we go on, we shall be stoppea by the hills.

文意頗閹 the meaning is somewhat obscure.

AN.

安

44

R. 寒

C. on

H. on

F. ang, v. eing

W. yüe

N. ein

P. an, ngan

M. an, ngan

Y. aa, yaa

K. an

J. an

A. an, yen

Even Upper.

Still; quiet; rest; peace; at ease. To tranquillise; to make easy. To place; to lay down. To mend. An interrogative; where?

平安 a state of peace.

安樂 joy; content; comfort.

安樂公 a man of pleasure

From 阿斗, the son of 劉

備, who took it easy when he lost his throne.

偷安 to steal repose; to shirk work.

安靖 or 安祥 peace and quiet.

安眠 to sleep peaceably.

安居樂業 to live peacefully and happily.

安享太平 to enjoy the blessings of peace.

安閒 repose and leisure.

安康 hearty; robust.

安妥 or 安穩 steady; secure.

安心 to put one's mind at rest.

安心作 to act intentionally.

你安心罷 put your mind at rest.

老者安之 the aged, he soothed them.

安慰 to console.

礙

38

隘

39

濶

40

R. 泰

See 諺

Sinking

Upper.

慥

41

R. 卦

See 艾

Sinking Lower

毒

42

安¹

44

安民 to quiet the people.
 安歇 to rest; to lodge at.
 安放 or 安置 to place; to arrange; to provide for.
 安席 to arrange guests at table.
 安分 to do one's duty in that state of life etc.
 安命 to accept one's destiny.
 安息 to rest peacefully.
 安固 securely.
 安燕 in comfort; easy.
 安設 to set out; to arrange; to place; to lay out or down.
 安業 peaceful pursuits.
 安富 rich and pleasure-loving.
 安泰 tranquil.
 安身 to settle, or settle down.
 安線 to lay a clue.
 安抵 to arrive safely.
 安生 comfort.
 安謐 peaceful; quiet; in repose.
 安椅 to set chairs.
 安居 to live in peace; (Buddh.) to keep Lent, *i.e.* by remaining within a monastery for three months during the rainy season. See 4227.
 問安 or 請安 to enquire after a person's health.
 朕安 WE (the Emperor) are well.
 欠安 to be unwell.
 安然無事 all going well.
 吾輩則安然 then we shall be at peace.
 竟得安然 after all he lives in peace and happiness.
 安營 to pitch a camp.
 托他安好了 ask him to fix it properly (of anything loose).
 安不上 it cannot be fixed.
 安上 to fix on, —of something which has been cut or broken off.
 又問安之 also asked where he was going.
 主人安在 where is the master?
 如今安在 where are they now? (as the days of one's youth.)

安¹

44

安是安非 which is right and which wrong?
 安有 how can...? how is there...?
 安敢 how dare you...?
 安肯 how can I be willing to...?
 安能如此 how can I act (or, how can it be) thus?
 安人 title of wives of officials of the sixth grade; a husband's mother.
 安童 servant boys.
 安家 to set up a household; to marry; funds left behind or sent for the use of the family; an allotment from wages.
 安神 to calm oneself, as when trying to go to sleep.
 安神主牌 to set up an ancestral tablet and dot the character 王 (making it 主), as is done for dead relatives.
 安本 an *Amban* or high Manchu official, a term applied to (*e.g.*) the Imperial Resident at Lhasa.
 安息日 the Jewish Sabbath; the Christian Sunday.
 安息國 Parthia; Persia; see 7258.
 安息香 gum benjan or benzoin.
 安南國 Annam or Cochin-China.
 安桂 Annam cinnamon.
 安徽 Anhui, one of the provinces of China.
 安敦 [Marcus Aurelius] Antoninus, who is mentioned in connection with an embassy or trading mission to China in A.D. 166.

按⁴

45

R. 翰
 See 案
 Sinking
 Upper.

To press down. To stop; to prevent moving. To hold; to grasp. To examine. As; according to; consecutively. See 酒 2260.
 按下 to press down; not to mention.
 以手按物 to press a thing down with the hand.
 按落雲頭 to cause a cloud to descend, —of a magician.
 按摩 to shampoo.

按⁴

45

那裡按納得住 how could he (*i.e.* he was unable to) repress (his emotion)?
 按轡 to rein in a horse.
 按止 to cause to stop.
 按兵 to stop the advance of troops.
 按兵不動 an armistice. Also in *San Kuo Chih* to keep in one's entrenchments.
 被按閣不得入 [his petition] was stopped and he could not get it presented.
 手按心頭 to lay the hand on the heart.
 按劍而立 he grasped his sword and stood ready.
 按察 to examine.
 按察使 (or 司) a Provincial Judge.
 按院 the *yamen* of a Provincial Judge; the Judge himself.
 按律 or 按法 or 按例 according to law
 按着 or 按照 according to...
 按本分 according to one's lot; to mind one's business.
 按月支銀 to pay monthly.
 取扇按拍 took a fan to beat time with.
 按板眼 keeping proper time (in music. 板 refers to the instruments that are beaten, 眼 to flutes, etc. which have "eyes").
 按紅牙 to press the red teeth, —to touch the stops (usually made of red wood) of a musical instrument.
 按樂 to play music.
 按迹循踪 following in the track of; true to life.
 按捺 to hold down; to repress.
 按節 the sequence of verses.
 按期 according to the periods.
 按址 according as the place may require.
 按揭 to borrow on security.
 按值 *ad valorem*.

按⁴⁵

按鷹 to hold a hawk on the wrist.

按點 to reckon up one by one.

按額 according to the number; proportionately.

按臨 the arrival of the Literary Chancellor at the Prefecture or Department.

Read ʔ⁴. To repress.

以按徂族 in order to repress the hostile clans.

案⁴⁶

A table; a judge's desk.

A case or action at law.

案子 or 案桌 a table. The first also means guilt, crime.

書案 a study table.

公案 a magistrate's table; hence, a case in court.

把公案推倒了 pushed over the magistrate's table.

登案 got upon the table.

拍案 to strike the table (as an impatient magistrate).

喚到案前 called him up to the magisterial desk.

案件 cases; trials.

一件案 a case.

立案 see 6954.

案情 or 案由 the circumstances of a case.

命案 a case of murder or homicide.

刑名案件 criminal cases.

傳案 to summon to trial.

審案 to hear a case.

定案 to decide a case; to give judgment.

案房 the record office.

案卷 or 案文 records of cases.

翻案 to revise a case.

案查 it appears from the records that...

反案 to reverse a decision.

案仍冰架 the case is still an ice frame,—unsettled.

無頭公案 a criminal case in which there is no clue to the offender.

案⁴⁶

在案 is on record; has been laid before the court.

在案提質 to bring up for examination all connected with the case.

並非案中之話 these remarks are not relevant to the case.

結案 to wind up a case.

案結 the conclusion of a case.

和案 to settle a case amicably.

調 tiao⁴ 案 a superior sending for the record of a case.

以清案牘 in order to clear off outstanding cases.

長案 or 正案 or 總案 the list of successful candidates issued after the Magistrate's examination.

案首 first on the list of 童生 students at the Magistrate's examination.

紅案 the list of successful B.A.'s.

一副香案 a set of altar furniture.

案目 collectors of theatre debts.

案內 with regard to the case of...

案照 it is on record that; as it appears.

案因 the case is owing to...

案下 to (your) court.

案奉 it is on record that he has received.

案例 legal cases.

案酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine.

案據 established precedents; recorded cases or decisions.

頂案 to take the place of the accused.

Read wan³ A bowl.
[Properly written 按 and said to be an old form of 碗 12;470.]

舉案齊眉 to lift the bowl up to a level with her eyebrows,—as did the ugly wife of 梁鴻 Liang Hung of the Han dynasty, every time she brought in his food, to hide her face. Used of the respectful obedience of a wife.

鞍⁴⁷R. 寒安
See 安
Even Upper.

A saddle.

鞍子 a saddle.

揭鞍子 or 把鞍子給馬備上 saddle the horse.

鞍轡舖 a saddler's shop.

把鞍子卸下來 take off the saddle.

鞍轡 saddle-flaps.

鞍心子 the seat of a saddle.

鞍橋 the "bridge" of a saddle, which keeps the horse's backbone from being galled.

馬鞍橋 a bridge with an arch like a saddle.

把鞍上馬 hold the saddle and get on the horse.

攀鞍上馬 to climb into the saddle.

鞍前馬後 now before the saddle, now behind the horse, i.e. officious.

一鞍一馬 one saddle, one horse, i.e. no second husband.

據鞍 to grasp the saddle.

俺⁴⁸R. 豔
See 庵
P. an, can
M. an
Sinking Upper.

The personal pronoun I.

俺的 mine.

俺們 we.

俺⁴⁹R. 感
See 庵
Rising Upper.

To feed oneself with the hand, like the Hindoos, who never use the left hand for this purpose. To hold in the mouth.

俺哩呢叭喇吽 Om Mani Padme Hum "Oh the jewel in the lotus! Amen!" or according to Professor Wilson "Glory to Manipadme!" A magic formula or prayer much used in Mongolia and Tibet as a charm against evil influences.

庵⁵⁰R. 覃
C. om
H. am
F. ang

A hut; a cottage; a chalet. A nunnery, or a monastery, always Buddhist.

庵廬 soldiers' huts.

山庵 a summer retreat.

庵¹

50

W. ò
N. cîn
P. { an
M. {
Y. yaa
Sz. an
K. an
J. an
A. am
Even Upper.

菴

51

鵪¹

52

R. 覃
C. em, om
H. am, em,
v. 2wo
F. v. ngiang
See 庵
Even Upper.

蝻¹

53

R. 覃
See 南
Even Lower.

培¹

54

R. 感
See 暗
Rising Upper.

娼¹

55

R. 覃
See 諳
Even Upper.

揞¹

56

R. 感
C. em, om
H. em
cf. 庵
See 暗
Rising Upper.

庵堂 a Buddhist shrine.

尼姑庵 a nunnery.

入庵 to become a nun.

庵羅菓 the amra or mango
(*Mangifera Indica*).

Same as 50.

A name applied to several
species of *Coturnix*.

鵪鶉 a quail. See 10, 142.

鬪鵪鶉 to fight quails. [The
beaten birds are called 籠鵪,
and are eaten.]Immature locusts, whose
wings have not fully grown,
are so called in Kuangtung.蝻子 or 蝗蝻 unfledged
locusts.A burying-place on a
moor, such as is granted to
the poor for free interment.

An impure woman. Dirty.

娼臟 filthy. Or as under 58.

To cover with the hand.
To hide. To press on, or
tap. To extinguish.把手揞住 put your hand
over it.揞以試之 to hide a thing
and make people guess.揞密鑼鼓 to muffle the gongs
and drums.

揞脈 to feel the pulse

揞風琴 to play upon the
melodion.

揞滅 to extinguish.

暗⁴

57

R. 勘
C. om
H. am
F. ang
W. ò, a
N. cîn
P. an, ngan
M. an, ngan
Y. yaa
Sz. an, ngan
K. am
J. an
A. am
Sinking
Upper.

The sun obscured by
clouds; dark; gloomy.
Invisible, as opposed to 明
7946. Opaque, as opposed
to 亮 7035. Secret.

天色暗 a dark day.

黑暗 dark, as a room, or night.

暗間 in the dark.

暗洞裏 in a dark cave.

暗昧 obscure.

鳥暗 the dusk which sends birds
to roost.一時鳥暗起來 all at
once it began to get dusk.

暗中 in secret.

暗訪 to secretly enquire.

暗害 to secretly injure; to stab
a man in the back.暗箭傷人 to wound with a
secret arrow.暗號 a secret sign; a pass
word; holding up the fingers
to denote a number.暗地 a secret place; behind
one's back.

暗想 to reflect within oneself.

暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.

明鎗易當, 暗箭難防
the visible spear is easily met,
but the secret arrow is difficult
to guard against.

暗碼 secret figures; cipher.

暗含着 silently keeping to
himself.暗算 to secretly plot against a
man.

暗藏 to conceal.

暗藍 lapis lazuli.

暗投 to desert secretly to the
enemy.暗處 a dark spot; a secret
place.暗寫 to hint at in writing; to
imply.

暗泣 to weep in secret.

暗用 or 暗寓 a covert allu-
sion; an innuendo.暗⁴

57

源水看花暗用桃源
事 "looking at flowers in the
fountain" contains a covert allu-
sion to the "Peach-blossom
Fountain" by T'ao Ch'ien.

暗道 a covert way.

暗記 a covert allusion.

暗友 a member of the same
secret society.To boil flesh. To make
soup.

脂膾 filthy. Or as under 55.

暗¹

58

R. 覃
See 暗庵
Even Upper.

諳¹

59

R. 覃 勘
C. om, om
See 暗
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

Skilled in; fully ac-
quainted with. To recite.諳習 or 諳練 or 諳識 or
諳 an' 達 well versed in.不諳世事 ignorant of the
ways of the world.諳識書理 he is well ac-
quainted with the principles of
the books, i.e. of Confucianism.深諳兵法 he is very skilled
in the art of war.闇¹

60

R. 覃 感
勘
See 暗
Even Rising
and Sinking
Upper.

To shut the door. To
retire. Dark; dim. Private.闇門謝客 to close the door
and refuse visitors.

闇昏時 the dark time; night.

闇然而日彰 dark, but daily
growing clearer (in intelligence).漢成帝悅闇行 the Emp.
Ch'êng Ti of the Han, liked
going about in the dark.

闇弱 ignorant and irresolute.

使人闇行若有嚴刑

在其側 to cause people to
behave in private as though
the penalty were at hand, —is
good government.

Similar to 57.

闇然 dark; gloomy.

陪¹

61

R. 感
See 暗
Rising Upper.

颶⁶²

R. 勘
See 暗
Sinking
Upper.

岸⁶³

R. 翰
C. ngon
H. ngan
F. ngang,
ngiang
W. yüe
N. ngein
P. { an, ngan
M. {
Y. aa, yaa
Sz. an, ngan
K. an
J. gan
A. ngan
Sinking
Lower.

A squall; a hurricane.

黯 踰 縈 海 若 霹 靂 a
squall burst over the sea like a
clap of thunder.

A shore, beach, or river-
bank. A high cliff. End
of a journey; the goal. A
high forehead. A private
lock-up.

岸 上 on the bank.

上 岸 to go ashore.

下 岸 see 4230.

我 親 上 岸 探 望 I will
myself go ashore and make en-
quiries.

無 涯 無 岸 boundless and
shoreless.

上 岸 思 財 when he gets safe
ashore, he will think of his
money,—as a man rescued from
drowning.

攏 岸 to go close to the shore.

隔 岸 on opposite banks; separ-
ated by water.

兩 面 駁 岸 both sides are
banked up.

回 頭 是 岸 the shore is just
behind you, i.e. you can easily
reform.

到 了 道 岸 reached the shore
of wisdom (or learning,—as if
emerging from the waters of
ignorance).

到 彼 岸 to reach that shore,
i.e. Nirvana,—by crossing the
Samsara.

彼 岸 the next world; hereafter.

岸 路 a riverside road; a bund.

岸 然 loftily.

爲 人 氣 岸 嶙 峋 of a very
angular disposition,—crotchety,
quarrelsome.

魁 岸 a noble fellow; a hero.

岸 幘 with forehead bare and
kerchief over head,—in undress.

宜 岸 宜 獄 either lock-up, or
gaol.

嫵⁶⁴

R. 翰
See 岸
Sinking
Lower.

諺⁶⁵

儻⁶⁶

R. 覃
J. gan, gon
A. kam
Even Lower.

譟⁶⁷

嫵⁶⁸

R. 感
J. gan, gon
A. ham, yem
Rising Lower.

盒⁶⁹

R. 覃 合
P. o
See 暗
J. an, o
Even & En-
tering Upper.

黧⁷⁰

R. 感 琰
See 暗 奄
Rising Upper.

印⁷¹

R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

A well-dressed, elegant
woman.

See 13,109.

Devoid of intelligence;
not at ease. Foolish gibes,
jokes, raillery.

Same as 66.

To restrain one's anger.
Large cheeks. A bad
temper. A woman who is
partial to one.

A cover of a dish, or
tripod.

交 虬 盒 a cover with inter-
twined dragons carved on it.

Turned black, as ripe
mulberries or spoiled olives.
Sudden; quick.

黧 然 而 雷 擊 之 in a mo-
ment the thunder had struck him.

ANG.

High; high-priced. To
raise the head; self-posses-
sed. Used as the pronoun I,
and with 75.

印 貴 high in price; dear.

物 價 低 印 the cheapness or
dearness of goods.

意 慷 慨 而 自 印 full of
noble ideas and enthusiastic.

印⁷¹

不 印 自 恤 I do not pity my-
self.
人 涉 印 否 others cross, but
I do not.
印 印 majestic-looking. Fleet;
swift.

印⁷²

Same as 71.

柳⁷³

R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

駟⁷⁴

R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

I do not pity my-
self.

others cross, but
I do not.

majestic-looking. Fleet;
swift.

A post. Hard; strong.

馬 柳 a horse-post.

An angry or startled
horse.

駟 駟 like a fretful horse.

Read *liu*². A horse with
a white belly.

駟 駟 千 里 駒 a swift cour-
ser that can cover a thousand
li in one day.

To rise higher and higher.
Lofty; imposing; pompous;
bold; see 71.

昂 首 to carry the head high.

昂 貴 rising in price.

高 昂 tall; imposing.

志 氣 昂 昂 full of confic ce;
resolute.

昂 昂 氣 像 a pompous man-
ner.

昂 然 而 入 he entered in a
dignified manner.

昂 然 曰 boldly said.

昂⁷⁵

R. 陽
C. ngong
H. ngon
F. ngoung
W. ngoa
N. ong
P. ang, ngang
M. ang
Y. { ang
Sz. {
K. ang
J. gō
A. ngang
Even Lower.

棉⁷⁶

R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

腌⁷⁷

The turned-up eaves of a
Chinese roof.

飛 棉 flying, i.e. turned-up, eaves.

See 3.

盎⁴

78

R. 漾
C. } ong
H. }
F. yong
W. oa, a
N. ong
P. ang
M. sang
Y. } ang
Sz. }
K. ang
J. o
A. ong, an
Sinking
Upper.

A basin; a tureen. Sleek. Abundant. Well-flavoured. An instrument of music, which yields an earthy *timbre* when struck.

盎盂 a bowl.

湯盎 a soup-tureen; a water-cooler.

瓦盎 a delf basin.

盎於背 sleek in the back, as a fat man.

盎盎 abundant, as the brightness of spring.

盎齊 the third of five kinds of wine mentioned in the Chou Ritual.

盎盂相敲 basin and bowl colliding,—disagreement between husband and wife.

腴⁴

79

R. 江陽

See 盎秧
A. ong
Even Upper.

The navel.

腴腴 the navel, which the Chinese regard as a kind of valve, or vent.

腴腴風疼 pain from wind on the stomach.

狹⁴

80

R. 陽

See 秧
Even Upper.

A small animal.

狹狹 a badger.

骯³

81

R. 養

See 杭康
Rising Lower
& Upper.

Fat. Stiff; straight.

骯髒 fat. Also, dirty; filthy. See 3.

AO.

敖²

82

R. 豪

See 熬
Even Lower.

To saunter; to ramble. Tall. Proud. A term applied by the people of 楚 to any of their rulers who were slain or deposed and therefore not canonised; e.g. 堵敖. A stage for plays. Name of a region near 開封府 in which there

敖²

82

was a noted hill. Used for 83.

敖遊 to travel.

高敖敖 very tall.

彼交匪敖 in their intercourse they were not proud.

敖之鬼 the manes of families which have been exterminated or have died out.

敖淡 in straitened circumstances.

傲²

83

R. 號

See 熬

A. nau, ngau
Sinking
Lower.

Proud; arrogant; scornful; rude. See 1342, 6234.

高傲 haughty.

傲氣 pride.

傲性 of a proud disposition.

傲慢 to treat with scorn.

傲容 a haughty bearing.

怠傲 rude.

傲虐 tyrannical.

傲口說 to mouth out; to speak with an effort.

傲着作 to obstinately persist in doing.

傲骨嶙嶙 a proud and lonely nature.

傲霜 to stand frost, as flowers.

勢²

84

R. 豪

See 豪

Even Lower.

Strong; brave.

勢力 great prowess.

嗷¹

85

R. 豪

See 熬

Even Lower.

Buzz of voices. Noise of people clamouring.

嗷嘈 a hubbub; a great noise; confused in mind.

眾口嗷嗷 everybody talking at once.

家口嗷 children crying for food.

嗷嗷待哺 (the people) crying for food.

哀鳴嗷嗷 the mournful scream,—of wild geese overhead.

熬²

86

R. 豪

See 熬

Even Lower.

傲²

87

熬²

88

R. 號

See 熬

Sinking
Lower.

熬²

89

R. 豪

C. ngou,

v. ngau

H. ngau

F. ngoa

W. ngöe

N. ngoa

P. } au, ngau

M. }
Sz. }

Y. oa, orh

K. o

J. gō

A. ngau

Even Lower.

A granary; a storehouse for grain.

倉廩 a grain establishment.

Same as 83.

To shake; to rattle. To smite. [Commonly written as below.]

擊鐘子 to ring a bell.

擊椿 to shake a post.

擊骰子 to throw dice.

擊筭 to shake up the divining lots.

To boil; to decoct; to simmer. To distil; see 8168. To endure; to watch. To disturb.

熬菜 to boil food.

心裏熬了 to be in trouble.

Read ao².

熬湯 to make soup.

熬酒 to distil spirits.

熬藥 to decoct drugs.

熬爛 to boil to rags.

熬粥 to make congee.

熬糕 to boil skimmercakes.

熬煎 to boil and fry; to prepare, as a lotion; harassed; worried.

熬膏 to boil down, or prepare, opium.

熬茶 boiled tea,—huge cauldrons of which are kept going in all yaméns.

熬夜 or 打熬 to keep watch by a sick bed; to work at night. The first may be used of any pursuit at night; e.g. of gambling.

熬不過 unable to endure,—as a drunkard, going without drink.

熬刑不過 could not stand the torture.

眾庶熬熬 the people loudly mourned him.

獒⁹⁰

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

璈⁹¹

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

礫⁹²

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

聲⁹³

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

熬⁹⁴

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

螯⁹⁵

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

瞽⁹⁶

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A large dog, described as four feet high, and fierce but tractable. Probably the mastiff of Tibetan shepherds. See 7541.

A stringed musical instrument.

彈八琅之璈 to play on the eight-gem instrument. [Eight-gem probably means ornamented with eight gems or pieces of jade.]

A stony surface; shingle.

山礫礫其相軋 the rocky mountains squeeze one another.

Refusing to hear.

聲牙 (or 齟) disinclined to listen to; indifferent to; cacophonous; harsh to the ear, — of style.

聲聒 noisy cries of a multitude.

The stem or cut-water of a vessel. The keel or false keel.

The nippers or large claws of a crab.

車螯 a shell like the *Spondylus*. An immense bivalve, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain the flesh. Probably the great *Chama*. Also, a clam (same as 656) eaten with wine.

A worthless fellow. Sounds of weeping. The appearance of being great.

瞽瞍然 the cry of weeping and sobbing.

瞽乎大哉, 獨成其天 infinitely great is that which makes them divine!

遨⁹⁷

R. 豪
H. *ingau*, *ngau*
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

鑿⁹⁸

R. 豪
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

驚⁹⁹

R. 豪
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

鰲¹⁰⁰

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

鰲¹⁰¹

R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

To ramble; to travel for pleasure. To divert oneself.

四海遨遊 to roam over the Four Seas, — the world.

遨戲 to go to shows and theatrical entertainments.

笑遨風月 to revel in the breezy moonlight.

A round iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow.

餅鑿 a griddle; a waffle-iron.

鑿燒 to fry.

A vicious, also spirited, horse. Indomitable; stubborn.

桀驁 resolute; determined; proudly obstinate.

驁然不顧 stubborn, without regard to consequences.

A common form of 101, *q.v.*

鰲魚 a species of scorpæna (*Pterois*).

石鰲魚 an orange-coloured species of scorpæna (*Sebastes platycephalus*).

獨占鰲頭 occupying alone the Leviathan's head, *i.e.* to be

狀元 first at the final Han-lin examination.

鰲頭 a gargoyle shaped like a fish's head.

莫名鰲戴 I shall ever be in your debt, — *i.e.* bearing a weight (of gratitude) like the *a.*

入水能擒海中鰲 he can go into the water and catch the sea-serpent, — his energy is indomitable.

安排香餌釣鰲魚 how do you expect to catch a leviathan with a cake?

A huge turtle, represented, like Atlas, as supporting the weight of the earth. It is also said to bear on its back the 蓬萊 P'êng-

鼈¹⁰¹

R. 號
See 熬
Sinking Lower.

驚¹⁰²

R. 號
See 熬
Sinking Lower.

咬¹⁰³

燠¹⁰⁴

R. 豪
C. *ou*
P. *au*
See 鑿
Apparently in part synonymous with 熬
J. *ō*
A. *au*
Even Upper.

鑿¹⁰⁵

R. 豪
C. *hou*, *ou*
H. *au*
F. *oa*, *ingoa*
W. *ōe*
N. *oa*
P. *au*
M. *au*
Y. *soa*, *orh*
Sz. *au*
K. *ō*
J. *ō*
A. *au*
Even Irregular.

凹¹⁰⁶

鰲¹⁰⁷

lai islands, or fairy-land, in the eastern sea. Its legs were used by 女媧氏 Nü-wa for the four 極 supports of the earth. See 100.

金鼈奠海 the golden turtle supports the sea.

A bird of ill-omen, whose presence indicates ruin to the State. It has a white body and red mouth.

See 12,939.

To boil; to stew.

燠齋 to boil vegetables.

燠熟 to stew thoroughly.

燠夜 to watch by a sick bed. See 89.

To fight; to slaughter; to give no quarter. To deceive.

鑿兵 to fight.

鑿場大戰 a bloody field of battle.

鑿戰 a bloody battle.

鑿騙 to impose on a person.

See 12,429.

See 4330.

翔

108

R. 豪

See 熬

K. o. v. ko

A. kau

Even Lower.

To fly like the common hawk-kite; to soar. To roam about. See 4278.

翱翔 to wheel around in the air; to move about unconcentedly.

河上乎翱翔 they roam about the Ho.

雲路翱翔 to saunter along the cloud way,—of official life.

奧

109

R. 號屋

C. ou, yuk

H. au, yuk

F. oa, öük

W. öe, yu

N. oa

P. au, yü

M. au, you

Y. oa, orh

Sz. au, yu

K. o

J. o, iku, oku

A. au

Sinking & Entering Upper.

The south-west corner, where the *lares* used to be placed. Quiet; retired. Mysterious; obscure. Warm. See 115.

祭奧 to worship the *lares*.

奧主 a popular idol; a leader,—as occupying the place of honour.

奧妙 mysterious; marvellous.

深奧 obscure; difficult to understand,—as a text, or doctrine.

昔我往矣日月方奧 formerly, when I started, the sun and moon (*i.e.* the weather) had just begun to get warm.

壘

110

R. 號

Sinking Upper.

A building-plot; a flat open space. A shore. To go into winter quarters. Interchanged with 114.

壘隄 the headlands and bays along a coast.

厥民壘 those people are hibernating, *i.e.* they keep to their houses.

四壘既宅 the grounds along the waters were everywhere made habitable,—referring to the draining labours of the Great Yü.

懊

111

R. 皓

F. 'oa, v. oa

W. öe

P. au

M. au

See 襖

Rising Upper Irregular.

Vexed; angry; to regret.

懊恨 to hate.

懊惱 irritated; vexed.

氣怒懊鬱 to brood angrily over anything; to cherish hatred.

懊悔 to regret; to reproach oneself for any act.

懊悶 distressed; regretful.

懊洵 sad; sorrowful.

換

112

R. 號

C. v. ou

See 奧

Sinking Upper.

喚

113

澳

114

R. 號

See 奧

Sinking Upper.

To grind.

See 13,649.

A bank, or high shore. A bay, or cove. A dock for ships.

南澳 Namoa Island, below Amoy.

崎澳 Keeow Island, north of Macao.

澳門 Macao.

澳門話 pidgin-English.

香山澳 original name of Macao.

澳中人 men of the bay,—Macaoese or Portuguese.

船澳 a dock.

澳甲 or 澳長 a maritime headman, or headman of a fishing-station, corresponding to the *ti-pao* on shore.

Same as 13,649.

煥

115

襖

116

R. 皓

C. ou

H. au

F. oa

W. öe

N. oa

P. au, v. nau

M. au

Y. oa, orh

Sz. au

K. o

J. ö

A. au

Rising Upper.

An outer garment; a coat; a jacket. Its cuffs are not turned back in the "horse's hoof" style; neither does it open in front like the 袍.

襖兒 or 襖子 a coat, usually quilted.

長夾襖 a long, lined coat.

綿襖 a coat wadded with cotton-wool.

皮襖 a fur-lined coat.

皮襖錢 a sum of money given at the beginning of winter to the headmen of local beggars, and to the street watch.

黃綿襖 the yellow wadded coat,—the rays of the sun which keep one warm.

鰻

117

R. 號

See 奧

Sinking Upper.

鰻

118

R. 號

C. ou

See 奧

Sinking Upper.

媼

119

坳

120

R. 肴

See 凹

Even Upper.

山坳

121

鄂

122

鄂

123

稟

124

R. 號

C. ngou

H. ngau

F. ngoa

W. ngöe

N. ngoa

P. ngau

M. ngau

Sz. ngau

Y. oa, orh

K. o

J. gō

A. nau

Sinking Lower.

騫

125

R. 肴

F. ngau

See 偶

Sinking Lower.

See 110.

A large and coarse kind of perch (*Sciæna*) brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds. Also, a kind of eel.

See 12,642.

A hollow in the ground; a cavity. Undulating, as hilly ground.

山坳 a dip in the hills; a ravine; a gorge.

覆杯水於坳堂之上 to upset a cup of water into a hole in a room, *i.e.* into a depression in the mud floor.

See 12,947.

See 8460.

Haughty; proud. Name of a man in the Hsia dynasty (son of 寒泥 Han Tsu, who usurped the throne of China on slaying 羿 in B.C. 2139), who was so strong that he could 盪舟 propel a boat over land. He and his father were killed in B.C. 2079.

To gallop wildly.

CHA.

扎¹²⁵

R. 點
C. *chal*
H. *tsap*, *tsat*
F. *chak*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsah*
P. *cha*, *scha*, *cha*
M. *tsa*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *ch'al*
J. *atsz*, *uchi*
A. *trat*
Entering
Upper.

To pull up. To cut out paper images. To prick; to pierce. Interchanged with 割 142.

扎得慌 cold to the touch (character doubtful).

扎起兩袖 pulled up his two sleeves.

扎着胆子 screw up your courage.

扎掙 to make an effort. See 707.

扎掙不住 I cannot make the effort.

紙扎 paper images, such as horses, houses, servants, etc., which are burnt in order to supply the dead with these necessities of ordinary life.

扎實 solid; conclusive.

扎得像 cut out to the life.

扎花 to embroider flowers.

扎傷 to stab.

扎死了 stabbed to death.

刀扎 to stick with a knife.

扎破了 pricked a hole in.

扎住 to stick into.

扎猪 to stick a pig.

扎寨 or 扎營 to make a stockade.

扎薩克 or 扎撒 originally, a *ukase*; a Dzassak, or chieftain of a Mongol tribe, or of a Lamasery.

扎賚特 and 扎嚕特 Djalaid and Djarud, names of Mongol tribes.

See 182.

札¹²⁶札¹²⁷

R. 點
See 札
J. *satsz*, *sachi*
Entering
Upper.

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a layer. A document sent from a superior to a subordinate. Polite term for a letter. To die prematurely; the 字 詁 says "a pesti-

札¹²⁷

lence." Interchanged with 割 142. Numerative of 甲 1167.

簡札 writing tablets, used before the invention of paper.

凡問答並以筆札 all the conversation was carried on by writing.

札文 a despatch from a superior to a subordinate; instructions. See 142.

來札 orders under acknowledgment; your orders.

札委 orders to undertake some particular work; to commission.

札開 instructions stating.....

札發 to despatch with orders.

札催 to write urging.....

札行 to send instructions to.

札飭 to direct.

札司 to direct the Three (Provincial) Commissioners.

華札 your flowery instructions, i.e. your valued favour; your letter.

雁札 goose document, i.e. your letter, from a story of a letter once conveyed by a goose. See 雁 13, 137.

射穿七札 the arrow pierced the seven layers of his armour.

民不夭札 the people do not die untimely deaths.

紮¹²⁸

R. 點
P. *tsa*, *scha*
See 札

Entering
Upper.

To bind up; to tie in a bundle; to fasten.

紮綁 or 紮縛 to bind together; to tie up.

一紮花 a nosegay.

紮脚 to bind the feet of girls. See 6638.

紮帶子 to tighten the girdle.

紮緊 to bind up tight.

紮帳 to hook back the curtains.

紮束 to attach to; to bind on.

紮¹²⁸蚱¹²⁹

R. 點
P. *cha*, *cha*
See 札

Entering
Upper.

鷺¹³⁰

R. 點
P. *cha*
See 札

Entering
Upper.

喳¹³¹

R. vulgar.
Even Upper.

紮裹 to bind round; to envelop; to wrap; to dress.

A small species of cicada, with striped wings.

麥蚱 the wheat locust.

螞蚱 a kind of *truxalis*, or green grasshopper, which chirps incessantly. The term is applied to a woman with a long tongue.

A water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chehkiang.

水鷺 a grebe. Also, small water-fowl; snipe.

鵲鷺 the common snipe.

The sound of indistinct utterances. To answer to a call = Yes, Sir. [Should be 噓 533 in the last sense.]

喳喳亂叫 [the sparrows] are twittering to each other.

喊喊喳喳 the sound of whispering.

喳得一聲 he called out *cha* (in reply to a summons).

Read *ch'a'*.

打喳喳 to whisper.

See 157.

揸¹³²楂¹³³渣¹³⁴

R. 麻
P. *cha*, v. *cha*
See 楂
Even Upper.

Same as 159. Also used for 槎 a raft, 198.

Sediment; dregs; what is left after expressing the juice of anything.

渣滓 or 渣兒 leavings, siftings; grounds.

藥渣 the refuse left after decocting drugs.

八角渣 broken star-aniseed.

紫梗渣 shell-lac.

渣¹

134

渣草 river weeds.

渣子 the refuse of anything.

豈腐渣子 refuse beancake.

Read *cha*⁴. Name of a stream in the south of Shensi.**跋**

135

Same as 161.

踏

136

R. vulgar.
P. *cha*

Even Upper.

To tread on; to walk through.

踏一脚泥 I got up to my ankles in mud.

踏雨 to walk through rain.

相¹

137

R. 麻

See 檀

Even Upper.

To obstruct the passage.
To lie near to. Name of a place.**苴**

138

See 2977.

咱

139

See 11,468.

痂

140

See 1147.

茁²

141

R. 質屑

黠C. *chat*.
H. *chot*, *k'ui*
F. *chiok*, *chwok*
W. *chiue*
N. *tsah*
P. *sha*, *chwa*²,
*chwo*²
M. *tša*, *chiue*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *kul*, *ch'ul*,
ch'wal, *ch'ul*
J. *setsz*, *satsz*
A. *chiuet*, *trat*
Entering
Upper.Sprouts appearing above the ground. To sprout.
To increase.

蘭茁其芽 the epidendrum puts forth its shoots.

俄茁茁俄亭亭 now it sprouts, now it shoots up straight,—alluding to the rapid growth of flowers.

牛羊茁壯長 the oxen and sheep grow fine and large. See 2397.

萬物茁 all things are produced. See 12,823.

筭

142

R. 合
C. *chap*^o

To prick; to stab. A document; a contract; to contract. To hold a post. A form of Memorial to the Throne, used under the

筭²

142

H. *chap*, *t'ap*
F. *chak*, *t'ak*
W. *tša*
N. *tsah*
P. *sha*
M. *tša*
Y. *tsaah*
Sz. *cha*
J. *tō*
A. *dap*, *t'ap*
Entering
Upper.

T'ang dynasty 唐人用以奏事. To "instruct" subordinates. [To be distinguished from 劄 10,482.]

劄子 or 劄文 or 紙劄 or 一道劄子 instructions from a superior to an inferior.

劄請 to move; to request to...

劄詢 to write enquiring.

劄開 instructions stating that...

劄送 to send back,—by a superior.

劄知 to communicate with an inferior.

劄飭 to give orders to.

劄行 to give written orders.

劄復 to reply to the "petition" of an inferior officer.

監劄 a diploma purchased by a 監生.

劄單 a contract for goods.

劄貨 to buy goods to arrive. See 9048.

劄價錢 to fix upon the price.

住劄 stationed at—(of a government official's post).

劄噶拉 to stick in the corner,—said of a donkey which is obstinate and will not go on in the straight road.

閘²

143

R. 洽
C. *chap*
H. *ap*,
F. *chak*
W. *za*
N. *zah*, v. *ci*
P. *sha*
M. *tša*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *chap*
J. *sō*
A. *ap*,
Entering
Lower.

A water-gate; a lock in a canal; a weir. Any kind of barrier. A stockade.

水閘 a sluice; a weir.

閘河 the lock river, a name given to the Grand Canal from the number of locks in it.

閘口 entrance to a lock; a lock.

閘門 or 閘板 a lock gate.

閘上水 to dam up water.

閘官 the official in charge of the lock.

閘卡 or 關閘 a Customs' barrier; a pass.

看守閘門 to keep guard at the passes.

閘²

143

街閘 or 閘欄 street gates, common in Chinese cities. They divide off the wards; are shut at night, except to known and respectable persons; and are of some protection against mobs and rioters.

虎頭閘 an animal-shaped instrument for cutting the bodies of criminals in two at the waist. In use under the Sung dynasty.

柵²

144

R. 陌

C. *ch'ak*,
H. v. *ts'ak*,
F. v. *sah*,
chak,
W. v. *sa*
N. v. *sah*²
P. *cha*, *sha*²
M. *tša*²
Y. v. *saa*
See 册
Entering
Upper.

A palisade; a railing of posts; window-bars; movable upright posts to serve as a door.

柵欄 or 柵檻 or 柵閘 gates in the streets of a Chinese city. See 143.

籬柵 a fence.

柵棧 an enclosure of posts, as a corral.

門柵 movable posts at an entrance.

連營立柵 raised a stockade all around the camp.

看柵 on guard at a gate.

暮飽眠深柵慙愧主人恩 with a belly full at night, and a large enclosure to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at their keeper's kindness.

乍²

145

R. 禍

C. *cha*², *char*
H. *tsa*²
F. *cha*², *char*,
*chia*²
W. { *dso*
N. {
P. *cha*
M. { *tša*
Y. {
Sz. *cha*
K. { *sa*
J. {
A. *hsa*
Sinking
Upper &
Lower.

At first; for the first time. Suddenly; unexpectedly.

乍見 or 乍會 to meet for the first time; to come upon suddenly.

我跟他乍見 I just know him,—of a slight acquaintance.

乍來 a first visit.

乍富 sudden wealth.

乍然 suddenly; abruptly.

乍見的 only just; for the first time.

乍到 to arrive unexpectedly.

乍進 to enter abruptly.

乍聞 to hear suddenly, for the first time.

乍涼乍熱 now cold, now hot,—of changeable weather.

咋⁴

146

R. 禍 陌

See 咋 窄

乍

Sinking & Entering. Lower & Upper.

咋

147

咋

147a

炸

148

炸

149

R. 麻

See 茶

Even Lower.

苕

150

R. 福

See 鮓 計

Sinking Upper.

蚱

151

R. 陌

F. cha², v. t'a²

W. tso², v. tsia²

N. tso², v. koh, kah

P. cha, tsê²

M. tsa, tsê

K. ch'ek

J. saku, shaku

A. trik

See also 鮓

詐

152

R. 禍

C. cha

A loud noise. Nervously; hesitatingly.

咋舌 to put out the tongue, as the Chinese do when very much astonished.

你別咋 don't wrangle, or quarrel.

山咋 a tremendous hubbub.

Read tsê. To gnaw!

See 11,743.

A span; to span.

一咋 a span.

咋一咋 to measure by span.

長下一咋 a span in length.

Same as 182.

A running sore.

咋腮 scrofulous sores on the cheeks.

A water plant, called ground hemp. Name of a district in the north of Chehkiang.

A species of locust.

蚱蜢 the edible locust.

蚱蟬 a small cicada which comes in September.

To deceive; to impose upon; artful; false; fraudulent.

奸詐 deceitful; treacherous.

詐

152

H. tsa

F. cha

W. tso, dzo

N. tso

P. cha

M. tsa

Y. tsa

Sz. cha

K. sa, cha

J. sa, sha

A. tra

Sinking Upper.

詐偽 false; counterfeit.

騙詐 to cheat.

訛詐 to cheat out of; to extort.

勒詐 to extort; to "squeeze."

變詐 Protean; changeable; fickle.

詐老實 to feign to be honest.

詐敗 to feign defeat.

詐睡 to feign sleep.

巧詐 clever at imposing on people.

知者詐愚 the knowing impose upon the dull.

詐慝 deceit and wickedness.

詐次 to pretend to halt.

詐言 falsehoods.

詐稱 under false pretences; to sail under false colours.

詐來 to get hold of by dishonest means.

詐冒 counterfeiting.

詐呆 to pretend to be an idiot.

See 10,514.

詐善 to pretend to goodness; hypocrisy.

詐術 to delude; to mislead.

詐贓 goods obtained under false pretences.

A condiment prepared from fish by mincing finely and hashing with rice and salt, and allowing this to ferment.

鮓魚 a species of edible Acalepha, or perhaps a Medusa. It is described as red like coagulated blood, and draws crabs after it.

鮓答 a general term for biliary and other calculi. Bezoar stones found in animals, used by Mongol magicians for producing rain.

A press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits. To squeeze; to express, as the juice from sugar-cane.

榨房 a house or shed where there is an oil or similar press.

榨

154

醅

155

眨

156

R. 洽

C. chap, v. cham

H. v. ngiap

F. v. siak, t'iah

W. v. tsiu

N. v. sah

P. cha, v. chan

M. tsa

K. chap

J. sô

A. fap, v. fap

Entering Upper

Irregular.

攥

157

R. 麻

See 查

Even Upper.

油榨 an oil-press.

酒榨 a wine-press.

Same as 154.

To wink.

眨眼 or 眨目 or 眨目 眼兒 to wink.

一眨眼的工夫 in the twinkling of an eye.

不開口, 眨眼會意 not to speak, but to intimate by a wink that one has understood.

To take up with the fingers; a handful. To seize; to hold fast. To squeeze. A span; see 8121.

攥一大攥 grab a big handful.

攥緊 hold it tight.

攥着印柄 holding the seal, i.e. the authority.

攥得穩 holds it safe, or steady.

無拏攥 nothing to hold on by; no security. Used as a nickname for a Buddhist priest in allusion to his shaven head and his general slipperiness of character.

有攥手 there is security.

攥風箱 or 攥火筒 to blow the bellows, as at a forge.

攥水猪肉 pork into which water has been injected to increase the selling weight.

攥爛 to crush to pieces.

攥拳頭 to double up the fist.

To place the finger on anything for the purpose of choosing it. To take; to press down; to feel.

戲

158

R. 麻

See 查

Even Upper.

鮓

153

R. 馬

C. cha

F. cha², v. t'a²

W. sso

See 詐

K. cha

A. sâ, sa

Rising & Sinking Irregular.

榨

154

R. 禍

See 酢

Sinking Upper.

楂¹

159

R. 麻
C. cha
H. tsa
F. cha
W. tso
N. tso
P. cha
M. tsa
Y. tsa
Sz. cha
K. ch'a, sa
J. sa
A. tsa
Even Upper.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry; a species of hawthorn (*Crataegus cuneata* or *C. pinnatifida*).

山楂 the hill haw, alluding to the wild growth of the above fruit. [Known as **紅菓子** and **山裡紅** at Peking.]

山楂糕 a cheese or jelly made from the hill haw.

楂楂 the cry of magpies.

瘡¹

160

R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

The scab on a healing sore.

痂瘡 a cicatrix; a scar.

瘡屋之下不可坐也 don't sit down under a rotten roof.

皸¹

161

R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Discolourations on the skin; pimples; blotches.

皸皸 a blotchy or pimply skin.

酒皸鼻 a grog-blossom nose; a drunkard's nose.

饒酒鼻成皸 much wine brings grog-blossoms.

糴¹

162

R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Red upland rice, called **赤糴** by some authors.

譴¹

163

R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

An exclamation of regret and surprise. To chant or sing.

Read *chiu*⁴. To curse or scold at.

齷¹

164

Same as 161.

齷¹

165

R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Irregular, uneven teeth.

麥¹

166

R. 麻
cf. 酢
K. ch'a
J. ta
A. hsa
Even Upper.
R. 馬福
See 詫
A. sa, hsa
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To open out; to stretch open. To brag; to make a display.

麥戶 to open a door.

二儀麥闊 the two Powers (male and female principles) widely extended.

麥言 braggart language.

心麥體泰 mind and body on a grandiose scale.

麥包葉 *Alchornea Davidi*, Fr.

青麥包 *Alchornea rufescens*, Fr.

膠¹

167

R. 麻
See 麥
Even Upper.

Not close-grained, as some kinds of meat. To adhere; to stick.

觶¹

168

R. 麻
See 麥
Even Upper.

Broad, spreading horns. To strike an ox across the horns.

張觶 wide horns.

譖¹

169

R. 麻
See 麥
Even Upper.

To speak hesitatingly; afraid to speak out. Angry; disturbed in mind.

譖譖 incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

Same as 169.

譖¹

170

R. 麻
See 麥
Even Upper.

A cluck, as of a sharp clap of thunder; report of a gun.

炆雷 a clap of thunder.

炆炮 a mortar.

炆¹

172

R. 福
See 醺
A. sa
Sinking Upper.

To open; to widen out.

炆抄 to expand; to open out, as flowers. To spread out, as the embroidered folds of a Chinese lady's skirt.

漚¹

173

R. 福
See 詐
Sinking Upper.

One of the branches of the river 滙 or 鄖 Yün near Suichou in the north of Hupeh. See 13,837. A name of several other streams.

簞¹

174

R. 支
See (參) 差
A. si (shi)
Even Upper.

Tones of a pipe. A charcoal basket, or other basket of the kind.

Read *tz'u*⁴.

簞簞 bamboos growing irregularly; to play upon the flageolet. [In the first instance, this is merely a fanciful combination of 竹 bamboo with the common term 參差 irregular.]

磋¹

175

R. 馬
See 醺
J. ta
A. hsa
Rising Upper.

Careless about; without arrangement.

作事磊磋 to do things in a slovenly, careless manner,—alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones.

喈¹

176

R. 福
See 借
Sinking Upper.

A sigh; a groaning noise. To call. Also read *chieh*⁴ and *chai*³.

喈喈 the cries of birds.

禡¹

177

R. 福
C. ch'a
H. tsa
F. ch'a
W. ts'o
N. dso
P. cha
K. sa, cha
J. sa, dja
A. sa (sha), sik
Sinking Irregular.

The Imperial thanksgiving, made to Earth at the end of the year for the crops, was called **大禡** under the Chou dynasty.

蜡¹

178

Correct form of 177, and always used in the Classics. Also used as short for 蠟 wax; see 6668.

雪

179

R. 洽

See 喋

Entering
Upper.

Pattering of rain or flashes of lightning. Confused noise of voices. Name of a place and river in Cheh-kiang.

雨雪雪 the rain patters down.

電雪雪 the lightning flashes.

公庭雪雪 noise of many voices in the court.

Read *sa*^{4*}

雪爾雹落 suddenly the hail poured down.

緝

180

R. 洽

See 雷

Entering
Upper.

To sew and hem; to sew together.

緝

181

R. 緝洽

F. *chak, ch'iak*

See 插眨

A. *sap*Entering
Upper.

A double hem or border on a robe. To bind the loins.

緝袋 a pouch, or inside pocket.

爍

182

R. 洽

C. *shap*N. *sah*

See 炸

J. *sō, zō*Entering
Lower.

To fry in oil or fat. To scald, by pouring on boiling water.

爍熟 to fry thoroughly.

爍糕 or 爍食 a cake fried in oil.

爍肉丸 to fry meat balls.

爍麻花 to fry mixed flour and sugar in the shape of strings.

爍供 to fry sacrificial offerings.

爍香椿 to scald ailanthus leaves, which are eaten when tender.

Read *cha*^{4*} To burst; to crack, as a glass, from heat.

爍藥 dynamite.

爍炮 a mortar; a bomb-shell.

爍裂 to fall through; to come to nothing.

晰

183

R. 點霽

K. *ch'al*J. *tatsz, techi*A. *che, chiet*Entering
Upper.

The crowing of a bird.

晰晰 the sound of birds calling to one another.

斲

184

R. 點

See 斲

cf. 札

J. *satsz*A. *sap*Entering
Lower.

A lever knife for cutting up fodder, sheet iron, paper, etc.

斲草 to cut straw for animals to eat.

斲刀 the large knife used as above.

斲

185

Same as 184.

CH'A.

叉

186

R. 麻

C. }

H. *ch'c*

F. }

W. *ts'o*

N. }

P. *ch'a*

M. }

Y. *ts'a*Sz. *ch'a*K. *ch'a*J. *sa, sha*A. *hsa, hswa*

Even Upper.

To cross the arms; to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands when bowing. A prong; a fork; a bifurcation.

叉手躬身 to fold the hands (one over the other) and make a bow,—as the Chinese do, raising the hands to the breast, or even to the forehead, if wishing to show respect.

叉腰子 to put the arms akimbo.

叉手 to interlace the fingers.

八叉手而八韻成 in the time of eight interlacings of the fingers, he (Wên T'ing-yün) composed eight couplets.

五叉 *chevaux-de-frise*,—those used in China are of wood. See 椅 5357.

叉鎗 a musket with a fork to stick in the ground and rest it on.

叉子 a fork.

禾叉 a pitchfork.

銀叉 a silver fork.

三叉 a trident; also a point where three roads meet.

叉

186

飛叉 the play of throwing up heavy tridents and catching them.

夜叉 ogres; devils; the *yakchas* of Buddhism.

魚叉 a three-pronged fork, used to spear soles and other fish.

叉竿 a pronged stick.

叉桿兒匠 a brothel bully.

叉

187

R. 麻

See 叉

A. *hswa, hsa*

Even Upper.

To pick up with a fork, or pincers, or with the fingers. To drive out. To hang up.

叉出去 turn him out.

叉上去 hang it up,—on a nail.

叉腰 to stand with arms akimbo.

杈

188

R. 麻

See 叉

A. *hswa*

Even Upper.

A forked branch; a prong; a pitchfork. See 6227.

杈枝 a forking branch of a tree.

杈杖 a pronged stick.

春來嶺樹共生杈 when spring comes the mountain trees all put forth branches.

杈子 *chevaux-de-frise*. See 叉 186.

杈鷄賊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.

七頭八杈 tangled; complicated.

汊

189

R. 福

C. }

F. *ch'a*W. *ts'o*N. *ts'o*P. *ch'a*

M. }

Y. *ts'a*Sz. *ch'a*K. *ch'a*J. *ta*A. *sa' (sha)*

Sinking

Upper

Irregular.

A branching stream.

三汊河 name of a river in Liaotung, and of another in Han-yang Fu in Hupeh.

三汊水 the union of three streams.

汊港 branching creeks.

般

190

Same as 199.

袂¹
191

R. 卦

See 差

Sinking
Upper.

鞞¹
192

R. 佳

See 叉

A. hswa

Even Upper.

查²
193

R. 麻

C. ch'a, cha

H. ts'a, tsa

F. cha

(always)

W. } dso, tso

N. }

P. } ch'a, cha

Sz. }

M. } ts'a, tsa

Y. }

K. sa

J. sa, sai

A. tra

Even Lower

& Upper.

The skirt of a robe.

裙袂 the open seam of a skirt,
where it is not sewed in order
to allow freedom of movement.

袂褲 leggings drawn over the
trousers; see 6280.

A quiver; usually called
箭袋 arrow bag.

To examine into; to en-
quire into; to investigate.
A raft.

查 the result of my investigations
is as follows:—(thus used in des-
patches when beginning a sta-
tement).

稽查 to investigate.

查察 to enquire officially into.

查禁 to search out and prohibit.

訪查 to make enquiries about;
to have found out by enquiry.

即祈查照 and I beg you to
take note accordingly.

查照 to make oneself acquaint-
ted with; to receive. See 200.

查拿 to search for and arrest.

查出 to discover.

查提 to summon.

查有 to appear that there is.

查議 to decide on.

查究 to deal with,—as a case
for investigation.

查訊 or 查問 or 查考 to
investigate.

查閱 to examine,—as a list.

查視 to look into: to examine.

查酌 to look into and consider.

查稟 to examine and report
upon.

查傳 to summon before one.

查詢 to examine into.

查封 to close; to seal up.

查度 to see how,—a case stands.

查²
193

查驗 to examine; to scrutinise;
to verify.

查明 to elucidate.

查銷 to cancel; to destroy.

查看 (k'an⁴) to observe; to see
whether.

查知 to discover.

查邊 to inspect the frontier.

查吊 to find and produce.

查探 to discover; to learn by
enquiry.

查點 to look into; to see what
anything is like; to go through,
as a list.

查案 to try a case.

即祈查收 which I trust you
will find in order (of money,
documents, etc. forwarded by
one person to another).

查辦 to examine into and deal
with accordingly.

查街 to patrol the streets as the
查夜官 or night guard does.

查對 to compare and find cor-
rect.

巨查 or 貫月查 the great
raft which in the days of Yao
floated round the western sea
once in twelve years.

查克 the saxaul (*Anabasis am-
modendron*).

See 131.

喳²
194

To break off. A potsherd.

齊個喳兒 break it off even.

找喳兒 to find fault.

Read ch'a⁴. A potsherd.

瓦喳兒 a piece of broken
pottery.

磚頭瓦喳的 all covered
with broken bricks and pot-
sherds,—as a bad road.

To err; to mistake;
error; difference; discre-
pancy; unlike.

雷輒爲差 whereupon the
thunder went away (ceased).

差了 you are wrong!

差²
196

R. 麻佳

支

C. ch'a, ch'ai,
ts'z

差²
196

H. ts'a, ts'ai,
ts'a

F. ch'a, ch'ae,
ch'i

W. ts'o, ts'a,
ts'z, ts'o

N. ts'o, ts'a,
ts'z, ts'e

P. ch'a, ch'ai,
ts'z

M. ts'a, ts'ai,
ts'z

Y. ts'a, ts'ae,
ts'z

Sz. ch'a, ch'ai,
ts'z

K. ch'a, ch'ae,
ch'i

J. sai, shi

A. sai

Even Upper.

百不差一 not missing once
out of a hundred,—tries.

差錯 or 差悞 to make a mis-
take.

差錯脚 to make a false step.

差子 a mistake.

大人差矣 your Excellency
is mistaken.

差一點 there is a trifling dif-
ference.

差不多 or 差不許多

or 差不幾多 or 差不
遠 or 差不來往 or 差

不着一點 or 差不離

or 差不離形 or 差不
了多少 not very different,

or not much difference.

差遠了 there is a wide differ-
ence.

以其相差各校一寸
allowing the difference between
each (of the series) to be one
inch,—then etc. etc.

若其酒醴之差 respect-
ing the different sorts of wines.

有差 respectively,—as used at
the end of a clause where several
things are referred to.

差遲 (or 池) want of exact-
ness; any delay.

三差兩錯 mistakes; discre-
pancies.

差强 a little better.

於是差稀 [painters] became
somewhat scarce,—so many ha-
ving been put to death.

差足 a little.

早年行筆差細 in early
life he used a fine brush,—of
Wu Tao-yüan.

Read ch'ai¹. To send on
official business. See 4839,
9987.

欽差 Imperially sent.

頭等欽差大臣 an am-
bassador. [Ministers Plenipoten-
tiary and Ministers Resident
are distinguished as 二等 and
三等, respectively.]

差¹

196

差派 or 差委 to send on official business.

差役 or 差人 official servants; runners. [The former also means personal service to the Emperor.]

差官 an official delegate.

官差 yamên runners.

聽 (t'ing⁴) 差 an official messenger.

解差 the guard escorting a criminal.

快差 a government courier.

差使 official employment.

當差 to be on duty in a government office.

差頭 the head of a gang of yamên runners.

差拘 to send and arrest.

差傳 to send for and summon.

差人 *ch'ai-jên*, a yamên runner; but pronounced *ch'ai-jên*², to send, despatch a messenger.

差帶 or 差送 to send under escort.

差提 to send constables to arrest.

差催 to send and urge; to press for.

當差兒 to have the small-pox.

現時小孩都當差使呢 just now the children have all got the small-pox.

Read *tz'ü*¹ or *ch'ih*¹.

Uneven; different. To go wrong. See 1983.

參差 irregular; confused; the Chinese Pan-pipes.

各有差等 every one has his own characteristics or peculiarities. Also read *ch'a*¹.罔差有辭 no difference being made in favour of those who could offer some excuse. Also read *ch'a*¹.

差須夫子也 I fear it (the misfortune) is coming upon you.

差別 the distinction.

其鎗法無半點現差漏 his spearmanship was quite perfect.

划¹

197

R. 佳麻

See 差槎

Even Upper.

槎¹

198

R. 麻

C. *ch'a*H. *ts'a*F. *ch'a*W. *zo, dzo*N. *dzo*P. *ch'a*M. *ts'a*Y. *ts'a*Sz. *ch'a*K. *ch'a, sa*J. *sa*A. *tra, sa*

Even Lower.

艍¹

199

R. 歌麻

See 槎槎

K. *ch'a*A. *sa, isa*

Even Upper.

察²⁰⁰

200

R. 點

C. *ch'at*H. *ts'at*F. *ch'ak*W. *ts'a*N. *ts'ah*P. *ch'a*M. *ts'a*Y. *ts'aah*Sz. *ch'a*K. *ch'al*J. *satsz, sachi*A. *sat*

Entering Upper.

To take a thing up with a fork. A small javelin.

用叉子划肉 to take a fork and stick it into a bit of meat.

To fell trees; to hew; to chop. A raft.

槎枒 wood cut unevenly.

乘槎 to travel on a raft; to take ship.

仙槎 a fairy raft.

A skiff.

鹽艍 a boat for conveying salt.

艍頭鰱 a fish, described as a skiff in shape.

To examine into judicially. To discover; to find out.

查察 to examine into the details, as a judge or magistrate.

審察 or 察問 to examine into; to hear a case.

察奪 to hear and decide a case.

察出 to ferret out.

察合 to examine and find correct.

察考 or 察看 or 監察 to look into.

省察 to make a self-examination.

苛察 to question minutely; to examine severely.

察照 same as 查照 (see 193) in meaning, but used when high officials are in question.

察酌 to examine as to.....

察核 to examine and decide.

察鑒 to examine.

察視 to consider; to investigate.

察²⁰⁰

200

察我 to make search for.

察理 to examine the principle involved.

辨察其微 to examine into the minutest points.

明察無屈于庶子 to investigate in such a manner as to do no injustice to the people.

徐漸能察聲知意 Hsü began gradually to pick out the sound and understand its meaning (of learning a new language).

察罕 the Chagan. or "White" Khan.

See 11,477.

擦

201

魑²⁰²

202

Demons.

羅𧈧 or 羅刹 demons which bring pestilence; the *rakshas* of Buddhism.

R. 點

See 察刹

Entering Upper.

甬²⁰³

203

R. 洽

C. *ch'ap*H. *ts'ap*F. *ch'ak*W. *ts'a, v. ch'ia*N. *ts'ah*P. *ts'a*M. *ts'a*Y. *ts'aah*Sz. *ts'a*K. *chap*J. *sō*A. *chap*

Entering Upper.

To separate the husk from the grain. (See 8849.)

築甬 a beetle or rammer used to pound mud into a wooden frame for making walls.

牖²⁰⁴

204

R. 洽

P. *ch'a*²

See 甬

Entering Upper.

To shut a city gate. To block up a door or hole by a board. A sluice-gate; a lock; used with 關 143.

下牖版 to put up the shutters of a shop.

排牖 a framework over a bed, on which clothes are hung.

下牖 to let down the sluice.

牖填 sluice-gates.

牖座 a lock.

過牖 to go through a lock.

插^{1*}

205

R. 洽
See 鋪
Entering
Upper

To insert; to stick in.
To interfere; to meddle.

插翅 to fix on wings; to fly.

插翼難飛 even were you to stick on wings, you would find it difficult to escape.

插旗子 to stick up flags; to plant a banner.

插標 to put up a mark, or beacon.

觀如插標賣身 to look on as though ticketed for sale,—an easy prey.

插耳遊營 to stick a flag (a small piece of paper on a skewer) through a man's ear and parade him through the camp.

插草賣身 to stick up a wisp of grass (notifying that) his body is for sale,—as done with children in times of famine. See 11,634.

插賊 to secretly leave stolen property with some one, and then accuse him of the theft.

插柳 to put willow-twigs on the house at 清明. Also, to grasp the crupper and vault into the saddle from behind.

插柳成陰 to plant a willow so as to get its shade,—i.e. to work for future rather than immediate benefit.

插關 a bolt.

插上門 to bolt a door.

插口 or 插嘴 or 插舌 or 插言 or 插話 to put in one's word; to interfere.

你別插手 don't put in your oar.

插着手 to put the arms akimbo.

插水 to wade in water without clothes. See 136.

插花 to stick flowers into; in Amoy, a present given (e.g.) after the signature of a deed.

插燭 to put up a taper,—in a temple.

插佳 to stick into; to insert; stuck hard and fast, as animals in coitu.

插訟 to interfere in legal proceedings.

插金戴銀 to wear gold and silver ornaments in the hair.

插^{1*}

205

話¹

206

R. 洽
See 鋪
Entering
Upper.

鋪^{2*}

207

R. 洽
C. ch'ap.
H. ts'ap
F. ch'ak
W. ts'a
N. ts'aah
P. ch'a
M. ts'a
Y. ts'aah
S. ch'a
K. sap.
J. sō
A. t'ap
Entering
Upper.

茶²

208

R. 麻
C. ch'a
H. ch'a
F. ta
W. dzo
N. dzo
P. ch'a
M. ts'a
Y. ts'a
Sz. ch'a, ts'a
K. ch'a, ta, sa
J. cha, sa, ta
A. tra
Even Lower.

插入 to insert; to interpolate.

插身 to meddle, interfere with.

插秧 to plant out young rice-shoots, when they grow too thick.

八擡八插 eight chair-bearers and eight supporters,—who assist in case of need.

Verbose; to talk much and unintelligibly. Used with 205.

A spade. A large pin for fastening clothes; a hair-pin. An iron bar, sharp at one end, for making holes.

扛鋪 to carry the spade, i.e. to be a farmer.

鋪子 a fork. Used for 186.

The tea plant (*Camellia Thea*), originally called 茗, see 7942. Infusion of the leaf of the tea plant, originally written 茶, see 12,114. An infusion of any kind; even boiling water is sometimes so called. See 7234, 10,941, 7369, 7689.

茶葉 the tea leaf in its prepared state.

毛茶 unfired tea leaves.

紅 or 黑茶 black tea, as prepared for foreigners.

綠茶 green tea,—which differs from black tea only in the method of preparation.

茶餅 or 茶磚 brick tea, as prepared by softening refuse leaves, twigs, and dust with boiling water, and then pressing the compound into slabs like bricks. Is largely consumed in Siberia and Mongolia, where it is also used as a medium of exchange.

茶²

208

茶壺 a tea-pot.

茶碗 or 茶杯 or 茶盅 or 茶缸子 a tea-cup.

茶鍾 a small tea-cup.

茶碟 or 茶船 a saucer.

茶几 a teapoy, or small table.

茶館 or 茶居 or 茶寮 a tea-shop or restaurant.

茶房 attendants in yaméns whose special duty it is to serve tea, etc. to guests. Also, attendants hired on festive occasions to carry round invitations, serve guests, etc.

日頭出來上茶館兒 at dawn off to the tea-shop (to loaf and gossip).

茶店 or 茶舖 or 茶林 a tea-dealer's shop.

茶師 a tea-taster; a *chaa-sze*.

茶末 or 碎茶 refuse tea, or tea-dust.

炒茶 to fire tea, as when curing it.

茶脚 the bottom of the tea-pot; the best cup.

討茶 to call for tea,—to servants.

泡茶 or 煲茶 or 沏茶 or 起茶 or 點茶 or 開茶 or 做茶 or 倒茶 or 看茶. These are all used for "get tea" or "bring tea."

欲治好茶先藏好水 if you want to make good tea, first get good water.

獻茶 to hand tea to visitors.

又獻了一道茶 tea was handed round again.

自送茶出 brought in the tea herself.

撥茶 to attend to the tea,—as a servant.

喝茶 or 飲茶 to drink tea.

茶喝 a drink of tea.

茶錢 money given to servants who bring presents. It is placed in a red envelope marked with 代茶 "instead of tea" at the top, the amount being stated in small characters at the bottom, so that it may be fairly divided amongst the staff.

茶²
208

茶酒 tea and wine; refreshment; a meal prepared for guests.

喫茶 to drink tea; to be betrothed (of women), tea-drinking being part of the ceremonial.

茶禮 another name for 聘金 betrothal presents.

茶菓 tea and cakes or fruit.

茶壺桶 a wadded case or basket, to hold a tea-pot and keep the tea hot.

茶籬 a bamboo cosy.

茶具 a tea-service.

茶臙 the cylindrical piece inside the tea-pot.

上茶 or 上品茶 first-rate tea.

茶食 light food eaten with tea, etc.

茶盤 a tea-tray.

茶托兒 a small saucer of metal; a salver.

山茶 wild or hill tea.

茶不是茶飯不是飯 tea is not tea, rice is not rice, i.e. I have no relish for food.

茶不茶飯不飯, 另是一樣光景 that is quite another pair of boots.

好人家婦女不喫兩

家茶 respectable women do not drink the tea of two families, i.e. do not marry second husbands.

茶青 olive or bronze colour.

茶毗 to cremate = 闍維. An abbreviation of the Pali word *djapita* = burnt.

茶陵縣 the district of Ch'aling, in the east of the province of Hunan, famous for good tea.

野茶 *Eurya japonica*, Thbg.茶藍棵子 hawthorn (*Crataegus pyracantha*, Pers.).茶菓 *Ardisia japonica*, Bl.茶花 *Camellia japonica*, L.茶油 tea oil, made from *Camellia Sasanqua*, Thbg.茶花 or 茶金條 names for the *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.刺茶 *Celastrus variabilis*, Hemsl.啖¹
209

R. 麻

See 差

A. sa, sai, tsai
Even Upper.搽²
210

R. 麻

N. djo

See 茶

Even Lower.

搽粉 to put on powder, as a Chinese woman on her face.

搽藥 to spread a plaster.

搽瘡 to paint or put ointment on a sore.

搽花口面 to paint or disguise one's face.

搽腮 to rouge.

Read *ch'a*³. To trudge or splash through.

只好搽了去 all I could do was to splash through the mud.

Same as 200.

The point where roads fork. To branch off.

岔道 or 岔路 branching roads.

三岔路口 the place where three roads meet.

你走岔了 you have taken the wrong road.

旁岔的話 irrelevant talk.

用話岔開 to turn the conversation.

The parasol or other ornament surmounting a pagoda; the spire of a *stûpa* or shrine containing relics. A shrine; a Buddhist monastery; a pagoda. See 7291.

寶刹 your precious monastery, —a conventional phrase addressed to a Buddhist priest.

梵刹 a Buddhist monastery or temple.

上刹 to visit a temple.

A final sound, used in chanting to give a euphonious end to a line.

To rub on; to smear; to paint on. To cross out as in writing.

To put on powder, as a Chinese woman on her face.

To spread a plaster.

To paint or put ointment on a sore.

To paint or disguise one's face.

To rouge.

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上刹 to visit a temple.

刹¹
213

刹竿 a staff for banners before a temple.

刹帝利 *kshattriya*, one of the Indian castes.刹那 the Sanskrit *kshana*, the 90th part of a thought or the 4500th part of a minute.

一刹那之變 a momentary variation.

十方刹 the ten regions of space; the ten quarters of the heavens.

諸佛刹土 the spheres of action of the Buddhas.

A young girl, for which 姪 is also used. An easy retired life.

To vociferate, as when angry. To grind the teeth; to upbraid. To pity. Name of a demon; see 8091.

吒吒叱叱 giggling. See 7960.

吒 *cha*⁴ 食 to make a noise in eating.Read *ta*¹.阿吒吒 the Sanskrit word *atata*, the third frozen hell, whose damned can only say *atata* because their lips are stiffened.Read *tu*⁴. To set down a cup:

A handsome or elegant young lady.

嬰兒姪女 a baby boy and a pretty girl.

姪女 a Taoist name for vermilion, or for the fairy who springs out when silver is being oxidized.

A mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one *ch'a*² being equal to four hundred 秉 *ping*³ or handfuls or ten 稷 sheaves.

烏耗 name of a part of ancient Bactria.

任¹
214

R. 福

See 訖

Sinking Upper

吒¹
215

R. 福

W. *tsa*, *tsa*, *tsa*

See 醺訖

A. sa

Sinking Upper

姪³
216

R. 馬福

See 訖醺

Rising & Sinking Upper.

耗²
217

R. 麻

See 茶

Even Lower.

侘¹

218

R. 禡

See 詫

Sinking Upper

Irresolute. To boast.

侘僚 to be diverted from one's purpose, or disappointed in one's aims.

咤

219

Same as 215.

姹

220

Same as 216.

蛇⁴

221

R. 禡

See 乍

Sinking Upper & Lower.

The large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean. It is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no belly, body of a dull white colour, and eyes red as clots of blood. The jelly-fish, which is generally known as 水母. Used with 153.

詫

222

R. 禡

C. } ch'a

H. } ch'a

F. } tso₃, ts'o₃, tsa₃, dza₃

N. } ch'o

P. } ch'a

M. } ts'a

Y. } ts'a

Sz. } ch'a

K. } ch'a, v. t'a

J. } ta

A. } sa

Sinking Upper

To talk big; to brag. Interchanged with 吒 215.

誇詫 to boast oneself.

詫異 to be amazed at; to be astonished at (e.g. impudence); marvellous; strange.

柰²

223

R. 麻

See 茶

Even Lower.

Retired; secluded, as the inner rooms of a Chinese house.

兩目窠柰 having sunken eyes.

廬²

224

R. 麻

See 槎

A. } sa

Even Lower.

A tumble-down house.

廬屋之下不可坐也 don't sit in a tumble-down house. See 160.

厝³

225

R. 禡

See 鮓詐

Sinking Upper

Disagreeing, not fitting.

厝厝 not fitting one into the other; not corresponding.

扱

226

R. 緝洽

C. } k'ep, ngap₃yap₃, ngyp₃ch'ap₃

H. } kip

F. } ngeik, ch'a₃

N. } cil

P. } ts'a, ch'a

M. } sa

K. } h'ip, chap₃

J. } kin

A. } k'ep, t'ap

Entering Upper.

To receive; to gather. To sink down. To introduce. Also read hsi¹.

收扱 to get, to collect.

走勞無扱 to get nothing for one's pains.

扱地 to bow low, so as to touch the ground.

日又扱平 the sun is once more sinking in the west.

婦拜扱地 women bow down to the ground. From the 儀禮.

扱衽 to have the skirts of the lower garment tucked in at the waist.

扱引高賢 to introduce the wise and virtuous,—to Imperial notice.

CHAI.

See 11,696.

側

227

摘¹²

228

R. 陌錫

C. } chak₇H. } tsak₇F. } chaik₇teik₇, tiah₇

W. } tsa

N. } tsah, v. tsoh

P. } ch'at, ts'ê

M. } ts'ê

Y. } ts'êh

Sz. } tse

K. } ch'ok

J. } taku, teki

A. } trik₇, jik₇

Entering Upper & Lower.

To pick, as fruit (see 1292); to take off; to deprive of. To point out. Also read tsê¹².

摘菓子 to pick fruit.

把他摘下來 pick it; pull it off; take it down, as from a hook.

摘茶 to pick tea.

摘根 to root up; to thoroughly get rid of, as a bad habit.

摘鞍子 to take off a saddle.

摘帽子 to take off one's hat.

摘頂 to take away a mandarin's button; to deprive of rank.

摘印 to take away an officer's seal; to deprive him of his post.

指摘 to point at one as unworthy; to criticise; to warn; to shake a man's testimony.

摘¹²

228

摘錄 to make an extract from a document.

摘釋 to release.

摘脫 to get away; to free oneself from; to separate from.

摘除 to deduct from.

睡覺摘蓆 the inability to sleep in a strange bed.

摘纓兒 to remove the tassel from the cap.

摘書年號 to write one character of a *nien hao*,—instead of both as usual; see 3884.Read t'z⁴.

摘伏 to find out secrets.

See 11,676.

Same as 11,676.

See 11,659.

To owe money; to be in debt.

欠債 to be in debt.

債主 a creditor. See 13,729.

債人 a debtor.

還債 or 償債 to pay one's debts.

欠債還錢, 殺人償命 if you have debts, you must pay with money; if you kill a man, you must pay with your life.

討債 or 索債 to collect debts.

討債鬼 a "collect debt devil," i.e. an unpaid creditor, who after death is born again as the son of his debtor, and is thus given a terrible opportunity for revenge.

冤孽債 a debt of revenge, to be liquidated as described in the preceding paragraph.

酒債 a tavern score.

債累 involved in debt.

放債 to lend out money at interest.

錢債細故 the mere money indebtedness is a small matter.

謫

229

譴

230

責

231

債⁴

232

R. 卦

C. } ch'ai

H. } tsai

F. } chai

W. } tsa

N. } tse, tsa

M. } } ch'ai

P. } } ch'ai

Sz. } tsae

Y. } tsae

K. } ch'ae

J. } sai, se

A. } trai

Sinking Upper

齎¹

233

R. 卦

See 曬債

Sinking Upper

齋¹

234

R. 佳

C. chái
H. tsai
F. chae, chai
W. tsai
N. tsai, tsai
P. chai
M. tsai
Y. tsai
S. chai
K. che
J. sai
A. tsai

Even Upper.

A press used in making spirits. A kind of strainer.

To abstain from, especially from a meat diet, as Buddhist priests do. Fasting; penance. A study; a library; a shop. Refined; dignified. To respect.

喫齋 or 食齋 to abstain from meat.

齋飯 or 清齋 vegetable diet.

齋戒 to be in a state of abstinence (from meat, wine, etc.).

不入齋戒 not admitted in the list of foods proper for the priesthood.

齋堂 the refectory in a Buddhist temple.

開齋 to cease from abstaining or fasting.

化齋 to beg for food, as a priest.

齋工 attendants in Buddhist temples, who live on vegetable diet, but do not shave the head.

齋期 fast days, as observed in the Roman Catholic church.

嚴齋 Lent,—as opposed to

小齋 ordinary fasting.

長齋 perpetual abstention from meat etc.

月齋 abstention for a month.

齋醮 to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-Souls. See 1325.

你便整理些蔬菜齋

他一齋 do you get some vegetables ready and give him a *maigre* meal.

合掌誦起齋經 joining his hands, he began to chant the Grace before Food.

念了結齋 he said grace,—after food.

打齋 to eat at other people's houses; to sponge.

讀書齋 or 書齋 a study, or library. The term was first applied to the study of 桓溫

齋¹

134

Huan Wên of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

齋夫 servants in charge of the library.

閒齋 a private sitting-room, or study.

聊齋志異 a famous collection of strange stories, so called from the name of the author's library or studio.

雅齋 elegant leisure.

齋居 to live at ease, in retirement.

是祭祀之齋非心齋

也 this is the fasting of religious observance, but not the fasting of the heart.

齋壇 altars of abstinence,—Taoist temples or halls.

齋僧拜佛 to give meals to priests and to worship Buddha,—of forms of devotion.

Read *tsū*¹. A mourning dress for parents.

Same as 234.

See 1074.

A hut; a cottage.

齋¹

235

齋¹

236

齋¹

237

R. 佳

See 齋

Even Upper.

擇¹

238

澤¹

239

宅¹

240

R. 陌

C. chak
H. ts'et, ts'ak
F. ts'ek, ts'ek, cheikW. dzak
N. dzak
P. schai, tsé
M. tsé
Y. tsé

A house; the private part of an official residence, where the women live. A site; a locality; a neighbourhood. To fix upon; to rest in; to reside; to dwell. Also read *tsé*^{2*}. See 3088.

私宅 or 官宅 private apartments in a *yamen*.

宅^{2*}

240

Sz. tse
K. ch'ek, t'ek
J. taku
A. trak
Entering
Lower.

內宅 the inner apartments, where the women live.

宅門 the third, or inmost, gate through which the visitor to a *yamen* has to pass before reaching the reception rooms.

大宅 and 二宅 first and second suite; the apartments of the eldest and second sons, otherwise called 大房 and 二房. [The first is also heaven and earth, the universe.]

宅相 a sister's son.

田宅 fields and houses.

宅園 or 宅院 a court-yard.

宅舍 a dwelling; a cottage.

宅上 at your home.

宅眷 the denizens of the inner apartments; the ladies of the house.

卜宅 to fix upon a burial-place by divination.

非宅是卜 it is not a house that should be the object of divination,—but neighbours.

宅兆 an auspicious day for a funeral; a burial place.

宅經 or 宅鏡 a treatise on geomancy in respect to choosing graves.

陰宅 dark homes,—i.e. graves.

陽宅 light homes,—i.e. houses.

宅于天命 to rest in the will of God.

朕宅帝位 WE occupy the Imperial throne.

宅心 to establish the heart.

宅師 to settle the people.

宅天命 to consolidate the appointments of heaven.

宅是鎬京 to fix upon Hao-ching,—as the capital.

翟¹

241

R. 陌錫

C. chak, tik
H. ts'ak, t'it
F. tik
W. ti, di
N. dzak, di
P. schai, sti
M. tsé, ti
Y. tik
Sz. tse, ti
K. ch'ek, ch'ok

The Tartar pheasant, the plumage of which furnishes feathers for fans and other articles. A kind of plume held by worshippers. Feather trimming for court robes. Name of a feudal State near Gobi, now 延安府 Yen-an Fu, in the

翟

241
J. teki, chaku
A. dik
Entering
Lower.

north of Shensi. Also read *ti*²⁴ and *tsé*⁴⁴. Used for 狄 10,930.

右手秉翟 their right hands held the plumes.

翟羽飾車 pheasant feathers adorned the chariots.

翟謂教羽舞者也 *chai* here means to teach people the feather (civilian) dance.

夏翟 or 青翟 the wild pheasant.

仄

242

窄

243

R. 陌
H. tsak, tsat
F. chah
P. 'chai, tsé
See 責
Entering
Upper.

Narrow; strait; contracted; mean; illiberal,—as opposed to 寬 6382.

窄小 narrow; of small dimensions.

太窄 too narrow.

窄道 a narrow road.

窄隘 a narrow pass; a defile.

窄緊 narrow and tight; compressed.

窄狹 confined; closely hemmed in.

肚量窄 of small stomach capacity; narrow-minded; illiberal.

窄胸 petty; mean; stingy.

窄袖襖 a narrow-sleeved robe.

窄住 hard up.

窄巴 narrow; restricted.

這

244

豸

245

R. 紙蟹
C. chái², chí
H. tsai
F. chái², 'ti
W. 'dza
N. 'dza, 'dzai,
'sa
P. chái², 'ti, chí
M. tsai
Y. chiae
K. ch'ae, chí
J. chí, 'dji, 'tei
A. 'de, 'tri,
'trai
Rising Upper
& Lower
Irregular.

To discriminate. A fabulous monster, called 獬豸 (or 解 *hsieh*), having a single horn like a unicorn. It dwells in the desert, and being able to discriminate right from wrong, gores wicked people when it sees them. It eats fire in its ravenous fury, even to its own destruction. It is embroidered upon the 補服 badge worn by a 風憲官.

豸

245

e.g. a Taot'ai, who is sometimes called 豸史 as a term of respect. Radical 153.

久違豸範 I have long missed your lynx badge (your righteous example), i.e. have not seen you for a long time.

豸冠 an ancient judicial cap, from the above power of discrimination.

豸繡 a Censor,—from his badge.

豸莫 the tapir.

Read *chi*¹. A worm; reptiles without feet, as opposed to 虫.

長 *ch'ang* 行豸 creatures that move straight forward like caterpillars.

𧈧豸 a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

Read *chih*¹. To loosen.

使卻子逞其志庶有

豸乎 I will let Ch'üeh Tzū have his wish, which may perhaps put an end [to the present evil].

Same as 245.

廐

246

寨

247

R. 卦
C. chái
H. ts'ai
F. ch'ai
W. za
N. dza, za
P. ch'ai
M. tsai
Y. tsae
Sz. ch'ai
K. ch'e
J. sai, ze
A. trai
Sinking Lower

A stockade; a military outpost; a stronghold of banditti. A pen for animals; a corral.

寨子 or 寨棚 a stockade; a stronghold.

營寨 an encampment of soldiers.

山寨 a hill fortress; an outpost.

劫寨 to plunder an outpost.

賊寨 a bandit's stronghold.

寨主 the head of a gang of bandits.

鹿角寨 a deer-horn stockade, i.e. protected by a kind of *chevaux-de-frise*.

鹿寨 a corral for deer.

水寨 a palisade or fort made by fastening vessels together.

砦

248

療

249

R. 卦
C. ch'ái
F. ch'ai, chie
W. ts'a², ts'a⁴
N. ts'e, ts'a
P. ts'ai, ch'ai
M. tsai
K. ch'ae
J. sai
A. tsai
Sinking
Upper.

Same as 247.

A wasting disease, brought on by toil or care.

勞療 decline; consumption.

療凋 decay of the bodily strength.

自療 to bring disease upon one self.

無自療焉 do not get yourself into trouble with him.

榧

250

R. 佳
See 齋
Even Upper.

Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree. Dead, rotten wood in the roots.

CH'AI

差

251

See 196.

瘥

252

R. 歌卦
C. ts'o
F. ch'a, ch'o
N. ts'o²
P. ts'o
Y. ts'ae
K. ch'a, ch'ae
J. sai, se, sa, sha
A. sa
Even & Sinking
Irregular.

An epidemic disease. To get well from any disease. Also read *ch'a*¹ and *ts'o*¹.

札瘥 an epidemic of any kind.

瘥愈 convalescent.

時當自瘥 and when the time comes you will get well of yourself (without help).

病瘥些 he is a little better.

病已就瘥 his disease was then already cured.

膳

253

R. 佳麻
See 差
Even Upper.

Strips of meat dried in the wind, called 膳服, were anciently prepared for winter provision.

Read *ts'o*¹. A rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

拆^{1*}

254

R. 陌

F. ch'aik, v. t'iak

P. ch'ai, ts'z,

See 策

K. ch'ek, v. t'ak
Entering
Upper.

To break up or open; to unrip. To destroy; to pull down. Also read ts'ê^{1*}. To be distinguished from 550. See 12,324.

拆信 or 拆書 to open a letter.

拆書讀之 he opened the letter and read it.

拆開 to tear open (as a parcel).

當堂拆開 to be opened in the hall, or public office, a public despatch,—as opposed to a confidential communication. The latter has inscribed on it the characters 私堂拆開.

拆衣裳 to unrip clothes.

拆房子 to pull down a house.

拆掉 or 拆毀 to pull down, —as buildings.

拆壞 or 拆散 or 拆動 to break up; to destroy.

難以分拆 it will be difficult to divide it.

拆封 to break a seal; to take off the paper cross-strips with which houses, etc. in China are officially sealed up.

拆搶一空 complete destruction and pillage,—of houses, etc.

拆配 to take from one and give to another.

拆艙 to take down the boarding which forms the hold,—of a Chinese cargo-boat.

拆回 to take down again.

拆讓 to knock down in order to clear the way.

拆大改小 to pull down and build on a smaller scale; to cut down, as clothes.

大拆大卸 to pull the whole down (or unload the whole),—and do it all over again.

拆平 to raze to the ground.

破^{1*}

255

R. 陌

See 拆

Entering
Upper.

The wrinkles on the face. Read ts'ê^{1*}.

皺破 wrinkles; lines on the forehead.

釵¹

253

R. 佳

C. ch'ái

H. ts'ai

F. ch'ai

W. ts'a

N. ts'a, ts'e

P. ch'ai

K. ch'ai

J. sai, sei

A. swa, hswa

Even Unper.

A hair-pin. Womankind.

釵釧 hair-pins and bangles; ornaments.

釵環 hair-pins and ear-rings; ornaments.

釵環耀目 her ornaments dazzle the eye.

釵簪 women's head ornaments.

荆釵 a thorn for a hair-pin, i.e. poor.

鳳頭釵 a phoenix-head pin.

卜釵 to divine about a hair-pin, referring to the mother of 仁宗 of the Sung, who when enceinte lost a hair-pin of jade. The Emp. had recourse to divination, and the reply was that she was to bear a son.

群釵 a bevy of women.

釵裙 hair-pins and skirts, i.e. womankind.

寶釵 "precious hair-pin," the name of one of the two heroines of the 紅樓夢 or "Dream of the Red Chamber."

金釵石斛 a kind of medicine; the stem of an epiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, the dried yellow stalks of which are likened to hair-pins and look like liquorice root.

儕¹

257

R. 佳

C. shái

H. sa, ts'e

F. chae

W. daa, ts'a

N. dze

P. ch'ai

M. ts'ai

Y. ts'ae

K. che

J. sai, zai

A. sai (shai)

Even Lower.

A class; a company.

我儕 or 吾儕 we; our set.

伍儕 a class; a set.

同儕 of the same set.

各隨其儕 each in his or her own class.

不齒於儕 not of the same class.

儕偶 comrades; companions.

柴¹

258

R. 佳

C. shái

H. ts'ai

F. ch'a

W. za

N. ze, za

P. ch'ai

M. ts'ai

Brushwood; faggots; firewood; fuel. To make a burnt-offering. Branches of trees. Used for 247.

柴火 or 柴薪 or 柴炭 fuel.

劈柴 firewood, split and cut to lengths.

柴¹

258

Y. ts'ae

Sz. ch'ai

K. che, v. si

J. sai, zai

A. sai

Even Lower.

一把柴 or 擔一柴 a bundle of wood; a faggot.

打柴的 a wood-cutter.

打柴爲生 to gain one's livelihood by wood-cutting.

水流柴 timber which is drifted down rivers.

乾柴近火 like dry wood near the fire,—likely to ignite.

柴米 fuel and rice; the necessities of life.

柴門 my cottage; my humble abode; to bar one's door to visitors.

廢柴 a poor stick; a useless fellow.

柴瘦 lean as a lath.

骨瘦如柴 no more flesh on his bones than on a lath.

不知何許人柴 nothing is known of his origin etc.

柴望 to offer burnt-offerings to Heaven and to sacrifice to the hills and streams.

火柴 matches.

柴鷄 a hen.

柴堆 a stack of wood.

柴蒿 *Boltonia indica*, Benth. var. and *B. integrifolia*, Turcz.噤¹

259

R. 佳

See 柴

Even Lower.

A dog whining for his food.

噤哩 the snarling of dogs over food.

藥¹

260

R. 佳

See 柴

Even Lower.

A kind of sudorific medicine.

崇¹

261

R. 佳

See 柴

Even Lower.

To burn wood in sacrifice; the wood thus burnt.

燒崇以祭天神 to burn faggots and worship the gods.

跳¹

262

See 12,396.

蠆¹
263

R. 卦
C. ch'ái
H. 'mai
F. ch'ái, mai
W. ma², ts'á²
N. ts'á²
P. 'ch'wai
Y. ts'wai
K. ch'ae
J. tai, dai
A. h'sai²
Sinking
Irregular.

A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

蜂蠆 a bee's sting; wasps and scorpions.

卷髮如蠆 hair curling like a scorpion's tail.

其父死於路, 己爲蠆尾 his father died on the road, and he is the scorpion's tail,—left behind to sting.

材¹
264

Same as 265.

豺¹
265

R. 佳
C. ch'ái, shái
H. sai
F. chai, ch'ai
W. }
N. } za
P. ch'ai
M. ts'ai
Y. ts'ae
Sz. ch'ai
K. che, v. s'ii
J. sai
A. sai
Even Lower.

A ravenous beast, akin to the dog, lean and tawny, with short fore-legs. Wicked; wolfish; cruel.

豺狼 a kind of wolf.

豺狼當道 a wolf stops the road,—said of bad officials. Officials generally are spoken of as 當道者.

豺狗 a jackal.

骨瘦如豺 lean as a wolf.

其心如虎其面如豺 he has a heart like a tiger, a face like a wolf,—the latter animal being said to smile on meeting a man.

豺不育麟 wolves do not beget unicorns.

册¹
266

See 11,699.

CHAN.

占¹
267

R. 鹽艷
See 佔
K. chöm
J. sen
A. chiem
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

To divine by casting lots, etc. To observe signs. To foretell.

抽架上書占之 he took a book from the shelf for purposes of divination,—as by *sortes Virgilianae*.

占卦 to divine by means of the 八卦 eight diagrams. See 6311.

占卦算命 to cast a nativity, or tell one's fortune by divination.

占¹
267

占卜 or 占算 to tell by divination.

占不靈 a divination that does not come true.

占驗 or 占應 a divination or prediction that is fulfilled.

老農驗占語 weather-lore of farmers.

占斷 to decide by some system of omens.

占年 to foretell the events of the coming year, as Zadkiel does.

童女占燈花 young girls telling their fortunes by the lamp-wick.

占口卦 to take an omen, or predict, from the first word one hears uttered by a given person.

作口占 to supply what is left unsaid.

占兆 to take omens.

占候 to foretell the season, or the weather, or good and bad luck.

占雲氣 to divine from the configurations of clouds.

占臘 or 占城國 the central portion of Cochin China,—Tsiampa or Champa. Under the T'ang dynasty the country was known as 占不勞 *Chan-pu-lao* or *Chan-p'o* (Champa), and the king's residence was called *Chan-ch'eng*, the city of Chan. See 589.

Read *chan*⁴. To usurp; to take by force. To take improper precedence of. Used for 覘 384. To consider.

占地 to occupy ground that belongs to another; to encroach.

占地步 to occupy a coign of vantage.

霸占 or 占踞 to usurp; to occupy by force.

占多 to take more than one's share.

占人妻女 to seize upon other people's wives and daughters.

占便宜 to make some profit or gain some advantage.

占先 to take the front place.

占¹
267

呻其佔畢 hum over the tablets (*pi*) which they see (*chan*) before them; to drone over lessons.

占畢咿唔 to hum; to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

遺占 a posthumous command.

占隱度 to consider within oneself.

令賈各以其物自占 bade the traders assess each his own property.

佔⁴
268

R. 鹽艷
C. chym
H. cham
F. chieng,
chieng
W. tsie, tsie
N. tsien
P. chan
M. tsan
Y. tsaa
Sz. chan
K. chöm, ch'öm
J. ten, den
A. diem,
chiem
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

Used for 占 *chan*⁴, to distinguish it from 占 *chan*¹. See 267, 11, 118.

佔奪 to appropriate wrongfully.

佔用 to encroach on.

佔着窩子 to "occupy the nest,"—to engross a prostitute's favour.

佔圈地 riding tenures or leaseholds. See 8745.

佔八成可以得 he has secured eight-tenths of certainty that he will get it,—he is almost certain to get it.

強佔 to take by force.

Read *tien*¹. Careless; superficial; to trifle; to skim over.

佔佞 light; trifling.

勿學佔佞 don't trifle with learning.

毡¹
269

See 283.

站¹
270

To stand up; to stand still; to stop. A stage of a journey.

站起來 or 站立 to stand up.

站住 to stand still; to stop.

See 只 1863.

站開 to stand away; to stand off.

站穩了 standing firmly.

站不牢 not strong enough to stand.

R. 陷
C. cham, chan
H. tiam, ts'am
F. chang
W. dza
N. dzaan
P. chan
M. tsan, chan
Y. tsaa
Sz. chan, tsan
K. cham
J. sen, tan
A. tram
Sinking Lower

站⁴
270

一站道 or 一站路 a stage in a journey,—usually about ten *li* in length.
包站 to arrange to make the stages for a lump sum,—as car- ters do.
驛站 the distance between post- houses; a stage.
站頭 the end of the stage; the post-house.
站口 a stopping-place; a stand for carts. See 574.
站領兒 a standing collar.
站桅杆 to man the yards.
站堂 the magistrate's men who stand in his court.
站住理 to carry one's point.
站不住脚 not to be able to stand on his legs; also to lose one's place (of servants).
站脚兒的話 language that leaves the speaker a position to which he can retire in safety.
站房子 to occupy a house.
太站地方 to take up too much room.
站赤 mounted postal couriers. From the Mongolian *janji*.
站處 a railway station.

苦¹

271
鹽艷

chyin
chaing
tsien
chan
tsan
chiei
ch'om, ch'om
sen
chiem
Even & Sink- ing Upper.

詰¹

272

咸鹽

站

but Upper)

和

Even Upper.

颭³

273

R. 琰

See 占

Rising Upper.

沾¹

274

R. 鹽艷

See 佔

K. *ch'om*

J. *ten, sen*

A. *triem, t'iem*

Even & Sink- ing Upper.

To raise; to move,—as water by wind.

風亂颭 wind blowing things violently about.

招颭 to excite; to stir up,—as waves.

To moisten; to steep; to imbue; to be a recipient of; to be infected by.

沾雨 moistened by rain.

沾潮 or 沾濕 damp; mist.

沾泥 soiled with mud.

汗沾背 his back is wet with sweat.

柳汁沾衣 the willow sap has soaked his clothes, *i.e.* he has taken the third or highest de- gree, the examination for which is always held in the 2nd moon, when the willow trees are com- ing out.

沾染 or 沾潤 to steep in; to saturate with.

沾染世情 saturated with the (evil) habits of the age.

苦樂均沾 I am indebted to you for both sorrow and happi- ness.

沾執不通 over-methodical; fussy.

茶飯不沾 not to taste food or drink.

沾恩 to be steeped in the kind- ness or bounty of another.

沾光 to be a recipient of the "brightness" of another, *i.e.* to have gained some advantage from the connection. Used as "please" prefacing an enquiry; also as "thanks."

深沾惠澤 deeply steeped in the moistening benevolence, *i.e.* deeply indebted for kindness.

沾感 to be deeply grateful.

沾病 to catch disease.

沾沾 (*tieh⁴ tieh⁴*) self-satisfied; superficial.

沾沾自喜 lively; sprightly; in good spirits; frivolous and self- indulgent.

Read *tien⁴*. The old name of 樂平縣 Lo-p'ing Hsien in the east of Shansi.

沾¹

274

霑¹

275

R. 鹽

See 占

A. *triem*

Even Upper.

Read *t'ien¹*. A small stream in 壺關縣 Hu- kuan Hsien in the south- east of Shansi.

A soaking rain; to wet; to moisten; to imbue with. To bestow favours. Inter- changed with 274.

霑醉 dead drunk.

霑濕 soaked; wet; damp.

霑體 wet to the skin.

衣濕霑體 wet through to the skin.

霑漬 or 霑潤 steeped in; im- bued with.

仁恩霑洽 steeped in your kindness and bounty.

詹¹

276

R. 鹽

See 瞻

A. *chiem, t'iem*

Even Upper.

Verbose; talkative. To oversee; to direct. Used in old books for 267 and 277.

詹事府 Imperial Superviso- rate of Instruction, or depart- ment charged with the direc- tion of the studies of the Heir- Apparent.

宮詹 Chief Supervisor of In- struction.

小言詹詹 small speech is particular, *i.e.* opposed to great speech, which is universal, covers the whole ground in question, and leaves no room for positives and negatives to enter in.

謹詹 to take great care.

詹禮之期 festivals, etc.;— *e.g.* Christmas Day.

瞻¹

277

R. 鹽

See 佔

K. *ch'om*

J. *sen*

A. *chiem*

Even Upper.

To look at; to regard with reverence.

瞻視 or 瞻顧 to look at.

瞻仰 to look up at with rever- ence.

仰瞻膝下 to look up with reverence to the knees of one's parents.

失觀瞻 I have omitted to pay my respects to you,—a polite phrase used in letters.

民具爾瞻 all the people look up to you.

瞻望 to gaze at; to look up to.

瞻¹

277

瞻彼日月 look at that sun and moon!—they have revolved many times since I saw you last.

瞻禮日 a term used for Sunday by R. Catholics.

顧瞻周道 looking upon the road to Chou.

瞻國 name of part of Annam, under the T'ang dynasty.

瞻德城 a garrison town in Ili.

瞻徇 to favour; to patronise; to be unduly lenient.

瞻覲 to have audience of the Emperor.

瞻籛迦 the *Michelia Champaca*; also applied by the Chinese to the *Gardenia*.

瞻部 Jambu,—the world. See 13,153.

譚⁴

278

Talkative; wildly chattering. Interchanged with 詹 276.

譚語 the incoherent talk of a delirious man.

發譚話 or 打譚語 to talk like a madman.

旃¹

279

A silken banner, hanging from a staff bent at the top. Felt. Used in the *Tso Chuan* = 之; in the *Odes* = 焉 *yen*.

旃表 a signal flag.

戒旃 to admonish; to warn, as from danger.

旃蒙 a term for the six years in a cycle which have 乙 *yi* in them.

舍旃 put them aside, *i.e.* do not believe such stories.

上慎旃哉 may he be careful! (上 = 尙).

旃手 or 旃盧 felt.

栴¹

280

A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, called 栴檀 in imitation of the Sanskrit *chandana*, or sandal wood, but also including the Ptero-

栴¹

280

carpus and *Styrax* trees. It is used for carvings, fine furniture and boxes. Used with 279.

檀¹

281

Same as 287.

檀¹

282

A silken banner, plain and triangular, used in ancient times to herald the approach of a prince, etc.

建醮壇 to set out and arrange an altar for worship, as done by Taoists worshipping their supreme god 玉皇上帝 *Yü Huang Shang Ti*.

檀¹

283

Felt; coarse, rough fabrics used for carpets, etc. See 8295. [The form below is the correct one.]

氈子 felt; a rug.

氈帽子 felt caps.

氈襪子 felt stockings.

氈褂子 a felt coat.

氈鞋 felt shoes.

氈笠 a rain-hat of felt.

桌氈 a table-cloth.

氈包 a carpet-bag.

氈毯 druggets and carpets.

地氈 a carpet.

洋氈 a foreign rug, or carpet.

五彩氈子 a coloured rug.

寒坐并肩氈 in cold weather to huddle together under a rug.

如坐針氈 like sitting on a rug full of needles.

氈房 the Mongol *yourt* or tent.

𦵏¹

284

To peel off, as a scab, or as a placard drying upon a wall. Crackling of roast pig; crust of a pie.

皮開肉𦵏 [beaten until] his skin broke and his flesh peeled off.

Read *tan*⁴. The skin of the face broken and sore.

𦵏⁴

285

R. 銑

See 𦵏

A. *tien*

Rising Upper.

𦵏³

286

R. 銑

See 𦵏

Rising Upper.

𦵏¹

287

R. 先 𦵏

See 𦵏 𦵏

Even & Sinking Upper & Lower.

顫⁴

288

R. 𦵏

C. *chyn*, v. *chên*H. *chen*F. *chieng*W. *tsie*N. *tsien*P. *chan*, v. *chên*M. *tsan*Y. *chiei*S. *chan*K. *chön*J. *sen*A. *chien*

Sinking Upper

A sheaf or bundle of cut grain.

Naked. To strip.

𦵏身赤體 stark naked.

𦵏清衣服 stripped off his clothes.

To turn around. To follow; to run. See 12,236.

蹇𦵏 lame; halting in one's walk.

迍𦵏 unable to get on; unsuccessful in life.

𦵏吾道夫崑崙 I shape my course towards the K'un-lun mountains.

The head awry. Shivering; shaking; trembling with cold or fear.

四肢顫動 arms and legs shaking with cold.

寒顫 shivering with cold.

發顫 to shiver, or shake.

心驚肉顫 heart quaking and flesh shaking, *i.e.* terrified.

顫微微 trembling; quivering.

顫怨 trembling with resentment.

Read *shan*¹. To smell.

Congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled. Thick; rich.

𦵏粥 thick and thin congee.

𦵏¹

289

R. 先

See 𦵏

Even Upper.

𦵏¹

290

R. 寒 先

See 𦵏 𦵏

Even Upper & Lower.

A heavily laden horse. A white horse with a black back. A unicorn.

鱣¹

291

R. 先銑

See 鰲鰓

Even & Rising
Upper &
Lower.

A large sea-monster. The sturgeon. Described as 20 or 30 feet long, and weighing a thousand catties; the mouth opens below the muzzle, and a row of spines runs along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow. It is also called 蠟魚 wax fish, 皇魚 Imperial fish, and 黃魚 yellow fish. Used for 9718.

鱣鯨 sturgeons and whales.

鷗¹

292

R. 先

C. chyn

H. chen

F. chieng

W. tsie

N. tsieñ

P. chan

M. tsan

Y. chiei

Sz. chan

K. chön

J. sen

A. chien

Even Upper.

A kestrel or sparrowhawk, with a light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight.

如鷹鷗之逐鳥雀 as a kite or a hawk pursuing a small bird.

如鷹如鷗 (chén¹) like kites and hawks.

展¹

293

R. 銑

C. chyn

H. chen

F. tieng

W. tsie

N. tsieñ

P. chan

M. tsan

Y. chiei

Sz. chan

K. chön

J. ten

A. trien

Rising Upper.

To open out; to unroll; to record; to extend; to develop; to expand. Truly. To inspect. Used for 10,710.

展開 or 展佈 to open out; spread out.

展看 to open and look at.

展誦 or 展讀 to open and read.

展放 to blossom out; to open.

展發 to exhibit.

展幣 to open the presents,—of an envoy bringing presents or tribute.

展其功緒 recorded his meritorious enterprise.

展翅 to spread the wings.

展限 to extend the time allowed.

大展奇才 to develop rare abilities.

展笑 to break into a laugh.

展³

293

展眉 to expand the eyebrows, *i.e.* look cheerful.

展舒 to expand oneself, *i.e.* take it easy.

展轉 to go to and fro; over and over again; to revolve in one's mind; mutually convertible; interchangeable. See 295.

展墓 to worship at the ancestral tombs after success at the public examinations.

玉展 a polite phrase put outside envelopes, just below the name of the addressee, meaning "for Mr. So-and-so to open."

展臂 to wave or swing the arms.

展假 to extend one's leave or furlough.

展接 to extend; to stretch,—something as far as something else.

展緩 to defer; to put off.

展矣君子 truly a princely man.

振³

294

R. 銑

See 展

Rising Upper.

To bind up. To wipe away, as tears, etc. Wrongly used for 檢 8266.

振布 a duster.

輾³

295

R. 銑

See 展

Rising Upper.

To turn half over; to roll over on the side.

輾轉 to turn over and over; to revolve; repeatedly.

輾轉難忘 continually thinking of; unable to forget.

水輾 (chan⁴) a water-mill.

輾輪 to revolve the wheels,—as a steamer; to start.

Read *nien*³. To roll on; to run in.

車輾一道轍 the barrow runs in a single rut.

A horse rolling himself in the dust.

𨔵⁴

296

R. 霰

See 展

Sinking Upper

𨔵⁴

297

See 156.

棧⁴

298

R. 銑諫

潛

C. chan

H. ts'an

F. chang

W. dza

N. dzaan

P. chan

M. tsan

Y. tsaa

Sz. chan

K. chan

J. san, zen

A. san (shan)

Rising & Sink-

ing Lower.

A covered shed; an upper storey; a covered way or bridge across precipitous rocks. A hearse. A wheelbarrow. A stable. A storehouse; a godown; a shop. Name of a fragrant tree from the Lingga Islands. A small bell.

棧 chan³ 道 a covered plank road along a precipice.

夜涉棧道 he was crossing a precipice by night.

路險難行架木而渡 謂之棧道 planks laid across a precipitous and dangerous point form what is called a chan³ tao.

棧齧 a path along a steep cliff.

賓奠幣于棧 the visitors made offerings of silk at the hearse.

竹木之車曰棧 a cart, or wheelbarrow, of bamboo is called a chan⁴.

有棧之車 barrows with boxes, for conveying stores, etc.

傳馬棧甚難 the management of a stable is very difficult.

馬棧 a stable.

于馬棧之下 to bury a troublesome wife.

戀棧 to regret a place,—as a horse its stable.

編之以阜棧 he disposed them in stables (of horses).

棧房 a warehouse; a godown.

棧租 warehouse rent; price paid for storing.

貯棧 to warehouse; to store.

棧商 godown proprietors.

琖⁴

299

R. 潛

See 蓋

Rising Upper.

A wine-cup; so called under the Shang dynasty (see 1184 and 2218). Used with 300.

玉琖 beautiful, or precious, cups.

琖托 a kind of saucer for holding a wine-cup without burning the fingers.

盞³

300

R. 潛
C. chan
H. tsan
F. chang
W. tsā
N. tsan
P. chan
M. | tsan
Y. |
Sz. chan
K. chan
J. san
A. tran
Rising Upper.

A lamp³ bowl for holding the oil. A tea-cup; a wine-cup; see 299. Numerative of lamps.

酒盞 a wine-cup.

銅盞聲聲喚買冰 the brass cup is jingling to call people to buy ice. [The ice-seller strikes a small brass basin to attract customers.]

一盞燈 a lamp; one lamp.

羴⁴

301

R. 潛
See 譚
Rising Lower.

A sheep-pen.

𦉳³

302

R. 銑潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

To fly swiftly and powerfully.

𦉳𦉳 swooping like a falcon.

Read *chien*¹. Martial.

𦉳𦉳 with warlike mien.

𧆞⁴

303

R. 諫
See 棧
Sinking Lower

A striped wild cat.

虎𧆞貓 a tiger with short hair. [For these chars. the chars. 淺毛 came to be substituted, and thus 淺 came to mean "a tiger".]

輦⁴

304

R. 諫潛
See 棧
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A carriage used by military officials for sleeping in as well as for conveyance.

輦車 a war chariot.

輦輅 a sleeping chariot; a war chariot.

醖³

305

R. 潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

Formerly used for 299 and 300; now applied to spirits standing to get clear.

醖酒 thick, muddy wine, which is beginning to clear

輶³

306

Same as 304.

斬³

307

R. 謙
C. cham
H. tsam
F. chang
W. tsā
N. tsan
P. chan
M. tsan
Y. tsaa
Sz. chan
K. ch'am
J. san
A. tram
Rising Upper.

To cut in two; to decapitate; to cut off; to sever. Unhemmed, as deep mourning. Sometimes written 𣦵 which is a form of 310.

斬首 or 斬頭 to behead.

斬殺 or 斬決 to execute by beheading.

斬罪 a capital crime; the penalty of death by beheading.

通問斬罪 condemned them all to be beheaded.

斬絞 to behead and strangle,—the two forms of execution practised in China.

立斬 or 斬立決 decapitation without delay,—when the provincial authorities have the power to carry the sentence into execution without referring to Peking.

斬監候 or 斬監候秋

審 decapitation but to be imprisoned until the autumnal assize,—in which case there is a somewhat elaborate form of procedure to be gone through before the extreme penalty can be imposed.

秋後斬 to behead after the autumn,—as above.

斬開 to cut open.

斬碎 to mince.

斬斷 to chop off; to cut off, as communications.

斬伐 to subjugate, as rebels; to prune, as trees.

腰斬 to chop in two at the waist.

監斬 to oversee an execution.

斬祀 to cut off the posterity, as of a rebel.

五世而斬 ends after five generations.

斬釘截鐵 to cut a nail and to chop through iron, i.e. to push on in spite of obstacles.

斬關截氣 to cut through the influence and sever the aura,—i.e. to spoil the geomancy of a place.

斬關而入 to force the barrier and break in.

斬刈民力 to destroy the strength of the people.

斬³

307

斬盡 to entirely destroy; to exterminate.

斬傷 to wound by cutting.

斬草 to destroy like weeds. Also, to dig a grave.

斬獲 to kill and to capture,—as in a raid.

斬⁴

308

R. 覃
See 斬
Even Lower.

To strike; to raise up. To cut in two. To throw into. To exclude. To place planks for crossing water.

Read *shan*⁴. To cut down.

斬葛 to cut down creepers.

有斬而播之 he cut it down and threw it about.

Same as 308.

擊³

309

暫⁴

310

R. 勘
C. tsan
H. ts'am
F. chang
W. tsā
N. tsan
P. chan
M. tsan
Y. tsan
Sz. chan
K. cham
J. san, zan
A. tam
Sinking Lower

A part of a day; a short time; temporarily; briefly; in the interim; meanwhile. Suddenly.

暫時 or 暫刻 or 暫且 for a short time; temporarily.

暫等 or 暫候 to wait awhile.

暫住 or 暫寄 to reside temporarily.

暫留 to temporarily detain, of persons or things.

暫別 to be temporarily separated from.

暫借 to borrow for a short time.

暫忍 to be patient a little while.

暫緩 slowly; gradually; to defer for the time; for the present.

可暫不可長 it can be so temporarily, but not permanently.

暫濟燃眉 to give temporary relief, as by putting water to a burnt eyebrow. Used of loans of money.

暫遇 to meet suddenly.

暫新 brand-new.

暫行試辦 to make a temporary trial,—as of a new scheme, to test the working.

暫停泊 to touch at,—as ships.

暫⁴
310

暫爲收下 to receive a thing temporarily,—with a view to its restitution.

綻⁴
311

A seam which has come undone. Ripped open; rent; cracked; split.

R. 諫

C. chan

H. t'in, v.

kwang

F. t'ing, t'ing

W. t'ing, ding

N. dzan

P. chan

M. tsan

K. tan

J. san, dan

A. -dan, dien²

Sinking Lower

綻裂 split; rent; to tear open.

綻了鞋底 the sole of my boot is split.

破綻 a rent; a tear. A hint.

補綻 to patch a rent.

綻線 frayed out; unravelled.

花綻 the petals of a flower.

綻花 an opening flower.

打綻 to caulk; to fill up seams in planking.

米色未能飽綻 this kind of rice will not swell in boiling.

綻露 to reveal secrets.

賣個破綻 appeared to leave an opening; made a feint.

綻⁴
312

A seam which has come undone. Similar to 311.

補綻 to patch a rent.

R. 諫

See 綻

A. trien

Sinking

Lower.

湛⁴
313

Deep; clear; tranquil, as water. Placid; serene, as moonlight. To sink; to soak in; to steep; to receive, as benefits. Moist; fresh. Excessive. Dregs.

湛湛 bright; sparkling; fresh.

湛新的 brand-new. (湛 here for 暫 310.)

湛恩 steeped in favour; under great obligations.

湛於酒色 devoted to wine and women.

湛河 an affluent on the north of the Yellow River, in Honan, which acc. to the 字詁, rises in Honan and flows into the 汝.

忠湛湛 deeply loyal.

湛⁴
313

湛湛露斯 heavy lies the dew.

Read tan¹. Used for 10,615.

戰⁴
314

Alarmed; terrified. To fight; to join battle; to contend, as at examinations.

戰戰兢兢的 or 戰抖抖的 trembling with fright.

戰懼 or 戰慄 to be alarmed.

打冷戰 to quake with fear; to give a start.

打戰 to fight a battle.

對戰 or 步戰 or 相戰 to join battle; to fight; tactics.

戰場 or 戰地 a battle-field.

戰陣 line of battle; in. battle array.

戰鼓 the battle drum, i.e. the signal for battle.

戰攻 campaigning.

挑戰 to provoke a battle; to offer battle.

死戰 to fight to the death; a forlorn hope.

戰歿 or 戰死 to die on the field of battle.

戰勝 to win a battle.

戰敗 to lose a battle.

久戰士 an old soldier; a veteran.

血戰 or 酣戰 a bloody fight.

戰船 a war-junk.

身經百戰 hero of a hundred fights.

請戰 come on!—to fight.

索戰 or 叫戰 to challenge to battle.

請以戰喻 let me take an illustration from war.

知己知彼, 百戰百勝 he who rightly estimates himself and his adversary will be victorious in all his fights.

戰表 or 戰書 a written challenge to fight.

下 (or 投) 戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.

戰⁴
314

不先示戰而攻擊基隆 to have bombarded Kelung before issuing a declaration of war.

焉有不戰而勝者乎 who ever yet won a victory without fighting for it?

戰策 strategy in war.

非戰之罪也 he did not lose from want of skill.—but from some other cause.

免戰牌 a stop-fighting notice-board,—a board bearing these three characters, used as a flag of truce.

戰鬪 to quarrel and fight.

戰功 military services.

戰守 attack and defence; military operations.

戰坪 the lower or fighting deck.

戰局 a state of war.

拇戰 to play guess-fingers.

連戰皆捷 successful at every examination one after another.

茗戰 a tea-drinking match.

文戰 a literary competition.

舌戰 see 9788.

白戰 expl. as 禁體賦詩.

樨⁴
315

A kind of white veined wood, used for making combs and spoons. Also read chan³ and shan⁴.

R. 霰

See 顛

Sinking

Upper.

瓚⁴
316

See 11,529.

蘸⁴
317

To dip into. [This character has been used by some Protestant missionaries for baptism by immersion.]

蘸筆 to dip a brush (in ink).

蘸墨 to dip (a brush) in ink.

蘸濕 to soak in.

蘸上水 dip it in water.

R. 陷

C. tsan², v. -yên

H. tsiam

F. chang

W. tsio, tsa

N. tsan

P. chan

M. tsan

Y. tsaa

Sz. chan

K. cham

J. san, zan

A. tram

Sinking

Upper.

賺

318

塹

319

R. 賺

Sec 讒

Rising Lower.

鉞

320

贓

321

R. 鉞

See 遭

cf. 賺

Sinking Lower.

兔

322

R. 咸

See 讒

Even Lower.

僂

323

劊

324

R. 咸

See 讒

Even Lower.

嶺

325

嶺

326

R. 咸

See 讒

Even Upper.

攪

327

R. 咸

C. sch'am,

H. ts'am

See 2721.

The boundary of a grave.

See 289.

To scheme to get property by fraud or robbery.

A crafty hare. Artful; wily; cunning.

兔兔 a cunning rabbit.

See 11,561.

To cut; to slice.

劊斷 to cut apart.

See 334.

A cliff; a high peak.

嶺巖 a steep, craggy ascent; precipitous.

齒嶺嶺如鋸 teeth jagged like a saw.

To support; to sustain. To supply what is wanted; to edge in; to mix; to blend. See 13,781.

攪起 to raise up; to support.

攪

327

F. schang

W. ts'a

N. ts'aañ

P. ch'an

M. ts'an

Y. ts'aa

Sz. ch'an

K. ch'am

J. san, zan

A. sam

Even Upper.

把他攪起來 raise him up, —of a person making a *kotow*.

攪扶 to support; to hold up, as a cripple.

力攪顛危 to aid the feeble and tottering.

攪罅 to fill up a crack or crevice.

攪多一份 add on one share more.

攪嘴 to interrupt a person in speaking.

攪銀器 plated ware.

攪合 to mix; to blend.

攪雜不純 mixed and not pure,—of anything to which an inferior sort has been added.

攪和着喫 eat them mixed together.

攪粉 to size; to adulterate by sizing.

胡攪亂對 to adulterate.

攪銅色 alloyed with copper.

攪親太太 the bride-welcomers,—female relatives of the bride-groom who welcome the bride on her arrival at her husband's threshold.

攪着 giving one's arm to....

A tree called 欂櫨 which grew near the tomb of Confucius, having a hard whitish wood and large flowers. ? Magnolia. Sharp-pointed. A water-gate.

欂櫨 *ch'eng'* 星 or 天欂 a comet. The first is also applied to a rebel leader, from the idea of destructiveness always associated with a comet.

The rippling sound of water is 澗澗, applied also to the sportive leaping of fish. Sweat from the hands and feet. Water gurgling through a hole.

An earthen pitcher for boiling liquids.

瓦甌 a sort of jug used for boiling congee or rice gruel.

甌

330

R. 陷

See 懣

Sinking Upper.

讒

331

R. 咸

C. ts'am

II. ts'am

F. chang

W. dza

N. dzaan

P. ts'am

M. ts'am

Y. ts'aa

Sz. ts'an

K. ch'am

J. san, dzan

A. sam

Even Lower.

To cajole; to misrepresent; to slander.

讒人 to slander people.

讒謗 to abuse; to vilify.

讒詔 to slander and to flatter.

去 *ch'ü* 讒遠 *yüan'* 佞 dismiss slanderers and avoid toadies.

讒言惹禍 slanderous words get one into trouble.

讒口交加 slandering every one right and left.

讒鼎 name of an ancient tripod with an inscription agst calumny. Also expl. as a tripod from Ch'an, where the Great Yü made his nine tripods.

天讒 the stars ξ o in the foot of Perseus.

A chisel; a bore for cutting or piercing. To carve; to engrave. Used for 324.

鑲字爲記 he carved the words in memory thereof.

藥鑲 a medicine-spoon.

犁鑲 a plough-share.

荷鑲誅茅 to shoulder a hoe and destroy the weeds,—to be a farmer.

See 345.

To be greedy; gluttonous. To love good eating.

口饞 fond of eating.

嘴不饞 not particular about one's food; not greedy.

饞嘴人 a glutton.

饞虫 a greedy insect, i.e. a greedy fellow.

饞懶 greedy and lazy.

饞癆病 an insatiable desire to eat, without the power of swallowing much.

The ground allotted to a retainer in the feudal times. A plot; an allotment. A market-place; shops.

塵市 a market-place.

塵

335

R. 先

See 纏

Even Lower.

塵²

335

塵

336

塵²

337

R. 先
See 纏
Even Lower.塵²

338

R. 先
See 纏
Even Lower.纏²

339

R. 先
See 塵
C. chyn², sch'yn
H. ch'en
F. tieng, v.
chieng
W. sduie, duiet
N. dzeiñ, v. jöñ
P. ch'an
M. } ts'an
Y. }
Sz. ch'an
K. chün
J. ten, den
A. strien
Even & Sink-
ing Lower.

巡行塵肆 to inspect the market and shops.

Same as 335.

A small branch of the river 洛 Lo, mentioned in the Canon of History. It rises in 穀城縣, an old name for the 河南 District of Honan.

To revolve; the orbit of a celestial body. An old path; tracks; career; a precedent.

日運爲躔 the sun's (supposed) orbit is *ch'an*².

星躔 or 躔次 the orbits of the stars.

躔度 the course of the stars; the zodiac.

躔迹 or 躔踐 tracks; to follow in the old path; to adopt a precedent.

未知英雄之所躔也
I know not the path of the hero.

To bind up; to wrap; to bandage. To entwine; to cling to; to implicate. To bother.

纏足 or 纏脚 to bind up the feet.

纏頭 to bind the head; a turban. Also, a roué; a libertine.

纏頭費 (or 資) money given to a harlot.

纏頭者 brothel visitors.

纏繞 to bind round and round.

纏住 to bind firmly.

纏上 to wind round, or wind up.

纏腰 to bind one's waist with a girdle.

纏帶 a waist belt.

纏身 bound by ties, or obligations.

纏累 to implicate.

纏綿 bound up with; inextricable.

纏²

339

纏綿意 entangled, *i.e.* improper, thoughts.

相見交纏 at meeting, they were locked in each other's arms.

纏緊 to bind tightly.

纏勻 to bind round, leaving regular intervals.

纏髻 hair coiled round the head.

纏手 to impede; to hinder.

纏不清 he never finishes with one, as an endless talker, a bore.

難纏 an undesirable acquaintance; impatient of restraint.

延纏 dragging out; tedious; interminable.

纏磨 to pester; to tease.

The front curtain of a carriage; *see* 12,595. A screen at an entrance.

牀幃 a curtain round the lower part of a bed; a valance.

淚滿前幃 his tears bedewed the curtain.

Small sticks to support the eaves of a house, extended beyond the wall.

A striped toad, 蟾蜍 or 蟾蜍, which is said to be long-lived and to grow horns at the age of 3000 years. It dwells in the moon, which it is believed to swallow during an eclipse. Hence, the moon. *See* 441, 7270.

辟惡之蟾蜍 the toadskin worn as a charm against evil influences.

蟾光 moonlight.

幾歷蟾圓 many toad circles, *i.e.* full moons, have passed by.蟾宮 the toad palace, *i.e.* the moon.蟾宮折桂 to pluck cassia in the palace of the moon, *i.e.* to take the second or *chü jén* degree.蟾¹

342

瞻⁴

343

R. 鹽
cf. 詔
Even Upper.檐¹

344

R. 鹽
P. *ch'an*
See 瞻
A. *hsiem*
Even Upper.檐⁴

345

R. 鹽
cf. 詔
Even Upper.嬋¹

346

R. 先
Y. *hsiei*
See 蟬
Even Lower.嬋¹

346a

蟾酥 a kind of venereal medicine, said to be extracted from a toad's forehead.

A horse travelling fast. A rapid gallop.

An apron or flap; a covering for the knees; the skirt of a robe. *See* 5668.

檐掖 or 前檐 an apron.

檐蔽 a screen; a covering; an apron.

檐檐 flapping, as a skirt.

不盈一檐 not an apronful.

檐如也 neatly dressed.

檐帷 the curtains of one's equipage,—the progress of one's journey.

檐褕 a loose garment; a cloak.

A saddle-flap. Trappings; caparisons.

鞍轡 saddle-flaps; *see* 47.

花驄錦轡 a piebald steed with embroidered trappings.

Beautiful; graceful.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.

花嬋娟沃春泉 flowers are beautiful when moistened in spring.

竹嬋娟籠曉烟 the bamboo is beautiful in the morning mists.

雪嬋娟不長妍 snow is beautiful, but not for long.

月嬋娟真可憐 the moon is beautiful, beautiful indeed!

嬋運 of the same clan or family.

Used with 346, and also with 348 (*shan*⁴) but exclusively in the sense of "vicissitudes" or "changes" of dynasty.

秦漢之嬋 the vicissitudes of the Ch'in and Han dynasties.

嬋代 or 相嬋 succession.

輶
347

R. 銑
See 闡
Rising Upper.

禪
348

R. 先
C. shym, shyen
H. sham, shen
F. sieng
W. zie
N. jōn
P. ch'an, shan
M. ts'an, san
Y. sch'iei, hsi
Sz. shan
K. sōn
J. sen, zen
A. t'uen, t'ien
Even & Sink-
ing Lower.

An old^o worn-out car-
riage; rickety.

檀車 檀車 his chariot of san-
dalwood must be damaged.

To sit abstractedly in
contemplation, as the Bud-
dhists do. Contemplation;
meditation; abstraction.
Sanskrit *dhyāna*.

禪廟 or **禪林** a Buddhist
temple.

禪師 Buddhist priests.

禪杖 a crosier. See 426.

禪經 Buddhist scriptures.

禪法 the rules of meditation;
Buddhism.

坐禪 to sit in meditation, or in
a state of abstraction.

定禪 or **禪那** to be in a state
of abstraction.

禪堂 a room in a Buddhist
monastery set apart for purpo-
ses of meditation.

禪舍 rooms in a temple.

禪心 the mind in a state of
abstraction.

四禪 the four regions of con-
templation through which the
mind reaches the final and per-
fect state.

禪機 Buddhist spells.

參禪 to enter into meditation;
to become a Buddhist priest.

禪延 the palace of Indra in the
city of **善見城** which stands
between the four peaks of Mt.
Mêru.

Read *shan*⁴. To level an
area for an altar. To sacri-
fice to the hills and foun-
tains. To resign the throne.

封禪 See 3582.

受禪 to ascend the throne.

禪位 to resign the throne.

禪讓 to abdicate.

禪代之事 the matter of the
succession to the throne.

形形相禪, 無有窮盡
like produces like without end.

蟬
349

R. 先
C. shym
H. sham
F. sieng
W. zie
N. jōn
P. ch'an
M. ts'an
Y. ts'aa
Sz. ch'an
K. sōn
J. zen
A. t'uen
Even Lower.

The cicada or broad
locust. It is common all
over China, and has many
names, as **秋蟬** the autumn
cicada, **紗蟬** the gauze
cicada, **秋涼兒** the autumn
cooler. Also read *shan*².

蟬脫 the exuviae of the cicada.

少不得要使個金蟬

脫壳之法子 I wish I
could slip out of my skin like
a cicada.

金蟬脫壳之計 the cica-
da's trick of slipping out of its
shell.

蟬不知雪 the cicada knows
nothing of snow,—it dies in the
autumn. Hence, ignorant.

觀一蟬方得美蔭而
忘其身 he saw a cicada
which had just got comfortably
into the shade and was forgetting
to look after its safety.

蟬吟 or **蟬噪** the cicada's
chirp.

冠蟬 a horned cicada; found in
Ssüch'uan.

寒蟬 dumb; silent,—like the
cicada in the cold weather.

蟬聯 connected; a pair of scrolls.

蟬鬢 hair on the temples, dres-
sed in a manner which is thought
to resemble a cicada's eyes.

蟬媯 connected together.

Incoherent talk. Irregu-
lar and incorrect expres-
sions.

譚
350

R. 銑
See 闡
Rising Upper.

闡
351

嘖
352

R. 銑
See 厭
Rising Upper.

See 9704.

The foolish look of a
gaping simpleton is 嘖嘖.

輶
353

R. 銑
See 展 (but
aspirated)
A. hsien
Rising Upper.

賺
354

諂
355

R. 談
C. ch'ym
H. ts'an
F. tieng
W. ts'ie
N. ts'ien
P. ch'an
M. ts'an
Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'an
K. ch'om
J. ten
A. sien
Rising Upper.

To laugh loudly.
輶然而笑 to burst into a
loud laugh.

See 2721.

To flatter; to toady; to
fawn upon.

諂媚 or **諂佞** or **諂笑** to
flatter; to toady.

諂屈 to fawn upon; to cringe to.

貧而無諂 poor and yet no
flatterer.

諂諛取容 to flatter a person
in order to curry favour.

諂人可鄙 the flatterer is
despicable.

上交不諂 in your relations
with superiors use no flattery.

淫聲諂耳 wanton music
tickles the ear.

調
356

嘯
357

獼
358

R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

誓
359

產
360

R. 潛
C. ch'an
H. san
F. sang
W. ts'a, sa
N. ts'aan, saang
P. ch'an
M. ts'an
Y. ts'aa
Sz. ch'an

A kind of monkey, found
in Yünnan and known as
the **獼猴**. Its swiftness on
the trees is said to be like
the flight of a bird.

Same as 326.

To produce; to breed;
to bear offspring. Produc-
tions of a country. An
estate; a patrimony; a
means of livelihood. A sort
of flageolet or reed with
three large holes.

生產 or **產生** to produce; to
bear a child.

產³

360

K. }
J. } *san*
A. }
Rising Upper.

小產 a miscarriage.

產難 to die in childbirth.

難產 a difficult labour.

當產不得解 in labour but unable to effect delivery.

同產女弟 a twin sister.

產婦 a lying-in woman.

產門 or 產戶 the vagina.

產科 midwifery.

善看產 skilled in midwifery.

扶產 to support birth, i.e. to act as midwife, Chinese women being supported by the midwife during delivery.

產房 the room where a woman is confined.

補產 to give nourishing food to women after delivery.

產業 real estate; landed property.

分家產 to divide the family property.

置產業 to found or buy an estate.

產戶 a householder, as opp. to

業戶 a land-owner.

輸清家產 gambled away all his property.

傾家蕩產 to ruin one's family and dissipate one's fortune.

中產 of medium fortune.

天產 living creatures.

地產 trees and plants.

土產 local products.

本產 natural products.

恒產 constant occupation; means of living.

楚產 a native of Ch'u. See 2662.

See 376.

剷

361

嶢

362

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

A winding road among hills.

嶢嶢 a winding mountain path.

慳⁴

363

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.榲⁶

364

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.漚³

365

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.牯³

366

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.蹠³

367

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.鏟³

368

R. 潛
C. *ch'an*
H. *ts'an*
F. *sang v.*
ch'iang
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *san, ch'an*
J. } *san*
A. }
Rising Upper.羴³

369

R. 潛
H. *tsan*

Complete virtue, as shown in a well-spent life.

A tree which grows in Anhui and produces a fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow colour.

Read *shan*³. A mattress.

Name of a small stream near Hsi-an Fu in Shensi. It is a branch of the 灞河 river Pa.

漚漚 all (= 衆).

To breed domestic animals.

To put a sandal or patten on the bare foot.

A spade; a shovel. To dig; to cut into; to smooth off; to pare.

鏟鏟 or 飯鏟 a rice shovel, used by cooks.

鏟山 to dig into hills,—used of the surface mining practised in China.

一副鏟鉗 a set of fire-irons; shovel and tongs.

鏟草除根 to cut down the plants and pull up the roots, i.e. to exterminate, root and branch.

鏟子 a scraper.

Sheep crowding, as each one tries to get out first. To throw into confusion, as records.

羴³

369

P. *ch'an*
J. } *san*
A. }
Rising Upper.驢³

370

R. vulgar.
See 產
Rising Upper.戡³

371

R. 銑
N. *ts'ien*
P. *ch'an, chan*
M. *tsan, tsang*
Y. *chi*
K. *ch'ün*
J. *ten*
A. *trien*
Rising Upper
Irregular.懺⁴

372

R. 陷
C. *ch'am*
H. *ts'am*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. } *ts'an*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*
A. *sam*
Sinking
Upper.識³

373

R. 沁
C. *ch'iem*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *dzeng*
P. *ch'ien, ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ts'an*
K. *ch'äm*
J. *san*
A. *säm*
Sinking
Upper.

係後人羴入 interpolated by a later hand.

A bare-backed horse.

驢馬 a horse without saddle or bridle.

驢騎着馬 to ride a horse without a saddle.

驢架 a wooden horse used for practising equestrian feats.

To command; to order; to prepare; to complete; to release.

戡武以禦敵 to have the military at one's command in order to keep enemies in check.

戡兵 to muster troops.

戡備 to prepare; to hold in readiness.

戡事 to end an affair.

以戡 in order to complete....

To regret; to repent. The Buddhist and Taoist rituals are so called.

則孔子竟成一拜懺

頭陀 so that Confucius thus becomes nothing more than a priest (see 11,441) who bows and scrapes at every sacred word.

To verify; to fulfil. A prophecy; an omen; a hint. [Defined in the 六書故 as 前定徵兆之言 to state what will be the fulfilment of an omen.] Used with 372.

識語 a prophecy; a hint.

死字是識語 the word "death" was prophetic.

太宗得秘識云 the Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang

識⁴

373

dynasty) received a secret mis-
sive saying,—that his throne
would pass to a woman.

將來之識 an unfulfilled pro-
phesy; *lit.* a prophecy for the
future.

世識 a fulfilled prophecy.

識緯 the cross threads or woof
of a prophecy (which is likened
to the warp),—*i.e.* completion or
fulfilment. Also, the interpreta-
tion of a prophecy.

圖識 or 符識 a diagram or
picture in which future events
are indicated,—as in Zadkiel's
Almanac.

軍識 a military pass-word.

拜識 to supplicate; to pray for,
as for sons, long life, etc.

識願 to fulfil a vow.

嬪

374

See 346.

顛

375

See 288.

刻

376

To dig up; to level
down; to trim; to pare; to
cut. Interchanged with 368.

R. 潛
See 鐮
Rising Upper.

刻刀 or 刻子 a spade; a
large kitchen knife.

刻削 to smooth off; to plane.

刻傷 to wound.

刻地 to level soil.

鐮

377

See 368.

戣

378

A dog crunching its food.
Gnawing: crunching.

R. 潛
See 刻
Rising Upper.

鼎

379

A spit with meat on it.
如以肉貫鼎 like sticking
meat on a spit.

R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

褰¹

380

A curtain or screen; a
fringe or flounce.

R. 鹽
See 襜
Even Upper.

婦車有褰 a lady's chariot
has a curtain.

其輶有褰 the pall had a
fringe, or flounce.

儉

381

See 340.

儉

382

Same as 344.

貼

383

To spy; to peep; to take
a sly look.

R. 鹽
See 諂
A. *chiem*
Sinking &
Even Upper.

窺貼 to spy around.

覘

384

To spy; to peep, etc.
Much the same as 383, 385.

R. 鹽
See 瞻
A. *siem, chiem*
Even Upper.

窺覘 to spy around.

覘候 to be on the look-out for.

使人覘視 set people to watch
him.

覘者曰 the spies said.....

先遣人覘其醉醒 first
sent people to see that he was
sober,—enough to come.

閤

385

To open a door a little,
so as to peep.

R. 鹽
F. v. *tiang*
See 諂
J. *ten*
A. *chiem*
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

闚閤 to peep through a crevice.

汙

386

Discord; a jarring noise.

R. 鹽
See 襜
Even Upper.

五者不亂則無汙
之音矣 when the five musi-
cal notes are not confused, there
is no discord.

樅

387

A long piece of timber.
The pivot of a rice pestle.
[To be distinguished from
樅 11,288.]

R. 先
The same

樅

387

松栢有樅 long are the pro-
jecting beams of pine.

as 氈 except
that it is
aspirated.
Or the same
as 闡 but in
the even tone.
No record.
Even Upper.

搥

388

To strike; to beat.

R. 銑
See 𢶏
Rising Upper.

鎚

389

To pull or extend any-
thing. To persevere. Also
read *ch'ên*.³ See 679.

R. 銑
See 𢶏
Rising Upper.

把他鎚住 stretch it tight.

鎚長了 pull it out to full
length.

鎚着辦 persevere in the at-
tempt.

CHANG.

章

390

A section or paragraph.
A document. An essay.
A memorial to the Throne.
A statement. A stanza of
an ode. Anything of elegant
composition. Variegated;
beautiful; in order. A nu-
merative of documents, and
trees. Name of a small
state under the Chou dy-
nasty. An old name for a
maternal uncle. A cycle of
nineteen years introduced
B. C. 104, and apparently
borrowed from the Greeks
= the Metonic cycle; see
5814, 922, 9518. Name of
a tree.

R. 陽
C. *chōng*
H. *chong*
F. *chiōng*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsōng*
P. *chang*
M. { *tsang*
Y. {
Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*
A. *chōng*
Even Upper.

章句 sections and paragraphs,
or chapters and verses.

不守章句 not to keep to the
formal division and punctuation
of the text.

章¹
390

第六章 chapter vi.
書章 chapters.
數章 several documents.
作文章 to compose essays.
見話中有文章 seeing that there was some reason in what she said.
首章 stanza the first.
其卒章曰 the last lines ran as follows.....
章法 phraseology; style.
此古人章法 such was the style of the writers of old.
成章 to complete an affair; to bring to a successful termination; to reach a point of perfect culture or excellence.
中道不成章 to fail in mid-career.
奏章 to memorialise the Throne. Also, to make representations on a person's behalf; to offer up prayers for the sick.
王上章薦諸天子 the prince sent up a memorial, recommending him to the Emperor.
公爲太師奏章乎 are you, sir, praying for the Grand Secretary?
章程 rules; regulations; by-laws, —first used by Kao Tsu of Han dyn. B. C. 206.
率由舊章 observing the ancient statutes.
維民之章 to be a pattern to the people.
憲章 orders issued by superiors.
圖章 or 印章 a stamp or seal.
擇日章 a guide to the selection of lucky days.
采章 adorned; variegated.
維其有章矣 full of elegance (of princes).
出言有章 refined in speech.
爲章于天 the ornament of the sky,—the Milky Way.
五服五章 five kinds of robes (for the nobles) with five sets of decorations.
貴有空王章 the rich man has the robes of a Chakravarti (2711),—i.e. he can have everything he wants. See 2797.

章¹
390

天地相遇品物咸章 by the interaction of Heaven and Earth, all things are beautifully displayed,—i.e. come into existence.
章歲 the metonic cycle of nineteen years.
章甫 an ancient cap, worn under the Shang dynasty.
章魚 or 章舉 the cuttle-fish.
章京 corruption of the Manchu word *chan-yin*, an assistant. The sixty secretaries attached to the Grand Council 軍機處 are so called, as also the chiefs of small military colonies at the boundary of the Khalka territory and Russia.
章嘉呼圖克圖 the Metropolitan of the Lama hierarchy at Peking.
三章 the Three Penal Laws,—enacted by the first Emperor of the Han dynasty to supersede the laws of 始皇帝 the First Emperor; viz. (1) Life to be given for life, (2) Compensation to be given for wounds; and (3) Imprisonment to be the penalty for theft.
九章 the nine ornaments on the sacrificial robe, viz. dragon, hills, 華虫 flowery insect = a pheasant, fire, pondweed, ground rice, axe (3630), 亞 (3702), and sacrificial goblets. To these are sometimes added (1) a 3-legged bird in the sun, (2) a hare in the moon, and (3) a \wedge constellation, making twelve. *N.B.* The Emp. had twelve, the highest nobles nine (omitting sun, moon, and constellation), the next highest seven (omitting mountain and dragon), and so on, five sets in all. Also, the Nine Sections of Penal Law into which the 三章 were expanded under the founder of the Han dynasty. Also, the Nine Sections of the science of numbers = Mathematics.
章章 manifest; apparent.
章草 see 11,634.
章臺 a brothel.

倬¹
391

R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

To be afraid.
倬倬 terror-stricken. See 396.

漳¹
392

R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

璋¹
393

R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

嶂¹
394

R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

彰¹
395

R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

倬¹
396

R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

倬¹
397

R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

An embankment. To separate by a bank.

A husband's father.
姑璋 mother and father of a husband.

A cliff; a range of peaks.
峰嶂 a chain of hills.
青嶂 green hills.
山嶂遠重疊 mountain peaks rising over one another as far as one can see.

The variegated skins of animals or plumage of birds. Beautiful; ornamental. To exhibit; to make manifest; see 10,067.

彰明 to make clear; to manifest.
昭彰 to display.
嘉言孔彰 his excellent sayings were very impressive.
彰其德威 to exhibit his virtue and dignity.
彰信兆民 by the display of virtue he won the confidence of the myriad people.
彰鷄 the eastern curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

To walk fast.
倬倬 to walk hurriedly, as when alarmed. See 391.

Terrified.
倬惶 scared out of one's wits.

樟¹

398

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

The camphor tree (*Laurus camphora*), said to be so called from 豫章 Yü-chang, the ancient name of Kiangsi, because the tree grew there. Grows abundantly in the interior of the island of Formosa.

樟木 camphor wood.

樟腦 camphor,--known in the north as 潮腦. See 519.

香樟 camphorated.

漳¹

399

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

A large tributary of the river Wei in the north-east of Honan and south of Chihli. It has two main branches, the clear and the muddy Chang. Part of its waters join the Pei-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels. Also a river of Hupeh, which falls into the 沮 Chü.

衡漳 the cross-flowing Chang,--a name given to this river from its course east and west.

漳縣 a sub-District near 鞏昌府 Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kansuh.

璋¹

400

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

An ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies. A sceptre. A jade plaything.

半圭曰璋 half a kuei was called a chang. See 6434. Used for the handle of a drinking-cup; hence, the cup itself.

左右奉璋 the right and left, i.e. attendants, handed the libation cups.

如圭如璋 like a jade mace,--for purity.

載弄之璋 they shall have sceptres to play with.

弄璋之喜 the joy of a "play sceptre," i.e. of having a son born; sceptres being given to boys to play with, tiles to girls. See 12,420 for explanation.

瘴⁴

401

R. 漾

See 章

Sinking Upper.

Malaria; miasma; pestilential vapours.

烟瘴 miasmatic; malarious.

瘴氣 malaria.

瘴厲 a plague; an epidemic arising from malaria.

障⁴

402

R. 漾

See 章

Sinking Upper.

A cataract in the eye.

障翳 or 障瞖 a cataract. Usually described as 綠水灌

瞳人 green water poured on to the "man in the eye," i.e. the pupil.

鄣¹

403

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

An ancient feudal State, situated in modern Shantung. Name of an ancient city in Shantung. Name of a province under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty, comprising the south of modern Anhui. Used for 404.

障⁴

404

R. 漾陽

See 章

Sinking Upper.

To separate; to screen; to divide off. A barricade; an embankment; a trench; a screen of cloth; a veil.

猶雲之障日光也 like clouds intercepting the sun's rays.

遮障 to screen off; to rail off.

障閉 to close against ingress.

障塞 to obstruct; to barricade.

築障 to throw up defence-works.

障衛 to entrench a camp; to fortify.

境障 defence-works at the frontier.

步障 a screen,—as for an Imperial procession.

左右步障 screens on the right and left.

保障 a protection and a screen,—a sure defence. Applied to eminent generals and statesmen.

板障 a wooden partition.

錦障 an embroidered screen.

啓障紗 raised her veil.

障⁴

404

鞞¹

405

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

鶡¹

406

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

麋¹

407

R. 陽

See 章

Even Upper.

障泥 to protect from dirt. Applied to various things thus used.

障身法 the gift of becoming invisible.

A flap of a saddle which protects the rider's dress.

cal' d 鞞泥.

A water-bird; a kind of wader, otherwise known as 水鷄 water fowl.

The hornless river-deer (*Hydropotes inermis*; Sw.) akin to the musk, common in the Yangtse valley. Also written 獐.

麋子 in Chihli, the roebuck (*Cervus pygargus*); in Central China, the hornless river-deer.

銀麋 the silver or white deer, which appears when a good ruler is on the throne.

麋麋 the musk deer.

四眼麋 the four-eyed deer (*Cervus Swinhoei*), found in Formosa and so called from two spots near its eyes.

See 450.

長

408

帳⁴

409

R. 漾

See 帳

Sinking Upper.

A curtain; a canopy; a screen; a veil. A tent; an abode. A plan; to calculate. To spread out; a scroll. An account or bill, for which 414 is now used. Also used for 404.

帳子 curtains.

帳幔 bed-curtains.

布帳 an awning; a screen.

帳鈎 a curtain-hook.

帳頂 the top of bed-curtains; a tester.

帳⁴

409

圍帳 a screen; curtains round a bed, or drawn before an alcove.

帳簾 a screen or curtain hung before a door.

錦帳一佳人 an embroidered-curtain beauty,—a beautiful bride.

帳房 a tent. Also, the business department of a large family.

帳下 under the tent,—serving as a soldier; under canvas.

營帳 a camp.

設帳 to pitch one's tent; to teach; to keep a school,—from the curtain in 馬融's school, behind which sat female musicians.

打帳要賴他 proposed to repudiate the liability to him.

設祖帳 to prepare a farewell feast.

橫帳 a list of guests.

壽帳 scrolls given to old people on their birthdays.

混帳 good-for-nothing; disreputable.

了帳了帳 there's an end of it!

俱已了帳 and there was an end of both of them.

See 452.

帳

410

糧¹

411

R. 陽

See 張長
Even Upper
& Lower.

痕

412

脹⁴

413

R. 漾

See 脹

Sinking
Upper.

A swelled belly; pot-bellied; dropsical. To swell up; to grow big.

水脹 dropsy in the abdomen.

飽脹 puffed out; swelled; tense, as the belly of a dyspeptic.

脹肚 a swelled belly.

腫脹 swollen.

脹的荒 much swelled out.

脹⁴

413

消脹 to relieve or disperse a swelling.

脹滿 swelled out, as a dropsical belly.

脹氣 flatulency.

脹悶 flatulent; tightness of the stomach.

Read *ch'ang*³. The intestines.脹⁴

414

R. 漾

C. chōng
H. chong
F. tiōng
W. tsiae
N. chāng,
tsiāng

P. } chang

S. } tsang

M. } tsang

Y. } tsang

K. chang

J. chō

A. trōng

Sinking
Upper.

An account; a bill; a debt. To charge; to reckon up. See 409, 923.

賬目 accounts.

賬項 entries of accounts; items.

賬單 or 賬目單 a bill; an invoice; a memo of accounts.

賬本 or 賬簿 an account book.

賬房 a counting-house.

賬尾 the balance of an account.

賬主兒 a creditor.

討賬目 or 收賬 or 要賬 to collect debts.

今日要討個賬兒 now I'll pay him out!

管賬 to keep the accounts; to act as book-keeper.

拉賬 to run up bills; to run into debt.

算賬 or 計賬 or 弄賬 to cast up accounts; to settle up. The second is also used of the census returns.

明天算賬 we will settle up to-morrow.

不算賬 not to be included in the account. Used in the sense of "that does not matter;" also in disparagement of people, as "he is of no account," and in many other ways.

天明與你算賬 at daylight I will settle up with you, —punish you.

欠賬 to owe money.

清賬 or 完賬 to clear off debts.

倒賬 to become bankrupt.

放賬 to give credit. Also, to pay interest.

賬⁴

414

賬務糾身 to be embarrassed with debts.

開花賬 to make out a flowery bill, *i.e.* charge for articles not really bought, or charge more than the proper market rates.饅¹

415

R. 陽

See 張

Even Upper.

張¹

416

R. 陽

C. chōng
H. chong
F. tiōng, t'iong
W. tsiae
N. chāng,
tsiāng

P. chang

M. } tsang

Y. } tsang

S. chang

K. chang

J. chō

A. trōng

Even Upper.

Cakes made of flour.

饅餚 cakes, buns, biscuits, etc.

To draw a bow; to extend; to stretch; to string as a guitar (*see* 4483); to draw up, as a document. To proclaim to; to publish; to set out; to display; to boast. Numerative of tables, chairs, paper, documents, skins, tents, etc. *See* 6326.

既張我弓 we have bent our bows.

張絃 to draw a bow.

天之道其猶張弓乎 the Tao of God is like drawing a bow,—the exalted are brought low and the lowly are exalted; alluding to the top and bottom horns which are thus made to fall and rise, respectively.

一張一弛 one bending, one relaxing (of a bow), *i.e.* work and play by turns.

擘張 to string a crossbow with the hand;蹶張 with the foot.

張幕 to pitch a tent.

張武軍 to form an entrenched camp.

張口(or嘴) to open the mouth.

張嘴貨兒 goods which open their mouths for food,—animals.

有錢不買張口貨 even if I had money I would not spend it in buying "open-mouth goods," *i.e.* mouths to feed.

張開 to open, as a door, etc.

開張 to open out, as goods; to start or open, as a shop; to sell.

今天沒開張 to-day I have sold nothing.

亮張三天 to have done three days' good business.

張¹

416

張傘 to open an umbrella.
張揚 to spread about; to proclaim.
鋪張華麗 to make a great display of decoration.
具張 to draw up a document.
張掛 to hang up for display; to post, as a proclamation.
張羅 to help; to lend a hand; to attend to, as guests; to tender, as for a contract; to cast about, as for employment, or to raise money.
張羅故陷 to spread a net to entrap people.
張羅捕虎 to set a net to catch a tiger,—to try gentle measures.
鬚眉畢張 every hair of beard and eyebrows made to stand out, *i.e.* minute delineation. Used figuratively of delineation of character.
張大 to hold one's head high; to be arrogant.
誇張 to boast.
乖張 cross-grained; unreasonable.
戾氣方張 the noisome vapour has just spread.
張仙 a demi-god who protects children from harm, and is much worshipped by the Manchus.
主張 to manage; to control; to be responsible for.
沒有主張 I have no help for it; I can do nothing.
向壳內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.
一張紙 a sheet of paper.
一張虎皮 a tiger-skin.
一張椅子 a chair.
張王李趙 Chang, Wang, Li, and Chao,—the four common surnames of China.
張冠李戴 Chang's hat on Li's head,—the wrong man.
張三李四 Chang the third brother and Li the fourth,—two common names used for anybody, as John Doe and Richard Roe in legal documents.
你說張家好,我說李家好 you praising Chang, I

張¹

416

praising Li,—each cracking up his own side.
張狂 insolent; overbearing.
張皇六師 maintain your armies in great order.
張惶 panic; in confusion.
張惶敗露 to fail in anything from nervousness, or want of resolution.
張貼 to post up,—as notices.
張致 to pose; to strike attitudes; to be affected.
張疑 to bewilder.
張法 a plan; an arrangement.
張大其詞 exaggeration; bombast.
張敞筆 the pencil of Chang Ch'ang,—of the Han dynasty, who was surprised by a friend painting his wife's eyebrows. Used in the sense of "conjugal familiarities."

Read *chang*⁴. To swell.

To rise, as the tide. To overflow; to inundate; a freshet. To expand, as iron under heat; to go up, as prices.

水漲 the water is rising.
漲潮 flood tide.
潮漲 the tide is making.
漲起 to rise, as water.
漲滿 or **漲溢** to rise to fullness.
漲發 to rise, as the tide; to be high.
漲灘 to be left dry by a receding river or sea; foreshore.
漲破了 swelled and burst it,—as water in a jug expanding under frost.
春日漲雲岑 the spring sun sends the cloud-mountains high into the sky.
紫漲了面皮 a flush overspread her face.
漲價 to rise, as prices; to be at a premium, as stock.
價錢要漲 the price will go up.

漲⁴

417

R. 漾
See 賬
Sinking
Upper.

漲⁺

417

流質漲力 the elasticity of a fluid, a term in mechanics.
漲海 a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

漲

418

徬¹

419

R. 陽
C. t'ong
H. t'ong
F. tsiong
W. tsiaie
N. t'ong
P. sch'ang, st'ang
M. } st'ang
Y. }
K. sang
J. shō, zō
A. st'ong
Even
Irregular.

鞣³

420

R. 養
See 掌
Rising Upper.

掌³

421

R. 養
C. chōng
H. chong
F. chiong
W. tsiaie
N. tsōng, chōng
P. chang
M. } tsang
Y. }
Sz. chang
K. chang
J. shō
A. chōng
Rising Upper.

Same as 413.

Irresolute.

徬徬 going to and fro; volatile; unsteady.**徬徬天下** to travel over the empire.**佞人徬徬如此** flatterers working their will like this.

The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes. A part of a saddle. A patch.

打皮鞣 to put on a sole.**打個鞣子** to put a patch on shoes.

The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot. A paw; a hoof. To rule; to control; to direct. See 2549, 10,904, 9190.

手掌 the palm of the hand.**指掌** see 7940.**拍掌** or **拊掌** to clap the hands; to applaud.

不信時,與你拍掌爲定 and then if you don't believe me I will clap hands with you to clinch it. [Here follows a vow.]

合座鼓掌 the whole party clapped their hands.**和掌** or **合掌** to join the hands,—as in prayer. See 3945.**合掌已入聖流** merely folding the hands enrolls one among the faithful,—if it is done as an earnest of repentance.

掌³

421

看掌紋 to inspect the lines on the hand; to practise palmistry or chiromancy.

掌上扮 puppets formed by dressing up the hands.

打一巴掌 to give a smack in the face.

一巴掌, 將小乙打在一邊 with a smack in the face knocked the servant boy aside.

掌嘴 to beat on the mouth,—as recalcitrant or lying female witnesses.

真如反掌之易 really as easy as turning over one's hand.

易如反掌 as easy as turning over the hand.

熊掌 bears' paws, considered a great delicacy, and one of the eight dishes specially set apart for the Emperor.

釘馬掌 to shoe a horse.

掌史 to be employed in the historical department.

掌管 or 掌理 to control; to direct.

掌事 to manage a matter.

掌櫃的 proprietor or manager of a shop; a shopman. See 9190.

掌握兵權 to have control over the army.

掌囚 to superintend a prison; a gaoler.

掌刑的 the underlings who administer the bamboo.

掌簿官 the recording angel in the Chinese Hades.

職掌 to administer a post.

掌院學士 Chancellor of the Hanlin or Imperial Academy. There are two, one Manchu and one Chinese.

掌儀司 the Office of Worship, Ceremonial, and control of eunuchs, at Peking.

掌教 to direct and teach; the principal of a college.

王事鞅掌 toiling in the service of the prince.

仙人掌 hands of immortals, i.e. the cactus, especially certain kinds with flattened branches.

命掌六師 was charged with the command of the six hosts, i.e. the army.

掌³

421

掌上明珠 a bright pearl on the palm,—a darling. See 2549.

至掌 a leech.

掌理 to look after; to take charge of.

掌印 to be in charge of a seal.

掌印給事中 and 掌道

御史 the senior Censors attached to a Peking Board and a province respectively. The junior Censors are not provided with seals.

掌稱 to handle the scales,—to weigh.

善掌此環 take great care of these bracelets.

掌故 Master of Ceremonies under the Han dynasty.

鰲¹

422

R. 陽

See 嘗

Even Lower.

仇³

423

R. 養

See 掌

Rising Upper.

丈³

424

R. 養

C. chōng²H. ch'ōng, ch'ōng²F. tiōng² v.

stiong, t'iong,

taung²

W. dziaē

N. dziaŋg

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. chang

J. chō, djō

A. trōng

Rising Lower

Irregular.

A large fish, described as having horns and a yellow body, and able to fly. Also called 黃鰲魚.

The surname of Mencius' mother.

A measure of 10 Chinese feet = 11 ft. 9 in. English. An elder; a senior; one worthy of respect.

丈尺 measurement.

丈尺有數 the measurement can be ascertained.

丈量 to measure, as land, etc.

丈勘 to survey or measure out land, as in geomancy.

沒有丈量過 I have not measured it.

一丈長 ten feet long.

高三丈 thirty feet high.

老丈 an old gentleman.

吾丈 or 我丈 Sir.

方丈 one of the three Isles of the Immortals; a table overloaded with food; ten feet square;

丈⁴

424

hence, the apartment of a Buddhist abbot; the abbot of a Buddhist monastery; the monastery itself. See 5270.

丈人 an elder; a wife's father.

Used of the fathers of one's father's friends, and fathers of one's own friends.

岳丈 a wife's father.

丈母 or 丈母娘 a wife's mother.

國丈 the Emperor's father-in-law.

丈夫 explained in the 說文 as a man 8 ft. (nearly a *chang*) in height; by Wang Ch'ung as a man one *chang*, or 10 ft. in height, which he says is the proper measurement (see 1992); in the 詩註 as a man on whom

one can 倚仗 rely; hence a brave fellow, etc. An old man; a master; a husband; my husband.

丈夫子 male children; superior boys.

丈夫氣 manly spirit.

你好不丈夫 you're a fine fellow indeed! [Ironical.]

大丈夫 a virtuous man; a hero; a great man. See 11,209.

仗

425

R. 養

C. chōng,

chōng²H. chōng²,ch'ōng²F. tiōng²,t'iong, t'iong²

W. dziaē, tsiaē

N. tsiaŋg,

dziaŋg

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. chang

J. chō, djō

A. trōng

Rising Lower

& Sinking

Upper &

Lower.

Weapons of war. To fight. To rely upon; to look up to. See 5454, 10,321.

兵仗 arms; weapons.

打仗 to fight; to be at war.

打勝仗 to win a battle.

打敗仗 to lose a battle.

接仗 to join battle.

操仗以戰 to drill in preparation for war.

得仗 to get an ally.

內仗 a palace guard,—42 in all, under the T'ang dynasty.

五仗 the 5 divisions of the bodyguard of the T'ang Emperors.

仗下面陳 to express one's views after the withdrawal of the bodyguard,—secretly.

對仗 in presence of the bodyguard,—as above.

仗劍 to grasp a sword; to trust to one's sword.

仗⁴²⁵

仰仗 to look up to; to rely upon.

倚仗 or 憑仗 to trust to.

仗人之力 to trust to human strength.

仗勢欺人 to trust to one's position to be able to insult people with impunity.

仗着本事 to rely on one's own ability.

仗着嘴 to rely on one's eloquence or persuasiveness.

仗着有錢 to rely on the fact of having money.

各爲立仗馬 they were all his humble followers.

杖⁴²⁶

A staff; a stick (see 2532); a coolie's pole for carrying; the heavy bamboo with which criminals are beaten, see 笞 1958. To beat. To lean on. Used for 425.

楊杖 an old person's staff.

杖者 an old man, or one who uses a staff.

投杖而拜 threw down his staff and prostrated himself.

杖行 to walk with a stick.

杖朝 to walk with a stick at Court,—a privilege accorded to persons over 80 years of age. Hence, the term has come to mean 80 years old.

杖于鄉 one who uses a staff in his village; a village elder, or one over 60 years of age.

荷杖而歸 he shouldered his carrying-pole and went home.

執杖 to hold the staff,—as a chief mourner at a parent's funeral.

哭喪杖 the mourn-death staff, held by chief mourners as above.

杖頭空虛 the staff-top empty, i.e. poor or destitute, it being customary in former times to carry money at the top of the walking-stick.

杖頭錢 drink-money; pour-boire.

錫杖 or 禪杖 the metal staff of the religious (Buddhist) mendicant, originally used for knocking at house doors. An abbot's staff or crosier, supposed to have

杖⁴²⁶

the power to release souls from torture in the world below, and therefore carried at masses for the dead. Name of a hair-pin worn by pious old women. Sanskrit *khakkharam*. See 2620.

九鑼錫杖 a *khakkharam* with nine bells to drown all worldly sounds and warn insects to get out of the way.

笞杖 the light and heavy bamboos, as used for the flogging of criminals.

行杖 to administer a bambooning.

杖枷 to bamboo and put in the cangue.

杖打 to bamboo.

杖責 a flogging with the bamboo.

杖責八十 to inflict 80 blows of the bamboo.

杖一百 give him a hundred blows.

決杖三十聲 ordered him 30 blows.

臣先入杖後入獄 your servant is first beaten with the bamboo and then put into prison.

杖刑 flogging with the heavy bamboo (the 2nd of the five punishments)—of which there are five grades, from 60 to 100 blows.

杖信 to trust to

朋友相交所杖者信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.

昌⁴²⁷

R. 陽

C. ch'ang
H. ch'ang
F. ch'ang
W. ts'ia
N. ch'ang,
ts'ang
P. ch'ang
M. } ts'ang
Y. }
Sz. ch'ang
K. ch'ang
J. shō
A. hsōng
Even Upper.

The light of the sun; shining; glorious; prosperous; good. To make prosperous. See 499.

昌明 bright; shining; resplendent.

昌盛 abundant; prosperous; having many descendants.

吉昌 well off; lucky.

光昌 splendid; brilliant.

順天者昌 he who obeys God, prospers.

其兆必昌 this omen is certainly a good one.

昌⁴²⁷

昌盡必殃 when good fortune is exhausted; then follows evil fortune;—alluding to the alternation theory of Lao Tzu, in which the Chinese believe so firmly.

禹拜昌言 Yü bowed when he heard the good words.

猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so handsome and accomplished!

子之昌兮 how complete is your art!

克昌厥後 ensuring prosperity to your descendants.

昌大 increasing in greatness.

俾爾昌而大 may (the gods) make you prosperous and great.

百昌 all plants; all things; all creation.

百昌生於土而反於土 all things spring from the dust, and to the dust they return.

文昌 name of a constellation—part of Ursa Major—supposed to be the residence of文昌

帝君 the God of Literature, who is much worshipped by Confucianists.

文昌閣 a shrine dedicated to the God of Literature.

倡⁴²⁸

R. 陽

See 昌

Even & Sinking Upper.

A leader; a guide. To lead; to introduce; to take the initiative.

爲天下倡 to be an example to the empire.

倡率 to lead on, as troops.

倡導 to lead, or mislead.

倡一陣 to lead a troop.

倡亂 to head a riot.

倡言 to speak first.

倡隨 to lead and follow, as husband and wife.

倡始 or 倡端 to initiate; to originate.

首倡 the first to do anything; an inventor.

倡子和女 give the first note, and we will join in with you (女 = 汝 you.)

倡⁴²⁸

一人倡之百人和之
if one man leads, all the rest will follow.

Read *ch'ang*¹. To sing.
Interchanged with 娼 a singing-girl.

倡優 singers and actors.

昔爲倡家女 she was formerly a singing-girl.

唱⁴²⁹

R. 漾
See 昌
Sinking
Upper.

To lead in singing; to sing; to call out; to pass the word. Anciently applied to a division of the night watch, equal to one fifth of it.

唱曲 or 唱歌 to sing songs.

他會唱 he can sing.

唱兩句我聽 sing us a song.

讀唱的 a street-singer.

唱出調 to sing out of tune.

唱法 style of singing.

唱本 a song book.

唱和 to sing a duet.

唱戲 to perform a play.

清唱 to perform as amateurs.

唱二簧 to sing in the Anhui style; see 5160.

唱梆子 to sing in the Shansi style; see 8652.

夫唱婦隨 husband singing and wife joining in, *i.e.* harmony of husband and wife.

彈唱 to play and sing.

主家唱曰 the master of the house shouted out and said....

鳴鑼唱道 to sound the gong and call out to clear the road, as is done before the procession of a mandarin.

唱名 to call out names, as of visitors; to muster.

明年果首唱 and in the following year he came out at the head of the list.

唱禮 to direct the ceremonial.

唱飯 to call out rice, *i.e.* to invite a departed spirit to come and eat, as is done near the graves of deceased relatives.

唱⁴²⁹

唱退 to sound a retreat.

唱開侍從 to order the attendants to retire,—out of earshot.

公公唱喏了 my respects to you, Sir.

Same as 429.

娼⁴³⁰娼⁴³¹

R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A singing-girl; a prostitute.

娼妓 or 娼婦 or 娼女 prostitutes.

土娼 local prostitutes.

娼家 a brothel-keeper.

窩娼 to keep a brothel.

娼門 the family or descendants of prostitutes.

當娼 to be a prostitute.

娼優隸卒 prostitutes, actors, lictors, and constables,—the four classes whose children are disqualified from entering the public examinations.

帽⁴³²

R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over the body.

猖⁴³³

R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A herd of animals fleeing.

猖狂 mad; wild; boisterous; seditious.

猖魔神 raving mad; demoniacal.

莒⁴³⁴

R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The sweet flag. Also applied to other water-plants.

莒蒲 the calamus (*Acorus calamus*). Its leaves are hung on door lintels, in the shape of a sword, on the 5th of the 5th moon, the Dragon Festival, to ward off evil influences. See 7602.

See 432.

福⁴³⁵閭⁴³⁶

R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The gate of heaven, in recent times said to be kept by 關帝 Kuan Ti, the Chinese God of War. The palace gates of the Emperor are also so called. The west wind. See 風 3554.

閭闔始升天之門也
the *ch'ang ho* is the first entrance gate to heaven.

排閭闔入幽谷 open the gate of heaven and enter into the dark valley.

閭門 one of the gates of Soochow city.

愴⁴³⁷

R. 養
See 永
A. *sōng*
(*shōng*)
Rising Upper.

Alarmed.

愴怳 nervous and agitated.

淌⁴³⁸

R. 漾
See 唱
Sinking
Upper.

Great billows; raging waves. Also read *t'ang*³.

淌眼淚 to shed copious tears.

滴水 to drip.

淌出水來 the water is leaking out.

淌汗 to drip with sweat.

淌溝 a gutter; a channel for water to flow off.

See 449.

嘗⁴³⁹常⁴⁴⁰

R. 陽
C. *shōng*
H. *shōng*
F. *siōng*
W. *ziac*, *dziaic*
N. *djōng*, *dzōng*
P. *ch'ang*
M. } *t'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *sang*
J. *djō*
A. *t'ōng*
Even Lower.

Constant; regular; frequent; usual; see 10,382. A rule; a principle. A long spear in war-chariots. Sixteen feet; see 4885. Also read *shang*³.

常時 ever; always.

常常 or 常日 constantly.

常常掛念 to constantly bear in mind.

平常 usually.

非常 unusual; out of the ordinary.

常⁴⁴⁰

常人 an ordinary person.
 常有 it often happens that.....
 常看 to constantly read.
 照常 according to custom.
 如常 as usual.
 常言道 it is a common saying that....
 往常的事情 past affairs.
 常飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.
 常服 ordinary clothes.
 常規 a common custom; the ordinary practice.
 不成常 to become dissipated.
 常久 for a long time.
 常事 every-day affairs.
 可暫不可常 it can be so temporarily, but not for long.
 五常 the five virtues, viz.: 仁 義 禮 智 信 charity (i.e. natural goodness of heart), duty to one's neighbour, propriety, wisdom, and truth.
 師何常, 在明經 wherein lies the excellence of a master? In clearly apprehending the Canon.
 常格 ordinary rules.
 常性 perseverance.
 情常 the law of love; affection.
 常造 a constant visitor.
 常關 the native Customs,—as opposed to the Maritime Customs.
 常稅 native Customs' duties.
 常品 ordinary quality.
 常在 constantly present.
 常會 to meet constantly.
 常價 current rates.
 常愛 to be in the habit of.....
 常時頑的 a hobby; a favorite amusement.
 常工 long term labourers.
 常川 uninterruptedly, constantly.
 常赦可原 and 常赦所 不原 (offences) that do, and that do not, come within the terms of an ordinary act of amnesty.

常⁴⁴⁰

不易其常 not to change old-established custom.
 以此爲常 such was his common custom.
 余獨好 hao⁴ 修以爲常 my occupation consists in the cultivation of virtue.
 吾失我常也 I am out of my element.
 用常之處 means which may be adopted,—the same being suitable to the circumstances.
 物有常數, 人有差錯 things have their appointed ends, and man is not infallible. [Of a breakage.]
 純嘏爾常矣 may pure blessings be your lot!
 無常 inconstant; irregular; used by the Buddhists in the sense of annihilation, death.
 一旦無常萬事休 one morning comes annihilation, and all things cease.
 俱以無常爲慮 all of them were afraid of death.
 無常一到, 性命難逃 when a 無錫 Wu-hsi or a 常州 Ch'ang-chou man appears on the scene, it's all up!—used punningly by the Kiangsu people in reference to the truculence of the inhabitants of those districts.
 無常鬼 the spirit of a living man, employed to arrest wicked spirits on earth and convey them to Purgatory, the ordinary lictors of the infernal regions not being able to stand the light of day.
 走無常 to fall into a trance.
 無常心 not of constant heart, —said of one who can never stick to anything for long.
 太常寺 the Court of Sacrificial Worship, at Peking.
 常住 a large Buddhist monastery.

嫦⁴⁴¹

R. 陽
 See 常姮
 A. häng, t'öng
 Even Lower.

Name of a lady who stole the drug of immortality and fled with it to the moon, where she was changed into a frog.

月裏嫦娥 Ch'ang O in the moon.

敞⁴⁴²

R. 養
 See 永
 A. sōng
 (shōng), hsōng
 Rising Upper.

High, level land; a plateau. Open; spacious. To display. To burnish. [To be distinguished from 敞 8970.]

高敞 a lofty, open spot.
 寬敞 or 闊敞 broad; spacious.
 一片敞地 a wide, open space.
 處險不敞 a dangerous, narrow spot.
 敞懷 or 敞心 to disclose one's feelings.
 事還敞着口兒呢 still talking of this matter,—of which enough has been said.
 敞着開兒 as much as one likes.
 敞着開兒吃 to eat as much as one likes.
 敞亮 open and bright; cheerful; well lighted and ventilated.
 敞開 to open,—as a door.

廠⁴⁴³

R. 養
 See 永
 Rising Upper.

A shed. A yard, or workshop. An office.
 廠子 or 廠地 a yard,—as a carpenter's or bricklayer's.
 草廠 a place for keeping hay.
 篷廠 a mat shed.
 廠所 a station; a dépôt.
 煤炭廠 a coal-yard, or coal-merchant's.
 鑄錢廠 a mint for casting cash.
 標廠 an office for selling lottery tickets.
 關廠 a Customs' examination shed.
 廠厦 side sheds, i.e. a verandah.
 廠甸 former name of the tile factories (Liu-li-ch'ang), Peking.

廠⁴⁴⁴

Same as 443.

敞⁴⁴⁵

Same as 437.

鸞³
446

R. 養
See 永
A. sōng
Rising Upper.

The downy feathers of a crane or other long-legged bird, used for trimming dresses; marabou. See 3888.

鸞衣 (or 服) a crane-skin robe,—worn by Taoist priests.
鶴鸞 crane's-down,—like swan's-down.

被 or 披鶴鸞衣 with my crane's-down cloak over my shoulders,—like 王恭 of the 晉 dynasty.

Same as 446.

鸞³
447

償³
448

R. 陽
C. ch'ōng
H. shōng
F. siong
W. dxiac
N. dzoŋg
P. } ch'ang
S. }
M. } ts'ang
Y. }
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Even Lower.

To pay back; to indemnify; to make amends or restitution. To fulfil.

償還 to pay back; to restore.

償錢 or 償債 to pay debts.

賠償 or 填償 to compensate; to indemnify.

償命 to give life for life; to avenge a death.

殺人償命 take a life, give a life; a life for a life.

要我抵償 wants me to make good the loss.

償心願 to fulfil the desire of one's heart.

夙願難償 it will be difficult for him to fulfil his old desire.

嘗³
449

R. 陽
N. dzoŋg, zoŋg
See 常
Even Lower.

To taste. To try. Past; forms a past tense; formerly; once; on one occasion. Autumnal offering of first-fruits to ancestors.

嘗一嘗 taste it.

嘗一點兒 or 嘗一些 taste a little.

先嘗之 taste it first.

買一個嘗嘗 buy one to taste.

要喫個嘗新 he wanted to taste one.

嘗試 to make trial of.

不敢嘗試 I do not dare to try it,—foreign medicine.

嘗³
449

他嘗上過吊 he tried to hang himself.

他嘗尋過死 he tried to commit suicide.

未嘗 not yet tried; not experienced, etc. [Followed by 不, makes a strong affirmative.]

客曰未嘗 the stranger said he had not,—e.g. met him before.

惟予與女知而未嘗

死未嘗生也 only you and I know that you have never lived and have never died.

[女=汝 you. 而=爾 you.]

予未嘗不在, 客未嘗

不從 [on such occasions] I was always there, always accompanied by a friend.

相馬醫未嘗見笑曰 the horse doctor had hardly looked (at the animal) when he laughed and said.....

汝實未嘗在場 [at that time] you really were not at the spot,—of an alibi.

實未嘗於該船有所

稽留 there has really been no detention of the ship,—in consequence of something which has gone before.

未嘗不可 there is no reason against it.

嘗聞 I have heard say, or 嘗

思 it appears to me,—two phrases used at the beginning of essays.

時嘗病 was often ill.

高麗嘗遣使求之 the Koreans on one occasion sent ambassadors to get some.

何嘗 a phrase used interrogatively, implying an answer in the negative.

何嘗有 or (in books) 何嘗有之 how have I got?—meaning that I have not got.

何嘗不是 how is it not so?—meaning that it is so.

何嘗病哉 am I ill?—meaning that I do not think I am.

營業 habitual occupation, or profession. Also applied to hereditary property.

禴祠烝嘗 [sacrifices in] summer, spring, winter, and autumn.

長³
450

R. 陽 養
漾
C. ch'ōng,
chōng
H. ch'ōng,
chong
F. t'iong } t'iong
t'oung }
W. dxiac, tsiae
N. djiān,
tsiāng, dxiāng
P. ch'ang, chang
M. } ts'ang,
Y. } tsang
S. }
K. chang, chang
J. chō, chō
A. trōng, trōng
Even Lower
and
Rising Upper.

Long, of time or space, as opposed to 短 short. Excelling; advantageous; profitable. Used like 常 440. Radical 168.

長久 or 長遠 (of matters only) for a long time; lasting; permanent.

這個人不能長久 this man cannot last long,—he will die.

長天 a long day; the whole day.

一長子 a tall man.

長夜 the long night; death.

僕將長往 I am about to start on a long journey, or one which will last a long time, i.e. to die.

長歸 the long return, or return after long absence; a term used for death, implying that it is merely a return home.

長生 long life; immortality. Used as a euphemism for coffins, death, etc.

長生不老 long life without old age,—the immortality of the modern Taoists, supposed to be attainable by means of an elixir, the secret of which has been lost.

長生術 the secret of immortality; the elixir of life.

長生菓 ground-nuts.

長壽 old age.

長命百歲 long life of a hundred years. Also used as a wish,—“may you have, etc.”

長嘆 to draw a deep sigh.

長工 regular, as opposed to job, work.

門長關 the door is constantly shut.

長短 long and short; length; merits and defects.

不說長短 without going into the rights and wrongs of the case,.....

只有旁人話短長 only the looker-on states the case as it actually is.

家長里短 local gossip or scandal.

長江 the long river; the Yang-tsze.

長¹
450

長城 the Great Wall.
 長舌 long-tongue; or 長氣 long-winded,—of great talkers.
 長虫 serpents.
 長兵 long weapons, as spears, etc.
 長毛賊 or 長髮賊 long-haired rebels; the T'ai'p'ings.
 一尺潤三尺長 one foot broad by three in length.
 處長 an excess; a constant resort.
 長處 good points; good qualities.
 最長於花鳥 very good at flowers and birds,—as a painter.
 論人所長 to speak of what people excel in, or their good points.
 各有所長 every man has his strong point.
 一無所長 without a single good point.
 以才品見長 to excel by one's talents.
 文武兼長 excelling both as civilian and soldier.
 但樸訥, 無他長 only straight-forward, with no other recommendation.
 計長三千兩 reckoned the profit at 77s. 3,000.
 長班 a servant.
 長鮮 lictors.
 長行 a long journey.
 長綁襪 long white gaiter-socks, reaching to the knees.
 長腰 long-waisted.
 長口 loquacious.
 長史 the Remembrancer of a Prince's Palace.
 長於 skilful or clever at..... See 9663.
 長材 good abilities; talent.
 長形帶圓 long and round shaped,—oval.
 長葫蘆兒 a long gourd,—oval.
 長矛 or 長槍 a spear.
 長策 a permanent occupation.
 長長的 constantly.

長³
450

長挑 tall and slender.
 長臉 a long face.
 長方臉 an oblong face.
 長寒發冷 continuous cold fits,—a form of ague.
 長至日 the day of the summer solstice; the longest day.
 日長至 the lengthening of days after the winter solstice.
 長安居, 大不易 living at Ch'ang-an (the capital under the T'ang dynasty) is not at all easy,—it is too expensive. See 1174.
 長安雖好, 不是久留之處 pleasant as Ch'ang-an is, it is not a place for always,—there is no place like home.
 Read *chang*³. Old; senior. To excel; to increase; to grow.
 家長 the head of the family.
 長子 the eldest son.
 長房 the apartments of the eldest son; the eldest son.
 尊長 an elder.
 長兄 my elder brother; Sir.
 保長 a headman; a *tipao*.
 長妾 the senior concubine.
 長吏 a senior petty official.
 長輩 or 長上 seniors; those of a generation above the speaker.
 長弟 the eldest of one's younger brothers.
 長幼爲序 precedence according to age.
 年長一歲 one year older.
 我比你長 I am older than you.
 貴庚多長 how old are you? (To equals or superiors.)
 生長 born and bred.
 在上海生長 or 生長上海 born and bred at Shanghai.
 長成 to have grown to be; to grow up.
 長大了 has grown up,—to manhood.

長³
450

大長了 has very much increased.
 不長進 makes no progress,—in studies.
 長芽兒 to bud; to sprout.
 長價 the price has risen; to get worse, as an evil.
 長辮子 to let the pigtail grow.
 還再長完 to grow again complete,—of a part which has been cut off.
 長癩 to grow mangy,—of dogs.
 長樣 the appearance of a growing child; what one promises to be.
 長見識 to increase one's experience; to widen one's views.
 長毛 to mildew.
 長勁 to increase in strength.
 長得好看 grown up very good-looking.
 長蟲 it breeds worms, or moths.
 此風不可長 this practice cannot be allowed to grow.
 長人聰明 it increases one's intelligence.
 你長他人志氣 you are magnifying the determination of others,—in order to escape having to do the thing yourself.
 君子道長 the Tao of the perfect man is prevailing,—while
 小人道消 that of the mean man is passing away.
 長落 the rise and fall of water.
 長厚 generous; liberal.

Read *chang*⁴. A remainder; a surplus.

你看長這麼多 look! there is this much over.
 無長物 there is nothing over.
 長此蒙恩 [if] after this act of grace,.....
 長此以後 henceforward; in future.

Groping about; not knowing the road. Madly; blindly.

偃鬼 the spirit of a person who

偃¹
451R. 陽
C. *sch'ang*

俵¹

451

F. *tióng*,
*t'ióng*²
 P. *chêng*²
 Y. *ts'ang*,
*ts'ang*²
 K. *ch'ang*
 J. *chō*
 A. *trōng*²
 Even Lower
 Irregular.

has been eaten by a tiger. It urges the beast to devour others, according to the Chinese belief that those who have met a violent death may return to the world of mortals if only fortunate enough to secure a substitute. See 抓 2685.

俵俵然 bewildered; undecided.

俵蕩 a rash man; a blunderer.

俵俵乎其何之 where is he going rambling to in this aimless way?

俵⁴

452

R. *漾*
 See 暢
 Sinking
 Upper.

Disappointed in one's hopes. Vexed; dissatisfied.

悵悵然 very annoying.

悵望而不見 to look longingly but not to see; to be disappointed.

白雲悵瞻 to gaze upon the white clouds and long for an absent friend.

悵悵 disappointed.

悵悵 dejected; depressed; vexed.

眼⁴

453

R. *漾*
 See 暢
 Sinking
 Upper.

Confused; giddy. Large-eyed.

眼睛發眼 the eye has swollen up.

莢²

454

R. *陽*
 See 長
 A. *trōng*,
traing
 Even Lower.

A kind of fruit called Carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*). The curious polygonal "gooseberry" of Canton, known as 楊桃, or more correctly 羊桃, willow-peach or goat-peach, respectively.

隰有莢楚 in the marsh grows the carambola.

烏莢國 a country of north-west India, called Udyana, and visited by Buddha. Known to the Greeks as Suastene.

蜚¹

455

R. *陽*
 See 長
 Even Lower.

An insect of the centipede family.

蜚蠊 a kind of centipede, supposed to get into the ear.

𦞩⁴

456

R. *漾*
 See 暢
 A. *sōng*, *trōng*
 Sinking
 Upper.

𦞩⁴

457

R. *漾*
 See 暢
 Sinking
 Upper.

A case for a bow. To put a bow in its case.

虎𦞩 a case for a bow.

A broad, barren plot of ground. Name of a place in the old feudal State of 衛 Wei, now the north of Honan.

𦞩畝荒涼 the fields lie waste and neglected.

腸¹

458

R. *陽*
 F. *tióng*, v.
toung
 See 長
 Even Lower.

The intestines; the bowels. Bowels of compassion; the feelings; affections.

腸子 the bowels.

大腸 the large or lower intestine, which the Chinese believe connects with the lungs.

小腸 the small intestine.

小腸疝氣 a rupture.

臟腸 or 肚腸 the bowels; the intestines.

直腸 the rectum.

腸痔 internal piles.

羊腸 sheep's guts; winding, as a road; involved, as bad composition.

羊腸路 a winding path.

釀猪腸 to stuff pork sausages.

絞腸痧 to have griping pains; a violent colic.

好心腸 kindly disposed; feeling tenderly.

腸斷 heart-broken.

腸公主 an Emperor's sister, under the Ming dynasty.

無腸公子 the bowel-less nobleman, —poetical name for a crab.

古道熱腸 polite and obliging after the old school.

場¹

459

Same as 460.

場¹

460

R. *陽*
 C. *ch'ōng*
 H. *ch'ōng*
 F. *tióng*
 W. *dziac*
 N. *dziaŋ*
 P. *ch'ang*
 M. *ts'ang*
 Y. *ts'ang*
 Sz. *ch'ang*
 K. *chang*
 J. *chō*
 A. *trōng*
 Even Lower
 and Vulgar
 Rising.

An area of level ground; an arena; a plot; a place, — under many significations. A job; a spell. Numerative of affairs. Also read *ch'ang*³ in the north.

官場 the official arena; official life.

官場如傳舍 the official arena is like handing down a house, —one man goes out and another comes in.

法場 an execution ground.

文場 the examination arena, or hall.

下場 or 進場 to enter the arena, i.e. be a candidate at one of the public examinations. See below.

出場 to leave the hall, —after the examination.

淨場 to finally empty the exam hall of candidates.

監場 to oversee or superintend an examination, —as the Fu-t'ai superintends the examination for 舉人 or graduate of the 2nd degree.

場期 the date of the examination.

場中 in the arena.

大場 the examinations for the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

小場 the examination for the first or lowest degree.

舉場 a general term for students assembled for examination.

觀場 to take a look at the arena, —to go up for the first time.

戰場 a field of battle.

屋場 the site of a house.

場院 a court-yard; a parade-ground; a winnowing-floor.

較場 a drill-ground, or parade-ground for troops.

禾場 or 穀場 a threshing-floor; a large concrete floor for spreading out grain to dry.

打場 to thresh grain.

登場 to ripen, —as grain.

壇場 an altar in the open air.

開攤場 to open a gambling-house.

場²

460

賭博場 a gambling-house.

是非場 a place or position in which it is difficult to keep out of hot water.

不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.

道場 a spot hallowed by association with some supernatural or semi-divine being; the part of a monastery where religious services take place,—the chapel.

在場 on the spot; *flagrante delicto*.

場中作興 in the middle of what was going on to get elevated in spirits.

好住場 a good neighbourhood to live in.

一場大夢 [life is like] a great dream.

場面 a stage; public.

不知場面 not to know how to behave oneself.

上場 the stage, L.

下場 the stage, R.

通場 right through; all; uniformly.

其場面稍覺好看 on a somewhat higher level of respectability.

場處 a pitch; a state of things.

暢⁴

461

R. 漾

C. ch'ang

H. ch'ang

F. ch'ang

W. ts'ang

N. ch'ang

P. ch'ang,

ch'ang²

M. } ts'ang

Y. }

Sz. ch'ang

K. ch'ang

J. shō

A. sōng

Sinking

Upper.

Joyous; contented. Pleasant; exhilarating. Clear; perspicuous. Long. See 5542.

暢快 pleased; happy.

懷暢 to feel light-hearted.

暢膽 bold; presumptuous.

暢叙 to have a pleasant conversation.

暢飲 to enjoy oneself over wine.

暢遂 things going according to one's wishes.

暢達 or 通暢 clear; perspicuous,—of style.

暢茂 luxuriant growth.

暢轂 lóng naves,—to the wheels of a war-chariot.

暢聆 to hear with pleasure.

暢壞 spoilt by pleasure.

暢⁴

461

暢滯 expansion and contraction,—degree of expansiveness, as of revenue, or of flourishing business.

暢旺 flourishing; prosperous.

暢月 the eleventh moon.

暢流 to flow freely,—of liquids.

暢行無阻 to do anything freely, without let or hindrance.

和³

462

R. 養漾

C. } ch'ang

H. }

F. ch'ang

W. ts'ang

N. ts'ang

P. ch'ang

M. }

Y. }

Sz. ch'ang

K. ch'ang

J. shō

A. hōng

Rising & Sink-

ing Upper.

鬯⁴

463

R. 漾

C. ch'ang

H. ch'ang

F. ch'ang

W. ts'ang

N. ts'ang

P. ch'ang

M. }

Y. }

Sz. ch'ang

K. ch'ang

J. shō

A. sōng, trōng

Rising Upper.

A long day. Bright; clear; transparent. Extended; filled. Interchanged with 暢 461.

日和 a long day.

Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric. A bow-case. Radical 192.

鬯酒 mixed wine.

柜鬯一亩 a jar of herb-flavoured spirits made from black millet.

鬯草 aromatic herbs.

主鬯 to conduct the Imperial sacrifices,—to be the successor to the throne.

鬯茂 luxuriant, as the growth of plants.

鬯弓 to place a bow in its case.

CHAO.

召¹

464

R. 嘯

C. chin, shin

H. ch'au, sau

F. tien, sien

W. dzioe, zioe

N. dzioa, zioa

P. chau, shau

M. tsau, sau

Y. tsoa, soa

Sz. chau, shau

K. ch'au, so

To call; to summon (see 9953); to cite; to give notice. A Tibetan monastery; see 473.

召見 or 宣召 or 召對 to summon to court, or into the presence.

寵召 your gracious summons,—a polite phrase used in a note of thanks.

召¹

464

J. chō, shō

A. trieu, t'ieu

Sinking

Lower.

父召無諾 when your father calls, do not answer "yes, I'm coming,"—but go.

乃召六卿 thereupon he called together his six Generals.

召請 to invite.

徵召使來 to send for an officer to appear at court.

召租 to advertise a house to let. See 466.

召佃 to get a tenant.

召耕 to get a tenant to farm one's land.

二類相召 each entailing the other,—as its consequence; correlates.

Read *shao*⁴ when used for 邵, an old city in Honan.

To prognosticate; to enquire by augury; to divine.

卜⁴

465

R. 嘯

See 照

Sinking

Upper.

招¹

466

R. 蕭

C. chiu

H. chau

F. chieu, chiu

W. tsioe

N. tsioa

P. chau

M. }

Y. }

Sz. chau

K. ch'au

J. shō

A. chieu

Even Upper.

To hail; to beckon with the hand; to invite to come. To give notice; to proclaim. To raise; to excite; to levy. To confess.

招呼 to call to; to hail.

招手 to beckon; to hand over the goodwill of a business.

招工 to advertise for labourers; "labour wanted."

招租 to advertise property to let; "this house to let."

招牌 a sign-board; a shop sign.

招子 or 招帖 a hand-bill; a poster; a notice of a house to let.

不許招帖 stick no bills.

招充 to engage to serve, as an employé.

招親 to seek matrimonial alliance. Mostly used of the Imperial family.

招魂 to summon the spirit,—of a man who has died away from home. A religious ceremony performed by the family of the deceased.

招¹

466

招接客 to entertain guests.
 招非 or 招禍 to invite misfortune; to bring evil on oneself.
 自招 to bring upon oneself.
 招兵 to recruit; to raise troops.
 招鄉民 to raise a militia.
 招財童子 the boy who brings wealth,—the favourite god of shopkeepers.
 招船 to hail or signal to a ship.
 招來 to summon or beckon to.
 招風 to create a draught; to make a breeze.
 招笑 to raise a laugh against.
 招股 to invite subscriptions; to invite investments.
 招考 to invite entries for the examinations.
 招花惹草 alluring; enticing.
 招議 or 招物議 to get oneself talked about; to make a public scandal.
 承華簡相招 I have received your kind invitation.
 招安 to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.
 招入 or 招引 to introduce; to bring in, as a convert.
 招搖 to put on airs. Also, the star η Benetnach in Ursa Major, see 12,918; and a Governor's standard, because ornamented with a figure of this star.
 招搖過市 to swagger through the streets. See 12,916.
 招展 to wave about.
 不招惹他 don't provoke him.
 招架不住 unable to resist him; can't keep him off.
 招認 or 招承 or 招罪 to confess; to acknowledge.
 畫招 to sign a confession.
 招認口供 to acknowledge the truth of the evidence.
 自然招承 he will necessarily confess.
 招定 to make a full confession.
 招賠 to confess and apologise.
 招人恨 to be very unpopular.

招¹

466

招集公司 to start a commercial company.
 招提 a hut or shed inhabited by ascetics; a Buddhist monastery; a home or shelter for monks. Cf. Sansk. *kuti*.
 招渡 a term used to denote a religious service or ceremonial performed on behalf of the dead.
 招商 to invite merchants.
 招商局 the China Merchants' S. N. Co.
 招婿 the term for a marriage where the husband by special contract lives with his wife's family.
 招覆 the re-summoning,—the continued examination of candidates whose names have not been struck off the list after the first day.
 招蘇烏給 I have no money (Manchu *jogos ugei*).

Read *chao*⁴. (In colloquial Pekingese.)

招呼不過來 cannot attend to them all; cannot get through it all.

A fish-pond; a pool; a tank.

蓮沼 a water-lily pond.

池沼 ponds and pools.

靈沼 name of a famous fish-pond of 文王 Wên Wang.

An old name for a firefly; bright. A form of 474.

熠熠 brightly shining.

沼¹

46

R. 條

See 照

K. *cho*, v. so
Rising Upper.炤¹

468

R. 嘯

See 照

Sinking Upper.

破¹

469

R. 蕭

See 照

Even Upper.

詔¹

470

R. 嘯

See 照

Sinking Upper.

詔¹

470

dynasty. To animate; to encourage. Name of a small state of the Laos people in the south-west of China, A.D. 850.

多瘠罔詔 multitudes are starving, with none to appeal to.

詔告 or 白詔 to proclaim, as the Emperor.

下詔 or 降詔 to issue or publish a proclamation.

皇詔 or 丹詔 or 敕詔 or 鳳詔 or 王詔 or 詔命 or 詔書 an Imperial mandate.

詔旨 an Imperial rescript, or decree.

恩詔 the gracious proclamation, —of his Majesty.

詔對 verbal commands delivered by the Emperor.

詔令奏議 mandates, orders, memorials, and decisions, *i.e.* official records of all kinds.

頒詔天下 to proclaim to the whole empire.

遺詔 the Emperor's valedictory Edict.

詔導 to give orders about; to direct.

詔子以義 he taught his sons their duty to their neighbour.

待詔 a Probationer of the Han-lin or Imperial Academy. A doctor under the T'ang dynasty. A term for a barber under the Yüan dynasty.

藥餌無徵待詔愁 when medicines fail, the doctor is sad.

A large bill-hook, or sickle.

鉞¹

471

R. 蕭

See 照

Even Upper.

墜¹

472

R. 嘯

See 照

Sinking Upper.

To dig up ground. A bank; a boundary.

墜壁 a boundary wall.

昭¹

473

R. 蕭
C. ch'iu
See 招
K. so, cho
Even Upper.

The brightness of the sun; luminous; effulgent; glorious. To manifest; to display. A Tibetan monastery; see 464.

昭明 or 昭著 clear; bright; luminous.

昭顯 famous; renowned; illustrious.

昭彰 to manifest.

耳目昭彰 known to ears and eyes, i.e. to all the world.

昭然如揭 as clear as if before one.

德音孔昭 their virtuous fame is grandly brilliant.

昭事上帝 intelligently (with enlightenment) serving God.

昭陽宮 or 昭陽院 the palace of the Empress.

昭陽如日 bright as the sun.

文王在上, 於 *wu*¹ 昭于

天 Wên Wang is on high, oh! bright is he in heaven.

明昭上帝 the bright and glorious God.

左昭右穆 on the left, *chao*; on the right, *mu*. The order of precedence used for the arrangement of Imperial ancestral tablets in the temple, by which the proper place or generation of each person is designated.

率見昭考 he led them before his father enshrined on the left.

昭君套 the band or cap without a top, worn by women, named after the famous 王昭君 Wang Chao-chün of the Han dynasty, who was surrendered to the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu.

昭文帶 a pouch, slung over the shoulder, for carrying despatches, etc.

昭雪 satisfactory settlement; satisfaction in full; to prove innocence.

昭傳 to narrate clearly.

昭昭 patent; manifest.

天眼昭昭 the eye of God sees clearly.

照⁴

474

R. 嘯
C. chiu
H. chau
F. chien
W. tsioe
N. tsioa
P. chau
M. tsau
Sz. chau
Y. chao
K. cho
J. shō
A. chieu
Sinking
Upper.

To enlighten; to shine on; light; the reflection of light. To look at. To look after. As; according to; seeing that. A pass; a permit.

照臨下土 to enlighten the earth,—as the sun and moon.

晚照 the evening sun.

返照已殘 when they returned, the sun had already set.

火照 the light of fire.

照耀 bright light, as from the sun.

執火照地似有所尋 holding a light to the ground as if looking for something.

照亮兒 to throw a light on.

照着他 give him a light; light him.

燭照 or 電照 to illumine, or cast light upon. A phrase used in petitions = deign to cast your eye upon this.

台照 for your Excellency to look at. A polite phrase used in letters, bills, etc.

照映 to reflect; to throw a light upon.

多獨二字有照映 the two words "many" and "alone" have a bearing one upon the other.

高照 tall candles or lanterns used in temples or processions.

吉星高照 may a lucky star shine down on you.

手照 a light carried in the hand.

照明 to make manifest.

心照 to understand thoroughly.

心肝照見 his heart and liver are apparent, i.e. it is clear what kind of a man he is.

照鏡子 to look in a mirror.

照一照 take a look,—in the glass.

照臉 to look at oneself in a glass.

照水 reflected in the water.

照對 to reflect.

照人微小 to reflect a man on a tiny scale.

照⁴

474

正照 a direct ray of light.

反照 a reflected ray.

照看 to look after.

照管 to manage; to superintend.

照應 or 照料 to take care of; to look after.

照顧 to pay attention to; to patronise.

係出失於照顧所致 it was brought about by want of proper attention.

垂照 to look kindly down on.

照相 or 照像 or 照影畫 to photograph; a photograph.

小照 a portrait; a photograph.

寫照者 a portrait-painter.

存照 to keep as evidence,—as a counter-foil.

照日葵 the sun-flower.

照常 as usual.

照舊 as of old; as usual.

[The phrase 外甥打燈籠 nephew with a lantern = as formerly, as of old; the words 照舅 to light his uncle having the same sound as 照舊 as of old.]

照樣作 to make according to muster.

照你說 according to what you say.

照算 to reckon accordingly, i.e. according to some previously-mentioned reckoning.

照抄 to make a copy.

照錄 to copy out.

照地 to view ground,—as an intending purchaser.

照則 according to tariff.

照數 according to the amount.

照行 to act accordingly.

照章 according to regulations.

照案 in accordance with case-law.

照址 everywhere.

照律 according to the Statute.

照式 according to muster.

照辦 to deal with in accordance with.....

照⁴

474

照價 at the price.

照斷 to agree in the decision.

照收 to duly receive.

照理 rightly; honestly.

照得 Whereas, etc.—an opening phrase in despatches, proclamations, etc.

照會 a communication between military and civil officials, e.g. between a Brigade-General and a Prefect. The term agreed upon in the Treaty of 1842 for communications between foreign and native officials of equal rank. See 542.

通行照會 a circular despatch.

照復 to reply to a despatch.

照請 to write and request that.....

照送 to forward in a despatch.

執照 or 照單 a pass; a certificate. See 1795.

護照 a passport.

江照 a river pass.

照磨 Commissary of Records or Secretary,—in the yamens of certain high provincial officials.

照廳 literary designation of the above.

照實 truly; in agreement with the truth.

照實話說 to tell the whole truth,—of an event, misfortune, or accident.

照照子子 namby-pamby; wanting in energy.

朝¹

478

R. 蕭

C. ch'iu, chin

H. ch'au, chau

F. tien, tien

W. dzioe, tsioe

N. dzioa, tsioa

P. ch'au, chau

M. { ts'au, tsau

Y. Sz. ch'au, chau

K. cho

J. chō

A. trieu

Even Lower

& Upper.

The dawn; the morning; early, as opposed to 夕 4110 and 暮 8065, and 昏 5222.

朝暉 the morning; dawn.

朝夕 or 朝晚 or 朝暮 morning and evening.

不可朝夕便望 you must not expect it to come about in a day.

朝來暮往 coming in the morning and going away in the evening; over and over again; often.

朝日 or 朝天 every day; daily. [The first, read ch'ao³, also means "to face the sun."]

朝朝來 he comes every morning.

一朝 one morning; suddenly.

連朝 on successive days.

朝暮人 a morning and evening person, i.e. one who may die at any moment.

不終朝 before the day was over.

用過朝飯沒有 have you had breakfast?

明朝 to-morrow morning; some day.

三朝湯餅會 the soup and cake feast on the third morning,—after a birth.

花朝 the 10th of the 2nd moon, when all flowers are supposed to open.

何謂朝三 what is meant by "three in the morning"? The phrase alludes to simple people who cannot see that 3 in the morning and 4 in the evening amount to the same as 4 in the morning and 3 in the evening.

朝鮮國 Korea. The term Chao-hsien (vulg. Ch'ao²-hsien) was adopted towards the close of the 14th century, from the name of a district in the north-west of the peninsula, signifying the country nearest to the rising sun.Read ch'ao³. The Court, so called because audiences are given in the early morning. A dynasty; a reign. To visit a father, or an朝²

478

elder. Towards; facing. See 望 12,509.

朝廷 the Court; the Emperor.

朝裏頭 at Court, at the palace.

上朝 to go to Court.

着衆官免朝 instruct the various officials not to appear at Court (as usual).

朝衣 or 朝服 Court dress.

朝臣 or 朝官 Court officials.

朝綱 Court etiquette.

整頓朝綱 to set the Court etiquette in order.

廢朝五日 suspended the sittings of the Court for five days.

朝聘 Court visits of the feudal princes to the Emperor or to each other; to invite to Court, as sages used to be invited in ancient times,—with presents.

朝見 or 朝參 or 朝天 to have an audience of the Emperor.

坐朝 or 設朝 to hold an audience.

朝房 or 朝燕 ante-chambers to the Throne-room.

臨朝 to open the Court; to assume the reins of government.

侍朝 to assist at Court,—of officials.

輟朝 to close the Court, i.e. temporarily suspend all audiences, etc.

朝靴 full-dress boots.

朝帽 or 朝冠 a Court hat.

朝衣大像 full-length portraits of ancestors in Court dress.

朝拱 standing as though at an audience.

本朝 the present dynasty,—whatever it may be.

先朝 the late Emperor.

清朝 the Ch'ing dynasty; the present dynasty of Manchu Tartars.

天朝 the heavenly dynasty, i.e. China. This term has been in use for many centuries past.

朝號 the name or style of a dynasty.

轉朝 to change the dynasty.

酌

475

釗¹

476

R. 蕭

C. ch'iu

F. chieu, ch'ieu

W. ch'ue

See 招

Even Upper.

To pare; to lop off. Bright; clear. A catch on a cross-bow. To encourage. To visit.

釗勉 to incite; to urge on.

鈞¹

477

R. 效

See 罩

Sinking Upper.

Great; large; rank, as grass. Wrongly used for 495.

朝¹

478

朝代 a dynasty.**眼見四朝** to live under four reigns.**一朝天子一朝臣** the Ministers of a dynasty are what the Emperors of the dynasty make them; like Emperor, like Minister.**三朝元老** a high official who has served under three Emperors.**六朝** see 7276.**一品當朝** may the highest rank fall to my lot!—an auspicious inscription often seen on walls.**朝宗于海** to go to the Court of the sea,—as the rivers **江** and **漢** do. [**朝** was the spring, **宗** the summer appearance of feudal princes at the Imperial Court.]**朝馬** to ride on horseback within the Imperial palace,—an honour conferred upon eminent officials.**朝考** the examination for admission to the Imperial Academy.**談朝政** to talk politics.**朝上坡子走** go up the bank.**朝前一點兒** move forward a little.**朝後** move back.**志心朝禮** wrapped up in ceremonial,—as a priest.**朝斗母** to worship the goddess of the Dipper (Great Bear),—for long life.**朝議大夫** honorary title of the 2nd class of the 4th grade.**朝上磕** to kotow to an absent person.**至御前朝上禮拜** on arriving before the Throne he made obeisance.**朝陽** to look towards the sun, as phoenixes in ornaments. Also, the name of the south gate to the Tartar city of Peking, usually called **前門**. See 12,883.**兩脚朝天** feet uppermost; see 9126.**朝天鐙** an equestrian feat in which the rider lies on his back**朝**¹

478

嘲¹

479

R. 肴

C. cháu

H. tsau, tsau

F. tien, chau

W. tsiöe

N. v. tsöü, tsoa

P. chau

M. tsau

Y. tsoa

Sz. chau

K. chö

J. tö, chö

A. diu, chau

Even Upper.

着

480

燭²

481

R. 藥

See 着

Entering

Upper.

祿⁴⁰

482

R. 藥

F. ch'ioh

See 酌

Entering

Upper.

著

483

爪³

484

R. 巧

C. cháu

H. tsau

F. chau

W. } tsoa

N. } tsoa

P. chau, chwa

M. tsau, tswa

Y. tsoa

Sz. chau

K. cho

J. sö, shö

A. trau

Rising Upper.

on the horse, and finally throws his legs into the air. Also, stirrups turned bottom-upwards, carried in wedding processions.

To ridicule; to jest at; to jeer at; to abuse.

白嘲 a pasquinade.**嘲笑** to jeer at.**嘲罵** to rail at; to abuse.**執蠅蜓而嘲龜龍** he held up a moth and a dragon-fly and jeered at the tortoise and dragon,—for they could neither of them fly, big as they were.**嘲謗** to ridicule.**嘲風弄月** to sport with the wind and play with the moon,—to be a pleasure seeker.

See 2394.

To set fire to; to blaze up.

一燒就燭 merely light it and it will burn up.**點燭了燈** the lamp is lighted.**火燭了** the fire has caught.

—Name of an ancient city in the State of 齊 Ch'i, the modern 濟南府 Chi-nan Fu in Shantung.

See 2566.

Claws of animals; talons of birds; fingers. Feet. To scratch. To hold in the claws or fingers. Servants; attendants. Radical 87.

爪子 a claw.**予王之爪士** we are the taloned soldiers of the king.**爪牙** talons and teeth; tooth and nail; servants; soldiers.**予王之爪牙** we are the claws and teeth of the king.**爪**³

484

天子坐殿上,爪牙森立 the Son of Heaven sitting on his throne, surrounded by hosts of attendants.**爪翼** claws and wings, i.e. attendants.**合爪** with fingers interlocked,—as when nursing a leg.**裹爪** to bind a girl's feet.**狐爪皮** fox-claw skin,—an inferior kind of fur.**鷹爪花** hawk's-claw flower (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*).**買辦爪** the steward's claw, i.e. the assistant who makes the market purchases.**虎爪** tiger-claws,—a kind of shears.**爪撻** to scratch.**爪破** or **爪爛** to scratch raw, or tear to pieces.**一爪蕉** a bunch of bananas or plantains.**爪哇** Java.**柁**³

485

R. 巧

See 爪

Rising Upper.

抓

486

箴⁴

487

R. 巧效

F. v. chia

See 爪

Rising & Sink-

ing Upper.

找³

488

R. 麻 v. 爪

C. cháu

H. tsau

F. chau

To cover the head.

柁頭巾 a turban worn chiefly by natives of Amoy and the neighbourhood. Its use is said to have originated in a desire to hide the queue when first imposed upon the people by the Manchu Tartar or present dynasty.

Same as 2685.

A bamboo skimmer; a ladle. A nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one in a tree. See 巢 520.

箴箇 a wire ladle.**那箴箇眼稀** the mesh of that wire ladle is very close.

To seek; to look for. To change, as money. To repay; to make up. [To be distinguished from 我 12,680.]

找³

488

W. tsa, tsoa
N. tsoa
P. chau
M. tsau
Sz. chau, tsau
Y. tsoa
J. ka, ge
A. hwa, trau
Even Lower
v.
Rising Upper.

找人 to seek for a person.
找他去 go and look for him.
找不着 I cannot find him.
找着了 I have found him.
找回來了 I have brought him back.
我找你們 I shall look to you, or hold you responsible.
找門路 to seek an opening, or employment.
找尋 to seek for; to seek out for attack; to "go-for" a person.
找錢 to change money; to give change.
找換 to change, as a money-changer.
找票子 to change a bank-note.
找出來了 he has changed it, as a note or draft. Also, he or it has been searched out, or is found.
找給 to give change in making payments.
找補 to supply the deficiency.
找足其數 to make up the full number, or pay the full sum.
找數尾 or 找還 to pay the balance of an account.
找項 a balance.
兩不找 no balance to either side; to trade even.
找拿 to go in search of.....
找頭 exchange (on money).
找死 to seek death,—to run into danger.
找錯兒 to pick a quarrel; to find fault.

兆⁴

489

R. 篠
C. chin²
H. ch'an²
F. tieu²
W. ʒdiöe,
sɔjiöe,
N. ʒioa
P. chau²
M. tsau²
Y. tsoa²
Sz. chau²
K. cho
J. chö, djo
A. tricu²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

An omen; a prognostic.
A million. See 634, 373.
兆頭 an omen.
吉兆 a lucky omen.
凶兆 or 敗兆 a bad omen.
預先之兆 a foreshadowing omen.
出了個兆 a sign has been given; an omen has occurred.
雪花飛六出. 先兆豐年 when the snow-flakes have six petals, it is a sign of an abundant year.

兆⁴

489

營兆 to prepare a grave.
我則泊兮其未兆 I am held fast, without any definite ideas.
一兆 a million.
兆民 the million people; the masses.
億兆之衆 the myriad multitude of the people.
售銀盈兆 he sold it for a million taels.
京兆 see 2140.
京兆尹 literary designation of the Governor of the Prefecture of Shun-t'ien, in which Peking is situated.
五日京兆 Governor of the capital for 5 days,—perfunctory.
兆邊 in the north,—probably referring to the capital.

Same as 489.

兆⁴

490

兆⁴

491

R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower.

兆⁴

492

R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower
Irregular.

兆¹

493

R. 蕭
See 朝
Even Upper
& Lower.

A surname. Was originally 量, and is the old form of 朝 478, q.v.
晁錯 or 量錯 the famous minister of Wên Ti of the Han dynasty, who was basely sacrificed by his master in the vain hope of checking a serious rebellion which threatened the existence of the dynasty. B.C. 155.

權⁴

494

R. 效 覺
C. ch'au
H. t'au
F. chau
W. dzoa, djüo,
N. doa,
P. chau, ch'au
Y. tioa, tswak
K. to
J. tö
A. trau
Sinking
Lower.

An oar; a scull; a sweep.
To row. Often written 棹.

權船 to scull a boat.
權槳 to row an oar.
出力權 row harder.
權過海 row across the river. See 3767.
回權 to return home.

罩⁴

495

R. 效
C. ch'au
H. tsau
F. tau
W. } tsoa
N. }
P. } chau
M. }
Y. tsoa
Sz. chau
K. cho
J. tö, chö
A. trau
Sinking
Upper.

A basket; used to catch fish by placing it over them on the mud, after which they are taken out with the hand through a hole in the inverted bottom. A cover; a shade; a veil; a pall.

罩魚 to catch fish in a basket.
烝然罩罩 in multitudes they are taken under the baskets.
又以衣罩去 he also took a coat and threw it over,—the dog, in order to catch him.
鷄罩 a chicken coop.
轎罩 a cover for a sedan-chair, to keep it clean.
罩兒 or 罩子 a cover; a shade.
燈罩 a lamp-shade.
罩面布 a veil, as worn by foreign ladies.
罩衣 a cloak, or hood.
罩棺 a pall.
罩眼法兒 trick of covering the eyes,—of the lookers-on; sleight of hand.

罩⁴

496

Same as 495

燂⁴

497

R. 效
C. v. ch'au
See 權
Sinking
Lower.

To fry. A blazing fire.
油燂 to fry in oil.
燂到脆 fry it crisp.

趙⁴

498

R. 篠
N. *dzioa*

See 兆

Rising Lower
Irregular.

To hasten to; to visit, as vassals their suzerain. Name of an ancient feudal State. A surname;—it stands first in the **百家姓** *Family Names* because it was the surname of the Emperor who founded the Sung dynasty, A.D. 960, about which time the *Family Names* was compiled.

趙趙 to hasten to.**明日奉趙** I will return it to-morrow,—as a borrowed book.**趙久** a good while.**趙女** a beautiful girl,—the Chao State being famous for its beauties.**南趙** Yünnan,—*chao* being the **蠻** Man term for "king," of whom there were originally six.Read *t'iao*⁴.**其鐏斯趙** they ply their light hoes on the ground.**肇**

499

R. 篠
C. *shin*²
H. *shan*²
F. *tién*²
W. *dzioe*
N. *zioa*
P. *chan*²
M. *sau*²
Y. *tsau*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *chō, djo*
A. *tricu*²Rising Lower
Irregular.

To begin; to found; to devise. At first. To strike. To perfect. Used for 兆 489. Also read *shao*⁴.

后稷肇祀 Hou Chi founded the sacrifice.**肇敏戎公** you have begun earnestly displaying your merit.

[戎公 = 汝功.]

德肇其昌 the virtue (of his forefathers) laid the foundation of his prosperity.**肇允彼桃蟲** at first, it seemed to be a wren.**肇端** the original scheme, plan, or institution.**肇緒** the beginning.**肇興** to initiate; to inaugurate.**肇十有二州** [Shun] instituted twelve divisions, or provinces, of the empire.**肇釁** or **肇亂** to stir up trouble; to get up a row. See 1985.**肇**

499

肇

500

啁¹

501

R. 肴尤
N. *tsüü*See 啁周
A. *dién, chau*
Even Upper.

搏 *chuan* **本肇末** to order the essentials so as to make perfect the accessories.
肇訟 to go to law.

Same as 499.

To boast; to chatter. Interchanged with 嘲 479.

啁啁 or **啁啁聲** the twittering of birds.**啁嚅乃爾** chattering, I suppose.Read *tao*¹.**嚅啁** talkative.**櫟**¹

502

R. 肴
Irregular.

A raised hut from which to watch crops. A basket for catching fish; to drag a net.

Read *chiao*³. To execute; used with 1360.

命櫟絕而不長 he ordered them to be executed and not to be allowed to grow up,—as the children of rebels.

Same as 484. [To be distinguished from 叉 186.]

CH'AO.

詔¹

504

R. 蕭
See 釗詔A. *chién, dién, sieu*
Even Upper.

The recoil of a bow when the arrow is released. An unbent bow.

大詔 a large bow.**悵**¹

505

R. 蕭
See 超

Even Upper.

To be grieved. Extravagant.

悵悵 overcome with grief. Also, dismayed and confused.**超**¹

506

R. 蕭

C. *ch'iu*
H. *ch'au*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *ch'ioe*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *ch'au*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
Sz. *ch'au*
K. *ch'o*
J. *chō*
A. *sieu*

Even Upper.

To leap over. To go before; to excel. To promote. To save; to release. Content.

挾泰山超北海 to take Mt. T'ai under one's arm and leap over the North Sea,—impossible.

超凡 or **超群** or **超常** out of the common run; unusual.

超卓 very clever, or accomplished.

超越 excelling; ahead of.

乃愈見莊子之超空耳 thereby making Chuang Tzu's pre-eminence all the more conspicuous.

然超出子桓之上 nevertheless he is superior to Tzu-huan (= 曹丕 Ts'ao P'ei).

天生超性 a born genius.

超等 first class,—in the honours' list, etc.

超特壹 first-class, better than that, and best of all,—the order of the Chinese and English being inverted.

超遷 or **超升** to be promoted rapidly,—in the public service.

超拔 to save; to rescue.**超生** to save from death.

超化 to escape from the endless circle of transmigration.

有超元之質 made of divine stuff; ethereal.

超度 or **超幽** to save the souls of deceased friends, i.e. secure to them pleasant times in the world below, by masses and other Buddhist ceremonies.

超然世外 contentment outside the world,—that of a hermit in retirement.

超然臺 the Tower of Contentment,—a name given by Su Tung-p'o to a favourite resort, as he explains it **以見子之無所往而不樂也** meaning "I never go there without being happy."

超手 to fold the arms,—by thrusting the hands into the sleeves.

超¹

506

賣超手 to have nothing to do; to be on the loaf.

超豁 to open a way for; to make it easy for.

吵³

507

R. 肴巧
F. ch'au, ch'a

See 抄

A. jieu

Rising and
Even Upper.

A clamour; an uproar. To wrangle; to make a noise. To annoy.

吵鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.

相吵 or 吵嘴 to quarrel.

吵嚷 to dispute in an angry tone.

嘈吵 to make a row.

吵人耳 to deafen with noise.

大吵一場 a great hubbub.

作吵 to cause a disturbance.

吵吵 wrangling.

Read *miao*⁴. The cry of pheasants and other fowl.抄¹

508

R. 肴效

C. ch'au

H. ts'au

F. ch'au

W. ts'oa

N. ts'oa

P. ch'au

M. ts'au

Y. ts'oa

K. ch'o

J. shō, sō

A. sau

Even & Sink-

ing Upper.

To seize; to take. To ladle out. To search; to confiscate; to put an execution into a house. To copy out. Wholesale.

抄拏 to seize; to grab.

抄搶 to ransack; to loot.

抄錢用 to embezzle money.

匙抄 a spoon.

抄家 to confiscate the property of any person. See 4545.

抄佔 or 抄籍 to confiscate.

攻抄 to attack and surround.

抄化 to beg for subscriptions,—as a priest.

抄錄 or 抄寫 or 抄謄 or 抄繕 to copy documents.

抄白 to make a copy, as opposed to the original. Chiefly of deeds or official papers.

抄案 to take down the evidence in a case.

把他抄起來 copy it out.

手抄 rough, or hastily-taken notes.

抄批語 to copy out an order of court.

抄¹

508

抄覽本 to copy favourite pieces into a book; to copy or crib from others at examinations.

抄陳文 to send in old matter as one's own original composition,—at the public examinations.

京抄 copies from the capital,—a name for the *Peking Gazette*.

抄奉 to have received a.....of which the following is an exact copy.

抄發 to send a copy to a subordinate.

抄呈 to hand a copy to,—a superior.

抄稿 to copy a draft; to make a fair copy.

抄送 to send a copy of.

抄附 to append a copy of.

抄給 to give a copy of.

抄單 a copy of a paper.

抄莊 variously explained as (1) a wholesale house, and (2) a house selling genuine imported goods.

洋貨抄莊 a wholesale warehouse for foreign goods.

抄本兒 a manuscript copy of a book.

抄電 to submit a copy for the inspection of.

抄示 to send copies for the guidance of.....

抄摺 copy of a memorial.

抄抄 to make copies,—a Peking yamên phrase. One or more of the 當月官 secretaries on duty at the yamên goes personally or by substitute each day into the Grand Secretariat, to take copies of all Decrees, Rescripts, or Memorials affecting his yamên, sent to that Department from the Grand Council.

抄着近走 to take the nearest way,—a short cut.

炒³

509

R. 巧

F. ch'a

See 抄

Rising Upper.

To roast, as coffee. To fry.

炒栗子 or 炒風栗 to roast chestnuts.—

炒茶 to fire tea.

乾炒 to fry dry, i.e. without oil or fat.

炒³

509

炒米 or 炒米花 to roast rice.

煎炒 to fry in fat.

炒肉 to fry meat.

炒勺 or 炒鍋 a frying-pan.

吵³

510

R. 肴

See 抄

Even Upper.

To harrow.

吵田 to harrow a field.

帶水三吵 water and rake it thrice.

抄¹

511

R. 效

See 抄

Sinking
Upper.

To harrow ground after ploughing. A harrow. To scatter seed.

舂⁴

512

R. 效

See 抄

Sinking
Upper.

A vessel pitching and rolling.

風狂舟舂 the wind high and the ship pitching and rolling.

吵³

513

R. 肴

See 抄

Even Upper.

To annoy. Graceful; nimble. Strong. Cunning. Used for 507.

吵擾 to disturb; to annoy.

吵輕 troublesome.

吵靖 graceful.

吵竦 high.

鈔⁴

514

R. 肴效

F. ch'au, ch'a

See 抄

Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

A document; a voucher; a receipt. Taxes. Money orders; money. Used for 508.

古鈔 old documents; archives.

鈔項 or 鈔課 or 鈔銀 or

船鈔 tonnage dues.

稅鈔 duties on goods and tonnage dues.

苛鈔 to force the people to pay taxes; to squeeze.

鈔錢 paper money; cash notes.

印鈔以佐經用 notes were stamped (=issued) to relieve expenditure.

鈔⁴

514

小鈔 a note for less than 1,000 cash.

鈔票 government money orders.

放鈔 to lend money out at interest; to burn paper money.

費鈔 to lavish money.

吏鈔 the pay of clerks and petty officials.

關鈔 the Customs' revenue.

𨮒⁴

515

R. 効

See 鈔

Sinking Upper.

焯

516

綽

517

朝

518

潮²

519

R. 蕭

See 朝

Even Lower.

The morning tide, described as 地之喘息 the breathing of the earth. See 736, 4111. Moist; damp.

海潮 the tides.

潮水 the tide.

潮長 the tide is rising. See 417.

落潮 ebb tide.

潮退 the tide is falling.

潮水滿了 it is high water.

潮滿時 or 潮平 at high water.

乘潮 to avail oneself of the tide; to take it at its flood.

順潮 with the tide.

逆潮 against the tide.

潮信 spring-tide; "bore", as in the river at Hangchow.

每月初三十八必有潮信, 唯八月更甚 on the 3rd and 18th there are spring-tides, which are highest in the 8th moon.

潮²

510

韓潮 the flow of eloquence in the writings of Han Wên-kung. So 蘇海 for that of Su Tung-p'o.

潮氣 damp air; exhalations from the ground. Also, impure; indecent.

正潮氣龍 he is a bawdy beast.

潮濕 or 發潮 damp.

潮蒸 to become damp and heated, as grain.

潮壞 damaged by damp.

潮海關 the Swatow Custom-house.

潮腦 camphor, because from

潮州. This term is confined to the north. See 398.

巢²

520

R. 肴

C. ch'au

H. ts'au

F. chau

W. zoa

N. dzoa

P. ch'au

M. ts'au

Y. ts'oa

Sz. ch'au

K. so, ch'o

J. sō, shō

A. sau

Even Lower.

A nest in a tree, as distinguished from 窠 a nest in a cave or under shelter, and from 窠 a nest on the ground. A haunt; a retreat; a den. A kind of pan-pipe. Name of an ancient State.

巢窩 a nest in a tree.

雀巢 a bird's nest.

巢覆鳥飛 nest destroyed and the birds gone.

防有鵲巢 in Fang are the magpies' nests; or, on the embankment are the magpies' nests, —meaning in the trees there.

百鳥歸巢 all the birds have gone to their nests. Used of rural country, frequented by birds.

巢穴 a den; a lair.

賊巢 a robbers' den; a rebel camp.

巢居 to live; to dwell.

無巢穴 houseless; homeless.

毀巢 to break up a robbers' den, or a rebel camp.

南巢 the place where 湯 T'ang imprisoned 桀 Chieh, the last sovereign of the 夏 Hsia dynasty, B.C. 1766.

巢²

520

巢父 a legendary sage, said to have lived in a nest in a tree. On hearing of the offer of the throne to 許由, B.C. 2357, he at once washed his eyes and ears to prevent any defilement of his own senses. See *Biog. Dict.* for another version.儼³

521

R. 巧

See 巢

Rising Lower.

澤³

522

R. 係肴

See 勦

Rising & Even Upper & Lower.

譟¹

523

R. 肴效

See 抄

Even & Sinking Upper.

轆²

524

R. 肴

See 巢

Even Lower.

晁

525

鼃²

526

R. 蕭

M. sau

See 潮

Even Lower.

燭

527

詢

528

Tall, as a man. Small.

儼長大漢 a fine tall son of Han.

傭儼宇而處焉 he rented a small lodging and lived therein.

A lake in 合肥縣 in Anhui, which produces goldfish.

To speak on behalf of another.

A turret or look-out on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

See 493.

A marine animal, called 鼃鼃, said to sing at night and go into the sea by day. See 493.

See 509.

See 11,810.

權

529

See 494.

鬻

530

See 13,696.

麩

531

Dried provisions taken for a journey.

R. 蕭篠

See 招

Even (or Rising?) Upper.

儻

532

Firm.

儻儻 firm; but not virtuous. Artful; clever. Unauthenticated.

R. 麻

See 遮

Even Upper.

噓

533

To screen. Loquacious; babbling. See 131.

R. 禡

See 遮

A. gia², sgia Sinking Upper.

蔗

534

The sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), known as 甘蔗 sweet cane, or 竹蔗 bamboo cane, or 竿蔗 reed cane.

R. 禡

See 遮

K. cha Sinking Upper.

蔗糖 sugar.

鐵蔗 iron cane, i.e. dark red cane.

蔗寮 sheds where sugar is made.

刻蔗 or 榨蔗 to extract the juice of the cane.

熟蔗 boiled cane, hawked about for sale.

蔗渣 or 蔗粕 the refuse after the sugar has been expressed; cane shreds.

顧愷之食蔗云漸入

佳境 Ku K'ai-chih (see Biog. Dict.) said of eating sugar-cane that he gradually entered the delightful region. (He began his cane at the top, or sugarless end, and ate downwards.)

檐

535

Same as 562.

麈

536

A sort of grasshopper. A woodlouse; also known as 土鼈 ground turtle.

R. 陌禡

See 檐

Entering & Sinking Upper.

謔

537

To reprimand. To hope for. To deceive.

R. 藥

See 灼酌

Entering Upper.

鷓

538

The red partridge (*Perdix cinerea*), known as 鷓鴣. [唱時自呼其名 its cry is the sound of its own name. Hence, it is spoken of as 自呼. See 6138.]

R. 禡

See 遮

K. cha Sinking Upper.

遮

539

To cover; to hide; to screen; to intercept; to protect.

R. 麻

C. che
H. cha
F. chia
W. tsi
N. chü, tso
P. chë
M. tsë
Y. chiei
Sz. chë
K. ch'a
J. sha
A. sgia

Even Upper.

衣不遮身 his clothes do not cover his body.

遮身法 the trick of becoming invisible.

遮蓋 or 遮蔽 to cover; to conceal.

遮護 to shelter.

遮掩 or 遮瞞 to hide from view; to conceal; to hush up; evasive; wanting in frankness.

遮滅 to eclipse.

遮醜 or 遮羞 to hide one's shame. The second is used for the pudenda.

遮不得 it cannot be concealed.

遮飾 to gloss over; to put in a false light; to disguise.

遮擋 to stand between; to take the part of; to impede.

遮攔 to screen off; to protect by an enclosure.

遮

539

伏在遮堂背後 conceal-
ed himself behind the partition of the hall.

遮灰 to screen from the dust.

遮太陽 to keep off the sun.

遮陽 a projecting blind of a sedan-chair, to keep off the sun; the awning on a ship, etc.

雨遮 an umbrella.

周遮 discursive, of talk; widely-travelled, of a person who has been about a great deal.

遮住 shaded; intercepted, as light.

遮紫鱗 to catch fish,—with a net.

遮莫 if only; supposing.

Same as 534.

See 2394.

遮

540

着

541

者

542

R. 馬
W. tsie, tsae,
tsiae
Y. tsae
See 遮
K. chä
Rising Upper.A particle, defined as 語助 that which helps out language, and as 別事詞 a differentiating word. It imparts various shades of meaning, adjectival, adverbial, etc., to words to which it is joined. May often be rendered *one* = person or thing. Also, a demonstrative pronoun, for which 564 is now used.

昔者 or 曩者 of old; formerly,—with the idea of duration.

不念昔者 to think no more of by-gone days.

或者 perhaps.

壹者 once; this time only.

二者 these two ones,—as above.

始者不如今 our former relations were different from the present.

今者不樂, 逝者其亡 if we are not happy now, by and by we shall be dead.

再者 further,—as when beginning an additional argument.

者³
542

茲者 now.

啓者 to begin,—a phrase at the beginning of letters, advertisements, etc.

敬稟者 respectfully to petition.

使者 a messenger.

觀者 a looker-on.

病者 a sick man.

愚者 foolish people.

死者 the dead.

從者 followers; disciples.

能者 men of ability.

令者 a command.

劫財者稱為強盜 those who carry off property are called robbers.

凡為地方官者 all those who act as local authorities, i.e. all the local authorities.

嗣後有案情似此者 henceforth, in all cases the circumstances of which resemble these.

問前奏誰為之者 he asked who had composed the previous memorials.

所遇者佳人而遇之者我也 the person met was the young lady, and the person who met her was myself.

中也者天下之大本也 a just medium, this is the foundation-stone of the empire.

不為者與不能者之形何以異 not to do as compared with not to be able to do, wherein lies the difference?

須至照會者 a necessary-to-arrive communication, i.e. a despatch which it was incumbent upon the writer to forward. A phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the close of various kinds of official documents.

銅斤者錢法之源 copper is the basis of our coinage.

彼姝者子 that lovely girl.

彼蒼者天 thou azure one, God!

其所為使者 that which causes these things to be as they are, or brings about these phenomena.

者³
542

著
543

酌
544

螫^{1*}
545

R. 陌

C. shik

F. seik

W. si²

N. sih

P. chē

M. tsē, sē²

Y. shēh

K. sōk

J. sekī, shaku

A. t'ik

Entering

Upper.

赭³
546

R. 馬

W. tsi, tsiae

Y. tsae

See 遮

K. cha

Rising

Upper.

赭
547

赭
548

轍
549

不者且有火患 if you don't (do as I say), the result will be a fire.

See 2566.

See 2414.

To poison; to sting. Venomous. Oppressive. Also read *shih*^{**}.

螫虫 a poisonous insect; the scorpion.

蠍子螫了 a scorpion has stung me.

螫着了 I have been stung.

螫了手 it has stung my hand.

自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to get a bad sting; to kick against the pricks.

毒螫 poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

The colour of ochre; reddish brown. [Dist. from 郝 hao³ 3968, 赧 nan³ 8144, and 赦 shē⁴ 9802.]

赭石 hæmatite iron ore, used as paint.

代赭石 ore from 代州 Tai-chou in Shansi.

赭衣 reddish clothes, put on criminals at execution or when sent to banishment.

赤如渥赭 red as if I were rouged.

赭其山 made brown the hill,—by clearing it of trees.

赭色 orange-coloured.

赭寇 the T'ai-p'ing rebels.

See 685.

Same as 685.

See 581.

折³
550

R. 屑齊

C. chyt, shyt

H. chet, shet

F. chiek, siek

W. tsie, zie

N. tsih, chēh

zih

P. Schē, shē

M. tsē, sē

Y. tsieh, hsieh

Sz. che, she

K. chöl, söl

J. setsa, zechi

A. chiet, t'iet

Entering

Upper and

Lower.

To snap in two; to break off; to break up. To decide, as cases. To fold, as paper. To diminish; to deduct. To calculate. To set off against. To ill-treat. To sell or barter. To send. To extend. To reprimand. To reduce. Part of a coffin. An act of a play. [To be distinguished from 拆 254.] See 12,893.

折不得 can't break it, or must not break it.

折斷 to break asunder.

折枝 to break off a twig.

折柳 to break off a willow branch, to give at parting to a friend setting out on a journey. See 7251.

折花 to pluck flowers. See 342.

無折我樹檀 do not break my sandal trees.

折一半 break off half.

各折其半 broke both of them into halves.

如折了一人一騎 if I lose one man or one horse....

折毀 to break to pieces.

折損 to injure.

打折了 broken or snapped off.

折還 or 打個折頭 to make a composition with one's creditors.

折中 to break in the middle; to strike an average; to decide equitably.

折中辦 to arrange a compromise.

折回 to come back when in the middle of a journey.

折獄 to decide criminal cases.

推折獄才 celebrated for judicial acumen.

折辯 to argue.

暫委甯波府代折代

行 I temporarily appoint the Prefect of Ningpo to act for me.

折證 to act as umpire; to dispute or wrangle (= 爭競).

折⁵⁵⁰

有個折證 there is proof of it,—e.g. a document which proves it.

將一張紙折了一折 took a sheet of paper and folded it,—as required.

折角兒 to turn down the corner of a page. See 559.

將四書折一角 to turn down a page in the *Four Books*,—as is done by the Emperor for the examiners to choose a theme.

折簡 or 折柬 a slip of paper; to send a card to any one.

折柬招之 sent his folded card to summon him.

折價 to abate the price.

折扣 or 扣折 discount.

減爲五五折 to give a discount of 45%.

七折八扣 all sorts of deductions.

幾成折還 what dividend will you pay?

折閱 to beat down prices.

折增 to add, in calculating.

折合 or 折算 to calculate.

每正折糧二石 each piece was valued at, or reckoned as, two piculs of grain.

折交 to pay in proportion to.

折收 to receive in proportion to, or so much per cent.

折銀 to calculate an amount of money.

折抽 to levy a proportionate tax.

折躋 to persecute; to harass (by squeezing).

人工折算賬目 to set off one's labour against a money debt.

將功折罪 to set off merit against fault.

折餉 or 折席 or 折色 to take money instead of rations.

折磨 to ill-treat; worry; anxiety. See 7974.

折兌 to sell; to barter.

折節下賢 to crook one's joints and humble oneself before

折⁵⁵⁰

the gods,—as Kou Chien did after his defeat by Fu Ch'a.

折節下交 to be humble towards acquaintances.

長而折節謹厚, 頗覽

書傳 when he grew up he strove to be respectful and sincere, and devoted considerable attention to books.

折節讀書 to go in for extensive reading.

面折 to personally reprimand.

折服 to reduce to submission,—by violence or otherwise.

百折不回 intractable; mulish.

百折不撓 unmoved by any difficulties.

曲折 to bend round; bent.

折墮 reduced to extremities; dilapidated.

折墮你 hang you!

折福 to cut short or discount happiness. A person's quota of happiness is a pre-ordained fixed quantity. It should not be used up too fast. To give a child food or clothes out of proportion to his social position is to "discount his happiness." A man who lives beyond his means "discounts his happiness," in which sense the term is used to others in reproach. It is used by oneself in humility, as on receiving an offer of something apparently too good: 折福折福—it is more than I am entitled to, or as usually expressed 當不起. See 3707.

折殺 or 折死 to cut short (one's happiness) and cause one's death,—as it is believed that excessive or undeserved honours may do, as above.

折搶 to tack,—as a ship.

折責 to punish, making the authorised deduction from the number of blows; hence, to be lenient in punishment; to let off easy.

一折 1 part in 10; 10 per cent; a part.

還驚九折魂 frightened, besides, 90% out of one's wits.

折散 to sunder.

折減 to rebate.

折⁵⁵⁰

折變 or 折賣 to realise property.

短折 a short life; cut off prematurely.

折半 to reduce by half.

不能前進, 只得折回 being unable to proceed, I was obliged to retreat.

折抵 to be a set-off.

折騰 to squander.

折折爾 in a state of repose.

折⁵⁵¹

To join a seam. To engrave.

R. 霽屑
See 跽浙
Sinking & Entering Upper.

浙⁵⁵²

A river from which the province of 浙江 Cheh-kiang derives its name. It is said to mean "bore," and the river has been so called from the bore to be witnessed at Chapu.

門對浙江潮 the door looked out on the tidal bore in the Chê river.

浙海關 the Ningpo Custom-house.

R. 屑
C. chyt.
H. chet
F. chick
W. tsie
N. tsih
P. chê
M. tsê
Y. chieh
Sz. che, tsa
K. ch'öl
J. setsz
A. tik
Entering Upper.

哲⁵⁵³

Wise; discerning. To know intuitively.

明哲 wise; shrewd.

哲人 wise men.

或哲或謀 some have perspicacity, some have counsel.

世有哲王 for generations there had been wise kings.

濬哲 profoundly wise,—said of the Emperor Shun.

聖哲 intuitive wisdom,—of sages or prophets. Also used of the Emperor.

哲夫成城哲婦傾城 a wise man builds cities, a wise woman throws them down.

慈

Same as 553.

554

蜥

555

Same as 556.

蜚

556

To sting. A sting. A kind-of crab.

R. 屑
C. chyt,
H. chet
F. tiek, v. t'a
W. tsie
N. tsih
P. schê
M. tsê
Y. chieh
Sz. tse
K. ch'öl
J. setsz
A. trüet, triet
Entering
Upper.

斬

557

A scabbard; a case for a knife. Soft leather.

R. 霽
See 製
Sinking
Upper.

斷

558

To cut in twain.

R. 覺
See 捉
Entering
Upper.

懼

558a

To fear; to be terrified.

R. 葉

摺

559

To fold; to double up. A state paper. To bend. See 4034.

R. 葉
C. chyp
H. chap
F. ch'ik
W. tsie
N. tsieh
P. schê
M. tsê
Y. chieh
Sz. che, tse
K. sôp, chöp
J. shô
A. tēp
Entering
Upper.

摺

559

摺奏 or 奏摺子 to memorialise the Throne.

摺畧 a digest; a précis.

手摺 notes; memoranda.

遞遺摺 to send in a deceased statesman's valedictory memorial,—to the Emperor.

摺差 a courier.

摺腰 to bend the back,—which T'ao Yüan-ming said he would not do for five pecks of rice, the salary of a magistrate.

摺腰申謝 to make a bow and return thanks.

摺角 to turn down a leaf; to make dogs' ears. See 550.

不要摺 do not fold it.

摺兒 a fold.

摺稿 the text, or draft, of a memorial.

摺開 to submit correspondence etc., to a superior.

蟄

560

Hidden away; quiet. To hibernate; to become torpid. To cluster.

R. 緝
C. chêt
H. ch'it, chi
F. tik
W. dzai, v. dzi, dzöc
N. tsih, dzih
P. schi, schê
M. tsz
Y. tsz
K. ch'ip
J. chū
A. trēp
Entering
Lower.

驚蟄 arouse the torpid,—the third of the twenty-four solar terms, from March 5th to 20th. Insects are then roused from their winter quarters, and the spring equinox is at hand.

蟄蟲 insects that have become torpid.

宜爾子孫蟄蟄兮 it is right that your descendants should be in swarms.

蟄獸 the hibernating animal,—the bear.

潛蟄 to hibernate.

出蟄 to come forth from hibernation.

授以蟄法 taught him the way to hibernate,—so that he could remain torpid like an animal.

摺

561

To mimic what others say. Talkative.

R. 葉
See 摺
A. tēp
Entering
Upper and
Lower.

柘

562

The *Cudrania triloba*, Hance, a thorny tree about 15 feet in height, bearing an orange-coloured fruit with a milky juice. The leaves are used for feeding silkworms when mulberry-leaves are scarce. Also read tsa⁴.

R. 福
H. cha, chak,
chit,
W. ts², si²
M. tsê, tsa
See 遮
K. cha
Sinking
Upper.

拏柘 a small, thorny variety of the above, on which silkworms also feed.

攘之剔之, 其槩其柘 he hewed and thinned the wild mulberry-trees.

斫

563

To cut with a sword; to chop off; to amputate.

R. 藥
C. chök, tök
H. chok, tok
F. ch'ioh, tauk
W. cia
N. tsoh, tsiah
P. cho², to²
M. tso, ts'o
K. chak
J. shaku
A. chök
Entering
Upper.

任其斫桃摧花 let her hack the peach-trees and strip off the flowers,—of a termagant.

這

564

This, as opposed to 那 8090; here.

R. 福
C. che
H. che
F. chi, chia
W. chu, ciue
N. chö
P. chē, v. chei
M. tsê
Y. chiei
Sz. chē
K. cha
J. sha
A. gia, ngien
Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

這個 this.

這個人 this man.

這裏 in 'his: here.

這邊 this side; here.

這兒 here.

這兒的人 the people of this place.

這等 this kind.

這樣 this fashion; in this way; thus; this kind.

這件事 this affair.

這是 this is (of persons or things).

這時候 this season; now.

這麼着 thus.

這麼下雨不止 such incessant rain.

這還了得麼 can this be allowed to be so?—meaning that it cannot.

這⁴
564

這一層 this particular occasion.

這日 one day.

這地 here; thus.

這纔是 there! that's enough! that'll do!

耳⁴⁰
565

Long ears, which are considered to be a sign of wisdom.

R. 葉質

See 輒
Entering
Upper.

輒⁴⁰
566

The sides of a chariot where the weapons are carried. Unceremoniously; abruptly. A disease of the feet.

R. 葉

C. chyp.
H. chap.
F. tick
W. tsie
N. ts'ih
P. schē
M. ts'ē
Y. ch'ieh
Sz. ch'e
K. ch'ōp
J. chō
A. triep
Entering
Upper.

輒敢如此 I ventured to act thus,—on my own responsibility.

輒然 or 輒即 or 輒行 hastily; suddenly.

輒足長坐 to sit all day with even feet,—that is with neither foot in front of the other, like a statue.

輒⁴⁰
567

Correct form of 566.

懾⁴⁰
568

Afraid; pusillanimous. To subdue; to influence.

R. 葉

C. shyp, nyf
H. ch'ap, chap
F. nick
W. sie
N. hsih, hsih
P. shē, chē, nie
M. sē, tsz
Y. nich
K. sōp, chōp
J. shō
A. niep
Entering
Upper
Irregular.

懾懾 cowardly.

懾服人心 to win people's hearts.

以威懾人 in order to awe people.

攝¹⁰
569

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind. A sort of vine or creeper.

R. 葉

See 攝 or the
upper series
form of 涉
Entering
Upper.

楓攝攝 the maple waving in the wind.

攝虎槲 ché = hu lei, a trailing plant that runs over trees.

褶^{3*}
570

R. 葉

See 褶摺

Entering
Upper.

獮⁴
571

R. 葉

See 讐

Entering
Upper.

喆⁴
572

Same as 553.

腩⁴⁰
573

R. 葉

See 腩

Entering
Upper.

磔⁴⁰
573a

A fold or pleat in a skirt.

打褶子 to make a pleat,—in a skirt; to fold the skirt over.

百褶裙 a heavily-pleated skirt.

An old name for a hog.

To slice off meat; to mince. To hash. A hash of mutton, beef, and fish.

See 1931a.

CH'É.

車¹
574

R. 麻魚

C. ch'e, köü
H. ch'a, ki
F. ch'ia, kü
W. ts'i
N. ch'ō, ts'ō } cü
P. ch'ē
M. ts'ē
Y. ch'iei } chü
Sz. ch'e
K. ch'a, kē
J. sha, kio, ku
A. hsa, ki
Even Upper.

A wheeled vehicle; a carriage (see 5326); a cart; a barrow. The chariot or rook in Chinese chess. To cut. [This character is read either ch'ê¹ or chü¹, the latter mostly in the book language and only when a noun, the former in speaking. As a surname, always ch'ê¹; as a piece in chess, always chü¹]. Radical 159. See 4474.

車子 or 小車子 a wheelbarrow.

一輛車 one cart.

車輛 carts.

大車 or 長車 a waggon. The former is also used for a "chief engineer."

車¹
574

轎車 a passenger cart (covered).

跑海子的車 a cart in search of a fare; a "crawler."

站口子的車 a cart on or from a "stand."

宅門兒的車 a private cart.

腳踏車 a bicycle.

車夫 or 車戶 or 趕車的 or 車仗人 carters.

車幔 or 車帷 the front screen or curtain to a cart.

車棚 the awning stretching out in front of a cart.

車弓 the arched top to a cart.

車圍 the covering put over a cart to preserve it.

車箱子 the inside of a cart.

車沿子 or 車轅子 the shafts of a cart.

車轅兒 the shaft-board of a cart.

車輪 or 車轆轤 cart-wheels.

單套車 a one-horse cart.

車脚 or 車價 or 車錢 cart-hire.

車行 (hang²) an association of carters, which controls the whole business of carting in a city. A fee is generally exacted from all carts entering the city, not connected with the association.

其書五車 his works would fill five carts,—said by Chuang Tzu of Hui Tzu. See 3711.

五車 many books.

富五車 enough learning to fill five carts.

賃手車一輛 hired a wheelbarrow.

火輪車 or 汽車 a railway-train.

陸乘車 to travel on land by cart,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. See 2446, 2874, 6821.

兵車 or 戎車 a war-chariot.

安車駟馬 a comfortable carriage and team of four horses. A carriage of this kind is a roomy conveyance on 4 small wheels to prevent jolting.

車¹

574

王姬之車 the carriage of the king's daughter.

降車 to get out of a carriage.

風車 a windmill; a whirligig.

滑車 a pulley.

滑車架 a pulley-block.

指南車 south-pointing chariot, —said to have been given by

周公 Chou Kung, B.C. 1110, to certain envoys from the extreme south, in order to guide them back to their homes. An old name for the mariner's compass.

飛車 a flying chariot, —a kind of aerostat which 從風遠行 could travel far with a fair wind.

吾欲乘飛車東訪赤

松子 I would mount a flying chariot, and go east in search of Ch'ih Sung Tzū.

棄車殺將 sacrifice the chariot in order to slay the general, i.e. sacrifice a rook to secure a mate. Cf. a sprat to catch a salmon. [The "chariots" on one side are 車, on the other 俚.]

公車 name of an office under the Han dynasty, in charge of Memorials, Rescripts, etc.

公車北上 he has gone to Peking to compete for the third degree.

副車 the supplementary list of successful candidates; the vice or deputy of a ruler or commander-in-chief.

誤中 chung⁴ 副車 they struck by mistake the second in command, —not the "First Emperor."

車渠 mother-of-pearl. See 575.

車颺 to winnow.

牙車 or 車頰骨 the jawbone.

車牀 or 車架 a turner's lathe.

車玉 to cut jade or polish gems.

旋車光 to polish on a lathe.

車裂 torn to pieces by carts, —of traitors.

三車 the three carts, or three conveyances across the Sañsara to the shores of Nirvāna. These are severally drawn by sheep, deer, and oxen, allegorically

車¹

574

representing the saving power of the three degrees of saintship. Sanskrit *Triyāna*. See 770.車前草 the plant before the cart, —*Plantago major*, L.

車馬臨門 carriages and horses at the door, —a rich man.

敢扳車駕 I venture to drag your chariot, —to my house. Used in invitations.

下車伊始未及周知

the incoming official has not yet put himself *au courant* with his business.

車水 to work an irrigating wheel.

車魚 the pomfret, —a fish found at Ningpo.

車猪 cart-pigs, or pigs brought to Peking in carts from the country, as opposed to 鞭猪; see 9190.

馬車 a cart; a carriage.

車船 carts and ships, —carriage by land and water.

車班兒上的 the men belonging to the suite of a person, —carters, attendants, etc.

珠車堆子 the sentry-boxes and guard-houses, —surrounding the Forbidden City in Peking.

車軍 the chariot division of an (Indian) army. Sanskrit: *Rathakāya*.

車轍 cart-ruts. See 581.

車框 the framework of a cart.

車門 a *porte cochère*.

高車 the later Ouigours, of Lake Baikal region.

碑¹

575

R. 麻

See 車

A. *hsa*

Even Upper.

扯

576

A mineral or precious stone, called 碑礪, brought from India. Also applied to the mother-of-pearl shell brought from the Malay archipelago and used for making the opaque white buttons of the 6th official grade.

See 582.

哆³

577

R. 紙馬

真

See 侈

Rising Upper.

徹⁴

578

R. 屑

F. *tiē*, *tiē*, *tiē*

See 澈

Entering Irregular.

To open the mouth wide; to gape.

哆然 with one consent; unanimously.

Pervious; to penetrate; intelligible. To get at. To peel; to skin. To cultivate on the share system. To remove. Interchanged with 579.

貫徹 or 通徹 to penetrate; to fully understand.

徹底查明 to sift to the very bottom; to thoroughly investigate.

徹骨生寒 felt chilled to the bone.

不透徹 not to go right through; not thorough; superficial.

徹始徹終 to make oneself fully acquainted with all the details from first to last.

徹天 to rise to heaven.

天命不徹 the will of God is not intelligible, —to man.

周人百畝而徹 the founder of the Chou dynasty enacted the hundred *mou* allotment and the share system. [Ten families cultivated 1,000 *mou* in common, dividing the produce, and paying a tenth to the government.]

徹者徹也 the share system means mutual division.

徹法 the tithing system.

徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.

廢徹不遲 remove (the dishes) without delay, —as at the end of a sacrifice.

徹侯 the feudal nobles or 諸侯 were so called under the Han dynasty, until the reign of Wu Ti 武帝 whose personal name happened to be 徹. The term 通侯 was then substituted.

撤⁴⁰

579

R. 屑

C. ch'yt.

H. ch'et.

F. tiek.

W. dzie

N. ts'ih

P. ch'è²

M. ts'è

Y. ch'ieh

Sz. ch'e

K. ch'öl

J. tetsz, dechi

A. triet.

Entering

Irregular.

To remove; to carry off.
Used for 578.

撤去 to take away; to remove,
—as dishes.

撤去不用 to discontinue.

被風撤去 whisked away by
the wind.

撤了飯罷 remove the food.

撤席散柏 to end a feast and
leave the table.

撤開 to reject; to put away; to
peel; to take off, as a garment.

撤回 to recall, as an official
from his post, or as troops; to
turn back; to send back.

撤戍 to withdraw troops.

乘陰雨撤兵 withdrew his
troops under cover of darkness
and rain.

撤到 transferred to,—as troops.

撤銷 to cancel; to expire, as a
period.

撤任 to remove from office.

撤究 to remove from office and
punish.

撤參 to remove from office and
impeach.

撤委 to supersede an official.

撤退 to resign one's post; to
dismiss an employé; to with-
draw; to draw off, as troops.

撤水掣魚 to empty out the
water and take the fish.

撤災 to remove calamity.

酒撤子 a wine syphon.

不撤薑食 [Confucius] was
never without ginger at meals.

撤出 to strike off; to withdraw,
as an amount.

撤出來 to take off or away,—
of things partially fixed in or on
something else.

撤平 to raze; to dismantle.

澈⁴⁰

580

R. 屑

C. ch'yt.

H. ch'et.

F. tiek.

W. dzie

N. ts'ih

P. ch'è²

M. ts'è

Y. ch'ieh

Sz. ch'e

K. ch'öl

J. tetsz, dechi

A. triet.

Entering

Irregular.

Clear water. Water ex-
hausted, or run off, leaving
the channel dry. Used for
578.

澄澈 clear; pure in heart;
sincere.

澈⁴⁰

580

P. ch'è²

M. ts'è

Y. ch'ieh

Sz. ts'e

K. ch'öl

J. tetsz, dechi

A. triet.

Entering

Irregular.

轍⁴⁰

581

R. 屑

C. ch'yt.

H. ch'et.

F. tiek.

W. dzie

N. dzih

P. ch'è²

M. ts'è

Y. ch'ieh

Sz. ch'e

K. ch'öl

J. tetsz, dechi

A. triet.

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

澈查 to thoroughly investigate.

澈底根究 to thoroughly sift
a matter to the bottom.

A rut; the track of a
wheel. A precedent. Also
read ch'è².

轍窩兒 cart-ruts.

前頭有車後頭有轍
a cart in front, a rut behind,—
follow the precedent.

依轍而行 to follow in the
existing groove.

再 (or 復 or 仍) 蹈前轍
to again tread his former path,—
generally, of wickedness.

不能舍其故轍 unable to
leave the old groove.

故轍可循 the old precedent
can be followed.

不循常轍 not following
beaten tracks; to be original.

涸轍 a dried-up rut, i.e. at the
last extremity for want of money.

轍亂旗靡 chariot-tracks
confused and banners drooping,
—as when an army is beaten
and in disorder.

摺⁴⁰

582

R. 馬

C. ch'e

H. ch'a

F. ch'ia, ch'ie

W. ts'i

N. ch'ö, ts'o

P. ch'è

M. ts'è

Y. ch'iei

Sz. ts'e

K. ch'a

J. sha

A. hsa

Rising Upper.

To tear; to pull apart.
To pull; to haul up. See
4554, 6662.

摺破 to tear.

摺毀 to tear down and destroy.

摺碎 to tear to pieces.

招貼即摺 bills posted here
will be torn down.

摺開 to pull apart; to open, as
a scroll. See 2468.

拉摺 to pull; to drag.

把他摺起來 haul it up,—
as a sail, flag, etc.

摺住 to haul taut.

摺手 to pull by the hand; reins.

摺上 and 摺下 to haul up
and down, respectively.

摺⁴⁰

582

摺篷 to hoist sail. See 3400,
8901.

摺篷拉繹 to hoist the sail
and pull the tow-line,—to assist.

摺挂 to hoist,—as a flag.

摺旗望臺 a hoist-flag and
look-out terrace,—a signal sta-
tion.

摺衣衿 to hang on to one's
clothes,—as a child does.

摺平 to strike an average.

東拉西摺 to drag in irrele-
vant matter.

摺舌犯嘴 to make mischief
by carrying tales backwards and
forwards.

鬼摺腿 the devil catching hold
of one's leg,—as happened to a
thief when half-way through a
hole he had made in the wall of
a house.

掣⁴⁰

583

R. 霽屑

C. ch'ai

H. chi

F. chie

W. tai

N. chi

P. ch'è

M. ts'è

Y. ch'ieh

Sz. ts'e

K. ch'e, ch'öl

J. sei, setsz

A. hse, hsiet,

triet.

Sinking & En-

tering Upper

& Irregular.

To obstruct; to hinder.
To take by choice. To
pull; to grasp tight.

牽掣 to drag along with one.

挾掣 to oppress; to extort under
intimidation.

掣肘 to impede the elbow,—
said of any affair or state of
things which impedes free action.

掣肘之虞 anxiety lest there
should be any impediment.

掣籤 or 掣籤 to draw a
lot,—as from a fortune-teller's
bag. The distribution of appoint-
ments among successful candi-
dates for the third degree is
settled by drawing lots.

遵古法掣 choose (the ingre-
dients) according to the old
prescription.

取掣 to take delivery,—of goods.

乍掣乍縱 now tight, now
loose,—as the twitching of a
convulsive patient.

掣掣的 pulsating; throbbing;
darting.

𣎵⁴⁰

584

R. 屑

See 徹

Entering

Upper.

Plants sprouting. Radi-
cal 45.

砮⁴⁸

585

R. 屑
See 徹

Entering
Upper.

𠂔⁴⁸

586

R. 沃
See 棟

N. ts'oh
A. hsuk

Entering
Upper.

跛

587

這

588

眞¹

589

R. 眞 (ii.)

C. chên

H. chên

F. ching

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. tsên

Y. tsêng

Sz. chên

K. chin

J. shin

A. chên, chôn

Even Upper.

To drive off an ill-omened bird.

砮鳥巢 to destroy a bird's nest,—lest it be of evil omen.

To step with the right foot; as 𠂔, 2013, is to step with the left foot.

𠂔 𠂔 to step first with the left and then with the right foot, making 行 to walk. See 2013.

女尼街頭行出門 the nun came out of the door into the street one foot at a time, i.e. quietly, cautiously; also, with mincing gait.

See 255.

CHEK.

See 564.

CH'ÉN.

Real; true; genuine, as opposed to 假 1160 or 偽 12,522 false. Applied in Taoist phraseology (1) to the complete or perfect sage and his attributes, and (2) to wizards and their craft; see 13,025. Also, to all that is immortal, spiritual, ethereal, natural, etc. See 4404.

眞參 real, genuine ginseng.

眞金線 real gold thread.

眞心 true of heart; sincere.

眞實 true; veritable; genuine; sincere.

眞話 the truth.

說話不眞 to speak untruthfully. Also, to speak imperfectly, as a child or as a man whose tongue is large.

眞¹

589

眞事 a genuine affair; something that really happened.

眞材 good stuff,—which a talented man is made of.

眞容貌 a capital likeness. See 4404.

眞賊 his veritable property,—of stolen goods.

眞理 orthodox principles.

不知眞假 not to know whether it is true or false.

眞正 real; *bona fide*.

眞正可以 it will do admirably.

眞元 the true, i.e. good, nature (of a man).

元眞 jade,—a Taoist term.

眞性 the true (better) nature.

眞箇 (for 眞果 6627) or **眞箇是** it is so indeed; really; in reality.

眞確 or **眞眞的** really and truly.

眞而切眞 absolutely true; really and truly.

眞切 distinctly; clearly.

瞧不眞切 can't see, or make out clearly,—of eyesight.

眞信 trustworthy,—of one's word.

眞高 first-class,—as goods.

寫眞 or **傳眞** to paint a portrait.

與眞不別 lifelike,—of portraits.

安祿山眞 portrait of An Lu-shan.

畫莫難於寫眞 there is nothing so difficult to paint as a portrait.

必得其眞 likeness guaranteed,—of a portrait.

失眞 to be unlike the reality,—as a bad portrait.

逼真 wonderfully like,—the original of anything.

妙得天眞 he skilfully seized the natural appearance,—of hair, feathers, etc., in painting.

認真 to recognise a thing, or person, or character; recognising the true course, i.e. conscientiously.

眞¹

589

認真辦理 to take action really, i.e. not nominally, nor in a perfunctory way.

眞本 the genuineness of anything; the actual cost of anything.

本眞 or **天真** the original or natural state or composition of anything.

天良本眞 the goodness of natural goodness, as the natural purity of a child.

失眞 not to be genuine,—as forged inscriptions, etc.

修真成仙 to cultivate one's original purity and thus become immortal.

眞人 a pure man,—a being for whom objective existences have ceased to be, and in whose mind positive and negative are ONE; an honourable designation for a Taoist priest.

有眞人而後有眞知 we must have pure men, and then only can we have pure knowledge.

古之眞人不知說
*yüeh*¹ **生不知惡死** the pure men of old did not know what it was to love life or hate death.

正乙眞人 a title bestowed by the Emperor upon the Taoist Pope.

遇見一個全眞先生 he chanced to meet a sage who had perfected his purity, i.e. made himself into a spiritual being.

以此全其眞 thereby attained immortality,—alluding to a famous wine-bibber.

太眞 a Taoist term for gold.

眞宰 the First Cause; the human soul as emanating therefrom. Used by Mahommedans for God. See 2188.

若有眞宰而特不得其朕 it seems as though there were a God, but the clue to his existence is wanting.

四眞 the Four Pure Ones, or leading disciples of Lao Tzŭ, viz.

莊子 Chuang Tzŭ, **列子** Lieh Tzŭ, **文子** Wên Tzŭ, and

庚桑楚 Kêng-sang Ch'ü.

天真爛漫 his natural disposition was easy-going.

眞¹
589眞的假不得, 假的眞
不得 truth cannot be made
falsehood nor falsehood truth.富貴眞臘 as rich as Cam-
bodia,—alluding to its alleged
pagodas and bridges of gold.
See 267.禎¹
590To be blessed in response
to prayer.R. 眞
See 眞

Even Upper.

縝³
591To tie. Black and thick,
as hair. Close-woven.

R. 軫

W. 'tsang,
tsang'

N. ching, tsing

P. ch'ên, chên

M. tsên, sên

See 疹

A. hsên

Rising Upper.

臙¹
592Dropsical swelling; swell-
ing legs.

R. 眞

See 眞

Even Upper.

鎮¹
593To repress; to keep in
subjection; to guard; to
ward off, as evil influences.
A mart, or great trading
town; a market. A Prin-
cipality at the time of the
Five Dynasties.

R. 震

C. chên

H. chin

F. teing'

W. tsang

N. ching

P. chên

M. tsên

Y. tsên

Sz. chên

K. chin

J. chin, shin

A. chên, trên

Sinking

Upper.

鎮服 to reduce to submission.
Also used of evil spirits.鎮壓 to reduce to order.—as a
rioting mob.鎮物 to conquer evil influences,
devils, etc.

鎮撫 to pacify.

鎮宅 to put one's house to
rights, i.e. get rid of evil spirits.

鎮驚 to allay fear.

威鎮海內 to hold the coun-
try in awe.

鎮守 to guard, as a pass.

鎮⁴
593鎮守.....將軍 the title of
a Tartar General, with a blank
for the name of his command.鎮標 brigades, or divisions of
the forces under the command
of a Brigade-General.鎮台 common name for a 總
兵 Brigade-General.

鎮將 superior military officers.

鎮江 guard the river,—Chin-
kiang, so called from its position
near the mouth of the Yang-
tsze.鎮國將軍 a noble of the
Imperial lineage, of the ninth
degree.鎮市 or 鎮店 a market-
town; an unwallled city.四大鎮 the four great market-
towns. These are 漢口, 景
德, 朱仙, and 佛山.

鎮鄉 towns and villages.

楚鎮 the Ch'u Principality.

鬢³
594Bushy, thick hair; thick
black hair.

R. 軫

See 疹

Rising Upper.

鬢髮加雲 her black hair in
masses like clouds.

黑鬢鬢的 glossy black.

黥³
595

Similar to 594.

R. 軫

See 疹

Rising Upper.

Read yin¹. To dye black.珍³
596

Same as 594.

珍³
597

R. 軫

See 疹

Rising Upper.

Bright as a gem. Trans-
parent.疹³
598

R. 眞軫

N. tsing

See 疹

Even &

Rising Upper.

Raised paths or dykes,
dividing up the low marshy
ground where crops are
sown. A boundary. To
announce to the gods that
the Emperor is going to
visit the boundary. To
terminate, as life.徂隰徂疹 some went
through the low wet lands, some
along the dykes.畦疹相接 the dykes of their
fields adjoined.田疹 dykes of fields, i.e. their
boundaries.

疹域 a frontier.

幸勿爲疹畦 please don't
stand on ceremony.珍¹
599

R. 眞

C. chên

H. chin

F. ching

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. tsên

Y. tsên

Sz. chên

K. chin

J. chin

A. trên

Even Upper.

Precious; rare; beau-
tiful, as gems. Delicate;
delicious, as flavours. To
prize.

珍寶 precious things.

珍奇 rare things.

珍珠 pearls.

珍珠粉 pearl sago.

珍珠米 maize.

珍珠花 *Spiraea*, or meadow-
sweet.珍珠蘭 *Chloranthus incon-
spicuus*,—used to scent tea.珍珠點 "pearl drops,"—the
fleur de lis.珍珠毛 the so-called "unborn
lamb skin."如掌上珍 like a jewel in
one's hand, i.e. a daughter.山珍海味 mountain delica-
cies and sea flavours, i.e. all
kinds of rare food.珍饈美味 delicious dainties
and beautiful flavours, i.e. all
kinds of nice food.八珍豈所敢望 how can
I hope for the eight delicacies,
—off which the Emperor is sup-
posed to dine. These are bears'
paws, deers' tails, ducks' tongues,
torpedo roe, camels' hump,
monkeys' lips, carps' tails, and
beef marrow.

珍¹

599

珍瑞 an auspicious token of any kind.**珍重** to value; to take care of. A phrase used at parting = take care of yourself.**將花分外珍重** was extra careful of the flowers.**前途珍重** take care of yourself on the journey.**珍愛** to prize,—of things or people.**命世之珍** the priceless possession of an age,—as Confucius.**見珍人世者** to be esteemed a jewel among men. [Understand **於** after **珍**.]**珍禽** rare birds.**珍藏** to treasure up.**珍奇各物** various treasures and rarities,—the exhibits at an Exhibition.**珍惜** to prize.**疹**³

600

R. 軫
C. chên
H. chin
F. ching, v. mòng
W. tsang
N. tsing
P. chên
M. } tsên
Y. }
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. shin
A. chên
Rising Upper.

疹 Pustules of any kind; a rash or eruption. Used for various kinds of fever.**疹子** a rash.**出疹子** to have the measles, or scarlet fever.**瘟疹** scarlet fever.**痘疹** small-pox pustules.**癰疹** a sort of carbuncle.**癰疹** small pimples, as in measles.**𤑔**³

601

R. 軫
See 疹
Rising Upper.

𤑔 To restrain rising anger; to keep one's temper.**憾而能𤑔者鮮矣** those who can be angry and not show it are few.**紵**³

602

R. 軫
N. tsing
See 疹
Rising Upper.

紵 To twist a cord round; to bind. Crooked; obstinate.**紵轉** to go around.**紵戾** crabbed; obstinate.**𤑔**

603

Same as 600.

疹³

604

R. 軫
N. tsing
See 疹
Rising Upper.

Plain dark clothes.
Clothes of one thickness.
Border of a dress.

兄弟疹玄 the brothers wore black.**疹絺綌** single grass-cloth or linen.**診**³

605

R. 軫
N. tsing
P. chên, v. chên
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To examine,—as a doctor.
To verify.

診視 to examine a patient.**診明** to ascertain the nature of a disease.**診脈** to feel the pulse.**懸絲診脈** to feel the pulse by means of a silk thread.**診治** to cure.**診夢** to interpret a dream.**軫**³

606

R. 軫 (11.)
N. ching, tsing
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To turn; to revolve. A bar in a carriage to lean upon. The pegs of a lute. Distressed; sorrowful. The last of the twenty-eight constellations, including the stars β, δ, η, ν in Corvus.

輿軫 bodies—or boxes of carriages and wheels,—i.e. carriages.**士卒殷軫** military carriages in great numbers.**軫轉其道** the carriage went rolling on its way.**轉軫** to twist round the pegs of a lute,—as when tuning.**軫懷** compassion; kind feelings.**軫念** to think kindly on.**紆軫** discontented; fretting against fate.**貞**¹

607

R. 庚
C. ching
H. chin
F. ting
W. } tsing
N. }
P. chêng, chên
M. tsên
Y. tsêng
Sz. chên, chêng
K. chüing
J. tei, chō
A. tring
Even Upper.

To enquire by divination. Lucky, as applied to the 內卦 or lower three lines of any one of the sixty-four diagrams; see 卦 5177. Chaste; pure; virtuous. Used for "number four," being the fourth character in the 易經 Book of Changes. Also read chêng¹.

貞烈 chaste, even to death.**貞**¹

607

貞潔 or **貞淑** pure; undefiled, as a virgin.**冰貞玉潔** ice chastity and jade purity, i.e. pure, unsullied.**貞女** a virtuous woman; a virgin.**貞節** pure and undefiled,—said of a widow who will not re-marry.**貞節坊** gateways or arches put up in honour of widows who have not re-married.**守貞** to keep one's purity,—said of a girl whose fiancé has died, and who elects to remain unmarried ever afterwards.**貞正** pure and upright.**貞諒** trustworthy, faithful.**貞固不搖** of immovable virtue.**貞者見之謂貞** a pure man seeing it calls it pure,—to the pure all things are pure. See 淫 13,244.

貞觀開元 when Chêng Kuan began, i.e. when the T'ang dynasty began. **貞觀** was the 年號 or periodic style of 太宗 the second Emperor of the T'ang Dynasty, A.D. 627.

貞者事之幹也 chên (the pure) is the essential element in all matters.**休貞** prosperous and auspicious; a lucky site for a grave.**考休貞** to search out a good site for a grave.**貞疾** a constant illness.**貞裁** an equitable decision.**楨**¹

608

R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

A common evergreen growing in north China. It is the 女楨 or wax tree (*Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. obtusifolium*). It is also called 冬青 "green in winter." Its seeds, called 女楨子, are much used as a tonic. A post. Also read chêng¹.

楨榦 the posts and sideboards by which adobe walls of houses are raised. Hence, a support.

楨¹
608

朝廷者天下之楨榦也 the Court is the frame by which the empire is held together.
邦之楨 a pillar of the state; a patriot.
維周之楨 the supporters of the House of Chou.

禎¹
609

R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

Lucky; propitious. Also read *chêng*¹.

禎祥 auspicious; of good omen.
崇禎 the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

榛¹
610

R. 眞
C. tsun
H. ts'in
F. ching
W. tsang
N. tseng
P. chên
M. { tsên
Y. {
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. shin
A. trăn
Even Upper.

The hazel-nut or filbert tree (*Corylus heterophylla*) is known as 榛子. A thorny tree.

榛仁 or 榛瓢 the kernel of the hazel-nut.

榛榛 overgrown with thorns and brushwood.

若不少記榛梗 if you don't call to mind my thorns (my thorny or bad behaviour)—i.e. if you bear no malice.

溱¹
611

R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

A small stream, one of the sources of the river 淮 Huai in Honan. Also a river in Hupeh.

溱溱 abundant, as a crop; clustering, as houses; increasing, as population.

臻¹
612

R. 眞
C. tsun
H. tsin
F. ching
W. tsang
N. tseng
P. chên
M. { tsên
Y. {
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. shin
A. trăn
Even Upper.

The utmost; the highest. To reach; to attain to. To collect. Many. See 4696.

百福駢臻 may all blessings settle here,—a phrase seen on doors, etc.

澤臻四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

彼人之心于何其臻 the heart of man, to what lengths will it (not) go?

臻于衛 to arrive at the State of Wei.

蓁¹
613

R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

箴¹
614

R. 侵
F. ching
See 鍼
Even Upper.

Luxuriant, as foliage. To wear on the head.

桃之夭夭, 其葉蓁蓁 the peach tree is young and elegant; luxuriant are its leaves.

A needle. To probe; to pierce. To warn; to admonish. Interchanged with 615.

石箴 or 箴砭 a stone probe, used to puncture sores.

箴言 warning words, or 箴規 warning rules,—admonitions.

箴銘 to have admonitory phrases carved on stone for general information.

箴疵 to attack people's faults; to criticise.

其孫箴尹 his grandson was Minister of Remonstrance,—the prototype of the modern Censor.

鍼¹
615

R. 侵
C. chên
H. chin
F. ching
W. tsang
N. tsing
P. chên
M. { tsên
Y. {
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. shin
A. chên
Even Upper.

A needle; a pin; a probe; a sting. To probe; to pierce. Pine-leaves. See 7435, 9338, 11,265.

鍼線 needles and thread; needle-work.

飛鍼走線 flies the needle and goes the thread,—of rapid sewing.

鍼線箬兒 a woman's work-basket.

倒 *tao*⁴ 鍼線 to backstitch.

鍼頭線腦 odds and ends of sewing.

穿鍼 or 紉鍼 or 引鍼 to thread a needle.

鍼尖 the point of a needle.

鍼眼 the eye of a needle. Also

鍼鼻兒 *lit.* the nose of a needle.

鍼刺 or 鍼繡 to embroider.

鍼術工 or 鍼指 embroidery; fine needle-work.

做些鍼指 to do a little needle-work.

跑鍼縫 to run a seam.

鍼¹
615

竟像綉花鍼一般 just like an embroidery needle,
找了一天總無影響 you look for it all day and never find it.

鍼脚稀 the stitching is coarse.

海底撈鍼 like fishing up a needle from the bottom of the sea,—impossible.

小時偷鍼, 大時偷金 steal needles when young, you'll steal money when old.

金鍼 the mariner's compass. Also known as 定南鍼 south pointing needle. See 574.

磁石引鍼 a loadstone attracts needles. See 12,407.

寒暑鍼 a cold-heat needle,—a thermometer.

風雨鍼 a wind-rain needle,—a barometer.

鼓錘鍼 a drumstick needle,—a pin.

乞巧鍼 beg-clever needle,—very skilful.

鍼皮削鐵 sewing skins and scraping iron,—parsimonious.

鍼對 as like as two needles; the needle due N. and S.; needle opposed to (a beard of grain),—diamond cut diamond. See 7655.

如坐鍼氈 or 鍼毡之所 like sitting on a rug full of needles, i.e. in a position where one is always being attacked.

鍼灸 acupuncture and cauterisation.

鍼法 the practice of acupuncture.

針¹
616

Same as 615.

鱗¹
617

R. 侵
See 鍼
Even Upper.

A kind of white-bait (*Hemiramphus intermedius*), commonly known as the 鍼嘴魚 needle-mouth fish, from its sharp projecting snout. Also known as the 長短鱗 and 罵婆魚.

甄¹

618

R. 眞先

C. yen, chên

H. yen

F. ing

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. tsên, ts'ên

K. chin

J. shin

A. yen, kien, chên

Even Upper.

To mould; to fashion.
To act on; to influence; to
excite; to alarm.

甄陶萬類 to mould and fa-
shion all things,—alluding to the
theory of creation.

甄別人才 to discern the spe-
cial talents of each individual.

Read *chien*¹. The wing
of an army.

蕝¹

619

R. 眞

See 甄

Even Upper.

A bright blue orchid, the
菊蕝, which grows in the
south of China. Also known
as 地松 ground fir, and
蟾蜍蘭 toad orchid.

怔

620

See 690.

盹

621

See 2848.

砧¹

622

R. 侵

C. chên

H. tsen

F. ting, t'ing

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. }

Y. } tsên

Sz. chên

K. ch'ien

J. chin

A. chên

Even Upper.

A block to beat clothes
on when washing them.
An anvil. A heavy stone
with a handle fitted into it,
used by athletes.

砧板 a chopping-board, as used
by butchers.

石砧 a stone to which criminals
are chained.

抽砧 to throw the heavy stone
to each other,—for catching.

藥砧 a stone to beat clothes on
when washing them. Used figu-
ratively for "a husband." See
1389.

搥¹

623

R. 沁

See 鍼

Sinking Upper.

To strike or stab. The
noise of felling wood.

以右手搥其角 with my
right hand, I will stab him in
the breast,—said by Ching K'o.

斟¹

624

R. 侵

C. chên

H. chim

F. ching

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. }

Y. } tsên

Sz. chên

K. ch'ien

J. shin

A. chên

Even Upper.

To pour out. To deliber-
erate.

斟茶 to pour out tea.

斟酒 to pour out wine.

斟滿了 fill up!

斟議 or **斟酌** to consult; to
deliberate.

斟酌着 according to circum-
stances; as the case may be.

斟酌爲佳 it is better to
deliberate.

細斟 to carefully discuss.

斟妥了 it has all been settled.

槌¹

625

R. 侵寢

C. ss'hên

H. ss'him

F. seing²

W. tsang

N. zing²

P. jên

M. sên

Y. ts'ên

K. sim

J. chin

A. ts'ên²Even & Rising
Lower
Irregular.

A chopping-block. A
target. A mulberry-tree.
Used for 9843.

槌菌 a fungus growth on the
chên tree.

臣之臂不足以當槌
質 my breast is hardly the thing
to use as a chopping-block.

礎¹

626

R. 侵覃

See 礎

Even & Rising

Upper.

Used for 622, in the
same senses.

Read *k'an*¹. Peaked, like
mountains; hilly.

礎礪於青霄 the lofty
peaks pierced the azure sky.

左右石礎礪立 right and
left the stones were piled up high.

霹靂礎 (*ts'ên*¹) a name given
in the **本草** *Pên Ts'ao* to a
meteoric stone from **雷州府**
on the mainland north of Hai-
nan.

簪

627

See 簪

Even & Rising

Upper.

See 11,522.

簪

628

See 11,578.

額³

629

R. 寢沁

See 枕

Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.**枕**³

630

R. 寢沁

C. chên

H. chim

F. ching, v.

chiang

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. chên

M. tsên

Y. tsêng

Sz. chên

K. ch'ien

J. shin

A. chên

Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.

To hang the head, as
when weak or sleepy.

A pillow,—of wood, bam-
boo, china, etc. A stake to
fasten cattle to. Adjacent.
The "bridge" on musical
instruments.

枕頭 a pillow.

枕箱 a box and pillow in one.

耳枕 a pillow with a hole for
the ear.

枕套 or **枕頭袋** a pillow-
case.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was
the pillow ornamented with horn.

伏枕 the face buried in the
pillow.

警枕 a pillow so constructed
as to rouse the sleeper. Said to
have been first used by 錢鏐

and afterwards by 司馬光.

藥枕 a pillow containing dried
flowers, drugs, etc.

枕伴 a bed-fellow.

枕邊教妻 teach your wife
on the pillow,—give her curtain
lectures!

枕邊言 pillow words,—as
spoken by a wife to her husband,
and against the insidiousness of
which Chinese moralists inveigh.

曲肱而枕 he bent his arm
and pillowed his head.

枕之則 if used as pillow,
then.....

枕戎 to make a pillow of
weapons,—to be prepared.

高枕而寐 he sleeps soundly,
i.e. without care.

安枕無憂 to sleep peaceably
without care.

枕席難安 unable to rest
peaceably in his bed.

枕席未安 not yet firmly
fixed on the throne.

枕上死 to die in one's bed,
i.e. not a violent death.

枕³

630

木枕牆 the stick leans against the wall.

枕骨 the pillow bone, or occiput.

後枕厚 his occiput is thick, i.e. he will have a numerous posterity.

門枕 a door-sill.

枕木 a sleeper on a railway.

枕冷衾寒 pillow cold and bedclothes chilly,—of poverty.

見枕 the placenta.

見枕疼 after-pains.

酖⁴

631

R. 沁覃
C. shên
H. tam, v. kên
F. t'ing
W. dzang
N. dzeng
P. chên
M. tsên, v. kên
K. chin
J. chin, djin
A. tam, chên
Sinking
Lower, very
Irregular.

A bird like the secretary falcon, also called 同力鳥, with a long black neck and red bill. It eats snakes and is supposed to be so poisonous that fish die where it drinks, the grass withers around its nest, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison. Venomous; deadly. To poison.

吾令鴆爲媒兮 I bade the chên act as my go-between.

酖酒 poisoned wine.

酖毒 poisonous.

宴安酖毒 feasting and ease are deadly poisons.

飲酖卒 he drank poison and died.

將酖之 tried to poison her.

Read tan¹. Addicted to.

酖嗜 greedy; gluttonous.

荒酖酒色 addicted to wine and women.

鴆³

632

Same as 631.

頰³

633

R. 沁
See 枕
Sinking Upper.

The occiput; the bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping. See 630.

Read tan³. Filthy.Read tan¹. Silly.

頰頰 foolish-looking.

朕⁴

634

R. 寢軫
C. chên²
H. schim
F. teing²
W. dzang
N. dzeng
P. chên²
M. tsên²
Y. tseng²
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. chin, djin
A. trêm, trên
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Originally a common word for I, me, my; but appropriated by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 222, to Imperial use alone. WE. Subtle.

天忘朕邪 has your Holiness forgotten me?

朕躬 WE,—the Emperor.

朕知 WE know.

朕德 OUR virtue.

朕心 OUR heart.

朕安 WE are well,—in reply to enquiries.

朕親 OUR relatives.

朕命不易 OUR appointment of you shall not change.

而持不得其朕 still we cannot grasp his (God's) attributes.

佳朕 a happy conceit. [朕 for 朕.]

似有佳朕 she appeared to be enceinte.

朕兆 the subtle; the mysterious,—as the future.

未成兆朕 not yet assumed shape,—formless.

桯⁴

635

R. 寢
See 朕
Rising Lower.

The head of a mallet. A plant, the leaves of which when burnt furnish a mordant for fixing colours.

朕³

636

R. 軫
See 陳
cf. 朕
Rising Lower.

The pupil of the eye. See 634.

無目朕謂之瞽 to have no pupils to the eyes is to be ku,—stone blind.

偃⁴

637

R. 震眞
See 賑
Sinking Upper.

A lad of ten or twelve years of age; a good boy.

偃童 boys employed in religious processions.

娠⁴

638

R. 眞
C. shên
H. shên
F. sing
W. sang
N. ching, sing
P. shên
M. tsên, tsên
K. sin
J. shin
A. t'en
Even Upper.

Pregnant.

娠婦 a pregnant woman.

胎娠 pregnant.

娠動 quickening of the foetus; also, incipient labour.

娠喜 enceinte. See 4073.

落娠 a miscarriage.

遂得娠孕 and so became pregnant.

帳¹

639

R. 眞
See 眞
Even Lower.

The nose-bag of a horse. Commonly known as 馬篋囊

振⁴

640

R. 震眞
C. chên
H. chen
F. ching
W. tsang
N. ching
P. chên
M. tsên
Y. tsên
Sz. chên
K. chin
J. shin
A. chên
Sinking Upper.

To move; to shake. To excite; to stir up. To restore. To call back. From. Used for 641.

振衣 to shake one's dress.

手振 a trembling hand.

振動 to excite to action; to be up and doing.

振臂 to wave the hand,—in encouragement of soldiers, etc.

振作 to excite to action; to urge on.

振作有爲 he is very capable, or very able.

那個人有振作 that man is a born leader.

振拔 to raise

振救 to save from danger.

振刷 (or 起) 精神 to rouse one's energies.

重 ch'ung² 振銳氣 to rouse again their ardour. See 5727.

振怖 to alarm.

手也振得生疼 my hand was also painfully jarred,—by the shock.

振覺 to awaken.

振興 to cause to prosper.

望其振興家業 hoping to improve the family fortunes.

大振家聲 he has greatly raised the family reputation.

振

640

威振四海 he inspires awe within the Four Seas, i.e. everywhere.

振旅 to lead troops back.

振古 from of old.

振廩 to throw open the granaries.

Read *chên*¹. Numerous. Noble.

振振 in swarms.

振振公子 the noble sons of the prince.

均服振振 with combined energy and grand display.

賑

641

R. 震軫

H. *chen*

See 振

Sinking & Rising Upper.

Liberal; charitable. To give in charity. See 640.

賑濟 or 賑捐 to subscribe money to relieve,—as in famine times.

賑饑 to relieve the hungry.

賑恤 to relieve and compassionate.

賑需 charity in a concrete form.

賑欸 funds of a charity.

領賑 to receive relief.

以工代賑 to find work for people instead of giving money.

震

642

R. 震 (12.)

H. *chin*

See 振

Sinking Upper.

To shake; to agitate; to shock; to startle; to terrify. To quicken.

地震 an earthquake.

春震帝王生, 冬震帝王崩 an earthquake in spring portends the birth, in winter the death, of a prince.

徐方震驚 the region of Hsü shook and was terrified.

不震不動 unshaken, unmoved,—of a hero.

雷震 struck by thunder (i.e. lightning).

震雷 the roll of thunder.

震怒 thundering anger.

震威 to strike with awe.

震破了 shattered by the shock, —as of an earthquake.

震

642

名震遠近 his name is known far and wide.

莫不震懼其威 all trembled at his majestic bearing.

震悼 to be shocked with grief.

震壓 to repress; to keep down.

震動 to move; to disturb, as by an earthquake; to arouse; to excite.

震懾 to stand in awe of. Also, to overawe.

震搖 to shake.

震死了 frightened to death by a sudden shock.

爲暴雷震死 struck dead by a thunderbolt.

震卦 the 4th of the Eight Diagrams, referring to the quickening of nature.

未幾婢腹震 before long the maid's womb quickened, i.e. she found herself *enceinte*.

載震 to become pregnant.

震旦 a Buddhist name for China.

陣

643

R. 震

C. *chên*H. *ch'in*F. *tsing*W. *tsang*N. *dzing*P. *chên*M. *tsên*Y. *tsêng*Sz. *chên, tsên*K. *chin*J. *djin*A. *trên*

Sinking Lower.

To arrange; to form in ranks; a regiment of soldiers; an army. A battle. Repeatedly. Numerative of gusts, blasts, showers, etc. [To be distinguished from 陳 658.] See 4936.

八陣圖 eight tactical dispositions of troops,—invented by 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang, and exhibited by eight rows of huge stones, eight to each row, in the 奉節 Fêng-chieh District in Ssüch'uan. These eight were named after Heaven, Earth, Wind, Clouds, Dragon, Tiger, Bird, Snake.

布陣 to set out; to arrange.

陣兵 to quarter troops.

排陣 to draw up in line of battle.

上陣 to go to battle.

陣上 in battle.

陣亡 or 陣上亡 to die in battle.

陣勢 position of troops,—in reference to their strength.

陣

643

擺開陣勢 to dispose troops for battle.

陣圖 plan of the battle.

打頭陣 the van-guard; the front of the battle.

打敗陣 to lose a battle.

冲锋陷陣 rushing on the spears and throwing himself into the fight.

我先去與他見陣 I will go and have a preliminary fight with him.

擺女人陣 to get a woman to do the fighting,—to get behind one's wife's petticoats.

設迷龍陣 to open a gambling-hell.

迷魂陣 infatuated with, or under the pernicious influence of,—a woman.

陣陣的 repeatedly.

一陣一陣冷 getting colder and colder.

一陣冷, 一陣熱 now cold, now hot.

一陣雨 a shower of rain.

一陣烟 a puff of smoke.

一陣明, 一陣不明 one moment you understand, and the next you don't.

一陣火焚 a burst of fireworks.

CH'EN.

To get angry; to rail at. See 5163.

生嗔 to get angry.

嗔怪 to rebuke.

嗔怪來晚了 scolded him for being late.

嗔嫌 anger and hate.

並非嗔着 he did not abuse, nor scold, him.

他不尋嗔你來 he does not seek to irritate you.

Read *t'ien*¹.

怒氣嗔胸 anger filled his breast.

嗔

644

R. 眞

C. *ch'ên*H. *chin*F. *ching*W. *tsang*

ch'ung

N. *ching, ch'ing*P. *ch'ên*M. *tsên*K. *chin*J. *shin*A. *hsên*

Even Upper.

Aspirate

Irregular.

瞋¹

645

R. 先真
See 瞋田Even Upper
& Lower.

To stare at in scorn; to glare at in anger.

瞋怒無度 glared at him, angry beyond all bounds.
瞋視 to glare at angrily.琛¹

646

R. 侵
Even Upper.

A beautiful precious stone.

來獻其琛 they come to present their precious things.

天琛水怪 gems from heaven and strange things from the sea, —rarities in general.

睽

647

Same as 646.

臣²

648

R. 眞
C. shên
H. shin, ch'in
F. singW. tsang
N. dzing
P. ch'ên
M. } tsên
Y. }
S. ch'ên
K. sin
J. shin, djin
A. t'en
Even Lower.

A subject; a vassal; a servant. A minister of State; a statesman. Used by Chinese civil officials to the Emperor for "I," where Manchu officials use 奴才 your slave; and by the Emperor himself to God. Radical 131. See 3269.

人臣 a subject; see 2526.

君臣 sovereign and subject; or, sovereign and minister, in which sense the term appears as one of the Five Relationships of mankind; see 7464. Fundamental and accidental.

稱臣奉貢 to become subjects and pay tribute.

臣僕 servants and slaves,—as were criminals and captives in ancient days.

臣子 a minister of State.

臣宦 or 臣僚 government officials.

臣衙門 the minister's (i.e. my) yamén.

直臣 an upright minister.

忠臣 a loyal minister.

亂臣 a treacherous or rebellious official.

貳臣 a traitorous minister, who passes over to the new dynasty.

權臣 an influential minister.

群臣 or 諸臣 the various officials,—at Court.

臣²

648

文臣 and 武臣 civil and military officials, respectively.

欽差大臣 an Imperially commissioned great minister,—an Imperial Commissioner, an Ambassador, etc.

本大臣 I, the great minister, —used by high officials, as above, when speaking or writing of themselves.

子臣 I; he,—referring retrospectively to the reigning Emperor while his late father was still reigning.

五臣 the five ministers,—of the Emperor Shun.

不臣 said of a rebellious or disloyal minister.

素有不臣之心 he was of a disloyal temperament.

臣妾 my concubine,—as an official would say in addressing the throne.

率土之濱莫非王臣 within the boundary of the land, there is none who is not a subject of the sovereign.

樸雖小,天下不敢臣 small though it be in body, there is no one in the world who dares to use it as a servant. [Said of 道 Tao.]

主者天道也,臣者人

道也 that which rules is the Tao of God, that which serves is the Tao of man; or, the Tao of God is fundamental; the Tao of man accidental.

稱臣 to declare oneself a vassal; to own allegiance. See 1910.

臣順 to submit; to own allegiance.

萬國臣服 all nations submitted.

沉²

649

R. 侵寢

C. ch'ên, v.
chên², shên
H. ch'im, shin
F. t'ing, v.t'ing, sing
W. dzang, sang
N. dzing, sing
P. ch'ên, shên
M. } ts'ên, sên
Y. }
S. ch'ên, shênTo sink, as opposed to 升 see 5085; to perish. Deep. Dull, as colour. Bass notes. Heavy. Very. As a surname, read shên³, and generally written 沈; see 9849. See 12,635.

沉底 to sink to the bottom.

沉在水裏 to sink in the water.

沉²

649

K. ch'im, sim
J. chin, shin
A. trêmEven and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

沉船 a sunken ship; a wreck.

沉船木料 wood from a wreck.

沉沫 or 沉沒 sunk; gone out of sight; perished.

陸沉者 people drowned on dry land.

沉案 to put off, or shirk hearing, a case,—until eventually it lapses altogether.

日將沉西 the sun was sinking in the west.

十沉九浮 ten it sinks against nine it floats,—the odds are rather against floating.

沉淪 to perish; to pass away, —as a former faith, good old customs, etc.

沉溺 sunk in, as in vice; infatuated; doting.

偏沉 out of balance; unevenly balanced.

沉吟 bass singing; to bethink oneself.

尚在沉吟 he was still deep in thought.

沉思 to think deeply; to reflect.

沉重 heavy; severe; grave; serious, as an illness.

沉篤 dangerous; serious, as an illness.

沉醉 or 沉酣 very drunk.

沉失 to sink; to be lost.

沉迷不反 to be irrevocably sunk and lost,—in vice, etc.

沉默 reserved; discreet.

沉下臉來 his face dropped.

沉睡 fell fast asleep.

沉痾 a severe illness.

沉著 or 沉靜 unmoved; imperturbable; impassive.

陰陰沉沉的 lowering skies.

沉沉兒 or 打个沉兒 stop a bit! hold on!

沉沉 very deep; very heavy.

沉甸甸 heavy and clumsy.

分兩沉 heavy in weight.

沉香 garoo wood, or lign-aloes (*Aquilaria agallocha*, Roxb.), so called because it sinks in water. See 7836.

沉²

649

土沉香 native garoo wood,—
a kind of Agave, supposed to
resemble garoo wood.

九天, 八爲沉天 of the
nine heavens the eighth is the
ch'én heaven.

沉水 a river in Ssüch'uan.

沉鳬 the mallard; wild duck
in general.

霏²

650

Long-continued rainy
weather.

R. 侵

See 忱沉

J. chin, djin

A. trèn

Even Lower.

魷²

651

R. 侵寢

See 沉審

Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

辰²

652

R. 眞

C. shên

H. shin

F. sing

W. zang

N. jing, zing

P. ch'ên

M. sên, hsiun,

shun

Y. ts'ên

Sz. ch'ên

K. sin

J. shin

A. t'ên

Even Lower.

A part of time. A lucky
time. The heavenly bodies
which mark the time. Radi-
cal 161. Also read *shên*².
See Tables, *Vd.*

一個時辰 a twelfth part of
the day, as divided by the
Chinese into two-hour periods.

辰時 the division of the day
from 7 to 9 a.m.

好時辰 a lucky time; a birth-
day.

良辰 a lucky day.

時辰香 time incense, i.e. in-
cense sticks, which mark the
time as they burn.

時辰表 time manifest, —a
watch.

忌辰 a sacred day,—the death-
days of the Emperors and Em-
presses of the present dynasty.
See 924.

生辰 a birthday.

我生不辰 I was born at an
unlucky time.

天之生我, 我辰安在
O God who gave me birth, where
was the lucky hour for me? i.e.
I was born at an unlucky hour.

辰²

652

星辰 the heavenly bodies; the
zodiacal spaces where the sun
and moon meet in conjunction.

三辰 sun, moon, and stars.

北極謂之北辰 the pole-
star is called *pei ch'ên*.

大辰 the planet Mercury.

五辰四時也 the five *ch'ên*
are the four seasons.

辰月 the 3rd moon.

辰維 to be now thinking. See
10,448.

辰光 time of the day.

宸²

653

R. 眞

C. shên

H. shin

F. sing

W. zang

N. jing

P. ch'ên

M. }

Y. }

Sz. ch'ên

K. sin

J. shin

A. t'ên

Even Lower.

The private apartments
of the Emperor; Imperial.

宸宮 the inner or private part
of the Imperial palace. See 3555.

宸垣 the Imperial city, i.e. the
quasi city where the Emperor
lives, within the Tartar city of
Peking.

宸翰之寶 the Imperial sig-
nature, or calligraphy.

宸廑 Imperial anxieties.

啟²

654

R. 眞

See 辰

Even Lower.

To jump for joy.

翽翽啟啟 hopping and skip-
ping for joy.

晨²

655

R. 眞

C. shên

H. shin

F. sing

W. zang

N. jing

P. }

S. }

M. }

Y. }

K. sin

J. shin

A. t'ên

Even Lower.

The sun shining out.
Morning; dawn.

晨夕 morning and evening.

自晨至晚 from dawn to
dark.

晨昏 morning and evening;
dawn and dusk.

晨昏顛倒 to turn night into
day, and vice versa.

明晨 to-morrow morning.

晨早到 arrived at daylight.

鷄司晨 the cock heralds the
morn.

可與數晨夕 I can stay
with you a few days.

晨星 Orion. Virtuous and good
men. See 11,548 *shên*¹.

晨風 a morning breeze.

晨門 a gatekeeper.

蜃²

656

R. 軫震

C. shên, shên

H. shun

F. sing, seing

W. zang

N. jing

P. shên, ch'ên

M. sên, sun

K. sin

J. shin, djin

A. t'ên

Rising and

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

A huge marine monster
which can change its shape.
The Chinese sea-serpent.
Said to have been sug-
gested by waterspouts, and
generally associated with
mirage. A kind of shell-
fish; a clam.

蜃氣 the sea-serpent; water-
spouts.

蜃市 sea-serpent market; also

海市蜃樓 sea market and
sea-serpent pavilions, i.e. the
buildings and monsters seen in
a mirage and mistaken by the
Chinese for realities.

蜃疆 the mirage land,—Loo-
choo, in which direction mirages
were seen.

蜃炭 mortar made of burnt
clam-shells,—used for the walls
of a mausoleum.

蜃車 a hearse,—carried so near
to the ground as to resemble a
clam. Others say because de-
corated with shell-work.

麋²

657

R. 眞

See 辰

Even Lower.

The female of the 麋
elk, 7826.

陳²

658

R. 眞

C. ch'ên

H. ch'in

F. ting

W. dzang

N. dzing

P. ch'ên

M. ts'ên

Y. ts'êng

Sz. ch'ên, ts'ên

K. chin

J. chin, djin

A. trèn

Even Lower.

To arrange. To spread
out. To marshal. To state
to a superior. Old; stale;
worn-out. Name of a feudal
State. A path. [To be
distinguished from 陳 643.]

陳饋 to arrange dishes of food.

陳設 to set out; to arrange.

陳設亭 a small pavilion in
which are set out certain favou-
rite articles of the dead.

鋪陳錦帳 to prepare the
nuptial couch.

陳行 or 陳師 to marshal
troops.

陳列 to arrange; to set forth,
of things or of details in a
written document; to draw up;
as troops.

陳說 to state a case; to explain.

陳²
658

陳明 to state in detail, or clearly.
陳情表 a statement or plaint made to the Emperor.

伸陳 or 申陳 the term adopted in the treaty of 1842 for communications addressed by Consuls to Governors-General and Governors of provinces.

陳久 old; for a long time.

年陳日久 years stale and days old,—out of date.

陳人 an old acquaintance. Also, one whose sole claim to superiority rests upon his superior age.

小舖子的兔兒爺 like the rabbit-images in small shops,.... 陳人 old acquaintances, the shopkeepers not being able to afford new ones.

陳腐 spoiled by keeping; out of date.

陳糧 or 陳粟 old, stale grain.

陳穀子 stale grain; useless; played out; rotten.

陳皮 dried orange peel.

陳案 an old-standing case or law-suit.

在陳絕糧 to be without food in the Ch'én State,—as Confucius was. Used of any time of peril.

胡逝我陳 why did he come to my path? *i.e.* to my house. The path is from the outer gate to the hall or reception room.

陳紹 or 陳紹糟 old Shao-hsing wine.

陳對 to reply in detail.

陳認識的 an old acquaintance.

陳尸 to expose a body.

陳請 to recommend to a superior,—a course to be pursued, etc.

陳述 to explain; to give details.

陳醋 fine old vinegar.

Read *chên*⁴. Used for 643.

陳斃 to kill in battle.

陳石 kerb stones; a plinth.

陳枕 sleepers.

陳子 or 陳兒 a time.

陳²
658

一陳一陳的 every now and then.

一陳 a gust; a puff; a shower, etc.

充下陳 to be a serving woman, or concubine.

陳¹
659

R. 眞
See 陳
Even Lower.

橙
660

塵²
661

R. 眞
See 陳
Even Lower.

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism. See 13,219.

See 744.

Dust; dirt. This world, as opposed to the next. That which obscures the mind; sensuality; vice. See 香 4256.

塵土 or 塵灰 or 塵沙 or 塵頭 dust.

塵頭大起 a storm of dust arose.

塵垢 dirt.

塵靜風息 the dust has settled and the wind has stopped.

塵塗 or 塵埃 dust,—usually in a figurative sense; the dusty world.

塵凡 mortality; beings of dust.

紅塵 or 世塵 red dust or dust of the generation,—this world; this mortal life, as opposed to the existence offered by Buddhism.

絕塵 to have done with the world,—as a monk.

景又絕塵 the scenery, too, beats anything in the world.

出塵之想 a longing to get away from the world,—into retirement.

有出塵之趣 has an un-earthly charm.

塵墳 the world.

塵今 worldly thoughts.

塵心俗慮 worldly thoughts and vulgar cares.

塵寰 or 塵軀 this mortal coil.

拂塵 to brush away dust.

塵²
661

塵尾 a duster,—made of a yak's tail or horsehair.

無一點塵 not a particle of dust.

承塵 a ceiling; an awning.

投之承塵 threw it into the dust-bin.

塵封起來了 covered up with dust.

塵牘 dusty archives; accumulation of documents.

塵汚 to soil with dust.

惹塵 it shows the dust,—as black cloth.

入塵見風 exposed to the air,—it gets hard, etc.

維塵冥冥 the dust will only blind you.

自塵 to raise dust about oneself.

洗塵 to wash away the dust,—of a feast at a friend's return.

置酒迎塵 to set out wine to meet the dust,—of a friend's arrival. See 1588.

步後塵 to follow in a man's dust, *i.e.* to imitate his example.

清塵 to cleanse from dust: your honourable visit.

風伯清塵 the wind is the dust-cleanser.

心塵 dust of the heart,—evil desires.

六塵 the six senses,—色 of form, 聲 sound, 香 smell, 味 taste, 觸 touch, and 法 perception of character,—which it is the object of the Buddhist to vanquish.

無一點塵俗氣 not in the least commonplace,—of a painter's conceptions.

脫塵 not commonplace; original.

塵甌猶昔 living as meanly as ever. See 11,721.

To go. To follow. To avail oneself of.

趁行 (*hang*³) to sell at a lower price than is current or agreed upon, with a view to monopolise the sale.

趁願 to avail oneself of a person's willingness; to feel a malicious pleasure in.

趁²
662

R. 震銑
C. *ch'én*
H. *chín*
F. *chéng*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'én*
M. }
W. } *ch'én*

趁

662

Sz. ch'én

K. chin

J. chin

A. sên

Sinking
Upper.

趁時候 to avail oneself of the time.

趁機會 to avail oneself of the opportunity.

趁空 to avail oneself of leisure, —to do something.

趁早 to take time by the forelock.

趁虛而入 to take advantage of an opening or opportunity to get in.

趁着這陣雨 taking the opportunity of this shower.

趁風揚帆 while you have a good wind, hoist your sail.

趁勢而爲 to avail oneself of one's position to do anything.

趁便 to take advantage of the opportunity.

輕輕不趁手 too light for handling properly,—of a spear.

趁

663

埤

664

R. 寢

P. ch'én

See 枕

(aspirated)

cf. 參差

A. sên

Rising Upper.

參

665

R. 寢

P. v. ch'én

Rising Upper.

Uneven.

參 ts'én¹ 差 irregular,—as the tops of mountains or trees. See 11,548 ts'én¹.

砂

666

R. 寢

See 參

Rising Upper.

Sand; grit.

牙砂 grittiness in food, which hurts the teeth. Also, indecent; lewd.

砂的慌 very gritty.

含砂 offensive; in bad taste.

你說得這麼牙砂 you speak so indecently.

醅

667

R. 勘

See 衫

Sinking Upper

Vinegar-like; sour.

醅酢 vinegar.

輾

668

紉

669

R. 軫

See 朕

K'ANGHI

gives

the sound

朕

but the final

is wrong.

Rising Lower.

疰

670

R. 軫

W. ts'ang

N. ch'ing

See 疹

Rising Upper.

稱

671

闖

672

觀

673

覓

674

R. 震

See 覓

Sinking

Upper.

櫬

675

R. 震

See 覓

Sinking

Upper.

See 295.

A rope by which cattle are led. It is drawn through the cartilage of the nose.

及迎牲君執紉 when the victim was brought, the prince held it by the tether.

執紉 to hold the ropes of a pall, as is done by the nominal bearers or supporters.

A fever which breaks out in sores. A fastidious appetite.

疰如疾首 I have a pain like a headache.

See 734.

See 2785.

Same as 676.

To give money, especially to Buddhist priests for religious services.

達覓 alms; the spiritual recompense for religious offerings. See 10,473.

說此達覓 to preach this gospel.

A coffin, especially the inner one. To gather faggots.

棺櫬 a coffin.

棺櫬屋 a shed, generally near the grave, where the coffin is kept until the proper day for burial.

扶櫬回籍 carried his body back to his native place.

櫬梧 a name of the *Elaeococca cordifolia*.Read kuan⁴. A water-bucket.

襯

676

R. 震

C. ch'én

H. ts'ang

F. ch'ang

W. ts'ang

N. ts'eng

P. ch'én

M. } ts'én

Y. }

Sz. ch'én

K. ch'én

J. shin

A. sên

Sinking

Upper.

Inner garments; under-clothing; to lie beneath; to line. To ornament; used in the annotation of poems etc. in the sense of "illustrative," "making a point." To give alms. To assist.

襯色 to add one colour to another, as in painting; to adorn the person.

添襯 to put on or add another colour, for effect.

陪襯 to supply more colouring; to bring forward in illustration.

此以宮中鶯燕之樂

襯出人之當行樂

爲承 this (couplet) argues, by way of 承 elucidation of the theme, that because orioles and swallows are happy (in spring), men should be so too.

作襯一筆 to make a point by adducing a strong argument or illustration.

襯僧 to give money to Buddhist priests.

襯施供具 to provide (priests) with all requisites.

幫襯 to assist in any way; to give strength to; to toady.

襯巾 a handkerchief carried in the girdle.

襯袋 pouches, or pockets in the girdle.

襯衣兒 an unlined inner robe, worn with full dress.

分襯 to part,—as friends.

襯紙 a fly-leaf of a book; the extra paper inserted in the folded leaf of a Chinese book, generally to prevent ink from soaking through to the page below.

襯其底 to insert it (the finger) underneath (the leaf of a book, so as to turn over):

補襯 pieces of old cloth for making pasteboard.

To stop. Properly adjusted.

絨縐 the appearance of a feather or hair flounce or fringe on dresses.

絨

677

R. 侵

See 琛

Even Upper.

榔¹
678

R. 侵
C. shēm, v.
ch'un
P. ch'én
M. } ts'én
Y. }
K. ch'im
J. chin
A. t'ém
Even Upper.

鏹¹
679

換¹
680

伸¹
681

拒²
682

R. 震
See 震
Sinking
Upper

濫¹
683

穈¹
684

赭¹
685

R. 庚
C. ch'ing
H. shin
F. ch'ing,
f'ing, ch'ing

Name of a district in the southern part of Hunan, now an independent *chou* Department.

To stretch out. See 389. [To be distinguished from 鏹 5798.]

鏹麵 to pull and work the dough,—as a baker does.

把繩子鏹住了 pull the rope tight.

鏹鍊 or 鏹鍊 啣嚙 to test,—as a man's worth.

Same as 679. Also read *tien*¹. To force open, to draw forcibly out.

換鎖 to pull out, as the spring of a Chinese lock; to break open.

Same as 643.

To shake. To wipe or brush clean. To adjust; to arrange.

拒刷 to shake and brush,—as a coat.

拒衣 to brush clothes.

拒約 to arrange; to make an agreement.

Same as 649.

Same as 734.

A deep red colour, made by twice dyeing. To dye red. To blush.

魴魚赭尾 the bream is showing its tail all red,—the apparent colour being caused by the fish tossing about in shallow water.

赭¹
685

W. ts'í
N. sing
P. ch'ing
Y. ts'ing
K. ch'ong
J. lei, ch'ō
A. tring
Even Upper
Irregular.

經¹
686

正¹
687

R. 庚敬
C. ching
H. chin,
chang, chin,
chang
F. ching,
chiang,
chiang,
chiang
W. } tsing
N. }
P. ching
M. ts'én
Y. ts'ing
Sz. ch'en, ch'eng
K. ch'ong
J. sei, shō
A. ch'ing
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

The bream's tail is also said to turn red when the fish is frightened.

赭顏自負 a flushing face carries its own conviction.

Same as 685.

CHENG.

The standard of correctness (see 8932). Principal, as opposed to secondary. Lawful. Upright. Orthodox, as opposed to 邪 4395. Exact. Straight, as opposed to 歪 12,443. Genuine; real (see 5642). The right side, as opposed to 反 3413. To enquire. To correct. To fit. Plus; see 3743.

無俾反正 do not cause the right to be reversed,—turned into wrong.

正色 the standard colour, as opposed to a shade of the same; the normal expression of a person's face, unmoved by joy, anger, etc.; hence, sedate; grave.

正黃色 yellow,—neither light, nor dark, but the yellow of the 五色 five colours.

正黃旗 the plain or entire yellow banner, as opposed to the 鑲黃旗 or bordered yellow banner. See 旗 1045.

八正門 the eight true entrance-gates into Nirvāna. These are

正見 correct views

” 思 ” thoughts

” 語 ” words

” 業 ” occupation

” 精 ” application of energy

” 定 ” abstraction

正¹
687

正念 correct memory, — of the law of Buddha
” 命 ” life.

六正 the six virtues which should be practised by officials.

正教 the orthodox religion,—a term especially in use among Mahomedans. Also used by Protestants.

正法 capital punishment.

正宗 the true criterion.

正午 noon.

正卯 6 o'clock a.m.

正 and 副, or 正 and 從 (see 12,028), or 正 and 子, or 正 and 陪 are principal and secondary, or principal and accessory, or chief and subordinate, etc.

正堂 the hall *par excellence*, or the main hall. The term is applied to Prefects and Magistrates, to distinguish them from their 副堂 assistants.

正大 weighty; important.

正單銀 a first of exchange.

正稅 see 10,134.

正位 the principal seat; the proper place.

正品 the full rank, *i.e.* the first or chief division of each of the 九品 nine grades of official rank, as opposed to the 從品 or second division of the same grade. See 品 9273.

他口音正 his accent is correct.

寫正字 to write characters according to the standard orthography,—without contractions, etc.

正室 or 正房 the room *par excellence*; the one lawful wife, as opposed to concubines.

令正 your wife.

先正 ancient worthies.

正人 or 正派人 a respectable, or honest man; a loyal spirit; a true man.

正人君子 an upright, honourable man.

不正經 not upright and honest; immoral.

正⁺
687

鄉正 village elders.

正理 orthodox principles.

當行而行方爲正理
to do a thing because it is one's
duty is in accordance with true
principles.

正解 the true interpretation.

雖未正言超 although the
word *ch'ao* has not been actually
mentioned.正道 or 正途 or 正路
(see 7365) the main road, as
opposed to bypaths; the true
path; the orthodox doctrine.正途功名 a degree won by
competition, not bought.正當 exactly as it ought to be;
exactly.

正中 exactly in the centre.

正數 -the exact, or full, amount.

正好安睡 that's the time for
a comfortable sleep.正是 it is precisely so, or as
follows.正在備文之間 I was just
in the middle of writing to you.正在要問 I was just on the
point of asking; also, of hearing
the case.正在前面 directly opposite;
in front of.

正合時 at the nick of time.

正待 just about to.....

正值 just at the time of.....

撥正 to set a thing straight.

正直 straight; correct; upright,
—of men.正不正呢 is it straight or
not?

坐正 to sit straight.

席不正不坐 if his mat was
not straight he would not sit on
it,—of Confucius.正席 the chief or central tables
at a banquet.正視之似白 if you look
at it straight, it seems white,—
as mother-of-pearl.正貨 proper or regular mer-
chandise, *i.e.* not contraband
goods.倘係正經貨物 if the
things are actually merchandise,正⁺
687—as opposed to passengers'
baggage.

正西 due west.

正南坐 to sit facing due south,
as the Emperor does; hence, to
be Emperor.

朝正 to have an audience.

正工 work done during working
hours; contract work.正身解送 forward the man
in person,—not merely his de-
position.正賊 the actual thief; a ring-
leader.正過來 to set straight,—as
something which is awry.

正客 the principal guest.

正錢糧 or 正項 regular
revenue; the land tax.

正氣 firmness; uprightness.

正門 the central gate.

正對 perfectly right.

正額 a regular, fixed, or normal
amount.正旦 oldish women's parts,—in
theatricals.正生 civil officers,—in theatri-
cals.正佛 the real Buddha; the real
personage in question.

正賦 a legal or regular tax.

正扣布 grey T-cloths, best
quality.正廳 the principal hall of a
Chinese house.正名 to define, or to correct,
terms. It is an approved theory
that a correct terminology in
language is a *sine qua non* of
successful political rule. The
"correct terminology" seems to
be one in which terms should
express the true qualities and
relations of things.翰林正字 a corrector of
Texts (Words) in the Han-lin
College.卿正字,正得幾字 you
are a Corrector of Words. How
many words have you corrected?正兇 a principal in the first
degree, as opposed to a 幫兇
a principal in the second degree.正⁺
687正號 a man's "proper style"
or 字 "literary appellation," as
distinguished from his 別號
or pseudonym.正紳 reputable gentry; persons
of repute.

正飾 to decorate.

花正開,未曾結菓 the
flowers are in full bloom but as
yet there are no signs of fruit.吾誰使正之 who shall I
employ to settle the matter
equitably?正面 the right side of anything;
the obverse, as of coins; the
side which should go uppermost;
facing N. or S就正於人 enquire of some-
body about it.山村無所就正 in his
mountain village there was no
one to correct,—his essays for
him.不量鑿而正柄兮 to fit
a handle without calculating
the hole,—it is to go into, *i.e.*
whether square, or round. See
3435.正負 used in mathematics for
plus and *minus*.正印官 the regular constitu-
tional, or territorial officers of
government, distinguished by
square, as opposed to oblong,
seals. These are the Provincial
Treasurer, and Judge, the Pre-
fect, sub-Prefect, Magistrate of a
州 Department, and Magistrate
of a 縣 District. See 13,282.君子正是國人 the su-
perior man rectifies the people
of the State.正月繁霜 in the first month
of summer the hoar-frost abounds,
—the times are out of joint. [Not
to be confounded with 正月
chéng' yüeh below.]Read *chéng'*. The square
in the centre of a target.

正鵠 a target.

終日射侯不出正兮
shooting all day at the target
without ever missing the centre.正月 the first moon or month
of the year. It was named *chéng'*
yüeh by 隱公 Duke Yin of

正⁴
687

魯 Lu, but *chéng*⁴ was changed to *chéng*¹ by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221, because his Majesty's personal name 政 had the sound *chéng*⁴.

開正 to open the seals of office, or resume business, after the New Year's holiday.

來正 the first moon of next year.

Read *chéng*³. Whole; entire; an exact amount, without fractions. See 697.

正本 the whole volume, or piece.

正天正夜的 for days and nights running.

正天家 all day long.

三百兩正 three hundred taels only; exactly three hundred taels.

正個兒的 a whole one.

征¹
689

我征聿至 our expedition suddenly arrived,—on its return.

出征無道 to attack the without Tao, *i.e.* the barbarians.

肅肅宵征 swiftly by night we go.

客赴長征 the travellers proceeded on their long journey.

而月斯征 your months (*i.e.* your life) are passing away.

征雁 migrating geese.

征稅 to levy duties.

征糧 to collect the land-tax.

征鈔 to levy tonnage-dues.

征收 to collect,—as duties.

征納 to levy a tax, or duty.

征討 to go on a punitive expedition; to quell an insurrection.

征比 a clerk of the taxes in a magistrate's yamên.

征利 to snatch the profit.

Restless; afraid.

怔忡 or 怔忡 agitated; nervous. [The latter is used of the imaginary disease contracted by officials who wish to retire.]

怔¹
690

R. 庚
H. *chin*²
P. *chéng*²
See 正
often read Sinking.
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

症⁴
691

R. vulgar.
F. *cheing*
See 正
A. *ching*
Sinking Upper.

政⁴
692

R. 敬
H. *chin*

Disease. Used as a suffix to the names of various complaints.

症候 or 病症 disease.

急症 or 惡症 acute, as opposed to chronic.

外症 and 內症 external and internal complaints, respectively.

順症 and 反症 curable and incurable complaints, respectively.

紫痧症 scarlet fever.

怪症 a strange or uncanny disease.

Government; administration of affairs. See 7129.

國政 the administration of government.

政⁴
692

F. *ching*,
chiang
See 正
A. *ching*
Sinking Upper.

家政 management of domestic affairs.

內政 petticoat government.

政事 or 政務 the business of government.

政人 government officials.

不自爲政 not himself attending to the government.

及秉政 when he came into power,....

政風 political influence; weight.

議政 a councillor of State.

言時政 or 論政 to talk politics.

敷政優優 he extended his sway with gentleness.

仁政 or 善政 a mild, beneficent sway.

虐政 or 苛政 a cruel, harsh rule.

政令 government orders.

政教 official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

從政 in official employ.

七政 the seven regulators,—sun, moon, and five planets.

農政 guide to agriculture,—the name of a book. Also, a superintendent of agriculture.

鐵政 the iron monopoly.

觴政 the rules of drinking, according to which fines are levied, etc. See 7386.

行觴政 to play at wine forfeits, also known as 行酒令.

請自政 pray, do as you please,—in the matter of drinking.

政體 the administration of public business; the "government body" or health of an official.

政體違和 to be indisposed,—a phrase used only of officials.

政府 the Government.

政簡刑清 scant of government and pure in his application of punishment.

脍¹
693

R. 庚
See 征
Even Upper.

To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

姪¹
688

R. 庚
See 征
Even Upper.

征¹
689

R. 庚
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
See 正
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

To attack; to reduce to submission. To go; to pass, as time. To levy taxes. To spy. See 馬 7576.

征戰 to fight a battle; warriors; fighting men.

征伐 to attack,—openly, by declaration of war, as opposed to 襲 4142.

征誅 or 征勦 to exterminate,—as rebels.

征服 to conquer.

征取 to capture.

征助 to assist.

征徐國 to reduce the States of Hsü.

征兵 to send troops to subjugate.

征人 warriors.

征夫 the (absent) warrior,—as Ulysses. See 10,740.

証⁴

694

R. 敬
H. chin
F. ching
See 正
A. ching,
ching
Sinking Upper.

To remonstrate with.
Commonly used for 726.

鉦¹

695

R. 庚
See 征
A. ching
Even Upper.

A gong, used to sound a retreat to troops, as opposed to 鼓 the drum (6241) which is the signal for attack. Also, a priest's gong; the spot on large bells where they are struck.

鉦以退之 the gong sounded for retreat.

鉦人 gong men,—in an army.

神鉦 name of an ancient stone drum which had a clear ringing sound.

樹頭掛銅鉦 on the tree hangs the brazen gong,—the sun shining through branches.

最

696

R. 梗
See 征
A. ching
Rising Upper.

The sun rising.

宵雨初晴朝日最 just as the night rain stopped, the morning sun rose.

整

697

R. 梗
C. ching
H. chin, chang
F. ching
W. } tsing
N. }
P. cheng
M. } tsin
Y. }
Sz. cheng
K. chong
J. sei, shō
A. ching
Rising Upper.

To adjust; to put in order. To repair. To reform. The whole.

整齊 or 整頓 to put in order; to arrange things.

整整齊齊 in regular order; trim; proper.

整衣 to arrange one's dress.

整束衣冠 to adjust one's dress and hat.

整容 to put in order the appearance, i.e. to shave, etc. A common sign of barbers' shops.

整我六師 put in order my six armies,—for war.

爰整其旅 he marshalled his troops.

整隊 to draw up a regiment.

整潔 in good order and clean; in good condition.

整理 to put in order; to repair.

整³

697

整理規模 to reform manners and customs.

整治 to repair; to set in order.

整河工 the work of keeping river banks in good repair.

整肅軍容 to pay great attention to the proper military bearing,—of troops.

整橋修路 to put in order bridges and repair roads.

整作 to make right.

整塊的 in large pieces,—not broken up small.

整的破的 the whole and the broken.

整吊給他 give him the whole string of cash.

整套 the whole lot.

整天家 or 整天的 the whole day; all day long

五百整兩 five hundred taels only. See 687.

整字 a complete character.

整上來 to set on the table,—as food.

整千整萬 whole thousands and myriads.

整軍經武 supplies and pay for the army.

整整的住了五日 stayed five whole days.

整半 the whole and the half.

整夜的 the whole night.

整是..... to be one, or a whole.

整壽 a birthday when one of the decuple numbers is reached, —e.g. 50, 60, 70—

See 607.

貞

698

偵¹
699
C. ching

R. 庚
H. chin
F. ching,
tiang, teing
N. } tsing
W. }
P. cheng, chér
See 貞
Even Upper.

To spy; to reconnoitre.

偵探 to make secret enquiry; to play the spy.

偵伺 to lie in wait so as to watch; to spy.

遊偵 to go out to reconnoitre.

偵獲 or 偵拏 to catch; to seize a person unawares.

偵知 to ascertain by a scout.

偵緝 to search out.

偵訪 to enquire into.

楨

700

湏¹

701

R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

禎

702

爭¹

703

R. 庚
C. cheng, chang
W. tsai
See 掙
J. sō, shō
Even Upper.

See 608.

The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kuangtung.

湏陽 an old name for 翁源縣 in Kuangtung.

See 609.

To wrangle; to contest. See 3554.

相爭 to quarrel over anything; to strive for mastery.

爭論 to dispute.

爭氣 disposition to contest; energy; determination.

爭先 to struggle to be first.

爭能 to strive for mastery.

爭訟 to go to law.

爭奪 to seize.

爭吵 or 爭口氣 or 爭嘴 to quarrel.

爭鬪 or 爭競 or 爭鬧 to fight; to brawl.

爭執 or 爭拗 to be contentious; obstinate; pig-headed.

維邇言是爭 they only quarrel about shallow words.

爭功 to strive for merit.

難與爭鋒 it is not easy to measure lances with him.

各執鎗爭向 each took a spear and tried who could throw the farthest.

由是爭神事之 thenceforth they strove to worship (or vied with one another in worshipping) them as spirits.

所爭有限 the amount at issue is trifling.

紫綬縱榮不爭及睡 red tassels (of office) with glory are not as good as sleeping (in peace).

爭如 not so good as.

強求富貴爭如安隱

之爲快乎 is a violent struggle for wealth and place to be compared with the happiness of peaceful retirement?

爭¹

703

爭奈 however; nevertheless.
 爭家產 to dispute about family property.
 爭地 to dispute about land.
 爭賣 to compete with in selling.
 爭端 origin of a misunderstanding.
 爭買 to bid against one another, —as at an auction.
 爭光 to dazzle.
 爭論不定 not to be able to come to an agreement about.
 爭些 nearly.
 爭毆 a collision, as between troops of different regiments; to fight.
 爭風 a quarrel from jealousy; jealousy in love.
 爭食窩 the cavity above the nape of the neck.

爭

704

Same as 703.

崢

705

See 747.

掙

706

To draw a bow. To press open anything.

R. 敬

See 靜

Sinking Upper.

掙⁴

707

R. 敬庚

C. chang²
 H. tsang
 F. cheing,
 ch'ang²
 W. ts'ae, ts'ae²
 N. ts'eng, ts'ang²
 P. ch'eng
 M. } ts'ên
 Y. }
 Sz. ch'eng
 K. cheng
 J. chō, tō, shō
 A. traing
 Sinking
 Upper.

To pierce; to stab. To earn. To get free from. To make an effort.

掙塞 to block up.
 掙牙 to get something between the teeth.
 掙來 or 掙得 to earn.
 掙錢 to earn money.
 掙家 to support a family.
 掙開 to get free from,—as a horse from its halter.
 掙脫 to get rid of.
 掙起身來 picked himself up, —after a fall.

掙⁴

707

扎掙起身 raised himself with an effort,—as a sick man. See 125.

少不得自家掙扎過活 you will have to make an effort to earn your own living.
 掙壞了 torn or wrenched out.
 鍊遂掙斷 whereupon the chain snapped with the strain.
 硬掙 determined; energetic.

掙¹

708

A fabulous creature with five tails and a horn.

R. 庚

See 掙

Even Upper.

琤

709

The tinkling of gems striking together.

R. 庚

See 掙

Even Upper.

睜

710

To open the eyes wide.

R. 梗

C. ch'eng,
 t'eng, ch'ang,
 ch'ang
 Always read
 where used at

all like 爭
 Rising
 Irregular.

箏

711

A kind of harpsichord having originally twelve, now thirteen, brass strings, and played with a plectrum; said to have been invented by 蒙恬 Mêng T'ien, the famous general of the 3rd cent. B.C.

R. 庚

C. ch'eng
 W. ts'ae, ts'ang

See 掙

Even Upper.

風箏 an Aolian harp. These are fixed to kites; hence this term has come to mean a kite.
 放風箏 to fly kites,—said to be good for children, by making them open their mouths wide and so get rid of their internal heat.

彈箏 to play on the ch'eng or harpsichord.

箏箏 a singing sound, as of wind whistling.

肘

712

The tendon Achilles; the heel. The elbow.

R. 庚

C. chang
 H. tsang
 F. cheing, v.
 tang
 W. tsae
 N. ts'eng, ts'ang²
 P. ch'eng
 M. } ts'ên
 Y. }
 Sz. ch'eng
 K. cheng
 J. sō, shō
 A. traing
 Even Upper.

達肘鞋 shoes from which one's heel sticks out, as frequently worn by the Chinese; to go slipshod.

手肘 the elbow.

枕肘 to pillow the head on the elbow.

諍

713

To remonstrate with.

R. 庚敬

F. cheing,
 ch'ang²

See 掙

Even & Sink-
 ing Upper.

諍諍 to expostulate with; to warn.

議諍 to debate; to discuss.

天子之前, 諍論可否 in the presence of the Son of Heaven is it allowable to dispute?

諍人 a race of pygmies, described as being seven inches high.

鐃

714

The clang of metal. A small gong.

R. 庚

C. ch'eng
 F. ch'eng
 W. tsang
 N. ts'eng
 P. ch'eng, ch'eng²
 K. cheng
 J. sō, shō
 A. traing
 Even Upper.

鼓鐃 drums and gongs.

鐃鐃之士豈易多得 such a famous scholar do you think it an easy thing to get?

鐵中鐃鐃 a genius among ordinary people.

拯

715

To lift up; to pull out; to save.

R. 迨

C. ch'ing
 H. chin
 F. ching
 W. tsing
 N. tsing
 P. ch'eng
 M. ts'ên
 K. ch'ing
 J. shō
 A. ching
 Rising Upper.

拯民於水火之中 to rescue people from fire and water.

拯救 to save from any danger.

拯溺 to help those in distress.

蒸

716

Steam; to steam; to stew. To distil. Capable, as a ruler. To advance. All; many. Winter sacrifice; see 嘗 449. Vigorous. To debauch, usually of relatives

R. 蒸徑

See 蒸

Even Upper.

蒸¹
716

of a higher generation. An expletive.

蒸熟 to steam thoroughly, — until properly cooked.

蒸飯 to steam rice.

蒸籠 a steam-basket, or kind of sieve in which rice is steamed over a pot of boiling water.

蒸氣鍋 or 蒸水鑊 a boiler,—of a steam-engine.

蒸酒 to distil spirits.

蒸之浮浮 the steam from the distilling floats about.

文王蒸哉 a capable prince was Wên Wang.

蒸我髦士 I advance my men of promise.

蒸進 to introduce; to offer, as presents.

蒸徒楫之 all the men labouring at their oars.

蒸民乃粒 all the people had grain.

蒸然 in multitudes.

蒸蒸 vigorous-looking.

蒸寡孀 committed incest with his widowed aunt.

父子俱蒸之 father and son both debauched her.

有敦瓜苦蒸在栗薪 there were the bitter gourds hanging from the branches of the chestnut tree.

蒸騰 to rise like vapours.

蒸暑 a damp heat.

蒸酥 short-bread.

蒸作舖 a shop where steamed cakes or dumplings are made and sold.

蒸¹
717

A disease of the bones.

骨蒸 atrophy.

生乾蒸 to suffer from atrophy.

乾蒸 is applied to fruit that has dried up on the tree.

蒸¹
718

Twigs of hemp, used for fuel; small branches, fit for firewood. All. To rise, as steam. To steam. Inter-

蒸¹
718

H. chin
F. ching
W. } tsing
N. }
P. chêng
M. tsên
Y. tsing
Sz. chên, chêng
K. ching
J. shō, djō
A. ching
Even Upper.

蒸¹
719

R. 蒸
See 承承
A. chia
Even Upper & Lower.

徵¹
720

R. 蒸紙
H. chin
F. ting
See 蒸
K. ching
J. chō
A. tring
Even Upper.

changed with 蒸 716. Incestuous; see 8731.

以薪以蒸 bringing large faggots and small branches.

天生蒸民 God made all men.

蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher,—in the scale of progress.

蒸饅頭 to steam dough dumplings.

蒸梨出妻 to divorce a wife because of (badly) stewed pears, —as did 曾子 Tsêng Tzû when his wife prepared some pears badly for his stepmother.

Cooked sacrificial meat. Swollen. Doltish. To ascend.

To levy; to collect, as duties. To recruit, as troops; to appoint to an official post. To ask for; to follow; to pursue. Evidence; proof; fulfilment (see 7779). Effect, as opposed to cause. An old name for 澄城縣 in Shensi. [To be distinguished from 徵 12,586.] See 373.

徵收賦稅 to levy taxes and duties.

徵斂 or 徵解 to gather, as taxes.

開徵 to begin the collection of taxes.

徵免船鈔章程 the tonnage dues' regulations.

徵召 to summon, e.g. good men to come forward and aid in the government.

徵兵 to enlist troops. See 4344.

徵調 to send troops on service; conscription, either for war or for public works.

徵之不出 he was appointed to a post, but would not take it up.

徵¹
720

徵爲 was appointed to the post of.....

徵直畫院 was appointed to the Imperial Picture Gallery.

徵求無已 constantly begging for.

有徵 there is proof.

明徵 clear proof.

立徵據 to establish proof.

無徵之言 unfounded assertions.

徵逐 the intimate intercourse of friends; to curry favour with.

徵探 search out; select.

徵捕 to pursue and arrest.

徵諸 to apply,—a principle.

納徵 the sending of proof,—the third preliminary in arranging a marriage.

徵驗 fulfilment, as of a prophecy; the result anticipated, as of medicine.

凡有怪徵者必有怪行 every uncanny effect must be preceded by some uncanny cause.

八徵 the eight signs of good fortune as seen by physiognomists.

貴徵 or 徵格 facial features indicating good luck.

徵君 a scholar who receives a summons from the Emperor.

徵仕郎 honorary title of the 2nd class of the 7th grade.

Read *chi*³. One of the five musical notes, corresponding to fire.

A disease of the abdomen; obstruction of the bowels.

癥瘕不除 unless the obstruction be got rid of.

癥結 1. knots or obstructions in the bowel.

Read *hsia*¹. A female complaint.

Same as 10,865.

癥¹
721

R. 蒸
See 徵
Even Upper.

瞠¹
722

R. 蒸
See 蒸
Even Upper.

R. 蒸
C. ching

朕

723

See 634.

鄭

724

R. 敬

C. cheng
H. ch'ang
F. tang
W. } dzing
N. }P. ch'eng
M. ts'ên
Y. ts'eng
Sz. ch'eng
K. ch'ong
J. ts'ei, ch'ô
A. tringSinking
Lower.

瞪

725

證

726

R. 徑

F. cheing

See 正

K. ch'ing

J. shô

A. ch'ing

Sinking

Upper.

證

727

R. 徑

See 證

Sinking

Upper.

證

728

R. 庚

See 爭

Even

Upper.

證

729

R. 敬

See 靜

Sinking

Upper.

證

730

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

731

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

732

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

733

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

734

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

735

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

736

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

737

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

738

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

739

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

740

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

741

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

742

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

743

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

744

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

745

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

746

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

747

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

748

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

749

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

750

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

751

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

752

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

753

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

754

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

755

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

756

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

757

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

758

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

759

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

760

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

761

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

762

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

763

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

764

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

765

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

766

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

767

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

768

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

769

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

770

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

771

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

772

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

773

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

774

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

775

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

776

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

777

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

778

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

779

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

780

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

781

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

782

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

783

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

784

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

785

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

786

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

787

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

788

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

789

R. 敬

See 根

Sinking

Lower.

證

790

R. 敬

See 根

稱¹

734

稱于世 universally extolled.
其餘無稱 the rest (of the
Emperors) are of no account.

Read *ch'eng*⁴. A steel-
yard or weighing machine,
for which 秤, see 782; is
mostly used. Suitable; cor-
responding. A suit, as of
clothes.

壓稱 or 搭稱頭 to allow
for tare, as in weighing goods.

稱人意 suitable; in accor-
dance with what people want.

稱量與惠山等 it was
found to be all the same as (the
water) of Mt. Hui.

人生不稱意 if a man fails
to obtain his object in life, or
is dissatisfied with life,.....

不相稱 not in harmony one
with the other.

頗不相稱 somewhat out of
keeping, with something before
mentioned.

若有不相稱者 if there is
anything out of keeping or un-
suitable,—please tell me.

不稱其服 not in keeping
with their clothes.

衣不稱身 his clothes do not
fit; also, he and his clothes are
not in keeping one with the
other.

已令裁稱卿之體 I
have already instructed a tailor
to measure you.

不稱其職 he is not equal to
his position.

公分無不稱 to divide
equitably.

這兩個可以相稱 these
two can go together,—they
match.

撐¹

735

R. 庚

C. *ch'ang*, v.H. *ts'ang*, v.F. *ts'ang*, v.W. *ts'ang*N. *ts'ang*P. *ch'ang*M. *ts'ang*

To prop up. To assist.
To punt. To stretch open.
See 736.

烟霧撐天 the mist rises up
towards heaven.

能殼支撐得住 can bear
the weight of it.

撐不來 I cannot help you.

勉強撐持 to make the best
of anything.

撐¹

735

Y. *ts'eng*Sz. *ch'eng*K. *cheng*, v.J. *tō, chō*A. *hsaing*

Even Upper.

全賴撐持 all crowd round
him for support.

虧我撐持 luckily I was able
to help.

撐持得住 or 撐得住
to make a thing succeed; to be
able to run the business.

撐打 to snub.

撐船 to pole a boat; to punt.

撐渡 to pole across a ferry; to
intrigue.

充撐 to curry favour with.

撐起來 to set upright; to
prop up.

撐搖 to work a boat such as a
lighter.

Read *t'ang*¹.

撐犁 *Tengri*,—a Turkic term
for God.

撐犁孤塗 the Son of
Heaven,—the Emperor.

The strictly correct form
of 735.

A prop; a shore.

撐

736

撐

737

R. 孟庚

See 撐

A. *t'ang*

Rising and

Even Upper

Irregular.

撐¹

738

R. 庚

See 撐

Even Upper.

A branch stretching out.

A prop; a shore. A rod
to make a window-frame
stick out.

撐柱 a truss to support a beam.

彎撐 a bent brace; an elbow
brace.

撐開窗門 fix open the win-
dow.

To eat much.

饒饒 to gormandize; to over-eat.

饒¹

739

R. 庚

See 撐

Even Upper.

定²

740

R. 庚

See 橫

A. *traing*,*hsöng*

Even Lower.

鑰

741

偵

742

賴

743

經

744

柳³

745

R. 庚

C. *ch'ing*

See 賴

Even Upper

Irregular.

螳¹

746

R. 庚

C. *ch'ing*, v.F. *ts'ing*, v.W. *ts'ing*N. *ts'ing*P. *ch'ing*M. *ts'ing*Y. *ts'ing*J. *sei, chō*A. *tr'ing*

Even Upper

Irregular.

崢¹

747

R. 庚

W. *ts'ae, ts'ae*N. *ts'ing*

See 撐

Even Upper.

A perch for fowls. A
prop. To straighten out.
To tread on. To roost.

維角定之 the ends [of the
bow] should be straightened out.

See 10,729.

See 699.

See 685.

Same as 685.

The tamarisk (*Tamarix
sinensis*), described as a
willow with a reddish bark,
and graceful in shape. It
fears neither snow nor hoar-
frost, but is very sensitive,
and indicates the approach
of rain by its branches
moving. It is called 柳柳
and 三春柳 or third
spring willow, from its flow-
ering late.

A bivalve shell; the
razor-sheath or Solen.
Clams; mussels.

螳乾 dried clams.

鮮螳 fresh cockles.

螳紐 the muscle which holds
the mussel to its shell.

To rise high; overtopping;
excelling.

霄崢特立 like a lofty peak
rising alone through the clouds.

崢嶸 dignified; lofty. Used by
physiognomists of a noble brow.
See 5287.

捰¹
748

R. 庚
See 捰
Even Upper.

鐸¹
749

A thorn.

See 714.

髻¹
750

R. 庚
See 捰
Even Upper.

The hair in disorder.

髻 髻 unkempt hair.

呈²
751

R. 庚
C. ch'ing
H. ch'in
F. tiang, t'ing,
tiang
W. dzing
N. dzing
P. ch'eng
M. } ts'ên
Y. }
Sz. ch'ên
K. ch'ong
J. tsi, ch'ô
A. tring
Even Lower.

Originally = 平 level.
To file a plaint. To offer
to a superior.

呈子 a charge, or accusation,
to be filled up on the form sold
at yamens to petty litigants. See
稟 9304.

提呈子 to hand in a plaint.

收呈子 to receive plaints,—
as is sometimes done by the
magistrate himself, without the
intervention of doorkeepers, etc.

和息呈詞 (or 子) an ap-
plication for leave to withdraw
a case already settled out of
court.

告和呈子 to make applica-
tion as above.

呈期 certain days on which
plaints may be filed.

呈控 to charge with; to accuse.

呈上 to hand in; to file.

呈報 to report to a superior;
to present a statement.

呈閱 to hand in for inspection.

呈明 to state clearly.

呈日 stated as follows.

呈關 or 呈驗 to present for
examination at the Customs.

呈還 to give back.

呈叩 to state and implore,—
help.

呈官 to hand to the authorities.

呈稱 to state.

呈繳 to proffer.

呈³
751

呈保 or 保呈 to hand in a
guarantee.

呈聞 to offer for perusal; to
present to (our) readers.

呈核 to present for perusal or
reference.

呈身 to offer oneself,—for em-
ployment (contr. to usage).

呈荷 to solicit and obtain.

呈訴 to submit a statement.

呈照 to hand in a certificate.

呈請 or 呈乞 to present a
request; to apply,—to be allowed
to do something.

呈具 to draw up and hand in,
—as a bond.

呈交 to tender; to pay in.

呈交備寄 to hand in to be
filed.

呈出 to produce,—as a certi-
ficate, when called upon.

呈送 or 呈遞 to send; to
transmit.

呈准 to apply and receive per-
mission.

呈存 to deliver for safe custody.

呈訟 to proceed against at law.

進呈 to memorialise; to petition.

一進呈詞 immediately the
petition is filed.....

呈露 to disclose.

呈覽 or 呈電 for your
Honour's inspection.

呈正 to send (an essay to a
friend) for correction.

呈瑞 signs of general prosperity.

埕³
752

R. vulgar.
C. ch'ing
F. ting, tiang
W. } dzing
N. }
P. ch'eng
M. ts'ên
Y. ts'eng
Sz. ch'eng
A. ching
Even Lower.

A pear-shaped earthen
jar, without handles and
with a small mouth. See
10,800.

水埕 a water jar.

一埕酒 a jar of wine.

油埕 an oil jar, holding 30
catties.

徑³
753

A by-path. A gully.

惺³
754

R. 梗
See 逞
Rising Upper.

Obscure.

其言惺惺 his words are
obscure.

逞²
755

R. 庚
F. ch'ing
See 呈
Even Lower.

A brilliant stone worn at
the girdle. It will shine
if buried six inches deep.

豈逞美之能當 how can
it compare with the beauty of
the ch'eng?

程²
756

R. 庚
See 呈
Even Lower.

To take off clothes and
expose the body. To carry
in the girdle.

裸程 half-naked.

程衣 under-clothes.

程²
757

R. 庚
F. ting, tiang
See 呈
Even Lower.

A measure; the hun-
dredth part of a 寸 inch,
now known as a 厘. A
weight. A rule. A pattern.
A limit; a period; a jour-
ney; a career. Percentage;
touch of silver. Name of
an ancient district.

章程 or 程規 by-laws; rules;
regulations.

水程 see 10,128.

匪先民是程 they do not
take the ancients for their pat-
tern.

程式 a pattern to work by.

工程 a job.

不程其力 I did not gauge
his strength.

這一程子好嗎 have you
been well lately?

路程 or 程途 a road; a
stage; a journey; a career.

限程 a stage in a journey.

程限 the stages of a work.

登程 or 起程 to start on a
journey.

快程 fast travelling; by quick
stages.

歸程 the return journey.

程

757

兼程走 to make forced marches.

送程儀 to give a person his travelling expenses.

把前程丢了 threw up his career. See 1737.

怕干碍前程 afraid of damaging his career.

各自奔前程 each pursued his own career (*lit.* or *fig.*).

各顧前程 every one wants to get on.

多大前程 what rank do you hold?

但行好事,莫問前程 content yourself with doing good deeds; do not ask what they will bring forth

一程 one tenth.

九程九可以 ninety-nine to one it will do.

幾程足 how many parts are pure? what is the touch?—of silver or gold.

程數 percentage; the quality or touch of silver.

命程伯 ordered the earl of Ch'eng.

程咬金三斧頭頂難 the first three blows with his axe given by Ch'eng Yao-chin are very dangerous,—used of something very successful at first, but which, if it can be resisted, is a failure afterwards.

逞

758

R. 梗
C. ch'ing
H. ch'in
F. t'ing
W. ts'ing
N. ts'ing
P. ch'eng
M. ts'ên
Y. ts'êng
Sz. ch'ên
K. ch'êng, v.
yüng
J. tci, ch'ô
A. sing, (shing)
Rising Upper.

To act with effrontery. Presumptuous. To put forth. To forecast. To get one's will; to relieve one's mind.

東洋思逞 the Japanese meditate trouble to us.

不逞於東即逞於西 always making a disturbance somewhere,—of the French.

逞兇 to use violence; to do murderous acts; to use violent and abusive language.

逞惡行劫 to commit acts of violence and robbery.

逞強 to do one's utmost.

逞強壓鄉黨 to use violence to intimidate the villagers.

逞

758

逞干戈 to be eager for the fray.

逞能 braggart.

自逞 boastful; bragging.

逞功能 confident in one's own abilities; overweening.

逞威勢 to exert one's powers of intimidation.

各逞其長 each one did what he could do best,—played, sang, or recited.

逞其鬼蜮 he acted selfishly, —entirely in his own interests.

不逞 careless; reckless.

不逞之徒 a reckless, worthless fellow.

素不逞 was a bad lot.

不可億逞 impossible to anticipate the result.

乃可以逞 and thus your anxiety may be relieved.

逞豪 or 逞勇 heroic; martial.

逞臂 to bare one's arms—as for a fight.

逞蠻 to behave in an unmanly way.

逞暴 to use power oppressively.

醒

759

R. 庚
See 呈
Even Lower.

To drink till fuddled; stupid from drink. To get sober.

解醒 to get over a debauch.

憂心如醒 as sad as a man getting sober.

解醒當以酒 to attribute sobering to wine,—a hair of the dog, etc.

丞

760

R. 蒸
See 承
Even Upper.

To aid. A deputy; an assistant.

丞相 ancient name for a prime minister; used for a foreign Secretary of State.

中丞 one of the designations by which the 撫台 Fu-t'ai, or Governor of a province, is known.

御史中丞 President of the Censorate.

郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

丞

縣丞 an assistant District Magistrate.

張丞士正 Mr. sub-Prefect Chang Shih-ch'eng.

丞倅 the literary designation of assistant Magistrates either of Prefectures, Departments, or Districts.

文丞武尉 the civilian premier and the military guardian,—names of door-guardians written on doors to protect the inmates.

上丞 the star α in Camelopardus.

少丞 the star ν in Tarandus.

承

761

R. 蒸
C. shing
H. shin
F. sing
W. zing
N. d'ing
P. ch'êng
M. ts'ên
Y. ts'êng
Sz. ch'ên
K. sing
J. djō, shō
A. t'ia
Even Lower.

To receive. To hold; to contain. To undertake. To acknowledge. To support. To continue a given line of thought in composition and enlarge upon it. A clerk.

承受 to receive; to inherit. See *infra*.

承函 to have received a letter,—as used in acknowledgement.

承准 I have the honour to acknowledge,—a communication from a superior. The term is not so strong as 奉 3574. Used by courtesy to equals.

承囑 to receive instructions.

承差 or 承遣 or 承派 to receive an appointment, or orders to go anywhere. The first means also a general servant in a yamen.

承情 or 承惠 to receive kindness. Used as "you are very kind," "I have to thank you for," etc.

承蒙 I am indebted to you for.

承發 to receive a despatch and forward it.

承你貴言 I receive deferentially your honoured words, *i.e.* many thanks for your advice.

承順 to act blindly on instructions; to obey deferentially.

承順其親之顏色爲難 to apprehend and act upon the facial expression of one's parents is difficult.

承²

761

承歡 to give pleasure.

承襲 to receive what is handed down, as a title; to inherit.

承祖 to receive from one's ancestors; inherited.

承父 to inherit from a father.

承詢 to receive a query.

承示 to receive an intimation, as a private note.

承頂 to take over in someone's stead.

不承招 to refuse to admit a charge.

承審 to officiate in a court of justice.

承審公堂 the Supreme Court.

承局 to have a shop or agency.

承典 to receive a mortgage.

承您關照 thank you for your kind attention! thank you for the service you have done me!

承携 to receive your guidance; to be indebted to you for the favour.

承認 to admit; to acknowledge.

承保 to insure.

承批 to take the lease of.

承租 to rent or lease from.

承交 to take over from.

承宣布政使 title of a Fan-t'ai or Provincial Treasurer; under the Ming dynasty, a Governor.

承應 to undertake; to receive, —as an office.

承允 to agree to.

承平 in the enjoyment of peace.

承平時 in times of peace.

承享 to enjoy the use of, —as property.

承問 I am obliged for your enquiries.

承抽 to undertake the payment of a fixed sum, —e.g. as *likin*.

承辦會董公司 an executive council.

今不承于古 we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

承²

761

承繼 to be adopted, —of an agnate.

子產爭承 sons fighting over what each is to get out of the property left.

承載 to contain, —of almost any kind of receptacle.

兩人以被承女郎, 手捉四角而入 the two men came in, carrying a young lady in a coverlet which they held by its four corners.

承受不住 could not keep it down, —as medicine.

承受不起 not fit to undertake the job; not equal to the task.

承辦 to undertake to manage, or to put through any business.

承工 to undertake work.

承買 to contract to buy; to take over goods on payment.

承約 to enter into an agreement.

承任 to fill an office.

承充 to be entrusted with the duties of any post.

百口不承 hundred mouths not admit, —he stoutly denied the charge.

承風 to follow custom.

承風望指 to watch how the wind blows, —in order to anticipate the wishes of superiors; *lit.* to receive impression and watch for finger (to indicate).

石承 a stone base or plinth.

承不起來 unable to bear, or support it.

承管 to be responsible for; to manage.

承當 to make oneself responsible for; liable for; to abide the consequences.

這事我承當起來 I will take the responsibility in this matter.

不克靈承于旅 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.

奉承 to flatter; to toady.

我不喜歡奉承 I don't like being flattered.

起承轉合 the opening, the elucidation, the re-statement or embellishment, and the conclu-

承²

761

sion, —of a theme. The four divisions of a properly constructed essay.

落木承風高 "dropping trees" is an enlargement of "the wind is high."

承首句 [this is] an enlargement of the first sentence.

承上言云云 referring to the above sentence, —with a view to further elucidation.

承德郎 honorary title of the 1st class of the 6th grade.

經承 a clerk.

成²

762

R. 庚

C. shing, sheng
H. shin, shang,
ch'inF. sing, siang
sch'iangW. zing
N. dingP. ch'eng
M. ts'ênY. ts'eng
Sz. ch'ên, ts'engK. s'ong
J. djōA. t'aing
Even Lower.

To finish; to complete; to bring about; to accomplish; to succeed, as opposed to 敗 8567. Perfect; full; whole. To pacify. To pledge. If indeed. An honorary title. One tenth; ten per cent. Used for 766.

成事 to finish a matter.

成事不說 what is done can't be undone.

成做 to finish; to complete.

成了 or 行成 done; finished; carried out; accomplished.

成人 to grow up; to become a man, i.e. all that a man is expected to be from a moral point of view; an adult.

長大成人 grown up.

哀毀有若成人 he mourned (at 5) like a grown-up man.

居母喪如成人 he mourned for his mother like an adult.

不成人 he is a bad lot; worthless; incapable.

成家立業 to succeed; to make one's fortune.

經之營之, 不日成之 by working and toiling, in a short time it was finished, —of the 靈臺 built by 文王.

成不得 it can't be done.

成病 or 成疾 to get sick.

成家 to get married. Also, to make one's fortune; to succeed in life. See 8567, 10, 793.

成²

762

刻薄成家,理無久享
where a fortune is made by
avarice, the rule is that it is
never long enjoyed.

成婦 to become a wife.

成歡 to have sexual intercourse.

成親 or 成婚 or 成偶 to
marry.

成就 to bring about; to bring
to a successful issue.

成何事體 what manner of
thing does this make?—Used in
remonstrance against any wrong
action or wrong method.

不成文 or 不成句 this
makes no sense,—of bad or
wrongly punctuated composition.

不成器 not to become a vessel
of any kind, *i.e.* to be worthless,
useless in life, etc.

玉不琢,不成器 if jade
is not worked, it becomes no
thing,—it is useless.

守成父業 to carry on the
trade of one's father.

你成了客 you are making a
stranger of yourself,—in being
so ceremonious.

道落成之喜 to congratu-
late a person upon getting into
a new house.

求你做成功 I beg you to
carry it through for me.

成始成終 finished from be-
ginning to end.

成湯 T'ang the Successful,—the
Prince of Shang who overthrew
the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1767.

現成的 ready-made. See 4539.

轉以成見悞事 and so let
foregone conclusions hinder the
matter.

成色 quality,—of goods; per-
centage of pure metal mixed
with alloy

歲之成 the completion of the
year; the harvest.

收成 to gather in; to harvest.

成案 a precedent,—in law.

大成 the Great Perfect,—Con-
fucius.

老成 honest; trustworthy; gentle.

內有一個老成些的
among them was one of a some-
what better disposition.

成²

762

成直線 a straight line.

成本 to make into a book or vol-
ume; an invoice; money capital.

成丁 to complete the age of
sixteen; to become an adult.

成名 to make a name.

成功 to carry to a successful
issue.

成空 void; vanished; gone into
space.

成全 complete; to complete.

成竹在胸 a ready-made
bamboo is in the mind,—as
when an artist draws a bamboo
without having one to copy from.

成造 to construct.

成效 to be successful; to work
well; successful fulfilment; achie-
vements.

成團打塊 to accumulate; to
increase.

成姻 to complete the nuptials.

成釁 to quarrel.

成子 a period.

這成子 all this time.

成法 a fixed rule; a mode.

成奇 to become excellent; to
have some excellence.

成數 a certain sum.

成議 a complete agreement.

成員 full-weight dollars.

成文 to compose; a set phrase.
See 12,633.

成貞 to attain magic powers.

成羣 in parties; bands; to form
a crowd.

成勢 to gain the ascendancy.

成規 rules in force.

成物 to make things; the mak-
ing or perfecting of things, which
is the office of the 坤 or earthly
principle; ready-made articles.

成樣 to suit; to look well.

成格 to make, or act on, a hard
and fast rule.

成精 to attain to the supernatural.

成殮 to complete all funeral
ceremonies.

成禮 to complete the ceremo-
nies,—of marriage.

成²

762

成祧 to perform double *Sacra*
gentilicia. See 11,079.

成衆 the heavenly bodies.

成位 to establish a position.

成總 all together; altogether;
in all; wholesale.

成帙 volumes; whole volumes.

成千百萬 thousands and
tens of thousands.

成趣 to become a pleasure;
pleasantly.

二成五 twenty-five per cent.

八成銀子 eight parts pure
silver in ten.

一成數目 one tenth part.

成百 a full hundred.

成正 a whole piece,—of shirt-
ings, etc.

成日 or 成天家 the whole
day.

難道哄你不成 you don't
mean to say I want to cheat you?

難道叫我打劫去不

成 you don't mean to say you
would have me go and steal?
See 8135.

只怕我取經不成

I fear I shall not succeed in
obtaining the Sacred Books.

成不以富 if indeed you are
not influenced by her wealth.

固執成見 to hold obstina-
tely to one's own view; to per-
sist in one's intention.

成心 a mind which has recog-
nized criteria, instead of being
a *tabula rasa*. Popularly used
in the sense of preconceived
ideas, foregone conclusions,
"made up one's mind," etc.

未成乎心而有是非

for a mind without criteria to
admit the ideas of positive and
negative,—is an absurdity.

隨其成心而師之 to be
guided by the criteria of one's
own mind.

他是成心作 he did it on
purpose.

成式 a model; an example; a
precedent.

成文的 a great many; a lot
(*Peking*).

城²

763

R. 庚

C. shing, sheng
H. shin, shang
F. sing, siang
W. zing
N. dzing, zing
P. ch'eng
M. ts'ên
Y. ts'êng
Sz. ch'ên, ts'êng
K. s'êng
J. djo
A. t'aing
Even Lower.

A wall of a city. A city.
To build a city wall. See
553.

土城 a mud rampart.

萬里長城 the 10,000 *li* long
rampart,—the Great Wall of
China.五言長城 a master of penta-
syllabic verse.城脚 or 城根 foot of the
city wall.城坡 the embankment of earth
at the foot of a city wall.

城頭 top of the wall.

城上 or 城頂 on the city wall.

城市 thoroughfares or frequent-
ed parts of a city.

城門 a city gate.

城門領 captain of a city gate
at Peking.

城門吏 clerk of the same.

城樓 tower over a city gate.

城池 or 城濠 moat round a
city; the first is also the city itself.

城郭 city and suburbs.

成城 to build a rampart; to be-
come like a rampart, as soldiers
who remain firm.

守城 to guard a city.

城守 a garrison.

城守尉 a military comman-
dant.

京城 the capital,—Peking.

閉城 to close the city gates,—
as on the approach of an enemy.

崇城 the Emperor's dwelling.

紫禁城 the purple forbidden
city,—the Imperial palace and
grounds at Peking.困城 or 圍城 to invest or
besiege a city.干城 a buckler and rampart,—
that which protects a city, *sc.*
a great general.又隳去長城一角矣
away goes a corner of our Great
Wall,—of an eminent general
just deceased.難解愁城 it is difficult to
take the city of your grief, *i.e.*
to vanquish it.城²

763

壽城 the city of old age, or
佳城 the happy city,—the
tomb.

全城 a coffin made of six boards.

火城 a procession of torches.

金城湯池 a metal wall and
a hot water moat,—of an im-
pregnable city.五城 the five municipalities of
Peking, under special officers
subordinate to the Censorate.坐城 to sit on the Municipal
Board.都城隍 the tutelary guardian
of every Chinese city.登城不指 when you mount
the city wall, do not point.城上不呼 on the top of the
wall, do not call out,—for fear
of exciting people.

築城 to build a city wall.

費伯城郎邑 Earl Pi built
Lang-i.成³

764

R. 庚

See 成

Even Lower.

郕³

765

R. 庚

See 盛

Even Lower.

誠²

766

R. 庚

See 盛

Even Lower.

An office for storing
archives, which according
to Chinese custom are never
allowed to be wilfully
destroyed.

皇史宬 office of Imp. Histo-
riography.

The name of a feudal
State, held by descendants
of 文王, in 兗州府,
Shantung.

隰郕 an ancient town in Honan.

Guileless; sincere. Ver-
ily; indeed.中庸不外一誠 the Doc-
trine of the Mean is nothing
more than (the inculcation of)
sincerity.誠實 or 誠則 sincere;
genuine.

誠然 very true.

誠心在乎人 sincerity of
heart rests with a man himself.至誠感神 perfect sincerity
moves the gods,—to recom-
pense it.虔誠再拜 reverently pros-
trated himself twice.誠²

766

著誠去偽 manifest the true
and put away the false—"ring
out the false, ring in the true."克誠 to school oneself to be
sincere.

誠敬 sincere and respectful.

輸誠 to manifest sincerity,—in
friendship.投誠 to return to one's alle-
giance.誠意 sincere purpose; one's real
intention; unfeigned.誠恐 or 誠怕 I am really
afraid that; there is reason to
fear that.誠欲 with a genuine intention
of.....

誠信 good faith; to trust.

不誠 is it not really.....?—
used at the beginning of a sen-
tence.

誠訓 the true explanation.

誠得 very; exceedingly (*Shan-
tung*); but commonly, "if we
could only manage to....."誠使 if indeed it were only true
that.....誠奪而守之 if you could
only seize and hold it.誠能 if he could but.....; if
only.....

See 9889.

盛²

767

瞋¹

768

R. 蒸

See 稱

used also

as 瞋

Even Upper.

礪²

769

乘²

770

R. 蒸

C. shing

H. shin

F. sing, seing

W. zing

N. dzing, djing

P. ch'eng

To mount on; to ascend.
To ride,—in almost any
way. To avail oneself of.
Calculation; to multiply;
see 13,215.

乘彼塉垣 I mounted that
ruinous wall.

乘²

710

M. } ts'ên
Y. }
Sz. ch'ên
K. sing
J. djō
A. sh'ia, t'ang²
Even & Sink-
ing Lower.

乘屋 to get up on the roof.

乘雲上天 to rise on the clouds to heaven.

乘車 to ride in a cart.

乘馬 to ride on horseback.

乘船 to travel by boat; to embark.

乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.

乘輜 or 乘輿 riding in a chair.

乘陰陽二氣之正 charioted upon the due equilibrium of the Yin and Yang.

乘坐 to ride in.

乘上走 to mount and be off.

乘便 to avail oneself of the occasion.

因利乘便 to take advantage of an opportunity to do something without trouble or outlay.

乘快 or 乘興 to seize the opportunity of being in high spirits.

乘時 or 乘間 or 乘機會 to avail oneself of the time; to seize the opportunity.

乘其無備 to catch him unprepared.

乘風 to take advantage of the wind.

不如乘勢 nothing like taking the opportunity when you get it.

乘隙而入 (the wind) avails itself of a crack to get in.

乘潮 to catch the tide.

乘涼 to get cool,—as by going into the shade, etc.

乘除 to multiply and divide; increase and decrease.

乘法 multiplication. [The Chinese write their figures horizontally, and then begin from the left-hand end.]

用三乘之 multiply by three.

先乘後歸 first multiply and then divide. See 6419.

乘以一百 to multiply by 100.

歲月乘除 the years and months pass.

Read shêng⁴ or ch'êng⁴.

A numerative of vehicles

乘²

770

and temples. A team of four horses. Annals.

一乘車 one cart.

一乘寺 a temple or monastery.

公車千乘 our prince's chariots are one thousand.

乘 ch'êng² 乘 ch'êng⁴ 馬 mounted in his chariot and four.

發乘矢 shot four arrows.

三乘 the Three Conveyances,—across the Sañsara to the shores of Nirvāna. Sanskrit *Tryāna*. Also called the "Three Developments."大乘 the Great Conveyance,—the system developed by the northern Buddhists of India, about the time of the Christian era. It is this form of Buddhism which prevails in China. Sanskrit *Mahāyāna*.小乘 the Small Conveyance,—is based upon the original books of Buddhism, and is the system of the Southern Buddhists and of the Cingalese. Sanskrit *Hināyāna*.中乘 the Middle Conveyance,—is for those who are half way between the Great and Small Conveyances. Sanskrit *Madhimāyāna*.

臻上乘 or 最上乘 to attain the highest point. Used for "esoteric" as opposed to "exoteric" knowledge of Buddhism.

遇上乘之人反說下

乘之法 to expound the esoteric to one who already knows the esoteric,—to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.

晉之乘 the annals of Chin.

家乘 family annals.

史乘 historical records.

碑乘 old tablet records.

嵯⁴

771

R. 徑

See 盛

Sinking Lower.

A District in 邵興府 in Chehkiang, south-west of Ningpo.

𩇛⁴

772

R. 蒸

See 曾

Even Lower.

棖²

773

R. 庚

C. ch'ang
H. ts'ên
F. teing
W. dzac
N. dzeng
P. ch'ên, ch'êng
M. }
Y. } ts'ên
Sz. }
K. chōng, cheng
J. tō, chō
A. traing
Even Lower.

橙²

774

R. 庚

C. } ch'ang
H. }
F. cheing
W. dzac, v.
N. dzac
P. ch'êng
M. }
Y. } ts'ên
K. ching, cheng
J. tō, djō
A. traing
Even Lower.

澄²

775

R. 蒸

C. ch'ing, têng²
H. ch'in
F. teing, ting
W. } dzing
N. }
P. ch'êng, têng²
M. ts'ên, tsên
K. ching
J. chō, djō
A. tring
Even Lower.

To geld a stallion.

攻特謂之𩇛 to operate on a stallion is called ch'êng⁴.

A prop; a stay. Door posts. A rule. To follow.

棖柱 a side post or pillar.

杖棖 a staff to walk with.

申棖 a native of 魯 Lu and a disciple of Confucius, who said of him that he was subject to his passions.

企門棖 to stand on tip-toe on the door-sill.

The common orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or coolie orange, poetically known as the 金球 golden ball.

甘橙 sweet oranges from 新會, a District south-west of Canton.

橙皮 dried orange peel.

橙糖 orange sweetmeats.

橙膏 orange marmalade.

山橙 a wild fruit of the dogbane family (*Melodinus*), like an orange in shape and colour, growing on a creeper found in Kuangtung.Clear; limpid; pure. To make clear, as water. Also read têng⁴. Same as 779.

澄清 transparent; clear; to clarify; hence, a state of peace.

月澄明 clear as the moon.

澄江 a clear stream.

澄波 the limpid wave.

把這水澄一澄 make this water clear,—by settling the mud with alum as the Chinese do.

澄心紙 a transparent kind of paper used by 徐熙 Hsü Hsi, a painter of the S. T'ang State, A.D. 950.

澄²

775

澄其思慮 get rid of your fears.

澄州 an ancient Department in the north of Kuangsi.

澄茄 cubebs.

澗²

776

R. 蒸 軫
銑See 繩 龜
皿Even & Rising
Lower.塍²

777

R. 蒸
See 繩P. } ch'eng
Sz. }
Y. } ts'ên
M. }

Even Lower.

塍

778

澂²

779

R. 蒸
See 澄

Even Lower.

懲³

780

R. 蒸
C. ch'ing
H. chin
F. ting
W. tsing
N. tsing
P. ch'ing
M. ts'ên, ts'ên
Y. ts'ên
K. ching
J. chō
A. string
Even
Irregular.

To punish. To repress; to stop. To restrain or condemn oneself. To warn; to take warning.

懲治 to punish.

從重懲辦 to deal with severely.

定懲不貸 I shall certainly punish and not pardon.

寧莫之懲 is there no way of stopping it?

懲忿 to restrain one's wrath.

予其懲 I condemn myself,—for the past.

懲創 to keep in good order; to train by good laws.

小懲 an admonitory hint.

懲³

780

勸懲 to exhort and warn.

各懲其所由亡 each took warning by that which had caused the downfall,—of his predecessor.

懲誠 to punish and reprimand.

懲責 to reprimand.

騁³

781

R. 梗

C. p'ing²,
ch'ing

H. p'in

F. p'ing²W. p'ing²

N. ts'ing

P. ch'eng,
ch'eng²

M. } ts'ên

Y. }

K. ch'ing, v.
ping

J. ts'ei, chō

A. sing (shing)

Rising Upper

Irregular.

To gallop a horse. To hurry on.

馳騁 to ride fast.

騁懷 elated; in a devil-may-care mood.

騁詞 an animated style,—in composition.

以駢騁 in order to ride rapidly along.

好騁馬 fond of horse-racing.

秤³

782

R. 徑

See 稱

In Annamese

vulgarly

pronounced

shing

Sinking

Upper

A steelyard for weighing things. Used for 稱 734.

一杆秤 or 秤子 a steel-yard.

秤杆 the beam of a steelyard.

秤星 the gradations of weight as marked on the beam.

秤鈞 the weight used for the steelyard.

秤鈞子 the hook at the end of the beam.

心如秤 my heart is like a steelyard,—able to weigh the right and the wrong.

秤平斗滿 even balances and full measures,—of an honest dealer.

稱³

783

懲³

784

覲³

785

R. 庚

See 撐

Even Upper.

To look at. Red, like the bream's tail; see 685. Twice dyed.

幾²

786

R. 尾 微

C. kei

H. ki

F. ki, kwi

W. ci, v. ke

N. ci

P.

M.

Y. } chi

Sz.

K. kii

J. ki

A. ki, kō

Even and

Rising, both

Upper.

To be near, to approximate. Almost; nearly; to a certain extent. Minute; subtle. To desire. Many; several. Used for 787.

天之降網, 維其幾矣

heaven sends down a net (of calamities), and soon all will be in it.

庶幾 to approximate to; in some degree. See 庶 10,078.

庶幾說懌 they begin to be happy and glad.

式食庶幾 we will try the food to see if it will do.

不可幾及 no one can come near him,—in point of talent, etc.

幾可嚼鐵碎 almost able to crunch iron to pieces,—of strong teeth.

幾乎 or 幾於 (see 5642) nearly; almost; at the point of.

幾希 almost; a part; not many.

月幾望 the moon is nearly full.

幾致成災 almost amounting to a calamity.

幾不欲生 almost did not wish to live.

幾無一不 scarcely one but.....

事父母幾諫 in serving your father and mother use gentle remonstrance. [Children, according to Chinese ideas, ought to censure their parents' shortcomings, but not in too severe language.]

萬幾 the 10,000 cares,—of an Emperor. See 787.

日理萬幾 daily attending to a myriad affairs.

無怠萬幾 do not be the least remiss,—i.e. not a little out of 10,000.

幾微 subtle; atomic.

卜爾百福, 如幾如式 they confer upon you a hundred blessings, each as desired, each sure as law.

幾蹵蹵 the jolting or bumping of a cart.

幾¹
786

Read *chi*³. How much? how many? Many; several.

有幾多 or 有幾個 or 有幾許 how many are there?

幾何 how many?—implying few. Also, geometry.

人生幾何 how long does man live?—not long.

吾其幾何 my days are numbered.

爾居徒幾何 your followers are few.

幾時來的 when did you come?

現在幾點鐘 what time is it now?

你今年幾歲 how old are you?

第幾 which number?—of a series.

幾十 several tens.

不過幾千本 not more than several thousand volumes.

來日無幾 I have not many days,—to live.

未幾 after no great interval; soon.

幾萬 how many tens of thousands? Also, several tens of thousands.

所差 *ch'a*¹ 無幾 no great difference.

無幾相見 you will not see each other long.

今兒幾兒了 what's the day of the month?

無幾時 the day when..... is not to be looked for; not any time; in no time, *i.e.* very quickly.

幾度 or 幾疊 how many times?

機¹
787

R. 微

Same as 幾
Even Upper.

The moving power, as of the universe, or a machine. Cunning. Secret. Oppor-tune. See 6423.

與造化同機緘 having the same springs of movement as God,—divine. Said of the lute.

意者其有機緘 some think there is a mechanical ar-

機¹
787

rangement,—which makes the heavenly bodies move.

人又反入於機 [at death] man goes back into the great Scheme,—from which he came.

有機械者必有機事 those who have cunning imple-ments are cunning in their deal-ings.

有機事者必有機心 those who are cunning in their dealings are cunning in their hearts.

機變 acuteness; knowledge of the world; resource; tact. 9210.

機械變詐 full of crafty dod-ges.

神機變化 the evolutions of nature.

天機 nature; the natural colour or bent of a man's mind at birth,—as opposed to the artificiality he gets from contact with other men.

足見天機相對 showing how excellently Nature lent itself to harmony,—by causing flowers to bloom in a spot devoted to contemplation.

繪工以爲天機所到 painters thought that Nature herself had come to his assist-ance,—of Wang Wei and his landscapes.

不可洩了天機 the secret workings of the Divine Power must not be disclosed.

嗜慾深者, 天機淺 if men's passions are deep, their divinity is shallow.

機車 a machine.

機器 machinery; any mechan-ical contrivance.

機器局 an arsenal.

有機思 he had a mechanical turn.

機關 the power, or spring, in a machine; a trick; a dodge.

機子 or 一架機 or 織布機 a loom.

本機 own loom,—pongee.

機杼 a weaver's shuttle; the moving agent.

機房 a weaver's shop.

機匠 a weaver; a mechanic.

機¹
787

機巧 cunning; clever.

機謀 an artifice.

用盡心機 exhausting every artifice at his command.

機不相契 they did not suit one another.

觸動靈機 to excite or stim-ulate one's ingenuity; to sug-gest an idea.

機密 secret; not to be divulged.

機會 an opportunity. See 乘 770.

不料中 *chung*¹ 了大王 機會 unexpectedly, we met with your Highness,.....

失機 to lose the opportunity; to be defeated.

見機而作 do it at the right moment,—when you see your chance. Used of a man skilled in noting the signs of the times; or, one who knows when to stop and when to go on.

智者見機而作, 不俟終日 the wise man, when he sees his chance, acts: he does not wait all day,—until it is too late.

軍機處 the place of plans for the army,—the Grand Council, or actual privy council of the Emperor. See 803.

機務 councils of State.

不親萬機 did not attend personally to affairs of State. See 789.

機星 a name for the star Vega.

人心妙不測, 出入乘氣機 the human mind is a mystery: it passes in and out (of man) upon the mechanism of vitality.

機宜 a policy; the policy to be followed.

A pearl not quite glob-ular. A large mirror. See 4782, 2549.

滿腹珠璣 his belly is full of pearls,—his mind is well stored.

天璣 the star γ Phad in Ursa Major.

璣¹
788

R. 微

See 璣
Even Upper.

磯¹

789

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

Stones or ledges in a stream [= 水中磧也, 830.] A pier or jetty. An eddy. An obstruction. To rub.

磯頭 a breakwater; a jetty.

磯丁古東的 jolting or bumping about.

磯¹

790

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

An omen, of good or evil. Opportune.

Read *chi*⁴. To drink wine after taking a bath,—to restore any lost vitality.

進磯 to send in the bath-cup.

蟻³

791

R. 微
See 幾

Even and Rising Upper.

A louse; an aphid. The 131,712,000th part of a *yôdjana* or day's march. Sanskrit *likchâ*.

蟻蝨 lice.

甲冑生蟻虱 their armour breeds lice,—so long have they had it on.

Read *ch'i*³. A synonym of 蟻 a leech.

譏¹

792

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

To slander; to rail at. To mock at; to jeer. To blame. To examine, as at a Custom-house; see 6368.

好 *hao*⁴ 以詩詞譏切時事 to be fond of railing at the age in verse.

譏諷大臣 to satirize high officials.

譏笑 or 譏誚 or 譏刺 to ridicule.

譏發 to exasperate.

譏察 to inspect; an inspector whose duty it is to be on the look-out for traitors at Court.

錢¹

793

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

A barb on a hook; a fluke. Used for 機 787.

無錢之鈎 a hook without a barb,—catches no fish.

錢發 or 連錢 a catch; a spring, as in machinery; the motive power.

鞮¹

794

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

The bit on a bridle; to check a horse.

是猶以鞮而御驛突 like using a bit to hold a bolting horse,—impossible. [Only the snaffle is known to the Chinese.]

饑¹

795

R. 微
See 幾

Even Upper.

Dearth; famine; hunger.

饑荒 or 饑饉 famine. See 5098.

打饑荒 to be in distress; to borrow money. Also, to pretend to be in want, so as to get money. Also, to settle up accounts. To pick up a scanty living.

拉饑荒 to run into debt.

找饑荒 to make trouble; to pick a quarrel.

鬧饑荒 to quarrel, as about accounts.

肚饑 or 饑餓 hungry.

饑色 a starved, hungry look.

饑不擇食 or 眞饑者無擇也 hungry people are not particular.

饑死 to die of starvation.

如饑得食 like a hungry man who has got food,—overjoyed.

飢道路之饑寒 aid those starving by the roadside.

採野菜充饑 to pick wild plants to satisfy hunger.

饑渴之際 in the midst of hunger and thirst,—at the last extremity.

魑¹

796

R. vulgar.
C. *kei*
Even Upper.

A demon which bewilders people. Devilish.

奇¹

797

奇¹

798

Same as 991.

See 991.

削¹

799

R. 支
紙C. *sh'ei*
H. *sh'ei*
F. *sh'ie, sh'i*
W. *sh'i*
P. *sh'i*
M. *sch'i*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *si*

Even and Rising Irregular.

A crooked burin or chisel, called 削剔, used in wood carving.

削剔氏 the wood-carving trade.

付之削剔 to hand over (MS) to the printer.

畸¹

800

R. 支

C. *sh'ei, kei*
F. *ki*
W. *sh'ji*
N. *ci*
P. *chi*
Y. *sch'i*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*

Even Upper and Lower.

Surplus, waste land. Refuse; leavings.

畸田 odd bits of land.

畸零 odds and ends; refuse.

畸籍 a list of wandering people of the gipsy class.

左畸 the left wing of an army.

外方畸人 quaint, eccentric people. Used of Taoist magicians, etc.

畸人者; 畸於人而侔於天 extraordinary men are extraordinary to men, but ordinary to God.

畸輕畸重 to be prejudiced against; to favour one side or the other.

崎¹

801

R. 支
See 幾
崎P. (coll.) *chi*
Even Upper.

One horn turning up and the other down. Not a pair. To obtain.

崎角 uneven; irregular; three-cornered.

崎偶 odd and even.

崎輪無反 not a single wheel returned,—an utter defeat.

See 1001.

騎¹

802

寄⁴

803

R. 眞
F. *kie*See 記
Sinking Upper.

To lodge at. To deliver over to. To send. A letter. The east. See 1164, 6908.

寄居 or 寄寓 or 寄身 to lodge at; to stop at a place.

寄宿 to pass the night.

寄客 a visitor; a sojourner.

寄⁴

803

寄託 to confide to another as a trust; to commission.

寄貯 or 寄放 or 寄附 to deposit with any one.

重寄 a weighty responsibility.

寄頓 to send for storage; to lodge with.

寄賣 to commission one to sell.

寄意 to convey one's wishes.

寄情 to convey one's feelings, — as by a present.

寄情詩酒間 devoted himself to poetry and wine.

寄送 to send.

寄箱 to send (paper) trunks, — to the dead, by burning them.

寄帶 to forward, — as in a letter.

寄語 or 寄口信 to send a verbal message.

寄信 to send a letter.

寄信館 a post-office.

寄信旗 signalling flags; code signals.

准軍機大臣字寄 I have received a communication from the Grand Council.

我身如寄 I am but a bird of passage.

寄住 attached by, — as a rope.

寄交 to transmit; to send by post.

寄言 to send word; to let one know.

寄函 to send a note.

寄銷 to dispose of in foreign parts, or at a distance.

寄售 consigned for sale.

寄名鎖 a clasp inscribed with a name.

寄生 parasitic plants belonging to the genera *Loranthus* and *Viscum*.栗寄生 *Viscum articulatum*, B.敲¹

804

R. 紙

See 幾

A. ki, vi

Rising Upper.

To take up anything with chopsticks or pincers. Uneven; crooked. [To be distinguished from 敲 995.]

敲得來喫 take some up and eat it.

敲敲 irregular or distorted.

揹

805

椅

806

蒭³

807

R. 紙

See 已

Rising Upper.

驛¹

808

R. 支

F. kie

See 幾

Even Upper.

Same as 804.

Same as 804.

The kindly behaviour of two friends meeting.

An inn. To lodge.

驛旅 a wayfarer.

驛客 a guest at an inn.

驛愁 the inconveniences of travel.

驛臣 or 驛旅之臣 a refugee official from another State.

A sound.

啞嘍怪症 a strange chattering, or querulous, disease.

The fowl. The cock, or the 五德靈禽 divine bird with five excellent points, as follows:—

文 he is a civilian, wearing a hat (comb).

武 he is a soldier, wearing spurs.

勇 he is brave, never flinching in fight.

仁 he is kind, calling his hens to share his food.

信 he is faithful, in his duty of announcing dawn. See 7576, 8346.

小鷄子 a fowl, — for the table; a spring chicken.

鷄子 *tzü* or 鷄蛋 or 鷄卵 hens' eggs. See 12,688.

鷄蛋白 (or 清) the white of an egg.

一隻鷄 or 一頭鷄 a fowl.

鷄有千餘頭 over a thousand "head" of chickens.

鷄¹

810

公鷄 a cock.

母鷄 or 牝鷄 a hen.

鐵公鷄 an iron cock, — a stingy fellow; so called because 一毛不拔 you can't pull out a feather. See 7536.

鷄手 chicken feathers. See 7679.

鷄冠 a cock's comb.

鷄冠花 the cock's comb flower, *Celosia cristata*.

鷄冠油 fat of sheep's guts.

鐵鷄 or 刺鷄 a capon.

鷄狗鵝鴨 the four lesser domestic animals. See 8346.

指鷄買狗 to direct abuse at one while seeming to mean another; to talk at a person.

鷄鳴 or 鷄啼 or 鷄叫 cock-crow, — which is said to occur thrice every night, the three times being known as the 三遍.

鷄既鳴乃寂無聲 but as soon as the cock crew, all was silent, — of disembodied spirits making themselves heard at night.

鷄司晨 the cock heralds the dawn.

牝鷄司晨 the hen heralds the dawn, — the wife wears the breeches.

鷄人 watchmen. They wore red caps in imitation of the cock. See 11,661.

雞雞 or 鷄仔 chickens.

鬥鷄 cock-fighting.

水鷄 or 田鷄 the frog.

鷄眼 corns.

鷄眼草 *Sedum spectabile*, Bo-reau, — used for sore feet.

鷄屎頂 the queue coiled up.

鷄出了 hatched.

鷄蛋糕 sponge-cakes.

鷄鴨籠 fowl-coops.

鷄犬不留 not a chicken or dog left, — of a universal massacre.

鷄犬不驚 a feeling of absolute security.

銀鷄 a boatswain's whistle, — because it wakes one up.

鷄¹
810

樹鷄 mushrooms.

鷄爪子 a fowl's claw.

鷄足山 Fowl's-Foot Hill,—in Yunnan.

鷄姦 sodomy.

有如落湯鷄 [as wet] as a soured chicken.

食鷄跖者不必全鷄
已盡嚼全鷄之味矣

a man who is eating the leg of a chicken need not devour the entire bird in order to thoroughly enjoy the flavour thereof,—and so with the works of an author.

引魂鷄 the cock which leads the soul,—a white cock carried in funeral processions, under the belief that this bird alone can guide the dead man's ghost to its destination.

叫天鷄只餘一長嘴
the lark has nothing but a long tongue,—of a man who is all talk.

寧作鷄口,不爲牛後
better be a chicken's beak (which, though small, goes in front) than an ox's buttocks,—better reign in hell than serve in heaven.

鷄黍之約 the pact of fowl and millet. Chū Ch'ing promised his friend Yüan Po that he would call on him that day two years. Therefore Yüan Po, in spite of his mother's objections, prepared chicken and millet to receive him; and at the appointed time his friend arrived.

風鷄 fowls which have been gutted, filled with salt, etc., and hung up to dry in the wind. Esteemed a great delicacy in Anhui.

山鷄 grouse; also the pheasant. See 12,989.

竹鷄 a species of partridge (*Bambusicola*). Also, snipe.

錦鷄 the golden pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*). It is embroidered on the robes of the Governor-General, Governor, and Provincial Treasurer.

火鷄 fire fowl,—the turkey. Also Pallas' eared pheasant (*Callipogon Pekinense*); and the moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Also, the "cock" of a gun.

沙鷄 sand-grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*).

鷄¹
810

吐綬鷄 the medallion pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*).

金錢鷄 the peacock pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

松鷄 a francolin pheasant; see 10,449.

烏骨鷄 or 絲毛鷄 the black-boned fowl, or silken-feathered fowl.

畫鷄 the Formosan silver pheasant (*Phasianus Swinhoii*).

海鷄母 the albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*), found near Formosa.

暴暴鷄 the crowned pigeon of Papua (*Lophyrus*).

蓑衣鷄 the rain-clothes fowl,—the Nicobar ground-pigeon (*Columba Nicobarica*).

彰鷄 the curlew (*Numenius*).

鷄火樹 a kind of maple (*Acer oblongum*, Wall).

鷄公花 *Celosia argentea*, L.

鷄屎藤 *Pæderia tomentosa*, Bl.

鷄腿子 *Potentilla discolor*, Bge.

毛鷄腿 *Potentilla multifida*, L.

鷄窩亂 a kind of grass given to horses (*Batrachium echinatum*, H., now referred to *Arthraxon*).

Same as 810.

雞¹
811

劑⁴
812

R. 霽支

C. tsai

H. tsi²

F. chae²

W. } 'tsi, tsi²

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. che

J. sei, sai

A. 'te

Sinking

Irregular.

To trim; to cut even. To adjust. To compound, as medicines.

調劑 to even off; to arrange. Used for "compensation" in the sense of giving a good post to an official who has been some time in a bad one; or generally, for making up a deficiency of any kind.

質劑 (*tsü*¹) a check or tally in two parts, one of which is the complement of the other. A token.

藥劑 medicines.

一劑藥 a dose of medicine,—of powders, etc. Draughts are 服 3727.

分 *fén*⁴ 劑 the weight or size of a dose.

救世砭劑 a sovereign remedy; a panacea.

擠⁴
813

R. 霽齊

C. coll. tsai²

See 劑

Sinking & Even Lower.

擠⁴
814

R. 霽齊

C. tsai

F. chae

See 霽

Sinking Upper.

擠³
815

R. 齊霽

C. tsai, v. chae

H. tsi, tsi²

F. chae, chae, schö

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. che

J. sei, sai

A. 'te

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

To taste. See 810.

擠嘗 to taste; to essay.

擠福 to taste the offerings.

Read *chieh*¹. Noise of birds.

鷓鴣擠擠 the jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read *chai*³. Smiling.

擠唯 a pleasant countenance.

Angry. Suspicious. Used for 11,515.

天之方擠 God has just got angry.

擠疑 full of suspicions.

To crowd; to press against.

擁擠 to crowd; to crush.

擠擁不透 so crowded as not to be able to get through.

擠死了 crushed to death,—in a crowd.

擠不動 so crowded as to be unable to move.

擠上前去 to crowd to get first.

擠得慌 very crowded.

亂擠 crowding in confusion.

擠奶 to milk,—as a cow.

擠水 to force up water,—as with a machine for irrigation, or a pump.

擠眼 or 擠顧 (*ku*³) to wink. See 1132.

擠滿 very crowded; quite full.

擠佔 to push; to try to gain a place, as in a crowd.

擠手 to squeeze or crush one's hands.

擠住了 jammed; stuck; hard up.

擠住手了 hard up for money.

Read *ch'i*³. To arrange.

擠排人短處 to enumerate people's weak points.

濟³

816

R. 齊

See 齋 齊

Even Upper
& Lower.濟⁴

817

R. 齋 齋

See 劑

Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.

A fruit^o tree found in Honan, called the 白棗 white date. A variety of jujube.

To help. To be up to the mark. To cross a stream. See 5679.

救濟 to rescue.

濟人死 to rescue from death.

不濟事 not to help the matter; of no use.

何濟於事哉 how does that help the matter?

在此吵鬧無濟于事 stopping here and making a disturbance will no advance matters.

不濟不濟 that's no use; that won't do.

以濟燃眉之急 so as to help an eye-brow singeing crisis, —when in imminent danger.

濟私 to serve one's own ends.

濟困 to relieve the oppressed.

濟人 to save men.

濟惡 to aid one in doing wrong; to help on a bad cause.

道濟天下 salvation for the world in Tao.

常懷濟世志 he always longed to do some good to his generation. See 9969.

不濟的貨物 goods not up to the mark, —inferior in quality.

不濟的和尚 a worthless Buddhist priest, —having no supernatural powers.

才學雖然不濟 although in education not up to the mark.

至不濟 at the very least.

以資接濟 in order to keep up the supply.

勝濟度之十倍 ten times better than carrying across, i.e. than building bridges or repairing roads, the usual forms of charity practised by the Chinese.

濟涉 to cross, —as a ford.

同舟共濟 to cross in the same boat, —be fellow-workers.

濟⁴

817

河濟俱清 all the rivers and streams were clear.

Read *chi*³. To be fine-looking. To be numerous.

四驪濟濟 her four black horses are beautiful.

濟濟跄跄 with correct and reverent deportment.

濟濟多士 numerous is the array of officers.

載穫濟濟 then come the reapers in crowds.

濟⁴

818

R. 霽 霽

H. coll. *ts'ei*²

"contagious"

See 劑

Sinking Lower.

濟⁴

819

R. 霽

C. *tsai*F. *chae*A. *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*

See 劑

Sinking

Upper.

霽³

820

R. 霽

See 霽

Rising Upper.

霽⁴

821

R. 霽

8. 支平

C. *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*H. *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*F. *chae*W. *sai*N. *sai*, *sai*P. *ts'ei*M. *ts'ei*Y. *ts'ei*Sz. *ts'ei*K. *ch'ei*, *ch'ei*J. *sei*, *sai*A. *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*

Rising

Irregular.

Sick; diseased. Stunted in growth.

親霽 my parents are unwell.

To cut grain and lay it ready to be bound in sheaves.

束霽而回 bind the grain into sheaves and then come back.

此有不斂霽 this is not to be gathered in, —but to be left for gleaners.

To squeeze out with the hand. To strain.

霽手巾 to wring out a napkin.

霽蔗汁 to press the juice from sugar-cane.

霽出汁來 press the juice out.

The shepherd's-purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*).

See 8204.

霽菜 greens; various esculent herbs.

其甘如霽 it (the sow-thistle) is as sweet as the shepherd's-purse.

齋¹

822

R. 齊

C. *tsai*H. *tsi*F. *chae*W. *tsi*N. *tsi*P. *tsi*M. *tsi*Y. *tsi*Sz. *tsi*K. *chae*, *chae*J. *sei*, *sai*A. *tsi*

Even Upper.

A kind of leek; see 6008. To salt. To mix; to blend. Pounded; see 3519.

斷齋畫粥 to chop up a leek and slice his (cold) congee, —a

范仲淹 Fan Chung-yen, of the Sung dynasty, did for three years when a poor student.

鹽齋菜 pickled vegetables.

和齋 to mix, —as spices.

碎米齋 refuse; broken food.

黃齋 a saffron colour.

To take in both hands and offer. To send, as a present or a letter. [For correct form, see 835. Also written as below.]

親賁 to give to personally.

賁送 to forward to an equal or superior.

賁呈 to present to a superior; to forward, as common in letters between equals.

賁奏官 a government courier.

賁賜 to bestow on.

賁至 to be forwarded to, —part of an address.

棒賁 to offer; to present.

賁裝 to pack up baggage.

輕賁 hand baggage.

賁咨涕淚 to sigh and weep.

賁出 to pay over.

賁帶 to bring; to convey.

賁投 or 賁解 to deliver to.

賁赴 to send to.

賁函 to send a letter.

躋¹

824

R. 霽 霽

C. *tsai*Y. *tsi*A. *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*

See 劑

Sinking

Upper.

To go up To increase. Steep. Ruin. See 1260.

躋彼公堂 let us go up to the hall of our prince.

攀躋 to clamber up.

躋升 to go up; to be promoted.

氣躋 the mist rises.

朝躋于西 in the morning (rainbows) rise in the west.

躋¹

824

聖敬日躋 his wisdom and virtue daily advanced.

道阻且躋 the way is difficult and steep.

告子顛躋 tell me of the impending ruin.

躋

825

Same as 824.

霽⁴

826

The sky clearing up. See 5265.

霽 8.

tsai
chae, chae²
chi, chi²

劑

Sinking
Upper.

晴霽 a clear sky.

霽色 the blue of the sky.

雨霽 the rain has cleared off.

雨欲霽 the transition from rain to fine weather.

仰祈霽威 I implore you to moderate your severity.

霽月 the moon in a clear sky.

See 822.

齧

827

齧⁴

828

齧

chae
ee 劑

SinkingLower.

To bite.

齧齧 to take a bite.

勛^{1*}

829

錫
cheik, chaik
ee 積chi, chi²Entering
Upper.

Merit; praiseworthy conduct.

積^{1*}

830

陌錫

tsik

tsak

chaik, cheik

tsik

chi², chi

chi

chi

chök

seki, shaku

tik

Entering
Upper.

Rocks under water that wash at low tide.

砂磧 the desert of Gobi.

灘磧微露 sandbanks and rocks appearing,—above water.

積^{1*}

831

R. 陌寘

C. tsik, tsu

H. tsit, tsu

F. cheik, chöu

W. tsit, tsu

N. tsih, tsu

P. chi, schi,

chi², tsu

M. chi, tsu

Y. chik, tsu

Sz. chi, tsu

K. chök, chä

J. seki, shaku

A. tik

Entering and
SinkingUpper.

To gather together; to accumulate.

積取 to collect.

積蓄 or 堆積 or 積儲 or 積磊 or 積壓 or 積攢 to pile up; to accumulate.

積財 to pile up riches.

發積 to get rich. Used for 834.

積善 or 積德 to accumulate virtue.

積福 to store up happiness,—by good works, which according to Buddhism will increase each man's allotted share. See 550.

禍因惡積 misfortunes arise from stored-up wickedness.

積小高大 many a little makes a mickle. See 906.

積勞成疾 to get ill from overwork.

積書 to collect books.

日積月累 days accumulate and months increase,—time passes.

積年 for many years.

積久 for a long time.

積弱 decrepit.

積鬱 to gather; to collect, as humours.

積習 a long standing practice or abuse.

其積習然 such being the fixed custom.

積痼 a disease of long standing.

積慣 long accustomed to.

積案 a long-pending case.

積地 reclaimed land; or land left dry by rivers or sea receding.

積之粟粟 the (sheaves) are set up solidly.

Read *tsu*³. To pile up grain.

有實其積 and the grain is piled up in the fields.

迺積迺倉 he stored up the produce in the fields and in barns.

績^{1*}

832

R. 錫

F. v. chah

See 績

P. chi, chi²Entering
Upper.

To spin; to twist. To splice. Meritorious services. To finish. An affair.

績紡 to spin; to wind.

八月載績 in the 8th month they begin spinning.

不績其麻 she ceases twisting the hemp.

績績 to join on,—as threads.

勞績 or 績功 meritorious acts. See 6554.

維禹之績 through the meritorious labour of Yü.

設都于禹之績 establish-ed their capitals on [the scene of] the labours of Yü.

三載考績 every three years examined into their services.

庶績咸熙 the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.

績成 to complete.

績懋 of abundant merits.

績事 an affair.

績業 a patrimony.

敗績 an utter rout.

績^{1*}

833

R. 陌

See 績

Entering
Upper.

A pleat,—as in a skirt.

蹟^{4*}

834

R. 陌

See 績

P. chi²Entering
Upper.

Foot-prints; traces; a clue. Works; remains, as of artists; also, handwriting. To follow up; to search out. Material, as opposed to 神 spiritual; see 9819.

足蹟 a foot-print; a track. See 及 841.

蹤蹟 a track; traces.

並無蹤蹟 there are no traces of him; he is not to be found.

無形蹟 no trace of him; no clue to his whereabouts.

形蹟可疑 his movements are suspicious,—he is a suspicious character.

蹟^{4*}

834

蹟類行兇 to show signs of breaking out into violence.

神蹟 or 異蹟 divine traces, —evidences of spiritual presence, interference, etc.; miracles.

痕蹟 scar of a wound; a grudge; a trace; a track.

陳蹟 old tracks,—for us to tread in; examples.

遺蹟罕見 works by him are rarely seen,—of a dead painter.

真蹟猶有存者 genuine remains (*i.e.* pictures) are still in existence.

萬蹟自身 to pursue one's own course steadily.

念彼不蹟 when I think of those who will not keep in the (right) track.

雖有自盡實蹟 although there is clear proof of suicide....

玉有起蹟 the jade has veins in it.

以維手蹟較之 he compared it with some of [Wang] Wei's handwriting.

發蹟 to put forth traces, *i.e.* to come to the front; to distinguish oneself; to make one's fortune.

豈訓蹟所能發蹟 how can I make a fortune out of teaching?

彼以執鞭發蹟 he made his money by holding a whip, *i.e.* as a carter.

有何發蹟 how is that going to advance me? what advantage is there in that?

功蹟 insignia of merit.

風蹟 effects of wind; influence of custom.

勝蹟 overpowering energy,—as of a god.

心蹟 sentiments.

王蹟 traces of Imperial rule; empire; royal fortunes.

深蹟其道 deeply examine into the principle of it.

有奇蹟 to have striking characteristics,—as a good picture.

有真蹟 to have a real or objective existence.

蹟象 objective forms or existences.

蹟^{4*}

834

運之以神而非運

之以蹟 the soul revolving (around the axis of heaven and earth) is not the same as one's material body so revolving,—spiritual is not material.

所罪者其蹟也 what he objects to are the commandments,—of Buddhism.

七蹟 the seven sacraments,—of the Roman Catholic church.

Same as 823.

齋

835

積²

836

R. 支

See 資

Even Upper.

几¹

837

R. 紙

C. *kei, ci*H. *ki, ci*F. *ki*W. *ci*N. *ci*P. *chi, chi*M. *chi*Y. *chi*Sz. *chi*K. *kwe*J. *ki*A. *ki*

Rising Upper

Irregular.

俾筵俾几 he caused mats to be spread, with low tables on them.

或授之几 some are given low tables,—to lean on.

隱 *yin*⁴ 几而坐 sat leaning on the table.

几案 a large long table with legs framed in, consisting of two teapoys with drawers connected by a top face.

條几 a long narrow table.

匠几 a small table on a *k'ang* or brick bed.

茶几 a tea-poy.

文几 a study table,—hence, a student.

几席 table; one's "mahogany."

赤爲几几 self-composed in his red slippers.

安几 quiet; composed.

机¹

838

R. 微紙

See 機

Even Upper.

肌¹

839

R. 支

See 幾

Even Upper.

A tree like an elm, the ashes of which make good manure. Used for 837; also for 787.

The flesh; meat on bones.

肌膚 the flesh of the human body.

肌骨 flesh and bones—the body.

肌體 the body.

肌瘦面黃 flesh emaciated and face yellow.

裏肌 the under-cut of a sirloin.

浸肌 drenched to the skin.

冰肌玉骨 or 玉肌 ice flesh and jade bones,—said of a beautiful girl.

肌巴 the *membrum virile*.

米肌 a viscid preparation made among the 苗子 Miao-tzü by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments and is afterwards drunk.

Same as 795.

飢

840

及^{2*}

841

R. 緝

C. *k'ip*H. *k'ip*F. *kik*W. *djiai*N. *djih*P. *chi*M. *chi*Y. *chik*Sz. *chi*K. *k'ip*J. *kiu, kitsz*A. *k'ip*

Entering

Lower.

To come up to; to reach to; to attain. To follow. When. And,—in joining the names of things and inferiors. See 950.

不及 not to catch up; not so good as.

隨之不及 could not keep up with him.

來得及 and 來不及 will or will not come in time; can or can not do.

這樣事我是來不及的 that sort of thing I cannot do,—being *infra dig.*, etc.

說及 to allude to; referring to.

言及再婚, 便欲尋死 if any allusion were made to her marrying again, she would at once threaten suicide.

及其迎入大廟 but when it comes to be led into the great temple,—to be sacrificed.

及⁸⁴¹

人蹟罕及 the footstep of man seldom reaches there.

累及他人 to involve others, or outsiders.

不惟無及于事且有禍患衆人 not only not advancing the matter, but also bringing misfortune on all concerned.

及一年 extending to a year; as long as a year.

瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.

每懷靡及 ever anxious lest he should not succeed.

延及遠方 extending to distant regions.

走及奔馬 he could run as fast as a galloping horse.

追莫及 I could not catch him.

後悔不及 or 悔之無及也 it will then be too late for repentance.

論及何事 what are you discussing?

及今如何 how is it getting on up to date?

連及 also reached to,—as one house catching fire from another, etc.

及此 with reference to this.

以此及彼 to avail oneself of this to reach that; one step leading to another.

及冠 arrived at the cap,—at manhood, or 18 years of age. See 筭 888.

及罷 when he was dismissed from office,.....

及長 when he was grown up,.....

及云 he went on to say; he added,.....

及第 a term embracing the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd successful candidates at the Palace examinations. See 元 13,744.

倘遇緊要以及中外交涉事務 in the event of anything important happening, involving Chinese and foreign interests,.....

及⁸⁴¹

將及到 just about to arrive.

將及至家之際 just as he was about to reach home.

而已無及矣 as it is already done, there is no help for it,—what is done cannot be undone.

自.....之外別無一語他及 beyond..... there is not a single word on any other subject.

目方及牛 just caught a glimpse of an ox.

比不及 not to be compared with.

自以爲不及也 thinking that he himself could not come up to,—some given person, (e.g.) as a poet.

有不可及者四 there are four points in which he is unequalled.

不及 inadequate to or for; insufficient.

他不及你 he is not so good as you.

失於不及 to make the mistake of not going far enough. See 6622.

彼此不相及 the two do not interfere with one another.

及時 seasonable.

及門 at the door,—hence, a disciple.

駟不及舌 a team of four horses cannot bring back a word once spoken,—*verbum irrevocabile volat*.

六師及之 the six divisions of the army followed close on.

錡及釜 tripods and pans.

及彼南夷 together with the southern barbarians.

及爾同死 with you to live and die.

及至 as soon as; when.

及早 while there is time; while it is early.

及於 in regard to.....; concerning.....

及茲 now.

伋⁸⁴²

Empty; unsatisfying.

伋伋 unreal; unsatisfactory.

孔伋 the name and personal name of the grandson of Confucius, known as 子思. Reputed author of the 中庸 Doctrine of the Mean.

R. 緝

C. k'ip

H. kip

F. ngeik

W. ciai

N. cik

P. schi

M. chi

Y. chik

Sz. chi

K. kip

J. kiū, kō

A. k'ip

Entering

Upper.

岌^{4*}

843

A lofty peak. Dangerous.

殆哉岌岌乎 in what a perilous and unsettled condition!—is the empire.

岌岌可危 in imminent danger.

R. 緝

C. k'ip

H. kip

F. ngeik, keik

W. ciai

N. cik

P. chi, schi, chi

M. chi

Y. chik

Sz. chi

K. kip

J. kiū

A. ngēp

Entering

Upper.

汲^{1*}

844

To draw water from a well. To imbibe. To emulate. See 13,265.

汲水 or 汲井 to draw water.

汲汲 unremitting effort; ceaseless; never failing.

不汲汲于富貴 do not be too eager for riches and honours.

未及於風格尙汲汲於形似 not equal in spirit, but holding their own in form and likeness,—of painters.

汲引高風 to emulate a lofty example.

汲縣 a District forming the prefectural city of 衛輝 in Honan.

汲冢 books which were found in a tomb in the above district, 3rd cent. A.D.

R. 緝

C. k'ip

H. kip, kep

F. ngeik

W. ciai

N. cik

P. chi

M. chi

Y. chik

Sz. chi

K. kip

J. kiū

A. k'ip

Entering

Upper.

笈²⁰
845

R. 緝葉

C. k'iep
H. k'ip
F. ngeik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kip, köp
J. kiō, kiū
A. kiep, kip
Entering
Upper.

A box, or satchel.

負笈從師 to shoulder one's satchel and follow one's teacher, —said of 蘇章 Su Chang, 2nd cent. A.D.

遍讀祕笈 read through all the secret writings.

級²⁰
846

R. 緝

C. k'iep
H. k'ip
F. ngeik, keik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kip
J. kiō, kō
A. k'iep
Entering
Upper.

Threads arranged in order. Steps. A mark for merit. A storey. An octave. A decapitated head.

板級 a step in a flight of stairs.

級階 stairs; steps.

等級 a sort; a class, as of officials.

品級 the grades of official rank; rank.

升一級 to be promoted one grade. See 1255.

一級級上 to rise gradually.

加十級 ten steps added, —good marks granted to Chinese officials, and allowed to count as a set-off in subsequent cases of demerit. See 922, 10,396.

拾級聚足 to bring one foot level with the other in going upstairs, i.e. to plant both feet on each step, avoiding hurry.

登幾級坡 how many steps are there to the top?

七級浮圖 a seven-storey pagoda.

一層級子 an octave in music.

首級 the head of a criminal, after decapitation.

斬首十五級 fifteen heads of criminals.

芟¹⁰
847

R. 緝

See 急笈
Entering
Upper.

The name of a plant, the 白芟 or 白芨, which is an orchidaceous plant like the *Cymbidium*, with pink flowers. Its roots are mucilaginous, and are used to

芟¹⁰
847

rub on the ink-stone with vermilion, to fit it for writing.

白芟粉 powdered root of the above plant, used for making secret ink. The paper which has been thus written upon is dipped in water and held up to the light to be read.

紙芟 a plant found in 扶桑 Fu-sang, from the bark of which paper could be made.

級²⁰
848

R. 葉

See 刼
Entering
Upper.

The hinder skirt of a robe.

陴²⁰
849

R. 緝

See 級
Entering
Upper.

Used for 846.

頻登梯陴 go up the ladder slowly.

基¹
850

R. 支

See 幾
Even Upper.

The foundation of a wall. Land. Property.

基址 the foundation of a wall.

基根 a foundation; a good constitution.

創基 to lay the foundation, —as of a family.

立基 to establish the basis, —of any undertaking.

開基 or 肇基 to begin an undertaking.

基圍 a dyke; an embankment, —to prevent rivers from overflowing.

新基 new land, —as foreshore which has been filled in.

壽基 the domain of old age, —the tomb.

厝基 a hut or shed in which a coffin is placed, raised off the ground and filled in solid to the roof.

基業 family property; patrimony.

登基 to ascend the throne.

丕基 the great patrimony, —the throne.

基羅 a kilogramme, —an imitation of the sound *kilo*.

基⁴
851

R. 寘

See 忌
Sinking
Lower.

基¹
852

R. 支

See 幾
Even Upper.

Injurious; fatal; poisonous. To teach.

基害 injurious, etc.

與朝廷生基間 to cause trouble at Court.

A full year. An anniversary. Used (with 1030) on visiting cards when in mourning for one year.

基三百有六旬有六日 *chi* is 366 days.

未基而卒 in less than a year he died.

基月而已可也 in the course of twelve months I should have done something considerable, —said Confucius.

基之喪 in mourning for one year.

基服 clothes for the one-year mourning period.

基功之慘 the sorrows of mourning.

棋¹
853

Same as 852.

期¹
854

See 1030.

箕¹
855

R. 支

C. kei
H. ki
F. ki, v. kie
W. } ci
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kii
J. ki
A. ki, kō
Even Upper.

A winnowing basket. A basket for dust. A sieve. To spread out like a fan. Name of a constellation. Marks on the hand.

簸箕 a corn fan; a winnower.

奉箕箒 I who have received the dust-basket and broom, —the wife.

箕箒女 a wife or concubine.

豈不勝作他人箕箒

乎 is not this better than becoming another man's dust-basket and broom? —his sweeper, i.e. wife.

坐無箕 don't sit with your legs spread out. See 踞 2997.

箕斂 to rake in; to "squeeze."

箕¹

855

維南有箕，不可以簸

揚 in the south is the constellation Sieve; but it is of no use to sift. [It is part of Sagittarius, consisting of four stars, two of which, called the "Heels", are close together, and two more widely apart, which are called the "Mouth."]

哆兮侈兮成是南箕

a few diverging points may be made out to be the Southern Sieve.

箕好風，畢好雨 Sagittarius loves wind, Laurus loves rain,—i.e. wind comes from the N.E., rain from the S.W. Used figuratively of the various dispositions and wants of the people.

宮保騎箕 a "Palace Guardian" rides the Sieve,—death of a Kung Pao. See 6580.

驗明箕斗 examine carefully the "sieve" and "ladle" marks,—on his hand. [The sieve and ladle are terms used in chiromancy, borrowed from the two constellations so called.]

扶箕 a kind of "planchette." See 877.

箕裘世業 to continue the family calling. See 2325.

箕伯 Uncle Chi,—the Chinese Æolus.

箕子 the Viscount of Chi. Lived during the reign of 紂辛 Chou Hsin, B.C. 1154; was thrown into prison; was released by the victorious 武王 Wu Wang, but retired to the modern Korea, as unable to serve a usurper.

其¹

856

Stalks of pulse. Tendrils of vines.

其草 a kind of aquatic grass, woven into quivers and other things.

其蕨 a species of edible fern.

其¹

857

A large hoe with a long blade, called 鐵其.

亟^{2*}

858

R. 職

C. kik, k'ci
P. schi, chi',
chi'

See 殫氣

Entering &
Sinking
Upper.

Haste; speed. Urgent. A crisis.

勿亟 be not in a hurry.

亟其乘屋 let us quickly on to our roofs.

爾之亟行 you go along quickly.

亟速 with the greatest expedition; urgently.

既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.

亟應 it is urgently necessary.

合亟傳知 it is very important to inform you.

中法之事亟 Chinese and French relations at a crisis.

亟意 most anxious to...

亟欲 to long for...

亟加 with the utmost possible...

亟得 it is very necessary.

亟切 pressing; of importance.

Read *ch'i'*. Often.

亟餽鼎肉 he often sent him delicacies.

極^{2*}

859

R. 職

C. kik
H. k'it
F. kik
W. djiai
N. djih, dzih
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kik
J. kioku, goki
A. kik

Entering
Lower.

The ridge-pole of a house. The extreme limit; very.

極好 or 好極 very good.

妙極 or 是極 capital!

極是 quite so; quite right.

極力 with one's utmost strength.

極便 very convenient.

難極 very difficult.

極品 the highest rank.

忙得極 very busy.

極言 hyperbole.

天極 the pole-star.

三極 heaven, earth, and man.

四極 N. E. S. and W.

五極 the five punishments. See 4621.

六極 (1) the four cardinal points, the zenith, and the nadir. (2) The six extremes of misery:—misfortune shortening life, sickness, sorrow, poverty, wickedness, and weakness.

極^{2*}

859

八極 the four points of the compass and their halves.

北極 and 南極 north and south poles, respectively.

物極必反 when the zenith is reached, decline begins.

群星拱極 all the stars bend towards the pole,—and so do all officials towards the Emperor.

至極 the very extreme.

享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.

極粗瓦器 the coarsest pottery.

極為明晰 extremely clear; perspicuous.

畏不能極 I am afraid of never getting to the end,—of my journey.

極于天 reaching to the sky.

士也罔極 it is you, sir, who transgress the right.

視人罔極 to see through and through a man.

以申罔極 to show his love for his dead mother.

曷其有極 when shall this have an end?

曷有極止 why do you still allow her to go to this extreme?

永錫爾極 they will ever confer upon you the choicest favours.

從子極焉 he would afterwards drive me to an extremity.

以極反側 in order to probe your choppings and changings.

王國來極 the royal state to serve as model.

阻碍之極 a very great obstacle.

皇極 the Imperial function; sovereignty.

民極 a support, or guide, of the people.

到了極地 reached the end,—as when there is nothing more to be said.

到極處 in the extreme; to the last degree.

極其數 exhausted his plans.

莫非爾極 there is nowhere where you have not been.

極²⁸

859

極樂世界 the abode of perfect bliss; paradise.**渺無極** illimitable; boundless; unknown.**義理之極** the perfection of abstract right.**太極** the Absolute,—of Confucian cosmogony, as explained by **朱夫子** Chu Fu Tzū. Also, the **元** of the **春秋** and the **道** of Lao Tzū.**太極只是個一而無對者** the Absolute is simply one by itself without anything to compare it with.**太極公** personification of the Absolute,—Nature.**立我蒸民、莫匪爾極。不識不知、順帝之則** he who made us was none other than Thou, the Absolute, and without knowledge, without wisdom, we obey the laws of our sovereign (on earth).**極其**... (followed by an attributive word) was extremely...**極邊** the frontier of one of the new Mongolian provinces.**北極海** the Arctic Ocean.**極而言之** to take an extreme case.**殛**²⁸

860

To kill. To imprison for life.**天命殛之** God ordered their destruction.**我乃其大罰殛之** I will proceed to severe punishments, and put you to death.**如有悔、神明殛之** if I go back from what I have said, may the gods kill me on the spot.**鯀則殛死** Kun was imprisoned for life.**伎**⁴ Cleverness; ability. Used with 1104.**伎巧** cunning; ingenious.**伎倆** craft; cunning; cleverness; ability.**小伎倆子** a sharp, bright little fellow.**伎**⁴

861

無他伎能 he has no other ability.**鹿斯之奔、維足伎伎** the stag is running away, but his legs move slowly.**伎藝** mechanical arts.**伎藝學館** a Polytechnic.**衆伎翩翩** her accomplishments were many and varied.**妓**⁴

862

A singing-girl. A prostitute.**妓女** or **妓家** or **妓者** prostitutes. [The first is also a name for the day-lily.]**妓館** or **妓院** a brothel.**目中有妓、心中無妓** whores in my sight, but not in my thoughts. Commonly used in extenuation by persons found in evil company.**菱**⁴

863

A variety of the water-calthrop (*Trapa incisa*), having three or four prongs on the fruit.**菱荷** calthrops and lotuses.**賓**R. 賓
C. kei
H. ʔki
F. kei
W. }
N. } dji
P. }
M. }
Y. } chi
Sz. }
K. ki
J. ki, gi
A. ki
Sinking Lower
Irregular.**屐**⁴

864

A patten; a wooden shoe.**紅皮屐** red leather pattens.**木屐** wooden pattens.**套屐** a heelless slipper.**屐齒印蒼苔** the teeth of the patten leave prints on the green moss.**屐齒留痕** the teeth of his clogs left a mark.**不覺屐齒之折** he did not notice that a tooth of one of his clogs was broken,—of Hsieh An, excited by news of victory, although he pretended to be quite calm and went on playing chess.**一生當著幾兩屐** how many pairs of clogs does one wear in this life?**屨**

865

皮³

866

紙R. 紙
C. kwai
H. kwai, ki
W. ci
N. ci
P. }
M. } kwai, chi
Y. }
Sz. } chi
K. ki
J. ki
A. kwai
Rising Upper.**廢**

867

毆²⁸

868

錫R. 錫
See 擊
Entering Upper.**擊**¹⁸

869

錫P. ʔchi, chi
See 殛
K. kiok
J. keki, kiaku
A. kik
Entering Upper.**擊**

870

錫P. ʔchi, chi
See 殛
K. kiok
J. keki, kiaku
A. kik
Entering Upper.**擊**

871

錫P. ʔchi, chi
See 殛
K. kiok
J. keki, kiaku
A. kik
Entering Upper.**擊**

872

錫P. ʔchi, chi
See 殛
K. kiok
J. keki, kiaku
A. kik
Entering Upper.

Same as 864.

A pantry; a cupboard. To store. To bury things on the mountains when worshipping the gods.**皮食物** put away the eatables.**皮閣** a press or cupboard for storing valuables or archives.**皮置** to put away.

Same as 866.

To jostle and hit each other. To rub; to brush.**設拂** to tap and rub,—a bow, before using it, as a test.**設兵** a long spear.**To beat. To rout.****擊打** to strike; to beat.**擊鼓** to beat a drum.**擊殺** to kill by striking.**擊攻** to attack an enemy.**擊破** to rout.**擊發蒙童** to rouse stupid boys,—by punishment.**衝擊** to rush violently against.**目擊心傷** the eye seeing it, the heart was grieved.**擊劍** to play at broad-sword.**擊節** to strike the table with admiration, etc.**擊節不止** never left off beating time; also, never left off applauding.**擊冤** to strike (the drum outside the magistrate's door and call attention to) one's wrongs.**擊掌** to strike with the hand.**雷擊死了** thunder-struck dead,—struck dead by lightning.**擊走** to drive away; to rout.**擊敗** to defeat.R. 職
C. kik
H. kit
F. keik
W. ciai
N. cik
P. ʔchi, chi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kik
J. kioku, koki
A. kik
Entering Upper.**伎**⁴

861

紙See 菱
with which it corresponds in fact throughout.
Rising Lower.

擊¹⁵
869

擊沉 to sink a vessel,—as by a shot.

擊翻 to capsize a vessel.

擊傷 to injure by a blow, shot, etc.

擊壤而歌 hoeing and singing the while,—alluding to the happy state of the people under the Emperor Yao, China's "golden age."

繫
870

See 4104

毆²⁴

871

To attack. Used for 繫

4104.

錫擊
Entering
Upper.

擊²⁴

872

Unburnt bricks.

炭擊 briquettes of charcoal, used, when heated, for evaporating aromatic substances.

土擊 sun-dried mud bricks.

吃

873

See 1949.

訖³⁸

874

To finish; to clear off. Done. To reach to. Used with 4149. Colloquially *ch'i³*.

驗訖 the examination being concluded; also, the inquest being ended.

清訖 settled up,—as accounts.

已訖 already finished or done.

咨覆去訖 when the reply had already been sent.

收訖 received in full,—his bill.

兩訖 squared up; settled, as accounts.

付訖 has been given; settled, as a bill.

蓋印訖 having been sealed.

訖不告 to the last did not tell.

何訖至此 how has it come to this?

訖³⁸

874

自洪武訖弘治 from Hung Wu (1368) to Hung Chih (1488).

訖今 up to this date; until now.

無訖糴 do not engross grain.

聲教訖于四海 his fame and influence reached to everywhere within the Four Seas.

天既訖我殷命 God is ending the destiny of our House of Yin.

羈¹

875

R. 支

C. *kei*

H. *ki*

F. *kie*

W. *ci*

N. *ci*

P. *chi*

M. *chi*

Y. *chi*

Sz. *chi*

K. *kii*

J. *ki*

A. *ki*

Even Upper.

A halter. To restrain. To detain. See 9742.

羈所 or 外羈 a lock-up for prisoners.

羈留 or 羈住 or 羈滯 or 羈候 to detain.

賤務羈身 my business kept me.

無所羈 nothing to hinder; at leisure.

羈縻 to restrain; to keep in order.

羈絆 to tie, or hobble, a horse; fettered, as by business.

落魄²⁰ 不羈 idle, harum-scarum fellow.

任性不羈 putting no restraint upon himself.

少^{shao} 不羈 a wild fellow in his youth.

男角女羈 boys in horns, girls in knots,—of the hair.

羈押 or 羈禁 to keep in custody; to put in quarantine.

姬¹

876

R. 支

C. *kei*

H. *hi*

F. *hi*

W. *ci*

N. *ci*

P. *chi*

M. *chi*

Y. *chi*

K. *kii*, *kii*

J. *ki*

A. *kö*

Even Upper.

The family name of 黃帝 Huang Ti or the Yellow Emperor, adopted from 姬水 the name of the place where he was born.

母姬 a step-mother.

Read *i*¹. A beautiful girl.

姬妾 a beautiful concubine.

家無姬侍 kept no concubines.

彼美淑姬可與晤歌 that beautiful virtuous lady can respond to you in song.

此乃北京名姬 this is a famous Peking singing-girl.

乩¹

877

R. 齊

See 幾

K. *kie*

J. *kei*

A. *ke*

Even Upper.

To divine by means of a stick writing upon sand. Planchette.

扶乩 to write in sand with a stick which is held by two blindfold persons and is supposed to be guided by spirits. This is a common method of fortune-telling in China, usually practised at a temple.

以乩卜神 to tell fortunes by planchette.

請乩 to invite the spirits to disclose events. This is done by making offerings upon the altar, and burning a paper with the question required to be answered written upon it.

降乩 the spirits have come to the divination. This is said when the point of the stick held by the mediums begins to whirl round and round in the sand, preparatory to writing the answer asked for.

乩仙 to consult the god, or spirit,—generally 呂純陽 Lü Shun-yang, one of the Eight Immortals.

乩壇 the divining altar,—an ordinary altar covered with sand.

卽²⁰

878

R. 職

C. *tsik*

H. *tsit*

F. *cheik*

W. *tsi*

N. *tsih*

P. *sch*

M. *chi*

Sz. *chi*

Y. *chik*

K. *chik*

J. *shoku*, *soki*

A. *tik*

Entering

Upper.

To come to. Now; immediately; forthwith. Near. Alias. Even; if. Corresponds in some senses to the more colloquial 就 2283.

予不我卽 you do not come to me.

胡爲我作, 不卽我謀 why does he call us to action, without coming and consulting with us?

我卽爾謀 I come to advise with you.

卽位 to ascend the throne.

卽去卽來 go and come back at once.

故此卽去卽來 hence (by this magic power) I am no sooner gone than I am back again.

年晚在卽 the end of the year is at hand.

大難臨卽 great calamity is at hand.

今我卽命于元龜 I will now seek orders from the great tortoise.

卽⁸⁷⁸

卽刻 or 立即 or 卽時 or 卽日 immediately. The last two also mean "at the same time" and "on the same day," respectively.

卽速 quickly; speedily.

飛卽 urgently; with the utmost expedition.

遐未卽飲 Hsia did not proceed to drink,—when the wine went round.

未卽見之 did not at once see him,—when he called.

不卽不離 neither near nor far,—the happy medium; neither one thing nor the other, though partaking of both; without haste and without delay.

卽卽回來 make haste back.

卽今 at once.

卽然 even if it were,—which it is not.

卽或 or 卽令 supposing that,—as an alternative.

卽或不然 even if it were not so,—which it is.

大鼻卽李三也 Big-nose, alias Li San.

吾卽子期, 子期卽吾也 I and Tzu Ch'i are one and the same person.

卽午 near noon.

卽此 just this; only this; thus.

非此卽彼 if not this, then that.

非大卽小, 總不合式 if not too big, then too small; never exactly right.

卽時事 seasonable matters.

卽卽充實 crammed full.

卽如惡犬 he is like a vicious dog, which, etc.

卽事賦詩 poems suitable to the occasion; topical verses.

卽是 or 卽係 that is to say; if it is; it is so; the same as.

卽使 or 卽使間 supposing that; even if; or supposing.

卽使一人去 even if a man is sent.

既已違約, 卽非緊要大事, 總當 since there has

卽⁸⁷⁸

been a breach of Treaty, even though not an important one, still it will be necessary.....

黎明卽起 at dawn, he got up.

卽此足矣 this will be enough.

卽此可以類推 as may be inferred from this; take this to draw an analogy from.

未知卽此事否 I know not whether it is this matter or not,—to which you allude.

吾卽爲子言之 I will explain it to you.

卽有高于此者 even if there are any higher than this.

彼卽不言, 吾亦知之 though he does not speak, I know all the same.

一戰卽捷 polished him off in a single fight; or, conquering whenever they fought.

卽問福安不另 I therefore wish you health and prosperity, not on a separate sheet. A formal phrase at the end of letters = I have the honour to remain, etc.

卽日 if it be said.

卽上怪公來遲 if the Emperor is angry at your coming late.

卽如我 as for instance myself.....

卽願 is prepared; is willing.

卽可 may thereupon.....

卽將 immediately to.....

將卽 very shortly.

卽經 or 卽便 forthwith. The latter also means even if, notwithstanding.

卽由 whereupon it will be the duty.....

卽行 thereupon.

卽補 or 卽用 or 卽選 expectant officers, after public examination, through the provincial authorities, and the Board of Civil Office, respectively.

定卽 without fail.

不特.....卽 not only..... but also.

卽千 an elephant. From the Sanskrit *Gaja* elephant.

唧⁸⁷⁹

R. 質職

See 積

P. *chi*

K. *chil, chik*

Entering

Upper.

The hum of insects. The noise of a crowd. To whisper.

唧唧徐來 the *chi chi* (of the cicada) begins to make itself heard.

唧唧甚久 groaning a long time.

唧唧復唧唧, 木蘭當

戶織 with a *chi chi* across and a *chi chi* back, Mu-lan sat weaving at the door,—alluding to the noise of the shuttle.

唧唧 a low sound,—as of people talking.

唧唧 a squeaking sound,—as of ungreased wheels.

唧唧呱呱 quick gabble,—of people talking fast.

唧唧咕咚 of noise, jabber, clatter, etc., etc.

唧唧啞啞的 or 唧唧啞啞 or 唧唧啞啞 chattering.

壘⁸⁸⁰

R. 質職

See 積

Entering

Upper.

To brick a grave. The snuff of a candle. To hate. To snuff out.

左手秉燭, 右手折壘 hold the candle in the left hand and snuff it with the right.

朕壘讒說殄行 WE hate evil speaking and malicious actions.

柳⁸⁸¹

R. 屑

See 櫛

(These two were originally

R. 質)

See 質

A. *lik (sic)*

Entering

Upper.

Name of a tree allied to the ash, and called 柳栗.

柳人 a man who makes arrows.

病憐柳栗隨身慣 the weak old man feels kindly towards his staff which he is accustomed always to have with him.

螂⁸⁸²

R. 職

See 卽

P. *chi*

Entering

Upper.

A centipede.

螂且 (or 蛆) the centipede,—said to eat snakes. See 10,554.

螂蟻 a kind of worm.

倉螂 a kind of beetle.

鯽⁸⁸³

R. 陌
C. tsék
See 卽
P. chi, chi?
K. chök, chik
J. sek, shoku
A. tik, tik
Entering
Upper.

The bastard carp (*Caras-sius Pekinensis*), of which the goldfish is a variety.

鯽⁸⁸³ 鯽魚 a bream with a long dorsal fin (*Cyprinus gibelioides*).

縮骨鯽 the blunt-headed bream (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*).

金鯽 the red-tailed bream (*Cyprinus auratus*). See 685. The gold fish: first mentioned by Su Shun-ch'in.

海鯽 a species of perch, found in the Gulf of Chihli and presented to the Emperor.

鮮鯽銀絲膾 fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings,—fine eating

稽⁸⁸⁴

R. 齊
C. k'ai, k'ai
H. hi, k'ai
F. kie, kie
W. ci, ci
N. ci, ci
P. chi, ch'i
M. }
Y. }
K. kie
J. kei
A. ke
Even &
Rising Upper.

To examine. To hunt up, as a quotation. To reach to. To detain; to cause delay. [Correctly written 稽.]

稽察 to investigate judicially.

稽查 or 稽考 or 稽核 to examine; to search for.

稽查弁兵勇丁數目 to muster officers and men generally; a general muster.

無稽之談 (or 詞) unfounded talk; gossip.

無稽之言勿聽 do not listen to words for which there is no proof.

稽天 reaching to the sky. See 859.

稽留 to detain; to keep waiting.

稽時 or 稽延 to delay.

有稽時日 procrastinating; there has been delay.

幸勿再稽 please let there be no further delay.

稽遲 to make late by delay; to hinder.

反唇相稽 mutual recrimination.

稽征 to examine (goods) and collect the duties.

Read *ch'i*³. To prostrate oneself; to bow to the ground.

大小稽首 great and small prostrate themselves.

稽⁸⁸⁴

稽首 or 稽顙 to knock the head; to *kotow*.

虎拜稽首 Hu bowed with his head to the ground.

拜手稽首 folding the hands and bowing the head.

敷⁸⁸⁵

R. 陌
See 繳
See 繳
Entering &
Rising Upper.

激⁸⁸⁶

R. 錫
P. chi
See 擊
A. kik, k'ik
Entering
Upper.

To respect. To beat.

Read *yo*^{4*} or *ch'iao*³. A bright, pleasing sight.

Water overflowing. To overflow. To rouse. To stimulate. See 13,617.

激刷 to wash away.

感激不盡 ever grateful,—for kindness.

激滾 boiling over; exasperated.

激怒 very angry.

激筒 a hose-pipe.

激流 an angry, troubled stream.

激烈 roused to exasperation.

激出病來 brought on an illness.

激反 to cause to flow back,—as water.

爲世奮激 to exert oneself for the good of one's generation.

激勵 or 激將 to stimulate; to excite.

激發 to be roused to the display of.

拏話激發他 say something to pique him,—to stir him up to action.

故召辱之,以激其意 I therefore sent for him and insulted him, in order to stimulate him.

請將不如激將 inviting a general is not to be compared with piquing him.

遣將不如激將 to commission a general is not so good as to stimulate a general,—as by disparaging his abilities, etc.

激切 roused to exertion,—by advice or taunts.

激忿 indignation,—of the populace.

激⁸⁸⁶

激成干戈 to stir up armed resistance.

激生 to cause; to give rise to.

激變 to excite disorder.

激昂 to excite to a high pitch.

激勸 to encourage.

激濁 to dash against.

激揚哀烈 swelling and dying away; crescendo and diminuendo, of music.

枅⁸⁸⁷

R. 齊
H. ki
See 雞
Even Upper.

A tie-beam connecting two posts, or supporting a roof.

笄⁸⁸⁸

R. 齊
C. kai
H. ki²
F. kie
W. ci, ci²
N. ci
P. chi, chi²
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kie
J. kei
A. ke
Even Upper.

A hair-pin, on which the hair is bound at the back of the head. Fifteen years of age; marriageable.

笄禮 the ceremony of binding up a girl's hair at fifteen.

副^{pi} 笄六珈 head-dress, hair-pins, and six jewels.

年已及笄 in age already marriageable.

十五而笄,二十而嫁 a girl should bind up her hair at fifteen and marry at twenty.

笄⁸⁸⁹

Same as 888.

跡⁸⁹⁰

Same as 834.

迹⁸⁹¹

Same as 834.

急⁸⁹²

R. 緝
C. k'ip
H. kip
F. keik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik

Haste. Impatient. Anxious. Earnest. Urgent; necessary. To be urgent. See 5071.

急忙 or 急促 in a hurry.

急速 rapid.

急行無善步 the more haste the less speed.

急²⁰

892

Sz. *chi*
K. *kép*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kép*
Entering
Upper.**急性** impatient in disposition.**氣性甚急** very quick-tempered.**急慌** or **急燥** disturbed; anxious; irritable; passionate.**不爲急務** business of no immediate importance.**何苦事此不急務** why so anxious about this matter of no immediate importance?**你不要着** *chao*² **急** do not be disturbed in mind about it.**臨事靠急** in the hour of trial; when the pinch comes.**發急** to get excited.**你莫心急** do not get excited; or, do not be impatient. See 2187.**事急** the matter is urgent.**急病而亡** to die suddenly,—as from heart-disease or internal complications of an acute character.**急症** an acute disease.**急急** in a great hurry; impatient.**急死** hurried to death,—by excitement or press of business.**急殺** very much hurried.**急叩伏乞** I earnestly implore,—as in a petition.**氣急** out of breath,—usually from anger.**濟急** to relieve the necessities of others.**急機** quick-witted; fertile in invention.**急公** zealous for the public welfare.**緊急做** do it promptly.**沒急才** no presence of mind.**流不急** will not flow off quickly.**急迫** urged; forced.**急切** most urgent.**告急** to report the danger or necessity one may be in.**請急** to ask leave of absence on account of urgent affairs.**急**²⁰

892

急用 or **急需** to need; to require for use; necessary; very much in want of.**兄弟急難** when brothers are in difficulties.....**我是用急** we were therefore in a state of great urgency [是=是以].**急分** (*fén*⁴) angry; vexed.**急出事來** to worry oneself about.**急於** anxious to.....for.....; pressing for.....**急綑綑** bursting with rage.**急驚** acute convulsions.**急急巴巴** uneasy; never still.**急雨** a driving rain.**急改索** *Polygonum perfoliatum*, L.**脊**³⁰

893

The spine. A ridge. An arête. A bone.

脊梁 (*niang*²) or **脊梁骨** or **背脊骨** or **脊骨** the backbone.**脊梁背** the back.**脊** *chi*³ **髓** marrow in bones.**梁脊** the long beam in the roof.**山脊** a ridge of hills.**無骨脊** without backbone; a worthless fellow.**有倫有脊** having both right and might.**窮斷脊梁筋** poverty has broken his back.**死脊** dead men's bones.**脊子** the back,—of furs.**虎脊天馬** a tiger riding Pegasus,—name of a picture by Li Lung-mien.**埔**³⁰

894

Poor land, as on hill-tops. A ridge.

埔田 unproductive land.**崗埔** a ridge of hills.**瘠**²⁰

895

R. 陌

See 脊

P. *sch*
|Entering
Upper.

Lean; emaciated. Barren.

損瘠 he wasted away.**瘠瘦** thin; lean.**瘠馬** a lean horse.**何必瘠人以肥己** why must you impoverish others to enrich yourself?**瘠土** barren land.**柴瘠過甚** terribly thin.**踏**⁴⁰

896

R. 陌

See 脊

Entering
Upper.

A short, careful step. Cramped.

足踏不前 he does not advance much.**謂地蓋厚,不敢不踏** we say that the earth is thick, yet I dare not but walk daintily on it.**跼蹐不安** cramped and not at ease. See 2959.**鵲**⁴⁰

897

R. 陌

See 脊

P. *sch*
Entering
Upper.The 鵲 鵲 pied wagtail (*Motazilla luzoniensis*) common in south China. It has a mottled neck, and is also called 雪姑 the snow lady, or 錢母 money mother.**鵲鵲在原** there is the wagtail on the level height.**藉**²⁰

898

R. 陌

See 籍

Entering
Lower.The Emperor's field of a thousand 畝 *mou*, called the 帝藉田, on which he began the annual ploughing himself, in order to encourage the people. The crops were used in offerings.**藏帝藉於神倉** store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.**籍**²⁰

899

R. 陌

C. *tsik*
H. *ts'it*
F. *chik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *sch*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*A record of population, kept in every district magistrate's *yamèn*; a list of prostitutes; a register. To be registered as a native of; to be under the rule of. To attach; to sequester. Used with 1537.**書籍** (*chi*⁶) books; records; literature.

籍²²

899

K. chök
J. seki, shaku
A. tikEntering
Lower.

民籍 or 戶籍 register of the number of the people; census.

籍貫 register of details of place of residence, occupation, etc.

原籍 one's native place,—where registered.

削籍爲庶人 to be reduced to the ranks of the people.

無籍遊民 homeless vagrants.

在籍養病 he is at his native place recruiting his health.

回籍 to return to one's native place.

籍隸 to belong to; to be a native of.

不隸他籍 not to become the naturalised subject of another country.

祖籍在此 his ancestral home is here.

傭爲造齒籍者 was employed as registrar, of a clan.

狠籍 violent; savage; destructive. Not to be confounded with

狠籍, see 1537.

籍籍 the noise of talking.

籍有司 to be under the control of the authorities.

脫籍 to remove from the list,—to take a woman from a brothel.

帝親籍其家 the Emperor personally searched his house.

籍其財產 to confiscate his property.

籍沒 to confiscate (see 508).

竝歸仙籍 to pass together into Paradise.

See 1537.

籍

900

踏³²

901

R. 陌
C. tsik
F. seik, cheik
W. tsí
N. tsih
P. chí
M. hsi
Y. chik
Sz. hsi, chi
K. chök
J. seki, shaku
A. tikEntering
Upper.

To take long steps. To walk reverently. See 10,981.

毋踏席 do not step on the mat,—in ancient days before chairs were used.

執爨踏踏 they attend to the furnaces with reverence.

畎²²

902

R. 職
C. tsik, ts'ik
F. cheik, ch'aik
N. ts'ah
K. ch'ik
J. shoku, shiki
A. trükEntering
Upper.

A plough-share. Sharp.

畎畎良耜 very sharp are the excellent shares.

畎瓊 an old name for dice.

Read *ni*¹. To point out. A final particle, as used in the transliteration of Sanskrit.僂²²

903

R. 陌
See 積
Entering
Upper.

Small.

僂民之勞 the toil of the poorer classes.

稷²²

904

R. 職
See 積
P. schi, chí
K. chik
J. shoku, soku
A. tik, tükEntering
Upper.Panicked millet (*Panicum miliaceum*, L.), also called 稊 935, one of the five grains. To be expeditious.

稷子 and 黍稷 varieties of millet, the seeds of which differ in size and colour.

黍稷方華 the millet was just in flower.

樹黍者不獲稷 he who sets glutinous millet does not obtain common millet. As you sow, etc.

后稷 Minister of Agriculture under the Emperor Shun, worshipped after death as the God of Agriculture.

后稷教民稼穡 Hou Chi taught the people husbandry.

安社稷之臣 a patriot statesman. See 社 9803.

是日下稷 on that day in the evening.

既齊既稷 you have been exact and expeditious.

稷山 a District in the south-west of Shansi.

劇²²

905

R. 陌
C. k'ik, k'ek
H. ki
F. k'ioh
W. djiai
N. djih
P. chí
M. chü
Y. chik, chü

To increase. Distressing; troublesome. More; very. To sport; a play (first applied to the plays of the Yüan dynasty).

衰病日劇 my infirmity and illness daily increasing.

病劇 a distressing illness.

劇²²

905

K. kik
J. k'eki, gioku
A. kikEntering
Lower.

一生苦劇 miserable all his life long.

理繁治劇 to manage, busy: to govern, troublesome,—an arduous official post.

地劇清閒 a quiet and peaceful place.

汝癡劇我 you are more foolish than I.

口吃不能劇談 unable to speak plain.

玩劇 to sport; to play.

作惡劇 to play wicked pranks.

戲劇 theatrical plays.

一劇戲 a play.

集²²

906

R. 緝
C. tsap
H. sip, ts'ip
F. chik
W. sai
N. jêh
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. chip
J. shü, djü
A. tépEntering
Lower.

To flock together; to collect. To mix; to blend. To hit the mark. To compile. To finish; to accomplish.

齊集 all assembled; a full meeting.

文集 a collection of essays.

名賢集 a collection of proverbial sayings.

集會 to bring together; to convene.

集衆 a multitude; to collect,—as subscriptions.

集成 to collect into a whole.

別集 and 總集 are individual and general collections, respectively, under the class of literature known as 集 belles-lettres.

修集 to prepare a book for publication.

一集 one part, section, or volume of a work; also, a complete work.

而詩不見於集也 but the poem (in question) is not to be found in his collected works.

安集 peacefully gathering,—as the people in their villages.

終日來集 collecting round the whole day long,—as visitors or friends.

集左肩上 settled on or hovered around her left shoulder,—of a phoenix.

集^{2*}

906

我行既集 since my expedition has resulted successfully.

集腋 to collect arm-pits, *i.e.* small pieces of fur from under the fore-legs of animals and elsewhere joined together. Used in the sense of "every little helps."

集少成多 many a little makes a mickle. See 831.

集州 an old name for 順慶府 in the south of Ssüch'uan.

集資 to collect money,—as capital by a company.

集貲 to collect funds.

集訊 to bring together for purposes of examination.

集案 to bring together before the court.

糾集 to collect crowds; to collect.

集市 a market.

趕集 to go to market,—from the custom, which obtains among petty tradesmen in the north, of going from town to town at which markets are held every five days in rotation.

人

907

Same as 906. Really an old radical, as shown in the *Shuo Wên*.

漖^{2*}

908

A fountain bubbling up. The noise of water boiling.

R. 緝
cf. 集
(but upper initials).
Entering
Upper.

吉^{2*}

909

Auspicious; lucky,—as opposed to 凶 4689. Happy; well in health.

吉凶 (in the 易經 Canon of Changes) the conformity or non-conformity of the 爻 (4331) individual lines of the Diagrams with a supposed natural order, and the good or evil results which thereby arise. See 4689.

吉日 a lucky day. A list of these is given in the official almanac published annually.

吉祥 happy; auspicious. See 8720.

吉^{2*}

909

吉祥板 the Imperial coffin.

吉祥所 the hall in which the Imperial coffin lies in state.

吉祥如意 all happiness to you.

吉兆 a lucky omen.

吉星拱照 may a lucky star shine upon you.

吉事 happy affairs,—such as weddings. Also, a fortunate stroke of business.

卜吉 to find out lucky days by divination.

卜云其吉 he divined and got a fortunate response.

吉慶 happiness and joy.

吉服 clothes for festive occasions.

吉人天相 God protects the good man, *i.e.* you will get out of your difficulty, or recover from your illness, etc.

吉人辭寡 solid (as opposed to frivolous) people talk little. See 11,619.

吉便 at your convenience; when opportunity offers.

萬年吉地 the ten-thousand-year happy ground,—the Imperial tombs.

吉信 or 吉函 a family or private letter.

初吉 the first day of a moon,—considered to be a lucky day.

吉期 a festive or happy occasion.

吉地 generally good, *i.e.* unoccupied, land.

吉語 good news.

吉言 auspicious words,—good wishes.

借吉言 thanks to your good wishes,—it has come about.

開張大吉 may there be great luck on opening business,—after the New Year holidays.

吉利話 auspicious phrases,—such as are used between friends at New Year time.

吉^{2*}

909

大吉利市 may you have great joy and good business!—the phrase posted up by shopkeepers to show that they are subscribers to the Beggars' Guild and must not be annoyed. Generally written on the picture of a gourd, the emblem of beggarmdom.

大吉利 is often said to a person who has sneezed = God bless you!

吉丁虫 an insect which, when carried on the body, makes one beloved.

王多吉士 many are your admirable officers, O King!

吉蠲爲饈 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.

吉了 see 2093.

你近來納吉 I hope you have been well lately.

吉席 the happy mat,—wedlock.

吉貝 or 劫貝 an Indian name for cotton or some of its tissues.

吉貝草 the cotton plant.

林邑等國出吉貝木 Lin-i and neighbouring countries produce the cotton tree.

Read *chi*^{2*}. A clan name.

尹吉 the clans of Yin and Chi.

Robust. Exact; correct.

四牡既佶既佶且閑 the four steeds were strong, both strong and well trained.

See 4224.

A concubine of 黃帝 the Yellow Emperor.

See 1466.

佶^{2*}

910

R. 質
See 吉
A. *kiet*
Entering
Upper.

劼^{1*}

911

姑^{2*}

912

R. 質
See 吉
A. *kiet*
Entering
Upper.

拮^{2*}

913

𧢲^{2*}
914

R. 質屑
See 結吉
A. kiet
Entering
Upper.

An animal described as a monkey with a short tail, a black stripe down the back, and yellowish with a black face. It is up at night, and sleeps in the day.

狢狸 or 風狸 an animal like a lemür, and allied to the *Loris tardigradus* of India.

𧢲^{2*}
915

R. 質
See 吉
A. kiet
Entering
Upper.

Black spots on the skin.

髻⁴
916

R. 霽
H. ki, ke
F. kie, kwoui
See 計
A. ke, kiet
Sinking
Upper.

The dressed hair of a Chinese woman; hair in general. [For correct form, see 917.]

梳髻 to comb, or do up the hair.

禿髻 bald head-dress, i.e. without head ornaments.

丫角髻 a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.

山如螺髻 hills like twisted hair-locks.

髻押 or 髻壓 a large hair-pin.

光髻 said of the first time of shaving a boy's head, when one month old.

竹筍髻 a nickname in Canton for a procuress.

肉髻 a fleshy protuberance on the head,—one of the characteristics of a Buddha.

髻圍子 an ornamented head-comb.

髻頭 and 髻尾子 the front and back of a headdress.

髻雲 curls of hair bound round and round.

Same as 916.

疾^{2*}
918

R. 質
C. tsat
H. ts'it
F. chik
W. sai
N. dzih
P. schi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. chil
J. shitsz, djichi
A. t'it
Entering
Lower.

Sickness; disease. Haste; urgency. Severely; angrily.

疾病 ailments; diseases.

問疾 to enquire after an invalid's health.

托疾免 to avoid anything on the plea of illness. Frequently used of examinations.

疾首 to have a headache.

染疾 an infectious or contagious disease; to become infected by any disease.

患疾 to be ill.

厥疾弗瘳 his disease will not be cured.

坐以詐疾懲下獄 was convicted of malingering and thrown into prison.

疾速 hurriedly; in great haste.

疾忙 in a state of flurry; irritable.

急疾 urgent.

疾疾荒荒 very much occupied; hurried.

疾雷 a crashing clap of thunder.

疾便回來 come back immediately after.

疾見數人 when he suddenly saw several men.....

並無疾言 he never spoke a hasty word.

昊天疾威 compassionate Heaven, arrayed in terrors!

則疾視其長 *chang* 上 thereupon they looked angrily at their superiors.

無言不疾 for every word I am hated.

Envy; jealousy. To hate.

嫉賢 to envy the good.

同藝者相嫉 fellow-craftsmen envy one another; two of a trade can ne'er agree.

嫉妬 to be jealous.

深懷憤嫉 to be full of hatred and envy.

嫉忌 to jealously avoid; to hate from jealousy.

嫉^{2*}
919

R. 質
P. chi²
M. chi, chi²
Entering
Lower.

蒺^{2*}
920

R. 質
P. schi
M. chi, ch'i
Entering
Lower.

Gorse; furze.

蒺藜 the calthrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) found in Chibli. Camels are fed with it, and the seeds are used in diseases of the eye and coughs.

黃蒺藜 a kind of furze with yellow flowers.

據于蒺藜 to grasp the calthrop,—awkward; not easy.

鐵蒺藜 an iron calthrop,—a weapon used in war.

授以蒺藜骨朶 handed him an iron scourge.

沙蒺藜 a mean man.

己²
921

R. 紙
C. kei, ki
H. } ki
F. }
W. } ci
N. }
P. }
M. } chi
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kii
J. ki
A. ki
Rising Upper.

Self. Personal. Private. Selfish. Sixth of the Ten Stems (see Tables V); sometimes used as "No. 6" (see 3612). Radical 49. [To be distinguished from 已 5464 and 巳 10,284.]

己身 one's own person.

己親 one's own relatives.

損人肥己 to injure others and fatten oneself.

私己 to appropriate to oneself.

守己 to keep oneself to oneself; to mind one's self-respect.

安分守己 to mind one's own business.

自己 self,—referring to the person in question. Combined with either 我, 你, or 他.

捨己從人 to yield one's own and adopt another's opinion or plan.

先人而後己 to put others in front and oneself behind.

結交須勝己 in friendship you should get a friend who is better than yourself.

你我知己 you and I are bosom friends. See 1783.

酒逢知己飲 drink wine only with intimate friends.

己所不欲勿施於人 what you do not wish done to yourselves, do not do to others.

克己後利 vanquish self and put interest in the background.

髻⁴
917

己³
921人之有技。若己有之
regarding the talents of others
as though he himself possessed
them.不由己 not in one's own
power; not of one's own accord;
without being able to help it.

己獨 he only; he alone.

己飢己溺之志 the
(earnest) disposition of one who
considers that he is responsible
for the hunger and drowning
he sees around him.Read *chi*³. See 體
11,025.紀⁴
922R. 紙
See 幾
Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.To sort threads; to ar-
range. To record. Annals.
A year; a period of twelve
years; also of 1440 years,
see 9511. A dynasty. To
regulate; bonds of govern-
ment. Nooks in hills. Name
of a feudal State. Read
*chi*³. A surname.紀功 to record merit; recorded
for merit.紀錄 honourably recorded,—
as a deserving official by the
Board of Civil Office. See 846.紀錄十次 honourably re-
corded ten times.紀事 to make a note, or memo-
randum. See 12,050.紀事本末 to write a narra-
tive from first to last.帝紀 Imperial Records,—a suc-
cinct chronicle of the Emperors
of each dynasty.

紀述 to record, to relate.

紀律 written rules; a fixed
system of rules.方言非揚雄紀也 the
"Fang yen" was not written by
Yang Hsiung.經紀學問 the science of
brokerage, or of trade generally.

紀經 servants.

紀年 a reign; a dynasty.

紀年六十 [if] I reign sixty
years.

年紀 a person's age.

紀⁴
922戶口年紀 the year of the
census,—A. D. 39.

尊紀 how old are you?

既歷三紀 I have been at
my post already three years.增壽一紀 added twelve
more years to his life.五紀 the five arrangements,—
the year, the month, the day,
the stars, and the calendaric
calculations.南國之紀 regulators of the
southern States,—of the two
great rivers 江 and 漢 which
defined their boundaries, drain-
ed their territory, etc.綱紀四方 giving law and
order to the four quarters,—of
the kingdom.紀行不爽 walking in the
law without fail; law-abiding.之綱之紀 regulating all, and
determining each point.終南何有,有紀有堂
what is there on Chung-nan?
There are nooks and open glades.紀綱法度 obligations and
regulations.貴紀 your servant; your mes-
senger.新君正紀元 'tis the first
year of the new monarch.元紀,明紀 the Yüan dy-
nasty, the Ming dynasty, etc.記⁴
923R. 寘
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kei, ki*
W. } *ci*
N. }
P. }
M. } *chi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Sinking
Upper.To remember. To record.
A mark; a sign.

我記得 I remember.

記不得 unable to remember.

你記得不記得 do you
remember?

記性好 his memory is good.

忘記了 I have forgotten; I
forgot it.

記憶 to remember.

汝時猶小,當不復記
憶 you were then too young to
remember it now.多記損心 over-taxing the
memory strains the intellectual
powers.記住 to remember,—more or
less permanently.記⁴
923遂牢記之 accordingly, he
was very careful to remember it.記念 to keep in mind; to think
of.記念兒 drops or beads at-
tached to the Court necklace
worn by the 1st and 2nd ranks
of officials.我記不清楚 I do not
exactly remember.一時記不來 I cannot
recall it off-hand.猶恐是記問之學
I fear it is learning he has got
by heart,—mere cram, depending
on memory only.強記 to make an effort to re-
member; to rack one's memory.槌以記之 the scourge to
make them remember.廣記不如淡墨 a good
memory is not equal to bad
ink,—as a means of recording
an event.打了三十記 he got thirty
blows.

圖記 a seal.

打印記 to affix a seal.

記室 a record office.

作記室 to be a secretary.

史記 The Historical Record,—
a history of China from the
earliest days to B.C. 122, by
司馬遷 Ssü-ma Ch'ien.記論 a treatise. Used of Bud-
dhist treatises on the structure
of Sanskrit.授記 a section of Buddhist lite-
rature comprising works which
contain explanations of the fu-
ture destinies of saints.記名 to take a note of names;
to make a list of persons; to
nominate.記名提督 (a Brigade Ge-
neral) noted for promotion to
Commander-in-chief.

記識 or 記載 to record.

日記 a diary.

記事簿 a log-book, or diary.

記賬 to keep accounts; to put
down to one's account.

記清 to take a full note of.

記⁴
923

記號 a mark; a trade-mark; mark on packages of merchandise.

記功宗 let those distinguished by merit be recorded.

記在心裏 to bear in mind.

記述 to give publicity to.

記錯 to remember wrongly.

記掛着 remembrances; to bear in mind.

記下 to remember; to make a note of; bear in mind.

記委 a corporal, or lance corporal.

忌⁴
924

R. 眞紙

C. *kei*

H. *kei*

F. *kei*

W. } *dji*

N. }

P. }

M. } *chi*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *ki*

J. *ki, gi*

A. *ki*

Sinking
Lower.

To dread. To shun; to avoid. To hate. To be jealous of. A superstition. A final particle. Interchanged with 其, 己, and 記. See 10,072.

忌日 or 忌辰 the dread day, —when an Emperor or Empress of the present dynasty died. Officially, these are *dies non* in China. No business is supposed to be transacted, and a board bearing the above characters is placed in front of the great gate of every yamên, so that all visitors have to take the side gate. Also used of the death-day of a friend or relative.

The following is a list of the anniversaries of deaths of Emperors or their Consorts.

MOON.	DAY.	MOON.	DAY.
I	3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 23, 29	VII	9, 10, 17, 25
II	7, 11, 20, 28	VIII	9, 11, 23
III	10, 11	IX	27, 29
IV	17, 29	X	None
V	3, 23	XI	13
VI	None	XII	5, 6, 11, 12, 25

明日是你父親週忌 tomorrow is the anniversary of your father's death.

燒忌 or 拜忌 to keep the anniversary of a death.

畏忌 or 敬忌 to respectfully avoid the use of,—as a personal or private name.

胡斯畏忌 why this fear?

忌恨 to hate.

忌⁴
924

忌心 a jealous feeling which breeds hate.

維子胥忌 you regard me with hatred.

忌其才能 jealous of his abilities. See 10,565.

無忌 audacious; reckless; uncereceremonious.

肆無忌憚 no respect for anything; fearing neither God nor man.

百無禁忌 no restrictions of any kind.

忌避 to shun; to avoid.

紅衣最忌的是酒 what red clothes most fear is wine,—nothing spoils red clothes like wine, the ordinary Chinese "wine" being a strong spirit.

戒忌 to forswear anything, or any habit.

忌口 to fast; to abstain from food.

忌烟 to give up opium.

忌食 to avoid eating.....

多忌諱 full of superstitions,—of many things, words, etc., to be avoided.

沒有這個俗忌 I have not, *i.e.* do not believe in, this superstition.

叔馬慢忌, 叔發罕忌 Shu's horses are slow: Shu shoots but seldom.

妬⁴
925

R. 眞

See 忌

Sinking Lower.

To envy. To be angry with. See 919.

妬妬 to be jealous of; to envy.

跪⁴
926

R. 紙

See 忌

with which in fact it corresponds in rhyme and tones.

Rising Lower.

To kneel; to go down on the hands and knees. Awe-struck; trembling.

敬跪 to feel a respectful dread of.

擎跪曲拳人臣之禮 to prostrate oneself with folded hands is the ceremonial of a minister.

何跪之遠也 why kneel so far off?

給^{3*}
927

R. 緝

C. *k'êp*

H. *kiap*

F. *keik*

W. *ciat*

N. *cih*

P. *chi, chi?*

kei

M. *chi, k'ê*

Y. *chieh, 'kei*

Sz. *chi*

K. *k'ip*

J. *kiū, kō*

A. *k'êp*

Entering
Upper.

To give; to grant. Also read *kei*,^{3*} mostly in such cases as given below under that heading.

給與 or 給予 to give to.

給照 or 給單 to grant a pass or certificate.

給護 to 給發護照 to grant a passport.

給文 to give a despatch or letter.

給札 to give written instructions.

給發 or 給執 to issue.

給領 to give for another to take; to grant to.

給還 to hand back to; to repay.

給回 to give back to.

給假三天 to give three days' leave of absence.

給以存票 to grant a draw-back.

給以免單 to grant an exemption certificate.

賞給 to bestow on.

日給 daily needs.

傭力自給 he supported himself by manual labour.

朝夕不自給 not to know where to turn for a meal.

無暇于給 no leisure to attend to it.

給足 comfortable and sufficient; see 1139.

供給 to supply with food.

Read *chieh*^{2*}. Loquacious.

口給 or 捷給 glib-tongued; talkative.

Read *kei*^{3*}. To give. For; on behalf of.

給我罷 give it to me.

你給不給 are you going to give it or not?

給不給都一樣 it's all the same whether you give it or not.

給是不給 whether you give it or not; also, I am not going to give it.

給³⁰
927

給了沒有 have you given it?
我給你磕頭 I will make
you a *kotow*.

交給 to hand over to.

你給我寫 write for me.

給他買一個 buy one for
him.

給誰家作活呢 for whom
do you work?

給我說他 scold him for me.

一句一句的給點出

來 punctuate it for me, sen-
tence by sentence.

給我上 to flatter me.

Read *chi*^{4*}.

給事中 Supervising Censors,
or members of the Imperial
Supervisorate over the Six
Boards. See 421.

大給諫 the literary designa-
tion of a Supervising Censor,
as above.

A weapon for thrusting
and hooking; see 6061.

A lance with two points.

A kind of halberd with
crescent-shaped blade at
the side. Emblematical for
吉 909.

劍戟 swords and spears.

持戟 to grasp the spear; to take
up arms.

執戟郎 a halberdier of the
Imperial guard.

修我矛戟 I will prepare my
spear and lance.

射戟牙與袁劉和好
if I hit the halberd's point, Yüan
and Liu must make peace,—so
said 呂布 Lü Pu.

三戟 = 張儉 (or 崔琳)
and his two brothers.

搥³⁰
928a

To grasp; to seize.

搥掖 to clasp.

R. 陌
See 戟
Entering
Upper.

戟³⁰
929

R. 陌

See 戟

Entering
Upper.

戟³⁰
930

R. 陌

See 戟

Entering
Upper.

寂^{2*}
931

R. 錫

C. tsik
H. ts'ip, sip,
F. chik
W. dai
N. dzih
P. chi
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. chök
J. seki, shoku
A. tik

Entering
Lower.

宋³⁰
932

嗽³⁰
933

R. 錫

See 寂

Entering
Lower.

祭⁴
934

R. 霽卦

C. tsai
H. ts'i
F. chie
W. }
N. } ts'i

The moustache, called
the 戟髭, because divided
into two parts like a hal-
berd's head.

A common medicinal
plant, the 大戟, a species
of *Euphorbia*. Used as a
purge.

Still; quiet; solitary.

寂寥 or 寂如 or 寂歷
lonely; retired; solitary; unem-
ployed.

寂無人聲 not a voice to be
heard.

寂寂無聊 lonely and with-
out support.

不耐煩寂寞 to hate the
dulness of quiet.

寂然不動 perfectly still;
motionless.

寂寂 quiet; contemplative.

寂靜 perfect quiet,—as in a
monastery or up on the hills
where hermits live.

Same as 931.

Silent; quiet.

念經嗽聲 to repeat the
liturgy in a low tone.

空嗽 solitude and silence.

Read *chu*^{4*}. To sigh and
lament.

嗽嗽 sounds of sorrow and
grief.

To sacrifice to the gods;
to worship. Read *chai*⁴.
A surname.

祭天 to sacrifice to Heaven, or
God.

祭祖 to sacrifice to ancestors.

祭⁴
934

P. M.
Y. } *chi*
Sz. }
K. che
J. sei, sai
A. te
Sinking
Upper.

祭祀 or 祭奉 to offer sacri-
fices.

祭祀肉 meat used at the
Confucian sacrifices.

祭文 a funeral oration or address
to the deceased, written upon a
piece of paper and burnt, after
recital, at the tomb.

祭掃 to worship and sweep (the
tombs),—as is done annually
at the 清明, towards the
beginning of April.

祭神如神在 to worship
the gods as though they were
actually present,—reverently.

祭幽 to sacrifice to departed
spirits.

祭品 sacrificial offerings.

擺路祭 to lay out offerings
along the way,—to greet the
coffin of a friend or relative.

祭司 an overseer of sacrifices;
a priest.

獻羔祭韭 to offer a lamb
in sacrifice with scallions.

祝祭于祊 (the priest) sacri-
fices inside the temple gate.

祭以清酒 we sacrifice first
with pure spirits.

惟取蕭祭脂 we take
southern-wood and offer it with
the fat.

祭酒 a Libationer of the 國

子監 or Imperial Academy.

There are two, one Manchu and
the other Chinese. So called
because they pour out libations
at the great sacrifices to Con-
fucius. Also, a term for one who
is skilled in Taoist magic.

祭祀供應官 Commissary
of Sacrifices,—a kind of military
chaplain.

祭皂 (or 竈) to make offerings
to the kitchen god on the 23rd
of the 12th moon.

祭禮 sacrificial offerings.

祭席 the funeral offerings at the
grave.

祭旗 to sacrifice to the flag,—
done before a battle, the victim
being an ox, a horse, or some-
times even a human prisoner.

稌⁴

935

R. 霽
See 祭
Sinking
Upper.

A variety of panicle millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli. It resembles 904, but is not glutinous. Also, a small coarse grain resembling sorghum.

蘆稌 and 木稌 are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu.

際⁴

936

R. 霽
See 祭
Sinking
Upper.

A border; a limit; the boundary line between two times, states, conditions, etc. A juncture.

一望無際 could not see across it,—as a river.

仍于庭際取適 but went and amused himself in the courtyard,—meanwhile.

死生之際 between life and death.

男女之際大可存焉 the boundary-line between the sexes ought by all means to be preserved.

正在修函之際 I was just on the point of writing a letter to you.

此際 or 際此 at this juncture.

事當不際之際 the affair was at an unfavourable juncture.

好際遇 a favourable juncture.

際昌 a good time; a capital chance.

或因際遇未通 or from the force of circumstances failed to come to the front. See 9990.

無際 without a juncture,—never; endless.

交際 the intercourse of friends.

風雲際會 the meeting of wind and clouds,—used for the familiar intercourse of friends.

實際 the true state of the case; actuality.

冀⁴

937

R. 寘
C. k'ei
H. ki, -ki
See 記
SinkingUpper.

To hope. One of the九州 nine divisions of ancient China.

冀望 or 冀希 to hope.

冀幸 to wish one good luck.

冀⁴

937

慳⁴

938

R. 寘
See 冀
SinkingUpper.驥⁴

939

R. 寘
See 冀
Sinking
Upper.

冀州 Chi Chou,—one of the nine divisions of ancient China made by 大禹 the Great Yü. It comprised Chihli, Shansi, and parts of Honan and Manchuria.

Violent; crafty; overbearing. See 1874.

A thorough-bred horse.

走驥 the bay steed,—one of 穆王 Mu Wang's eight famous horses.

按圖索驥 to seek a good horse according to the map, i.e. at a given point where such an animal is known to have been, but without reference to the fact that it may no longer be there. Sometimes used in the sense of *a priori*, as applied to argument.

蠅附驥尾 a fly on Bucephalus' tail,—said of one who tacks himself on to a great man in order to get along in the world.

驥不稱力 a fine steed is not valued for strength alone.

白驥 the white steed,—a name for the carp.

To plan. To calculate. To enclose; to annex.

計策 a plan; a military stratagem.

多計 full of schemes or devices.

計謀 to scheme; to plot.

計到遠 to forecast.

計較 to go minutely into a matter; to be particular; to point out a man's shortcomings.

和你計較 to arrange a plan with you.

有何計較 what plan have you to propose?

將計就計 act as agreed upon; follow the plan planned; to meet plot by plot.

計辦不出 it cannot be effected.

無計可奈 it can't be helped.

計⁴

940

貴領事之願與不願，在所不計也 whether you, the Consul, are willing or not, does not enter into my calculations.

妙計 a capital plan.

暗計 an underhand scheme; a secret plot.

詭計多端 full of crafty tricks.

中 chung¹ 計 to fall into a trap.

墮其計中 (chung¹) fell into the trap.

自應預爲計及 it is my duty to provide against it.

事急計生 with the crisis comes the plan,—for meeting it.

生計 or 家計 means of living; livelihood.

國計民生 the country's welfare and the people's livelihood.

百計的營謀 full of business schemes.

計口而耕 to cultivate land according to the number of mouths,—to feed.

計核 or 計算 to calculate.

計簿 an account book.

計點 or 計數 to count.

計明 to reckon.

計開 as follows; to wit.

輕者則以日計以月

計 short (terms of imprisonment) are for so many days or so many months.

計月有之 (the above) happens regularly every month,—e.g. of persons accidentally drowned.

心計 mental calculation.

主計僕 the servant who manages the reckoning,—a steward.

共計一百兩正 comes altogether to 77s. 100.

除已往之不計 let bygones be bygones.

計量 to measure.

計噸科鈔 to reckon the tonnage and calculate the tonnage-dues accordingly.

填大計, noted at the great reckoning,—which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.

計⁴

940

計送 forwarding herewith,—as money, etc., with a despatch.

計抄單一件 one copy annexed,—to a despatch.

計粘 to append,—of enclosures stuck on to a despatch.

計附 appended.

計繳 to hand over the appended.....

計窮 at the end of one's resources.

計議 to talk over; debate; to devise.

計值 worth.

楫⁴

941

An oar; a paddle. To row.

R. 葉緝
C. tsyp.
H. tsiap
F. chiek, v. sick
W. tsie
N. tsih
P. Schie
M. } chieh
S. }
K. chip, chöp
J. shō
A. tiep
Entering
Upper.

職

942

Same as 941.

輯⁴⁰

943

To connect and arrange.

Used of the production of a book of poems written by some one else; to edit.

To introduce harmony.

輯要 to bring together the most important,—as a digest or condensation of a book.

輯斂 to gather.

輯編 to compose,—as a book.

和輯 in harmony; in accord.

寧輯 peaceful.

輯睦 friendliness.

辭之輯矣民之洽矣 if your words were kindly, the people would be united.

修輯隣邦 to urge neighbouring States to be at peace.

輯⁴⁰

943

輯柔爾顏 you make your countenance harmonious and mild,—when in public.

思輯 hoping to keep united,—his people.

季⁴

944

R. 寘
C. kwai
H. kwei
F. kie
W. cū
N. ci
P. } chi
M. }
Y. } chi
S. }
K. ke, kie
J. ki
A. kwi
Sinking
Upper.

Tender; young. The youngest brother; the last of a series. A season; a crop. A surname.

季女斯飢 this young lady is hungry.

子季 my young son.

嗟子季行役 alas! my child is away on public service.

季細 small; junior.

昆季 brothers. See 6536.

孟仲季 used for one, two, three, as applied to the three months of either of the seasons, to brothers, to qualities of goods, etc.

春季 the spring quarter.

季春月 the third or last month of spring.

季子 the third son.

季指 the little finger.

明季 or 季明 the close of the Ming dynasty.

季世 the last generation or period of; the declining years, as of a dynasty.

自元豐季年至今 from the last year of the Yüan Fêng period (1085) until now.

季父 an uncle.

四季 the four seasons.

換季 to change the dress,—as is done twice a year, for summer and winter, by all officials in China, the dates being fixed each year by the high authorities.

一季子的東西 a thing of a season only,—such as a fan, or a fur-lined coat.

下季 or 晚季 the second crop; the last half of the year.

王季 the title bestowed by 周公 Chou Kung on his great-grandfather.

季常之懼 the fear of Chi Ch'ang,—who was terribly afraid of his wife.

季⁴

944

每季 quarterly.

季路一言 a single word from Chi-lu (Tzū-lu),—words in which men place implicit confidence; gospel truth.

悸⁴

945

Uneasy; perturbed.

驚悸 in a great fright.

垂帶悸兮 with the ends of his girdle hanging down as they do!—in so jaunty a manner.

R. 寘
F. kie, ki
W. ci, ci, ci
See 季
(apparently
always Upper.)
Sinking
Lower.

瘁⁴

946

Frightened; nervous. Starting, as in sleep.

R. 寘
See 悸
Sinking
Lower.

鱖⁴

947

A delicate fish, common in the Yang-tsze. It is about a foot long, with a pointed nose, small scales, and beautifully marked. It is called 鱖婆婆 at Nanking, and 花季魚 at Shanghai.

R. 寘
See 季
Sinking
Upper.

安鱖

a small kind of shad, with jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise.

无⁴

948

A rising in the stomach; to hiccough; to belch. [To be distinguished from 无 12,752.]

R. 未
See 記
Sinking Upper.

既⁴

949

To finish. Since; when. All.

既已違約 since there has already been a breach of Treaty.....

既然如此 or 既是這樣 since this is the case.

既然到此,只顧前進 since we have got thus far, it only remains to go on.

R. 未
See 記
Sinking
Upper.

既⁴
949

既經 from the time when; ever since.

既是不肯 since you are not willing.

既不能用 since it cannot be used.

既昏便息 when it is dusk, then rest.

既雨晴亦佳 fine weather after rain is charming.

既不我與 since you will not give it to me.

吾既已知之矣 I already know it.

鷄既鳴矣朝既盈矣 the cock has already crowed, and the Court is in full swing.

理既有得于心 since you have grasped the principle.

月既 at the end of the month.

既雨既處 (ch'u²) seeing that the rain had then passed.

予既烹而食之 I had cooked and eaten it.

亦既見止亦既觀之 let me have seen him, let me have gazed on him.

日有食之既 there was a total eclipse of the sun.

沾恩無既 I shall be infinitely obliged to you.

畢來既升 all come, all go up,—into the fold.

文王既勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.

既事藏之 when the ceremony is over, (the things) are put away.

既成 when it was finished.

既就謂主人曰 when it (a portrait) was finished, he said to his sitter,.....

余既兼潮篆 when I was acting magistrate at Ch'ao-chou in addition,—to my own post.

既久 already for a long time.

既而..... finally.....; in the end.....; and after that.....

既生魄 the 4th of the moon.

既畢 on the expiration of.....

暨⁴
950

R. 寘未

See 暨

Sinking Upper.

概⁴
951漑⁴
952概⁴
953

R. 質

C. kei, k'ei

See 記

Sinking Upper.

藪⁴
954

R. 寘

See 記

Sinking Upper.

鰕⁴
955暨⁴
956

R. 寘未

H. ki

See 冀

Sinking Upper.

To plaster a wall. To collect; to gather. To rest. To be angry with. A rest; a spell.

塗暨 to plaster up; to fill with mud.

頃筐暨之 in my shallow basket I have collected them.

民之攸暨 be the centre of rest to your people.

不念昔者,伊余來暨 you do not think of former days, you are only angry with me.

[伊 = 惟; 來 = 是.]

一暨之安 a spell of rest.

Same as 5792.

See 5792.

Plants or grain closely set, as previous to planting out. Name of a place near Nanking.

Grass growing thickly. To reach; to arrive at. Name of a place in Shantung.

猶懼不藪 it is to be feared he will not come.

See 6445.

The sun peeping out. The end. To reach. To give. And, as correctly used in joining the names of equals, or superiors, their communications, etc. [Does not occur either in the *Odes* or in the *Four Books*.]

靡暨 without end.

感激無暨 infinitely grateful.

暨⁴
956

餘不盡暨 the rest cannot all be finished,—a phrase used at the end of a letter, signifying that there are other details.

暨今 up to the present date.

朔南暨 to the utmost limits of the north and south.

暨候某翁 I also send my respects to Mr. So-and-so,—in a letter.

推暨其終 to arrange a matter from first to last; to forecast.

應是仁風所暨 this must be the result of your excellent administration.

爰暨小人 remaining with (i.e. among) the people. See 13,573.

義暨和 Hsi and Ho.

蠙珠暨魚 oyster-pearls and fish.

准大移暨附送章 I have received your despatch with the regulations annexed.

尚胥暨顧 pray consider with one another.

戎容暨暨 his countenance full of martial spirit.

諸暨縣 Chu-chi Hsien,—a District in the 紹興 Shao-hsing Prefecture, Chehkiang.

To covet; to long for.

覬覬 to wish for ardently. See 13,584, 11,578.

無覬覬以求幸 to have no desires and so attain happiness.

覬幸 to hope for a stroke of luck.

覬⁴
957

R. 寘

C. kei², k'ei²

H. k'ai

F. kei², v. k'aiW. hsi², c'ei²c'ei², k'e²

N. ci, hsi

P. chi, hs.

M. ch'i

Y. hsi

K. k'ii

J. } ki

A. } ki

Sinking Upper.

薊⁴
958

R. 霽

See 計繼

Sinking Upper.

A general name for thistles.

馬薊 a tall thistle.

薊州 a small Department in the north-east of Chihli, the ancient capital of the State of 燕 Yen.

棘¹²

959

R. 職

C. kik
H. kit
F. keik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. chi²
M. chi
Y. chik
Sz. chi
K. kik
J. kioku, koki
A. kik

Entering
Upper.

Small species of the genera *Rhamnus* and *Zizyphus*, useful for hedges. The jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); see 棗 11,623. Thorny brambles. To be earnest. Prompt; urgent. To be hazardous.

凱風自南吹彼棘心 the genial wind from the south blows on the heart of that jujube tree.

園有棘 there is a jujube tree in the garden.

棗棘爲薪煮棗,何攻之太急 to take the date tree as fuel to cook the dates with, what a hurry you must be in!

叢棘之中 among the brambles,—in prison.

解處皆棘 wherever (the eye) lights, all thorny,—not to be able to read a single word.

枳棘棲鸞 the phoenix resting on a bramble,—a man of talent in obscurity.

棘人 a man earnest to observe all the prescribed forms of mourning. A phrase used by mourners upon a 訃文 notice of death or *billet de part*.

孔棘 very urgent.

維曰于仕,孔棘且殆 it may be said of office that it is arduous and full of peril.

維其棘矣 we must use despatch.

如矢斯棘 like an arrow flying rapidly.

匪棘其欲 not that he wished to have his desire.

棘牆 or 棘圍 a thorny fence; the provincial examination-hall, because surrounded by such a fence.

徹棘 the close of the examinations.

棘手 to get a prick in the hand,—from meddling. Also used of any awkward business.

棘¹²

960

R. 職

See 棘

Entering
Upper.

The collar of a coat.

埴⁴

961

R. 寘

See 泊

Sinking Upper.

泊⁴

962

R. 寘

C. kei², k'ei²
F. kei², k'ai
W. dji
N. ci
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.

chi

J. ki, gi

K. kii, ke

A. ki²

Sinking

Irregular.

The broth of boiled meat. To reach to; and. Name of a river. [To be distinguished from 泊 = 淚 6856.]

泊 or 泊乎 and when; then when; and then when it came to.

泊見乃寓宿秀才 when he appeared, lo! it was the *hsiu ts'ai* who was spending the night in the house.

泊刻復之後 then when (the territory) was reconquered,.....

李元應泊弟 Li Yüan-ying and his younger brothers.

See 12,328.

皆

963

褶⁴⁵

964

R. 葉緝

C. chyp^o, chap^o

Entering

Irregular.

A lined garment.

褶衣 lined clothes.

褶褲 a kind of trouser for the ankle and calf, worn by women.

黑袴褶 (*hsi²*) black overalls.

櫪⁴

965

R. 霽

See 繼

Sinking Upper.

The *Loropetalum chinense*; its chewed leaves are used as a styptic.

繼⁴

966

R. 霽

C. kai

H. ki

F. kie

W. ci

N. ci

P. ci

M. ci

Y. ci

Sz. ci

K. kie

J. kei

A. ke

Sinking

Upper.

To connect. Lineage. To continue; to take the place of. To adopt. To add on. To follow.

繼母 a stepmother.

繼父 a stepfather; an adoptive father.

是我家主人的繼室 she is my master's second wife.

繼聘 to arrange a second marriage,—of a man.

繼續 to marry again; following on. See 9974.

繼⁴

966

娶下一個後生繼妻 he married a young second wife.

繼嗣 to adopt a son,—of one's own brother or other agnate. See 761.

過繼 to hand over a child to be adopted. Also, to adopt.

自己親兒,情願過繼與人爲子 willing to give one's own son to be adopted into another family.

繼富者多 those who give to the rich are many. See 2450.

繼志 to continue the plans,—as those of a deceased father.

糧食不繼 the supplies failed.

相繼而來 they came one after the other; in close succession.

繼序 succeeding to one another in order.

出繼 irregularity of succession,—as when a younger brother takes precedence.

始而繼而 as at the beginning, so ever afterwards.

繼善會 a benevolent association.

繼襲 hereditary rank.

繼又 it also follows that.

繼則 and then...or next.

繼世 for many generations.

繼業 to continue the family estate, etc.

See 1453.

偈

967

覲¹²

968

R. 錫

C. hêt, v. sheng

H. shang²

F. k'ik, v.

chieng

W. yat, yé

N. ch'ien

P. hsi²

M. chi

Y. hsi²

Sz. hsi, chi

K. hyök, kyök

J. geki, kaku

A. hik²

Entering

Lower.

One who fasts and worships the gods in order to get their aid. A professor of the black art; a seer.

覲公 a wizard.

信巫覲 to believe in witches and wizards.

盡^{1*}
969

R. 職
Y. *hsik, chik*
K. *hyök*
J. *koki, kioku*
A. *hik*
Entering
Upper.

Grief of heart at tyranny.
民罔不盡傷心 the
people were all sorely grieved
at heart.

卜¹
970

R. 齊
See 雞
Even Upper.

To ask the spirits to
decide anything by some
token; to divine by lots.
Same as 877.

麋³
971

R. 紙
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. } *ci*
N. }
P. }
M. } *chi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kwe*
L. } *ki*
Rising Upper.

A large species of deer
found in western China,
said to have long tusks,
feet like a dog's, and to be
fond of fighting. Also, a
small kind of fallow-deer,
with a white belly and large
spots, the antlers having
four prongs.

麇³
972

Same as 971.

噉^{1*}
973

R. 職
See 啣
Entering
Upper.

The noise of insects, and
of mice.

老鼠噉的一聲，竄
入穴 the rat gave a squeak
and ran into its hole.

沚^{1*}
974

R. 職
See 啣
Entering
Upper.

Water trickling out. To
sprinkle.

𩺰^{3*}
975

R. 賺
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ae*
W. } *ts'i*
N. }
P. }
M. } *ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. }

A disembodied spirit
which has died again. This
character is pasted over
doors during times of pesti-
lence, as a charm. Also
read *chien*⁴.

漸^{2*}
975

See 漸
A. *tiem, tam,*
tram
J. *san*
Entering
Upper.

𩺰³
976

𩺰⁴
977

R. 霽
See 𩺰
Sinking Upper

𩺰⁴
978

R. 霽
C. *kei, k'ei*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
See 記
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

𩺰⁴
979

R. 霽
See 𩺰
Sinking Upper.

瘈⁴
980

R. 寘
N. *v. cih*
J. *ki*
A. *k'e*
Sinking Upper.

妻¹
981

R. 齊 霽
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ae*
W. } *ts'i*
N. }
P. }
M. } *ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. }

人死爲鬼，鬼死爲𩺰
when man dies he becomes a
disembodied spirit, when a disem-
bodied spirit dies it becomes
a *chi*.

Used for 975. Correctly
read *chan*³, as the name of
a devil.

Turned up, like the snout
of a pig; pointed like a
pig's head. Radical 58.

A kind of fishing-net
made of hair.

𩺰 𩺰 a small felt rug made of
hair.

𩺰 𩺰加 Kanishka, an Indian
king who was a great patron
of Buddhism. A.D. 10.

𩺰 𩺰夷 Canouge, or Kanoj,—
the city of Kanyākubja; *lit.* the
city of hump-backed maidens.

A coarse carpet of camels'
hair.

Wild; incoherent. Mad.

瘈狗 a mad dog.

瘈瘈 convulsions; fits of young
children.

CH'I.

Wife, as opposed to 妾
1572, the former being the
one legal and recognised
consort of the husband,
entitled to equal honours,
but liable to divorce; see
2620.

妻子 (*ch'i*¹ *tzü*) a wife; also
(*ch'i*¹ *tzü*³) wife and child.

妻¹
981

K. *ch'è*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *t'e*
Even Upper.

妻子如衣服 wife and chil-
dren are like clothes,—they can
be replaced. See 4688.

妻女 wives and daughters.

妻室 or 妻房 a wife,—allu-
ding to the principal chamber
occupied by the wife as opposed
to the concubine.

令妻 your wife.

賢妻 my good wife,—usually
spoken of as 家眷 or 老婆.

平妻 equal to a wife,—a con-
cubine.

歸妻 to bring home a wife.

取妻如之何，必告 𩺰⁴
父母 how do we proceed in
taking a wife? Announcement
must first be made to our parents.

取妻如何，匪媒不得
how do we proceed in taking a
wife? Without a go-between it
cannot be done.

路頭妻 a wayside wife, *i.e.* one
who is picked up in distant parts,
as by a trader, and regarded for
the time being as his "wife."

半路夫妻 a man and the
wife of another man, who live
together, are so called.

客妻 a prostitute.

豔妻 a beautiful wife.

富易妻 rich men easily find
wives.

家貧思賢妻 when the
family is poor, look out for a
good wife. See 1212.

娶妻不在顏色 do not
marry a wife for her beauty,—
but for her virtue, etc.

蠢妻逆子，無法可治
stupid wives and disobedient
children are beyond the pale of
management.

巧妻常伴拙夫眠
a clever wife is often mated with
a doltish husband.

妻兒老小 all the family.

妻弟 a wife's brother.

嬌妻美妾 an accomplished
wife and a handsome concubine.

露水夫妻 husband and wife
à la belle étoile,—of illicit inter-
course.

妻¹

981

Read *ch'i*⁴. To give in marriage.妻以女或以女妻之 or
以其子妻之 gave him
his daughter to wife.凄¹

982

Cold; freezing. Afflicted; miserable.

R. 齊 ...
F. *ch'ae*, v. *sae*See 妻
Even Upper.凄冷 or 凄凉 cold; also, "out
in the cold"; lonely; plaintive;
mournful.

凄凄冷冷 intense cold.

風雨凄凄 cold wind and
rain.絺兮綌兮, 凄其以風
linen, fine or coarse, is cold when
worn in the wind.留君不住益凄其 (*chi*³)
and not being able to keep you
makes the cold more intense.羨寒烟衰草凄迷 I like
the chilly autumnal vapours and
the paths hidden in the high
grass.凄凉景况 in desperate
misery.

凄楚甚 in urgent need.

凄切 bitter suffering,—as from
poverty.

凄凄 luxuriant,—as vegetation.

凄惋 pathetic; plaintive.

淒¹

983

Same as 982.

悽¹

984

Grieved. Suffering. In-
dignant.R. 齊
See 妻

Even Upper.

悲悽 grieving for; pitiable.

悽慘 sorrowful; melancholy.

悽惶 fondly anxious.

悽惘 disturbed; confused.

悽楚難言 painful to speak of.

含悽 to repress one's grief.

棲¹

985

To roost; to perch; to
settle; to stay. See 4699.R. 齊
C. *ts'ai*H. *ts'i*, *ts'ü*
F. *ch'ae*W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'i*

鷄棲 a hen-roost.

棲止 to stop at.

暫時棲住 to remain tem-
porarily.棲¹

985

P. *hsi*, *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *hsi*, *ch'i*
Sz. *hsi*, *ch'i*
K. *sé*, (*sü*)
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *ts'e*
Even Upper.棲身無定 no fixed place of
abode.借此以爲棲身之所
I will avail myself of this as a
shelter, or, as a dwelling-place.可以棲遲 I can rest here at
my leisure.實憚棲屑 I really fear the
long journey,—there and back.棲棲皇皇 anxious and hur-
ried.六月棲棲戎車既飭
in the sixth month all was bustle
and excitement, the war carria-
ges had been made ready.棲流所 a refuge or lodging
for vagrants.棲心道門 to turn one's
thoughts in the direction of
Taoism.糶¹

986

R. vulgar.
F. v. *ch'ae*
"cakes."
Sinking Upper.

Flour made from rice.

送糶 to send a present of rice-
flour to mourners.

糶糶白 snowy white.

縷¹

987

R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.The stripes or shades in
silken fabrics. Elegant;
ornamented.萋¹

988

R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.Luxuriant foliage; courtly
in manner.

萋且敬 courtly and respectful.

有萋有且 reverent and dig-
nified.萋兮萋兮 elegant waving
lines.有淪萋萋 the clouds roll up
in dense masses.萋菲 used of the intrigues of
courtiers.鄆¹

989

R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.Name of an old town in
the State of 魏 Wei.鄆丘 an ancient place in the
State of 齊 Ch'i.鄆縣 a former name of 射
洪縣 in Ssüch'uan.雲¹

990

R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.Clouds driving along the
sky.雲霽 the storm-clouds are clear-
ing off.奇¹

991

R. 支
C. *k'ei*, *kei*
H. *k'i*, *ki*
F. *ki*, *k'ie*, v.
k'ia
W. *dji*, *ci*
N. *dji*, *ci*
P. *ch'i*, *chi*
M. *ch'i*, *chi*
Y. *ch'i*, *chi*
Sz. *ch'i*, *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*, *gi*
A. *ki*, *kö*
Even Upper
& Lower.Extraordinary; marvel-
lous. Rare; out of the
common. See 居 2987.奇怪 wonderful; mysteriously
strange.

奇異 extraordinary; unusual.

奇巧 ingenious; clever; curious.

奇計 clever stratagems.

奇邪 uncanny.

奇像 a strange, uncanny coun-
tenance.

奇事 a strange affair.

奇書 a rare book.

奇貨 rare commodities.

奇功 distinguished merit.

奇才 remarkable talents.

奇男子 a clever lad.

奇逢 a capital opportunity.

奇門 of great skill; an expert.

奇士 an adept.

奇橫 perverse.

以求奇也 in order to appear
different from ordinary people.奇緣 a singular destiny to meet
one another.

奇種 Kichong tea.

奇物 a curious thing.

奇傳 a story; the wonderful
story of.....

奇絀 severe distress.

奇遇 strangely met,—why! is
that you?

奇花 wonderful flowers.

奇處 a strange thing; wonder-
ful.奇變 strange modifications;
clever tricks.

奇方 an unfailing recipe.

奇特 unequalled; unique.

奇¹

991

三奇 the three essentials,—viz.
精 semen, 氣 vital energy,
and 神 animal spirits.

出奇 to be unusual; to excite
surprise; to surprise, as an
enemy.

梁以此奇籍 Liang in con-
sequence of this thought a great
deal of Chi (項羽).

奇兵 a reserve force; a body
of troops in ambush.

Read *chi*¹. Odd; single.
Surplus; remainder.

陽奇陰偶 male odd, female
even,—of numbers.

奇數 odd numbers. See 8501.

奇日 the odd days in the month.

奇偶 odd and even.

奇零 a remainder.

三十有奇 there are some
thirty and more.

奇幾毫 a few hao over. See
3873.

Same as 991.

奇²

992

崎¹

993

R. 支

C. *k'ei*H. *sh'ei*F. *k'ei*W. *sdji*N. *k'ei*P. *ch'i*M. *ch'i*K. *k'ei*J. *ki*A. *k'ei*

Even Upper

Irregular.

倚¹

994

R. 支

See 崎

Even Upper.

敲¹

995

R. 紙支

See 幾

Rising Upper.

Not standing even on
its base; inclined. [To be
distinguished from 敲 804.]

敲器易覆 leaning vessels
are easily upset.

敲²

995

琦²

996

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

小睡則枕敲而覺 if he
began to doze, the pillow would
wobble and he would wake up.

A valuable stone. A
rarity; a curio. Large.

琦瑋 valuable,—as a gem.

琦賂 or 琦貨 a rare or valu-
able article.

玩琦 a curiosity; an article of
vertu.

碕²

997

R. 微

See 奇

Even Lower.

A craggy shore. A stone
bridge, or jetty.

碕嶺 a craggy cliff.

綺³

998

R. 紙

C. *i*F. *k'ie*W. *i, ch'i*N. *ch'i*P. *i, ch'i*M. *i*Y. *i*K. *k'ie*J. *ki*A. *i*

Rising Upper.

An open-work, variegated
kind of silk, called 綺羅,
used for summer dresses.

綠綺 green silk; hence, a lute,
—so called from its silk cover.

綺縠 fine silk garments; elegant
apparel.

綺語 fine phrases. See 13,038.

綺念 your embroidered thoughts.

綺窗 a gauze-silk window,—
used to keep out insects.

崎¹

999

R. 紙

See 企

Rising Lower.

An insect.

長崎 the long-legged house-
spider. See 1106.

崎蛭 a variety of the leech.

跣¹

1000

R. 支紙

See 起

Even Upper.

Having only one good
leg; crippled; halt. A
defect. Single; alone. The
shin-bone. See 1401.

跣足 lame.

跣間 talking through a gate ajar.

騎²

1001

R. 支真

C. *k'ei, k'ie, kei*H. *k'ie, k'ie*F. *k'ie, k'ia, kei*

To sit astride; to ride.

騎馬 to ride a horse.

倒騎着驢子 to ride on a
donkey face to the tail.

善騎 a good horseman.

騎²

1001

W. *dji*N. *dji*P. *dji*M. *ch'ie, ch'ie*Y. *ch'ie, ch'ie*Sz. *ch'ie, ch'ie*K. *k'ie*J. *ki*A. *ki*

Even & Sink-

ing Lower.

善騎者墮 good riders are
the ones who are thrown,—they
are always at it. See 13,421.

飛騎 to ride full speed; light horse.

順風騎 to put one's hands in
the stirrups and ride with the
legs stretched out behind.

騎軍 or 騎兵 horse-soldiers;
cavalry.

騎射 mounted archers.

車騎 chariots and horses.

招之以騎 sent an animal for
him to ride back on.

一出前後數十騎
whenever he went out, there were
always several tens of horsemen
before and behind.

騎虎勢 or 騎虎難下
之勢 the state of a man riding
a tiger,—he cannot, dismount;
used of an awkward predicament.

騎藍馬 to ride the blue horse,
—menstruation.

騎馬布 the cloth used by men-
struating women.

騎縫印 "astride the joining
seal," i.e. stamped partly on one
piece of paper and partly on
another,—e.g. on two copies of
an agreement.

將兩張湊着寫了騎
縫一行 (*hang*²) bringing the
two sheets of paper together, he
wrote a column of characters
down the joining,—so that half
of each character was on one
sheet and half on the other.
This plan is often adopted with
counterfoils.

騎馬找馬 to ride a horse
to get a horse,—to search for
the very animal one is riding.
Also, to accept an undesirable
situation as a means to some-
thing better.

紫禁城內騎馬 the right
of riding on horseback within
the precincts of the Imperial
Palace. See 7576.

Read *chi*⁴. See 4316,
10,600.

騎都尉 hereditary rank of the
7th degree.

雲騎尉 hereditary rank of the
8th degree.

恩騎尉 hereditary rank of the
9th degree.

絡¹³
1002

R. 陌
C. kwik
H. hit
F. k'cik
W. c'iai
N. c'ih
P. ch'i
M. hsi, hsi
Y. hsih
Sz. hsi
K. kyök
J. geki
A. hik, k'ik
Entering
Upper.

A coarse hempen fabric made from the fibre of the Dolichos bean.

絺 綌 fine and coarse linen. See 982.

郤¹²
1003

R. 陌
See 郤
Entering
Upper.

Name of a city in the 晋 Chin State. To look up to. The intimacies of relatives. [To be distinguished from 郤 = 却 2230.] Used for 隙 1119.

郤地 adjacent countries.

人生天地之間，若白

駒過郤 man passes through this sublunary life as a sunbeam passes a crack.

與人有郤 to have a grudge against any one; to be on bad terms with.

郤¹⁰
1004

R. 藥 劇
See 噤 劇
A. k'ik
Entering
Lower.

Labour; toil; exertion in a good cause.

微郤 to be ill-used; languor; weariness.

噤¹³
1005

R. 藥
See 噤
Entering
Lower.

Laughter; to laugh boisterously.

溪¹
1006

R. 齊
See 溪
Even Upper.

A valley with a stream in it. A ravine; gully; gorge.

深溪 a deep ravine.

溪子國 an ancient region in Yünnan.

山溪之險 the dangers of mountain passes.

谿¹
1007

襪¹
1008

R. 佳
See 鞋
Even Lower.

Same as 1006, with exceptions. Used for 1009. See 1010.

谿刻 mean; petty; harassing.
谿徑 a beaten track.

A girdle. A sleeve. The opening or slit at the bottom of a long robe which enables the wearer to walk easily.

開襪 to open or make a slit at the bottom of a robe.

溪¹
1009

R. 齊
C. H. } k'ai
F. k'ae
W. } c'i
N. }
P. }
M. } ch'i
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kie
J. kei
A. k'e
Even Upper.

A mountain stream. A stream; a creek; a river. A ravine. Also read hsi¹.

清溪 a clear stream.

溪水 freshet waters,—which follow the spring rains.

溪船 rapid-boats,—which can be taken through shallow waters and up rapids.

善溪無擾 let not the pure stream [of truth] be disturbed.

釣溪 to fish in brooks.

不臨深溪不知地之厚也 unless you approach a deep ravine, you can have no idea of the thickness of the earth.

溪鬼虫 a large insect, resembling the stag-beetle, found in rivulets.

尤溪縣 a District in the north of the Fukien province.

屯溪 Twankay,—the name of a kind of tea, so called from the place in the province of Anhui where it is produced.

鷗¹
1010

R. 齊
See 溪
Even Upper.

A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes. It has a high tail which has been likened to a rudder. Known as 鷗鷗 or 溪中之勅, because it goes in regular file or order; also as 紫鴛鴦, 鷗鷗, and 鷗鷗.

圻²
1011

R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

A border; a limit; the frontier. Imperial lands. Used with 1066. [To be distinguished from 圻 11,693.]

無圻 boundless.

圻父 fu³ 薄違 the minister of war, who deals with the rebellious. See 1013.

申畫郊圻 define anew the borders and frontiers.

肝²
1012

R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox and sheep were placed. To reverence.

佐食升肝俎 to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

肝之爲敬也 ch'i² means to reverence.

祈³
1013

R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

To offer a sacrifice; to pray to the gods; to implore. A multitude.

祈雨 to pray for rain.

祈禱天主 to pray to God.

祈天永命 to pray for eternal life.

祈文 a prayer, written or printed on paper and burnt by the supplicant before the altar of the god whose aid is invoked. These prayers are sometimes signed, dated, etc., so that there shall be no mistake.

祈年 to pray for a good year,—of crops.

爲之夫祈福 praying for the repose of her dead husband's soul.

祈望 to hope; to trust that.

祈求 or 祈懇 to implore.

千祈 I earnestly beg of you.

尙祈見復 I further beg for an answer.

祈爲 hopes that....

祈請 to request.

祈賽 to implore future, and give thanks for past, blessings.

祈²

1013

祈賜 to beg some one to grant.
即祈訓示祇遵 I have
therefore to ask for instructions
for my guidance.

來假 *ké* 祈祈 they come in
multitudes.

祈父 or 圻父 minister of
war,—whose duty it was to
define the boundaries of the
royal domain and of the various
States. See 1011.

祈連 a Turkic name for heaven;
the name of a mountain near
Lake Barkul.

蜥²

1014

R. 微

See 奇

Even Lower.

A fierce fly which is
constantly rubbing its head.

蜥父 a species of mantis.

蟪蛄 a green grasshopper or
Truxalis.

頎²

1015

R. 微

See 奇

Even Lower.

Tall; elegant; erect.

頎長 tall,—as a man.

頎頎然 how tall and graceful!

Read *k'ên*³. Extreme.
To feel kind to another.
Hard. Few.

頎典 full of endurance.

蕝²

1016

R. 支文

See 奇

Even Lower.

To seek for; to beg. To
intend. A bridle.

蕝至其人 to endeavour to
equal that man.

原不蕝於問世 not at
first intending it for publication.

蕝蛇 a yellow venomous snake,
so called from 蕝州 *Ch'i Chou*
in the province of Hupeh, where
it is found.

蕝艾 a species of artemisia,
from the same district as above,
the moxa of which is used in
cautery.

蕝棍 a low succulent weed
found in Kiangsi. Its thick,
fleshy leaves are covered with
white down like flour. These
are applied to boils.

旂

1017

Same as 1045.

戚⁴

1018

R. 錫

C. *ts'ik*H. *ts'it*F. *ch'eik*W. *ts'ei*N. *ts'ih*P. *ch'i*²M. *ch'i*Y. *ch'ik*Sz. *ch'i*K. *ch'ök*J. *seki, shaku*A. *t'ik*

Entering

Upper.

Related to; kin. To pity.
To distress. Angry. A
battle-axe. A hunchback.

親戚 or 戚屬 relatives not
of the same surname; relatives
by marriage. Those of the same
surname are 本家

戚戚兄弟 devoted or at-
tached brothers.

憂戚相關 mutually affected
by each other's sorrows.

哀戚 mourning; pitiable
271.

小人長戚戚 the mean
man is always dejected.

有鼓盆之戚 in mourning
for his wife. *Lit.*, the drumming-
on-the-bowl sorrow, in allusion
to Chuang Tzū who did this
when his wife died.

未可以戚我先王 you
may not so grieve our ancient
kings.

干戈戚揚 with shields and
spears and smaller axes and
larger axes.

得此戚施 she got this
hunchback,—for a husband.

城^{1*}

1019

R. 錫職

See 戚

Entering

Upper.

The steps of an ascent
or stairway.

階城 the steps of a flight.

左城右平 a stairway on the
left, and on the right a level
plot.

憾^{1*}

1020

R. 錫

See 戚

Entering

Upper.

Grief; sorrow. Sad;
pained. Used with 1018.

自貽伊憾 I have involved
him in sorrow.

感

1021

鉞^{1*}

1022

R. 錫

See 戚

Entering

Upper.

Same as 1020.

A kind of battle-axe, or
halberd.

漆^{1*}

1023

R. 質

C. *ts'ei*H. *ts'it*F. *ch'eik*W. *ts'ai*N. *ts'ah*P. *ch'i, ch'ü*²M. *ch'i, ch'ü*Y. *ch'ik*Sz. *ch'i*K. *ch'il*J. *setsz, hitsz*A. *t'et*

Entering

Upper.

The varnish tree, (*Rhus*
verniciifera or *Vernix ver-*
nicia) from which the Chi-
nese collect sap for lacquer
ware. Paint. To paint or
varnish. Black. Sticky.

山漆 *Rhus sylvestris*, S. & Z.

毛漆 *Spiraea sorbifolia*, L.

油漆 varnish.

油漆匠 a painter and var-
nisher.

漆樹 the varnish tree. Applied
also to certain species of *Croton*
and *Elaeococca*.

漆不厭黑 varnish cannot be
too black.

上漆 to varnish.

漆水未乾 the varnish is not
yet dry.

漆精 clear varnish.

漆器 lacquer ware.

雕漆器 the carved red lacquer
ware of Soochow.

金漆器 gilt lacquer ware.

漆黑 jet black.

漆青 deep green.

漆綠 green paint.

漆食人或漆咬人 poi-
soned with lacquer.

火漆 sealing-wax. See 6668.

漆車 a black carriage.

情如膠漆 affection like glue
and varnish,—very sticky, *i.e.*
very clinging or faithful.

漆書 documents written with
varnish,—as on bamboo tablets
before the invention of ink.

古人以漆書竹簡 the
ancients wrote with varnish on
bamboo slips.

Read *ch'ieh*^{1*}. Composed;
dignified.

漆漆 quiet and dignified,—as
persons engaged in performing
ceremonies.

Same as 1023.

漆

1024

榛
1025

Same as 1023.

其²
1026

R. 支寅
C. k'ei
H. k'ei
F. ki, v. kae
W. dji, gi
N. dji
P.
M. } ch'i
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kii, ki
J. ki
A. ki
Even Lower.

He; she; it. His; hers; its. They. Theirs. The. This. That. Defined by the Chinese as 指物之辭 "a word which points at things," under which sense it has the varying force of a personal, a possessive, and a demonstrative pronoun. An emphatic particle, defined as 助語辭 "a word which helps the expression." A particle of imperative force, like 着. Also of optative force. If. Then. An expletive. An interrogative. See 言 13,025, 爲 12,521.

其奈 pity that.....! Alas!

其誰 who?

是其也 it is he.

是其否 is it he or not?

其所欲 what he desires.

這其中 herein.

其內 or 其中 or 其間 in it; therein; amongst them.

只知其外,不知其內 to be only superficially acquainted with; to judge superficially, or from appearances only.

其外另有他商 besides him there are other merchants.

豈惟是其有女 how is this the only (land) which has girls?

將其革職 to take him and cut off rank,—to deprive him of his rank.

凡其所有 all that he has.

其子 his son.

父誡其子,兄勉其弟 a father admonishes his son, an elder brother exhorts his younger brother.

自刺其喉而死 cut his own throat and died.

必有其故 there must be some cause for it.

其²
1026

只知其一不知其二 only to know a part of anything.

其或是邪其或非邪 is one partly right and the other partly wrong?

其餘 the rest; the balance.

其斯 this.

其實 the fact; the truth; in point of fact; that is to say.

其後 thereafter; afterwards.

其時 at that time.

其.....者 those who; the things which.

其未繳呈者 those who have not yet handed in,—e.g. their certificates.

其次 the second; the next in order.

其權屬在該關 the power to do so is vested in the said Custom House.

其人其言均不足信 the man and what he says are alike unworthy of credence.

皆非其人 were all the wrong class of men,—not the men required.

灼灼其華 brilliant are its flowers.

天其運乎,地其處乎 the sky turns round, the earth stands still.

君其待之 O Prince, wait for that!

王其毋忘 O Prince, never forget!

該道其速爲稟覆 let the Taot'ai hasten to reply.

其雨其雨 oh for rain! oh for rain!

其君也哉 may he prove a ruler indeed.

我其敢求位 how dare I demand the throne?

其如 as if; it is as if.

謀之其臧,則具是違 if a counsel is good, they are all found opposing it.

其妹其其曰 her younger sister said stammeringly.....

Read *chi*¹. A final particle. See 982.

夜如何其 now is the night?

其²
1026

起視夜何其 he gets up to see how it is with the night,—how far advanced it is.

子曰何其 what do you mean by your words?

嫫²
1027

R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

淇²
1028

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

琪²
1029

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

期²
1030

R. 支
C. k'ei, kei
H. k'ei, ki
F. ki
W. } dji, ci
N. }
R. }
M. } sch'i,
Y. } ch'i, chi
Sz. }
K. kii
J. gi, ki
A. ski, kō
Even Lower and Upper.

Ugly looking. To criticise sarcastically.

詆嫫其文 he ridiculed his essay.

A tributary of the river 衛 Wei in the north-east of Honan.

淇澳 the island of Kee-ow, north of Macao.

A valuable stone of a white colour.

琪玕 a gem found in fairy-land.

瑤草琪花 jasper plants and coralline flowers,—of fairy-land.

A period; a limit of time; a date agreed upon; see 4025. To define. To expect; to hope. Used for 其 *chi*¹; see 1026.

日期 a day; a date fixed.

期候 a limit of time; time.

滿期 the time has expired.

到期 or 屆期 to reach the time; at the time appointed.

上期所欠的錢你還我罷 pay me the money over due,—*lit.* the former settling-day owed money, do you repay me.

下期的錢再說 of the sums still to fall due, we will speak at another time.

過期 to pass by the date; to exceed the time allowed.

期逝不至 the time is past, and he is not here.

期促 the time is nearly up.

期畢 in the end; finally.

無常期 before long,.....

無定期 no date fixed.

期²
1030

不期而會 to meet without having fixed a time,—unexpectedly.

於期 at the appointed time.

限期 to fix a limit of time,—within which something is to be done.

期限 a fixed date or limit.

約期 to agree upon a date.

相見未有期 I cannot say when we shall meet again.

沒了期 there is no end; it will never be finished.

其押之期有遠近 the terms of imprisonment are longer or shorter,—according to circumstances.

昌期 flourishing times.

匪我愆期 it is not I who would put off the time.

秋以爲期 let autumn be the time.

萬壽無期 may your years be myriad, without end.

以萬期爲須臾 to regard eternity as but a moment.

期我乎桑中 she made an appointment with me in Sang-chung.

期而言之,其可得乎 how can it be defined in words?—being itself indefinite.

期票 or 期單 a time draft. See 9118.

刑期于無刑 to punish in the hope that punishments may cease to be needed.

期望 to look forward to; to hope.

而實不期至於殺也 but never anticipated killing him.

期當 to aim at what is suitable.

總期 lumping several dates into one and the same date. Also, in a word; I hope that; to sum up; I trust that.

期許 hoping that it will be allowed.

期 *chi*¹ 服 the one-year's mourning. See 基 852.

其期必往 at the dated fixed, I shall certainly go.

帝鄉不可期 I cannot aspire to the Court.

期²
1030棋¹
1031R. 支
See 支
Even Lower.

實維何期 who are they?

示期入學 to notify the date for the commencement of studies.

以期 in the hope.

期逢 every 3rd, 6th, and 9th of the month.

期期艾艾 stammering.

A term for games played with counters upon boards variously designed. [A board, with two boxes of pips for playing 圍 *wei ch'i*, is used pictorially as an emblem of culture.]

象棋 the elephant game,—chess (see 4287). The board has 64 squares, but the pieces are placed on the intersections of the dividing lines. There are 16 men on each side, with powers very like those of the pieces in western chess; especially the "horse" which moves like the "knight." A river divides the opposing forces, over which some of the pieces cannot pass. The General, or "King" is confined to an area of nine squares. Altogether the evidence is in favour of a common origin with our chess.

圍棋 the surrounding game,—the Game of War. It is played on a board containing 324 squares, or 18 × 18. Each player has a bag of black or white pips, and he endeavours to lay these down on the 361 intersections of the dividing lines in such a way as to surround and capture territory.

棋盤 a board for playing either of the above games.

一盤棋 a game of chess or war.

一着棋 or 一步棋 a move,—in the war game. In chess 步 only is used.

那一步棋走得好 that was a good move.

殘局 an unfinished game.

拂退殘棋與卿從新更着 put up the unfinished game, and I will play another with you, sir Minister! See 11,564.

棋子兒 chessmen, or pips for the war game.

棋¹
1031

一套棋子 a set of chessmen.

棋客 a professional chess-player.

下棋 or 着棋 or 奕棋 or 捉棋 to play chess or the war game.

棋局 a chess-board or board for the war game with pieces arranged on it,—a "position."

打棋局 to arrange pieces on a board for a position or for a problem.

世事紛紛一局棋 the affairs of this world are as mixed as a game of chess.

世事如棋局局新 the affairs of this world resemble chess, where every combination is a new one.

棋譜 a chess or war manual,—containing problems, solutions, etc.

棋勢 chess or war problems.

能覆棋 he could beat every one at chess.

他的棋好得狠 he plays chess very well.

棋逢對手 to meet one's match at chess,—well matched.

敲棋 to tap on a chessman,—as when considering the advisability of a move. Hence, to think; to consider.

棋思甚遲 he thinks a tremendous time over his moves.

棋酒 chess and wine,—an entertainment.

棋子塊 in cubes,—the idea is taken from the squares on the chessboard.

棋布 thick together,—as villages.

棋布星羅 chess-spread and star-scattered,—scattered around on all sides.

棋盤領 a collar worn by women.

根棋 a foundation.

Same as 1031.

基¹
1032

Same as 1031.

基¹
1033

祺²

1034

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

箕

1035

棋²

1036

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

其

1037

螭²

1038

R. 支

F. v. 螭

See 奇

Even Lower.

祺²

1039

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

蹠²

1040

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

騏²

1041

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

Fortunate. Happy.

近祺不一 may you soon have much happiness.

安祺 peace and happiness.

陞祺 may your prosperity increase.

壽考維祺 may your old age be happy.

See 855.

A thin sweet cake.

See 856.

A small land crab, the 蟹螭 found in rice-fields.

水螭 a white slimy grub dug out of the ooze for food.

馬螭 or 牛螭 the blood-sucker.

雷螭 a kind of worm.

流螭 an edible worm of a greenish colour, found in fresh water.

Stalks of pulse.

The tracks of a horse. To cross the legs.

蹠踞 to sit cross-legged

A piebald horse. Spotted.

我馬維騏 my horses are piebald.

乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.

其弁伊騏 his cap is of spotted deer-skin.

騏驎 name of one of the eight horses of Mu Wang. See 5010.

魃²

1042

R. 支

See 起

Even Upper.

騏²

1043

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

麒麟²

1044

R. 支

See 奇

Even Lower.

An ugly démon.

魃頭 a demon with two heads and four eyes, in olden times personated by men to drive off pestilence.

A kind of small wild-goose. The horned owl.

One of the four fabulous animals of China, generally translated "unicorn," though an attempt has been made to identify it with the giraffe. Said to have appeared just previous to the death of Confucius. It is the symbol of all goodness and benevolence. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, one horn, the scales of a fish, etc. It does not tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Its horn is covered with flesh, showing that while able for war, it desires peace. See 7186.

須求麒麟方乘馬亦恐終身無馬騎 he who must have a unicorn before he will ride, is not likely ever to have a horse.

麒麟過山 the *ch'i lin* passes over the hills,—scattering fire.以符拔爲麒麟 to mistake a *fu pa* (which has no horn) for a *ch'i lin*,—a goose for a swan. See 3687.

麒麟閣 a national portrait-gallery of heroes under the Han dynasty.

A flag; a banner. A division of the Manchu army. [For, "white flag," see 1963.]

旗子 a flag.

掛旗 or 升旗 to hoist a flag.

下旗 to haul down a flag.

旗²

1045

下旗示絕 to haul down the flag in token that diplomatic relations are at an end.

下半旗 to half-mast a flag.

旗杆 a flag-staff,—as seen at yaméns, temples, etc. Allowed also to be erected by families who number amongst them a graduate 舉人 of the second degree, but these fly no flags.

旗杆斗 the oblong box-shaped ornament seen half-way up a Chinese flag-staff. Supposed to be a relic of Phallic worship.

花旗 flowery flag,—the Stars and Stripes; hence, a name for the United States.

旗幟 flags and pennants.

旗用羽布 bunting for making flags.

旗號 a signal flag; a distinguishing flag, as a national ensign.

火光中現出旗號 the flag appeared through the torch-light.

旗牌官 an ensign; a messenger.

清道旗 a banner carried to clear the way,—of a procession.

蚩尤旗 a banner of ill-omen,—a comet. So called from

蚩尤 Ch'ih Yu, a legendary prince who rebelled against 黃帝 the Yellow Emperor, B.C. 2637.

打着人家的旗號 to fly another man's flag; to sail under false colours.

八旗 the Eight Banners, or divisions of the Manchu army. These Banners are distinguished by colours as given below, and are further divided into three superior and five inferior Banners:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|---|
| 1. Bordered Yellow | 鑲黃 | 上 |
| 2. Plain | 正黃 | 三 |
| 3. " White | 正白 | 旗 |
| 4. Bordered | 鑲白 | |
| 5. Plain Red | 正紅 | 下 |
| 6. Bordered | 鑲紅 | 五 |
| 7. Plain Blue | 正藍 | 旗 |
| 8. Bordered | 鑲藍 | |

旗²
045

旗下或旗人 Bannermen,—including Manchus, Mongols, and 漢軍 descendants of those Chinese who sided in early days with the conquering invaders.

內旗 and 外旗 inner and outer subdivisions of each Manchu or Mongol banner. The latter are composed of 包衣 "bond-servants" who are especially bound to render suit and service.

貴旗 is your honourable Banner is.....?

旗粧 the Manchu style of dress for women.

銷除旗檔 to cashier a man from his Banner.

旗員 officers of the Banner Forces; officials who are Bannermen.

旗禮 Manchu customs or etiquette.

旗槍 banner pole,—a quality of tea.

各率旌旗 each leading on those under his own flag.

西路跑了紅旗了 the insurrection in the west has been quelled.

欺¹
046

To cheat; to deceive. To insult. To ridicule.

欺騙 or 欺罔 or 欺詐 to cheat; to swindle.

欺人 to deceive people.

欺我太過 he has deceived me too much.

欺君 to deceive one's sovereign.

毋自欺 do not deceive yourself.

欺三欺四的 an all-round cheat.

欺哄 to deceive,—by lying.

欺心 a guileful heart.

欺住 to successfully carry through a cheating design.

欺負 to humbug; to insult.

欺辱 or 欺凌 or 欺壓 to insult; to oppress; to defraud.

欺弄 or 欺笑 or 欺侮 to turn into ridicule.

欺¹
1046

欺善怕惡 or 欺軟怕硬 to bully inoffensive persons and cringe to bullies.

欺妻重妾 to exalt a concubine at the expense of the wife.

欺隱 to mislead by suppressing the truth, or by not speaking out.

欺朦 to befool; to deceive.

傲¹
1047

To act like a drunken man.

屢舞傲傲 the unsteady antics of a tipsy man.

R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

璫²
1048

Gems set in caps or coronets.

弁璫 cap gems,—a pearl or other stone is often set in the middle of the ordinary Chinese cap, just above the forehead.

星璫 star gems,—the cluster of gems on a coronet.

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

綦²
1049

A dark grey colour. Variegated. Shoe-strings. Very; the utmost. Used for 1026.

綦嚴 very severe; very strict.

綦大而王 wang¹, 綦小而亡 the great came to be rulers, the small died,—in the struggle.

R. 支
C. *k'ei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. *ci*
N. *si*
P. *chi, sch'i*
M. *chi*
Y. *chi*
K. *k'ii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki, kō*
Even Upper & Lower.

綦²
1050

A variety of edible fern, the 蕨綦 or 紫綦, which grows in Kiangsi.

R. 支
See 奇
Even Upper & Lower.

切¹
1051

To cut a notch in a stick.

R. 黠
See 劼
Entering Upper.

契¹
1052

R. 霽
See 契
Sinking Upper.

To carve; to cut in wood, as block types.

Read *ch'ieh*^{1*}. To cut off.

契契 grieved.

契¹
1053

R. 霽 屑
物
C. *k'ai, syt*,
k'et, kyt
H. *k'e, k'al*
F. *k'ie, siek*,
k'öök
W. *ci, c'ih, sie*
N. *ci, c'ih*
P. *ch'i, hsié*
M. *ch'i, hsieh*
Sz.
K. *k'ie, söl*,
kiöl, kü
J. *kei, setsz*,
ketsz, kitsz
A. *k'e, k'iet*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Bamboo or wood with notches cut on it, used before the invention of writing; to notch. A covenant; a bond; a deed; see 3159. Adopted; devoted to; dedicated to. To be sorrowful. An instrument used in divination.

契紙 or 契約 or 契書 or

契券 a bond; an agreement.

自書契以來 ever since contracts were made in writing.

地契 or 業契 title-deeds for land.

田契 or 房契 deeds for land and houses.

紅契 red deeds,—title-deeds for land, which have been duly sealed by the authorities.

紅契遭焚 the original title-deeds have been burnt.

白契 white deeds,—unsealed deeds as usually substituted for lost originals, and of more or less value according to circumstances.

立契據 to execute a deed.

契尾 a stamped document pasted on to a title-deed, showing the amount of land-tax payable; a fee payable on the execution of a deed.

左契 the left-hand portion of a contract, held by the creditor, as opp. to 右契 held by the debtor.

聖人執左契而不責於人 the holy man holds the creditor's half of the contract, but does not enforce his claim.

契厚 close and lasting—of friendship.

契合 bound together; united, like the two halves of a tally; friendly. See 787.

契⁴

1053.

契父 an adopted father, to whom one promises the same allegiance as to a real father.

契神 to be dedicated to the service of the gods,—as sick children sometimes are, entering the priesthood if they recover.

契子 and 契女 sons and daughters sworn over into other families, or dedicated to the gods as above.

拜契 to enter into a sworn alliance or friendship.

最契之友 a very dear friend.

契樹 to adopt or worship the (榕 banyan) tree,—with a view to attain as great an age.

契弟 a catamite.

契弟館子 catamite establishments.

契刀 the "knife money,"—of the earlier Han dynasty, so called because shaped like a knife or razor-blade.

賢契 a form of address used between friends and acquaintances, always by the elder to the younger.

契契寤歎 sorrowful I awake and sigh.

爰契我龜 there he singed the tortoise-shell,—and divined.

契丹 Kitans, or Khitans,—Tartars who ruled northern China, 907—1115 A.D., under the name of the 遼紀 Liao dynasty. Hence the word *Cathay*, corrupted through Persian, used by MARCO POLO, as *Kitai*, to designate China generally. [The Mongol for "Chinese" is *Kitan*, pl. *Kitai*. Radloff.]

Read *ch'ieh*^{1*} To be separated.

死生契闊 for life or for death, however separated.

話契闊 to talk of what had happened during their separation.

契闊中饋 attentive to her cooking.

Read *hsieh*^{4*}. One of the five celebrated ministers of the Emperor Shun.

喫

1054

七^{1*}

1055

質

C. ts'et

H. ts'it

F. ch'ek

W. ts'ai

N. ts'ih

P. ch'i

S. ch'i

S. ch'ik

Sz. ch'i

K. ch'il

J. shchi, shitsz

A. t'et

Entering Upper.

See 1948.

The number seven. See 692, 1426, 2187, 2620. [To be distinguished from 匕 8941.]

七個 or 七件 seven articles.

第七 the seventh.

十七 seventeen.

七十七 seventy-seven.

人生七十古來稀 of men who have lived to seventy, there have in all times been few.

有子七人 we are seven sons.

七上八下 some things satisfactory, others not so; the longs taken with the shorts.

七零八落 scattered about in all directions.

七顛八倒的 at sixes and sevens.

亂七八糟 in a state of utter confusion.

七言八語 all sorts of gossip.

七繞八繞 tortuous.

瞎七瞎八 blind seven blind eight,—said of the mental confusion of any person labouring under excitement, etc.

七手八脚 or 夾七夾

八 seven hands and eight feet,—the confusion of several people doing anything in a hurry or under excitement.

七嘴八舌 seven mouths and eight tongues,—all talking at once.

七巧 or 七夕 the seventh evening of the seventh moon.

七巧圖 the Chinese puzzle, consisting of five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid.

理七 or 做七 to attend to the funeral rites of each seventh day after death until the forty-ninth day, after which burial takes place.

過了七七之期 when the 7 × 7 period has passed,—the 49 days of mourning and ceremonial which always elapse before burial.

七^{1*}

1055

七絕 a verse of four lines with seven characters to each line.

七律 a verse of eight lines with seven characters to each line.

七星 the seven stars of the Dipper, which is a part of Ur Major. See 6361, 1659, 4602.

七錢二 or 七二洋銀 the dollar at 72,—each dollar being equal to seven-tenths or two-hundredths (7 mace 2 candareens) of a tael, or \$100 = 72s. 72.

七里礁 the Min reef, near Foochow.

七星礁 Pagoda Rock, at the Anchorage, Foochow.

七九 nouns and verbs,—books on Sanskrit grammar the former being so called from the number of their cases, the latter from the number of the moods and tenses.

七葉一枝花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.

七寸子 a spotted brown viper *Halys (Trigonocephalus) Blanfordi*,—the only venomous snake in northern China. See 11,96

七寸子 the pastern.

七節鞭 the seven-jointed whip,—a weapon consisting of a handle and seven successive hexagonal iron cylinders.

七寶 the Seven Precious Things—the paraphernalia of Chakravarti or Wheel King. They are (1) a golden wheel or disc, (2) concubines, (3) horses, (4) elephants, (5) guardians of the treasury, (6) soldiers and attendants and (7) the Mani gem. Sanskrit *sapta ratna*.

Same as 1055.

See 1552.

The sound of water rippling.

沏茶 to make tea.

沏上 to make,—as tea.

柒

1056

切

1057

沏^{1*}

1058

R. 屑

P. v. ch'i

See 切

Entering Upper.

砌

1059

R. 霽

C. ts'ai

H. ts'i

F. ch'ie, v. kie²

W. ts'i, v. cie,

N. ts'i

P. ch'i

M. ch'i

Sz. ts'ui²

K. ch'e

J. sei

A. t'e

Sinking
Upper.

A stone step; ornamental tiles, used in steps. To raise in layers, as a wall. To pave.

階砌 stone steps.

玉砌 a white marble step.

砌牆 to build a wall.

砌墳 to make a grave.

砌不直 not built straight.

砌石路 to pave with slabs of stone.

砌詞捏控 to heap up false accusations against any one.

砌告 or 砌控 or 砌飾 to concoct charges.

乞

1060

R. 物末

C. hêt

H. ngiet, hat

F. k'ouk

W. t'ian

N. t'ih

P. t'ih

M. ch'i

Y. ch'ik

Sz. ch'i

K. k'it, k'ol

J. kitsz, kochi

A. k'et

Entering
Upper.

To beg for alms. To implore. To give.

乞食 to beg for food.

乞子 or 乞兒 or 乞丐 a beggar.

乞丐罵猴, 猴罵乞丐 the pot calling the kettle black.

乞士 a mendicant Buddhist priest; a *bhikshu*.

內乞 the mendicant *bhikshu* who controls his nature by the Law of Buddha.

外乞 the mendicant *bhikshu* who controls his body by the food he eats.

伏乞 to humbly beg.

乞恩 to implore favour; to ask for mercy.

乞企 to anxiously entreat.

求乞 or 乞懇 to implore.

乞爲示知 I beg you to inform me.

乞救 to implore help.

乞米 to beg for food.

乞休 to tender one's resignation.

乞身 or 乞假 to ask for leave of absence.

乞巧 to beg (the Weaver Goddess) for skill,—in needlework.

穿乞巧之針 to thread the needle of cleverness. This was done by the ladies of the palace under the T'ang dynasty on the 7th of the 7th moon. Holding a needle up to the moon, each

乞

1060

would try in turn to thread it; and whoever succeeded was accounted the most skilful needlewoman.

乞頭 to arrange a gambling party, and then to take so much per cent 頭水 on the winnings for the special purpose of providing some friend of the party with funds.

乞我 give it to me.

吃

1061

气

1062

R. 寘

See 氣

Sinking Upper.

狃

1063

R. 質

See 紕

K. kil, hil

J. kitsz

A. hout²Entering
Upper.

氣

1064

R. 未

C. hei

H. hi

F. k'ei, k'i

W. } c'i

N. }

P. }

M. } ch'i

Y. }

Sz. }

K. k'ii

J. ki

A. k'i

Sinking
Upper.

See 1949.

Breath; vapour. Radical 84. See 氣 1064.

A tribe of 苗子 Miao-tzū, known as 狃狃, still found existing in the province of Kueichou.

狃猩兒 a ground-squirrel found in northern China.

The vivifying principle or *aura* of Chinese cosmogony. Breath; vapour; air; steam; = the Greek πνευμα, and should be used for the Holy Ghost. The vital fluid. Force. Influence. Temper; feelings. See 福 3707, 膽 10,629, 香 4256, 財 11,500, 神 9819, 派 8583, 韻 13,842.

天地有正氣, 雜然賦流形 there is in the universe an *aura*, which permeates all things and makes them what they are.

正氣 the "particle of the divine gale,"—in which sense Mencius seems to use 浩然之氣.

氣

1064

人之生也以食爲氣, 草木生也以土爲氣 man derives his vitality from food, plants from the earth.

二氣 the Dual Powers,—the 陰 Yin and the 陽 Yang, or male and female, positive and negative, principles.

五氣 the Five Vapours,—as proceeding from 雨 rain, 陽 sunshine, 燠 heat, 寒 cold, and 風 wind.

六氣 the Six Influences,—the Yin and the Yang. wind, rain, light, and darkness.

二十四氣 or 節氣 the twenty-four solar terms. See Tables, Va, and 1477.

氣候 a solar term; a period of fifteen days between the beginning of one solar term and the end of the next; climate; weather.

氣候頓暖 the weather suddenly became warm.

以氣候之早 because of the earliness of the season.

明發氣候改 dawn comes, and with it a change of temperature.

天氣 weather; temperature.

地氣 or 氣序 climate.

地有氣脈 the earth has vital fluid pulses,—which the Chinese say produce minerals, vegetables, etc., and act upon the health.

望氣 to consider the influences,—as a geomancer.

土氣 exhalations from the ground; miasma.

人氣 the constitution or crisis of humanity.

有天子氣 [this place] has an Imperial atmosphere,—i.e. likely to produce an Emperor.

伏氣 to hold the breath.

沒有氣兒 to swoon; to faint.

氣味 flavour.

鍊氣 to practise breathing,—in a particular way, as the Taoists do, with a view to secure immortal life. See 4034.

飲氣而卒 to die a prey to silent grief or resentment.

氣⁺

1064

倒抽噎氣 to impede the respiration.

遂成氣疾 which developed into asthma.

賜紫茸雲氣帳 present him with a soft purple curtain, light as a cloud.

濕氣 atmospheric dampness; a damp air, as from a clayey soil.

煤氣 coal gas.

放氣笛 to let off steam,—from a boiler.

氣盡 or 氣絕 exhausted; without life.

說罷氣就絕了 when he had finished speaking, he expired.

斂聲屏氣 with bated breath.

薄而走氣 (the coffin) was thin and gas escaped.

生氣 to get angry; life-like.

別生氣 or 勿氣 do not get angry.

奕奕有生氣 grandly life-like,—of a portrait.

秋公氣不過 Mr. Ch'iu was beside himself with rage.

氣得成病 he got quite ill from anger.

尙氣 pugnacious; fiery.

衛地其俗剛武尙氣力 in the Wei territory, violence and pugnacity are the fashion.

受氣爲人 to be born into the world as a man.

我受了氣了 or 氣着 *chao* 了 I have been put out of temper.

受不得人氣 could not stand being scolded.

氣恨 anger; hate.

舒氣 to ease off bad feelings; to recover one's equanimity.

出氣 to get rid of one's anger,—by taking vengeance.

替我出氣 he will take vengeance for me.

便出不得你的氣 in which case your anger would not be appeased,—by taking the proposed vengeance.

我是一肚氣的人 I am a very passionate man.

氣⁺

1064

起了一口氣 got very angry.

氣死人 to exasperate any one.

氣死風 name of a large gauze-covered standing lantern.

盛氣, 平過, 自寡 keep your temper, mend your faults, and meddle not.

氣苦 angry; mortified.

氣到鬍子直了 his beard stiffened with rage.

氣了個半死 like to die with rage.

氣惱 anger.

氣不忿兒 angry. A caterpillar; see 7958.

氣忿忿 very angry.

氣迷 maddened by bad temper.

氣不平 unrelentingly angry.

氣生氣死 enraged beyond all bounds.

氣冲斗牛 the vapour rose to the Dipper and Cowherd,—to the sky.

帝先患氣 the Emperor had previously suffered from wind.

那個人盛氣得狠 that man is very hot-tempered.

好氣血 good breath and blood,—a good constitution.

好氣色 good complexion.

臉上氣色還沒復元兒 you don't quite look yourself yet.

氣派 or 氣象 bearing; air.

臉上帶着被累氣象 his face wears a careworn expression.

讀之惟見當年雍熙

氣象 on reading it one only sees the spirit of the Yung Hsi epoch (A.D. 984—988),—of the Old Drunkard's Arbour.

全是學道人氣象 all this is in the style of a man who is studying Tao.

老子便是這般氣象 such are Lao Tzu's ideas or principles.

氣枕 or 氣褥 air-pillows or cushions.

氣⁺

1064

一股氣兒作了 to do it without stopping,—at one go.

氣促 breathless.

氣毬 the vapour ball,—a bouncing ball; a football; a balloon.

氣力 strength; speed,—as of a steamer.

開足氣力 to be going at full speed.

氣運 luck,—used of the State's prosperity. See 12,633, 文章.

運氣 luck,—used of persons.

你運氣好 you are in luck.

氣盈 conceited; self-satisfied.

習氣 habit; custom; manner; temper; nature, as of soil.

恐習氣染兒 fearing that his son would be corrupted.

探口氣 to probe a person's feelings or intentions. See 6174.

語氣 purport.

筆氣 the character, or differentiating element, of handwriting. So 文氣, see 12,633.

以其村氣鄙之 despised him for his rustic manners (or ignorance).

出詞吐氣十分溫雅 very refined in his speech.

倘能吐氣 if you can pass,—an examination.

士氣宜培養也 the ambition of scholars must be fostered.

志氣 energy; determination.

不屑下氣 not worth while to take the trouble.

氣益下 he exerted himself still more.

有氣敢任 a daring fellow; one ready to take responsibility.

推廣風氣 to extend the practice,—as in the case of adoption of new machinery, etc.

冤氣 the resentment of one who has been wronged.

元氣 original or inherited constitution of body.

氣性 temper; disposition.

氣質 the nature of a person, in the sense of which he may be active, indolent, clever, stupid, ect., Physique.

氣¹

1064

有氣度 to be very energetic and ambitious.

氣度宏遠 his capacity and ambition were great and far-reaching.

氣壯 firm; bold.

善觀氣色 a physiognomist; one who tells fortunes by the face.

他是我們同氣 he is one of us.

氣數 a person's power of resisting noxious influences, said to be either 旺 vigorous or 衰 feeble = fate; destiny.

一鼻孔出氣 only one nostril between them,—of friends who hold similar opinions.

一鼓作氣 the first stroke of the drum inflamed their ardour.

願作氣以助揮毫 I wish you would put on a little (martial) ardour, to help me in painting (your portrait),—a painter to a general.

一氣都灌了 poured it down at a draught.

與人會氣 to have an understanding, or be in collusion, with someone.

通氣 the power going through,—in connection, as a line of pawns on a chess board placed so that each is supported by the one that follows; in communication with, as two towns. Also, very sympathetic, as friends; to have an understanding; to form a "ring" in commerce.

揚氣 to make a display; to put on side.

骨骼有些道氣 he is somewhat impregnated with Tao,—under the influence of the doctrines associated with this term.

氣高貌 haughty; arrogant.

氣迷心 goitre.

氣螺 a steam fog-horn.

氣柄 or 氣餅 a piston.

氣管 a steam-pipe.

氣表 a steam gauge.

氣鼓 a steamer's cylinder.

三連氣鼓 a triple expansion boiler.

氣¹

1064

氣水 aerated water.

氣箱 the condenser of an engine.

氣笛 a steam-whistle.

芎⁴²

1065

R. 物

See 乞

Entering Upper.

畿²

1066

R. 微

C. *kei*H. *hi*F. *ki*W. *chi*N. *chi*P. *chi*M. *chi*S. *chi*K. *ki*J. *ki*A. *ki*

Even Upper & Lower.

杞¹

1067

R. 紙

C. *ki*H. *hi*F. *ki*W. *chi*N. *chi*P. *chi*M. *chi*, *chi*Y. *chi*S. *chi*K. *ki*J. *ki*A. *ki*

Rising Upper.

A fragrant plant or grass, the 芎 輿, said to be common in Yunnan under the name of 野草香 wild sweet grass. Used for offerings at the autumn festivals.

The royal domain, as set apart for the Emperor. The Court. A threshold. Also read *chi*²邦畿千里維民所止 the royal domain of a thousand *li* is where the people stop.

皇畿 the Imperial domain; the Court.

畿輔重地 the Court and its neighbourhood are places of the utmost importance,—in the sense of observing decorum within the precincts.

送畿 to accompany to the threshold.

A kind of willow which grows by the water, with a coarse white leaf and small reddish veins. Also, a medlar tree.

以人性爲仁義猶以

杞柳爲梧栲 to develop charity and duty to one's neighbour out of human nature is like making a cup or bowl out of willow.

枸杞 the *Lycium chinense*—the juice of the berries of which is used for diseases of the eye.

無折我樹杞 do not break my willow trees.

陟彼北山,言采其杞

I ascended that hill in the north, to gather the medlars. See 8702.

杞國 name of a feudal State.

心多過慮,何異杞人

憂天 if you are over-anxious, what difference is there between you and the man of Ch'i who was afraid that the sky might fall on him?

玨³

1068

R. 紙

See 杞

Rising Upper.

芑³

1069

R. 紙

See 杞

Rising Upper.

起³

1070

R. 紙

C. *hei*H. *hi*F. *ki*W. *chi*N. *chi*P. *chi*M. *chi*S. *chi*K. *ki*J. *ki*A. *ki*, v. *ki*

Rising Upper.

A stone ornament, hung at the girdle.

A variety of succory (*Cichorium*), the 芑 葉 leaves of which are milky and can be eaten. Also, a kind of white millet; grass; a prickly tree.

To rise up. To raise. To start. To begin; exordium, as opp. to peroration (see 1470). See 出 2620, 死 10,280, 承 761 and 病 9298.

起來 get up.

起不來 he cannot get up.

知其不起 knew that he would not get up,—recover from his illness.

起中 *chung*¹ 小吏之額 jumped up and hit the petty clerk on the forehead,—of a ball.

起居 (see 2987) or 起坐 rising and sitting,—the ordinary state or condition of a person, as being always either one or other of these two.

他起坐不安 he is not at all at his ease.

起身 to raise the body,—to get up, as from bed; to start.

起手 to raise the hand,—to begin.

幾時起手 when are we going to begin?

起工 to begin work.

起刀筆吏 he began as a scribe.

幾時起轎 when does the chair start?—with the bride in it, i.e. when is the wedding to be?

起錨 to weigh anchor.

起蓋 to begin to build.

起立 to stand up. Also, to set anything up.

起牀 to get out of bed.

起³
1070

起價 to state the lowest price.

起碼幾個錢 what is the lowest you will take?

起兵 to raise troops.

那邊起火了 there is a fire over there.

起了火 he got angry.

起先 or 起初 or 起頭 or

起首 or 起前 or 起初

頭 at first; in the beginning.

從這邊起 begin from here, —in writing, building, sweeping, measuring, etc., etc.

起動 or 起造 to begin doing anything.

發利起心 to be tempted by the prospect of gain.

起念 to think a thought. See 8303.

起意 to conceive the idea of anything.

起個名 to give a name to.

起他一個混名 give him a nickname.

陡起風波 to stir up wind and wave,—cause an excitement, as by false rumours.

起貨 to land cargo; to take delivery of goods.

起貨單 a permit to land.

起岸 to land goods; to be landed.

起下來 to bring off,—as baggage from a ship.

起清 to completely discharge,—cargo.

起卸貨物 to discharge cargo.

起色 an improvement,—as in one's prospects; in trade, etc.

起算 to reckon; to begin reckoning from.

起見 motive; object in view.

為你起見 in your behalf; in your interests.

原為保護起見 the original object (of above-mentioned action) was protection.

將鋤齒迸起 knocked the teeth out of the rake,—by striking against a stone.

起³
1070

起釁 to cause strife.

起予者商也 he who can bring out my meaning is Shang.

起倒 one end up and the other down,—of things in unstable equilibrium.

起興 to prosper.

起發 to make one's way; to get rich.

元首起哉 let the prince be zealous in his duties.

百餘字中,有起承轉

合在內 in the compass of

about a hundred words we have opening, elucidation, re-statement or embellishment, and conclusion,—a perfect essay. See 761.

一起的人 all the party.

他是我一起的人 he is one of my party.

一起來看 come in all at once and see.

不下數十起之多 not less than several tens.

我想不起 I cannot remember.

怒起來 to get angry.

大聲笑起來 to burst into a roar of laughter.

疼起來 begins to get painful.

不敢題起 I don't venture to allude to it.

不起 (in history) he would not take up his post.

累徵不起 he was often appointed but would not take up his posts.

我實在當不起 I really am not equal to the honour; you do me too much honour, etc.

請不起 I can't afford to engage,—a teacher.

起故官 he resumed his old post.

起經 to begin the service for the dead.

起鼓 to begin beating the drum, when the funeral guests arrive at the mortuary chamber.

起至 thence; as far as.

起建 to erect.

起回 to bring back.

起³
1070

起事 to cause trouble.

起根 originally.

起誓 to take an oath.

起毛 to have a rough or hairy surface.

起粉 to become powdery.

起息 to bear interest.

起滅 to open and close; to begin and end.

起那兒過 to pass by that way; which is the way?

起數的 a diviner; a calculator of destinies.

起卦 to cast a horoscope.

起程 or 起行 to start; to begin a journey.

起旱 to start on a journey by land.

起節 to start.—of high officials.

起案 to be put in, or be produced to a court,—as (e.g.) weapons used in a case of murder.

起出 to give up, as plunder; to produce; to discharge cargo.

起佃 to let on lease.

起耕 to begin tilling land.

A hill without trees or grass. See 4968.

𡵚³
1071

陟彼𡵚兮 I ascend that bare hill,—and think of my mother. Hence,—

陟𡵚 to have a longing for one's mother.

空陟𡵚其何望 I look for my mother but cannot see her,—she is dead.

R. 紙

C. kei

F. ki

W. |

N. |

P. |

M. |

Y. |

Sz. |

K. kii

J. ki

A. ki

Rising Upper.

𡵚³
1072

R. 紙

See 杞

Rising Upper.

𡵚³
1073

R. 紙

See 技

Rising Lower.

齊¹
1074齊⁸
ts'ai
ts'i, ts'e
chae
zi
dzi, zits'ai
ts'i, ts'e
chae
zi
dzi, zi

ch'i

che

sei, zai

te, trai

Even Upper.

Even; level; equal; uniform. To arrange. All. Name of a State. Used in the Classics for 234. Radical 210. Used with 1076 (see 9949).

齊整 orderly; well arranged; even; neat; complete.

齊和 mixed; blended.

齊備 all arranged; in readiness.

收齊賬目 to collect all outstanding debts.

齊賬 to collect accounts.

齊全 complete.

齊集 all together,—as a full meeting.

把我的東西都歸着

齊截了 put all my things together in order.

齊心 of one mind; unanimous.

你這里人心不齊 the people of this village of yours are not in agreement,—as to a course of action.

一齊去 all go together.

齊鑒 (your) acute perusal.

齊眉 even with the eyebrows,—a married couple. See 46 (read wan³).

齊眉棍 a quarter-staff.

齊大夥 in a body; altogether.

齊肅 with regularity and order.

不齊 uneven; incomplete; deficient; scattered; not in one lot.

年籍不齊 of varying ages and birthplaces.

歸齊 or 歸其 after all; in the end.

歸齊怎樣 how is it going to end?

齊盛 correct; regular; exact; vessels of millet (see 12,341).

齊家 to govern a family.

我沒齊截 I have not yet finished it off,—as a job.

等齊纔來 wait until they are all here and then come.

齊物論 to level down the distinctions of things,—to bring positive and negative and all such antagonisms into one category,

齊²
1074

thus making contraries identical. The title of Chap. II of *Chuang Tzū*.

齊國 an ancient feudal State.

The first Ch'i State began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred by

武王 Wu Wang upon 尚父 Shang Fu, and lasted until B.C. 412, when it was destroyed by the descendants of 公子完

Kung Tzū Wan. The second Ch'i State was raised upon the ruins of the first, and lasted down to B.C. 224. It comprised large portions of northern Shantung and southern Chihli; and its capital was 營丘 Ying-ch'iu,

now 臨淄縣 Lin-tzū Hsien.

齊東野人之語 the talk of the savages east of the Ch'i State,—very unreliable.

齊人 a man of Ch'i—often used in the sense of a "beggar."

Read *tzū*¹. The hem of a mourning garment.

Read *chai*¹. To respect. Used for 234.

See 815.

擠
1075臍²
1076

R. 齊

C. ts'z

H. ts'i

F. schae, chae²

ssai

W. dzi, zi

N. dzi

P. M.

Y. ch'i

Sz.

K. che

J. sei, sai

A. te

Even Lower.

臍³
1077

R. 齊

See 齊

Even Lower.

齊
1078

See 821.

蟻²
1079

R. 齊

F. chae

See 齊

Even Lower.

鱗³
1080

R. 齊

F. chae

See 齊

Even Lower.

俟
1081畦²
1082

R. 齊

H. kwei

W. } si

N. }

P. sch'i, hsi

Y. hsi

A. kwei, hwe

See 攜

Even

Irregular.

豈¹
1083

R. 紙尾

See 起

A. k'i, v. k'oi

Rising Upper.

A large maggot; a grub.

蟻蟻 the carpenter beetle.

領如蝸蟻 her neck was like the tree-grub,—the larvæ of a beetle which deposits its eggs in trees. These larvæ are remarkable for their whiteness and length.

A thin fish with a silvery belly and a sharp back. It is also called 刀魚 knife fish. A mullet. Also, certain kinds of mackerel.

馬鱗 a kind of anchovy (*Coilia Playfairii*).

黃尾鱗 the yellow-tailed mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*).

白鱗 the greenish mullet (*Mugil ventriosus*).

刀鱗魚 a species of *Thryssa*.

See 10,281.

A field containing fifty 畝 mou. A piece of ground; an allotment.

畦子 a small plot of land.

菜畦 a kitchen garden.

病於夏畦 to toil harder than the summer (labourers) in the fields.

一畦菜 a row of growing vegetables.

Read *kuei*¹. A boundary between fields. See 11,275.

An interrogative particle implying, like *num* in Latin, the answer *No*, or a negative of the proposition conveyed.

豈敢 how can I dare?—a polite phrase signifying that the speaker is unworthy of the honour, or the compliment, or the attentions lavished on him.

豈不知 how do you not know?—you must know.

豈³
1083

豈有此理 how is there this principle?—there is no such principle as this.

豈賢於子乎 how is he more worthy than you?—he is not.

豈其慮未周與 was it that their anxious thought left any point uncared for?—No.

豈不爾思 do I not think of you?—I do.

豈無他人 is there nobody else?—there is.

豈其食魚,必河之鯉 why, in eating fish, must we have a carp from the Ho?—there are other fish good enough.

豈其取妻,必宋之子 why, in taking a wife, must we have a Tzü of Sung?—there are plenty of other women with whom one could be happy.

豈其然乎 how can this be right?

豈不相同 are they not identical?

豈能獨樂 how can he be happy alone?

豈可如此 how can it be allowed to be thus?

豈非如此 how can it not be thus?—how can it be otherwise?

豈若是乎 how can it be thus?

Read *k'ai*³. Delighted; joyous; complacent. Used for the more modern 凱 5795 and 愷 5797.

孔燕豈弟 grandly we feast, delighted and complacent.

豈弟君子 easy and self-possessed was our prince.

豈樂飲酒 merrily drinking wine.

欿¹
1084

R. 支賄
See 崎凱
A. *k'ai*, *k'i*
Even and Rising Upper.

A fast-growing tree found near streams and in marshy places.

忝²
1085

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To respect; to esteem.

忝忝 cordial; friendly.

祇²
1086

R. 支紙
H. *ti*, *chi*
F. *chi*, *chie*, *chie*, *ski*
See 奇只芝
Even & Rising Upper and Lower.

Repose. Great. The divinity of earth. [Formerly identical with, but now to be distinguished from, 祇 1887.] Used for 只 1863, see 1887.

壹者之來,俾我祇 (also *chih*³) 也 if you would come to me but once it would set me at rest.

無祇悔 no great regret.

天曰神,地曰祇 heaven is called *shén*, earth is called *ch'i*.

上下神祇 the spirits of heaven and earth.

弗事上帝神祇 not serving God, nor the spirits of heaven and earth.

地祇 Earth,—personified.

祇陀 or 祇陀太子 son of king Prasénadjit of S'rāvastī, the original owner of the park in which the Djétavana vihāra was built.

祇洹 or 祇洹精舍 Djétavana vihāra,—a famous monastery in the suburbs of S'rāvastī, and a favourite resort of Shākyamuni Buddha.

祇夜 metrical passages in the Sūtras, repeating the sense of the preceding prose text. Sanskrit: *Gēya*. One of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 3945.

A medicinal plant, of which there are several varieties

黃芪 a yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the *Plarmica sibirica*. The flexible roots of the *Sophora tomentosa* are referred to under the same name.

芪¹
1087
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

軹²
1088

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The end of the axle, projecting beyond the hub.

約軹錯衡 the axle-end bound with leather, the yoke ornamented.

祁²
1089

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To be large. Self-possessed. Gently. Leisurely. In crowds. A surname.

瞻彼中原,其祁孔有 we looked to the midst of the plain, where the animals were large and abundant.

祁祁 the appearance of leisurely ease. Also, numerous.

與雨祁祁 the rain comes down gently.

諸娣從之祁祁如雲 the virgins, her companions, followed the lady, leisurely like a beautiful cloud.

采芣祁祁 they gather in crowds the white southern-wood

冬祁寒 the coldest time is winter.

祁州 a Department in the province of Chihli.

聾²
1090

R. 緝
See 緝
Entering Upper.

To whisper in the ear. To asperse; to blame.

無聾聾以悅聽 do not be fond of hearing slander.

緝²
1091

R. 緝 14.
C. *ts'ip*
H. *ts'ip*
F. *cheik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *chi*, *chi*, *chi*, *chi*
M. *chi*, *chi*
Y. *ch'ik*
K. *ch'ip*
J. *shü*, *djü*
A. *tép*
Entering Upper. Irregular.

To twist a cord. To join to continue. To follow up to pursue; to catch.

緝熙敬止 continuous and bright was his feeling of reverence.

緝御 a continuance of attendants,—many attendants.

緝緝翩翩,謀欲譖人 with babbling mouths you go about, scheming and wishing to slander others.

巡緝 to get on the trail of.

查緝 to search out and arrest.

緝獲 or 緝捕 or 緝拏 to catch; to seize,—as a criminal.

緝捕勇 a force whose duty it is to search out and capture brigands.

緝^{4*}
1091

緝私 to seize smuggled goods.
See 3366.

緝着了 he has been caught.

緝私船 revenue cruisers.

緝盜 to capture thieves.

緝防 to keep clear from,—as pirates.

緝究 to bring to justice.

緝辦 to search for and deal with.

追緝 to go in pursuit.

嚴緝 to make rigorous search for.

Read *ch'i*^{1*}. To fell a seam. See 12,248.

密密的緝 felled or stitched so that there is no free edge.

緝的 sewn on whole to a ground,—of embroideries.

葺^{4*}
1092

To repair; to put in order.

葺補 to rebuild,—as part of a wall or house which has fallen.

葺牆 to build a wall.

修葺花圃 to fence off a garden plot.

葺覆 to cover; to roof in.

葺理舊址 to repair the old foundations.

葺成 repairs completed.

葺累 overlapping,—as fishes' scales, etc.

澱^{1*}
1093

Water flowing rapidly out. Friendly; harmonious.

澱然鳧沒 in a moment the duck was gone.

其角澱澱 they have horns, yet agree together.

戢^{4*}
1094

To put away weapons.

To collect oneself. To fold up.

載戢干戈 he has called in shields and spears.

不戢不難 are they not self-restrained? are they not careful?

戢^{4*}
1094

M. *chi*
Y. *chik, ch'ik*
K. *ch'ip*
J. *shū*
A. *trép*
Entering Upper.

戢其左翼 their left wings gathered up,—of birds.

戢斂 to gather in.

較前斂戢 these are fewer in comparison with the former.

大戢山 Gutzlaff I.,—seventy miles from Shanghai.

戢兵 to put away weapons; to cease hostilities.

蕞^{1*}
1095

R. **緝**
See **戢**
Entering Upper.

A kind of *Iridæ* found growing in damp places in Chehkiang and Hunan. The leaf is used for preserving fish.

蕞菜 *Houttuynia cordata*, the leaves of which are sometimes eaten.

蕞山 a hill in Chehkiang where the above plant is found.

霰^{1*}
1096

R. **緝**
See **戢**
A. *tép, trép*
Entering Upper.

The noise of driving rain. The clangor of musical instruments.

蛄^{1*}
1097

R. **質**
See **吉**
A. *két*
Entering Upper.

A name for beetles of various kinds.

蛄蟣 the dung-beetle or *Geotrupes*, and other allied genera.

蛄蛄 a tree-grub.

蟣蛄 see 11,627.

霽雨生蛄 the summer rains breed the paddy-worm,—which eats the kernel of the grain.

詰^{3*}
1098

R. **質**
C. *k'yt*
H. *ket*
F. *k'ik*
W. *cié, ciat*
N. *cih*
P. *schie*
M. } *chieh*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kil, kil*
J. *kitsz, gichi*
A. *két*
Entering Irregular.

To ask; to examine; to investigate. To punish; to keep in good order; to restrain. Also read *chieh*^{2*}.

詰詞 an interrogative.

詰訊 or **詰問** or **盤詰** to examine; to question.

詰口供 to take depositions.

詰姦慝 to search out the villainous and secretly wicked.

詰罪 to punish.

詰^{3*}
1098

詰誅暴慢 to punish the rebellious.

其克詰爾戎兵 have your military accoutrements and weapons well arranged.

以詰四方 in order to restrain the people of all quarters.

詰朝 or **詰旦** to-morrow morning. [Generally read *chieh*¹.]

摩詰 an abbreviation for **維摩詰** which is expl. as **華言淨名也**, and was adopted by the poet Wang Wei as his style.

此是摩詰自幸語 these words are meant to convey a picture of his own happiness.

別有天地非人間摩詰 it was another universe, and not the condition of things we have in this world.

耆²
1099

R. **支**
See **奇**
Even Lower.

A man of sixty. One who should advise others. Old; aged. To cause; to bring about.

耆老 or **耆壽** old people; elders; men of experience.

紳耆 the gentry and elders.

耆艾 signifies "seniors in wisdom," as opposed to those who are our seniors in age only.

皆以耆艾爲重 all regard the wisdom as the important part,—and not the mere advantage of years.

耆定爾功 when old, your reward shall be fixed upon.

癢耆 a scar on a horse's back.

耆定 to cause to be established; to effect.

耆昧 to cause people to be blind,—to their own interests, so as to get the better of them.

鬐²
1100

R. **支**
See **耆**
Even Lower.

A horse's mane. The dorsal fin of a fish.

鰭²

1101

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.**稽**

1102

岐²

1103

R. 支
F. k'i, v. kie,
ngie
See 奇
Even Lower.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish. A kind of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

振鰭奮鱗 it bristled its dorsal fin and raised its scales,—in anger.

See 884.

The scene of the earliest labours of 大禹 the Great Yü, and the home of the ancestors of the Chou dynasty. The region now know as 鳳翔府 Fêng-hsiang Fu, in the south-west of Shensi. A hill with two peaks. A fork in a road. Divergent. See 1105.

治梁及岐 he took effective measures at Liang and Ch'i,—to make the country available for human habitation.

避狄遷岐 to avoid the barbarians, he (宣父 Tan Fu) removed his residence to Ch'i. Used of the flight of an Emperor before a foreign invader.

岐山 Mt. Ch'i,—the hill which gives the name to the modern District.

克岐克嶷 he looked majestic and intelligent.

以免兩岐 so as to avoid taking two different routes, i.e. a want of uniformity in the action of two people who should be working on the same lines.

兩岐語 two different versions of the same affair.

岐開則爲二 opening into two,—as a pince-nez.

岐出 to be discrepant.

岐黃篇 a well-known medical treatise, by Ch'i Po (see *Biog. Dict.*) and Huang Ti.

通岐黃 he knows his Ch'i-huang,—he is a good doctor.

技⁴

1104

R. 紙真
支
H. chi
See 芰
Irregular
Lower.

Skill; ingenuity. Talent; ability. Interchanged with 861. See 10,618.

技能 talent; ability.

技巧 clever; ingenious.

手技 cleverness of hand.

口技 cleverness of mouth,—at mimicry, etc.

技異 very clever; wonderful.

薄技 a trifling handicraft; a "trade."

技術 skill; cunning.

技藝 the skill of an expert in any art or science.

工技 the skill of an artisan,—as opposed to that of an artist.

技勇 the gymnastic exercises in which military students are examined; military talent.

技蓋至此乎 this is skill indeed!

所以爲是道非技 what is achieved is the result of Tao, not of skill.

技進于神 almost super-human skill.

惜此神技創於婦人 alas that this divine art (painting) should have been invented by a woman,—嫫 Lei, sister of Emp. Shun.

方技 medicine and surgery.

歧²

1105

R. 支
See 歧岐
Even Lower.

Forked. A stalk of grain with two ears. Divergent. Schismatic.

歧路 a fork in a road,—hence, wandering from the right path in conduct.

兩歧 see 兩岐 1103.

這話兩歧了 these words are open to two constructions.

心無他歧 the mind with no other diverging path, i.e. fixed on one object.

原無歧意 there is no radical difference of opinion between us.

歧誤 a mistake.

歧念 a different thought.

歧異 conflicting; discrepant; divergent.

歧²

1105

爲他歧所惑 I have been deceived by his vacillation.

歧歧 rapidity,—as of a man running.

歧²

1106

R. 支真
See 奇器
A. chi
Even & Sink-
ing Lower
and Upper.

To crawl along.

歧歧 crawling along,—as insects.

如歧行喘息 they puff and pant along like a row of insects crawling.

長歧 the long-legged house-spider. See 999.

跂²

1107

R. 真紙
支
See 芰
Irregular.

A foot with six toes. The crawling of insects.

Read ch'i⁴. To stand on tiptoe. Used for 1114.

跂踵而望 to stand on toe and heel (alternately) and look out for any one.

跂行 to crawl.

跂而及之 to follow and overtake.

跂足以待 to wait on tiptoe; to be waiting to start.

彀¹

1108

R. 支
See 其
Even Lower.

A stiff bow.

彀弓勁矢 a stiff bow and a stout arrow.

See 2978.

趯

1109

啟³

1110

R. 薺
C. k'ai
H. k'i
F. k'ie
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kie
J. kei
A. k'ai
Rising Upper.

To explain. To open; to begin. To inform; to state.

子曰不憤不啟 Confucius said, To one who is not eager for knowledge I do not explain.

天啟示人 God revealed it to man.

啟閉 to open and shut.

啟口告人難 to open the mouth and tell people (of one's difficulties) is hard,—one does not like to appear as a suppliant.

啟

IIIO

不好啟口 or 不好啟

齒 it is very awkward to begin,
—not a subject that one likes
to broach.台啟 or 升啟 or 安啟 for
the honoured person above-men-
tioned to open,—conventional
phrases following the name of
the addressee on a letter.啟封 to break a seal,—of a
letter, of a house which has been
sealed by the authorities, etc.
Also, to open the seals after the
New Year holidays.

啟顏 to smile.

啟明星 the morning star.

啟者 or 敬啟者 or 逕

啟者 this is to begin,—a
phrase with which letters, noti-
ces, etc., open.

啟知 to inform.

啟足 or 啟程 or 啟節
to begin a journey.啟蒙 to instruct the young or
ignorant. See 迪 10,940.不遑啟處 no leisure to take
a rest.附啟 to add as a postscript to
a letter.

啟奏 to memorialise the Throne.

密啟 to make a secret report
to the Emperor.啟疎 a list of persons who ask
an audience to return thanks for
Imperial favour.

啟行 to start from.

啟輪 to put the machinery in
motion; to get up steam.

啟初 at first.

啟瞼 to open the eyelids; to
keep open the eyelids.

啟戶 to open the door.

啟衅 to originate a feud; a
hostile collision.書啟先生 a secretary or
clerk.

辦書啟 to act as secretary.

啟服 a horse with a white fore-
head,—? because a white horse
was supposed to guard Buddhist
temples and 啟王 beg princes
not to destroy them.

啟

IIII

檠

II12

R. 檠

See 啟

Rising Upper.

Same as IIIO.

A flag or board, used for
various purposes.有衣之戟曰檠 a dressed
lance (*i.e.* with a flag attached)
is called *ch'i*.取檠信閉諸禁門
armed with a flag of authority,
he closed the gate of the Imp.
city.檠者刻木爲合符也
a *ch'i* is wood cut into two halves
for a tally and given to officials
as a token of authority.檠戟 wooden arms carried with
a magistrate, and after his entry
through a gate exhibited thereat
as "signs."俱列檠戟 all (three brothers)
were entitled to flag and halberd
insignia.

檠

II13

R. 檠

See 啟

Rising Upper.

An embroidered banner.
The cover of a lance-head.
To fold silk.檠幟遙臨 their banners are
approaching from afar.Read *ch'ing*³. The artic-
ulation of bones.肯檠 the point at which two
bones unite.每不得其肯檠 whenever
one does not hit upon the point,
—of an argument, *i.e.* the point
of junction of two bones, by
insertion of a knife into which
the two bones are easily se-
parated.

企

II14

R. 紙 寘

C. *sh'ei*
H. *sh'ei*
F. *sh'ei*
W. *sh'ei*, v. *sh'ei*
N. *sh'ei*
P. *sh'ei*
M. *sh'ei*
Y. *sh'ei*
K. *sh'ei*
J. *sh'ei*
A. *sh'ei* (*sh'ei*)
Rising & Sink-
ing Upper
Irregular.To stand on tiptoe. Erect.
Anxious. Precipitous.

企望 to anxiously look for.

企仰 to anxiously look up to,—
for help.企候回音 to anxiously
expect an answer.

企立 to stand erect.

企倦 tired from standing.

企不穩 it does not stand firm.

企及尊府 I have been to
your house,—to see you.

企

II14

行企不斷 uncertain in all
his ways.

企高 to stand high up.

高企 high and steep,—as a hill.

企慕 expectant; longing.

企頭呢 medium cloth.

刺

II15

See 12,412.

棄

II16

R. 寘

See 氣

Sinking
Upper.To throw aside. To
abandon.拋棄 or 丟棄 or 棄却 to
cast aside.棄儒就賈 to throw aside
literature and become a trader.棄邪歸正 to throw aside the
heterodox and return to the
orthodox.

棄之 he cast it aside.

棄廢 to throw aside as useless;
to waste.棄業 to give up one's ancestral
profession.棄市 to be cast out in the
market,—to be executed. See
II,513.收藏者棄市 any one con-
cealing him to suffer death.同惡者七人並棄市
his accomplices in crime, seven
in all, were executed.不我遐棄 do not forget me
when absent.

遺棄 to forsake,—as a friend.

自棄 to throw oneself away; to
take to evil courses.

棄捨 to discard; to abandon.

棄絕 to renounce.

棄世 to renounce the world, as
a monk; to die.棄官 to renounce an official
career.棄嫌 or 厭棄 to disdainfully
abandon; to disdain.見棄於人 to be despised
and rejected of men.投棄海中 to throw over-
board.棄置 to neglect; to pay no
regard to; to throw by; to cast
away.

棄⁴

III6

棄芻蕘 to cast away as straw and stubble; to reject as worthless.

棄屍 to cast away the remains of a dead man.

棄信負約 flagrant breach of faith.

泣⁴²

III7

R. 緝

C. yép

H. híp

F. k'èik

W. c'iai

N. c'ih

P. ch'í

M. hsi

V. ch'ik

Sz. hsi, ch'í

K. kíp

J. kiú, kō

A. k'èp

Entering

Upper.

To weep = 無聲出涕也。

泣哭 to weep.

泣念 or 泣思 to weep and think of.

泣數行下 she shed some tears.

泣訴 to weep and tell one's tale.

泣叩 to tearfully implore.

佇立而泣 I stood still and wept.

泣涕 to weep with snivel,—which the Chinese regard as a sign of genuine grief.

泣血稽顙 weeping blood (*i.e.* bitterly) I knock my head on the ground before you,—a conventional phrase in a Chinese notice of death.

Read 泣⁴². Impetuous.

彘泣 rapid; swift.

炁⁴

III8

R. 眞

See 氣

Sinking

Upper.

Used in Taoist charms and other writings for 1064.

煞炁 noxious influences.

吉炁 good influences.

一炁化三清 out of one force the Three Pure Ones were produced. See 清 2188.

隙⁴³

III9

R. 陌

C. kwik

H. hit

F. k'èik, v.

k'èik, k'èik

W. c'ia, c'iai

N. hsih, ts'ih,

v. kwèh

P. ch'í, hsi

M. hsi

V. hsi

Sz. hsi, ch'í

K. kik

J. keki, kioku

A. kik

Entering

Upper.

A fissure; a crack; a chink. An opportunity; a pretext. A grudge; a quarrel. Used for 1003, 1130. [Correct form 隙.]

人生如白駒過隙 the life of man is like a white colt (a sunbeam) passing a crack,—gone in a moment.

隙地 vacant or waste land.

伺隙圖財 watching his opportunity to make profit.

蹈隙輒往 we went at every opportunity.

隙⁴²

III9

乘隙而入 he availed himself of that pretext to come in.

與人有隙 to have a grudge against a man. See 5184.

這兩人有隙 there is a split between these two men,—they have quarrelled.

開隙 to make the rift,—to begin the quarrel.

尋隙 to try to pick a quarrel.

于句中求隙 to be hypercritical.

Same as III9.

京

III20

兢⁴²

III21

R. 陌

C. kwik

N. hsih

K. hiök

J. saku, shaku

A. k'ik

Entering

Upper.

To terrify. Frightened, as when treading on a tiger's tail. A species of spider.

震來兢兢 the thunder-claps are terrible.

See 1551.

憩

III22

器⁴

III23

R. 眞

See 氣

Sinking

Upper.

A vessel; a dish; a platter, etc. Implements; utensils. Capacity; ability. To employ.

美食不如美器 choice food is not so important as a choice service,—of bowls, dishes, chopsticks, etc.

器皿 plates, dishes, etc.

器具 utensils generally.

器材 materials,—for making things.

器物 things; utensils.

兵器 or 器械 weapons.

器用 implements; utensils. Also, useful; capable.

大器晚成 a great thing is slowly made,—Rome was not built in a day.

不成器的東西 a good-for-nothing fellow. See 762.

君子不器 the perfect man is not a thing,—*e.g.* a mere pot, or any thing which has but a

器⁴

III23

single use or function; that is, he is not a function of one variable but of many.

大器 and 小器 are used for great characters and petty characters, respectively.

先自治而後治人之爲大器 to govern oneself first and others afterwards, that is to be a great man.

房琯有遠器 Fang Kuan is a man of far-reaching ability.

真宰相器也 truly this man has ministerial capacities.

深器之 thought very highly of him.

器重他 to regard him with reverence.

器局不大方 his way of doing business is petty.

量才器使 employ men according to their abilities.

器量 large-minded; magnanimous; generous.

王公大所不能器 (a man whom) princes and nobles could not make use of,—his ideas being too lofty for this world.

神器 a divine article,—the Throne. Also, the soul. See 9819.

房中僞器 an imitation 陽物.

見乃謂之象, 形乃謂之器 becoming apparent is then termed figure, endowment with body is then termed form.

形而上者謂之道, 形而下者謂之器 that which transcends matter is termed law, that which supports matter is termed form.

Same as III23.

器

III24

谷¹

III25

R. 支

See 岐

Even

Lower.

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo.

𧈧²
1126

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

𧈧⁴
1127

R. 薺
See 敢
Rising Upper.

𧈧⁴
1128

R. 霽
See 契
Sinking Upper.

𧈧⁴
1129

R. 緝
C. yēp, v. nēp²
H. hīp
F. k'cik
W. c'iai
P. c'ih
P. hsi², ch'i²
M. hsi
Y. hsih
Sz. hsi
K. kīp
J. kiū, kō
A. k'ēp
Sinking Upper.

𧈧⁴
1130

𧈧⁴
1131

夾^{1*}
1132

R. 葉洽
C. kap
H. kap, k'ap, hiap
F. kak, keik
W. ka, ko
N. ciah, kah, v. gah
P. chia, schia
M. chia
Y. chiak, kak
Sz. chia
K. kōp, hiōp
J. kiō, kō
A. giap
Entering Upper & Lower.

A reptile.
𧈧伊𧈧 an old name for the scorpion. See 9467.

To open the buttons of a coat.

𧈧𧈧 to march with regular steps.
𧈧襟𧈧領 an open robe and a loose collar.

A vessel emptied of its contents.

瓶中酒𧈧 the wine is all gone from the bottle.

Damp. Juicy. Dark.
𧈧𧈧 dark and dank.

Same as 1003.

Same as 1080.

CHIA.

To press; to squeeze.
To pick up as with pincers.
To carry secretly. Double; lined.
夾緊 or 夾住 press it tightly, or firmly.
書夾 boards used as binding for Chinese books.
夾持 to support on each side by holding.
夾板子 boards for the squeezing torture; castanets.

夾^{1*}
1132

夾板船 a foreign sailing-ship. The origin of this term is unknown. Perhaps it should be 甲板 "overlapping boards," in allusion to the clinker build of old-fashioned sailing-ships.

命夾之 ordered him to have his fingers squeezed.

夾棍 and 夾棒 two instruments for the squeezing torture. See 1134.

快夾起來 quick! begin to squeeze him.

夾不起來 could not pick it up,—as a pigeon's egg with chopsticks.

鉗夾 to nip a thing up, as with tweezers; to delude by false promises.

夾蠟花 to snuff a candle.

夾剪 shears.

用夾剪夾開 use the shears to cut it open.

夾帶 to carry secretly; to smuggle.

夾帶私貨 to smuggle in goods.

夾襖 a lined coat.

是單的是夾的 is it single, or lined?—of a garment.

夾雜 mixed; ill-assorted; to mix.

尾夾於髀間 [bulls] stick their tails between their legs,—when fighting.

夾輔 assistants; aides-de-camp.

夾道 a walk or passage between two walls or rows of trees. Also, to stand in two lines for a departing official to pass down the middle. This is done as a mark of respect and esteem.

夾城 a covered way; an underground passage.

針線夾 a needle-case; a housewife.

衣夾 a portmanteau or bag for clothes.

夾顧 or 鼓 (chia¹ ku³) to wink.

夾膝 a leg rest, used in bed in hot weather,—a "Dutch wife." See 3612.

夾疹 or 夾班 a rash.

夾借 to press one to lend.

夾當 straits,—of circumstances.

夾^{1*}
1132

夾杆石 the stone base or step of a flagstaff.

夾攻 or 夾擊 to attack from both sides.

兩下夾攻 to take in front and rear.

夾漢而居 lived on opposite sides of the Han.

挾^{1*}
1133

R. 葉
C. hyt
H. hiap
F. hick, v. keik
W. ye, v. ga
N. yah², yah⁵, v. djih²
P. shsia
M. hsia
Y. hsiak
Sz. hsia
K. hiōp
J. kiō, giō
A. hiep
Entering Lower.

To clasp under the arm. To pinch. To foster; to cherish. To presume on. To help. To oppress. Also read hsieh^{2*}.

挾帶 to carry under the arm.

非挾泰山以超北海之類也 it is not the same as to carry off Mt. T'ai under one's arm and to jump over the north sea,—which is impossible.

從左右脇下挾了兩甕 put one jar under each arm.

懷挾 to take in cribs to the public examinations.

既挾我矢 we have fitted our arrows to the string.

挾嫌 or 挾恨 or 挾仇 to nourish a feeling of dislike or a grudge against any one.

有挾而求, 孟子所戒 to presume upon one's position and ask for anything, was forbidden by Mencius,—who maintained that there could be no true esteem where one presumed upon adventitious advantages as enumerated in the five following entries:—

挾長 to presume upon one's age.

挾賢 to presume upon one's talents.

挾貴 to presume upon one's rank.

挾有勳勞 to presume upon one's services.

挾故 to presume upon old acquaintance.

挾佐 to aid.

挾制 to oppress; to intimidate; to coerce.

挾持甚大 great ability to manage.

挾告 to accuse maliciously.

桼¹⁷

1134

R. 葉洽
See 甲煩
莢Entering
Upper.**莢**¹⁸

1135

R. 葉
C. kap,
H. hiap,
F. kiek, kak,
W. ka,
N. ciah, cieh
P. chia
M. chia
Y. chiah
Sz. chia
K. kiöp, hiöp
J. kiö
A. hiöp, giap,
Entering
Upper.**邨**¹²

1136

R. 洽
See 甲
A. giap, hiöp,
Entering
Upper.**鉞**¹⁸

1137

R. 葉
C. kap,
F. kiek
N. ciah
K. hiöp, kiöp
J. kiö
A. hiöp,
Entering
Upper.**頰**²⁸

1138

R. 葉
C. kap,
H. hiap,
F. kiek
W. ka
N. ciah
P. chia, chie

Pieces of wood joined on a hinge at one end.

桼棍 a wooden instrument for squeezing the ankles to extort evidence.

Pods of leguminous plants. The sheath on the leaf-stalk of grasses. Seeds.

榆莢 elm-seeds.**莢錢** small light coins used under the Han dynasty.**莢** or **歷莢** a felicitous plant found growing in the courtyard of the Emperor Yao. It was said to produce a leaf every day for 15 days, and then to lose one every day for a similar period, thus serving as a monthly calendar. See 7957.

A District in Honan.

邨鄢 an ancient place in the North of Hupeh, where **成王** Ch'eng Wang established the Chou dynasty about 1100 B.C.**邨室** the buildings on each side of the entrance,—to a temple.

A pair of pincers to hold a crucible over the fire. To pick up with pincers. A sword.

火鉞 a pair of tongs.**馮驩彈鉞而歌** Fêng Huan tapped upon his sword and sang,**長鉞歸來乎** O long sword, let us go home!

The jaw; the cheek.

腮頰 the jaws.**頰骨** or **頰車** the jaw-bone.**桃頰** peach-like cheeks.**頰鬚** the whiskers.**旁頰** to be at the side of; to guard.**頰**²⁸

1138

M. chia
Sz. chia
K. kiöp, hiöp
J. kiö
A. hiöp, hiöp,
kiöp, giap,
Entering
Irregular.**家**¹

1139

R. 麻
C. ka
H. ka
F. ka
W. ko
N. ciao, ko
P. ka
M. chia; ka
Y. (rare)
Sz. ka
K. ka
J. ka, ke
A. gia
Even Upper.**緩頰** to talk for; to make excuses for; to get one out of a difficulty by talking. Defined as **徐言引譬也** to persuade by gentle words. See 5071.**汝乃爲我緩頰** do you go and try to arrange the matter on my behalf.**赤頰** red jowl,—a poetical name for the stork.

The family; home; household; relatives. People. A class; a side; a party; a school. Thoroughly; completely; see 10,792. A suffix. See 1174, 8592.

家子 or **家室** or **家庭** (see 11,286) or **家屬** a family; a household.**本家** relatives having the same surname, i.e. relatives on the father's side.**一家人** persons of one family, as above.**家人** the family; one of the family; a domestic. Also, the 37th Diagram. Also, an executioner.**宜其家人** she will order well her family.**着家** to stay in the house.**發家** to enrich the family.**外財不發家** ill-gotten gains do not enrich a man.**家裏** or **家裏頭** at home; my wife.**有家裏** I have a family,—I am a married man.**家中** among the family; at home.**沒於家** to "die in one's bed."**出外一里,不如家裏** a mile from home is not as good as being at home,—alluding to the Chinese dislike for travel.**在家** he is at home.**寒家** my cold home,—a conventional phrase for my home, or my house.**坐家欺客** to impose on, or insult, strangers from the vantage-ground of home.**家**¹

1139

來學於吳因家焉 he came to study in Wu (Kiangsu), and so made it his home.**不以家爲家** did not treat their homes as their homes,—were not often there.**家事** domestic affairs.**清官難斷家事** even an honest official has trouble in settling family differences,—they are proverbially difficult to arrange.**家到戶至** going from house to house.**家父** or **家嚴** my father.**家母** or **家慈** my mother.**家眷** a wife; a family.**家小** a wife.**家兄** my elder brother.**家姐** my elder sister.**家政** the management of a family; family regulations.**合家** or **闔家** the whole family.**家道復興** (or **復初**) the fortunes of the family revived.**舊家** (or **世家**) 子弟 scions of an old family.**家用雜物** articles for domestic use; household stores.**家書** or **家信** a letter from home.**東家** or **家長** or **家主** or **家君** or **當家** the head of a household.**管家** a butler or *maitre d'hôtel*.**家產** or **家當** or **家業** or **家私** family property.**家器** or **家生** household effects.**起家** to make one's fortune or way in the world.**富家** a wealthy family.**家身子** one who has been bought; a slave.**家將** retainers.**視天下爲一家** to regard all mankind as one family.**家破人亡** home broken up.**家給人足** comfortable homes and contented people.

家¹
1139

出家 to leave the family,—to become a priest or a nun.

一子出家,九族昇天 if one son becomes a priest, nine generations go to heaven.

何道出家 what religion have you joined?

削髮出家 to shave the head and become a priest.

二十餘家 more than twenty families.

家翻宅亂 the whole house topsy-turvy.

家口 the members of a family. Also, colloquially, a wife.

成家 to marry; to succeed in life. See 762.

家下 a wife.

家鄉 one's native place.

家邦 the fatherland.

邦家之基 the foundations of the State.

家常話 ordinary conversation.

家常飯 every-day fare; pot-luck.

國家 the family of the nation,—the State.

天家 the State; the empire.

家僮 hired servants.

家僕 or 家丁 or 家奴 or

家下人 domestic servants.

家女 maid-servants.

家法 domestic discipline.

家臣 the officers of the Emperor's household.

家門 the threshold; the position of a family.

家貧 in poverty; a pauper.

家住 living at.....

家雀 a sparrow.

家宴 a family gathering at a meal.

家學 a family school,—where only the relatives of the family study.

家產子兒 or 家常子

兒 lads born in the house,—used either of purchased slaves, or of *vernae*, i. e. slaves born in the household, of slaves already in the family.

家¹
1139

家生孩兒 or 家生兒 or 家生奴 (or 奴產子) children of slaves.

家祠 or 家堂 a family ancestral shrine.

家資 property.

人家 people.

擾了這一家人家 troubled the people of this family.

不是我的,是人家的 it's not mine, it's somebody else's.

奶媽子抱孩子 like a child in the nurse's arms,—

人家的 somebody else's.

自家 oneself.

吾家 I myself.

沒家 a corrupt form of 沒有, used in reply, the 家 being in most places pronounced *ka* or *ké*. Is much used in Central Mandarin.

是個女人家 she is a woman.

他是老人家 he is an old man.

冤家 one who feels aggrieved; an enemy.

大家 a great or wealthy family; the whole family; all; each of two. Also, your Majesty.

大家小戶 rich and poor together.

大家行運 may the whole family be prosperous.

我們大家 all of us.

大家兩貫,孩子是誰的 if we each (of two) give two strings of cash, who is to have the child?

兩家 or 兩家頭 both parties.

一家交貨,一家交銀 one party to hand over the goods, the other party to hand over the money.

肺家 the lungs.

時家 see 9921.

百家姓 the Family Names. See 8560.

諸子百家 the various philosophers and scholars of all literature. The term is applied to

家¹
1139

persons in the sense in which we call a man an "Encyclopædia." 儒家 writers on Confucianism.

兵家 " " military topics.

法家 " " legislation.

農家 " " agriculture.

醫家 " " medicine.

雜家 " " miscellaneous topics.

釋家 and 道家 writers on Buddhism and Taoism, respectively.

婦道家 womankind.

小說家 essayists.

家底 the Javanese word *kati* or *catty*.

Read *ku*¹.

曹大家 the Lady Ts'ao = Pan Chao (*q. v.*)

Tools; furniture.

傢伙 or 傢具 or 傢器 or 傢使 (Shantung) household gear; utensils; implements, etc.

好傢伙 a good article; a fine specimen.

傢伙 (slang) the penis.

To marry a husband; see 娶 3119. To give a daughter in marriage. To attach to. See 義 5454.

嫁人, or 嫁夫 or 出嫁 to marry a husband.

任氏來嫁于周 the princess Jen came to be married to the prince of Chou.

女大當嫁 when a girl is grown up she should be married. See 888.

收嫁 or 反頭嫁 to marry a second husband.

嫁雞隨雞 marry a cock, follow a cock,—the bed you make, you must lie on.

嫁奩 or 嫁粧 or 嫁資 a bride's trousseau,—the things she has given to her, including money, to take to her husband's home.

送嫁 to escort the bride from her father's house.

傢¹
1140

R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

嫁¹
1141

R. 福
C. }
H. } *ka*
F. }
W. } *ko*
N. } *ciio, ko*
P. }
M. } *chia*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. } *ká*
J. } *ka, ké*
A. } *gia*
Sinking
Upper.

嫁⁴

1141

隨嫁丫頭 a waiting-maid who follows the fortunes of the bride.

嫁女 to give one's daughter in marriage.

嫁給 to give a woman in marriage.

嫁粧鋪 a shop where marriage chairs, lanterns, etc., can be had on hire.

爲人作嫁 to act on behalf of anybody; to be employed by any one.

嫁禍於人 to maliciously get another into trouble.

嫁怨 to feel resentment.

稼

1142

稼⁴

1143

R. 福

See 價

Sinking

Upper.

Spikes of grain; see 9607.

To sow grain; to farm. Sheaves. Husbandry.

不稼不穡 you neither sow nor reap. See 9607.

好 hao⁴ 是稼穡 what they love is husbandry.

不知稼穡艱難 you do not know the toil of husbandry, —how hard it is to earn money.

禾稼 ripe grain; crops.

莊稼 growing grain; crops in general.

莊稼人 or 莊稼漢 husbandmen; field-labourers.

我稼既同 our crops are now in.

十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon the sheaves are gathered in.

學稼 to learn agriculture.

加¹

1144

R. 麻

See 家

Even Upper.

To add to; to affix. To inflict, as punishment.

加增 or 加添 to add on to.

加多些 add a little more.

加一籌 add on a little.

加減 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish.

亦無所加矣 it is impossible to improve upon,—the above.

有加無已 no limit to the increase.

加¹

1144

無以復加 nothing more to be added; the *ne plus ultra*.

加十倍 ten times as much.

加倍賠還 to repay double.

較去年價錢加倍 compared with last year the price is double.

又加上 add to that; in addition; besides.

加以 to be immoderate; to in excess; particularly as...

加以刑嚇 to intimidate by bamboozing,—e.g. a recalcitrant witness.

加刑 to inflict punishment; to bamboo with a view to elicit evidence.

加以重罰 to inflict a heavy fine.

別加我罪 to inflict further punishment on me.

加擬 sentenced to the additional penalty of...

加冠 to invest a young man with the cap of manhood, signifying that he is of full and marriageable age.

加鞭子 to lay on with the whip.

加黑索 to lay on the black cords,—to flog.

加詳 with extra minuteness or care.

加之 or 加着 besides; moreover.

加之少年 and what is more he is very young.

有愛花惜花的, 加之
以福 if there are any who love flowers and treat them well, let them have an extra share of happiness.

加治 to deal with with extra severity.

加印 or 加蓋印信 to set one's seal.

加戳 to stamp; to seal.

加進 to increase.

加利 to pay interest.

加一分利 to pay one *fén* per month interest,—i.e. 12 per cent per annum.

加¹

1144

加一八當十 to lend at 20 per cent discount.

加息六厘 interest at six *li* per month = $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

加意 to take especial care.

加封 to put inside a cover or envelope.

加官 to be promoted.

加官進爵 may you be promoted and further ennobled.

加級 to receive honorary distinction. See 級 846.

加恩 to be kind to.

加衣 to put on more clothes.

加獎 to award praise.

加科 or 加稅 extra duty.

加工 extra work.

于我又何加焉 what more have I to do with him?

加水 to charge a discount on coin or bullion on account of difference in the value of silver. See 12,636.

加餉 to add on a tax.

加法 a process of adding = multiplication. See 1609.

加囑 to give further orders; to specially enjoin.

加沙 muslins. Same as 袈裟 See 1151.

加等 to an increased degree.

加等反坐 (the punishment) will recoil upon (the accuser) in an increased degree.

加了嚴了 they have given him a *yen* (severe),—they have committed him for the extreme penalty of officials in trouble.

加銜 a nominal rank; a titular dignity.

欽加同知銜 brevet sub-Prefect.

加厘 to increase or levy *likin*.

弋言加之 when your arrows and line have found them,—referring to birds shot by the sportsman and brought home tied by the string of the arrows.

加藍菜 the white cabbage of northern China.

枷¹

1145

R. 麻歌

F. *chia*A. *chia*

See 家

Even Upper.

A cangue or wooden collar, worn by criminals for such offences as petty larceny, etc., which are duly inscribed thereon. Its weight is regulated by law, as also the time for which it may be imposed. It is generally taken off at night, but during the day the wearer must be fed by his friends. [To be distinguished from 架 1157.]

枷號 the sentence written on the cangue; to put a person in the cangue.

枷示 to cangue as a warning to others.

擔枷 and 扛枷 to wear the cangue.

枷責 or 枷打 to put in the cangue with a bambooning, which is usually administered both before and after.

披枷帶鎖 to carry the cangue and wear a lock,—fastening the hands.

那見死鬼帶枷 who ever saw a disembodied spirit with a cangue on?—that we should believe in punishment in the next world.

手枷 stocks to confine the hands.

木匠做枷, 自枷自 the carpenter made a cangue to be put on his own neck,—hoist with his own petard.

珈¹

1146

R. 麻

See 家

Even Upper.

Ornaments attached to the hair-pin. A kind of fillet worn by women.

珈飾 an ornamental headdress.

痂¹

1147

R. 麻

See 家

A. *chia*, *schia*

Even Upper.

The scab which grows over a cut or sore.

結痂 to form a scab.

至痘已結痂 when the pustule forms a scab.

筊¹

1148

R. 麻

F. *chia*N. *chia*

See 家

A. *chia*

Even Upper.

A whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers; a kind of flageolet.

鳴筊協節 blow the whistle to help in keeping time.

胡筊十八拍 eighteen melodies for the flageolet,—composed by Ts'ai-yen.

筊笏 flat bamboo sieve-like vessels for holding sugar.

筊似薯栗, 捲蘆葉吹之 the *chia* is like a Tartar horn; it is the leaf of a reed twisted up and blown through.

枷¹

1149

R. 麻

C. *ka*H. *ka*F. *chia*, *kie*W. *ko*N. *ko*P. *chia*M. *chia*Y. *chia*Sz. *chia*K. *ka*J. *ka*, *ke*A. *gia*

Even Upper.

A flail.

連枷 a flail.

打枷 to thresh,—grain.

See 1559.

茄¹

1150

袈¹

1151

R. 麻

F. *chia*

See 家

Even Upper.

A coarse kind of camlet.

袈裟 the long robe worn by the Buddhist priesthood. Sanskrit *Kachāya*, a coloured garment, as distinguished from that of laymen who in India are supposed to dress in white. See 1144, 8101.

但服袈裟之人 (the Mongolians) are subject only to the priesthood.

袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the priest's robe is armour which enables him to bear insult.

袈裟布 muslins.

跏¹

1152

R. 麻

F. *chia*

See 家

Even Upper.

To sit cross-legged.

結跏趺坐 to cross the legs and sit down,—as for meditation, so that 身心不動 body and soul are motionless. Sanskrit *Utkatukāsana*.

迦¹

1153

R. 麻歌

C. *ka*H. *ka*F. *chia*W. *cia*N. *chio*P. *schie*, *chia*M. *chia*Y. *chia*Sz. *chia*K. *ka*J. *ka*, *ke*A. *gia*

Even Upper.

Used to represent the Sanskrit sound *ka*.

迦膩色迦 Kanichka,—the famous chief of the Tochari, who was converted to Buddhism and became one of its most liberal patrons. B.C. 15—A.D. 45.

迦維羅衛 Kapilavastu,—the birthplace of Shākyamuni Buddha. See 9983.

迦葉波 Kās'yapa Buddha,—the sixth of the seven ancient Buddhas. Among his disciples was Shākyamuni, while under a former incarnation, and to him Kās'yapa predicted future attainment of Buddhahip. See 7969.

迦陵頻伽 a sparrow. Also, a bird with a note sweeter than anything except Buddha's voice. Sanskrit *kalavinka*.

迦頻闍羅 the francolin partridge. Sanskrit *kapiñjaha*.

駕¹

1154

R. 福

See 價

Sinking

Upper.

To yoke. . A chariot. Used as a polite or respectful term of address. To ride in. To span.

駕言行狩 we yoked and went there to hunt.

駕彼四駱 I yoked my four white steeds, black-maned; hence

駕四 drawn by four horses.

尊駕 or 台駕 your honourable chariot,—yourself. Also

駕上 you, sir, in the chariot.

勞駕 or 屈駕 I trouble your chariot,—a conventional phrase of apology for causing a person to travel out of his way, as when paying a visit, or going anywhere on one's behalf.

擋駕 stop the chariot,—a conventional phrase conveyed to an intending visitor to signify that it will be impossible to receive him.

恕詎駕之罪 pardon my rudeness,—used when obliged to leave a visitor.

駕臨敝處 your chariot approaching my humble place,—your visit, your arrival, etc.

駕賁 your visit to...

駕上 to harness.

駕車 to harness a horse to a cart; a cart or carriage.

駕⁴

1154

駕衣 the uniform worn by the musicians at a wedding.

返駕 to return home.

御駕 the Imperial chariot,—the Emperor

駕下 palace officials.

聖駕 the holy chariot,—the Emperor.

駕幸 Imperial visits.

駕崩 the death of an Emperor.

犯駕當死 if you meet with his Majesty you will be put to death.

駕到了 his Majesty has arrived.

法駕 the chariot of the Law,—a polite term for Buddhist priests.

戎車既駕 the war-chariot is ready.

乘輿已駕矣 get into the carriage, it is ready.

騰雲駕霧 to mount the clouds and be charioted on the mist,—to become an Immortal.

行駕 or 騰駕 to start on a journey.

隨駕 those who follow any procession or cortège.

別駕 the epistolary title of an assistant sub-Prefect and of a first-class Assistant Department Magistrate. See 2244, 12,294.

州別駕 epistolary title of a second-class Assistant Department Magistrate.

駕訟 to embark in legal proceedings.

駕駛 or 駕船 to travel by boat.

管駕子 the skipper of a junk.

石梁駕之 with a stone across it for a bridge.

駕犁 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus cathacus*).

駕部 the Board of War.

麋¹

1155

R. 麻

See 家

Even Upper.

槩⁴

1156

R. 福

See 架

Sinking
Upper.架⁴

1157

R. 福

See 價

Sinking
Upper.

To build a house.

A frame; a stand; a rack; a clothes'-horse. Numerative of framed things, or things which one frames. [To be distinguished from 枷 1145.]

架子 a frame; a stand for flowers, etc.

書架子 a book-case.

衣架 a clothes'-horse; a fop.

十字架 a frame shaped like the character 十 *ten*; a cross, in which sense it is used for Christ's cross by Protestants and Roman Catholics. See 3884, 10,470.

不負其十字架而從

我者 he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me.

鬧架子 or 拿架子 or

擺架子 or 架弄 to put on airs; to swagger; to be arrogant; to put on side.

裝出家主公的架子

來 he put on the frame of the master,—gave himself the airs of the master of the house.

架子大 giving oneself airs; putting on side. See 8562.

支架子 a mere frame,—of a small shopkeeper with no stock in trade.

支虛架子 an empty frame,—of the shabby gentility which has more show than substance.

架式 an affected style. Mateer says "Conditions; circumstances."

一架畫 a picture.

一架床 a bed.

架物 to support things.

架花 to prop up flowers.

架起 to raise up,—as by putting trestles underneath.

架⁴

1157

打架 to fight; to come to blows. See 1254.

招架 to resist; to ward off; to oppose.

架住了 parried the blow.

架不住 cannot support,—a weight. Also used figuratively.

架不住人央求 unable to resist entreaty.

架捏 to fabricate,—as charges.

架生 to graft.

架橋他過 lay a bridge for him to pass over,—and so escape from the difficulty.

架之高閣 put them up high in the shelves,—as books in a bookcase, etc.

金鐘架 or 舉架 a bell-frame; the truss which supports the roof.

人命架子 a row involving life.

架名 to use the name of another for one's own ends.

架着他 to make use of a person; to use as a cat's-paw.

不敢架禍他人 I could not think of bringing misfortune on any outsider,—in this case, or on any one who did not deserve it.

架枝桃 the oleander.

下了架子 scaffolding down; played out; busted.

嘉¹

1158

R. 麻

See 家

Even Upper.

Good; admirable; excellent. To approve; to admire. To take a wife. Name of a fish.

嘉意 an excellent idea; your idea.

可嘉 capital; very good.

嘉禮 the marriage ceremony; a wedding.

嘉偶 or 嘉耦 a well-matched pair; a happy union.

嘉量 good measure.

嘉賓 respected guests.

嘉餚 nice food.

其新孔嘉 the new (relationship entered into by a bride) is admirable.

嘉¹
1158

嘉尚 high praise.
褒嘉 to commend; to praise.
嘉獎 to encourage.
嘉樂君子 our admirable, amiable sovereign.
嘉乃丕績 admirable are your great achievements.
深甚嘉尚 worthy of all praise.
嘉平月 the twelfth moon,—so called from the name given to the winter sacrifice under the 商 Shang dynasty.
嘉告 (*ku*¹) to announce in a blessing.
文王嘉止, 大邦有子 when Wên Wang would wive, there was the lady in a large State.
南有嘉魚 in the south there is the barbel. (*Barbus deanra-tus*; the Chinese name is given from the frequent use of this fish in presents).
嘉魚縣 a District near Hankow.
嘉峪關 the pass at the extreme west of the Great Wall leading to Barkul.
嘉州 an old name for the present 嘉興府 in Chehkiang.
嘉憫 commendation and compassion.
帝嘉納之 the Emperor received it approvingly.

耨¹
1159

R. 麻家
See 家
Even Upper.

To plough.

耨田 to plough fields.

雨後有人耨綠野 after the rains (in spring) men plough the green fields.

假³
1160

R. 馬福
C. }
H. } *ka*
F. }
W. } *ko*
N. } *ciuo, ko*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *chia*
Sz. }
K. } *ka*
J. }
A. } *gia*
Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.

False; unreal; not genuine, as opposed to 真 589. To pretend; see 5367. To avail of. To borrow. To bestow upon; to appoint to. Great. Used for 1158, 4204. If; supposing that.
不知真假 I don't know whether it is true or not, genuine or not, etc.
攪假 to mix in false or inferior kinds; to adulterate; to gloss.

假³
1160

假中又假 deceit within deceit.
假偽 false; spurious.
假情 pretended affection.
假話 falsehoods; lies.
假報 to make a false report.
假參 imitation ginseng.
假金線 imitation gold thread.
假仁假義 false-hearted; hypocritical.
假單 a false document,—as a false manifest, etc.
假名 a false name. See 4956.
假冒借名 to fraudulently assume another name.
假冒官 to falsely impersonate an official.
假借 to borrow; to use as a metaphor; to personate some one else; to take another's name in order to get some advantage. Also, one of the six classes under which the written characters have been distributed, containing those which originally without a written counterpart, have borrowed the forms of others.
不通乞假 (men and women) should not borrow things from one another.
夜不假燭 did not use candles at night,—there being enough light.
假扮官差 to dress up and pretend to be policemen.
假充 to falsely represent; to pretend to be.
假充熟 to affect an intimacy with.
假裝 or 假粧 or 假做 or 假佯 to pretend.
假造 to counterfeit; to invent a story.
花假 pretended; not genuine.
假局 it is all humbug.
假穴 a false hole,—an ill-chosen or unlucky grave.
假公濟私 to serve self under the pretence of serving the public.
假語 borrowed phraseology.
假捏 to deceive.

假³
1160

假手 a false hand,—a substitute.
假手於人 to pass on to somebody else,—as an order, instead of executing it oneself.
假陰天兒 a false dark day,—a day in which there is a slightly overcast sky but no chance of rain.
願少假以辭色 wished to treat her a little better
天假其便 God gave him this stroke of luck,—of anything very much to one's advantage.
天假之緣 a heaven-sent coincidence,—as the meeting of two persons suited to each other, etc.
假哉天命 great are the appointments of Heaven.
假哉皇考 O great and august Father!
自假 self-elated.
假以溢我 how does he show his kindness?
假寐永歎 I lie down undressed and sigh continually.
假比 as for example.....
假若 or 假如 or 假使 if; supposing that.
假有一毫差了 if there is the slightest error or deficiency.
假然 granting it to be so.
假饒 allowing; even if.
假此間 availing oneself of this; if herein.
Read *chia*⁴. Leave of absence.
告假 to ask leave, or the loan of (3289).
告假三天 to ask three days' leave.
放假 to grant leave; to give a holiday.
寬假 to extend leave; to compound a felony.
假滿 his leave expired.
休假 leisure.
Read *kê*^{1*}. To draw near to; to influence
成王既昭假爾 Ch'êng Wang brightly brought himself near.

根¹

1161

R. 馬
See 家
Rising Upper.

A tree with a fruit like a shaddock. A lever. Manacles; fetters.

瘕³

1162

R. 麻馬
See 家退
Even & Rising Lower and Upper.

A disease of the bowels; also, of the lungs; asthma. A flaw; a defect.

蟯瘕 short worms in the bowels.
瘕喘 to breathe hard; asthmatic.
瘕嗽 to cough distressingly.**葭**¹

1163

R. 麻
P. chia, shsia
M. chia
See 家
A. gia, sha
Even Upper.A bulrush or reed (*Phragmites Roxburghii*). A flute. Matrimonial alliance. Name of a district. Wrongly used for 4205.

葭葦 reeds; rushes.

葭月 the (eleventh, acc. to von Zach) seventh month. (*Yüan chien lei han*, 7th).

葭灰飛 or 葭管飛灰 the ash of the reed is flying,—winter has come. Just before the winter solstice, magicians arrange tubes of bamboo filled with rush ashes. When the exact moment of the solstice has arrived, the ashes fly out of the tubes.

葭笛 a reed-pipe or flute.

鳴葭 to sound the reed,—play on the pipe.

願系葭葦 wishing to form a matrimonial alliance.

葭州 a Department in the north of Shensi.

豨¹

1164

R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

A boar.

既定爾婁豬, 豨歸吾艾豨 since you have allayed the heat of your sow, why not send back our old boar?

寄豨 to debauch another's wife.

廢

1165

Same as 1155.

嘏³

1166

R. 馬
C. ka, ku
H. sha, ka
F. } ku
W. }
N. cio
P. chia
Y. ku
K. ka, v. ha
J. ka, ke
A. gia, kou
Rising Upper.

Felicity; prosperity. Distant. Large and strong.

祝嘏 to implore blessings.

降嘏 to send down blessings.

純嘏 (*ku*³) pure, unalloyed happiness.**甲**^{3*}

1167

R. 洽
C. } kap
H. }
F. kak
W. ka
N. ciah, kah, v. k'ah
P. chia
M. chia
Y. chiak, kak
Sz. chia
K. kap
J. kiō, kō
A. giap
Entering Upper.An opening bud. Scaly; armour; a cuirass: a buff-coat; military. The first of the 天干 or ten heavenly stems; see *Tables Ve*. First (see 12,970); best; see 10,955. A tithing or group of 10 families under the Sung dynasty, and of 100 families under the present dynasty; a ward, or division of a town. See 7199.

甲坼 a sprout; a bud.

甲蟲 scaly animals,—as snakes, turtles, etc.

指甲 the finger-nails.

爪甲 claws.

響甲 jingling plaques of metal, —worn by actors, or used by peddlers to announce their coming.

甲魚 a tortoise.

甲魚蓋子 a tortoise-shell.

士衆棄甲而走 the soldiers all threw down their arms and fled.

鎖子甲 a kind of chain armour.

俾兩國化甲冑爲冠裳

cause both nations to change the cuirass and helmet (of war) for the cap and robes (of diplomatic intervention).

鐵甲船 an iron-clad ship.

甲卒 or 甲兵 mailed soldiers; buff-coat and weapons.

修我甲兵 I will prepare my buff-coat and weapons.

兵甲 military equipments.

甲庫 a depôt of arms, military stores, etc.

甲^{3*}

1167

甲香 or 甲煎 a snail's shell.

甲子 is the combination of the first of the 天干 "ten stems" with the first of the 地支 "twelve branches," the further combinations of which, until 甲 is again united to 子, form the sexagenary cycle, a method of reckoning time which has been practised by the Chinese since the earliest ages. See 1873, 5814.

六十花甲 the sexagenary cycle.

花甲 sixty years of age.

貴甲子 how old are you?

求推甲子 begged him to cast his nativity.

六甲 the gravid uterus.

懷六甲 six months gone with child.

甲夜 the first watch.

能不我甲 he is not superior to us.

富甲天下 the richest man in the world. See 9883.

三鼎甲 the three highest on the list at the examination for the Han-lin. See 10,955.

名登黃甲 his name is on the yellow list,—as a graduate, either 舉人 or 進士. The lists, being Imperially issued, are on yellow paper.

甲班 a 進士 by rank.

科甲出身 to have begun life as a graduate, either as 舉人 or 進士.

甲族 a distinguished family.

正白旗第三甲 the third ward of the plain White Banner.

保甲 a tithing; the headman of a tithing. See 8711.

十家爲一甲 ten families make a *chia*; see above.甲長 (*chang*³) the headman of a tithing; a village elder.

甲頭 the headman of a street or ward.

以爲沒甲 I thought it didn't belong to any one.

甲乙丙丁 etc., these "ten stems" are used as ordinal numbers, as mathematical signs, as

甲^{3*}

1167

substitutes for names like "Mr. So-and-so," "John Doe and Richard Roe," *a, b, c, d*, i.e. known quantities (see 天, 11,207), etc. etc. The four characters given here are used to denote the four classes under which books are ranged, viz. 經史子集, respectively.

有某甲者 there is a certain man.

甲喇 a column of an army (Manchu *jalan*).

岬^{1*}

1168

R. 洽

See 甲

Entering Upper.

胛^{1*}

1169

R. 洽

N. *kiah*K. *kap*J. *kō*

giap

Entering Upper.

楷

1170

戛^{4*}

1171

R. 點

C. *at*H. *k'at*F. *ngak*W. *ka*N. *cih*P. *schie, chia², ka*Y. *hsiak*K. *kal, v. al*J. *katsa, kechi*A. *kiet*

Entering Upper.

A lance; a spear. To tap lightly. Sometimes = 轆 7002.

輕敲日戛 to tap lightly is called *chia*.

戛擊鳴球 to tap and smite the sounding-stone,—a piece of jade suspended in the air.

戛禮 propriety; usages.

戛戛乎 want of co-ordination.

Read *ch'ia*^{4*}. To coerce.

不率大戛 those who are disobedient are to be severely coerced.

Read *ka*^{1*}. Used in transliteration of foreign words.

戛刺兒 a corner.

嘎

1172

榎³

1173

R. 馬

See 檣

Rising Upper.

佳¹

1174

R. 佳⁹麻^{6a}C. *kái*H. *ka, kai*F. *ka*W. *ko*N. *ciio*P. *chia*Y. *chia*S. *ka, ka*J. *kai, ke*A. *giat*

Even Upper.

See 5768.

A name for the 楸 or *Catalpa Bungei* of northern China. The correct form of 檣 1183, of which it is given as a synonym.

Good; beautiful, esp. of form (see 7727); nice; auspicious. See 1656. [To be distinguished from 佳 2795.]

佳妙 excellent; clever; ingenious.

佳意 a good idea.

佳音 good news; a good voice.

甚佳 very good; capital.

偶不佳 on one occasion, he was unwell.

佳章 an elegant composition.

佳作 good workmanship; good composition.

佳人 a graceful or beautiful woman.

佳人不同體 graceful women are not all shaped alike.

不甚佳雅 not very elegant.

佳筆 elegant handwriting; calligraphy.

佳景 lovely scenery.

佳禮 marriage.

佳境 a beautiful region. See 534.

精神不佳了 my energies are exhausted.

佳麗 or 佳美 handsome; beautiful.

不見佳 not good; I don't think much of it.

西望長沙 looking west towards Ch'ang-sha.... 不見家

I do not see my home,—which is phonetically equivalent to

不見佳 as above.

佳期 an auspicious time,—as a wedding-day.

會佳期 the time for the meeting.

佳節 a festival.

佳¹

1174

佳城 the beautiful city,—the tomb.

湯以黑色爲佳 they are nicer when well browned,—of certain things cooked in boiling oil.

劫

1175

眈^{1*}

1176

R. 洽

See 甲

Entering Upper.

袷^{3*}

1177

R. 洽

C. *hap, kap*H. *kiaf*F. *kak*W. *ka*

See 夾

A. *hiep, hap*

Entering Upper.

鞞^{1*}

1178

R. 洽

See 甲

A. *hap, giap*

Entering Upper.

鞞^{1*}

1179

R. 洽合

See 甲

A. *hap, giap*

Entering Upper.

飴^{1*}

1180

R. 洽

See 夾

Entering Upper.

See 1504.

Eyes dim and tired.

A lined dress without wadding.

袷衫 a lined garment.

單袷衣服 single and double garments.

Read *chieh*^{1*}. A kind of collar.

天子視, 不上于袷不下于帶 in looking at the Emperor, do not look above his collar nor below his girdle.

A cuirass. A leathern jerkin, worn beneath the clothes for protection, and sometimes plated with metal.

鞞革 a leathern under-shirt.

A knee-pad of leather. A white girdle worn by mourners.

A kind of cake. A bait.

賈

1181

價

1182

R. 福

C. H. } ka

F. } ko

N. } chio, ko

P. } chia

M. } chia

V. } chia

Sz. } ka

K. } ka

J. } gia

A. } sinking

Upper.

See 6250.

Price; value.

價錢多少 what is the price?

價錢貴 the price is high; dear at the price.

價錢便宜 the price is cheap.

價本 or 價值 or 價銀 or

價目 price; value.

價式 the standard value.

市價 or 時價 the market price; the ruling rate.

價重于金 worth more than its weight in gold.

索價 or 要價 to ask a price.

出價 or 開價 to name a price,—as a basis of operations.

講價 to arrange the price.

報價單 a price-current.

實價 the real price.

一紙千金不當價 a thousand taels is not the equivalent in value of a single picture,—of a famous artist.

不飾價 not to ornament the price,—to state the fair price.

早晚時價不同 prices vary between morning and evening.

價有高低 prices vary.

故高其價 he therefore raised the price.

減價 to abate the price.

落價 or 跌價 to fall, as prices; a falling market.

貨真價實 goods genuine and price reasonable,—an advertisement.

無價寶 a priceless jewel.

待價而沽 don't sell until you can get your price.

水長 *chang* 船高, 高抬市價 when water rises, vessels rise, and so rise market prices.

價高招遠客 high prices attract sellers from afar.

爭價 to haggle over the price.

價

1182

爭價不爭平 haggle over the price, but not over the weight given,—advice to a shopkeeper.

打價兒 to bargain; to haggle over the price.

打價兒不賣 I won't have any bargaining,—said by the seller.

言不二價 you may talk, but no two prices,—will be stated in this shop. Seen placarded outside shops = *Prix fixe*.

春宵一刻千金價 a quarter of an hour of spring is worth a thousand ounces of silver.

你聲價高得狠 you think a great deal of yourself.

價

1183

R. 馬

C. ka

See 家

Rising Upper.

A small shrub, from the leaves of which a bitter infusion is made. Used with 梗 1173.

舍其梧櫚, 養其槭棘 to discard the varnish tree and the tea-plant, and cultivate the thistle and the thorn,—neglect the good and associate with the evil.

筭

1184

R. 馬

N. ciao

See 家

Rising Upper.

A tripod goblet or beaker of stone or metal, with ears, used under the Yin dynasty; see 299, 2218, and containing several 升 9879.

洗爵奠筭 he rinses the cup, and the guests put theirs down.

盥筭候叙 I have washed the goblets and await your conversation,—a phrase used in invitations.

走筭傳觴 the wine circulated freely.

筭

1185

結

1186

搭

1187

Correct form of 1184.

Same as 1444.

See 6123.

卡

1188

R. 合

C. ka, ch'a

H. tsap

F. chak

W. ka

N. ka, dzah

P. ka, ch'ia

M. ka, ch'ia

Y. ch'ia

Sz. ka

K. not used

J. so, zo

A. lat

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

A guard-house at a pass. A Customs' barrier. To stick. An old term for boxing.

卡路 or 卡口 or 街卡 a guard-house.

卡防 a guard-house; guard-station.

守卡 a frontier station.

卡隘 or 卡子 Customs' barriers. [The latter is used for the clasp of a belt.]

卡着了 stopped; barred.

卡錢 the cash paid in for Customs' tax.

魚刺在嗓子裏卡住了 the fish-bone has stuck in his throat.

Read ka¹.

卡倫 a frontier post. Manchu karun.

Read ka³* To cough; to hawk.

卡不出來 cannot cough it up.

卡痰 to cough up phlegm; to expectorate.

忤

1189

R. 麻

See 牙

P. ch'ia

Even Lower
and Upper.

To prostrate oneself with fear.

忤忤 fearful; bashful.

刮

1190

R. 恰

See 洽

Entering
Upper.

To dig the nails into. To pinch. To enter. Used for 1191.

刮花 to pluck a flower.

招

1191

R. 洽

C. hap

F. hak

To dig the nails into. To clamp; to pinch. To twist. To tear up.

這個表我招不開 I can't open this watch.

招^{1*}

1191

W. k'a,
P. ch'ia
M. ch'ia
Y. ch'ia
K. kiōp
J. kō
A. hap,
Entering
Irregular.

招鼻 to seize by the nose.

招嗓子眼兒 to clutch by the throat.

招出血 to scratch or pinch to bleeding.

招死了 to choke to death.

招驚風 to pinch when in convulsions, as is done with Chinese children.

把他招住了 clamp it firmly.

牙齒招入肉 to bite the lips until the blood comes.

招花 to pluck a flower.

招草帽 to twist straw braid for hats.

招指算 to reckon on the fingers,—by bending them down. See 3078.

手招訣 the twisted fingers' mystery,—twisting the fingers so that the middle one stands out, done in connection with oracular deliverances. See 12,621.

招不齊 not fitted evenly.

促招(狹?)見識 a mischievous disposition,—of a practical joker.

招籌 to count tallies.

劊^{4*}

1192

R. 洽
See 洽
A. kēp
Entering
Upper.

To pierce; to cut.

恰^{4*}

1193

R. 洽
See 洽
Entering
Upper.

A scholar's cap, like a military cap without corners. Used about A.D. 300, to distinguish the literati of 魏 Wei.

恰^{4*}

1194

R. 洽
C. kēp, hap
H. k'ap
F. k'ak
W. k'a
N. ch'ia
P. ch'ia
M. ch'ia
Y. ch'ia

Fitting; opportune; at the nick of time.

恰值 just then.

恰纔他去 he has just gone.

恰好 or 恰當 just the very thing; most fortunately; at the nick of time.

恰當語 apposite remarks.

恰^{4*}

1194

K. kiōp, v. hīp
J. kō
A. kap
Entering
Upper.

剛恰巧 at the very moment required; most suitably; most fortunately.

可恰 suitably; opportunely.

恰遇 to opportunely meet.

野航恰受兩三人 the rude boat would just hold two or three persons.

恰似 or 恰如 precisely the same as.

恰照 in exact accordance; exactly like.

恰恰鶯啼 "ch'ia ch'ia" cries the mango-bird.

跣^{4*}

1195

R. 洽
C. kap
F. kēik
W. ciai
N. cih
P. ch'ia
M. ch'ia
K. kōp
J. kiō, kō
A. kēp, kap,
kip
Entering
Upper.

To stumble; to fall back. To stammer.

跣後 to fall backwards.

言前定則不跣 make up your mind what you are going to say, and you will not hesitate.

跣³

1196

R. 福麻
馬
A. gia
See 呀
Sinking &
Even Upper.

To walk; to step.

跣跣 to walk without advancing; to mark time, as in drilling; to squat on the hams.

𪚩²

1197

R. 麻
See 呀
J. ka, ke
A. nia
Even Upper.

Pretty.

𪚩𪚩 the affectation of a girl who thinks herself pretty.

𪚩𪚩處 simulated; pretended.

𪚩⁴

1198

R. 福麻
See 呀
A. gia
Even Upper.

To hide. Also read ch'ia¹, and used with 1189.

𪚩𪚩 hiding from bashfulness or fear.

髀²

1199

The pelvis. The haunch bone.

𪚩¹

1200

R. 麻
See 𪚩
A. kak
Even Upper.

To emit vapour.

𪚩^{1*}

1201

R. 𪚩
See 𪚩
A. kat
Entering
Upper.

A felicitous plant, known as the 𪚩𪚩.

𪚩¹

1202

Same as 1201.

CH'IAI.

楷³

1203

R. 蟹佳
C. k'ai
H. kai
F. k'ai
W. k'ai
N. c'ie
P. ch'iai, ch'ie,
k'ai
M. k'ai
Y. k'ae
Sz. k'ai
K. ke, v. he
J. kai
A. gai, kai
Rising Upper.

Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows at the grave of Confucius. A model; a pattern. Also pronounced k'ai³.

麻楷一束 a bundle of hemp-stalks.

楷模 a pattern; an exemplar.

賦楷 models of the fu or poetical prose style.

楷書 one of the six styles of writing, generally spoken of as the "clerkly style." It was introduced, by 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih A.D. 321—379, as a practical improvement upon the more cumbrous 隸書 in use during the early centuries of our era, and is the style seen in ordinary despatches and official documents. See 體 11,025.

筆甚端楷 your handwriting is very neat and regular.

強楷 very formal and precise.

扛¹

1204

R. 江

See 腔

Even Upper.

CHIANG.

A bridge of stepping-stones; a stone foot-bridge. Trustworthy.

徒扛 a foot-bridge.

跨石扛 to step across stepping-stones.

德厚信扛 of solid virtue and of unimpeachable sincerity.

[扛 is here defined as 堅.]

扛¹

1205

R. 江

See 江

Even Upper.

To lift up. To carry on a pole. Used for 5886.

扛

1206

See 5265.

扛¹

1207

R. 江

See 降

Even Lower.

A small kidney-bean, common in northern China. The beans are called 白扛 and 青扛, being of two kinds, white and green.

扛豇瓣子 a kidney-bean pod.

江¹

1208

R. 江³.

C. } kong

II. } kong

F. kong, kung

W. koo

N. kōng,

chiōng

P. } chiang

M. } chiang

Y. } chiang

Sz. } kang

J. kō

A. gang

Even Upper.

A river. The river *par excellence*,—the Yang-tsze. Abbreviation of the names of the provinces 江南 Kiangnan or 江蘇 Kiangsu. See Table IVa.

九江孔殷 the Nine Chiang were brought to complete order,—by the engineering labours of the Great Yü; but the meaning of "Nine Chiang" is uncertain.

九江 Kiukiang,—in Kiangsi, one of the Ports opened by Treaty of 1858.

江之永矣不可方思 the length of the Chiang (Yang-tsze) cannot be navigated with a raft.

滔滔江漢 grandly flow the Chiang and the Han.

江淮 the Yang-tsze and the Huai river.

江¹

1208

江漢關 the Hankow Customs. 江海關 or 江南海關 or 江海北關 the Shanghai Customs.

江甯 Chiang-ning Fu,—Nanking.

江綢 silk piece-goods from Chiang-ning.

江紬 Chehkiang silk.

江北岸 north bank of the river,—a name for that part of Ningpo where foreigners mostly live.

長江 or 大江 or 楊子江 the Yang-tsze Kiang.

江豬 or 江豚 a porpoise found in the Yang-tsze.

大江不捨細流 the Great River does not reject small streams,—it avails itself of all, no matter how humble.

兩江 the two provinces of 江南 Kiangnan (made up of 安徽 Anhui and 江蘇 Kiangsu) and 江西 Kiangsi.

江右 the right bank of the River,—a name for Kiangsi.

江左 Kiangnan.

江山 rivers and hills,—the empire. See 3891.

江山如畫 the view is like a picture,—for beauty.

他就奪你江山 he will then seize your kingdom.

各江貨物 goods from every province.

江海 rivers and seas; the waters of a country.

江河 rivers in general.

江心 the middle of a river.

江口 the mouth of a river.

江頭 the river-side or bank.

江水 river water.

江魚 river fish.

過江 to cross a river; to cross the harbour (as at Swatow or Amoy).

過江兄弟 brothers in affliction.

江湖 rivers and lakes; to have seen them, *sc.* travel.

江¹

1208

江湖客 itinerant traders. 老江湖 an old traveller; a well-informed man; an old hand.

十年學不到一個江湖 in ten years you cannot learn to be a traveller,—so difficult is it.

江湖散人 a man without cares,—said of 陸龜蒙 Lu Kuei-mêng of the T'ang dynasty, who, on failing to gain a degree, spent his time in travelling about.

外江人 a person from other parts; a stranger.

江裏來水裏去 by river come, by water go,—easily earned, easily spent; or, what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly.

江米 glutinous rice.

江瑤柱 the scallop.

江西刺 the China aster.

江星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.

江山千古 four characters used for classification, the items to be classified being arranged according to the first stroke of the pen,—a dot, a vertical stroke, a dash from right to left, or a horizontal stroke, as in the above four characters.

江防府 a riverine sub-Prefect.

江州 an old name for 九江 Kiukiang.

A leguminous plant (*Cassia tora*).

荳芒英明 the small, black, bean-like seeds of the above, used in eye-diseases.

Any thick fluid. Broth. Congee. Starch. Pus.

汁漿 gravy.

酒漿 wine and soup,—a banquet; see 8419.

求漿直酒 to ask for soup and get wine, *i.e.* more than one expected.

漿粉 starch in powder.

漿水 starch ready for use.

漿¹

1210

漿洗衣裳 to wash and starch clothes.

冲漿 to make starch.

新漿布衣 newly-starched cotton clothes.

神漿 or 天漿 poetical names for dew.

瓊漿 wine.

玉漿 nectar.

合漿 a mussel.

Read *chiang*. Used with 1279, 1254.

漿糊 or 漿子 or 麵漿 paste of flour and water.

太漿 too thick; too sticky.

泥漿 or 地漿 muddy slush.

牀

1211

Same as 1210.

將¹

1212

To take in the hand, as 把 8514, in colloquial; known to foreign grammarians as a "sign of the accusative." Future; will; about to. Optative. Imperative. To increase; to be great. To escort. To nourish. The side. To act; to do. To put in order. To advance. To be strong. To lead.

將仁待人 to treat men with charitableness.

將執照帶回 to bring back the passport.

將謠言傳布 to spread false reports.

將被拏之人立即釋放 to at once release the men who had been seized.

將一手去接茶甌 with one hand he took from her the teacup.

相將而去 they went off together.

我將我享 I have brought my offerings.

將¹

1212

湯孫之將 (sacrifices) presented by the descendant of T'ang.

總是一將人也 these men are all in collusion.

將纔去了 he has just gone.

將就 to be near to; to make the best of anything; to put up with; to let pass.

將就木矣 to be drawing near the wood,—the coffin.

將就刑 they were about to flog him, when.....

總要幾分將就 you must put up with a certain amount.

將錯就錯 to make the best of an error,—without trying to rectify it.

將然未然 about to be.

將然未然之時 the time when one is just going to and has not quite.

我將要去 I am about to go.

我將去之 I propose to go there.

天將雨 it is going to rain.

時幾將矣 the hour is at hand.

吾將仕矣 I will take office.

亦將有以利吾國乎 which will eventuate in profit to my country.

將來 in future.

將次 about to. See 4624.

將將兒 just and only just; barely.

將將兒的 just; just as.....

將穀 just enough.

將死 about to die.

將晚 towards evening.

將入門 just as he was going in at the door.

不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand.

逝將去女 we will leave you.

誰將西歸 who will go back to the west?

將信將疑 half believing, half doubting.

將受 about to receive.

將到 about to arrive.

將¹

1212

將開船時刻 near the time of sailing.

吾將問之 I will ask him.

將近動身 will soon start.

將可以走 then he can go.

將能已乎 will perhaps be able to cure him.

將有爲也 it is about to be done; it shall be done.

將及一月 nearly a month.

將次就辦 it shall be done gradually, i.e. step by step, in order.

福履將之 may happiness and dignity come to you!

將其來食 would that he would come and eat!

將翺將翔 bestir yourself, and move about.

哀我人斯,亦孔之將 his compassion for us people is very great.

百輛將之 a hundred chariots are escorting her.

不遑將父 I had not leisure to nourish my father.

將養 to rear; to keep alive.

無將大車 do not push forward a waggon,—do not worry yourself.

在渭之將 alongside the river Wei.

仲山甫將之 Chung Shan-fu carried it into execution,—of a command.

何人不將 what man is not moving?

或肆或將 some arrange, some adjust.

日就月將 daily going towards, monthly advancing,—of progress.

鮮我方將 they think few like me in vigour.

將軍 Manchu General-in-Chief, commonly known as Tartar General. The commander of a garrison of Bannermen, stationed at some important centre to act as a check upon the action of the civil authorities. The Tartar General in the provinces ranks with but before the Governor-General. His literary designation is 大元戎 great military chief. Also, a title of the Im-

R. 陽漾
C. tsöng
H. tsiong
F. chiong
W. tsiaē
N. tsiañg
P. }
M. } *chiang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chang
J. shō, sō
A. tōng
Even & Sink-
ing. Both
Upper.

將¹
1212

perial nobility of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th degrees. The Shogun of old Japan.

將軍不怕出身低 any one may become a general, however low-born,—it is a question of merit.

將軍不下馬 the general does not dismount,—the soldiers may flee if they like, every man for himself.

將軍 check!—at chess. *Lit.* capture the army.

將軍 a name for the 蟋蟀 cricket.

蘿蔔將軍 a giant turnip.

書中將軍 the biggest book of all.

將軍帳 a large tent or awning.

將領 to guide; to lead. *See* *chiang*⁴.

韓信將兵 like Han Hsin leading on his troops,..... 多多益善 the more the better.

Read *chiang*⁴. A leader. The "king" on one side in Chinese chess; on the other side he is 帥 9909.

將指 the thumb.

兵將 private soldiers and officers.

天兵天將 soldiers and officers from the other world,—supernatural troops.

將士 officers and petty officers.

將備 commissioned officers of senior and junior rank.

兵多將廣 plenty of soldiers and officers.

副將 a colonel. Literary designation 副戎; common name

協台.

該將 refers to colonels, majors, and senior captains.

別將 a field officer.

將相 generals and ministers of State.

將相本無種,男兒當自強 generals and ministers of State are not sown (to grow up like plants), but men must exert themselves (to become such).

將¹
1212

國亂思良將 when the country is in rebellion look out for a good general. *See* 886, 981.

有必勝之將,無必勝

之民 there are must-conquer generals but no must-conquer men, *i.e.* victory depends entirely upon the general and not upon the rank and file.

強將手下無弱兵 under a good general there are no bad soldiers,—good officers make good men.

陛下不善將 *chiang*¹ 兵而善將 *chiang*¹ 將 *chiang*⁴ your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but skilled in leading leaders.

將令 general orders.

急的老將轉磨 at one's wits' end, like the "king" going round the mill,—the king at Chinese chess being confined to an area of nine squares, round which he travels when hard pressed.

猛將如雲 fierce generals like clouds,—in any quantity.

將官 military officers.

將畧 military strategy.

將弁 military officers, superior and inferior.

將材 military talents.

將帥 a generalissimo.

將領 officers; commanders. *See* *chiang*¹.

Read *ch'iang*¹. To beg; to ask.

將子無怒 I pray you be not angry.

佩玉將將 the gems of her châtelaine tinkle.

應門將將 grand was the court gate.

Same as 1212.

To exhort; to encourage. To praise.

獎勸 or 獎勵 to encourage. 獎賞 to commend and reward; to encourage by rewards.

獎³
1214

獎譽 or 誇獎 to praise. 何用 (or 勞) 過獎 why such extravagant praise?

獎飾 to flatter.

獎恤三軍 to encourage the army by gifts.

請獎 to request that praise may be bestowed,—as upon a deserving official.

獎札 a testimonial.

獎拔 to advance a person.

獎勤 to encourage industry.

獎叙 to confer honours upon.

搗¹
1215

R. 陽漾

See 將

Even & Sinking Upper.

槳³
1216

R. 養

See 將

Rising Upper.

艚¹
1217

蔣³
1218

R. 養

See 將

Rising Upper.

蜚¹
1219

R. 陽

See 將

Even Upper.

To lead. To pierce with a spear.

用手搗他 lead him by the hand.

An oar. A kind of centre-board.

打槳 or 搖槳 or 棹槳 to row; to scull.

艇子盪雙槳 the boat was rowed by two oars.

急水下槳 in rough water let down the centre-board.

Same as 1216.

A species of aquatic grass (*Hydropyrum latifolium*), cultivated for its sweet stalks. The leaves are given to cattle and the grain boiled. An old name for 光州 Kuang Chou in the south-east of Honan.

蔣澤 Jansujung,—a town in Tibet.

A small locust or cicada called 寒蜚.

収¹
1213

獎³
1214

R. 養

See 將

Rising Upper.

醬¹
1220

R. 漾
See 將
Sinking
Upper.

A soy made by mixing salt with bean-flour. Sauce. Pickled food.

醬油 bean-sauce; soy.

醬菜 pickled vegetables.

醬薑 pickled ginger.

醬豆腐 pickled bean-curd.

豉醬 bean-sauce.

打爲肉醬 pounded him to a gravy.

酒醬 wine; see 5483.

醬有清濃之分 soy is of two kinds, the clear and the thick.

乾醬 dry relishes.

茹醬 to eat relishes.

醬坊 or 醬園 an oilman's shop.

搗醬 to mix relishes.

醬色 soy colour,—a dark red-dish drab.

打醋的錢不買醬油 he won't use money for vinegar to buy soy,—and *vice versa*; as if it mattered which money bought which.

薑¹
1221

Same as 1230.

僵¹
1222

R. 陽
H. *kiang*
See 薑
Even Upper.

To lie down; prostrate. Stiff in death. Used with 1224.

僵仆 to fall prostrate.

僵臥 to lie down at full length.

手凍僵了 hands stiff with cold.

僵人 a stiff man,—a corpse.

發僵 to get stiff.

身雖僵定,尚可救活 although the body is already stark, a recovery may still be effected.

宜僵 the equivalent of 該死: you deserve death.

倔僵 to oppose; to be wilful.

硬白僵 obstinate; immovable.

樞¹
1223

R. 陽
See 薑
Even Upper.

The handle of a hoe. A name for the 萬年木 everlasting wood, used for certain parts of carts.

樞樞 vigorous; brawny.

殭¹
1224

R. 陽
See 僵
Even Upper.

Stiff; dead. Numbed.

殭尸 a rigid corpse.

殭性 stiff disposition,—without feeling; hard.

直殭殭 stiffened out,—as when dead, or in a convulsion.

殭臉子 a stiff face,—that shows no emotion.

殭蠶 stiffened silkworms,—as they are just before spinning the cocoons.

礪¹
1225

R. 陽
See 薑
Even Upper.

Gravel; small stones.

礪點淺波 pebbles dot the shallow brook.

繮¹
1226

R. 陽
See 薑
Even Upper.

A bridle; reins.

馬繮 a bridle.

繮繩 or 繮皮 the reins.

收繮 to draw bridle; to pull up.

放繮 or 鬆繮 to slacken rein; to give a horse his head.

野馬無繮 a wild horse without a bridle,—a wild harum-scarum fellow.

賞用黃繮 bestowed on him the privilege of using a yellow bridle,—a mark of distinction granted by the Emperor to princes of the blood. Others are granted the 紫 purple bridle.

溜繮馬車 a runaway horse and carriage.

溜繮傷孩 a child injured by a runaway horse.

Same as 1226.

韁¹
1227

薑¹
1228

R. 陽
C. *kōng*
H. } *kiong*
F. }
W. *ciae*
N. *ciang*
P. }
M. } *chiang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *kōng*
Even Upper.

Ginger; the rhizomes of *Alpinia Galanga*, Willd. The name is also applied to other plants of a similar kind. Regularly eaten by Confucius, see 579.

乾薑 or 白薑 the ordinary ginger of commerce.

生薑 green ginger.

糖薑 preserved ginger.

薑黃 turmeric.

薑汁 ginger syrup.

薑水 ginger tea.

薑芽 or 子薑 or 紫薑 ginger shoots.

請飲薑酒 to invite to drink ginger wine, i.e. to a festivity upon the birth of a child, ginger tea being always administered to a woman after childbirth.

開薑 to have a child.

良薑 or 高良薑 ginger from 高良府 which is the old name of 高州府 Kao-chou Fu in Kuangtung. Commonly known as "galangal" (*Alpinia Galanga*, Willd.). Also, a name for *Polygonatum sibiricum*, Red.

黃薑 a species of *Dioscorea*.

薑通神明 ginger clears the intellect.

煨薑 to toast ginger by putting it on the fire in wet paper.

黃薑粉 curry-powder.

薑半夏 ginger prepared in summer.

薑桂之性 in nature like ginger or cassia,—growing more pungent with age = 老而愈辣.

蠶¹
1229

R. 陽
See 薑
Even Upper.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 蠶白. They are used medicinally.

疆¹

1230

R. 陽

H. k'iong

See 薑

Even Upper.

A boundary; a frontier.
See 3627.

疆界 or 疆宇 or 疆域 or

疆土 a boundary; the frontier.

[The latter is used in a general sense for newly-conquered territory.]

新疆 the new frontier,—Turk-
estan, conquered by K'ang Hsi
and Ch'ien Lung.出疆 to forsake the land; to go
into another province.封疆大臣 the highest offi-
cers of a province.

無疆 illimitable; boundless.

無疆之福 boundless happi-
ness.**疆**

1231

Same as 1292.

疆疆 southern for 剛剛 just;
only just. See 5895.Also read *ch'iang*². A
strong bow; stiff; of great
strength. To conquer.**疆**

1232

Same as 1228.

姜¹

1233

R. 陽

See 薑

A. k'iong

Even Upper.

The name of the Emperor
神農 Shên Nung, inventor
of agriculture (B.C. 2838),
adopted from 姜水 the
place where he was born.
[To be distinguished from
姜 1264.]姜太公 or 姜子牙 a sage
of the time of 文王 Wên
Wang, otherwise known as 尚
父 Shang Fu, and 呂尚. See
祿 7379.姜太公釣魚, 願者上
鉤 like Chiáng T'ai-kung an-
gling, only those who like get
on the hook. His hook had no
barb, yet many fishes, recognis-
ing his worth, allowed them-
selves to be caught. Used in
the sense of "volunteers."姜太公在此, 諸神迴
避 Chiáng T'ai-kung is here;
all gods keep back,—a protect-**姜**¹

1233

ive phrase written over Chinese
doors and windows.不姜 a river supposed to be
one of the head-waters of the
Yang-tsze.姜家大被 the great quilt of
the Chiang family,—under which
three brothers and their wives
all slept together, because the
former could not bear to be
parted.**姜**

1234

Same as 1228.

強

1235

See 1292.

強

1236

Same as 1255.

強

1237

Same as 1240 and 1241.

強

1238

Skin that has become
hard on the foot.修去強子 to remove callos-
ities from the foot.

R. 養

N. v. *ciên*P. v. *'chiang*

See 襁

Rising
Irregular.**莖**³

1239

R. 陽養

C. k'ong

F. k'iong

N. *edjiang*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kang

J. kiō, kō, gō

A. kōng, kōk

Even

and Rising

Irregular.

襁³

1240

R. 養

C. k'ong

H. k'ong

F. k'iong

W. *'ciac*N. *'ciang*P. *sch'iang*,The cloth in which child-
ren are carried on the back.襁褓 the cloth above-mentioned;
also used figuratively, like swad-
dling-clothes, for "infancy".始免襁褓 he is just out of
swaddling-clothes, — leading-
strings.**襁**³

1240

*chiang*²,*'chiang*M. } *ch'iang*

Y. }

K. kang

J. kiō, kō

A. kōng²

Rising

Irregular.

鏹³

1241

R. 養

C. k'ong

See 襁

Rising Upper.

冥鏹 paper money burnt

the use of the dead.

白鏹 silver bullion.

藏鏹巨萬 he has ama-

an immense fortune.

構

1242

See 6154.

耩³

1243

R. 講

See 講

Rising Upper.

雨下透了該耩

when the rain has soaked

the ground, it is time to plough.

講³

1244

R. 講 3.

C. kong

H. kong

F. k'oung

W. koa

N. c'oung, kōng

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kang

J. kō

A. giang

Rising Upper.

To talk; to discuss.

explain. To preach.

investigate; to analyse.

9969.

講說 or 講話 or 講

talk; to discuss.

他不是好講話的

not one who likes to argue

of the Ruler of Purgatory.

你會講官話麼

can

talk Mandarin?

我講不來 I cannot talk

See below.

不再講 we will say no

about it.

這且不講 we will not

of this.

不消講了 there is no

to say any more.

講妥了 it is settled.

講和 to propose peace; to

cuss terms of peace.

兼講和好 also to dis

terms of peace.

講³
1244

講東講西 to talk east and west,—to talk in an irrelevant way; to take exception to everything.

講章兒 a great talker; a chatterbox.

講心事 to speak of what is nearest to one's heart.

講事不聆集來定 when considering matters which I do not understand, I assemble people to settle the question.

講理 to argue a question upon its merits; to listen to reason.

講談 to chat; to converse.

講港 conversation.

講嘴 or 講口 to argue.

講古 to discuss antiquity.

講授 to teach.

講解 to explain,—as a commentary.

講學 to expound; to lecture.

主講 a lecturer.

講書 to expound the classics; to explain books in general; to preach.

講明 to explain clearly. See 4523.

講不去 unable to explain away.

我講不來 I cannot explain it,—of any isolated phrase.

你講下去 explain what follows.

我講不下去 I cannot explain what follows.

沒有講 has no explanation; is unmeaning.

平講 to deal with words individually in interpreting the sense of a phrase, as 妻子 wife and child.

串講 to interpret words collectively, with regard to their influence upon each other, etc., as 妻子 a wife.

講情 to explain sentiments,—to intercede; to make an appeal.

講求 to investigate; to search out; to endeavour. Elliptical for 講習而研求.

講習而研求.

講究 to analyse; to refine; to reject the coarse and take the

講³
1244

fine; to criticise behind a person's back; to be fastidious or particular about. Used of the "result" of such fastidiousness or care.

講究頭兒 something to talk or boast of.

不大講究 not very particular about, as the individual; not very refined, as the result.

他所喫的菜講究得狠 he is very particular about his food.

文理講究 very refined in style,—of writing.

講面子 superficial.

講不起,我得^{tei}去 there is no help for it, I must go.講得出口 fit or able to be expressed in words, *sc.* reasonable.

講不出去的 that which cannot be spoken of,—as being devoid of reason, etc.

講轎子 to order the wedding-chair.

A lagoon; a port; a harbour.

香港 the fragrant lagoon;—Hongkong.

港口 a harbour; an anchorage.

港內 in port.

收港 to take shelter in port; to remain in harbour.

船港 an anchorage.

各港貨 goods from all parts.

港脚 the mouth of a river.

港脚船 an old name at Canton for ships from India.

說得入港 he talks very reasonably.

荻港漁燈 the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps,—sparkle as they fish.

A workman; an artisan.

匠人 an artisan.

匠頭 a foreman of artisans; a master workman.

瓦匠 or 泥水匠 a brick-layer.

木匠 a carpenter.

匠⁴
1246P. M. }
Y. } *chiang*
Sz. }
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *tōng*²
Sinking
Lower.

銀匠 a silversmith.

小爐匠 a tinker.

匠作主家謀 a workman follows the master's design.

頗費匠心 difficult work,—as of composition.

匠石運斤成風 the stone-mason plied his adze with great dexterity.

匠藝畫 pictures painted for the trade.

匠役 workmen employed by the Government.

哲匠 skilled workmen,—artists and poets.

Same as 1255.

仵⁴
1247倅⁴
1248R. 江
See 降
A. *giang*²
Even Lower.倅⁴
1249R. 絳
See 降
Sinking Upper.洚⁴
1250R. 絳江
東
See 降
Sinking Upper.絳⁴
1251R. 終
See 降
Sinking
Upper.

Unsubmissive.

儻倅 contumacious,—as rebels not yet reduced to submission.

To hate.

决倅 perverse; unaccommodating.

傲倅 wilful; disobedient.

An inundation; a flood. Name of a tributary of the old Yellow River.

洚水警余 the inundation frightened me.

洚洞之世 a dissolute age.

A deep red colour. See 2870.

絳工 a dyer.

絳色 or 絳紫 a deep crimson or purple colour.

設絳帳以受徒 to hang up a red curtain in order to take pupils,—as was done by 馬融 Ma Jung of the Han dynasty, A.D. 79—166.

絳州 a Department in the south-west of Shansi.

港³
1245R. 講
F. *kōng*
See 講
K. *kang, v.*
hang
J. *kō*
A. *kang*
Rising Upper.匠⁴
1246R. 漾
C. *tsōng*²
H. *siōng*
F. *ch'iong*²
W. *ziao*
N. *dziaŋg,*
ziaŋg

蜂⁴

1252
R. vulgar.
See 虹降
Sinking Upper.

A rainbow. Used in the north for 虹 1206.

降

1253

Same as 1207.

糲⁴

1254

Starch. Paste. Read *chiang*¹ = to starch.

R. 漾
R. *chiang*²
See 降
J. *kō, kiō*
Sinking Upper.

糲子 or 糲糊 or 漿糲 starch; water thickened with rice.

麵糲 paste.

打糲子 to make paste; to starch.

稀的糲 starch it lightly.

糲稠麻子 a face thickly marked with small-pox.

降

1255

R. 絳江
C. *kong, hong*
H. *kong*
(always)
F. *kaung, hong*
W. *koa, oa*
N. *ciōng, kōng, ōng*
P. }
M. } *hsiang, chiang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kang, hang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang, koug*
Sinking & Even Upper & Lower.

To descend (*see* 574); to come down from heaven; to fall. To be degraded. To send down. *See* 9880.

降楊 to get down from a couch.

降落 to descend; to alight.

降階相迎 to go down the steps to meet.

降生 or 降世 to be born into the world. Used for the incarnation of Christ.

耶穌降生一千八百八十九年 A.D. 1889.

你是神仙降生 you are an immortal born on earth.

因皇女降生 in consequence of the birth of a princess.

降不世之才 to send down talent of no mortal cast,—as when some prophet is sent into the world.

拏了三百銀子, 喜從

天降 took the three hundred ounces of silver, rejoicing over it as a godsend.

遠降 to come from afar.

降旨 to issue an Edict,—of the Emperor only.

降臨 to condescend to visit.

降⁴

1255

幾時光降 when will your brightness descend upon me?—when will you come to visit me?

何勞下降 what trouble I have put you to in this visit to me!

流星降下來了 a meteor has fallen.

降革 to deprive of rank.

明升暗降 apparently promoted, but in reality degraded,—as when transferred to a higher post which is a mere sinecure.

降調 to degrade and transfer to another post.

降級留任 to lose rank but to be kept in office,—a mild punishment inflicted with a view to give the erring official another chance.

下降 to descend.

降下來 to send down,—from the point of view of those to whom sent.

降下去 to send down,—from the point of view of the sender.

降福 to send down happiness; to bless.

降之以災 to send down calamity upon them.

誕降奇才 a heaven-sent genius.

降香 or 宿降 laka-wood, burnt at temple worship.

打降 to fight.

Read *hsiang*². To submit; to return to allegiance. To reduce to submission; to exorcise.

降順 submissive.

降服 to submit; to yield.

降敵 to go over to the enemy.

歸降 to return to allegiance,—as rebels, or deserters.

教他早早受降 tell him to make submission at once.

投降 may be either to go over to the enemy or to come over from the enemy, as a deserter.

降兵 troops that have returned to their allegiance.

詐降計 a feint of submitting,—as a trap.

降⁴

1255

降龍伏虎 to vanquish the dragon and reduce the tiger,—said of 藥王 the Chinese Æsculapius.

降魔 to vanquish demons.

降魔杵 a club for quelling demons,—as seen in the hand of 尉陀 Wei T'o, the guardian painted on temple doors.

降不得那妖怪 they were unable to exorcise that bogey.

降婁 a star in Aries, on the meridian in the fifth moon, and a harbinger of fine weather.

CH'LANG.

噲⁴

1256

R. 陽
C. *ts'ōng, ts'ōng*
W. *ts'iac, ch'iac*
N. *ts'iang*
P. *ch'iang*
M. *ch'iang, ch'iang*
Y. *ch'iang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *tōng, t'ōng*
Even Upper Irregular.

To peck. To cough. To be frightened.

噲着嗓子 coughing violently from irritation in the throat.

喉噲 an irritation in the throat.

喝噲了 choked while drinking, from swallowing the wrong way.

噲的出不來氣 he has something in his throat and can't breathe.

塵土噲人 dust enough to choke one.

噲蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

戣⁴

1257

R. vulgar.
P. }
M. } *ch'iang*²
Sz. }
A. *sang*
(*shang*)
Sinking Upper.

To paint on lacquer-ware. Old form of 2770.

戣金 to paint in gold on lacquer.

戣花文具 lacquer-ware with flowers painted on it.

闖進鐵戣 they broke through the iron chain barrier,—at the Taku forts, in the Peiho.

搶³

1258

R. 養
See 槍
A. *t'ōng, saing*
Rising Upper.

To take by force; to rob. To ravish. To struggle for.

搶劫 or 搶掠 or 搶奪 to rob; to plunder; to seize upon.

搶出 or 搶去 to carry off by violence.

強搶女僧 to carry off a nun.

搶過來 to take from one; to snatch.

搶³
1258

搶親 to carry off and marry a woman by force.

搶風 to seize upon the wind,—to get to windward of another vessel.

搶攘 in confusion.

搶嘴 or 搶頭 forward; self-assertive.

搶先 to struggle for precedence.

搶着買 to struggle to buy,—to buy at auction.

Read *ch'iang*¹. To rush against; to oppose; to rub the wrong way; to ruffle.

鷄已飛搶至地 the fowl had already flown to the ground.

呼搶 which is elliptical for 呼

天搶地 to call on heaven and strike earth,—in one's grief.

以頭搶地 to beat the head on the ground.

搶風 an adverse wind.

搶起來 to brush the wrong way.

Read *ts'ang*¹. To cut up into pieces.

槍¹
1259

R. 陽庚

C. *ts'ang*
H. *ts'ang*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ang*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ch'ang*
Y. *ch'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*

A spear. See 1263.

槍頭 the head of a spear.

槍尖 the point of a spear.

槍桿 a spear-handle.

槍鑽 the butt-end of a spear.

長槍 a long spear.

槍法 spear drill; the art of soldiering.

槍刀劍戟 weapons of war.

回馬槍 to give a back thrust,—a Parthian thrust.

槍手 or 槍替 a substitute who enters the examination for

秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* on behalf of another.

槍斃 to shoot dead.

蹣¹
1260

R. 陽

C. *ts'ang*
H. *ts'ang*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ang*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ch'ang*
Y. *ch'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*

To move; to walk rapidly.

蹣蹣濟濟 bustling about, but with dignity.

見四子蹣蹣蹣蹣 seeing the four boys scampering about.

蹣¹
1260

N. *ts'ang*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ts'ang*
Y. *ts'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'ang, tōng*

Even Upper.

搶¹
1261

論¹
1262

R. 陽

See 槍
Even Upper.

鎗¹
1263

R. vulgar.
See 槍鏢

鎗鏢
鎗鏢

A. *hsaing*
Even Upper.

奔走趨蹣 rushing about in all directions.

鳥獸蹣蹣 rapid (but dignified) movements of birds and beasts.

走獸蹣蹣 the animals skip and dance,—their movements being dignified.

Same as 1260.

To contradict. To scold.

論白一頓 gave him a scolding.

論着來的 irritating; provoking, bullying.

論論 to irritate; to provoke.

A gun; a pistol. An opium-pipe. A wine-tripod. [Vulgar form of 1259.] See 186.

鳥鎗 or 洋鎗 a fowling-piece.

鎗藥 gunpowder.

鎗子 or 鎗碼 cartridges; shot; bullets.

鎗機子 the lock of a gun.

鎗探子 a ramrod.

刀鎗 a musket fitted with a bayonet.

手鎗 a pistol; a revolver.

鎗架子 a gun-rack.

鎗礮 small arms and artillery.

風鎗 an air-gun.

打鎗 to shoot.

要開鎗麼 are you going to fire?—at the speaker.

食鎗糧 to be a soldier.

服藥丟鎗 take medicine and throw away the opium-pipe.

成年的抱着桿鎗不起來 he has always got his gun in his hand,—of an inveterate opium smoker.

鎗手 a spearman.

羌¹
1264

R. 陽

C. *kang*
H. *kang*
F. *kiong*
W. *ch'ang*
N. *ch'ang*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ch'ang*
Y. *ch'ang*
Sz. *kang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'ang*

Even Upper.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, living from early times west of Ssüch'uan and Kansuh. Tibetans. Obstinate. Strong. Educated. Elegant. To return. An exclamation.

戎羌 or 羌胡 or 羌人 tribes on the west of China.

自彼氏羌莫敢不來享 even from the Ch'iang of Ti, they dared not but come with their offerings.

羌內恕己以量人兮 condoning their own sins at the expence of others.

羌活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.,—the variety with red flowers; see 12,073.

Read *chiang*¹. In want.

羌量 famished and helpless,—as fledglings.

Correct form of 1264. [To be distinguished from 姜 1233.]

羌¹
1265

嗷¹
1266

R. 漾

See 羌
Sinking Upper.

蜣¹
1267

R. 陽

C. *kong*
H. *kong*
F. *kiong*
W. *ch'ang*
N. *ch'ang*, v. *ts'ang*
P. *ch'ang*
M. *ch'ang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'ang*

Even Upper.

The dung-beetle.

蜣蜣 a small beetle, also known as the 推丸 pill-roller.

蜣蜣之志在于轉丸 the energy of the dung-beetle is put into rolling its ball of dung,—every man to his trade.

腔¹
1268

R. 江

See 腔
Even Upper.

Phlegm in the throat. The sound of coughing.

腔¹

1269

R. 江東

See 腔空

Even Upper.

腔¹

1270

R. 江

See 腔

Even Upper.

腔¹

1271

R. 江送

See 腔空

A. k'oung
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.**腔**¹

1272

R. 江

C. hong
H. } k'iong
F. }
W. ch'ae
N. k'iang
P. }
M. }
Y. } ch'iang
Sz. }
K. kang
J. kō
A. hsang,
K'oung

Even Upper.

A small-sized 杙; see 2596.

A disease of the throat.
Vacuous; empty.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep. A sheep's tendons.

七羴羊 seven sheep.

Read k'ung⁴. Dried mutton.The breast. A tune.
Accent of voice; brogue.
Numerative of sheep; see 1271.

滿腔怨氣 her breast was full of resentment,—for wrongs inflicted.

腔子中便不出血 no blood however came from his neck,—at the point where his head had been cut off.

帶腔 with a tune to it.

腔調 a tune; a tone of voice or accent in speaking.

按腔合拍的 you must make time and tune go together,—cut your coat according to your cloth.

你改過腔來 you have altered your tune,—changed your views or behaviour.

然後翻腔轉謂 then he changed his tune and said that.....

他省了腔了 he begins to see his way.

高腔 high notes.

土腔太重 too much brogue; his local accent is too strong.

腔口好 his voice is well modulated.

京腔 a Peking accent.

裝腔 to assume an appearance; to put on airs.

腔¹

1272

裝面腔 to assume a facial expression,—of anger, kindness, fear, etc. See 6605.

不必作腔 you needn't make such a fuss.

拿腔作勢 to bluff; to put on side.

腔子大 pretentious; bump-tious.

人腔子 a vain, conceited fellow.

摔腔兒 you are fooling me.

起腔 to rise in one's demands; to strike for higher pay.

昆腔戲 play-actors from Soochow.

反腔 to get the better of,—in abuse or in argument.

柔毛一腔 one sheep.

腔

1273

Same as 1272.

腔¹

1274

The end bone of the spine.

髓腔 the os coccygis or end bone of the spine.

R. 江

See 腔

Even Upper.

𠂔²

1275

R. 陽

See 𠂔

Even Lower.

Radical 90, really a contraction of 𠂔. Used for 8595 as a numerative of shops, firms, etc. [To be distinguished from 片 9213.]

一月酒店 a grog-shop. [月 is here vulg. ly read pan¹ and stands for 班.]**𠂔**¹

1276

R. 陽

C. ts'ong
H. ts'ong
F. chiong
W. ziae
N. d'iaŋg
P. }
M. }
Y. } ch'iang
Sz. }
K. chang
J. shō, sō
A. tōng

Even Lower.

A spear; a lance. To wound; to kill.

𠂔傷 to wound.

𠂔暴 cruel; ruthless.

𠂔官 to slay officials.

𠂔賊 to do violence and injury to.

自𠂔 to commit suicide.

𠂔害生民 to destroy the people.

𠂔¹

1276

𠂔物者必償其死 he who destroys a living creature shall pay the penalty with his own life,—in a future state.

予不𠂔, 禮則然矣 I am not putting you to death wantonly, but in accordance with the rite.

𠂔¹

1277

R. 陽

C. ts'ong
F. ts'iong
W. ts'iae
K. chang
J. sō, shō
A. t'ōngEven
Irregular.A heavy axe; a pole-axe.
To hack; to wound.

取彼斧𠂔 they took their bills and axes.

自相𠂔賊 to injure oneself, or one's party.

𠂔⁴

1278

R. 養漾

See 槍將

Rising & Sink-
ing Upper.

To split bamboos. A mat.

籬籬 the cross-sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

𠂔⁴

1279

R. vulgar.
C. ts'ong
H. ts'iong
P. chiang

See 將槁

Even Upper.

Paste. See 1210, 1254.

打𠂔子 or 冲𠂔子 to make paste.

𠂔糊刷 a paste-brush.

𠂔

1280

Same as 1279.

𠂔⁴

1281

R. 陽

See 𠂔

A. tōng

Even Upper.

To walk quickly. Used with 1260.

趑𠂔不皇 go quickly but without haste,—festina lente.

𠂔𠂔 hurrying.

𠂔𠂔踉踉 hobbling away in a hurry.

𠂔¹

1282

R. 陽

See 槍

K. chang
J. sō, shō
A. tōng, t'ōng
Even Upper.

The ringing of bells; the jingling of stones or pieces of metal; the clank of chains.

和鳴𠂔𠂔 sounding in tinkling harmony.

音節𠂔𠂔 singing in perfect time.

錚²
1283

See 714.

牆²
1284

Same as 1289.

牆²
1285

Female court officials.

嬪牆 ladies of the bed-chamber under the Han dynasty.

王牆 a concubine of 元帝 Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty, otherwise known as 昭君 Chao Chün. See Biog. Dict. [Not to be confounded with 毛牆; see 7679].

牆²
1286

A boom; a gaff.

桅牆 or 女牆 a boom or a gaff.

帆牆 sails and spars.

牙牆 ivory spars,—used on the barge of the Emperor Ming Huang.

牆²
1287

Same as 1286.

牆²
1288

Same as 1289.

牆²
1289

A wall.

牆脚下 at the foot of the wall.

泥牆 a mud wall.

砌牆 or 茸牆 to build a wall.

板打牆 to build a (mud) wall between boards.

盪牆 or 抹牆 to plaster a wall.

牆倒衆人推 every one gives a shove to a falling wall.

照牆 a screen wall.

峻宇雕牆 lofty roofs and carved walls,—figuratively used for wealth, etc.

無踰我牆 do not come leaping over my wall.

徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.

山牆 or 金字牆 the end wall of a house.

牆²
1289

牆垣 walls high and low.

牆宇 buildings.

牆頭兒 the top of a wall.

牆壁不隔 walls cannot keep them out,—they can penetrate walls, as perfect Taoists are supposed to be able to do.

牆有耳伏寇在側 walls have ears and robbers lie concealed alongside.

牆垛子 a buttress.

城牆 the city walls.

女牆 a parapet; battlements. See 8986.

兄弟鬩于牆 brothers may quarrel at home,—but they will not outside.

牆內之變 domestic troubles. 在蕭牆之內 within the precincts of home.

禍起蕭牆 the trouble began at home.

幽于園牆之中 hid in a private house.

不學牆面 without study (of the Odes) you are as though face to a wall,—unable to see anything.

薔²
1290

A red rose.

薔薇花 the cinnamon rose.

薔薇水 attar of roses.

薔薇露 rose-water. See 12,587.

Read *shih*^{4*} A species of water polygonum.

牆²
1291

Same as 1290.

強²
1292

Strong; violent; overbearing; relying on brute force. A remainder; a surplus.

見強 see 1671.

強弱 the strong and the weak.

強壯 strong and healthy.

爭強弱 to see which is the best man.

他比我強 he is stronger than I am,—in a trial of skill, etc.

強²
1292

J. kiō, gō
A. kōng
Even and Rising Lower Irregular.

強人 a violent man; a clever man.

強人自有強人收 a strong man will be beaten by a strong man,—he will meet his match.

強人或強寇或強盜 robbers; highwaymen; robbery with violence.

強中更有強中手 there are always better men to be found even than the best.

強暴或強橫 violent; overbearing.

強些 a little better.

強爭 to strive for mastery.

強借或強乞 to violently insist upon, or ask for; to beg with threats. [These may also be read *ch'iang*³.]

強戰 to fight fiercely; good at fighting.

舌強 sharp-tongued.

強打精神 to rouse one's energies.

強要 to insist upon.

強討 to demand from any one.

強搶 to rob with violence.

強買食物 to violently buy food, i.e. paying what one chooses.

強摘瓜果不甚甜 if you pick melons and fruits when green, they will not be sweet.

自強 to exert oneself; to persevere; stable; firm; resolute. See 將 (read *chiang*⁴) 1212.

男兒當自強 a young man should exert himself.

恃強 to rely on one's superior force; to trust to violence.

剛強 wilful; obstinate.

心強, 命不強 his will is strong, but his destiny is not strong,—fate is against him

雖柔必強 though weak, he will surely become strong.

少飲強如醉 better drink little than get drunk.

不以爲強 not to consider advisable, or better than something else proposed.

算是強了 that will do; that is better.

R. 陽職
See 牆 齋

Even and Entering Lower & Upper.

牆²
1291

強²
1292

R. 陽養

C. k'ōng,

k'ōng, kōng²

H. k'iong

k'iong

F. kiong

W. djiac

N. djiāng,

k'iañg

P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang

ch'iang

強²
1292

強半 the larger half.
強水 acids.
硝強水 nitric acid.
強水房 a laboratory.
五軍兵強 the whole army in good fighting condition. [兵 refers both to men and weapons.] See 3276.
比沒有東西強 better than nothing at all.
強似 to surp.
強盛 powerful,—of States.
強臣 powerful ministers.
強幹 competent; able.
不畏強禦 he does not fear the strong or the oppressive.
強哉矯 how firm in his energy.
賞賜百千強 he gave him more than a hundred thousand.
二兩六錢強 over *Tls.* 2.60.

 Read *ch'iang*³. To compel. To force. To strengthen. To make an effort.
勉強 to force oneself to do anything, contrary to inclination, or which is beyond one's power to accomplish.
那是勉強說 or **那是強辯** that is special pleading.
我勉強說一個解法 I will venture upon an explanation of the passage,—which, if forced, is better than none.
強說 to force a person to speak; to extort a statement or confession.
和人強嘴 to bandy words with anyone.
強顏爲笑 forced a smile.
非其所欲不即強爲也 he would not force himself to do what he did not want to do.
強預人家事 to meddle in other people's affairs.
強姦 to violate; to rape. [Commonly read *ch'iang*¹.]
將以強合 tried to rape her.
強輸官稅 to force to pay Government duties.

強²
1292

強制 to force a rule upon.
強求 to urgently demand; to covet.
強求不得 not to be forced out; not to be insisted upon; not to be coveted.
富貴莫強求 do not strive too much to obtain riches and honours.
強而後可 the only way is to force him.
強留 to detain by force.
屈強 perverse; contrary.
強忍 to force oneself to bear.
強性 a violent disposition.
強派 to insist on sending; to force one to go.
強行 to force oneself to do anything.
木強 stiff as a stick; mulish; not to be made to do anything.
強壓着頭 to leave one no option but to....
強拗着 obstinately.
強逼 to coerce.
強他不過 you cannot force him to.....
強要 to insist on,—what is not one's rightful due.
強讓 to press on,—as food, etc.
強情 to pretend to a feeling; to insist on a thing being what it really is not.
強佔 to seize forcibly; to usurp.
強入 to force something on, or in, or into.
雖強記猶不清 though I try hard to recollect, I am not clear about it.
道與一,神之強名也 *Tao* and *One* are forced names for God.
強言而答 answered with forced composure.
不免有間之未強 it is impossible to avoid interstices which cannot be brought together.

強
1293

Same as 1292.

強⁴
1294

R. 養
See 福
Rising.

強⁴
1295

R. 漾
See 強
SinkingLower.

強
1296

To exert one's strength.
To pursue. To resist.

A trap to catch animals, or a net for birds.

See 2202.

CHIAO.

To cross; to interlock; to unite; to blend; to exchange; to join. Friendship; intercourse. To hand over; see 5977. Both together; all.

交脚 to cross the legs. See below.

交鋒 or **交兵** to cross blades—to fight.

交合 to blend; to be united. sexual intercourse.

交手 to fold the arms across the breast; to cross hands; to fight to strive. See below.

你同他交過手沒有 have you had a try with him? —to see who is the best man at anything.

交鎖 to lock together.

交雜 to mix; to blend; thick close.

交蓋 see 8781.

交界 or **交疆** adjoining territories; conterminous.

交錯 crosswise and diagonally interlocking,—as adjoining countries with a crooked frontier.

獻酬交錯 they present the cup and drink in turn.

交齒 dove-tailed; interlocking

交涉 mutually involving,—the intercourse between two countries.

交¹
1297
R. 肴
C. H. } *káu*
F. kau, v. ka
W. kua
N. ciao, kua,
v. goa
P. } *chiao*
M. }
Y. chiao
Sz. chiao
K. kio
J. kō, kiō
A. giau
Even Upper.

交¹
1297

交易 mutual exchange; barter; trade; commerce.

終日不交一言 all day long without exchanging a word.

交碍 to interfere one with the other; to affect prejudicially.

四五月之交 the point of junction between the fourth and fifth months,—the last day of one and the first of the other.

夏秋之交 between summer and autumn.

交夏後 just after the beginning of summer.

交白露後 just after the "White Dew." See 節 1477.

交亥時 about 9 o'clock p.m.

交申時 about 3 o'clock p.m.

十月之交 at the conjunction in the tenth month,—of the sun and moon.

交情 friendship; intercourse.

交好 or 交和 to be on terms of friendship. [The second is also gate against gate, of two hostile camps pitched opposite to one another.]

好交 easy to get on with.

交友 or 交結朋友 to make friends.

交長了 became more intimate.

結交 to establish a friendship.

結交須勝己 we should choose our friends among those who are superior to ourselves.

善與人交, 一受知終身不易 he understood the art of making friends, and if he once admitted a man to friendship it was known that he would never change.

絕交 to break off a friendship.

君子交絕, 不出惡言 the superior man breaks off an acquaintanceship without unpleasant words.

交接 to receive and entertain,—a visitor.

不明交接之道 not to know the rules of social intercourse.

今人結交惟結面 the men of to-day make friendships only of the face,—not of the heart.

交¹
1297

淡交 intercourse without warmth,—a mere acquaintanceship.

君子淡如水, 交久情益深 the superior man is cold, but his friendship is strengthened by time.

小人甘似蜜, 轉眼成仇人 the mean man is sweet as honey (demonstrative), but his friendship readily changes to hate.

慎所交與 be careful as to your friendships.

文字交 a literary friendship.

父父子子往 the sons carry on their father's friendships.

神交 spiritual intercourse,—the friendship of two persons who have never seen each other.

交媾 sexual intercourse.

交盃盞 the nuptial cup,—two cups joined by a piece of red thread.

喝交杯 to drink the nuptial cup,—as man and wife do together, on the wedding-day.

鬼交 unnatural intercourse.

交遊甚廣 he has friends everywhere.

其交也以道 his friendships are also in accordance with Tao.

貴易交 men of position easily find friends.

心交 a cordial friendship. See 8227.

難打交道 it is difficult to keep friends with him.

冰炭之交 the alliance of ice and red-hot coal,—an impossible friendship.

交義不交財 be friends with a man's goodness, and not with his wealth.

交兌 to pay; to make payment.

交給 to hand over; to allow.

交給我作 let me do it.

交出 to deliver up.

交價 to pay the price.

交付 or 交執 or 交盤 or

交與 or 交代 to give to; to hand over to.

交¹
1297

交割 or 交代清楚 to hand over everything,—as to one's successor in office. See 4439.

須是三日內交付與我 you must hand it over to me within three days.

交印 to hand over the seal,—to hand over charge.

交還 or 交回 to restore; to repay.

交納 to pay,—as duty.

交保 to hand over to a bailman; to release on security coming forward.

交往 to associate with; to have transactions with.

交關 having transactions with; transactions between.

交帶 to hand over to the custody of.....

交替 to substitute; to be substituted.

交迫 crowded together.

交口 to wrangle.

交貨 to deliver goods.

交談 to hold an interview with; to have conversation.

交月 to hand over duty at a yamên at the expiry of one's term. See 10,721.

交到 to deliver to.

交差 to hand over to the custody of police,—as warrants.

交解 to send to; to forward.

交來 to be handed over.

交卸 to give over charge.

交收 to make over to.

交手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; to hand to..... personally; also used for 脚手 and pronounced *chiao' shou'*, scaffolding. See above.

交於來手 to hand to the bearer.

交入 to pay into.

交案 to bring before a court.

交拜 to salute,—as a bridegroom his bride, by four prostrations and four head-knockings.

交捕 to give one in charge to the police.

交¹
1297

交戰 to cross arms; to meet in battle.

左手交銀, 右手交人 with the left hand I take the money you give, with the right hand I deliver over the man.

交足 or 交清 to pay in full; to clear off a debt.

交加 to pile one on the top of the other; to mix with.

未嘗交加士類 has not mixed with educated men.

毆踢交加 both beating and kicking him.

雨雪交加 raining and snowing all at once.

雷電交作 thundered and lightened at the same time.

當道者交章攻賈 the mandarins all memorialised against Chia.

上下交征利 superiors and inferiors will try to snatch this profit from one another.

交雜 in disorder; pell-mell.

交亂四國 they throw the whole kingdom (its four quarters) into confusion.

交脛國 the cross-legged nation.

交趾 (or 趾) 國 Cochín-China (see 13,781), which was subject under the Han dynasty to China. The Chinese characters represent a native name for the aborigines of Annam, said by some to be derived from the separation of their big toes from the rest of the foot, like thumbs. See 11,009.

交交黃鳥, 止于棘 they flit about, the yellow birds, and rest upon the jujube trees.

交州 old name for Turfan.

佼³
1298

Handsome; beautiful.

佼人 a beauty.

佼好 lovely.

佼人僚兮 how lovely is that beautiful lad;!

咬³
1299

See 12,939.

姣³
1300

R. 巧肴

See 姣交

Rising and Even Upper.

Handsome; pretty. Coquettish. Artful.

姣美 or 姣俏 beautiful; captivating.

姣態 of attractive manner; winsome.

姣童 a pretty lad.

寵而施姣 I love her and she employs winsome ways.

姣生養慣 delicately brought up. See 1334.

校⁴
1301

R. 肴效

See 交

Even & Sinking Upper.

To compare. To criticise. To oppose. Used with 1302, 1311. See 2515.

校講是非 to discuss the rights and wrongs; to criticise.

君父之命不校 do not oppose the commands of prince or father.

校⁴
1302

R. 效

C. H. F. } hau, kan

W. oa, 'koa

N. yoa, cioa, koa

P. } hsiau,

M. } chiau

Y. hsioa, chioa

Sz. hsiau, chiau

K. hyo, kyo

J. kō, giō, kiō

A. hieu

Sinking & Rising Lower and Upper.

To compare; to collate; to revise for publication.

To oppose. A wooden collar or stocks.

計校 to compare accounts; to audit; to "settle up" with; to have an altercation. Also, a device.

校書 to collate books. Also a nickname applied to a higher class of semi-educated courtesans.

校訂 or 校正 to revise; to correct,—as the manuscript of a book before it is cut on blocks. This duty is generally undertaken by some literary friend whose name appears jointly with that of the author.

考校 or 校勘 to collate; to compare.

先要校對 they must first be compared.

校誤 to correct errors; to revise.

校對無訛 I have compared them and found no error.

相差各校一寸 an inch difference (in size) between each of them.

誠如所言已校五分

矣 if it is really as you say, that makes a difference of one half.

校閱 to examine; to verify.

校⁴
1302

犯而不校 though offended against, entering into no altercation.

荷校 to carry the cangue.

校刀子 foot-swordsmen.

Read *hsiao*⁴. A building for a school. An enclosure for horses.

學校 a Government school; an academy; education. See 4839.

校者教也 the word *hsiao* means to teach.

校尉 a petty official employed at the city gate to check entries; a master controller; Governor of a Protectorate under the Han dynasty, etc.

校人 a fish-pond keeper; a steward.

前鋒校 sergeant of the vanguard division.

親軍校 sergeant of the Palace Guards.

Crafty; clever.

狡猾 or 狡獪 or 狡詐 cunning; crafty.

狡徒 a sharper; a smart fellow.

狡計 a crafty trick.

校童十數輩 ten or a dozen kinds of performing boys.

狡兔三窟 like the cunning hare with three holes to its burrow,—said of crafty people, but meaning that in the end they get caught.

狡棍 a fraudulent villain.

狡賴 to prevaricate; shifty, as one trying to get out of his responsibilities.

狡戾 wicked; bad; brutal.

狡毛 perverse; quarrelsome.

狡犬 a black Peking dog.

狡飾 fabricated; pretended.

狡強 craft and violence.

狡譎 or 狡執 tricky; fraudulent.

狡展 or 狡供 to prevaricate.

狡謀 to conspire to; crafty designs.

狡³
1303

R. 巧

C. H. } káu

F. kieu, v. kun

W. koa

N. cioa

P. } chiau

Y. chioa

Sz. chiau

K. kio

J. kō, kiō

A. giau

Rising Upper.

狡³
1303

狡擺 to prevail on by one's representations.

狡諉 fraudulent delay; evasion.

狡避 to evade punishment by false statements.

狡鬧的 loud; extravagant; *outré*, of dress, etc.

狡情 stubborn; perverse.

玢⁴
1304

効
kau, k'au
kau, v. ka

較
Sinking
Upper.

Two pieces of wood, originally of stone, shaped like kidneys, with one side convex and the other flat. They are called **玢杯** or **玢卦**, and are pitched up in the air by suppliants at temples in front of the altar of the god to whom their prayers are addressed. If both convex sides turn up, the answer is **陽陽** indifferently good; if both flat sides turn up, it is **陰陰** negative and bad; but if one convex and one flat, the answer is **勝玢** or **勝卦** absolutely affirmative, and the prayer will be granted.

卜玢 to consult the oracle, as above.

皎³
1305

篠
kau

皎
kieu
koa

皎
kieu
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

The bright white moon. Effulgent; splendid. Pure; immaculate.

皎日 bright daylight.

月色皎兮滿畫堂 the bright moonlight filled the gay hall.

皎潔 pure and unsullied.

白石皎皎 the white rocks stand glistening.

月出皎兮 the moon comes forth in her brightness.

筊³
1306

肴蕭
巧

筊
Generally used
for 玢
Generally
Sinking Upper.

A bamboo rope.

筊筊 a kind of pan-pipes.

筊張 coarse bamboo matting, lined with leaves and used for roofing.

絞³
1307

R. 巧

See 狡

Rising Upper.

To bind; to wrap; to twist. To strangle. Unceremonious.

絞纜 to twist ropes.

絞緊些 bind it a little tighter.

把他絞住了 bound it firmly.

絞頭布 cloth twisted round the head,—a turban.

絞紗 to spin thread.

三絞繩 a rope of three strands.

絞起來 upset,—of the stomach.

絞椿 the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.

間絞 to condemn to strangulation.

絞罪 the punishment of strangulation. See 307.

定絞罪 to sentence to strangulation.

絞死 death by strangling.

絞縊 to hang; death by hanging.

直絞 blunt; brusque.

絞刺人非 to show up the faults of others.

菱¹
1308

R. 肴

F. kau, v. ka

See 交

Even Upper.

Another name for 1218, a kind of aquatic grass, the stalks of which are called **菱笋** at Canton, **菱白** at Shanghai, and **菱瓜** at Peking. Dried grass; fodder.

菱耳菜 a kind of water-cress.

地民菱牧其中 the people pasture their cattle there.

峙乃芻菱 to collect forage for camp animals.

菱塘司 the township in which Whampoa stands.

菱葦 Kajang,—leaves of palm-trees used by the Malays for paper and thatching houses.

蛟¹
1309

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

A scaly dragon.

螞蟻蛟 the ant-dragon,—supposed to be gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants.

騰蛟起鳳 a rising dragon and a soaring phoenix,—a great scholar.

蛟¹
1309

蛟龍豈是池中物 how is a dragon a thing to be kept in a pond?—figuratively used of scope for men of talent.

一淵不兩蛟 there cannot be two dragons in one pool. See 4699.

校³
1310

R. 篠

See 校

A. hau²

Rising Upper.

Leathern trousers.

校袴 water-tight leathern leggings, worn by fishermen and others who have to stand a long time in the water.

較⁴
1311

R. 效覺

See 覺攪

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

To compare. To test.

比較 or **較量** to compare,—to see which is the bigger, etc.

較對 to compare,—to see that they agree. Used for 1302.

較重 comparatively heavier.

較多 and **較少** comparatively more and comparatively less,—than previously, than usual, etc.

較多幾至一元有半 nearly a dollar and a half more,—than, etc.

較為近理 more in accordance with what is right or fitting,—than some other plan.

較早 sooner; earlier.

較兌 to tally; to agree.

較勘 to have knowledge about; to compare.

較量勁 to see who is the best man.

較準 to adjust to a standard; to equalise.

較準砝碼 weights that have been verified, or adjusted according to standard.

較之 compared with.....

大較 generally; on the average.

較射 trials of archery.

較然 bright; correct.

較繁 perplexing; troublesome.

較轉 to equivocate.

較臺 to see who can drink the most.

較⁴

1311

Read *chiao*³. The state carriage of a nobleman.**猗重** *ch'ung*² **較** 兮 there he is in his chariot with its two high sides.**郊**¹

1312

R. 肴
See 交

Even Upper.

Waste land. The uninhabited suburb of a city; country, as opposed to town. Borders; frontiers. Suburban altars; sacrifices.

郊野 the country,—as opposed to town.**郊郭** the country outside the walls of a city.**郊外** in the country; in the wilds, beyond the pale of civilisation.**農郊** suburbs under cultivation.**適彼樂郊** to go to that happyland,—where good government prevails.**陳于商郊** in battle-array on the borders of Shang.**用牲于郊牛二** offered two bulls as victims in the suburbs.**郊社不修** he neglects the sacrifices to Heaven and Earth.**自郊徂宮** from the border altars I have gone to the ancestral temple.**郊廟** a temple for sacrifices to Heaven and to ancestors.**郊天** to sacrifice to Heaven,—as the Emperor does.**郊祀** the State sacrifices and worship.**郊社之禮所以事上****帝** the ceremonial of the sacrifice to Heaven and Earth is worship of God.**西郊** the plain on the west of a city; the execution ground.**十途郊** the ten guilds of associations at Amoy, under which all the import and export trades are distributed.**鉸**¹

1313

R. 巧効

F. v. 𠵹

See 交

Rising & Sinking Upper.

Pivots on which a Chinese door turns. A hinge. To shear; to cut.

釘鉸 the pin of a hinge.**鎖鉸** the bolt of a Chinese lock.**一把鉸剪** a pair of shears.**鉸**¹

1313

鉸紙花 to cut out paper flowers.**鉸衣裳** to cut out clothes.Read *chiao*³. A slender knife, called **鉸刀子**, with which barbers cut the hairs in the ear and nose.**餃**³

1314

R. 効

C. 𩚑

H. 𩚑

F. 𩚑

W. 𩚑

N. 𩚑

P. 𩚑

M. 𩚑

Y. 𩚑

Sz. 𩚑

K. 𩚑

J. 𩚑

A. 𩚑

not used

Colloquial

Irregular.

鮫¹

1315

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

A meat dumpling.

水餃子 or **煮餃子** or**餃餌** or **餃子** a boiled dumpling made of dough and containing meat.

A large shark.

鮫鮒 a fabulous fish of immense size; a leviathan.**馬鮫郎** the mango fish (*Poly-nemus xanthonemus*).**鮫人** a mermaid. She is said to be able to spin beneath the water, and to shed pearls for tears.**鵠**¹

1316

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

A long-legged bird, the **鵠鵠** or **魚鵠**, described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest. Its colour is dun yellow; it makes its nest in the hollows of high trees; and its young hold on to its wings with their beaks and are carried down to feed on fish.**鵠鵠** or **頭鵠** a cormorant.**焦**¹

1317

R. 蕭

C. 𩚑

H. 𩚑

F. 𩚑

W. 𩚑

Scorched; burnt; singed. Anxious; harassed. Name of a feudal State. See 1323.

炒焦 to burn in roasting.**焦黑** blackened; burnt black.**焦**¹

1317

N. 𩚑

P. 𩚑

M. 𩚑

Y. 𩚑

Sz. 𩚑

K. 𩚑

J. 𩚑

A. 𩚑

Even Upper.

晒焦了 sunburnt.**焦炭** coke.**焦渣糕** a kind of fried cake**飯焦** the coating or crust of rice left in the pot after boiling.**焦頭爛額** scorched head and smashed forehead,—exposed to great dangers. Alluding to injuries received by certain people who aided in putting out a fire at a friend's house.**焦疤乾** dry as a scab,—at the last extremity.**焦尾** a lute,—alluding to the story of one made from a charred log of the *wu-tung* tree, which an enthusiast rescued from the flames for that purpose.**焦月** the sixth moon,—from its great heat.**焦燥** parched; hot, as a bilious stomach; anxious; worried.**整居焦穫** when they confidently occupied Chiao and Huo.**焦棗** fire-dried dates.**焦思** anxiety.**焦黃** bright yellow; fallow; auburn.**焦悶** or **心焦** sad at heart; melancholy.**心焦** or **焦灼** vexed; harassed.**焦舌兒** a burnt tongue,—a lisp.**焦雷** a thunder-clap.**焦山** Silver I., near Chinkiang.**焦脆** or **酥焦** crisp.

To understand quickly and clearly. Clever.

以己之焦焦, 受人之械械 those who think themselves cunning will be fooled by others.**焦僂國** a race of pygmies, three feet in height.Read *chiao*³.**焦焦** hurriedly.**焦**¹

1318

R. 蕭嘯

See 焦

Even Upper.

噍⁴
1318a
R. 嘯 蕭
尤
See 轎
Sinking
Lower and
Even Upper.
焦⁴
1319
R. 蕭 藥
See 焦
Even Upper.
瘠¹
1320
R. 蕭
See 焦 樵
Even Upper
& Lower.
礁¹
1321
R. vulgar.
C. tsiu
W. tsioe
N. tsioa
P. sch'iau
M. sch'iau,
ch'iau
Y. ch'ioa
A. tsiau
Even
Irregular.
維¹
1322
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.
瞧¹
1323
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

To munch.
無 噍 類 not a muncher (*i.e.*
soul) left,—as after a massacre.
Read *chiao*¹. Shrill.
Read *ch'iu*¹. To twitter.

To burn moxa; to cau-
terise; to scorch; to char.
炙三焦 to cauterise thrice.
焦心 heart-burn.
焦木 to char wood.

Thin; shrivelled; lean.
瘠瘠 cadaverous; emaciated.

Rocks which wash at
low tide. Rocks generally;
stones in a river.

礁石 a rock.
觸礁 to run on a rock.
礁淺 to ground; to run on a
rock.

Raw fibres of the nettle-
hemp (*Bœhmeria*) not yet
rotted.

維麻 undressed hemp.

The parts of the body
between the heart and the
groin, consisting of imagin-
ary organs and passages,
supposed to play an impor-
tant part in the operations
of digestion and secretion.

三焦 three divisions of the
body between the heart and
the groin; the peritoneum, the
pleura, and the pericardium.

Read *chiao*⁴. Want of
flesh. Out of season, as
food.

蕉¹
1324
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.
The plantain or banana.
Fuel; straw. See 8520.

香蕉 the plantain (*Musa sapien-*
tum).

甘蕉 or 美人蕉 the banana
(*Musa paradisiaca*).

蕉子 or 芭蕉 plantains or
bananas.

香牙蕉 green-skinned plan-
tains.

鼓槌蕉 the triangular plan-
tain.

鳳尾蕉 the phoenix-tail plan-
tain (*Cycas revoluta* or *Cycas*
circinalis),—a sort of palm.

蕉樹 the palm tree.

蕉扇 palm-leaf fans.

蕉葛 linen made from plantain
fibre.

水蕉花 *Canna Indica*.

綠蕉葉上作字 to write
on green plantain leaves,—as
was done by a student of old,
for want of better material.

種蕉學書 to sow a plantain
tree and study,—in reference to
the last entry, and in general
allusion to self-taught men.

蕉薪 fuel.

覆之以蕉 he covered it with
brushwood or undergrowth.

醺⁴
1325
R. 嘯
See 焦
Sinking
Upper.
To sacrifice and pour
out libations to the dead.
A thanksgiving service.
Religious rites. Completed;
finished.

打醺 or 作醺 or 建醺 or
設醺 to celebrate the festival
of All-Souls.

再醺 to re-marry,—as a widow.

醺席 a wedding-feast.

打火星醺 the annual festival
to the God of Fire.

平安醺 thanksgiving service
after the disappearance of an
epidemic.

呼道士醺章 he summoned
a Taoist priest to present a me-
morial (of his wrongs to God).

設醺 to arrange prayers for the
sick.

醺⁴
1325
父母醺之 her parents offered
up prayers,—for her recovery.
滿心戚醺 inflamed in heart,
—as with a desire of gain.
水醺 the water dried up.

鑊¹
1326
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper
and Lower.
A soldier's brass kettle,
holding about a peck.

鑊斗 a pan for cooking.

醺¹
1327
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.
A shrivelled-up face.
醺頰 wrinkled and worn-out,—
with care and age.

鷯¹
1328
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.
A small bird like the
wren.

鷯鷯 the tailor-bird (*Ortho-*
tomus).

僥¹
1329
R. 蕭
C. kin
H. hiau
F. hieu, yeu
W. ciöe, ciöe
N. yoa
P. chiau
M. hsiau
Y. chioa
K. kio
J. kiö
A. kieu
Even Upper
Irregular.
By mere chance. Used
for 1364. See 12,228.

小人行險以僥倖 the
mean man acts recklessly, trusting
to his luck.

僥價 to try to evade payment.

Read *yao*². A race of
pygmies. See 1318. False;
deceitful.

澆¹
1330
R. 蕭
C. kin
H. hiau
F. hieu, engieu
W. ciöe, hsiöe
N. cioa
P. chiau, hsiau
M. chiau, hsiau
K. kio, v. yo
J. kiö
A. kieu
Even Upper.
To sprinkle; to moisten;
to water; see 10,128. Bad;
perfidious.

澆花 to water flowers.

澆淋 to water.

澆灌之功 the merit of water-
ing,—a garden.

澆燭 to make candles by dipping
wicks in tallow.

澆風 bad customs, or bad
reputation, of a place.

澆¹
1330

澆漓 weak; spoilt; demoralised.
澆薄 ungrateful; treacherous.
澆腸 to moisten one's guts,—
with wine.

Read *liao*². An eddy.

齣⁴
1331

Uneven, as a path. Uneasy in mind.

R. 嘯
See 蹣跚
Sinking Upper.

我亦平行踏齣齣
I also went stumbling over the rough path.

嶠⁴
1332

R. 嘯
See 輶
Sinking Lower.

The ridge or highest part of a mountain. A mountain path.

員嶠 a lofty mountain in Shantung, one of the five where the genii dwell.

海嶠 seaboard regions.

閩嶠 Fuhkien.

嬌¹
1333

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

A low-minded man flushed with success. A braggart. Self-indulgent. Kind; compassionate.

嬌¹
1334

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

Beautiful; graceful. Delicate. Dear; petted.

嬌姿 elegant; graceful.

嬌媚 or 嬌美 handsome; pretty.

嬌態 graceful; attractive.

嬌嫩 (also = *fragile*) or 妖嬌 fascinating; bewitching.

嬌艷 gay; bright; pretty.

喚嬌娘 call out the handsome woman,— name given to the instrument by which the hawker of women's finery makes his approach known.

嬌貴 dainty; delicate; high-born.

嬌羞 bashful; modest.

嬌柔 delicate; tender.

嬌生 to spoil.

嬌寵 endearing.

嬌滴滴 beautiful in every way.

嬌惰 effeminate and lazy.

嬌¹
1334

嬌娜 lovely.

爭奈嬌波不顧人 alas! the beautiful eyes are only painted and cannot see you,—of a portrait.

嬌童 good-looking boys.

嬌妻 a beautiful wife; my dear wife.

嬌養 to bring up delicately; to spoil, as a child.

嬌養 (or 慣) 忤逆兒 to bring up children delicately is to make them unfilial. See 8655.

嬌兒不孝 a spoilt child is never filial.

嬌粧 a wedding-dress.

嬌客 a term of respect used to a daughter's husband.

黃嬌 the yellow beauty,—wine, which in China is almost invariably of this colour.

詐嬌 querulous; peevish.

嬌聲 a kind, winning tone. Also, shrill-voiced.

若得阿嬌, 當以金屋貯之 if I could get A-chiao, I would keep her in a golden house,—said by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, when a child, in reference to the little girl who afterwards became one of his consorts.

To lift up the hand. To grasp. Firm; unyielding. To twist; to bend. Used with 1340.

矯然剛折 of unbending straightness.

舌矯 *ch'iao*⁴ 然而不下 his tongue was stiff and would not move,—to speak.

To roll up; to tie up.

連敵 to tie up.

敵乃干 have the laces of your shields well secured.

A species of ant. To wriggle.

夭矯 writhing,—as of a snake.

矯²
1338

R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To raise one horn higher than the other.

郭其目, 矯其角 glared with its eyes and cocked its horns,—as a bull.

譎³
1339

R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To tattle.

糾譎人罪 to tell of the faults of others; to sneak.

矯³
1340

R. 篠
P. *ch'iau*, v. *schiau*
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To feign; to dissemble. To force; to oppose. Martial; strong; hard. To raise. To regulate. Straight. See 12,496.

矯命不相承稟 to feign orders and not hand up the petition.

矯詔決之 put her to death by a forged edict.

矯情 in opposition to the feelings,—of the people. Also, capricious; arbitrary; wilfully eccentric.

矯託 to make a pretence to,—know anything or anybody.

矯誣上天 falsely assuming the sanction of God.

矯強 to force; to compel; unreasonable; exorbitant.

矯住理 to insist on one's way.

老子乃矯時之說 Lao Tzu's doctrines were but wilful opposition to prevailing doctrines.

矯揉造作 to play hard and soft (*i.e.* fast and loose) according as interest dictates.

矯廉 to strain after virtue; over-scrupulousness.

矯健 vigorous; brave.

矯矯虎臣 his martial-looking tiger leaders.

矯首 to lift up the head.

外無所矯, 則內全我朴 with no external rules of conduct, I am able to perfect my inner (and natural) integrity.

矯正 to put right.

矯³
1335

R. 篠
See 叫
for which much used
K. *kio*
A. *kieu*
Rising & Sinking Lower.

敵³
1336

R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

矯³
1337

R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

矯³
1340

囚拘念輕矯 the prisoner thinks of (longs for) milder restraint, *i.e.* for liberty.

揉曲爲矯 to bend the crooked and make it straight.

轎⁴
1341

R. 嘯蕭
C. kiu
H. k'iau
F. kieu
W. djioe
N. djioa
P. chiau
M. chiao
Y. chiao
Sz. chiau
K. kio
K. kio, gio
A. kieu
Sinking
Lower.

A sedan-chair, borne in China upon the shoulders. The Emperor has 16 bearers; a prince of the blood 8; the high provincial authorities 8,—though except on State occasions, or when travelling, they never use more than 4. All other officials down to a Prefect, 4, including a Dist. Magistrate if actually in office. The chairs of all officials down to and inclusive of the 三司 (*see* 10,250) are green; below this, blue, with slight variations of detail. Foreign Consuls in China are entitled to use green chairs. *See* 574.

轎子 a sedan-chair.

一頂 or 一乘 or 一坐 (or 座) 轎 one sedan-chair.

轎衣子 the lining of a chair.

轎桿 or 轎昇 the chair-poles.

轎頂 the knob at the top of a chair.

轎圍 the curtain of the chair.

轎担 the short pole, used when there are four bearers, to prop up the chair while they change shoulders, wait at a door, etc.

轎夫 or 轎班 chair-bearers; chair-coolies.

擡轎 to carry a chair.

他是坐轎子來的 he came in a chair.

亮轎 an open chair,—used by military officials.

顯轎 an open chair, as used by the Examiners for M. A. degree when entering the Exam. hall.

轎簾 a chair-screen.

轎⁴
1341

轎櫃 the space under the seat of a travelling chair, in which things can be put.

轎廳 the chair hall,—the first large hall in the range of a Chinese house.

花轎 or 喜轎 a bridal chair, —always red and heavily gilt.

竹轎 a bamboo chair.

過山轎 a light mountain chair.

騾馱轎 a mule litter.

八擡轎 or 八座轎 an eight-bearer chair.

燒轎馬 to burn a sedan-chair and a horse, both of paper, for the use in the next world of a person just deceased.

遷轎 or 起轎 or 裝轎 to tip up one end of a chair while on the ground, so that a person may step over the poles.

不慌不忙, 踱下轎來 he quietly alighted from his chair.

驕¹
1342

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

A restive horse. Proud; arrogant; boastful.

驕傲 or 驕誇 or 驕矜 or 心驕氣傲 arrogant; proud; haughty; boastful; presumptuous.

不以富貴驕人 did not treat people haughtily because of his wealth and rank.

驕奢淫佚 pride, extravagance, lewdness, and idleness.

驕縱 overbearing; regardless of any one or their advice.

憤驕 blustering; noisily arrogant.

驕泰 purse-proud.

驕肆 aggressively rude, or violent.

驕慢 to treat with contempt.

鰩³
1343

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

A name for all forms of the genus *Culter*, a fish peculiar to China.

鵲¹
1344

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

A species of long-tailed pheasant.

鵲鵲 the "cluck" of this pheasant, from which its name is said to be derived.

鵲雉 the long-tailed or Tartar pheasant.

See 3245.

膠¹
1345

R. 肴效
F. kau, kau, v. ka
N. v. koa
See 交
Even Upper.

Glue; gum. Sticky; to adhere to. Obstinate. *See* 4276.

牛皮膠 cow's glue.

魚膠 fish-glue; isinglass.

黃明膠 clarified glue.

麵筋膠 flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.

鍊膠 to make glue,—by boiling with hot water.

膠液 melted glue.

膠粘 to glue.

膠住 stuck fast,—*e.g.* ice-bound.

似魚膠粘口, 一字不開 not uttering a word, as though his lips were glued up.

膠固力 the power of cohesion.

膠連 banded together,—as associates in some plot.

如膠之愛 love which adheres like glue.

既見君子, 德音孔膠 when I see the superior man, his virtuous reputation attaches me to him.

膠舟 the vessel, fastened with glue instead of nails, by means of which the people of 楚 Ch'u compassed the death of 周昭王 Chao Wang of the Chou dynasty.

美人膠 bandoline for the hair.

三仙膠 a medicine made of tortoise-shell, deer's-horns, and tiger's-bones, boiled together.

阿膠 a medicinal glue, named from 東阿縣 Tung-o Hsien in Shantung, where there is a 膠井 glue well, from the water of which a tonic is made by

膠¹

1346

boiling an ass's skin in it for seven days. Used for dysmenorrhoea.

膠膠擾擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!**膠葛** the complications which arise from disputes of any kind. Used with 1348.**膠漆自謂堅, 不如雷****與陳** glue and varnish bind fast, but not so fast as the love of **雷義** Lei I for **陳重**

Ch'ên Chung of the Han dynasty. The former having gained an honour wished to give it up in favour of his friend, and on this being refused, he feigned madness, with the best result to both.

膠漆相投 sticking together like glue and varnish,—of intimate friends.**膠柱鼓瑟** trying to play the cithern with the stops glued fast,—pig-headed.**膠州** a Department in the southwest of Shantung.**膠**¹

1347

Name of a river. Extensive.

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

膠¹

1348

Indistinct; confused.

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

濫³

1349

A small boiler or kettle. To stir up; to mix.

R. 巧

See 攪

J. kō, kiō

A. kau

Rising Upper.

椒¹

1350

Spice-plants of various kinds. Peppery.

R. 蕭

See 焦

Even Upper.

椒樹 the pepper tree.**椒麵** or **椒粉** or **椒末** ground pepper.**紅椒** or **辣椒** red pepper; cayenne pepper.**椒**¹

1350

胡椒麵 black pepper for the table.**花椒** the pepper-tree of China (*Zanthoxylum piperitum*. L.).**川椒** pepper from Ssüch'uan.**椒房** pepper room,—private apartments of the Empress, so called because (1) an Empress of the Han had the walls of her palace smeared with pepper in order to generate warmth, or (2) because she always had a supply of pepper flowers about her, hoping to be fruitful, like them.**椒聊之實, 蕃衍盈升** the clusters of a pepper plant, large and luxuriant, would fill a pint.**貽我握椒** give me a stalk of the pepper plant.**有椒其馨** like pepper is their smell.**椒月** a name for the 12th moon.**獻椒花之頌** to present pepper-flowers (congratulations) at the New Year. "Pepper wine"**椒酒** was also offered on these occasions.**山椒** the peak of a hill.**狗花椒** *Zanthoxylum alatum*, Roxb.**野花椒** *Zanthoxylum setosum*, Hemsl.**茺**¹

1351

A medicinal plant, the **秦茺**, found in Shansi. It is one of the *Acanthaceae*; it has leaves like the lettuce, which grow in a tuft from the top of the short stem. The root is used in rheumatism and jaundice.

R. 尤肴

H. kau

See 求交

Even Lower.

Read *ch'iu*³. A wild; a moor. Lair of a wild beast.**茺野** a wilderness.**茺苻** the burrows of some animals described as wild hogs.**教**⁴

1352

To teach. Doctrines; sects; schools. To cause; to make. Used with 叫 1376. See 正 687.

R. 效肴

C. kau

H. kau

F. kau², ka²,

kiu

教誨 or **教習** or **教訓** to teach; to instruct.**教**⁴

1352

W. kōa
N. cōa, kōa
P. }
M. } chiau
Sz. }
Y. chōa
K. kō
J. kō, kiō
A. giau
Sinking
Upper.**請教** please instruct me, i.e. explain to me, or give me your opinion on,—what follows.**幸不吝以教我** do not withhold your instructions.**領教** to receive a person's instructions,—a polite way of saying "hear their opinion."**未(或沒)領教** I have not yet been instructed,—as to what your name may be. A polite phrase used by a person who has just told his own name.**我領教過他脾氣** I have had experience of his temper,—and don't like it.**少教** unmannerly; ill-bred.**先生有何見教** what instructions have you for me, Sir?**匪用爲教** you would not regard me as your teacher.**施教** to give instruction; to teach. See 13,215.**教訓** to admonish.**教令** to give orders.**教諭** the official Director of Studies, attached to a District.**教授** Director of Studies, attached to a Prefecture.**教官** or **教職** general name for the officials described in the last two entries.**教雜** the officers of public instruction, as above, and the **佐雜** assistant Magistrates.**養不教, 父之過** to bring up without teaching, is the father's fault.**養子不教, 如養驢** to bring up a boy without teaching is like bringing up an ass.**惜錢莫教子** if you grudge money, do not have your sons taught. [Ironical.]**上等人不教而善** the best men are good without being taught.**教練** to drill troops.**三教** the Three Doctrines,—**儒教** or **大教** Confucianism, **道教** Taoism, and **佛****教** or **釋教** Buddhism. Also, the three chief factors in government, as employed by the Hsia,

教⁴
1352

Yin, and Chou dynasties: to wit, 敬, 文, and 忠.

定三教先後 fixed the precedence of the Three Doctrines, —of Yü-wên Yung, 3rd Emp. of N. Chou dynasty.

三教雖殊, 總悖不得 孝弟 ⁴ 二字 although the Three Doctrines are different, yet they are one as regards filial piety and fraternal love.

五教 the five lessons of duty in connection with the Five Relationships of the human race. See 7464.

七教 the seven obligations,—same as the Five Relationships (see 7464), plus those between 長幼 elders and juniors, 賓客 host and guest.

聖教 Confucianism; see 1845.

天主教 the Roman Catholic Church or religion.

天主教總統, 稱謂教化皇 or 教皇 (authorised by Imp. Edict, 1899) the head of the Roman Catholic Church is called the Emperor of the Teaching,—i.e. the Pope.

每一省有一位主教 in each province there is a (Catholic) bishop.

二十二年文教主 for 22 years a master-teacher of literature.

潔清教主 to the Lord God of the pure religion,—inscription in synagogue at K'ai-fêng Fu.

聖教會 the Catholic Church, —a term in use among R.C. converts.

耶穌教 the Protestant Church.

教民 or 教友 Chinese converts to Christianity. [The latter term is used by Protestants, the former by Catholics.]

民教 the ordinary people and converts.

民教本可相安 (and thus) the people and converts to Christianity will be able to live together in peace.

奉教 to receive the doctrine,—to become a convert.

華民易於見理難於受教 the Chinese people are

教⁴
1352

readily amenable to argument, but do not readily accept a doctrine.

教師 or 教士 a teacher; a Protestant missionary. See 3736.

教堂 a Christian church or chapel.

傳教 to spread the doctrine; to preach; to teach.

各止其分, 故不傳教於彼也 every one confining himself to his own business, and consequently not engaged in teaching others.

入教領洗 to be baptised into the (Catholic) faith.

出教 to excommunicate; to renounce the faith.

教化 to reform; to influence for good by teaching; to civilise.

教弟 a tutor in a family.

教門 disciples; adherents.

十二分教 = 十二部. See 9484.

教唆 to make mischief; to egg on people to quarrel.

教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.

這一服藥要教你好 this dose of medicine will make you well.

不要教他在這裏住 do not let him live here.

Read *chiao*¹.

教弓 to teach archery.

教導 to instruct with authority.

教引 to bring up; to educate.

教話 to teach a language.

教言 your advice, etc.

教學 or 教讀 (*tu*²) to teach; to act as private tutor.

教館 a school-house.

教法 method of instruction.

教書 to teach the books, of Confucianism; to be a school-master.

教書的 a teacher.

財主敗落便教書 when the rich man loses his money he forthwith takes to teaching.

酵⁴
1353

R. 効
F. kau, v. *spui*
W. koa, ka
See 教
Sinking Upper.

Leaven; yeast.

糟酵 yeast cakes.

發酵 to rise, as dough; to ferment.

麵酵 or 酵子 or 引酵 barm; yeast. [酵 expresses the idea of fermentation; 引 of propagation.]

酒酵 "grains," or the mash which remains over from distillation.

See 2215.

角
1354

To seize by the horns. To stab.

擣角 to stab; to bayonet.

擣角 to seize by the horns and feet.

See 2218.

See 2219.

To close the eyes in sleep. Used for 覺 2216.

睡瞞 to sleep.

瞞貝 a shell, the sight of which will cause a miscarriage. Also said to be taken as a powder in order to procure abortion.

To drain a goblet.

長者舉未醺, 少者不敢飲 until the elders had drained their goblets, the younger ones did not venture to drink.

割鮮飲食, 舉烽命醺 he dressed fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and bade them drink deep.

飲不醺者, 浮以大白 any one who does not drain his cup to be made to drink a brimming goblet,—as a forfeit. See 8556.

爵⁴
1356

R. 藥嘯
See 醺爵
Sinking & Entering Upper.

爵⁴
1359

R. 嘯
See 焦
Sinking Upper.

勦³

1360

R. 篠

C. tsiu
H. tsian
F. schau
W. tsoa
N. ts'oa
P. { chiau
M. {
Y. chiao
Sz. chiau
K. ch'o
J. shō
A. tiou²
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To attack; to destroy.
To plagiarise. [To be distinguished from the next.]

追剿 to pursue; to chase,—as a flying enemy.

征剿 to attack and conquer.

剿匪 or 剿賊 to destroy rebels.

剿辦 to deal with,—as a rebellion.

剿絕 or 剿滅 to exterminate.

剿捕淨盡 to make a clean sweep of.

毋剿說 do not plagiarise.

不剿襲先民 not to plagiarise from those who have gone before.

勦³

1361

R. 篠着

C. tsiu
H. ts'ian
W. tsoa
N. ts'au
P. { chiau
M. {
Y. chiao
Sz. chiau
J. shō
A. tiou², sau
Rising and
Even Upper
& Lower
Irregular.

To trouble; to annoy.
Nimble. [To be distinguished from the last.]

勦其民 to harass or oppress the people.

勦勞 to weary.

非勦不能爲 unless you are active you cannot do it.

脚²⁹

1362

R. 藥

C. kōk
H. kiok
F. kiok, v. k'a
W. cia
N. ciah
P. { chiau,
Schüo
M. chüo
Y. chiah
Sz. chüo
K. kak
J. kaku, kiaku
A. kōk

Entering
Upper.

The foot; the leg. The bottom or base, as opposed to 頭 11,441. Also read *chio*^{2-4*}. See 2260, 1480, 10,567, 12,883.

脚掌 the sole of the foot.

脚心 the hollow of the foot.

脚面 or 脚背 the instep.

脚眼 the ankles.

脚肚 or 脚裏 the calf of the leg.

脚踏 a foot-stool.

脚爐 a foot-warmer.

脚跡 or 脚印 footsteps; traces.

脚夫 or 脚力 a coolie; a porter.

脚²⁹

1362

脚力大 his influence is great; the carriage is heavy.

脚錢 or 脚價 portage; coolie-hire.

多少水脚 how much is the freight?

脚程 a journey on foot.

我們是行脚僧 we are priests travelling on foot.

脚尖兒 the point of the foot, —the part of the foot from the ball forwards.

站脚尖 to stand on tiptoe.

脚後跟 the heel.

撇脚 to knock the ankles in walking.

著脚 to set foot on.

脚响 footfalls.

脚子 conveyances (either pack-mules or carts); coolies who carry burdens; a small boat.

拉二脚子 the extra animal in addition to those in the shafts.

脚下 the present moment.

到脚下 up till now.

脚車 treadles or wheels worked by the feet.

脚驢子 a donkey for riding.

脚閘 ankle-squeezers.

脚鐐 irons for the feet.

脚色 a military register, giving names, description, rank, etc. of officers and men; the rôle of an actor (read *chüch*); profession; occupation; standing; quality.

頂好的脚色 a very good sort,—of fellow, or of goods. See 2215.

脚貨 inferior goods.

脚香 common small joss-stick.

脚底下 the pace or paces,—of a horse.

脚底下有幾位兄弟 how many brothers have you younger than yourself?

收脚 or 停住脚 to stop,—as in flight, or in walking.

留脚 to detain a person.

失脚 to slip; to trip; to make a *faux pas*, as a woman.

順着脚 following one's nose.

脚²⁹

1362

兩脚壁立 his toes turn up,—dead.

赤脚 or 光脚 barefooted.

大手大脚 extravagant wasteful.

弄手脚 to perform tricks; act cunningly.

難作手脚 [in which case will be difficult to do the trick, i.e. put one's cunning into practice.]

好手脚 clever; skilful.

手脚快便 (or 麻俐) act in the use of hands and feet handy.

手脚穩當 careful and attentive,—as a good servant to master's interests.

抱佛脚 to clasp Buddha's foot, i.e. pray to the gods.

畫鬼脚 to draw a devil's foot,—false; baseless; without foundation.

修脚的 a chiropedist.

擔脚 hawkers; pedlars.

粧脚 to bind up the feet to look like women's, as done by actors who play female parts.

鵝脚 a hanger-on; a parasite.

露出馬脚 to let the horse's hoof (cloven foot) be seen.

攪脚 or 挖後脚根 undermine a person, so as to bring about his fall.

雨脚 the point where a distant cloud is seen falling to earth rain.

有脚路 to be well backed up,—as by rich or powerful friends.

不容倒脚 to give a person no time.

先打好牆脚 first carefully lay the foundation of the wall,—prepare your plans well.

拾清蓬脚索 arrange carefully the ropes of the sail,—as to catch hold of the right one when wanted.

山脚 the foot of a hill.

脚

1363

Same as 1362. [The middle part is not 谷 a valley but 谷 *chio** the roof of the mouth.]

傲¹
1364

蕭
傲
ven and
ng Upper.

To do; to act. Intent on.

傲倖 luckily; by mere chance.
Used for the success of taking one's degree. See 1329, 1367.

傲⁴
1365

蕭
傲
inking
Upper.

To wail. To call after. To neigh; hence used as a numerative of horses.

傲哭 to sob and cry.

毋傲應 don't bawl out in reply.

傲傲 a deep tone.

傲嗥 to call out.

馬二千傲 (or 竅 mouths?)
two thousand neighs (= head) of horses.

傲傲夜猿鳴 the wailing cry of gibbons by night.

傲³
1366

蕭
傲
ieu
ng Upper.

Bandages used by porters and chair-coolies to strengthen the legs.

傲⁴
1367

蕭
傲
ed as 僂
叫
en & Sink-
g Upper.

To go around. To assume. Stakes in a stream. A narrow road. Frontiers; a boundary.

傲游禁盜 to go on a round for suppressing brigandage.

傲去其國萬二千里
this country (Japan) has a circumference of 12,000 li.

邊傲 the frontier.

傲外 beyond the frontier.

傲妙 mysterious; occult.

傲藤 *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C.

柴傲藤 *Millettia reticulata*, Benth.

Read *chiao*¹. To desire. To pray for blessings. To pry into. Lucky. Used with 1329 and 1364. To follow; to imitate.

傲福 to obtain blessing.

傲⁴
1367

惡^{wu}傲以爲知 (= 智) 者 I hate those who take prying to be wisdom.

使傲者去 sent out spies.

傲倖 luckily; by mere chance.

Read *yao*¹. To stop the way; to intercept.

傲¹
1368

R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

Lucky; prosperous.

傲慄 sincerely; honestly.

Read *chi*⁴*. Hasty; quick-tempered.

傲³
1369

R. 篠
H. kau
See 叫
Rising Upper.

White; brilliant; dazzling.

傲傲 twinkling bright,—like stars.

謂予不信,有如傲日
if you say that I am not sincere, by the bright sun I swear that I am. See 5668.

傲³
1370

R. 篠藥
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To wind around; to bind. To hand over; to surrender.

傲線 to wind thread.

傲呈 to hand up to a superior.

傲案 to hand into court, as documents; to pay into court, as money.

傲回 to hand back.

傲還 to pay back; to return.

傲賊 to deliver up stolen property.

完傲 to complete payment of, or transfer of.

傲存 to deposit.

傲庫 to pay into the Treasury.

即將應傲銀兩,加倍
罰傲 let him be fined double the amount due.

傲銷 to hand in for cancelment.

傲卷 to hand in one's paper,—at an examination.

紛傲爭言 to wrangle and browbeat one another.

傲出 to pay up.

傲納 to pay,—taxes, etc.

傲解 to forward.

繳³
1370

繳交 to deliver up; to hand over.

繳到 paid in.

繳稟 to give in a petition.

繳籠 covering for the feet of small-footed women.

繳價 to pay a price for.

繳驗 to submit for examination.

Read *cho*¹*. A string tied to an arrow so as to recover it after shooting.

思援弓繳而射之
wishes to bend his bow, adjust the string to the arrow, and shoot it.

Read *ho*²*. Binding on the hem of a garment.

See 3965.

覈³
1371

A metal handle or ear of a vessel. To cut with shears.

鐮³
1372

R. 篠
See 叫
Rising Upper.

鐮開 cut it in two.

鐮剪絲羅 to cut out silk.

覺³
1373

See 2216.

𦣻³
1374

Same as 2216.

攪³
1375

R. 巧
C. kau
H. kau
F. kieu, v. ka
W. koo, v. ku,
ko,
N. cioa, koo
P. chiau
M. chiau, kau
Y. chioa, koo
Sz. chiau, kau
K. kio
J. kō, kiō
A. giau
Rising Upper.

To stir up; to mix; to excite. To interrupt.

風攪雪 wind and snow at the same time.

攪擾 to give trouble; to make a disturbance; to put to inconvenience.

攪亂 to excite a disturbance; to stir up a row.

攪混 to excite confusion.

攪搜 or 攪動 to disturb; to rouse.

打攪 to disturb; to incommode.

打攪你 I have put you to inconvenience,—a polite phrase used by a departing visitor.

攪³

1375

攪是攪非 to be argumentative; to dispute.**日攪夜攪** day and night alike, always in mischief.**攪唆** to make mischief; to stir up bad feeling.**攪星** an evil star,—a bad character.**攪勻** to mix evenly.**攪酒** to mix in wine.**攪缸水** to stir up the water in a water-jar.**攪和** to mix; to stir together.**叫**⁴

1376

R. 嘯

C. kin

H. kiau

F. kieu

W. ciō

N. cioa, koa

P. } chiau

M. } chiau

Sz. } chiau

Y. chioa

K. kio

J. kiō

A. kieu

Sinking

Upper.

To call out. The cries of certain animals and birds; see 1388. Instrumental; by. To cause; to let; used with 1352. See 2660.

叫他來 call him; summon him.**叫廚子來** call the cook.**做飯的人叫廚子** the man who prepares food is called the cook.**一叫就來** he comes when he is called.**叫呼** or **叫喚** to call out.**叫喚甚麼** what is he calling out about?**叫喊** to bawl out.**叫賊** to cry "Thieves!"**叫救命** to cry "Help!"**叫破口噪** to shout oneself hoarse.**叫甚麼** or **叫做甚麼** or**叫甚麼名字** what is it called? what is his, her, or its name?**叫化** to call out for alms.**叫花子** a beggar.**叫市價** to call out the market price.**叫魂** to call the spirit,—as of a dying child, in the hope of preventing death. This is done at the door of the house, or in procession, often with one of the child's garments in the hand as a refuge for the disembodied spirit.**叫**⁴

1376

叫住 to stop by calling out to.**叫真兒** strictly speaking.**叫醒** to awaken any one.**叫好兒** to cry "Bravo!"; to applaud.**叫個倒好兒** to cry "Not good!"; to hiss.**不相叫** not on speaking terms.**大語叫叫** or **大呼小****叫** the noise of loud talking.**我可以包叫** I can guarantee he will come.**我叫不上來** I can't call to mind.**叫風吹了** were blown about by the wind.**叫我打了一頓** got a beating from me.**叫大師傅喫了** it was eaten by the cook.**明月叫人行** the bright moon causes people to go out.**真叫人萬慮皆空** truly causing one to forget all one's worldly troubles.**不願叫去** unwilling to let him go.**叫驢子** *Rhamnus parvifolius*, Bge.**叫**

1377

Same as 1376.

叫

1378

Same as 1376.

叫³

1379

R. 巧尤

C. kau

F. kieu, kin

P. } chiau

M. } chiau

Sz. } chiau

Y. chioa

J. kiū, ku

A. giau

Rising and

Even Upper.

叫

1380

A colic with gripes.

叫腸痧 Asiatic cholera.**叫肚** gripes; colic.**窖**⁴

1381

R. 効肴

肴

C. kan

H. } kau

F. } kau

W. k'oa

N. koa

P. chiau

M. kau

Y. chioa

Sz. chiau

K. kio

J. kō, kiō

A. tau

Sinking

Upper.

A cellar or pit for storing things. A vault. A hole in the ground.

冰窖 an ice-house or ice-pit**火燒冰窖** when an ice-house is burnt down,—it is clear**天意** the will of God.**窖冰** to store ice.**地窖** a cellar.**窖藏** to store in a cellar.**白菜上窖** put, the cabbage into the pit,—to preserve it.**鹽滷窖** salt pans,—where salt is made by evaporation.**潑水挖窖** pour on water to make a hole.**瓦窖似的房子** a house like a brick-kiln.**窖密** profound; deep, as in heart.**窳**

1382

Same as 1381.

皀

1383

Same as 1305.

𧄸

1384

Same as 1300.

𧄸³

1385

R. 効

See 教

Sinking

Upper.

𧄸¹

1386

R. 蕭

See 焦

Even

Upper.

To scorch the shell of a tortoise for divination.

CH'IAO.

雀³⁰
1387

Small birds in general; especially the sparrow.

R. 藥
C. tsök.
H. tsioh
F. ch'ioh, v.
chiah
W. ch'iah
N. ts'iah
P. ch'iau,
ch'üe
M. ch'io
Y. ch'iah
Sz. ch'üo
K. chak
J. shaku
A. tök
Entering
Upper.

雀鳥 small birds.

雀籠 a bird-cage.

麻雀 or 家雀 or 瓦雀 or
賓雀 the house-sparrow.麻雀雖小,肝膽俱全
though the sparrow is small, it
has liver and gall all complete,—
attend to detail even in small
things.麻雀王 the shrike (*Lanius*
schach).誰謂雀無角 who can say
the sparrow has no horn?—as
would be inferred from seeing
the hole it can make.

雀角 quarrelling; litigation.

孔雀 the peacock.

靈雀 and 山麻雀 two kinds
of larks.

筆雀 the munia.

時辰雀 the canary.

禾花雀 rice-birds or ortolans.

黃雀 the oriole.

螳螂捕蟬,不知黃雀

在後 the mantis grabs the
cicada, not knowing that the
oriole is behind,—and will grab
it in turn.

皇雀 the bird of paradise.

梅花雀 the ave-davit.

暗雀 the night-heron (*Nyctico-*
rax griseus).

燕雀 a small gray finch.

燕雀豈知鴻鵠志 what
can the finch know of the snow-
goose's intentions?—the flight
of the latter being so far beyond
its own narrow sphere.雀弁 a kind of cap, of a bird-
like shape.雀甕 the chrysalis of the 蛄蜥
caterpillar.雀仔銀 bird silver,—Mexican
dollars, from the eagle on the
obverse.雀鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).雀³⁰
1387雀兒鴛 the Mongolian plover
(*Egialites mongolis*).雀鼠 the squirrel. Also, liti-
gation; see 10,072.飛啼雀 a species of surmullet
(*Upeneus biaculeatus*).雀舌花 the *Gardenia radicans*.

雀舌茶 a kind of fine tea.

鵲³⁰
1388

R. 藥

C. tsök.
H. siak
F. ch'ioh, ch'ioh
W. ch'iah
N. ts'iah
P. ch'üo, ch'üo
M. ch'io
Y. ch'iah
Sz. ch'io, ch'üo
K. chak
J. saku, shoku
A. tök
Entering
Upper.The magpie; see 1878.
The jay; the jackdaw, and
other similar birds.喜鵲 or 四喜鵲 the bird
of joy,—the magpie. [Legend
says that the Emperor 順治
Shun Chih was once saved by
a magpie perching on his head,
his enemies in consequence mis-
taking him for the stump of a
tree.]乾鵲 or 駁鵲 or 鴉鵲 the
magpie.鴉鵲打破蛋 (you chatter
like) magpies over a broken egg.鴉鵲堂前叫,不久有
客到 when magpies chatter
before the house, ere long a guest
will come.喜鵲尾 the turned-up ridge-
pole of a Chinese roof.七夕鵲成橋 on the eve-
ning of the 7th moon the magpies
make a bridge,—to unite 牛郎
the Cow-herd (*βγ Aquilæ*) with
織女 the Spinning Damsel
(*a Lyrae*), separated by the Milky
Way.維鵲有巢,維鳩居之
the nest is the magpie's, the dove
dwells in it.山喜鵲 the Asiatic blue magpie
(*Cyanopoliis cyaneus*, Pall.).蜩辱于鵲 the hedge-hog is
disgraced by the magpie,—turn-
ing over on its back and allowing
the latter to kill it.

烏鵲 crows and magpies.

練鵲 the long-tailed blue jay of
Formosa (*Urocissa caerulea*). Also
the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea*
Incei, Gould).鵲³⁰
1388扁鵲 a famous physician, sur-
named 秦, mentioned in the
史記 Historical Record.敲¹
1389

R. 肴效

C. hâu
H. k'au
F. k'ieu, v. k'a
W. k'oa
N. ch'ioa, k'oa,
v. k'o
P. ch'iau
M. k'au
Y. ch'ioa, k'oa
Sz. ch'iau, k'au
K. ko, kio
J. kō, kiō
A. hsau
Even Upper.A club; a bâton. To
pound; to beat; to knock;
to tap. [To be distinguished
from 敲 1336.] See 12,185.敲冰取水 to break ice to get
water.

敲門 to knock at a door.

敲打 to beat; to hammer at.

敲敲打打 repeated rapping,
—at a door.

敲鼓 to drum.

敲經念佛 to beat time and
chant the liturgies to Buddha.敲木魚 to strike the wooden
fish,—as is done at intervals
during the night in all Buddhist
temples. See 13,510.

敲碎 to smash to pieces.

給他敲死 strike him dead.

敲下去 to knock off,—as with
a hammer.敲梆 to beat the watchman's
rattle.敲背 to thump the back;—to
shampoo.敲鑼 to beat the gong,—a mili-
tary signal to stop.風雨敲窓 wind and rain beat
upon the window.

敲樂 to beat time to music.

敲詩 to beat a tattoo on the
table when thinking how to go
on in making verses. See 1031.砧杵敲殘深巷月 the
bâton of the washerman has
beaten away the moon in the
narrow street,—very late at night.
[The bâtons go on so long that
at last the moon passes above
the narrow street—which it must
do to light it at all—and begin-
ning to sink in the west finally
withdraws its light and leaves
the street in darkness.]

敲船三日坐,敲碗三

日餓 if you drum on a boat
you will have three days' delay;
if you drum on a rice-bowl you
will hunger for three days.

磽¹

1390

R. 肴效

C. hán
F. hieu
W. k'oa
N. c'ioa
P. ch'iau
Y. snoa
K. kio
J. kō, kiō
A. hsau
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

Stony, gravelly soil.

磽瘠 poor soil.

地有肥磽 land is either fer-
tile or poor.**堯**

1391

Same as 1390.

翹²

1392

R. 蕭

F. ngieu

See 蕭

Even Lower.

The long tail-feathers
which turn up. To raise;
to elevate; to stimulate.

翠翹 a feather head-dress.

翹首 to raise the head.

翹尾 to cock the tail,—as a bird
does.引領翹足 to crane the neck
and stand on tiptoe.翹發其意 elevated or stim-
ulated his thoughts.高翹 stilts. Often written 高脚
high legs.高翹會 the stilt festival,—
which lasts for three days in
the 3rd moon.

春翹 spring bursting forth.

翹出衆人 excelling all other
men.翹盼 or 翹望 to look for
anxiously.翹人之過而護己之
短 to call attention to the faults
of others so as to conceal one's
own defects,—to compound for
sins one feels inclined to by
damning those one has no mind to.翹翹錯薪 many are the
bundles of firewood.子室翹翹 my house is in a
perilous condition.

連翹 a medicinal plant.

蹺

1393

Same as 1401.

翹⁴

1394

R. 蕭

See 蹺

Even Upper.

High; elevated. Turned
up at the ends.弓兩頭翹起來 both
ends of the bow curl up.踹翹 tipped it up by stepping
on one side of it.翹頭白 a fish with a curved
snout; a kind of dace.翹辮子 to turn up the queue,
—to die.**喬**

1395

R. 蕭

See 蕭

Even Lower.

High; stately; proud.
Crooked. Idle; dissipated.
See 1398.喬木類 a lofty tree; a term
used for "paternal authority."南有喬木, 不可休息
in the south rise the trees without
branches, beneath which one
cannot rest.喬松 a tall fir. Also, ellipt. for
Wang Ch'iao and Ch'ih Sung
Tzū (see Biog. Dict.).喬松之壽 longevity like that
of 王 Wang Ch'iao and 赤
Ch'ih Sung.喬遷之喜 congratulations on
going into a stately (i.e. new)
house.

喬而野 proud and rude.

喬梓之稱 the appellations
ch'iao and tzū,—father and son.
See 1398.

喬志 arrogance.

賢喬梓 your father and his
family.

矛喬 a hook on a spear.

不應喬裝 he was not right
to change his dress,—from a
man's to a woman's.喬模喬樣 pretty airs and
graces; elegant bearing.

喬答摩 Gautama,—Buddha.

僑³

1396

R. 蕭

See 蕭

Even Lower.

An inn. To sojourn.
Lofty.僑居却是家 where one
sojourns, there is home.僑木與天參 this lofty tree
blends with the sky.

僑如 name of a giant of old.

翻²

1397

R. 蕭

See 蕭

Even Lower.

To fly downwards.

翻鸞 to soar and sail round and
round,—as a kite.**橋**¹

1398

R. 蕭

F. kieu, kio

See 蕭

Even Lower.

An arched bridge (see
7021), first made B.C. 1003.
To bridge. To warp; to
curve. Used for 1395.一度橋 or 一道橋 a
bridge; one bridge.橋空 or 橋洞 the arches of
a bridge.五洞橋 or 五眼橋 a five-
arched bridge.

橋欄杆 the rails of a bridge.

橋砧 or 橋墊 the piers or
supports of a bridge.橋梁 the cross-pieces; the beams
that span the distance between
the piers.橋梁冲壞了 the bridge has
been swept away.

板橋 or 草橋 a footbridge.

經橋 a suspension-bridge; a rope
across a stream along which a
ferry-boat slides backwards and
forwards.懸橋 or 鐵索橋 a suspen-
sion-bridge.天生橋 a natural bridge; a
"devil's bridge."吊橋 or 摺疊橋 a draw-
bridge.

浮橋 a bridge of boats.

虹橋 or 飛橋 the rainbow.

過河拆橋 to break the bridge
by which one has crossed,—
leaving one's friends in the lurch.過橋撒跳 to cross the bridge
and remove the plank,—to leave
in the lurch.過鐵橋 to cross the iron bridge,
—into paradise. See 8121.

門橋 the lintel of a door.

風雨吹晒橋了 warped
(lit. bridged up) by exposure to
the weather.給我窟窿橋走嗎 do
you want me to walk across a
hole?—do you think I am a fool?

橋¹

1398

山有橋松 on the hills there is the lofty pine.

橋木高而仰, 梓木低而俯 the pine is lofty and looks up, the *zǐ* tree is lowly and looks down,—emblematical of father and son. See 1395.

橋凸 warped; bulged.

屈橋 (*chiao*⁴) the appearance of being strong.

Buckwheat.

蕎麥 buckwheat.

蕎麥麵 buckwheat flour.

蕎麥糝子 coarse buckwheat meal.

苦蕎麥 *Fagopyrum tataricum*, Gaertn.

甜蕎麥 *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench.

蕎麥苳 *Polygonum nepalensis*, Meiss.

Active; strong.

輕趨 or 趨捷 nimble; active.

趨趨 with a quick, firm step.

To raise the feet, as when squatting on a couch. See 1393, 4070, 2697 *ts'ai*³.

蹣脚 to stand on tiptoe or on one leg; an unstable condition; the stroke to the right in writing, as in 弋 and 戈.

蹣脚成 that *chéng* which is written with one foot lifted, viz. 成.

蹣足待也 to stand on tiptoe (the tiptoe of expectation) and wait.

你駕我的蹣 you have played me false.

搭蹣 to play into one another's hands.

蹣然不固 floating; unsettled.

蹣蹣 full of pride; strong; martial.

蹣蹊 without secure foundation; unstable; curious; bizarre. See 4070.

蹣¹

1401

肚裏蹣蹊神道先知 evil thoughts are foreknown to the gods.

蹣起脚兒來 to stand on tiptoe.

蹣起腿兒來 to rest, stand, or sit with one leg or foot raised from the ground.

Read *chiao*³. A straw sandal.

履蹣 to wear straw sandals.

蹣履 with big strides.

Same as 1429.

To cut or bite in two. To mow or reap.

創禾 to cut grain.

創穫 to harvest crops.

Mountainous.

嶠嶠 ranges of mountains rising one over another.

嶠¹

1404

R. 蕭
See 樵

Even Lower.

樵¹

1405

R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *tsiau*
F. *chiu, schieu*
W. *zou*
N. *zioa*²
P. } *ch'iau*
M. } *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *sō, zō*
A. *tiou*
Even Lower.

顛

1406

樵²

1407

R. 蕭

See 樵

Even Lower.

樵²

1407

樵薪 or 採樵 or 樵蘇 to gather fuel.

禁止樵採 it is forbidden to cut firewood here,—near a grave.

樵徑 a mountain path,—such as made by wood-cutters.

樵青 the name of one of 張志和 Chang Chih-ho's two servants.

瞧²

1408

R. 蕭

H. *tsiau*

F. *ch'ieu*

See 樵

Even Lower.

To glance at; to look at; to see.

瞧一瞧 take a look.

瞧不見 I cannot see it.

瞧過了 I saw it.

東瞧西看 looking about in all directions.

瞧破了 or 瞧透了 to have seen through; to have detected.

瞧客 to pay visits.

瞧上 to look up to; to fancy.

瞧不上 or 瞧不起 not to think much of; to despise.

白瞧 to have a look and see nothing.

瞧香的 women exorcists.

試試瞧 taste and see,—if you like it.

瞧一個夥計 to engage an assistant.

瞧瞧 to see; to call on.

瞧你折墮的樣子 what a gallows'-bird you are!

瞧門脈 to receive patients.

瞧病 to examine an illness; to diagnose; to consult a doctor.

To blame; to scold. To ridicule. A drum-tower. Injured; worn.

譙責 to blame; to scold.

譙門 a look-out place over a city gate.

譙樓已打二鼓 had already struck the second watch at the drum-tower.

譙車 turrets mounted on wheels and used by archers, like the *turres* mentioned by CÆSAR and LIVY.

譙²

1409

R. 蕭嘯

W. *chiue*

See 樵

used also

as 譙

Even & Sink-
ing Lower
& Upper.

譙¹

1409

予羽譙譙 my wings are all injured.

譙邑 an old name of 亳州 in Anhui.

巧³

1410

Air striving to free itself. Also read k'ao⁴.

R. 巧

See 巧

Rising Upper.

巧³

1411

Clever; skilful; cunning; artful. The nick of time. See 1060.

R. 巧 18.

C. h'au

H. k'au

F. k'ieu, v.

k'ieu

W. k'o

N. ch'iao, v. k'ou

P. ch'iau

M. ch'iau

Y. ch'iao

Sz. ch'iau

K. kio

J. kō, kio

A. hsau

Rising Upper.

巧妙 clever; admirable; skilful; ingenious.

巧匠 or 巧手 a skilled workman.

巧計 a capital plan.

巧樣 a capital way of doing anything.

巧機 ingenious mechanism; an ingenious machine.

技巧 ingenious; complex.

巧姐 a clever young lady.

巧妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever woman is often mated with a stupid spouse.

弄巧反拙 too clever by half.

大巧若拙 great skill is as clumsiness,—extremes meet.

巧者拙之奴 cunning is the slave of stupidity.

以巧太過而神不足

也 as being too artificial, and wanting in spirit,—of an over-elaborated composition.

巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!

巧笑之瑳 white teeth seen through artful smiles.

巧趨踰兮 what skill in the swift movements of his feet!

巧言如流 artful speech flowing like a stream.

巧言令色, 鮮矣仁 fine words and a captivating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.

巧言不如直道 cunning words are not as good as true principles.

巧³

1411

巧言如簧 artful words, like organ-tongues.

巧捷 good at repartee; witty.

淫巧 specious; assumed; tricky.

巧月 the seventh moon,—said to be so called because women then 乞巧 pray for skill at needlework.

巧日 the seventh of the seventh moon,—as above.

巧子 the membrum virile.

可巧 or 遇巧 or 恰巧 or

湊巧 when as luck would have it.....

巧機會 a capital opportunity.

巧婦鳥 the clever housewife-bird,—the tailor-bird. See 1412.

巧避 to evade.

巧合 to meet by chance.

巧話 innuendoes.

巧語 specious words.

巧思 ingenious.

巧了 luckily; perhaps; possibly; it may be that.....; very likely.....

巧得很 (of men) very ingenious; (of events) very luckily.

巧極了 the very thing!

巧嵌 ornamented.

鷯³

1412

The tailor-bird (*Sylvia sutoria*).

R. 巧

See 巧

Rising Upper.

俦⁴

1413

Ill; disabled.

傻俦不仁 palsied; paralysed.

Read ch'iu¹. To stare at.

不俦不睬 to pay no attention to.

佯俦不睬 to pretend to disregard any one.

R. 瞞

C. ts'au

F. ch'iu, chieu

N. ts'iu

only

colloquial

as above.

See 俦

J. sio

Sinking Upper.

帑¹

1414

R. 簪

See 簪

(M. PHAN misreading the C. tsiu for C. tsin has made A. tien!)

Rising Upper.

愀³

1415

R. 簪 尤

C. ts'au, ts'iu

W. ts'iu

N. ts'iao

P. ch'iau

Y. ch'iu

K. ch'o

J. shō

A. tien

Rising & Even

Irregular.

焮³

1416

R. 簪

C. v. ts'au

See 愀

Rising Upper.

鏟¹

1417

R. 蕭

C. ts'iu

H. ts'iau

F. ch'iu

W. ts'ie

N. ts'iau

P. ch'iau

M. ch'iau

Y. ch'iao

Sz. ch'iau

K. ch'o

J. shō

A. ts'au

Even Upper.

俏⁴

1418

R. 瞞

C. ts'iu

F. ch'ieu, sien

W. soa

N. ts'iau

P. ch'iau

M. ch'iau

Y. ch'iao

A kind of turban, anciently worn by women as mourning. To hem.

To blush; to colour up. [To be distinguished from 愁 2498.]

愀然作色 he coloured up.

原野嶢嶢 the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

To change the colour of by smoke.

焮黑 smoked black.

火焮燂 the fire has blackened it.

被烟焮之 cured by the smoke,—as a ham.

焮蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

A shovel; a spade. To dig out.

鏟鍤 a spade.

鏟泥 to dig the ground.

一鏟泥 a shovelful of mud.

鏟塘 to dig a fish-pond.

大動鏟 a crowbar.

鏟築 to dig out.

鏟鋤 spade and hoe.

Like; similar. Handsome; beautiful.

俏生 life-like,—as a picture, or statue.

俏然得狠 very nice; very elegant, etc.

俏皮 or 俏式 pretty; winsome; smart.

俏⁴

1418

Sz. ch'iau

K. ch'io

J. shō

A. tieu

Sinking
Upper.

俏皮話 witty language.

俏佳人 a beautiful woman.

俊俏 or 俏麗 or 俏爭
beautiful.

生得俏 of handsome appearance.

面孔俏 a handsome face.

賣俏 to make a display of one's
beauty.

俏精 refined.

俏步 a delicate, mincing gait.

俏貨 costly goods; (in Peking)
a good bargain.

峭

1419

峭⁴

1420

R. 嘯

C. ts'iu

H. ts'iau

F. sieu

W. ts'ioe

N. ts'ioa

P. ch'iau

M. ch'iau

Y. ch'ioa

Sz. ch'iau

K. ch'io

J. shō

A. tieu

SinkingUpper.

Steep cliffs. Strict. Vigorous.

峭壁 a sheer precipice.

為人峭直刻深 a man
stern and impatient of trifling.精峭若檀弓 vigorous in
style, like the T'an Kung,—
a section of the *Book of Rites*
named after a sage of old.

峭風 a biting wind.

隋

1421

悄⁴

1422

R. 篠

F. ch'iu

W. ts'ioe, v.

ts'ioa

See 峭

Rising Upper.

To be full of grief and
care. Silent; still.憂心悄悄 my anxious heart
is full of trouble.勞心悄悄 how anxious is
my toiled heart!

靜悄悄的 quiet; retired.

悄沒聲兒的 not a sound
to be heard; in a whisper.

悄語低言 in a whisper.

誚⁴

1423

R. 嘯

W. ts'ioe

(practically
always Upper)

See 俏

SinkingUpper.

To blame; to scold. To
ridicule.

誚讓 to scold.

誚皮人 to mortify or humi-
liate anyone.背後誚人 to abuse people
behind their backs.譏誚 to hold up to ridicule; to
satirize.

A sheath; a scabbard.

劍鞘子 the scabbard of a
sword.刀出了鞘 the blade has left
the scabbard.銀鞘 or 餉鞘 wooden cases
for conveying treasure, made of
hollowed-out wood.Read shao¹. The end
of a whiplash.揮鳴鞘 he cracks his sounding
whip.鞘⁴

1424

R. 嘯肴

蕭

C. ts'iu

H. siau

F. sieu

W. siue, v.

hsia

N. siao

P. ch'iau

M. hsiau

Y. hsiao

K. sio, v. ch'io

J. shō

A. tieu, sau

Sinking &
Even Upper.擻⁴

1425

R. 錫效

See 擊敲

Entering &
SinkingUpper.竅⁴

1426

R. 嘯

C. k'iu

H. k'iau

F. k'ieu

W. k'ioe

N. k'ioa

P. ch'iau, ch'iu

M. ch'iau

Y. ch'ioa

Sz. ch'iau

K. kio

J. kiō

A. k'ieu

Sinking
Upper.An opening; a hole;
the finger-hole of a flute.
Mind; intelligence.日鑿一竅 every day made
one hole.九竅 the nine passages of the
body.七竅 the seven holes,—(1)
which are supposed to exist in
the human heart as channels
of intelligence; or (2) the eyes,
nostrils, ears, and mouth.

人皆有七竅以視聽

食息 every man has seven
apertures, for seeing, hearing,
eating, and breathing.一竅不通 not one of his
seven channels unobstructed,—
stupid; unintelligent.心竅 the heart's channels,—the
intelligence.

開心竅 or 轉過竅來

竅⁴

1426

to get hold of the idea; to begin
to grasp or understand你懂竅不懂竅 do you
understand?—as the trick of
anything which one has been
explaining.沒得竅 or 不得訣竅
not to get hold of the way or
trick of doing anything.

靈竅 clever; smart; able.

合竅 of the same mind.

百竅 all the holes,—the pores
of the skin.通竅藥 medicines which clear
the passages,—including sudori-
fics, etc.地秉竅于山川 the earth
finds its passages in mountain
streams.五竅朝天 five holes up,—of
a man with a receding forehead,
prognathous chin, etc.殊未中 chung⁴ 竅 very far
from hitting the mark.苳⁴

1427

R. 蕭尤

See 薔收

Even Lower
and Upper.The thorny mallow. The
hollyhock. Used for 1390.視爾如苳 I look on you as
the flower of the thorny mallow,
—so handsome are you.苳葵向日 the hollyhock and
the sunflower turn to the sun.撬⁴

1428

R. 蕭

C. k'iu, v. k'iu

H. k'iau

F. k'ieu, k'ieu

W. k'ioe

N. djioa

P. ch'iau

M. ch'iau,

ch'iau

Y. ch'ioa

Sz. ch'iau

J. kiō

A. k'ieu, k'ieu

Even Upper
Irregular.To prise open. To force
up by leverage

撬開 to prise open; to force open.

這個門我撬不開
I can't force open this door.把釘子撬起來 force out
the nail.

我撬不動 I cannot move it.

撬棍 a crowbar.

撬孔 to make a hole,—as with
a spike.

撬破了 broke it in prising.

撬壞 to break up.

撬¹

1429

R. 蕭霽

See 撬撬

A. ngieu

Even Upper.

A small wooden sledge,
used to cross mud.Read ch'iu⁴. A skid.

鼻¹

I430

R. 嘯點
See 耀繞
軋Sinking and
Entering
Lower
& Upper.

A turn-up nose.

軋頭鞋 shoes with turned-up
points.

廝

I431

Same as I417.

燥¹

I432

R. 蕭
See 整
Even Upper.

Used with I414.

黥¹

I433

R. 蕭
See 悄
J. shō
A. jieu
Even Upper.Hemp turning black with
damp.黑黥子 moles, or black spots
on the face

CHIEH.

街²

I434

R. 佳
C. kái
H. kai
F. kae
W. ka
N. ciē, ka
P. chie, kai
M. kai
Y. kae
Sz. kai
K. ka
J. kai, ke
A. ñyai, ñya,
giai
Even Upper.

A street.

一道街 or 一條街 a street.

街道 public streets.

出街 to go out,—for a walk, or
on business.上街 to go to market; to "go
into town."

街上 or 街裏 in the street.

街面兒的 in the street;
ordinary; commonplace.街閘 the gates or barriers which
divide up the streets of a Chinese
town, and serve as a protection
against thieves or rioters.街坊 neighbourhood; neigh-
bours.

緊街坊 a near neighbour.

看街的 watchmen.

查街 to patrol the streets,—as
the watch does.花街柳巷 flower streets and
willow lanes,—brothels.街³

I434

街衢洞達 passed through the
streets,—as a procession.

巷議街談 street gossip.

氣街 the pulse of the femoral
artery in women.天街 the stars 昂 and 會
* v in Taurus; the Milky Way.天街夜色涼如水 the
Milky Way looks by night as cold
as water.街正 the headman of a street,
elected by the residents.

街門 a street door.

姐³

I435

R. 馬紙

C. tse
H. tsia
F. chie, chia
W. } tsi
N. }
P. } chie
M. }
Y. chiei
Sz. chie
K. chü, cha
J. sha
A. t̃i, t̃ü
Rising Upper.An elder sister. A term
of respect for a young lady.
Proud.

姐妹 sisters, elder and younger.

姐姐 an elder sister; also, sister,
as a form of address; women;
dies.

令姐 your elder sister.

家姐 my elder sister.

姐夫 or 姐丈 an elder sister's
husband.

小姐 young lady; Miss.

阿 (或亞) 姐 a sister; mother
(Manchu aja).恃愛肆姐 (ts'ui) to rely on
the affection (e.g. of one's sove-
reign) and give way to pride.

疽

I436

皆¹

I437

R. 佳

F. kai

See 街

K. ke

A. giai

Even Upper.

See 2975.

All; every,—either of
men or things which have
been previously mentioned.人人皆知 all men know
that...我軍皆不及他 none of
our soldiers is his equal.老少皆在 old and young all
there.你我皆同一體 you and
I are both the same,—in nation-
ality, interests, feelings, etc.大家皆大歡喜 all the
party rejoiced greatly.諸先生皆無病 none of
the gentlemen are ill.皆¹

I437

四海之內皆兄弟也

all within the Four Seas are
brothers,—to the superior man.所作皆然 all he does is in
the same style.寸土皆是王地 every
inch of ground is the Emperor's.俱皆一樣 all the same; all
alike.滔滔者天下皆是也
swelling and surging (i.e. in dis-
order), such is the whole empire.

二皆 both of them....

皆屬 are all....

皆因 simply because....

皆得 must all, or always....

皆都 all of them.

皆可 either will do; any one
will do.皆受印號 seal and title both
received.

皆阮之咸陽 see 6015.

當坐者翕孺皆縱不
誅 all those who were impli-
cated Wêng-ju let off without
punishment.使刑徒三千人皆伐
湘山樹 he sent 3000 convicts
to cut down all the trees on Mt.
Hsiang.To accompany. To
take with one. Together.
Jointly.

偕同 to accompany.

與子偕行 I will go along
with you.夙夜必偕 morning and night
they must be together.百年偕老 grown old to-
gether,—as an old couple.魚水和諧 agreeing together
like fishes and water.清濁不偕 purity and im-
purity cannot co-exist.飲酒孔偕 they drink wine,
all equally reverent.物其旨矣維其偕矣
the viands are excellent, both
from the land and sea.偕偕士子 an officer, strong
and vigorous.偕²

I438

R. 佳

C. kai

H. shai

F. kai

W. ka

N. cie

P. shsie

M. shai, kai

Y. shsiae

Sz. shai, kai

K. ke, he

J. kai

A. giai

Even Upper

& Lower.

喈¹

1439

R. 佳

F. kai

A. gie, gai

Even Upper.

階¹

1440

R. 佳

C. } kai

F. kai, v. kie

W. ka

N. cie, v. kaan

P. chie

M. chie, kai

Y. chie, kae

Sz. kai

K. ke, kie

J. kai

A. gai

Even Upper.

Music; melody; melodious sounds.

鳥鳴喈喈 the birds sing sweetly.

北風其喈 the whistling of the north wind.

A flight of steps. A degree; a rank. See 2638.

階齒 the individual steps of a flight.

階梯 steps; a flight of steps.

階梯而升 to mount the ladder,—of promotion.

階上 at the top of the steps; high in office.

階級 an official grade.

升階 to rise in rank.

台階 steps leading up to some elevated building, as a 亭 kiosk.

圖握篆, 苦無階 he wanted to get an official post, but had no steps, i.e. no means of so doing, no interest, no influence, etc.

孔子以聖爲階 Confucius made holiness the ladder by which he mounted.

亂階 the steps of disorder, i.e. by which disorder is gradually brought about.

遊金階 to traverse the golden steps,—of the Imperial palace, i.e. to graduate as a Han-lin or Imperial Academician.

言語以爲階 to pass by progressive steps through a discourse.

興廢之階 the stages of prosperity and of decay.

階州 a Department in Kansuh.

婦有長舌, 維厲之階 a woman with a long tongue is like a stepping-stone to disorder.

誰生厲階 who is responsible for the (present) evils?

Same as 1440.

See 1203.

潛¹

1443

R. 佳

F. kai

See 街

K. ke

A. gai

Even Upper.

稽¹

1444

R. 黠

See 皆 稽

K. ke

A. gai

Even Upper.

鵲¹

1445

R. 佳

See 皆

K. ke

A. gai

Even Upper.

俠¹

1446

R. 洽 葉

H. hiap

W. ye

N. yah

P. hsia, schie

See 狹

K. hiöp, kiöp

J. kiö

Entering

Lower.

挾¹

1447

The rippling sound of water. Incessant rain and wind.

淮水潛潛 the murmuring waters of the Huai river.

The stalks of corn, millet, or hemp. Clean. To weave into hassocks. Usual; customary.

荳稽 bean stalks.

棉花稽 cotton stalks, used for fuel.

稽棍兒 the stalk of a plant.

The male quail; see 8762.

鵲鵲 a quail that will not fight.

Generous; magnanimous; heroic; bold.

俠氣 magnanimity; courage; heroism.

俠烈 resolute; heroic.

豪俠 a high-principled man, endowed with both physical and moral courage; a hero.

遊俠 a wandering hero; a knight-errant, such as 朱家 or 郭解 of the Han dynasty. [Explained as 以權力俠輔人.]

任俠有名 to have the reputation of a hero.

俠客 a person who does not hesitate to right the wrongs of others.

劍俠 an expert swordsman; a swashbuckler.

See 1133.

浹¹

1448

R. 葉 洽

C. tsyp.

H. hiap

F. chak

W. tsie

N. tsih

P. chia, schie,

hsie

M. chia, ch'ia,

hsia

Y. hsia

Sz. chia, hsia

K. hiöp, chöp

J. shö, kō, kiö

A. hiöp, tiep,

Entering

Upper.

Water penetrating. Moist; damp. A complete circuit.

浹洽 imbued with; cordial; friendly; to conciliate; agreeing.

流汗浹背 the sweat ran in streams down his back,—from fright.

恩浹 to extend one's benefits on all sides.

浹日 from 甲 to 癸,—ten days (see Table Vc).

浹辰 from 子 to 亥,—twelve days (see Table Vd).

浹旬 a decade of days.

Same as 1486.

映¹

1449

蛺²

1450

R. 葉

See 頰

A. hiöp,

Entering

Upper.

鈇¹

1451

頰¹

1452

See 1137.

See 1138.

偈²

1453

R. 屑 霽

C. kai, kyt.

H. ket,

F. kiek, kie,

W. cie, dji,

djie,

N. cih, sih

See 揭

K. kōl, ke

J. ketsn, gei

A. ke

Entering &

Sinking

Lower.

Martial; brave; venement; rushing.

偈偈爲義 earnest in performing one's duty to one's neighbour.

匪車偈兮 not because of the speed of the chariot,—am I pained at heart.

Read *chi*⁴. A *geya* or versified passage in a *sūtra*, repeating or paraphrasing what has been said in prose. Also, a *gāthā* or hymn, one kind of which is limited to thirty-two words. An enigma. A secret code.

講偈語 or 講佛偈 to explain the *gāthās*.

堵¹

1441

楷¹

1442

偈²⁹
1453

閒談講偈 to chat and ask conundrums.

知偈 to know the secret allusion; to take the cue; to understand.

偈³⁸
1454

To rest; to stop.

棲偈 to lodge at; to sojourn.

少偈半晌 rest awhile.

汔可小偈 perhaps a little rest may be got for them,—the heavily-burdened people.

不尙偈焉 who would not wish to take shelter?—under this willow.

Read *k'ai*³⁸. To desire; to long for.

偈生 to love life.

Read *ho*³⁸. Mutual fear.

揭¹⁶
1455

To lift up; to lift off. To pull apart. To make known; to solve, as a riddle. To borrow. Also read *chi*¹⁶. See 7966.

揭簾 to raise a bamboo blind. See 7129.

淺則揭 (*ch'i*¹⁶) in shallow water I will pull up,—my skirts.

揭蓋紅巾 to lift the red veil, —and see the bride for the first time.

揭起來 raise it up.

揭起衣服 to pull up one's clothes.

揭開 to open by lifting off the cover, see 3954; to strip off; to open, as a book. Also, put it down! drop it!

揭開長衣 opened up his long coat.

用刀揭開 to open with a knife,—as a fan, the folds of which are stuck together.

揭鬚 to pull open the moustache,—so as to show the mouth.

揭封 to strip the paper from a door which has been officially sealed up. Also, to drink, because spirit-jars have paper seals pasted over them.

西柄之揭 raising its handle in the west,—like the constellation 斗 Ladle. See 11,427.

揭¹⁶
1455

揭.....去 to detach one thing from another.

揭回 to take back; to remove.

顛沛之揭 when a tree falls utterly,—it must first have been pulled up.

揭告 to charge; to prosecute.

揭參 to report for misconduct; to impeach. See 1514.

揭榜 or 揭曉 to publish the list of successful candidates at an examination.

揭曉日期 the date for making known the result of an examination.

揭揚 to publish abroad.

揭弊 or 揭短 to pick out defects in others; to find fault.

揭帖 a placard,—usually of a libellous or seditious character. Also, an accusation; a plaint.

揭示 to post proclamations.

揭欠 or 揭借 to borrow money.

揭單 or 揭字 a promissory note.

揭項 borrowed capital.

葭莢揭揭 rushes and sedges growing rank.

揭²⁹
1456

To go. Martial-looking.

回車揭來兮 I turn my chariot back and go.

車既駕兮揭而歸 as soon as my chariot is harnessed, I take my leave and return.

庶士有揭 martial looked the attendant officers.

揭伽 a rhinoceros. Sanskrit *k'adga*.

R. 肩

C. *k'yt*

H. *ket*

F. *k'et*

W. *die*

N. *die*

P. *chie*

M. *chie*

Y. *chieh*

Sz. *chie*

K. *kal, köl*

J. *ketsz, kechi*

A. *yet, kiet*

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

碣²⁹
1457

R. 月肩

W. *djie*

N. *ch, sih, djih*

See 揭

K. *kal, köl*

A. *kiet*

Entering

Upper.

歇²⁹
1458

竭²⁹
1459

R. 月肩

C. *k'yt*

H. *k'et*

F. *k'et*

W. *djie*

N. *djih*

P. *chie*

M. *chie*

Y. *chieh*

Sz. *chie*

K. *kal, köl*

J. *ketsz, gechi*

A. *kiet*

Entering

Lower.

See 4361.

To exhaust; to put forth to the utmost. Exhausted; finished; dispirited. See 2870.

泉之竭矣不云自中 a spring becomes dry: is it not because no water rises in it?

竭力 to exhaust one's full strength in doing; to do one's best.

力竭 strength exhausted; used up.

盡心竭力 to use one's best efforts.

既竭吾才 I have put forth all my ability.

竭蹶以赴 to proceed hurriedly. See 蹶 3210.

竭誠來見 I have come to see you in full sincerity.

竭盡 exhausted; finished; with full purpose of heart.

竭憊 wearied out; worn out.

三鼓而竭 by the time the third drum beat (for the charge), they were tired out.

竭澤以漁 to dry up the pond to catch all the fish,—of greed for large profits.

竭衷 with all one's heart.

竭到 to the extreme point.

竭慮 the utmost anxiety.

To castrate a ram. Deer's skin.

羯羊 a gelded ram; a wether.

羯室 ancient name of a place near 武鄉縣 Wu-hsiang Hsien in Shansi.

柘羯 a Scythian word for warrior.

擊羯鼓以催花 to beat the deerskin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers,—as was done by the Emp. Ming Huang.

佛前作羯磨 to confess one's sins before Buddha.

羯教 a name for "Mahomedanism" in Western China.

楊²⁰

1461

R. 屑黠

月

See 楊

A. *kiet, yet*
Entering
Upper.

A board, put up where a person has died and been buried on the highway, and stating his name, etc. A wooden instrument to mark time.

楊豆 a sacrificial platter.**禿楊** bald-headed.**楊籜** a ticket or slip nailed to the door of a house which has been sealed or confiscated.**藹**¹³

1462

R. 屑

See 榮

A. *kiet, yet*
Entering
Lower.

A fragrant plant which grows in 蘇州府 the Prefecture of Soochow in the north-west of Kiangsu, and is known as 藹車 or 藹耳香.

Same as 1462.

藹

1463

嗟¹

1464

R. 麻

C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*
W. *tsi*
N. *chö, tso*
P. *chie, chüa*
M. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
S. *chie*
K. *ch'ü*
J. *sa, sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

To sigh. An interjection of sorrow or regret, or of astonishment. See 13, 273.

嗟嘆 to sigh.**嗟呀** to sigh for.**嗟悼** to sigh; to grieve.**嗟我懷人** with a sigh for the man of my heart.**嗟乎** alas!**嗟子子行役** alas! my son, abroad on the public service.**嗟我婦子** alas! our wives and children.**猗嗟昌兮** alas for him! so handsome and accomplished.**嗟嗟臣工** ah! ah! ministers and officers.**刮**¹⁰

1465

R. 黠

C. *v. kët*

See 黠吉

J. *kats, kechi*
A. *kép*
Entering
Upper.

To brand the face as a punishment. To flay the skin from the face.

拮²⁰

1466

R. 質屑

C. *kët*
H. *kiet*
F. *keik*
W. *ciat*
N. *cih, cieh*
P. *schie*
M. *chich*
Y. *chich*
Sz. *chich*
K. *kil, kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*Entering
Upper
Irregular.

Occupied; labouring hard. To seize firmly. To pursue.

拮据 embarrassed, as for want of funds; in difficulty; perplexed.**桔**²⁰

1467

R. 屑質

C. *kyt, kët*
H. *kiet*
F. *keik*
W. *ciat*
N. *cih*
P. *schie, schieh*
M. *chi, chieh*
Y. *chik, chieh*
Sz. *chi, chieh*
K. *kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*Entering
Upper.

A water-bucket worked up and down a well by means of a lever; a well-sweep. Used for 橘 3026.

子獨不見夫桔槔者
乎 have you never seen a well-sweep, sir? See 槔 5945.**桔梗** a common medicine for coughs, made from the root of *Platycodon grandiflorum*. See 堇 2051.**桔仔** the small loose-skinned orange.**桔水** orange juice,—used in making gum and paste.**砧**¹⁰

1468

R. 黠

See 砧

A. *kët*Entering
Upper.

Firm; solid. Abrupt; sudden.

砧然不動 too heavy to move.**砧然而來** to arrive suddenly.**結**²⁰

1469

R. 屑

C. *kyt*
H. *kët*
F. *kiek, kaik*
W. *cie*
N. *cih or cieh, v. ci, tih*
P. *schieh*
M. *chich*
Y. *chich*
Sz. *chich*

To tie in a knot. To wind up; to close an argument, as opposed to 起 1070. To connect; to make an alliance. To form, as fruit or scabs; see 1147.

打結 to tie a knot. See 1473.**活結** a slip-knot.**死結** a knot which will not slip.**結**²⁰

1470

K. *kyöl*J. *ketsz, kitsz*A. *kiet, kët*Entering
Upper.

打的是個單結 what he has tied is a single knot.

結繩 to knot a cord,—an ancient mode of reckoning or means of communication, the details of which have not come down to us.**結繩之治** dealings by means of knotted cords.**當是時民結繩而用之** at that time (the Golden Age), the people used knotted cords.**結網** to make a net.**結締** to tie together; close union.**將船纜結在樹上** made the ship's cable fast to a tree.**同心結** a true-lover's knot. The Chinese variety will not hold, but slips on being pulled.**心如結兮** his heart is as though tied,—to what is correct.**我心蘊結兮** sorrow is knotted in my heart.**心之憂矣如或結之** my heart in its sorrow feels as though bound.**我心苑結** my heart grieves with a sorrow from which it cannot get free.**結訟** to institute legal proceedings; to go to law.**智者結舌** the wise hold their tongues.**弄結** to quarrel; to wrangle.**結果** to entangle in.**結髮** to put up the hair,—as at marriage. See 3375.**一結絲線** a skein of silk.**結束** to tie round; to wind up, as a discourse.**收結** to wind up; to bring to a conclusion, as an essay or a sermon.**結出箇情字** finished up by bringing out the single word "emotion."**結局** to finish off: to bring to a conclusion.**結籠** to gather up the threads of a narrative.**報結** to announce completion,—e.g. of a building.**易結不結** not to settle a case on its obvious merits,—a punishable offence.

結^{2a}

1470

完結 closed; finished,—as an outstanding case.**結案** to wind up or close a case.**了結此案** to finish this case.**咨結** to communicate a decision to.**結冊** a statement of income and expenditure for a past period; a balance-sheet.**結清** to settle up; to clear off,—as indebtedness.**結賬** to pay off a bill.**日後歸結** will pay the amount later on.**無結梢** unable to make a living.**月結** monthly settlements,—of accounts.**結仇** or **結怨** to contract feelings of ill-will or resentment.**結交** to form an acquaintance-ship, or friendship. See 1297.**結交須勝己** in making friends seek those who are superior to yourself.**結親** to make a matrimonial alliance.**結拜** or **結盟** to become joined in sworn brotherhood.**廣結納** to extend one's circle of communications.**結** (*chieh*¹) **菓** or **結實** to form fruit,—as a fruit-tree after blossoming. See 6627.**菓結了** the fruit has formed.**結實** (more correctly **堅實**) strong; durable.**結實信據** a material guarantee.**你睡的很結實** you sleep very soundly.**凝結** to coagulate; to congeal; to stiffen.**結于石上** stuck to the stone,—from frost.**亦結成冰** also froze into ice.**是通段結穴** it is the key to (or the important part of) the whole paragraph.**末一句是結穴** the last sentence is the key-note to the whole.**結**^{2a}

1470

出結 or **具結** or **結保** to enter into a bond; to give security.**同鄉官印結** the certificate to be issued under the seal of an official of the applicant's neighbourhood that the bearer is a fit and proper person for Government employ.**巴結** to toady. See 8510.**巴巴結結的** troublesome; pestering.**結巴** to stammer.**結巴磕子** a stammerer.**結壯** strong, healthy.**結毒** a collection of virus (especially syphilitic); an unhealthy part.**結果** the outcome, result, moral, as of books. Also, to finish.**結果性命** to cut off the life,—of an enemy, usually by hired assassins.**結果了他** "settled" him.**結頂** a button of knotted velvet or braid.**結了** (*chieh*² *lo*) there's an end of it; (*chieh*² *liao*³) completed; ended.**結褵** to tie the bridal sash,—to marry.**結成** to connect; to join together.**結行** associated firms; the Co-Hong Monopoly.**結拜蘇羅** to form an alliance like that of the **菟蘿** and **女蘿** cuscuta and wistaria,—to marry; also to have an intrigue with. See 7298.**前世有緣今世結** marriage results from ante-natal causes.**結穗** to form the ear; to ripen, as grain.**勾結** to conspire together.**取結** to take a guarantee.**結單** a bond, as for an exam. candidate.**結底** strongly soled or sewed,—of boots.**結草** to reward kindness, as below.**結草之報** the "recompense of woven ropes." A certain man**結**^{2a}

1470

had in apparent disagreement with his dying father's wish prevented his favorite concubine from being buried with him. The son was afterwards hard pushed in battle, when he saved an old man, who by binding ropes of grass was entangling the enemy's cavalry and thus assisting him. This old man was the grateful father of the concubine.

結燥 or **糞結** constipation.**結**^{2a}

1471

R. 質屑

See 吉結

K. kiöl

J. kitsu

A. kiet

Entering

Upper.

頤^{2a}

1472

R. 黠屑

C. k'yt.

H. ket

F. kiek, k'ik

W. cie, ye

N. yih

P. schie, shie

M.

Y. } chieh

Sz. }

K. kal, hiöl, v. hil

J. katsz, ketsz

A. hiet

Entering

Irregular.

纈^{2a}

1473

R. 屑

C. hyl, v. lyl

F. kiek

K. hiöl, v. hil

J. ketsz, gechi

A. hiet

Entering

Irregular.

To pull up the skirt.

袪衣上袪 to pull the skirt up to the breast.**薄言袪之** we place [the seeds] in our skirts.

To fly up; to soar.

Vague; ambiguous. To rob.

The neck. See 11,591.

燕燕于飛, 頤之頤之 the swallows go flying about, now up, now down. See 3855.**頤滑** ambiguous; a double entendre; specious.**頤滑有實** in this vague undefinedness there is an actuality.**盜頤資糧** to plunder the military train.**挺頤就戮而不畏** if I stuck out my neck for you to cut off my head, I should not be afraid.**頤斤** *Ghekin*, a Turkic chieftain.

To tie up silk in skeins.

To knot. Used for 1470.

打個纈 to tie a knot.**老鼠纈** a slip-knot or running noose.**死纈** a knot which will not slip.**核桃纈子** the "walnut" knot of twisted silk at the top of an ordinary cap.**打實個纈** to incite people to quarrel.

襪²⁰
1474

To tuck the skirt under the girdle. The fold of a robe.

薄言襪之 we tuck our skirts under our girdles.

敝襪以哺 she opened her robe to give suck.

願君多采襪 I would have you gather a lapful,—of love-beans. See 11,412.

結¹⁸
1475

The stalks of the northern or Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliaefolia*), which are dressed for ropes and cordage.

See 6067.

隔²⁰
1476

The knots or joints of plants. Sections; paragraphs. Limits; moderation. Affairs. Divisions of time (see 年 8301 and 晚 12,481). Measure; rhythm; time in music. Lofty.

九節鞭 a riding-whip made from nine joints of a particular kind of bamboo which has the joints very close together.

何誕之節兮 how wide apart are the joints!—of the *Dolichos*.

事分三節 the matter is divisible into three parts, or under three headings, or into three periods.

分兩節還他 pay him by two instalments.

節節高 joint by joint higher, —gradually rising higher.

無節制 no limits to expenditure; lavish.

節飲食 temperate in food and drink. See 13,269.

節食以濟饑者 to set aside one's own food in order to feed the hungry.

節用 or 節儉 frugal; within limits.

小節 a small matter; a trifle.

節²⁰
1477

尚屬小節 that (*i.e.* the preceding) is unimportant,—it is what follows, etc.

不修細節 neglectful in small matters,—of ceremony.

臨大節而不可奪也 at a great emergency he cannot be forced to desert his principles.

節畧 a statement of particulars; an abridgment. See 4766.

折節 see 550.

多生枝節 full of branches and knots,—full of complications.

節女 a chaste woman.

節義 chaste and good,—as a widow who does not remarry.

守節 to preserve chastity,—as a widow who does not remarry, or a girl who, on the death of her fiancé, elects to remain single.

失節 to lose chastity,—as above.

得全其節 to keep oneself immaculate.

名節攸關 involving one's fair fame, or reputation. See 7940.

買關節 to get degrees by bribery.

八節 the eight epochs,—四

立二分二至也 the first days of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the two equinoxes, and the two solstices.

節經 have repeatedly.....; have on various occasions.....

節蒞 to be established at; to take up one's post at. Used of high officials.

節哀 be consoled.

節哀保重 for your health's sake weep less,—said to mourners by their intimates.

節孝 wifely fidelity and filial piety.

節孝祠 shrines to persons distinguished by the above virtues.

節目 sections; paragraphs.

節次 repeatedly; the sequence of verses.

節旄 a tasselled staff given to high officials travelling by Imperial command.

樂和樂謂之節 when music is in accord with music, it is called *chieh*.

節²⁰
1477

節拍 the "time" of music. See 6241.

打節 or 湊節 to beat time in music.

以足頓地爲節 to beat time on the ground with the feet.

皆能應節 were all able to keep in time.

節省 to be economical.

過節兒 a polite formality; courtesy; rules of courtesy; formalities.

二十四節氣 the twenty-four solar terms or periods of fifteen days each, corresponding with the days on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degrees of a zodiacal sign. When an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it. See Table Va.

節氣 or 節令 or 節候 or 時節 or 節序 (see 4771) a term or solar period, as above; the festival of a solar term.

尚節氣 to be of the highest integrity; proud and honourable; to be morally strong; equal to emergencies.

佳節 a festival.

過節 or 做節 to keep the festival.

天中節 the Dragon-boat festival.

三節兩壽 the three festivals and the two birthdays,—dates on which subordinate officials are expected to give presents to their superiors. The dates are the 5th of the 5th moon, the 15th of the 8th moon, New Year's Eve, and the birthdays of the superior official and his wife.

節禮 presents sent on a festival.

那時節 at that time or juncture.

節度 revenue; quarterly returns. [The Chinese financial year is divided into three "quarters."] See 12,089.

收節賬 to collect the quarterly bills.

慎持晚節 to cautiously pass the evening of life.

節^{2*}

1477

晚節尤謹 and became more devout as he grew older.

節草 or 節枯草 *Equisetum ramosissimum*, Desf.

節彼南山 lofty is that southern hill.

節下 form of address to an envoy or commissioner.

櫛^{2*}

1478

A comb. To comb the hair. See 888o.

巾櫛 or 侍巾櫛 she who hands the towel and comb,—a wife or concubine. See 9734.

櫛風沐雨 combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—of the hardships of travel.

R. 質
C. tsyl.
H. tsel
F. chick
W. tsie
N. tsih
P. tsɛ, schie
M. tsz, chie,
Y. } chick
Sz. }
K. chil
J. shitsz, shichi
A. tiet

Entering
Upper.

癰^{1*}

1479

A small sore; a pimple.

瘡癰 a boil.

長癰子 to have a boil; to have a rash.

火癰子 a rash; prickly heat.

癰子消了 the boil has dispersed.

R. 屑
See 節
Entering
Upper.

接^{1*}

1480

To receive in the hand; to take. To take over charge of. To receive, as a guest. To connect; to join on. To graft.

接收 or 接受 or 接入 or 接得 to receive.

接准 to receive,—from a superior or equal.

接奉 to receive,—from a superior.

接據 to receive,—from an inferior.

接到尊函 I have received your letter.

接餞 to receive for shipment.

接我以力 put forth your strength to catch me,—as when jumping from a wall.

接領 to take over; to take charge of.

R. 葉
C. tsyp
H. tsiap
F. chick
W. tsie
N. tsih
P. chie
M. }
Y. } chick
Sz. }
K. chöp
J. shō
A. tiep

Entering
Upper.

接^{1*}

1480

承接 to take orders for work.

接印視事 to take over a seal of office and attend to the business,—of that office.

接任 to take over charge of an office.

接辦 or 接管 to take in hand, or take over, the management of.

接生婆 a midwife.

接引 to conduct; to guide; to induce; to tempt.

接地 or 接穴 a favourable spot.

接應兵 a supporting force of soldiers.

接聲 to catch the sound,—and pass it on.

接着 connectedly; thereupon.

接上帶下 connected both with what goes before and with what follows.

接理 to take over seals and business; to act in the place of.

接頭兒 all over again from the beginning.

接晤 to receive in an interview; to learn at an interview.

接展 to receive and open a letter.

接手 to take over, as the duties of another; a receiver or accomplice.

接客 to receive guests.

雖家人罕接焉 even his own family he seldom admitted to it,—of a study.

接神 to welcome or receive a god,—used of various acts of worship.

迎接 to go to meet; to greet,—arriving guests.

接待 or 接陪 to attend upon; to entertain,—guests.

接風 to welcome back.

接風酒 a feast of welcome.

接連 or 接續 to connect; to join on.

接連不斷 continuous; in uninterrupted succession.

無得接續 there is no means of continuing it; there is no one to carry it on.

接^{1*}

1480

水光接天 the bright light on the water joining the sky,—at the horizon.

湧波接漢 a big wave reaches up to the Milky Way.

接脣爲戲 to amuse themselves by kissing.

接姑奶奶 to receive a newly married daughter at her father's house—on the 16th of the 1st moon.

接着吹 to pass on a whistle to signal to the next man.

接保 to insure.

接宗子 to continue the stock.

接准移交 to take over charge of the archives,—as an incoming official.

接署 to take over an office.

接月 to take over in-duty at yamén. See 10,721.

接班兒 to take one's turn of duty.

接運 to receive and forward to forward on.....

接口道 to rejoin; to continue.

接劄 to receive a despatch,—neutral term.

接申 or 接申陳 to receive a communication. See 9817.

接替 to take the place of.

接閱 or 接誦 have received and read.

接見 to receive for an interview.

接回 to receive back.

接二連三 catching here and then there,—of fires.

接止 to put up at; to lodge.

衆人接腳隨去 the other all followed after him.

接腔 to join in a song.

接應 (ying⁴) to support; to be in reserve, as troops; to respond.

早接應道 promptly answered, saying.....

接骨匠 bone-setters; surgeons.

接骨科 surgery.

沒接骨眼兒 no join in the bone,—abrupt; disjointed.

接¹⁷

1480

那兩堵牆接不上 those
two walls don't join.把這兩個接上 join these
two together,—of anything.接不下來 could not connect
it.移花接木之計 the
system of grafting the flower of
one tree on to another.接長一尺 make it a foot
longer.接三 the service on the 3rd day
after death.接濟 to help; to supply one's
necessities; to supply.

接攏 to dovetail.

接就 to come to terms about;
to agree about; to accommodate
or adapt oneself to circumstances.接¹⁸

1481

To graft. Used for 1480.

接杏 to graft apricots.

接¹⁹

1482

To join. To braid.

接續 to splice together.

接²⁰

1483

Convenient, as a short
cut. Used with 1485.接²¹

1484

Handsome.

接好 a title usually conferred,
under the Han dynasty, upon
the Imperial concubine most
distinguished for her literary
abilities.捷⁴

1485

R. 葉

C. tsyt

H. ts'iap

F. chick

W. zie

N. dzih, dzieh

P. Schie

M. chie

Y. chieh

Sz. chie

K. ch'öp

J. shö, djö

A. tiep

Entering

Lower.

To gain a victory in
battle. Alert. Active.
Clever.一月三捷 in one month three
victories.紅旗報捷 the red flag an-
nounces victory.捷書 a despatch announcing
victory. See 3741.連捷 to attain the master's
degree one year and the doctor's
the next; a series of successes.

征夫捷捷 his men were alert.

直捷 or 急捷 prompt; ener-
getic.

快捷 or 捷捷 active; nimble.

捷足者先登 the nimble-
footed gets up first,—the most
active will win.捷捷幡幡 clever you are and
ever changing.捷徑 a short cut; the "royal
road."夫惟捷徑以窘步
because they lost themselves in
by-paths,—instead of keeping to
the main road.

捷速 rapidity.

捷報 notices of promotion, of
successful examination, etc.捷南宮 to win the Southern
Palace,—to gain the third or
chin shih degree. See 8128.睫¹⁷

1486

R. 葉

C. tsyt, v. yép,

H. ts'iap

F. chick, v.

siaik, t'iaik

N. dzih, v. sah

P. chie, v. chī

K. ch'öp

J. shö, djö

A. tiep, t'iep

Entering

Lower.

The eye-lashes, called
眼睫毛. Used for 156.
Also written 睫.忽忽承睫 in the twinkling
of an eye.眉睫間 between eyebrow and
eye-lash,—very close.

交睫 crossed eye-lashes.

俯睫視己 to close the eyes
and examine oneself.蚊睫 a mosquito's eye-lash; in-
finitesimally small.睫²¹

1487

Same as 11, 125.

丰⁴

1488

R. 卦

See 界

Sinking Upper.

契¹³

1489

R. 點

No record,
but has power
kat, kiatEntering
Upper.忽¹³

1490

R. 點

C. at

H. k'at

F. ngak

W. ka

N. cih

P. chie, ch'ia

M. chia, ch'ia

Y. chiek

K. kal, kwai

J. katsu, kechi

A. k'iet, g'ia, k'e

Entering

Upper.

潔²²

1491

R. 屑

C. kyt

H. ket

F. kick

W. cie

N. cieh

P. Schie

M.

Y. } chieh

Sz. }

K. kiöl

J. ketsu, kechi

A. k'iet

Entering

Upper.

Plants growing wild and
rank. [To be distinguished
from 丰 3561.]To scrape off rust and
dirt; to brush and clean.An indifferent heartless
manner.忽然 thoughtless; unsympathet-
ic, unconcernedly; heartlessly.不忽於懷 not to be indif-
ferent to in one's mind; to bear
in mind.以孝子之心爲不若
是忽 he supposes that the
heart of a filial son could not
be so free from sorrow.忽身不拜而去 went off
lightly without doing homage,—
of the Amherst Mission.

Clear; pure; clean.

清潔 clear; limpid; pure-mind-
ed; chaste.

潔心 pure in heart.

潔己奉公 upright in dis-
charge of duty.冰清玉潔 clear as ice and
pure as jade.處身高潔 to be nobly incor-
rupt.欲潔其身 desiring to purify
oneself.潔樽 to cleanse the cups,—a
phrase used in cards of invitation.潔盃候叙 I have cleaned my
wine-cups and await your conver-
sation,—a conventional phrase
in an invitation.以餅潔之 cleaned it (a knife)
on a piece of cake.

潔淨 clean.

中年不能自潔 in middle
life could not keep herself chaste.

潔白 very white.

𦵑¹⁴⁹²

Same as 1490.

𦵑¹⁴⁹³

A marking-line. To adjust. To regulate. Pure.

R. 屑
See 潔

A. *hiet, k'iet*.
Entering Upper.

𦵑度 to adjust; to limit.

𦵑靜 tranquil.

𦵑矩之道 a principle of measuring and squaring one's conduct,—by doing unto others what you would they should do unto you.

𦵑齊 to regulate; to level down; to make even.

𦵑爾牛羊 the oxen and sheep all pure.

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁴

Short garments. [To be distinguished from 𦵑⁴¹⁶¹.]

R. 屑
See 頤 歇
Entering Upper.

𦵑開襖袍 a robe with slits at the sides as well as before and behind.

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁵

To measure with the thumb and finger. To span. To uncover.

R. 屑
See 𦵑
Entering Lower.

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁶

Same as 1495.

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁷

A perch for fowls to roost on. A hen-roost.

R. 屑
See 𦵑
Entering Lower.

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁸

A perch for fowls; see 1497. A hero; brave; see 1499. Luxuriant. The last king of 夏 Hsia; hence, cruel. To carry on the shoulder.

R. 屑
See 𦵑
K. *k'öl*
Entering Lower.

𦵑棲于𦵑 the fowls roost on their perches.

𦵑之𦵑兮 the hero of his country.

維莠𦵑𦵑 the weeds will

𦵑¹⁴⁹⁸

only grow rankly,—if you try to cultivate too large an area.

𦵑紂不勝其惡 Chieh (Kuei) and Chou (Hsin) are not as black as they are painted.

𦵑之治天下也使天下瘁瘁焉 when Chieh governed the empire he caused the empire to be sad.

𦵑犬吠堯, 各爲其主 (the wicked) Chieh's dog barking at (the virtuous) Yao: every one for the master he serves.

助𦵑 or 輔𦵑 to aid Chieh, i.e. one who is already bad enough,—to gild refined gold. See 2600.

𦵑驚 tyrannical and proud.

𦵑黠 good-for-nothing; ne'er-do-well.

𦵑𦵑 the form, or appearance of any one; remarkable appearance.

𦵑石以投人 to carry stones to throw at people.

A hero. The appearance of grain growing high.

英𦵑 or 豪𦵑 a brave fellow; a hero.

𦵑性 of heroic disposition.

𦵑作 done like a hero! well done!

俊𦵑 a scholar of light and leading.

有厭其𦵑 well nourished, the stalks grow long.

四𦵑 the "Four Heroes" of the T'ang dynasty (see Yang Ch'ung in Biog. Dict.); also of 吳 Wu (see Yang Chi).

Used for 1499.

魏杰 a famous statesman and general of the 後周紀 Later Chou dynasty, A.D. 956.

杰¹⁵⁰⁰

R. 屑
See 竭

K. *k'öl*
Entering Lower.

𦵑¹⁵⁰¹

A sea animal, called 紫𦵑 and 石𦵑, and likened in shape to the foot of a tortoise. The sea-anemone.

R. 葉 洽
See 去
Entering Upper.

𦵑¹⁵⁰²

Same as 1501.

𦵑¹⁵⁰³

An iron hook fastened to the girdle.

R. 葉
See 劫

Entering Upper.

劫¹⁵⁰⁴

To rob; to plunder. A *kalpa*, or period of time which cannot be reckoned by months and years. [Also written 劫, 劫, 劫, 劫.] See 羊 12,842.

R. 葉 洽
C. *kyp*.
H. *k'iap*.
F. *k'iek*.
W. *k'ie*.
N. *k'ieh, c'ieh*.
P. *schie*.
M. }
Y. } *chie*
Sz. }
K. *k'öp*.
J. *k'öd, k'ö*.
A. *k'iep*.
Entering Upper.

劫奪 or 打劫 to rob; to plunder.

劫盜 banditti.

劫脫人 to plunder, as highway-men.

劫掠一空 made a clean sweep; plundered everything.

強盜遇着賊打劫 thieves plundered by robbers,—hoist with their own petard.

劫色 to ravish; to violate.

劫皇貢 to intercept produce or specie destined for Imperial use.

劫波 or 劫波簸陀 a *Kalpa*,—of which there are small, middling, and great.

小劫 or 別劫 a small *kalpa* of 16,800,000 years.

中劫 a middling *kalpa* = twenty small *kalpas*.

大劫 a great *kalpa* = four middling *kalpas*.

萬劫莫贖 in a myriad *kalpas* one could not atone.

大劫將來 the millennium is at hand.

避劫 to avoid ruin,—as an impending cataclysm.

劫數 a fatal calamity; a cataclysm.

浩劫 steps of the palace staircase.

均罹浩劫 all came to a terrible end.

劫^{2*}
1504

受劫 to suffer the evils of this world.

劫灰 turned to ashes; destroyed; perished.

劫劫 eager; hurried; importunate.

劫貝 cotton ripe for picking,—from the Sanskrit *karpāsi*.

子^{4*}
1505

子 Alone. Orphaned. The appearance of a person who has lost his right arm; half a man. Conspicuous. [To be distinguished from 子 12,317.] See 474.

子影孤單 left alone with one's shadow only.

子然一身 left desolate and alone,—as a widow.

靡有子遺 there will not be half a man left,—so severe is the famine.

略無子遺 not a drop left,—in the bottle.

子子干旄 conspicuously rise the staffs with their ox-tail streamers.

句子 a halberd; the crescent-shaped blade of a halberd.

子子 the larvae of mosquitoes.

叶^{2*}
1506

See 4402.

叶^{2*}
1507

See 4403.

協^{2*}
1508

See 4385.

脅^{2*}
1509

Same as 4388.

脇^{2*}
1510

See 4388.

垓^{2*}
1511

See 5771.

痲^{2*}
1512

R. 佳

See 皆

A. kai

Even Upper.

截^{2*}
1513

R. 屑

C. tsyt

H. ts'et⁵, v.

tsel⁵

F. chiek

W. zle

N. zih

P. schie

M. }

Y. } chieh

Sz. }

K. chöl

J. zetsz, zechi

A. triet

Entering

Lower.

An intermittent fever, known as 痲瘧, which comes on every other day.

To cut. To intercept; to stop. To keep in check. To quibble. See 1074.

截而為梁 to cut into beams.

截斷 to cut in two; to cut off, as by a partition.

截一段去 cut off a piece.

截開 to cut off; to separate; to cut in strips or pieces.

一截一截的 in strips.

截拿 to stop; to intercept and arrest.

截句 same as 絕句. See 3213.

截算 to stop reckoning.

截扭 to stop and seize.

截奪 to carry by force to.

截留 to detain.

截擊 to attack in flank; to intercept.

截獲 to intercept.

截堵 the compartments of a ship.

截勦 to oppose, or bar, the enemy's advance.

截止 or 截住 or 截攔 to cut off; to intercept; to stop.

截住去路 cut them off,—so that they could not continue their route.

截路 communications cut off; an impossible route to travel.

截他于和平橋 intercepted him at the Ho-p'ing bridge.

有截 under restraint,—the united empire; all China.

有截其所 the country was brought under complete restraint.

海外有截 beyond the Four Seas his restraint was acknowledged.

截彼淮浦 securely kept was the country about the banks of the Huai.

截^{2*}
1513

兩截褂子 a robe cut into two parts,—having a body and skirt of different colours.

截選 to stop an official en route for a certain post and send him to another.

惟截截善諷言 as to men of quibbles, skilful at cunning words.

To accuse.

面訐 to accuse to one's face.

稟訐 to accuse a superior officer to a higher tribunal; to impeach. See 1455.

告訐 or 控訐 to accuse to a superior officer; to bring charges against.

訐揚人過 to chatter about the faults of others.

惡訐訐以為直者 I hate those who denounce others in order to show how virtuous they are themselves. [Cf. I hate the man who builds his fame, etc.]

訐^{2*}
1514

R. 月屑

C. k'yt

H. ket

F. k'io

W. cie

N. cih

P. schie

M. }

Y. } chieh

Sz. }

K. kal, v. at

J. ketsz, kochi

A. yet

Entering

Upper.

解^{2*}
1515

R. 卦蟹

C. kái, hái

H. kái, hái

F. kái, kae

N. cie, ka

W. ka, a

P. chie, hsie

M. chie, kai,

chiai, hsie, hai

Y. chiaie, kae,

tsae, hsiae, hai

Sz. kai, hai,

hsiai

K. ke, he

J. kai, ge

A. giai

Rising & Sink-

ing Upper

and Lower.

To loosen; to undo; to cut through; to counteract. To explain. To get rid of; to get free from. See 13,768. [Read *hsieh* as a surname and also meaning "relax; remiss" as though 懈. Also when used for 4423.] A paragraph of four lines in a poem.

解帶子 to unloose the girdle.

See 頤 5421.

解衣 to undo, and take off, one's clothes.

解衣包火 to strip and embrace fire,—foolish; futile.

解開 to untie; to open; to settle up, as quarrels; to explain.

解不開 unable to unfasten.

解散 to loosen; to explain; scattered, as a crowd.

解下 to take off.

你把圍裙解下來 take off your apron.

解屨 to take off the shoes.

解³
1515

解鈕子 to undo a button.
 解毒 to undo the effects of poison,—to act as an antidote.
 則毒可解 thus the poison will be counteracted.
 解除 to neutralise or get rid of, as the effects of poison; to expel; to exorcise, as evil spirits.
 解疼 to relieve the pain.
 解厄 to relieve distress.
 解免 to avoid.
 解乏 or 解攔 to rest oneself.
 解和 or 解息 to make up a quarrel; to make peace between.
 排難解紛 to set forth the difficulty and resolve the confusion,—to settle up a misunderstanding.
 解恨 to get rid of ill feeling; to make peace.
 解意思 to make out the meaning.
 解義 to explain the meaning of.
 使人不可解方是妙處 obscurity is indispensable to the beauty,—of a poem.
 解說 or 說解 to make clear; to explain; to interpret.
 解釋 to comfort; to relieve the feeling; to explain.
 註解 commentary; exegesis.
 解得切 you have rightly explained it.
 諸解失之 all the commentaries have missed the point.
 皆可迎刃而解 all would meet the edge of the blade and open out,—all could be easily explained.
 不知所謂,不敢強解 not knowing what this means, I do not venture to force an explanation.
 此解究竟牽強無當 this interpretation is however forced and unsuitable.
 有可作此解彼解處 there are passages which can be interpreted in two different ways.
 沒有別的解法 there is no other way of explaining it.
 解錯了 he has explained it wrongly.

解³
1515

講解 to expound, as doctrines; to preach.
 殊不可解 I really can't understand what it means.
 能解人語 it can talk,—as a parrot.
 解夢 to interpret a dream.
 分解 to discriminate.
 解悶 to get rid of *ennui*, as by amusing oneself; to dispel melancholy.
 解渴 to slake thirst.
 解暑湯 a cooling drink.
 解罪 to get rid of, or atone for, one's error,—as by an apology.
 解任 to retire from office.
 解難 (*nan*⁴) to set free from peril; to succour one in distress.
 解圍 to break through surrounding lines; to raise a siege.
 辨解 to get free from; to escape; the self-liberation or enfranchisement of the soul on its way to Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *Vimōksha*.
 八解脫 the eight stages of enfranchisement, as above, comprising freedom from all trammels of sense-knowledge, etc., subjective and objective.
 天下之大解脫無過於此 the great enfranchisement of man upon earth does not amount to more than this.
 不解 (*hsieh*⁴) 于位 not slack in his duties.
 解手 to urinate.
 出門小解 to go out to make water.
 尸解 to become immortal so that the body is not liable to corruption.
 解家裏來 to come from home.
 勿用傍人解構之言 do not listen to the insidious (*i.e.* mischief-making) remarks of outsiders.
 兼陳解館之由 further setting forth my reasons for leaving the office.
 解星入命 a propitious star enters into his destiny,—and saves him.
 無解救 there is no escape.

解³
1515

見解 *savoir-faire*. See 1671
 四句爲一解 four sentences (*q.d.* lines of poetry) form one paragraph.
 此詩五解如清水中數魚,頭頭分明 the five quatrains of this poem are like so many fishes in clear water, each one distinct from the other.
 Read *chieh*⁴ or (in the south) *chiai*⁴. To send; to forward.
 解犯 to forward a criminal.
 解送 to forward; to send;—as prisoners.
 解費 expenses of forwarding.
 解差 or 解子 escort; constables in charge.
 押解 to forward in custody.
 解發 to send on,—as boxes.
 解繳 to hand over,—as a sum of money.
 解交 to hand over,—as a substitute to his own authorities.
 解省 to send to the provincial capital,—as prisoners.
 解餉 to forward duties,—to Peking.
 解案 to send up a case to a higher court.
 解元 the first on the list of successful 舉人 graduates of the second degree.
 解回 to send back.
 解給 to transmit.
 解役 escort or guard.
 解辦 to send to be dealt with.
 解稟 or 解報 to forward, or bring, with a report.
 解奉 had the honour to hand over.
 解訊 or 解審 to send for trial.
 解到 produced; handed over, as a prisoner.
 解至 to forward to.....
 解質 to send to give evidence.
 解濟 to forward to one's relief; to send supplies.
 解赴 to take with one.

廨⁴
1516

A building, or part of a building, of an official character.

官廨 a Government building; a public office.

解⁴
1517

Same as 1515.

介⁴
1518

A servant; an assistant. A one-legged man. Alone. Small; petty. To aid; to benefit. To be great; to increase. Mail; armour; scales. Resolute. To involve; to be of importance.

小介 a servant-boy; difference; the point at issue.

保介 assistant officers of husbandry.

介者侈畫,外非譽也 a one-legged man discards ornament, his exterior not being open to commendation.

惡⁴乎介也 how is it he has only one leg?

我一介武夫 I a mere soldier.

二介士 two soldiers.

纖介 petty; unimportant.

以介眉壽 for the benefit of the bushy eyebrows, i.e. of the old,—alluding to wine.

以介景福 in order to increase his bright happiness.

駟介旁旁 the mailed chariot team moves hither and thither.

鱗介類 the scaly family,—including fishes, turtles, tortoises, lobsters, etc.

是用大介 he thereupon donned his grand armour.

介胄之士不拜 a soldier under arms does not make obeisance.

介⁴
1518

木介 or 樹介 trees covered with ice,—like armour.

耿介 or 介介 earnest; resolute.

介性 a determined disposition.

易其介 to change one's bent.

節介 well principled.

介及 to feel estranged from.

貴介 rank and power; your servant.

貴介裔 come of a good family.

遂不介而見 so I was obliged to come and see you.

上介誣其詐 the Emperor thought he was shamming (illness).

介紹 an intermediary. See 9775.

介於兩可 belonging to both sides,—as common ground, in argument and otherwise.

所居介於銅鐵兩匠之間 his dwelling was sandwiched between a coppersmith's and a blacksmith's.

介人之寵 to get round a person; to get on the weak side of any one.

不介意 not to pay attention to; it is of no importance.

不介意他 I do not consider him of any importance.

不介其意 I do not care what his opinion is.

A servant; a waiter. Used with 1518. Good.

貴价 or 令价 your servant.

侶价 See 9772.

价人維藩 good men are a fence,—to a country.

价⁴
1519

R. 卦
See 界
Sinking
Upper.

尅⁴
1520

R. 卦
C. kái
F. kai
N. cie, ka
P. chie
M. kai
J. kai, ke
A. giai
Sinking Upper.

To walk in a staggering way. See 1631.

玠⁴
1521

R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

界⁴
1522

R. 卦
C. kái
H. kai
F. kai
W. ka
N. cie, ka
P. chie
M. chie, kai
V. chiat, tsae
Sz. kai
K. kai, ke
J. kai
A. giai
Sinking
Upper.

A small tablet, called 玠圭, made of jade, and used by officials at Court to indicate their respective ranks.

A boundary; see 5013. A rule; to rule a line. The world.

無此疆爾界 without distinction of territory or boundary.

界石 a boundary-stone.

私移界石 to secretly remove a boundary-stone,—to remove one's neighbour's landmark.

交界 to border on; to adjoin.

境界 the boundary; the frontier.

界上 on the frontier.

界址 the boundaries,—as of a field.

界限 or 界線 a limit; a boundary-line.

以禮爲界 to make decorum the boundary-line.

界尺 a ruler,—to rule lines.

水晶界方 a carpenter's square, made of crystal.

這個地界是我們的 this land is ours.

下界 the world, as opp. to heaven.

下界了 has gone down into the world,—from heaven.

世界 the world; the age; the times; society. See 9969.

意境 the world of the mind; the mental faculties. Sanskrit: *Manodhātu*.

三界 the three regions,—(1) the region of lust, (2) the region of form, and (3) the region of formlessness. Sanskrit: *Trilókya*.

我超出三界之外 I have emancipated myself from the triple trammels of existence.

界指兒 a ring. See 1531.

疥⁴
1523

R. 卦
N. cie, kah
See 界
Sinking Upper.

The itch. An itching.

你長⁴了疥了 you have got the itch.

疥癬 ringworm.

疥瘡 itch sores.

疥⁴

1523

疥癩之疾 a scabby itching disease.

疥膿 pus from itch sores.

疥毒 the "poison" of the itch,—its contagious character.

甲疥 a kind of leprous itch.

無事疥吾壁 you have been unnecessarily spoiling my wall,—by painting a picture on it.

砢⁴

1524

R. 卦點

See 界

SinkingUpper.

Hard; rocky. Obstinate.

砢如金石 as hard as metal or stone,—obstinate; determined.

芥⁴

1525

R. 卦

N. cie, ka

See 界

SinkingUpper.

The mustard plant, including other pungent *Cruciferae*. Small; petty; trifling. See 4476.

芥菜 the mustard plant.

芥粉 or 芥末 or 芥麵 ground mustard.

芥豆之微 the smallness of the mustard seed,—insignificant.

芥子 mustard seed; a Buddhist measure of length = the 10,816,000th part of a *yōdjana*.See 由 13,407. Sanskrit: *Sar-chapa*.

覆杯水於坳堂之上,

則芥爲之舟 upset a cup of water into a small hole and a mustard seed will be a (proportionate) boat.

蘿蔔生兒芥有孫 while the turnip is having a son (i.e. running to a second crop), mustard is having grand-children (i.e. third crops),—it grows so fast.

芥草 a stalk of mustard; of no account; worthless.

芥拾青紫 to rise from a low station to honour.

芥蒂 (*ch'ai*) or 芥懣 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge. See 10,969.

似此各存芥蒂 each thus having a feeling against the other.

芥蘭菜 a coarse kind of cabbage.

大芥菜 a long white turnip.

芥⁴

1525

荆芥 a hairy kind of sage, used in medical preparations.

水芥菜 kinds of cress, like the *Sisymbrium irio*, L., *Eruca*, and similar plants.蚺⁴

1526

R. 卦

W. ka, kai

See 界

SinkingUpper.

A red spotted lizard, called 蛤蚺, about six inches long, with small scales and a long tail. It is employed as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

袂⁴

1527

R. 卦

See 蚺

Sinking Lower and Upper.

Facings on uniform. Long robes.

Read *hsieh*. Coverings for the knees.

袂袂 broad knee-bands, made like wide garters.

鮓⁴

1528

R. 卦

See 界

SinkingUpper.

The sole; the plaice; the flounder. Known in Canton as the 達沙魚 and 左口; in Amoy as 鞋底魚 (sole-of-the-shoe-fish); in Peking as 龍鯽魚 or 龍舌魚; and as 比目魚 in other places.

頁

1529

呷⁴

1530

R. 洽

C. hap.

H. hap

F. ak, hak

W. hak

N. hak

P. 'hsia, hsia

M. hsia

K. hap

J. kō

A. giap

Entering

Upper.

See 12,978.

To swallow. To drink.

呷一啖茶 take a drink of tea.

呷一口酒 drink a little wine.

呷呷 the hum of voices.

吸呷 breathless.

翕呷 the appearance of clothes spread out,—as by the wind.

戒⁴

1531

R. 卦

See 界

SinkingUpper.

To take precautions; to be cautious. To warn. To avoid; to refrain from. A limit. To prepare.

戒其傷女 beware of getting hurt. [女 = 汝.]

戒⁴

1531

用戒不虞 be prepared for unforeseen danger.

既敬既戒 be reverent, be cautious.

戒之 or 戒哉 beware! take care!

不戒于火 not to guard against fire.

戒指 "guard the finger,"—finger-ring. See 1522.

切戒 most carefully guard against.

豈不日戒 shall we not daily warn one another?

鐘鼓既戒 the bells and drums having given their warning

戒我師旅 warn all my troops

以戒將來 as a warning for the future.

受戒 to take the vows of a priest,—to abstain from wine, women, and flesh. Pastilles to the number of vows required, usually three as above but sometimes as many as nine, are placed upon the candidate's head, lighted, and allowed to burn down into the flesh.

戒牒 a priest's certificate, or diploma.

戒酒 to give up wine; to take the pledge.

戒殺 to abstain from taking life.

戒烟方 a prescription for curing opium-smokers.

戒斷癮 quite got rid of the craving,—for opium.

勸戒 to urge to take a pledge against opium.

告戒 to give notice of abstention; to take the pledge.

力戒 to strive against.

戒行 austerity; asceticism; strict morality.

戒刀 the knife of interdict,—the knife of a Buddhist priest with which he is forbidden to kill.

戒律 the Disciplinary Rules,—of the Vinaya.

戒條 list of practices to be abstained from; rules of abstention.

自戒 to restrain oneself; temperance.

戒口 to be temperate in eating and drinking.

戒⁴
1531

道人即捨大戒 the devotee forthwith gave up the great vows,—by which he was bound.

十戒 ten rules or "commandments" for Buddhist priests. Sanskrit: *Shikchāpada*. The following is a complete list: —

1. Thou shalt not take life.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
4. Thou shalt not lie.
5. Thou shalt not drink wine.
6. Thou shalt not sit on a grand couch.
7. Thou shalt not wear an ornamental dress.
8. Thou shalt not sing, dance, nor witness plays.
9. Thou shalt not wear jewels.
10. Thou shalt not eat, except at fixed hours.

五戒 the five principal commandments, forming the first half of the above, to be observed by all Buddhists, laymen or clerics. Sanskrit: *Pañcha vēramāni*.

河戒 the boundary of the river.

戒尺 a ruler,—to rule lines.

See 界 1522.

既戒既平 prepared beforehand and properly mixed,—of soups.

既種既戒 having selected the seed and looked after the implements.

請即戒塗 please have everything got ready for my journey.

戒馬 to order one's horse.

戒旦 to give orders to be ready in the morning.

戒⁴
1532

卦

界

Sinking
Upper.

To enjoin on; to charge.

Read *chi*⁴*. Hasty; urgent.

Read *k'o*⁴*. Alarmed; nervous.

誠⁴
1533

卦

界

Sinking
Upper.

A rule of conduct; a "commandment." To warn; to prohibit. Used with 1531. [To be distinguished from 誠 766.]

十誠 the Ten Commandments, —used by Protestant and Catholic

誠⁴
1533

missionaries alike. It was not possible to adopt 戒, the term used for the Buddhist commandments, as the sense of that character limits it to purely negative injunctions.

規誠 rules of conduct.

禁誠 to prohibit.

教誠 to enjoin upon.

有誠 to lie under a prohibition.

懲一誠百 to punish one so as to warn the rest.

楫
1534

舫
1535

借⁴
1536

R. 禍陌

C. tse
H. tsia
F. chia, v.
chioh,
W. tsi
N. chie, chia,
tsia, v. zie
P. }
M. } chie
Sz. }
Y. chiei
K. ch'a, ch'ok
J. sha, shaku
A. ta

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

See 941.

Same as 941.

To borrow. To avail oneself of. To lend. If; supposing that.

借錢 to borrow money.

開口借錢難 it is hard to ask for a loan.

告借 to ask for the loan of.

有借無償 he borrows but never pays.

借貸 or 借用 or 借債 or 借到 or 借賬 or 取借 to borrow.

不借 not to be borrowed,—a name for straw sandals.

借單 or 借字 or 借券 or 借約 the receipt or acknowledgement given by the borrower; an I.O.U.

借水行舟 to borrow water to float the boat,—to borrow capital.

推窗借月 to open the window and borrow the moonlight.

借刀殺人 to borrow a sword to kill a man,—to make a cat's paw of some one else.

借說的 to borrow a phrase,—as a quotation to illustrate one's meaning.

借應 to borrow what is necessary.

借⁴
1536

借案 to take the opportunity of a man being charged with one offence to charge him with another.

借賴 to rely on.

借重 to request one to put oneself to the trouble of.....; to beg one's good offices.

借逕入題 to lead up to a subject.

借繳 to find money to pay.

借與 to lend to; to advance to.

借款 a loan.

借契 a bond for money lent.

借票 bonds on the issue of a loan.

借因由兒 (of illness) to be brought on by; the immediate cause of.....

借光 I borrow your brightness,—excuse me; by your leave; kindly allow me to pass, etc.

借路 or 借光 to avail oneself of another's influence to get on.

借問 may I ask you; may I venture to enquire.

借勢爲惡 to avail oneself of one's position or power to do evil.

借意 or 借喻 metaphorically; figuratively.

借名 to borrow a person's name.

此刻沒錢,我相借於你 I have no money, I will borrow from you.

借來 and 借去 to borrow and to lend, respectively.

相借 one lending, the other borrowing.

你借我一塊錢罷 come, lend me a dollar.

把你帽子借給他 lend him your hat.

堅比不借 absolutely refused to lend it.

借主 a debtor.

借曰未知 if you say you did not know.

借如 or 假借 if; supposing that. See 1160.

藉

1537

R. 禍陌

C. tsik₅

H. tsia

F. chia₂

W. zi

N. zie

P. chie₂M. chie₂, ch'ieY. chie₁

Sz. chie

K. cha

J. sha, dja

A. ta, tik₅

Sinking

Lower.

To avail oneself of. To lean on for aid. To help. Rushes. [To be distinguished from 籍 899.]

藉資 to avail oneself of.

藉故推辭 to plead a cause and put off,—to excuse oneself, it being understood that the cause is a pretext.

藉端生事 to avail oneself of a pretext for making trouble.

藉生口舌 to use as a pretext for stirring up a quarrel.

藉邀 to avail oneself of an invitation.

藉聆 to avail oneself of listening,—to a host's conversation.

藉口 to make a pretext of.

藉藥與之 gave it with the medicine,—“given away with a pound of tea.”

藉稱 to allege.

藉辭於 to bring forward.... as an excuse.

藉知 from which it may be gathered.

藉詞 on the plea; to give as a plea.

藉言 to excuse oneself on the score of.

藉.....之計 by means of.

藉悉 to have acquainted oneself with.

藉手 something to trust to.

藉舒積仰 or **藉慰積忱** and thereby to calm accumulated anxieties or satisfy a long-felt desire,—a note phrase.

藉圖 to make use of an opportunity to try to.....

藉足以 by means of which to be enabled to.....

藉以均濟 by means of which to distribute equally the aid.

藉神庇佑 trusting to the protection of the gods.

藉呈 availing myself of your forwarding,—this letter.

慰藉良厚 to sympathise deeply.

枕藉 pillow and mat,—mutual aid; close together.

藉

1537

醞藉 accomplished; liberal.

才名藉甚 a wide reputation for ability.

Read *chi*^{2*}. In confusion. To lead by a cord. To tread on. To offer.

狼藉 in confusion; the appearance of a banquet when the guests have left.

口語藉藉 chattering; jabbering.

人言藉藉 people were unanimous in saying.

藉藉知名 are universally famous,—of pictures.

藉田. See 898.

藉恩 or **藉福** borrowing your grace or your kindness,—a conventional phrase = thanks to you, etc.

届

1538

R. 卦

W. ka, ka,

See 界

Sinking

Upper.

To reach; to arrive. A limit; a term. See 10,157.

君子如届 let the superior man come,—into office.

不知所届 you know not where it (a drifting boat) will go.

節届夏至 it is now the summer solstice.

無遠弗届 there was no distance to which it did not reach.

罔識所届 no one knows where they reach to.

届期 or **届時** at the appointed time; at due date.

届滿 at the expiration of the term.

天届 the horizon.

靡届靡究 without limit, without end,—of curses.

靡有夷届 there is no limit,—to our misery.

致天之届 (the will of) God was carried out in due season.

歷届 annually on the occasion of; annually at the season of.

届

1539

Same as 1538.

𦨇

1540

R. 屑

See 節

Entering

Upper.

傑

1541

傑

1542

犗

1543

R. 卦

See 介

Sinking

Upper.

劍

1544

R. 屑

See 結

Entering

Upper.

极

1545

R. 葉

C. v. chap

See 爰

Entering

Lower.

襪

1546

R. 鹽

See 織

K. sön

A. tiem

Even Upper.

褌

1547

R. 禍陌

See 藉席

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

The queen or king put in the truss of a roof called 斗棋 or 短柱. Also, the capital of a pillar. See 2419.

See 12,994.

See 12,998.

A gelded bull. A bull lock. Strong.

犗刑 the punishment of castration.

五十犗爲餌 50 bullocks formed the bait,—of Jen Ka Tzu.

To split fish for drying. To cut open; to dissect.

The frame of a pack saddle on which loads are bound for mules or camels to carry.

Underclothes; a girdle. Clothes of fur or feathers. Waving.

蜚襪垂髻 her waving girdle and flowing skirts.

Children's clothes; mat in which their clothes are wrapped.

下²⁰
1548

R. 屑
See 節
Entering
Upper.

已¹
1549

岳¹⁰
1550

R. 屑
See 節
Entering
Upper.

憩¹
1551

R. 霽
C. hei
H. hi
F. h'ai
N. ci, hsüe,
N. ci
M. ch'i
Y. ch'i
Z. ke
A. kei
A. ki, k'e
Sinking Upper.

切⁴⁰
1552

R. 霽
C. ts'it
H. ts'et
F. ch'iek
N. ts'ie
N. ts'ih
M. ch'ie
Y. ch'ie
Z. ch'ie
A. ch'ie
S. ts'et
A. ts'et
Entering
Upper.

An officer's seal in ancient times. It was in two halves, one of these being kept at the capital for purposes of verification. Radical 26.

信 冂 a check or tally.

Same as 1548.

Mountain peaks.

黃緣山嶽之岳 to creep through the sinuosities of the hills,—as creepers get round a mountain.

To rest; to take repose.

憩息 to take a rest.

暫憩 to rest awhile.

遊憩 to rest after a stroll.

得所憩 to have got a resting-place.

吾將憩焉 my hour is at hand.

CH'IEH.

To cut; to carve; to mince. Urgent; pressing.

[N.B.—切 to cut is pronounced colloquially *ch'ieh*¹, as in the first six examples which follow.]

切開 to cut apart; to cut into pieces.

切剝 to tear; to rend.

切斷 to cut asunder.

切碎 to cut up small; to mince.

切肉 to mince meat; minced meat; to slice meat.

不切事 not to cut into matters,—not to be of any practical value; academic.

切水面 at the water-line,—of a ship.

如切如磋 as from the knife and file,—so is our elegant prince.

切齒 to grind the teeth.

切⁴⁰
1552

反切 or 切音 the method of "spelling" characters. See 3413.

自切 or 切身 a self-spelling system, under which the composite character is spelt by its component parts; thus 足 and

亦 are placed together 跡 to produce the sound *tsi* (= *chi*).

切韻 the sound of a character, as obtained by spelling.

皆切當世之急務 all directly bearing upon (cutting into) the most pressing questions of the age.

切近 nearly related.

切切 very urgent; very important. See 4562.

切要 very important.

切不可 cannot on any account.

切弗 or 切勿 do not by any means.

切赴 an urgent letter; "immediate."

切諫 urgent remonstrance.

切洽 intimate; on very good terms.

切愛 ardent love.

切膚之痛 a sharp pain or grief.

我狠關切他 I am very anxious about him.

這件事關切得狠 this affair is giving me much anxiety.

確切不疑 beyond all doubt; indisputable; something about which one has made up one's mind.

切脈 to feel the pulse.

切結 formal or precise engagements; guarantees.

切速 immediate; urgent.

切底跟究 to sift thoroughly,—of an investigation.

切叩 an urgent or earnest prayer.

切實 wholly sincere; "the real thing;" genuine.

一切 the entire lot; altogether; one and all.

切口語 wit; comic talk. Used for 歇後語; see 4361.

親切 very apposite or to the point.

竊⁴⁰
1553

R. 屑
C. syl.
H. ts'iap
F. ch'iek
W. ts'ie², ts'ie,
N. ts'ih
P. ch'ie²
M.
Y. ch'ieh
Sz.
K. ch'öl
J. setsz.
A. ts'iet
Entering
Upper
Irregular.

To steal. A term of self-depreciation used in petitions, etc. Preceding and qualifying a verb = "furtively."

偷竊 to steal.

竊搶 to rob.

竊盜 to steal; larceny; a thief.

竊取 to walk off with; to steal.

竊匪 or 竊犯 or 竊賊 thieves.

失竊 stolen.

不知其從此竊去也 not knowing that it had been stolen from here,—of a plagiarised passage.

竊身 I,—of a man.

竊氏 I,—of a woman.

竊聞 I have heard.

竊謂 my opinion is.

竊察 I find that.

竊民 I; we.

竊笑 to feel silent contempt for; to secretly ridicule.

竊窺 to peep cautiously.

竊照 the formal initial phrase of a report by a subordinate official to the high authorities; "I venture to inform you," etc.

竊意 or 竊思 or 竊查 or 竊念 my humble opinion is.

竊商 I, the merchant.

竊職商 we, officials and merchants.

竊臣 your servant,—a Chinese official addressing the Emperor.

竊奴才 your slave,—a Manchu official addressing the Emperor.

竊位 to usurp; to take a place to which one has no right.

竊藍 light blue.

竊毛 short hair,—of animals.

竊脂 a bird, like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

Same as 1553.

窃⁴⁰
1554

且¹

1555

R. 馬魚

C. ch'e

H. ts'ia

F. ch'ia

W. ts'i

N. ts'ie, ts'ia

P. }

M. } ch'ie

Y. ch'ie

Sz. ch'ie

K. ch'a

J. sha

A. t'a

Rising Upper.

And; moreover. Soon; during; until the end; still. Gives sometimes a conditional, sometimes an imperative force. This.

終溫且惠 both gentle was she and docile. See 2894.

高而且寬 high and also broad.

貧且賤 poor and despised.

久之病且作 after some time he gradually became ill.

疾且革 the disease having abated a little,....

且以喜樂, 且以永日 both to give a zest to your joy, and to prolong the day.

且行且語 talking as they walked along.

況且 or 而且 or 且亦 or

又且 or 且兼 moreover.

且或 or else.

且信且疑 half believing, half doubting.

且往片時 do you go on a little,—while I.....

你且莫拜 now don't you be bowing.

相公且不要哭 now don't cry, sir!

這點兒字且寫不完 嗎 haven't you finished this bit of writing yet?

且說 he also said; to resume; let us now speak of, as a digression.

我且問大人 let me now ask your Excellency.

且住 or 且停 stop! hold on!

且慢 gently! not so fast!

不然餓且死 if not, he will die of hunger.

權且 as an exceptional expedient; yielding to circumstances.

暫且 temporarily; meanwhile.

暫時且不去 for the present he will not return.

且別 temporary separation.

且如 supposing that; thus; as.

且夫 or 今且 now supposing; now for instance.

且³

1555

彼且..... 故吾得..... if he were to..... then I would be able to....; as he was ready to.... I was therefore in a position to....

姑且 to make the best of anything; to make an exception when forced by circumstances; temporarily. See 姑 6209.

且然 granting this; let this be so.

且略之辭 a particle lightly indicating a purpose.

Read chü¹. An untranslatable particle. Many.

匪且有且 it is not only here that there is this (abundance).

不見子都, 乃見狂且 I do not see Tzu-tu, but I see this mad fellow.

狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!

匪我思且 it is not of them I think.

士曰既且 chü, 且 ch'ieh³

往觀乎 a gentleman says "I have been," but let us go again to see.

椒聊且 oh the pepper plant!

既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.

揚且之皙也 her high forehead, so white.

Read ch'ü⁴. Looking dignified.

有萋有且 reverend and dignified.

Same as 2978.

See 2678.

A character adopted by the Buddhists to represent the Sanskrit sounds *ga* and *ka*.

伽藍 a monastery or nunnery; see 9617. Also, the name of 18

伽²

1558

W. djie, dji

N. djia

P. chia, sch'ie

M. chia, sch'ie, sch'ia

Y. chia

K. ka

J. tia, ga

A. gia

Even Upper and Lower.

demons who guard a Buddhist temple.

夢伽藍語曰 he dreamed that the guardian demon spoke to him and said....

伽陀 a *gāthā* or hymn. See 141. One of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 13,33

伽邪 Gayā, or Buddha-Gayā, an ancient city of Magadha where Shākyamuni lived for seven years, and where interesting Chinese remains have been found.

伽毗黎 Kapilavastu. See 115

伽樓羅 Garuda,—a bird with golden wings said to be strong enough to fight Nāgas or spirits.

伽邪迦葉波 Gayākāyapa,—one of the eleven foremost disciples of Buddha.

伽邪舍多 Gayāshata,—the eighteenth Indian patriarch.

樂伽山 the hill where 觀音 Kuan-yin dwells.

伽那 an elephant.

伽 (或茄) 楠子兒素珠 or 伽楠手串 a rosary of beads made from a fragrant wood like lign-aloes.

The egg-plant; the brinjal.

茄子 or 牛心茄 the egg plant; the brinjal (*Solanum melongena*).

番茄 foreign brinjal,—the tomato.

天茄子 *Solanum nigrum*.

荷包茄 the "bottle-squash."

苦茄 bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

茄皮眼兒 ectropium of the eyelid.

See 3251.

瘤²

1560

趙

1556

阻

1557

伽²

1558

R. 麻歌

C. sk'e

H. sk'io

F. ka, kia, skia

挈⁴³

1561

肩

kyō.
k'ie
kieh
J. cie
chie, cik
shsie, schie
chie, ch'ie
chich
kyōl v. syōl
kelsu, kechi
k'iet, k'iet
Entering
Upper.

To raise. To help.

提挈 to carry; to recommend.

挈出凡塵 to raise above the dust of this world.

Read ch'ie⁴. Exhausted; failing. To record on a board the offence of a criminal.

猥²⁰

1562

點

車憂
A. k'iet
Entering
Upper.

Evil-disposed.

猥狽 vicious; ferocious.

Read har¹. A beast, called 猥狽, which leaps upon its prey like a tiger.

鏢⁴³

1563

肩

挈
Entering
Upper.

A sickle. To cut; to carve.

鏢朝涉之脛 cut off (the legs) of those who in the morning crossed the ford,—as 紂辛 Chou Hsin did. Used with 558.

刻鏢 to engrave.

鏢薄 to maltreat; to oppress.

音信鏢斷 news has ceased to come; communication is cut off.

怯²⁸

1564

葉

hyp.
H. hiap
F. kiek
N. chiah
P. ch'ie, shsie
M. hsie
Y. hsiak
K. kiōp, v. hiōp
J. kiō
A. hiep
Entering
Upper.

Afraid; nervous; cowardly. Not to conform to the right standard.

畏怯 to be afraid.

發怯 to be nervous.

心怯 nervous; fearful.

怯胆 cowardly.

怯戰 or 怯陣 to fear to go into battle; cowardice before the enemy.

怯風 to fear a draught.

怯恥 or 怯羞 to be bashful.

怯志 weak of purpose; vacillating.

見大不怯 not to be abashed before the great.

怯²⁸

1564

瘦怯 lean and nervous,—of no account; pitiful.

不怯上 not to be afraid of a superior.

怯龕兒 one who cannot speak plainly; a country bumpkin. See 2978.

一嘴怯話 pronouncing everything wrong.

房子蓋得怯 the house is built wrong.

怯頭怯腦 a strange-looking face; faint-hearted; fidgetty; green; a clodhopper; dull; stupid; ignorant.

怯貨 you idiot!

怯⁴³

1565

R. 葉

See 怯

Entering
Upper.

呌⁴³

1566

R. 葉

See 怯

Entering
Upper.

策⁴³

1567

愜⁴³

1568

R. 葉

C. hyp.
H. hiap
F. kiek
N. chiah
P. ch'ie, shsie
M. hsie
Y. hsiak
K. kiōp, v. hiōp
J. kiō
A. hiep

Entering
Upper
Irregular.

篋⁴³

1569

R. 葉

C. hāp, haap
H. hiap
K. hiap
F. kiek

A trunk; a chest. A satchel; a portfolio. See 6406, 1661.

敲篋 when the drum is beaten to open the satchel and get out the books.

篋⁴³

1569

W. a⁵, ka⁵, cie⁵
N. chiah
P. ch'ie, shsia
M. chia
Y. hsiak
Sz. hsia, chia
K. hiōp, kiōp
J. kiō
A. hiep, haap
Entering
Irregular.

行篋 a travelling trunk.

箱篋 boxes and trunks.

囊篋蕭然 the money-box is empty.

篋笥 a satchel.

篋子 a portfolio.

匱⁴³

1570

Same as 1569.

慊⁴³

1571

R. 葉

慊

See 慊

Entering and
Even Upper.

Happy; contented; gratified.

無慊於鼻 nothing pleases his nose,—nothing satisfies him.

甚慊所好 to give oneself up to enjoyment.

自慊 self-enjoyment; elated.

足慊 contented.

Read ch'ien³. Angry. To hate.

妾⁴³

1572

R. 葉

C. ts'yp
H. ts'iap
F. ch'iek
W. ts'ie
N. ts'ih
P. ch'ie
M. }
Y. } ch'ieh
Sz. }
K. ch'ōp
J. shō
A. ts'iep

Entering
Upper.

A concubine, as opposed to the one recognised wife. A conventional term of depreciation applied by women to themselves. See 11,177.

立妾 or 買妾 or 置妾 to take a concubine.

小妾 or 賤妾 I, your concubine. Also used conventionally for one's own wife.

愛妾 your concubine.

處妾 a virgin bought for a concubine.

侍妾 waiting-women.

妾身 or 妾 I, your handmaid.

娶妻娶德, 娶妾娶色 marry a wife for her virtue, a concubine for her beauty.

妻妾切忌豔妝 avoid wives and concubines who go in for dress.

寧可與窮人補破衣, 不可與富人當妾

妻 better mend old clothes as a poor man's wife, than be the concubine of a rich man.

妾⁴
1572

臣妾 a vassal.
遠方臣妾 distant vassals.
欲臣妾我 wished to make
vassals of us.
臣妾遁逃 if your vassals
abscond. See 9465.

赴⁴
1578

R. 馬
See 車
A. hsa
Rising Upper.

To stand crooked, as
when one leg is longer
than the other.

Read *ch'è*. Angry; to
drag.

CH'EN.

To die out; to be extin-
guished.

漢火之燭宜矣 it was
right that the Han fire should
die out

燭⁴
1578a

R. 鹽
See 絨
Even Lower.

噉⁴
1579

R. 鹽
See 籤
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

Evil; corrupt.

噉噉 avaricious; grasping;
greedy.

殲⁷
1580

R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ts'iam
F. chieng,
ch'eng
N. sien
P. } chien
M. }
Y. hsié
K. sòm, v. chòm
J. sen
A. tien
Even Upper.

To destroy; to kill.

一刀殲死他 killed him
with a single blow of his sword.

草殲人命 to recklessly des-
troy human life.

殲厥渠魁 killed the actual
chiefs.

殲除 or 殲滅 to exterminate.

灑¹
1581

R. 鹽
See 織
K. ch'òm
A. tiem
Even Upper.

To moisten. To destroy.
Used with 1580.

灑漬 to imbue; to soak in.

鐵¹
1582

R. 鹽
See 織
Even Upper.

An awl. A sharp iron
point. A peak.

鐵擔 a staff with a sharp iron
point to stick into faggots; car-
rying-poles shod at each end with
iron.

鐵峻 a peak; a pinnacle rock.

箋¹
1583

R. 先
See 殘
Even Lower
and Upper.

Small; narrow; cramped.

東帛箋箋 a poor present.

箋狹 straitened; in narrow
circumstances.

箋¹
1584

R. 先
See 煎
Even Upper.

A bamboo tablet for
writing on. Fancy note-
paper. A letter; a written
document.

箋紙 or 花箋 the ornamental
ruled note-paper used by the
Chinese.

箋札 a letter.

蠟箋 glazed note-paper.

寫在鸞箋方寸紙 he
wrote on a square inch (small
piece) of phoenix paper.

箋幅 ornamental scrolls; slip
of paper for writing sentences.

箋扇 ornamental paper fans.

詩有必箋之而後明

者 there is some poetry which
must have a commentary before
it is clear.

牋¹
1585

Same as 1584.

諛¹
1586

R. 銑
See 錢
Rising Lower.

Artful, cunning talk. To
flatter.

悅諛諛之言 to be please
with flattering remarks.

踐¹
1587

R. 銑
C. ts'yn
H. ts'en
F. schieng
W. sie
N. dzien
P. } chien
M. }
Y. chies
K. ch'ön
J. sen
A. tien
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To tread upon. To walk
to follow. To fulfil. To
be arranged in a row.

牛羊勿踐履 let not the
oxen and sheep trample on them

踐踏 to tread down; to trample

作 tso³ 踐 to oppress; to ill-use

自己各兒作踐 his own
enemy.

毋許作踐 let there be no
oppression.

踐殘 to destroy by trampling
to smash; to spoil.

唼⁴
1573
R. 合
See 洽
葉

N. sai
Y. chick
K. ch'ap, sap
J. sō, shō
A. siep, trap,
niep
Entering
Lower
and Upper.

噤¹
1574

Same as 1573.

揩¹
1575

R. 佳
C. hái, kái
F. k'ai
W. k'a
N. chie, ka
P. ch'ie
M. k'ai
Y. k'ae
K. ke
J. kai
A. giai
Even Upper.

To rub; to wipe; to mop;
to clean.

揩乾淨 to wipe clean,—as the
shoes.

揩磨 to rub clean.

揩面 to wipe the face,—as with
a hot cloth.

把船揩抹乾淨 mop the
boat clean.

排揩 to run up against any
one,—as in the street.

揩了眼淚道 wiped his
tears and said.

揩癢虎 scratching an itching
tiger,—name of a picture by
Li Lung-mien.

鍇¹
1576

R. 蟹
See 佳
皆
K. ke
A. giai
Even and
Rising Upper.

Strong; firm.

隼¹
1577

R. 肩
See 頤
Entering
Lower.

To droop the head, as
from fatigue.

踐⁴
1587

踐形之難 the difficulty of doing justice to one's good instincts.

不踐跡 not to follow footsteps, —to disregard precedent.

踐其位行其禮 to occupy the post (e.g. the throne) and to perform the ceremonial thereof. See 11,851.

踐言 to fulfil one's promise.

以踐其言 so as to keep his word.

踐人之約 to keep an appointment.

東門之栗,有踐家室 by the chestnut trees at the east gate, is a row of houses.

籩豆有踐 the vessels (for the marriage-feast) are arranged in rows.

踐踐多多的 simpering; affected; grimacing.

餞⁴
1588
銑霰

To entertain a departing friend. Comfits; salted provisions.

餞行 to give a farewell entertainment to any one. See 13,291.

治酒餞別 to prepare a farewell banquet.

忽忽餞別 in the hurry of the farewell banquet.

餞禮 presents of food to a departing friend.

飲餞 or 餞酌 to drink a parting cup.

餞程之酒將闌 the stirrup-cup being nearly finished.

爾餞我,我餞爾 you drinking to me, and I drinking to you,—at parting.

餞瓜 preserved melon.

餞菓 preserved fruit.

Mean; low; worthless; cheap.

一賤破九善 one mean act neutralises nine good ones.

貧賤 the poor and lowly.

賤相 a low type of face.

下賤 the "lower classes."

賤者 people not holding official rank; the lowly.

賤⁴
1589

K. ch'ön
J. sen
A. tien
Sinking
Lower.

賤者雖自賤,重之若千鈞 the humble, although himself humble, he esteemed at great price. See 6461.

賤人 a mean man; a low fellow.

賤坯 low; worthless.

賤骨頭 or 賤壞人 a low worthless fellow.

賤格 or 賤才 mean abilities; my poor talents.

賤姓翟 my humble name is 'Chai' (or Ti'²).

賤內 or 賤房 or 賤室 or 賤荆 my wife.

作賤 to do mean acts; to disgrace oneself.

輕賤 to hold in low esteem; to despise.

素貧賤,行乎貧賤 (the scholar) who is poor and lowly should act as becomes one poor and lowly.

賤貨而貴德 despise riches and esteem virtue.

價錢太賤 the price is too low.

賤賣 to sell cheap.

賤務 my affairs.

賤名 my name.

Water dashing along. To splash.

濺濺 like rushing water.

濺了一身水 the water splashed me all over.

濺泥 to be splashed with mud.

請得以頸血濺大王 I would that my neck's blood would splash your Majesty,—to prove my loyalty. Said by 蘭

相如 Lin Hsiang-ju of the 趙 Chao State.

雪浪濺衣 the surf soaked my dress.

A Chinese Methuselah, known as 錢鏐 Chien K'êng. He is said to have reached the age of 767 and then to have vanished.

錢¹
1591

R. 先
F. schiang
W. szäie
See 煎
Even Upper.

建⁴
1592

R. 願
C. kyn
H. kon
F. kiang
W. cie
N. ciën
P. } chien
M. }
Y. chiei
Sz. chien
K. kōn
J. ken, kon
A. kien
Sinking
Upper.

To establish; to found. To organise. The relation of a moon, or Chinese month, to its cyclical character; used for 2055. Abbreviation for 福建 the province of Fuhkien.

建立 or 建置 to establish; to found.

建都 to found a capital.

建築 to build; to erect.

建造房屋 to build houses.

立國建業 to found a kingdom and establish one's family. See below.

建功 to accomplish some meritorious act; to deserve well.

建修 to build and keep in repair; to construct.

屢建奇謀 he frequently formed admirable plans.

正月大,建丙寅 the first moon great (i.e. has 30 days); it is related to the cyclical characters ping yin.

大建 and 小建 (pronounced ta' chin' and hsiao' chin') are used, by a misconception of the text in the Imperial almanac, for months of thirty and twenty-nine days, respectively. See 2055.

建國 to constitute a feudal kingdom.

建子 (建丑, etc.) to set up tzü,—referring to the tail of the Great Bear pointing to tzü, and the other ten divisions of the dial.

建星 the stars νξοπρ in Sagittarius' head.

建州 a name used under the T'ang dynasty for the district in which Foochow now stands.

建業 Nanking,—as at first so called by its founder 孫權 Sun Ch'üan, A.D. 212, who subsequently, in A.D. 229, assumed the title of 大帝 Emperor and founded the dynasty of 吳 Wu.

建白 to give advice to the Emperor,—of Censors.

建章 name of a palace, built B.C. 104.

建烟 Foochow tobacco.

建⁺
1592

建安七子 the seven literary men of the Chien-an period (A.D. 196—220). They were 孔融, 王粲, 陳琳, 徐幹, 劉楨, 應瑒, 阮瑀.

健⁺
1593

R. 願
C. kyn
H. k'en
F. kiong, v.
W. djie
N. djien
P. {
M. { chien
Y. chiei
Sz. chien
K. kōn
J. ken, kon
A. kien
Sinking
Lower.

Strong; robust; see 6258. Indefatigable; persevering. Regular; constant.

硬健 strong; firm; muscular.

壯健 or 強健 strong; vigorous; able-bodied.

強健如常 as well as ever.

健得過 capable of enduring, —hardships.

健卒 able-bodied soldiers.

精健 or 康健 hearty; in good health.

筆力健 a bold handwriting.

實屬健訟為能 he is one of those in whom perseverance in litigation stands in the stead of ability.

天行健 the heavenly bodies are regular in their courses,—so should the superior man be in his practice of virtue.

健動 the undeviating operation of natural laws.

刁健 recusant; obstinate.

健僕 sturdy fellows.

健燒 slow burning.

健穿 lasting,—of clothing.

健步辦之 do it unflinchingly.

Same as 1593.

健⁺
1594健⁺
1595

R. 阮
See 鍵
Rising Lower
Irregular.

毬⁺
1596

R. 霰
F. kiong
See 肩建
Sinking
Upper.

The bolt or bar to a gate or door. See 1599.

善閉無關鍵 those who know how to shut, use no bars.

Read *chüan*⁺. A horse going slowly.

A shuttle-cock, which is kicked by the players from one to another, never being allowed to fall to the ground.

楊柳而死踢毬子 when the willow-leaves die, then kick the shuttle-cock,—in autumn.

健⁺
1597

R. 先元
F. skiong
See 肩
K. kōn
Even Upper.

A gelded bull; a bullock. A fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

小犍子 a bull calf.

犍為縣 a District in Ssüch'uan.

犍陀羅 the Gandharvas, or musicians in attendance upon Buddha.

蹠⁺
1598

R. 願
See 健
Sinking
Lower.

To walk.

踢蹠 to kick.

鍵⁺
1599

R. 阮
See 健
Invariably
sinking.
Rising Lower.

The male portion or bolt of a Chinese lock; see 8990. Used with 1595.

鍵閉 the two parts of a Chinese lock; to lock up.

一部書的大關鍵 the leading or important idea running through a book.

管鍵 key and padlock.

天鍵星 the star ν in Scorpio.

鞬⁺
1600

R. 元
See 犍
Even Upper.

A case for bows, used by cavalry. See 5949.

鞬囊 to put arms in their cases, —to sheathe the sword.

間⁺
1601

R. 刪諫
C. {
H. { kan
F. kang
W. ka
N. cien, kaan
P. chien
M. chien, kan
Y. Chiang
Sz. chien, kan
K. kan, kán
J. ken, kan
A. gian
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

A crevice; a space between; the arches of a bridge. During; in; on. Numerative of rooms or houses. See 4487.

天地之間無此法 between heaven and earth (i. e. in the universe), there is no such law as that.

夜間 in the night.

一年間 in a whole year.

陽間 on the upper world; during life.

終食之間 during the time of a meal; a little while.

忽然間 all of a sudden; suddenly. See *chien*⁺.

間⁺
1601

正在訊間 I was in the middle of examining him.

中間 in the middle.

中間人 a middleman.

少間 in a little while.

其間 in that; therein; in that matter.

置於案間 laid it on the table.

十畝之間兮 among their ten acres,—the mulberry-planters stand.

間量大 spacious.

一間房子 a house. See 3440.

一間屋子 a room.

房間 houses; buildings.

一坐三間 a three-roomed house.

第幾間 which house is it?

兩間 heaven and earth.

間關 the creaking of wheels; the chirping or song of birds; rough and winding.

跋涉間關 travelling over rough and winding road.

居間而排難 to stand between and arrange differences.

Read *chien*⁺. To separate; to put a space between.

間一日 every other day.

間月一來 coming once in two months.

常無間言則已耳 only you must not talk about separation any more.

秉間 to seize the opportunity to....

無間可乘 not a loop-hole to take advantage of.

間隔 to partition off; to alternate; to intermit.

間以白雲 separated by the white clouds.

間不容髮 couldn't put a hair in between.

間人 to cause people to separate; to set at loggerheads.

離間的話 talk which causes the separation,—of friends.

間⁴
1601

離間骨肉 to separate relatives,—by malicious representations.

反間計 the trick of setting friends at enmity by carrying tales of each to the other.

開金爲反間 to use bribes as a means of setting persons at enmity.

間別許久 separated for a long time.

間疎的 separated; distant; apart.

間遠 far apart.

間隙 the "little rift," a grudge; to set at variance.

間壁隣舍 next-door neighbours.

兩夾間 the space between two.

間拂之不去 brushed them away, but they would not go,—as flies.

新不間舊 the new (friend) does not come between us and the old.

皇以間之 made him (Wu Wang) sovereign in the place of (Chou Hsin).

雖有百盜可得而間哉 could even a hundred Yuan Yangs have succeeded in alienating him?—Ch'ao Ts'o from his prince.

紅中間紫 purple (flowers) mingled with red.

聲音相間 the sounds alternated with each other.

疾並少間 his illness decreased *pari passu*.

較之擅取他物者,情尙有間 (to steal flowers) is very different from unauthorisedly taking away other kinds of property.

無間 endless; without interval.

自此,閨中之往來無間而翁壻間 (chien¹) henceforth he was always going backwards and forwards from the ladies' apartments, but between father and son-in-law.....

渾然無間 blurred and without spaces between,—of words.

讒間 to impeach.

間⁴
1601

公子起而請問 the young man got up and asked for a few words in private.

間或有之 supposing it to be so; what if there be?

間有 every now and then; there are occasionally found.

間然 all of a sudden.

間斷 to intermit; to break off; to interrupt; breaks; intervals.

欄¹
1602

R. 潛

See 閒

Rising Lower.

澗⁴
1603

R. 諫

See 簡

A. gian, nian
Sinking Upper.

A mountain torrent. Name of a small river which rises in 澗池縣 Mien-ch'ih Hsien.

山澗 mountain streams.

跳山澗 to jump into mountain streams,—in order to propitiate the gods in favour of sick parents.

溪澗 streams and brooks.

于澗之中 along the streams in the valleys.

南澗之濱 by the banks of the stream in the southern valley.

簡³
1604

R. 潛

C. } kan

H. } kang

F. } ka

W. } ka

N. } kien, kaan

P. } chien

M. } chien

Y. } chian

Sz. } chien

K. } kan

J. } kan

A. gian
Rising Upper.

A single slip of bamboo for writing on; see 11,691.

A tablet for memoranda.

Documents; records. To

arrange; to abridge (see

8917); terse (see 13,025).

To choose. To examine.

Negligent; rude; impetuous.

Easy; indifferent.

簡之所容一行 hang²

字也 a slip for writing on contained one column of characters.

三十字一簡之文

thirty characters were written on one slip.

牙簡 an ivory tablet.

簡牒 a memorandum.

畏此簡書 we were in awe of the orders in the tablets.

簡³
1604

簡札 or 簡策 an official document.

白簡 a report from a Censor, written on white paper, and therefore more serious, as compared with those on yellow paper.

平頭簡 a stamped official receipt,—issued in all important cases.

簡牘 a register; a record-book.

簡編 to arrange materials for a book.

簡畧 to make an abridgement or *résumé*; meagre.

簡直的 concisely; directly; without circumlocution.

簡明 terse and perspicuous.

語簡而明 his language was terse and perspicuous. See 12,135.

簡練得狠 very terse.

簡遠 terse and full of meaning which lies beneath the surface.

簡便 simple; convenient; handy.

簡捷 short; concise; to the point.

無乃太簡乎 are you not too lax in small matters?

簡忽于事 careless in business.

簡缺 a quiet post,—as opposed to 繁缺 a busy post, at some great commercial centre. See 2916, 3404.

簡拔過刻 too particular in choosing,—a wife.

簡派委員 to choose and send a deputy.

特簡 to specially select,—for any particular duty.

簡放 to appoint as.....

性簡放 of a wild unmanageable disposition.

簡命 or 簡授 to appoint.

請旨簡放 to request orders to select and send,—an official.

簡旨 a commission from the Emperor.

夏迪簡在王庭 (the officers of) Hsia were chosen and promoted to the Imperial Court.

予其懋簡相 I will exert myself in the selection and guiding of you.

簡³

1604

惟簡在上帝之心 I will examine these things in harmony with the mind of God.

簡厥修, 亦簡其或不

修 mark those who manage their affairs well, and also those who do not.

簡孚 to examine evidence and come to a conclusion.

簡薄 insignificant,—as presents.

簡易 to simplify; simple, in tastes.

簡恤爾都 inspect and compassionate all in your capital.

簡閱 to examine, as essays; to review, as troops.

蓋歎麗元之簡 for I was disgusted at Li Yüan's want of accuracy.

簡慢 or 簡褻 to slight; to treat discourteously.

狂簡 ambitious and too hasty.

簡而無傲 impetuous but not arrogant.

臨下以簡 to be easy in small matters in the government of the people.

奏鼓簡簡 the rolling of the drums.

簡簡决决 readily; easily; glibly.

簡簡 abundant, as blessings; full-toned, as music; easy, careless, in manner.

襴³

1605

R. 諫潛

See 簡

Rising and Sinking Upper.

覷⁴

1606

R. 諫

See 簡

Sinking Upper.

鐏⁴

1607

R. 諫

C. } ^{kan}
H. }
F. } ^{kang}

See 簡

P. } ^{chien}
Y. } ^{chiang}
A. } ^{gian}

Sinking Upper.

蔦¹

1608

R. 刪

See 間閒

Even Upper and Lower.

減³

1609

R. 賺

C. } ^{kam}
H. }
F. } ^{keing}
W. } ^{ka}

N. } ^{kien, kaan}
P. } ^{chien}
M. } ^{chien}

Y. } ^{chiang, chien}
K. } ^{kam}
J. } ^{kan, gen}
A. } ^{giam}

Rising Upper.

The "washer" inside a wheel, to prevent friction on the hub. A mace.

使兩把雙鐏 to brandish a pair of double-ended maces.

鐵鐏 an iron truncheon.

A climbing plant which has been most nearly identified with valerian (*Valeriana villosa*). One name given for it in the本草 *Pên ts'ao* is 孩兒菊 "child's chrysanthemum."

士與女方秉蔦兮 ladies and gentlemen are carrying flowers of valerian.

有蒲與蔦 there are rushes with valerian.

To diminish; to lessen.

輕減 to lighten; to alleviate.

減價 to lower the price.

減半 or 減去一半 to diminish by half.

減法 a process of subtraction = division; see 1144.

減稅 to reduce the duty.

減少 to diminish; to lessen the number of.

減息 or 減利 to lower the rate of interest.

減成 to lower the percentage or the rate; in part, as part of a whole sum.

減小樣作 to make a thing on a smaller scale,—than the original.

減色 to lower the quality. See 9602.

每日漸減下來 every day gradually decreased the quantity,—of food taken.

減筆寫 to write in the abbreviated form of character,—as

当 for 當

減一等 one degree lower in the scale,—as of punishments.

減³

1609

減等議處 to propose punishment on a lower scale,—than the existing penalty.

蒙減 by your kindness an abatement has been made.

減省 to diminish.

減省得過 can be diminished.

有得減 there is room for diminution.

清減 dull or slack,—as business etc.

減刻 to diminish by withholding,—implying meanness.

減損 to diminish and injure,—to infringe upon another's rights to prejudice.

風味不減桃子 in excellence not inferior to a peach.

其句法不減孟浩然 his management of sentence (in verse) was not inferior to that of Mêng Hao-jan.

減收 to receive a smaller sum to compromise the matter for...

減免 to reduce,—a tax.

減取 to ask less,—of prices.

減從 with but few followers.

減刑 to reduce a punishment.

得減死論 obtained commutation of the penalty of death.

The correct form of 1609

減³

1610

槓³

1611

R. 咸

See 咸監

Even Lower and Upper.

緘¹

1612

R. 咸

C. } ^{kam}
H. } ^{shiam}
F. } ^{shang}
W. } ^{sa}
N. } ^{shien}
P. } ^{shien}
M. } ^{shien, shan}
Y. } ^{shiang}

A casket; a box; a bowl. To allow.

槓粧 a dressing-case.

To bind up. To close to seal up. See 787.

緘封 to seal up.

緘口無言 to seal one's lips and say nothing.

緘密 closely sealed up.

書緘 an envelope.

吉緘 a letter from home.

緘¹

1612

K. kam
J. kan
A. giam
Even
Irregular.

緘默 to keep silence.

接到玉緘 I have received your jade letter,—your esteemed favour.

以葛藟爲緘 to use the wild vine as a shroud; see 12,059.

搨³

1613

R. 銑
See 剪
Rising Upper.

To tie. To choose. To strike.

倒揷着兩隻手 tying both his hands behind his back.
揷起手來 tied up his hands.

撈

1614

Same as 1613.

湔¹

1615

R. 先霰
See 剪
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

The name of a river in Ssüch'uan. To sprinkle.

湔洗 to cleanse thoroughly.

湔除 to rid oneself of.

湔其恥 to wash away his shame.

湔腸伐胃 you have made a new man of me,—by your kindness, etc.

煎¹

1616

R. 先霰
See 剪
Even Upper.

To fry in fat or oil. To simmer. To decoct. Anxious. To buy.

用油煎 fry it in fat.

煎燴 or 煎炒 to fry.

煎炙 to grill.

煎至半碗 let it boil away until there is only half a bowl left.

煎藥 to decoct medicines.

煎湯 to heat broth,—as for the sick.

煎茶 to prepare brick tea,—as the Mongols do.

煎餅 to fry cakes.

煎心 anxious; worried.

急煎煎 very much disturbed in mind.

煎魚 to buy fish.

Read *chien*⁴. To crystallise fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.

蜜煎菓子 crystallised fruit; sugared fruit.

甲煎 name of a perfume.

箭⁴

1617

R. 霰
See 剪
Sinking
Upper.

An arrow. The stem of a plant. A small species of bamboo.

弓箭 bows and arrows.

箭尖 or 箭頭 (see 4528) the point of an arrow.

箭壺 or 箭袋 a quiver. The former will contain the bow also.

箭杆 the shaft of an arrow.

箭翎子 the feather of an arrow.

箭道 an archery-ground.

箭靶 or 箭垛 or 箭櫃子 a target.

一箭之地 a bow-shot,—about fifty yards.

百步穿楊箭 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as

養由基 Yang Yu-chi could do.

好箭 a good shot.

光陰似箭 light and shade (i.e. time) fly like arrows.

暗箭 a secret arrow,—as some evil geomantic influence which is felt but not seen.

暗箭傷人 to wound with a secret arrow; to stab in the dark, or in the back.

箭猪 the arrowed pig,—the hedgehog.

潮流箭至 the tide comes in like an arrow.

箭搭上弓 the arrow is fitted to the bow,—everything is ready.

扣上箭 to fit an arrow to the string.

箭離弦 the arrow has left the string,—the die is cast.

穿耳箭 or 插耳箭 to wear arrows through the ear,—as an exposed thief.

火箭 a rocket.

冷箭 a treacherous arrow,—shot without 鈴 warning.

放冷箭 to shoot such arrows, i.e. at random.

響箭 sounding arrows,—fired by banditti as a signal to begin the attack. *Jap.* = *Kabura-ya* or turnip-headed arrow, called *hiki-me*. It has a perforated head.

馬箭 mounted archers.

箭⁴

1617

箭袖 narrow sleeves.

一箭一花 each stem bears a flower.

漏箭 the gauge or index in a water-clock.

銀箭金壺漏多水 much water has run out of the clepsydra,—it is late.

箭眼 sores; pimples.

剪³

1618

R. 銑
C. tsyn
H. tsen
F. chieng,
cheing
W. tsie
N. tsien
P. } chien
M. }
Y. chiei
Sz. chien
K. chön
J. sen
A. tien
Rising Upper.

To cut, as with shears or scissors.

拏剪子剪開 cut it out with scissors.

把他剪去 cut it off.

裁剪 to cut out,—as dresses, coats, etc.

竟剪不就 quite unable to cut out,—e.g. from cold.

剪伐 to trim; to prune.

一把剪 or 剪子 or 剪刀 a pair of scissors.

摺疊剪刀 folding scissors,—introduced by the Japanese.

鉸剪 or 裁衣剪 tailors' shears.

剪頭髮 to cut the hair; to keep the hair short.

剪蠟花 to snuff a candle. See 2579.

剪絨 velvet,—both silk and cotton; velveteens.

剪地求和 to give up territory and beg for peace. See 6055.

剪斷後隊 to cut off the rear regiment.

剪江而過 to cut across a river.

剪理姦巫 to put a stop to the practices of sorcerers, etc.

佞人之心剪剪者 the voice of the flatterer is at work on all sides.

剪滅而朝食 to annihilate (an enemy) before the morning meal.

剪徑 a foodpad; a highway robber.

Same as 1618.

剪³

1619

鬚³

1620

R. 先銑
霰

See 剪

Even and
Rising Upper.The hair at the side of
a woman's face.諷³

1621

R. 銑
See 剪

Rising Upper.

Superficial; shallow;
stupid. Also written 諷.才識諷淺 of shallow ability.
諷陋 stupid.

諷劣 weak; feeble; incompetent.

堅¹

1622

R. 先
See 肩

Even Upper.

Hard; solid. Firm;
strong; durable. Deter-
mined; obstinate.

堅實 solid; strong.

乘堅策肥 to ride in a solid
(carriage) and whip fat (horses),
—of a fine equipage.堅白 the "hard and white"
theory,—one of the sophisms of
惠子 Hui Tzŭ. See below.堅白無不合無不離
也 the hardness and whiteness
of anything cannot be separated
and cannot be taken together,
— as a mental concept.堅固 or 堅牢 strong; firm;
lasting.堅緻 strong and well made,—
e.g. of fans.堅立 to establish firmly; to
insist on.

堅壁 to strengthen fortifications.

堅凝 congealed; hardened.

堅硬 firm; unbending.

堅抑 to insist on.....

堅供 to give positive evidence.

堅指 to indicate positively.

堅貞 chaste; inflexible virtue.

堅稱 maintained that.....

堅厚 substantial; solid.

堅不認案 to persist in deny-
ing an accusation.

堅壯 hale; vigorous; robust.

堅守 to guard safely.

堅¹

1622

堅心 a resolute heart; mind
made up.堅心報怨 determined to pay
off an old score.堅志堅意 a fixed determina-
tion.

堅忍 to endure resolutely.

堅欲 to very much wish.

堅執 obstinate; pig-headed.

堅信禮 a Protestant term for
"Confirmation."以堅其信德 in order to
confirm his faith.堅不吐真 he obstinately re-
fused to speak the truth.鑽之彌堅 the more they are
tested, the more reliable are they,
—of the doctrines of Confucius.堅強不屈 firm and unyield-
ing.執銳披堅 he grasped his
spear with the firmest resolve.中堅 the centre or main body
of an army.

Stingy; economical.

慳吝 stingy; parsimonious.

慳儉 or 慳省 saving; eco-
nomical.

慳簡 to curtail expenses.

慳囊 to be close with the money-
bag; to tie up the purse-strings.慳力 to be sparing of one's
strength.慳煩 to avoid taking trouble;
to spare oneself the bother.慳¹

1623

R. 刪

C. han

H. ken, k'an,
han

F. kieng

W. k'a

N. k'eng, k'aan

P. chien, k'eng

M. k'an, k'en

Y. k'eng

K. kan

J. kan, ken

A. kien

Even Upper.

鰓¹

1624

R. 先

See 堅

Even Upper.

A large fish, described as
a kind of mullet.肩¹

1625

R. 先

C. kyn

H. ken

F. kieng

W. cie

The top of the shoulder.

肩頭 or 肩膊 or 肩膀子
the shoulders.

肩背 the back of the shoulders.

肩臂 the arms.

肩¹

1625

N. c'ien

P. {

M. { chien

Sz. {

Y. chiei

K. kyön

J. ken

A. kien

Even Upper.

暑可及肩 about up to one's
shoulder.比肩 joined at the shoulders,
like the Siamese twins,—of a
fabulous race. Also, of equal
height.二人比肩 the two men are
of the same height; the two men
are equal.

並肩而行 to walk abreast.

求者肩背相望 those who
came to ask saw each other's
shoulders and backs,—were very
numerous.肩挑背負 carrying on the
shoulder and bearing on the
back,—a porter's life.肩挑生理 a livelihood
earned by carrying on the
shoulders.一人肩行李以從 a
man, carrying the baggage on
his shoulders (with a pole), ac-
companied him.肩負重任 to sustain great
responsibilities.扛肩的 one who carries on
the shoulder; a coolie.一肩擔戴 to undertake the
whole management.作事有肩膀的 I have a
man of shoulders (a capable man)
for the business.朕不肩好 hao⁴ 貨 WE will
not employ those who love bribes.仔肩 to take charge of; able to
sustain. See 12,318.息肩逆旅 to rest one's
shoulders (Anglicé, legs) at an
inn.凭妃子肩 leaning on the
concubine's arm,—in walking.

口水肩 a bib for a child.

砍肩 a jacket without sleeves;
a waistcoat.

雲肩 a lady's tippet.

肩隨 to walk at one's shoulder,
but slightly behind.

肩摩 shoulder to shoulder.

君子小人摩肩於朝
good and bad men rub shoulders
at Court.

營¹

1626

R. 刪

C. kan

H. kon

F. kang,

kwang, v.

kwou, v.

W. küe

N. ciēn

P. } chien

M. }

Y. kou,

shsiang

See 姦

Even Upper

Irregular.

The stalks of a coarse grass, used for making mats.

白營爲席 the whitened stalks are made into mats.

編營 a straw mat.

視同營草 to regard as mere straw,—to treat as worthless.

營草人命 to regard human life as of no account.

尖¹

1627

R. 鹽

C. tsym

H. tsiam

F. chieng

N. tsie

N. tsieñ

P. } chien

M. }

Y. chiei

Z. chien

K. chöm

J. sen

A. tiem

Even Upper.

A sharp point. Acute; clever. The male of crabs.

尖頭 a sharp point.

尖刀 a sharp-pointed knife.

尖刀子草 *Lactuca versicolor*, D.C.

尖石 a pinnacle rock.

尖峯山 a mountain peak.

玉指尖尖 her jade (*i.e.* beautiful) fingers tapered to points.

筆尖 the tip of the writing-brush or hair pencil.

尖圓 conical.

頂尖 very sharp; very smart.

尖利 clever; sharp.

手下第一出尖的人 the sharpest of all his subordinates,—usually in a bad sense.

尖指頭 sharp-fingered,—used of people given to speculation, as "light-fingered" of thieves.

扳尖鞋 to wear pointed shoes, —to act women's parts.

尖嘴縮腮 lantern-jawed; hatchet-faced.

打尖 to take a snack; to lunch.

發尖寒 to shudder.

尖團蟹莫辨 the male and female crabs could not be distinguished.

姦¹

1628

刪

姦

Even Upper.

Wicked; false; treacherous; malicious; dishonest. Also read *kan*¹.

奸惡 or 奸險 bad; wicked; malicious.

奸¹

1628

奸猾 or 奸狡 or 奸巧 or

奸佞 crafty; cunning; slippery.

奸詐 deceitful; fraudulent.

奸相 (*hsiang*⁴) or 奸臣 a traitor minister, one who betrays his trust.

奸細 a spy.

漢奸 a traitor; one who goes over to the enemy.

奸雄 one who falsely assumes the appearance of a good man.

奸賊 a scoundrel.

奸黨 a traitorous society; a cabal.

奸計 a wicked plot.

奸拐 to deceive and kidnap.

奸商 dishonest traders.

奸害 to treacherously injure.

盤奸緝盜 to search out smugglers and capture thieves.

奸 *kan*¹ 絕我好 (*hao*⁴) you have maliciously deprived me of what I love.

奸吏 corrupt clerks.

奸狠 brutal; cruel.

奸刁 designing.

漸⁴

1629

R. 談鹽

C. tsym

H. ts'iam

F. chieng

W. zie

N. dzien

P. } chien

M. }

Y. chiei

Sz. chien

K. chöm

J. sen, zen

A. tiem

Rising Lower.

To find its way in, as water does. To advance by degrees. Gradually. To flow.

漸漸的 gradually; by degrees.

漸漸消 to gradually melt.

漸漸來 to come gradually, or by degrees.

疾大漸 my illness has greatly increased.

精神漸減 his energy gradually failed.

漸冷些 to gradually get a little colder.

漸長暗沙 gradually formed a shoal.

漸入聖道 to gradually enter the true or holy path,—of Confucianism.

漸明漸滅 now shining, now dark,—of a revolving light at a lighthouse.

漸或 very rarely; occasionally.

漸⁴

1629

漸次 in order; one after the other.

循序漸進 to advance in regular order.

涕漸 the tears flowed.

漸卦 the 53rd Diagram.

Read *chien*¹. To tinge; to soak. To reach.

漸仁摩義 imbued with charity and duty towards one's neighbour.

漸染 to moisten with.

漸臺 the stars β , δ , ϵ , in Lyra.

東漸于海 eastwards reaching to the sea,—of influence.

漸乎二十而後嫁 at twenty, a woman should marry.

漸漸之石, 維其高矣 those frowning rocks, how high they rise! [Read *ch'an ch'an* = 326.]

大漸 the second stage in a fatal malady. See 7254, 13,678.

兼¹

1630

R. 鹽

C. kym

H. kiam

F. kieng

W. cie

N. ciēn

P. } chien

M. }

Y. chiei

Sz. chien

K. kiöm

J. ken

A. kiem

Even Upper.

Both; together; also; equally. To unite in one.

二者不可得兼 you cannot have both,—have your cake and eat it too.

本末兼該 applies to both fundamentals and accidentals.

兼辦 or 兼管 or 兼理 (*see* 6879) or 兼轄 or 兼攝 to also have the management of or the administration of (some office or function) in addition (to one's own).

兼署 temporarily charged with the duties of,—in addition to some other office.

兼有 or 更兼 or 兼之 further; moreover; there is also,—another matter.

一人兼之 the man united in himself,—all the above excellencies.

罕能兼之 rarely found united in the same individual,—of qualifications.

兼聽則明 hear both sides in order to get at the truth. See 9215.

兼¹
1630

云其重兼常兒 saying his weight was double that of an ordinary child.

兼合 to mix; to blend.

兼雜 to mix in other kinds; to adulterate.

兼全 both complete; complete in both ways.

彩色相兼 various colours brought together.

兼人之量 the capacity (e.g. for drinking) of two men.

以道德兼人 to unite men by moral teachings.

兼天下 to unite the empire under one rule.

兼旬 several consecutive decades.

兼并 to monopolise; to grab; to usurp.

兼尹 Governor Adjoint of the 順天 Prefecture, — ranks above Governors-General and Governors.

兼帶 moreover; at the same time.

兼苒 see 1635.

𨾏¹
1631

To walk lame; to limp.

R. 咸
C. kam
F. kang
N. ciē, kaan
P. } kan
M. }
J. kan
A. giam
Even Upper
Irregular.兼¹
1632

To pick up food with chopsticks.

R. 鹽
See 𨾏
Even Lower.歉⁴
1633

To eat without being satisfied. Not enough; deficient. Discontented. Bashful.

R. 琰 𨾏
C. hyap
H. kiap
F. kiek
W. ch'ie
N. ciē
P. shien, ch'ie, chien, ch'ien歉⁴
1633M. chien
Y. ch'ie
S. ch'ie, ch'ien
K. kiōm
J. ken
A. shienRising and
Sinking
Irregular.兼¹
1634R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.兼¹
1635R. 鹽
See 兼
A. shien
Even Upper.兼¹
1636R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

歉餘 a deficit and a surplus.

豐年玉, 歉年穀 in plentiful years jade, in years of dearth grain,—is what we want.

甚歉 very discontented, or ill-tempered.

歉仄 remiss,—as when failing an engagement. See 11,682.

抱歉之象 the uncomfortable appearance of a person unable to fulfil a promise or otherwise failing an engagement. See 8709.

歉事 an uncomfortable affair; an awkward business.

歉然 dissatisfied.

歉忱 sincere regrets.

A kind of silk woven with double threads, and waterproof.

細綵染兼 fine and beautiful coloured silks.

兼紉 a variegated silk. Used figuratively for elegant composition; the classics.

賜其家兼銀二百 bestowed on his family silk and 72s. 200.

古人有獻一字而索

千兼 the men of old got a thousand pieces of silk for a single word.

兼袋運水 the silk bags carried the water,—alluding to a story of 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao who filled bags of this silk with water, which when frozen enabled him to defend his camp.

A tall kind of sedge.

兼葭蒼蒼 the reeds and rushes are deeply green.

兼葭倚玉樹 the poor reed leans against the fine tree,—for support.

The sole or plaice. See 8080.

鷓¹
1637R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.鷓¹
1638艱¹
1639R. 刪
H. ken
See 姦
Even Upper.A fabulous bird with one eye and one wing, so that a pair must unite to fly. See 翼 5507, 8080. The spoonbill (*Platalea major*).

Same as 1663.

Difficult; hard. Distressing.

艱險 or 艱危 difficult and dangerous.

艱難 difficult; troublesome; calamitous.

天方艱難 God is now inflicting calamities.

生意艱難 it is hard to gain a livelihood.

艱食 hard-earned food,—such as crops raised by agriculture, etc.

艱於食 difficulty in eating; unable to eat,—as from illness or anxiety.

艱阻 to seriously obstruct.

艱煩 troublesome.

莫或不艱 there is not one that is not difficult; also, do not regard any as easy.

艱辛 or 艱苦 or 艱困 distressing; grievous.

艱苦備嘗 I have had experience of troubles.

居艱守制 in the sorrow of mourning.

其心孔艱 his mind is very difficult,—he is a difficult person to deal with.

莫知我艱 there is not one that knows of my distress.

艱屯 with toil and moil; checked and impeded.

艱窮 abjectly poor.

丁艱 to be in distress,—for a deceased parent.

內艱 to be in mourning for a mother.

外艱 to be in mourning for a father.

監⁴

1640

R. 咸陷
See 鑑Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To examine carefully; to revise. To superintend. [The arrangement under 1st and 4th tones is of modern date, and the distinction is in some cases but laxly observed.]

監觀四方 to look down over the four quarters of the earth,—of God. [In this case both *chien*¹ and *chien*⁴ are heard.]

周監於二代 the Chous had the advantage of viewing the two previous dynasties,—the Hsia and the Shang, and adopted from them whatever was good. [Read *chien*⁴ by preference, as though 鑑 1644, with which 監 is interchanged.]

國子監 the Imperial Academy of Learning.

國子監祭酒 the augur of the Imperial Academy, the one who pours the libations to Confucius; he is the first Han-lin graduate.

監生 or 坐監 (see *chien*¹) nominally, a student of the Imperial Academy; actually, the lowest literary degree, to be obtained by purchase throughout the empire. The holders of these degrees are often spoken of respectfully as 國學生.

入監 to enter the Academy; to get the degree of student.

欽天監 the Imperial Board of Astronomy.

太監 or 監寺 a eunuch.

天監在下 God surveyed the world below,—and chose Wên Wang.

天監有周 God beheld the ruler of Chou.

日監在茲 (God) daily superintends us wherever we are.

監察(都)御史 supervising Censors of the provincial circuits.

監印官 the officers in charge of the seals in the yaméns of high provincial authorities.

Read *chien*¹. To inspect; to examine. To oversee. A gaol.

何用不監 how is it you do not consider the state of things?

監⁴

1640

既立之監 an *arbiter bibendi* (or master of drinking ceremonies) is appointed.

監督 to superintend; a Superintendent of Customs; a Protestant bishop.

監理 or 監視 to oversee; to superintend.

監守自盜 to steal that with which one has been specially entrusted; to embezzle.

監工 or 監造 to oversee work; an overseer.

監臨 to superintend examinations.

監視行刑 to superintend an execution.

監國 a Resident in a subdued State; a title given to the heir to the throne.

表請太子監國 requesting the Heir Apparent to become Regent, or "Protector,"—something short of "Emperor."

監獄 or 監牢 a gaol.

坐監 to be in prison.

收監 to put in prison.

監押 to keep in prison, or in custody.

監斃 died in gaol.

司獄監 a turnkey.

走監犯 an escaped prisoner.

Same as 1631.

See 4510.

See 4511.

A mirror of metal. To glance at; to examine; to criticise (see 5013). See 2170.

我心匪鑑 my mind is not a mirror,—which receives all impressions without discrimination; or, which reflects merely the outward form.

生而美者人與之鑑 to a beauty, mankind is the mirror in which she sees herself.

鑑⁴

1644

透光鑑 a mirror which appears to show on its surface the ornaments engraved at the back, or other designs; a "magic" mirror.

髮光可鑑 her hair was so glossy you could see yourself in it.

鑑核 to examine; to look into.

察如冰鑑 to examine a matter as ice reflects things,—with the utmost minuteness of detail.

盍鑑于人無鑑于水 why not make your mirror of mankind, and not of water?

鑑空衡平 to oversee the universe and deal out justice,—as God.

聖鑑 the Sacred Glance,—of the Emperor, *i.e.* his Majesty's inspection or approval,—used in memorials.

台鑑 or 雅鑑 a conventional phrase similar to the above, used in petitions, etc. = for your Excellency's approval.

明鑑 bright mirror,—of the mind. Used of perspicacity, clearness of apprehension, etc.

觀今宜鑑古 regarding the present, we should be guided by the past.

殷鑑不遠 the warning of Yin is not far off,—meaning the tyrant 桀 Chieh by whose fate the tyrant 紂 Chou of the Yin dynasty had been advised to take warning.

當爲鑑戒 which should be taken as a warning.

鑑前矩 to heed previous examples.

前車 *chü*¹ 之鑑 the warning of the cart ahead. See 13,238.

永思民瘼,弗忘鑑寐 to be always thinking of the people's sufferings, and not to forget them even in sleep.

有知人鑑 or 善風鑑 to understand the science of physiognomy.

通鑑 the name of a history by

司馬光 Ssü-ma Kuang, A.D. 1084. It is in 294 books, and covers the period from the 4th century B.C. to the close of the 五代 Five Dynasties, A.D. 960.

檻

1641

檻

1642

檻

1643

鑑⁴

1644

R. 陷

C. } kam

H. } F. kang

W. ka

N. cîen, kaân

P. } chien

M. } Y. chiang

S. chien

K. kam

J. kan

A. giam

Sinking Upper.

鑑⁴

1644

通鑑綱目 a condensation of the above work, in 59 books, edited by 朱熹 Chu Hsi about a century later.

鑑賞第一 the first (art) critic,—of his day.

此人定非賞鑑之精 this man is certainly not a discerning critic.

不逃識者之鑑 it will not escape the discernment of the connoisseur.

耳鑑 ear criticism,—e.g. valuing a picture because of its antiquity and not because of its beauty.

Same as 1644.

See 618.

Fornication; adultery; incest; rape; illicit intercourse in general. Treachery.

姦淫 or 姦汚 lewd; adulterous.

姦婦 an adulteress.

姦婦女 to debauch women.

姦夫 the paramour.

抓姦 to catch in the act.

强姦 to force a woman; to rape. See 1292.

順姦 or 情姦 or 和姦 illicit intercourse,—where the woman is a consenting party.

姦生 illegitimate.

鷄姦 sodomy.

姦幼女 to seduce a young girl.

姦邪 obscene; vile; wickedness; crime.

姦拐 to seduce and carry off.

通姦 to have criminal intercourse.

姦宄 villains; traitors.

雋⁴

1648

Fat; fleshy. Strange. Valiant; heroic. Surname, Chüan.

肥雋 fat; plump.

末一句收得冷雋 the last sentence wound up in an unexpected way.

雋⁴

1648

N. ching
P. chien², tsun²
M. chin², chün²
Y. chüing²
Sz. chün
K. chön
J. sen, zen
A. twên²

Rising
Irregular.

鐫¹

1649

R. 先
C. tsun, tsun²
H. tsun²
F. ching, chong²
W. syü, chung
N. chön, syi
P. chien, ch'üan
Y. chiei
K. chön
J. sen
A. tien², t'ien²
Even
Irregular.

蹇³

1650

R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

蹇³

1651

蹇³

1652

R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

詩意深雋 the meaning of the poem is profound and bizarre.

英雋 a hero.

賢雋 virtuous and brave.

雋縣 the name under the T'ang dynasty of 崇陽縣 Ch'ung-yang Hsien in Hupeh.

To engrave; to carve.
To censure; to degrade (see 1883).

鐫刻 to engrave,—as a block for printing.

鐫石 to engrave on stone.

新鐫 new cut,—of the blocks for printing a book; a new edition.

鐫鑿 to chisel out.

鐫山石 to tunnel through a mountain.

鐫上 to cut on anything.

鐫寫 to inscribe,—as on stone.

鐫明 plainly inscribed.

鐫級 to deprive of the honorary grades granted for merit. See 846, 1883.

The men whose duty it is to strike the musical stones.

See 1690.

To speak out boldly. To beg; to entreat; see 13,264.

蹇諤 to be outspoken,—as a loyal minister.

廣納蹇蹇 to hear many honest truths,—as a sovereign who allows his ministers to speak freely.

蹇蹇直言 outspoken, straightforward language.

蹇蹇爲患 plain speaking brings calamities in its train.

蹇而無憊 to entreat without leaving off; to be importunate.

蹇³

1653

R. 銑阮
C. kyn, chyn
H. k'en
F. kiong
W. cie
N. cien
P. } chien
M. }
Y. chiei
Sz. chien
K. kön
J. ken
A. kien
Rising Upper.

僂

1654

驢³

1655

R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

戩³

1656

R. 銑
See 剪
A. t'en, tien
Rising Upper.

楮⁴

1657

R. 霰
See 箭
Sinking Upper.

Lame. Feeble. Proud. To pick up. Trouble; difficulty. A donkey. Also read ch'ien¹.

跛蹇 or 蹇澁 lame; halt; crippled.

無中道夭於聾盲跛蹇 you have not perished in mid-career, deaf, blind, or halt.

命蹇時乖 my destiny is weak and the times are unfavourable.

彼皆偃蹇 they are all very arrogant.

蹇裳躩步 he picked up his skirts and strode forward. Used for 1693.

蹇蹇 in great straits.

蹇修 name of a minister under the Emperor 伏羲 Fu Hsi, who attended to matrimonial affairs.

作蹇修 to act as go-between in arranging a marriage.

Used for 1653.

A lame mule or ass. Used for 1653.

覓個驢驢跨 to seek a lame donkey to ride,—as less likely to kick, etc.

To exhaust; to finish. To destroy; to kill.

近佳不戩 may your immediate happiness be without end.

俾爾戩穀 may (God) grant you all blessings.

A kind of wood.

竹箭如楮 the bamboo arrow is like chien wood.

Read chin⁴. An ancient drum.

R. 刪
C. } kan
H. }
F. kang
W. ka
N. cien, kaan
P. } chien
M. }
Y. Chiang
Sz. chien
K. } kan
J. }
A. gian
Even Upper.

銑⁴

1648

C. } tsun²
H. }
F. chong²
W. } ciung²

儉³

1658

R. 琰
C. kym²
H. k'iam², v.
k'iang
F. kieng²
W. djie
N. djien
P. 'chien
M. chien²
Y. chie²
S. chien
K. kōm
ken, gen
A. kiem²
Rising
Irregular.

Economical, as opposed to 奢 9782. Moderate; temperate. See 6099.

從儉入奢易, 從奢入

儉難 it is easy to go from economy to extravagance, but not from extravagance to economy.

自奉必須儉約 in spending on oneself, one should be economical.

儉節 or 儉少 or 儉省 or 儉用 economical; thrifty; frugal.

太儉 over-thrifty.

儉吝 or 儉薄 stingy; parsimonious.

凶年不儉 in a year of dearth do not be stingy.

不儉之害 the evils of a lack of frugality.

與其奢也寧儉 better be frugal than lavish.

儉德 self-restraint.

恭儉有禮 humility and economy have their proprieties, —they must not be practised without discrimination.

儉要得其所 economy should be practised in accordance with requirements, —and not otherwise.

劍⁴

1659

兼
ee 兼
Sinking
Upper.

A two-edged sword. See 6061.

一把劍 a sword.

劍殼 or 劍鞘 a scabbard.

劍套 the cloth cover for the scabbard. See 3619.

舞劍 to dance and brandish a sword; sword-play.

跳劍 to dance the sword-dance.

手舞雙劍 brandishing a sword in each hand. Used for the two horns of a logical dilemma.

寶劍贈與烈士 the sharp sword is given to the brave soldier, —in the right distribution of things.

雙劍將離別, 先在匣中鳴 when twin swords are about to be separated, they first rattle in their scabbard, —of friends.

劍⁴

1659

刻舟求劍 to cut down a boat's (mast) to fish up a sword which has dropped overboard, —throwing good money after bad.

劍術 the art of swordsmanship.

撫劍疾視 he grasped his sword and glared at him.

雄冠劍佩 armed *cap-à-pie*.

伏劍 to fall on one's sword; to stab oneself.

書劍 book and sword, —book-learning and sword-play.

七星劍 the seven-star sword, —of 孔明 K'ung Ming.

仙劍 a magic sword, which would kill when ordered.

劍仙 or 劍客 or 劍俠 a Taoist priest, —supposed always to have a magic sword about him.

鴛鴦劍 mandarin-duck sword, —two blades in one sheath. The male and female of the mandarin duck are supposed always to keep together.

雌雄劍 two swords called 干將 and 莫邪, from the names of the man and his wife who made them.

匕首劍 an assassin's dagger. The handle is bent at an angle to the blade.

舌劍唇鎗 tongue like a sword and lips like spears, —of one who uses biting, caustic language.

用仁義作劍鋒 use charity and duty to your neighbour as your sword and spear.

劍眉 oblique eyebrows.

To bind; to restrain. To search; to check; to tally. To revise. To pick up. Used with 1661.

檢束 to bind; to keep in check.

檢點一遍 made a searching round, —of the garden.

檢點人數都在 mustered the men and found that all were present.

失于檢點 remiss in checking, tallying, taking stock, etc.

欠檢點 to proceed without exactness; wanting in method.

檢校 to revise; to collate.

檢³

1660

檢書 to revise a book for publication.

把他檢起來 pick it up.

檢場的 stage-waiters; gleaners.

檢窮的 rag-pickers; beggars who pick up the odds and ends in the street.

檢柴 to gather firewood.

檢呈 to arrange and hand to, —a superior.

To examine; to see. see 10,227. A rule; a pattern. To gather up. An envelope. To revise; to compare. Interchanged with 1660.

檢³

1661

R. 琰

See 檢

Rising Upper.

檢閱 to examine; to look through; to revise.

檢驗 to examine; to hold an inquest.

檢驗果然 on examination, such v. found to be the case.

檢查 to examine; to look up the records.

檢出篋既得 in turning out a box I found.....

檢點 to take count of. Under the Sung dynasty, equivalent to Lord High Commissioner; also written 都檢點. See 1660.

檢校 a police inspector in a Prefecture. See 4884.

檢式 an example.

蕩檢踰閑 to trample on rules and transgress limits.

上山檢柴 to go up into the hills and gather fuel.

檢封 to label; to mark with a name.

檢討 a Han-lin graduate.

檢對 to compare.

檢齊 to bring items together; to collect.

檢核 to search into.

泥金玉檢 a splashed-with-gold jade letter, —of a successful Han-lin, informing his family of his success.

檢韻 to find out the rhyme of a character; a guide to the rhymes.

檢字 a guide to help in finding the radical of a character.

檢³

1660

R. 琰

C. kym

H. k'iam

F. kieng

W. cie

N. cieñ

P. } chien

M. } chieñ

Y. chieñ

S. chien

K. kōm

J. ken

A. kiem

Rising Upper.

瞼³
1661a

The eyelids. A 州 *chou* or province.

獐³
1662

R. 琰 豐
See 臉 殮
Rising & Sink-
ing Lower.

A ram or deer with three twists in its horn is called 三 匝 獐 or three-twist horn.

鹼³
1663

R. 碱
C. {
H. {*kan*
F. *kieng*
See 減
A. *giam, ngiem*
Rising Upper.

The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap. A nitrous efflorescence on the earth, common in northern China.

鹼沙 soda in powder.
鹼 鹼 common soda.
石 鹼 rock soda.
鹼水 soda lye.
鹼地 or 鹼土 salt soil.

臉³
1664

See 7140.

繭³
1665

R. 銑
C. *kan*
H. *kam*
F. *kieng, keing*
N. *cie*
N. *kién*
P. {
M. {*chien*
Y. *chici*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

The cocoon of the silk-worm. The silky pupæ of other moths.

蠶 繭 the cocoon of the silk-worm.
結 繭 to weave the cocoon.
繭壳 pierced cocoons,—from which the insect has bored its way out. Their market value is small.
窠 繭 cocoons buried to delay their hatching.
繭絲 a silken thread.
絲 繭 繩 迹 silken thread and rope line,—i.e. from the firmness of silk to the thickness of cordage; a versatile pen.
繭虫 a fur moth.
繭綢 Shantung silk piece-goods; silk pongees.
程 鄉 繭 pongee from 嘉 應 州 in Kuangtung.
不 作 繭 not to bear children.

繭³
1665

抵死不 作 繭 never to settle down in life.
手 足 重 繭 hands and feet badly chapped or blistered.
繭 繭 a low mournful tone.

繭³
1666

R. 銑
See 繭
Rising Upper.

Silk clothes wadded with cotton.

重 繭 衣 裘 put on a fur robe lined with wadded silk.

吮³
1667

See 3274.

柬³
1668

R. 潜
F. *keing, kang*
See 揀 簡
Rising Upper.

A slip of paper; a Chinese visiting card on which a letter is written. To condense; to abridge. To select; see 1669. [To be distinguished from 東 12,248.]

東帖 or 紅東 an ordinary red visiting card. See below.

東書 a note; a letter,—written on a card.

接准來東 I have received your card,—on which you say that, etc.

傳書寄東 to distribute letters and cards.

全東 a "card" of several leaves,—used on special occasions.

禮東 a card or list accompanying presents sent.

庚東 a document setting forth the date and hour of birth, etc., forwarded as a proposal or acceptance of marriage. The exchange of such documents between families is regarded as a formal betrothal.

東帖 and 媒東 other names for the above.

東理精神 to husband one's energies.

To select; to choose.

不 揀 not to choose; without distinction; no matter which.

揀 擇 to choose, as a lucky day; to pick out, as from among a lot.

揀 選 to select,—as an officer for special duty.

揀³
1669

P. *chien*
M. *chien, kan*
Y. *chiang, kaa*
Sz. *chien, kan*
K. *kan*
J. *ken*
A. *gian*
Rising Upper.

揀派 to select and send,—an official to fill a post, or upon a mission.

揀探名山 to choose out well-known hills, i.e. good brands of tea, which are named from the hills where grown.

把一點頭的揀出來 he picked out one (an orange) with a bruise on it.

挑揀 to pick out; to choose.

揀好的挑出來 pick out the best.

揀淨 selected, as when the bad or inferior has been picked out; to sort; to clarify.

揀貨 to sort goods.

揀剩 the remainder after sorting.

揀查 to pick out for examination; to refer to.

揀發 selected for a post,—by the system of drawings at the Board.

揀糞的 a scavenger.

To admonish; to warn; to reprove.

諫⁴
1670

R. 諫 16.
See 簡
Sinking
Upper.

諫官 or 諫臣 or 給諫 officials whose duty it is to admonish the sovereign,—Censors.

是用大諫 therefore I thus strongly admonish you.

不諫亦入 without admonition he went on,—in the path of goodness.

諫於其君 he remonstrated with his prince.

扶蘇諫曰 Fu Su thus warned,—his father, the First Emperor.

君有臣諫,父有子諫 princes have ministers, fathers have sons, to admonish them.

事父母三諫 in serving parents, one should admonish them three times,—after which it only remains to weep.

一諫而不聽則再,再

諫而不聽則三 if he (the prince) does not listen to the first remonstrance, remonstrate a second time, and if he does not listen then, remonstrate a third time.

君有過則諫 when the prince has faults, admonish him.

揀³
1669

R. 潜 霰
C. {
H. {*kan*
F. *keing*
W. *ka*
N. *kie, kaän*

諫⁴
1670

諫勸 or 諫止 to urge one to desist,—as from evil courses. See 3558.

忠諫 loyal remonstrance. See 1671.

規諫 to remonstrate with.

苦諫 to bitterly admonish; to reprove.

直諫 to remonstrate openly and without fear.

今也爲臣,諫則不行 now-a-days the remonstrances of a minister are not followed.

諫菓 the admonishing fruit,—the olive, because of its sharp taste.

諫過 to reprove faults.

見⁴
1671

To see. To apprehend. View; experience. Regarded as "a sign of the passive." Every. Radical 147. See 愛 15; 長 450; 短 12,135; 晒 9855; 還 5047; 說 10,164.

未見君子 while I do not see my lord,—I am sad.

愛而不見 loving and not seeing,—the lady of my heart.

一日不見,如三月兮 a day without seeing him is like three months!

你見過沒有 have you seen him (or it)?

見說是鬼 perceiving from what he said that he was a disembodied spirit.

日久見人心 after many days we see a man's heart,—know what is his character.

我見的透 I see through it.

見面勝比聞名 to see a person's face is better than to hear of his reputation.

見機而作 to see one's opportunity and act.

恨不及見也 alas! I shall not live to see it.

試可以見好歹 by trying you can see whether it is good or bad.

我是週歲上不見起的 I began to lose my sight from my first year.

見⁴
1671

見不着 (chao³) I cannot see it.

見證 a witness.

見他有病 seeing that he was sick.

原無見由 I had no reason for going to see him.

相見 to have an interview; to see anyone. See 8952, 13,265.

你們二位見一見 let me introduce you two gentlemen to one another.

勢將以戎衣相見 the state of things is beginning to look like war clothes,—things are beginning to look like war.

有東西不見 there are things missing.

二人忽然不見 the two men suddenly vanished.

早已不見了三藏 San-tsang had already disappeared,—when they came to look for him.

看見 to see.

聽見 to hear.

忠諫不見聽,即當却去 if your loyal advice be not attended to, then you should withdraw.

易見 easy to understand.

你聞得見聞不見 do you smell it or not?

見聞 to see and hear; to have some knowledge of.

今日有何見聞 whathave you seen or heard to-day?—what news is there?

請見教 pray tell me your opinion. See 1352.

意見相符 the opinions agree.

有何高見 what is your opinion or plan?

你有甚麼高見 whathave you to suggest?

故蘇臺高見三百里 the Tower of Soochow was so high that it commanded a view of (or could be seen from) three hundred li.

何以見得 what makes you think so?

勿執己見 do not stick to your own opinion.

見⁴
1671

益服妻之遠見 more than ever recognized his wife's foresight.

見識 opinions; sentiments; experience. See 9928.

見識廣 of wide experience.

何見之不廣也 what a limited experience!

見事遲 my experience came too late,—the mischief was done.

村嫗之見解 the *savoir faire* of a village dame.

頗有見 not wanting in discernment,—used critically.

惟有退之之見,然後可以闢佛 only if you have the discernment of T'ui-chih (Han Wên-kung) should you abuse Buddhism.

惟有子厚之見,然後可以嗜佛 only if you have the discernment of Tzû-hou (Liu Tsung-yüan) should you defend Buddhism.

智者所見畧同 the views of wise men are pretty much the same.

總不許見哭聲 on no account allow her to cry.

捨之恐見食 if I let go, I fear I shall be eaten,—by a tiger.

見傷 to be wounded.

建見殺 Chien was murdered.

何以知其將見殺 how do you know that he will be killed?

見鳩殺 was taken off by poison.

見留 see 7254.

見老 see 6783.

見罪 see 11,910.

見功 to be efficacious; to turn out work.

見吃 to last,—of food.

見疑 suspicious.

屈原忠而見疑投江而死 Ch'ü Yüan was loyal, but becoming "suspect" drowned himself in the river.

君可見助當厚相報 if you will help me, I will repay you liberally.

見

1671

見商於有約各國 to be discussed with the various Treaty Powers.

不見佳 it is not very good.

不見怎的 of no special account; he is not up to very much.

見棄 to be rejected, or despised. See 1116.

見召 to be summoned.

見笑 to laugh at; laughable.

見更改 to be altered.

此鼠之見閉而不得出者也 the rat has got in here and can't get out.

不要見怪 do not think it strange; do not take it amiss.

請即見諒 I pray you excuse me.

見新 looking as if new.

見小 to be niggardly.

見利 profitable; advantageous.

見禮 to be polite; to make the usual salutations.

見好 to seem good (of things); to feel or seem better; to be obliging (with an anterior motive).

見肚滯 I feel my belly obstructed.

見暈日消 when it feels the sun's heat, (snow) dissolves.

他見天到 he comes every day.

見腫消 *Gynura pinnatifida*, D.C.

見風乾 *Evodia meliae-folia*, Bth.

見血飛 *Mezoneurum sinense*, Hemsl.

即布見覆 I shall hope to get a reply.

見諭 to receive instructions,—a conventional phrase.

見說 hearing what he said; at this... See 10,164.

見問 to be asked. See 12,650.

見用 to be employed. See 13,449.

見還 See 5047.

見方 to be made square,—of something which has been round. Also, square.

見

1671

三尺見方 three feet square.

見強 to be the best; there is an improvement (of a sick person).

見個高低 to try a fall; to see who is the best man.

見世面 to have seen the world; experienced.

見鬼 to see a spirit; to have bad luck.

見示 your reply; your view as to.....

見信 to believe; to feel confidence; to hear from by letter.

見納 to have one's present received.

見責 to be reprimanded.

見宰官而說法則現宰官之身, 見婦人而說法則現婦人之身 to a minister of State preach the Gospel of Buddha as though yourself a minister of State: to a woman, as though a woman,—i.e. adapt yourself to your audience.

見愛 to be loved by.

見遠 far-seeing.

見作 to establish.

花字只二見 the character *hua* only appears twice,—in the poem.

水見不得油 water is antagonistic to oil.

這個綢子見不得水 this silk won't wash.

他見不得我 he despises me.

我見不得甜的 I can't eat sweets,—they disagree.

見不得人 not fit to be seen,—e.g. as bad handwriting.

Read *hsien*⁴. To appear; to become manifest; to assume shape. See 現 4539.

載見辟王 they appeared before their sovereign king.

見龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields.

見則其地大水 its appearance is followed by severe floods,—of a fabulous animal.

見

1671

受父母責, 無一怨心, 見其孝 to take his parents' punishments without any resentment showed his filial piety.

花煖見時候在春 the fact that the flowers were warm shows that the season was spring.

良心發見 his better feelings are asserting themselves.

莫見乎隱, 莫顯乎微 there is nothing more manifest than the obscure, nothing more visible than the infinitesimally minute.

從者見之 the disciples introduced him.

京師不見 not noticeable at the capital,—of an earthquake.

A wooden peg. A covering for a coffin.

Read *chien*³. A bamboo pipe to carry water.

A bamboo pipe to carry water.

Same as 1675.

Soap.

香鹵 scented soap.

To go to excess; see 12,412. To be in error. To arrogate to oneself; to usurp.

不僭不賊 committing no excess, doing nothing injurious.

不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).

梘

1672

R. 霰

See 見

Sinking Upper.

筧

1673

R. 銑

See 見

Rising Upper.

覷

1674

鹵

1675

R. vulgar.

C. v. *kan*

See 鹵鹵

A. *kan*

Rising Upper.

僭

1676

R. 豔

C. *ts'ym*H. *tsiam*F. *chieng*,*chaing*W. *tsie*N. *tsien*P. *chien*, *ch'ien*M. *chien*

僭⁴
1676K. ch'om, v.
ch'ämsen
A. tien
Sinking
Upper.

我有僭 I am arrogating to myself,—a conventional phrase used when taking the place of honour.

這個坐兒實在有僭得狠 I really have no right to take this seat.

遜了一會,還是楊御史僭了 after a bout of mutual yielding, Censor Yang ultimately took the place of honour.

僭位 to usurp the throne. See 12,612.

僭尊 to usurp a dignity or honour.

僭先講 he usurps the right to speak first.

僭稱 to usurp, or arrogate to oneself,—a title or rank.

僭分 to usurp the rights or functions of others.

僭越 to pass beyond; to exceed.

僭妄 arrogating; presumptuous.

僭擬宮居 [their temples] throw palaces into the shade.

Read *chin*⁴. Slander.

亂之初生僭始既涵 disorder is born when the first insinuation of slander is received.

Read *ch'in*⁴. Error; confusion.

以簫不僭 dancing to their flutes without error.

覆謂我僭 he says on the contrary that my words are not true.

件⁴
1677R. 銑
C. kyn
H. k'enF. yong, kiong
W. 'djieN. djiem
P. }M. } *chien*
Sz. }
Y. chiei
K. k'ön

To divide; to separate. A classifier of all kinds of things. See 9960.

一件事 an affair.

一件衣裳 a garment.

一件文書 a despatch.

內二件 with two inclosures.

一件物 a thing.

件⁴
1677J. ken
A. kienSinking
Lower.
(Rising in theory.)

八件點心 eight kinds of sweets.

許多物件 a great many things.

件件俱全 or 件件都在 all the things are here.

件件都能 he is good at all these things.

一件一件的分開 separate them one from the other.

件數 the number of packages.

件色 the description of packages.

若干件 so many packages, or articles.

案件 a case; a lawsuit.

條件 a list; a schedule.

飾件 metal ornaments.

竿⁴
1678R. 霰
C. tsynF. chieng
N. tsienY. chiei
J. sen
A. tien

SinkingUpper.

A prop or shore; a beam. A ditch.

打竿撥正 put up a prop to keep it straight.

犁竿 a plough-beam.

鞢¹
1679R. 先
(cf. 墊)C. tsyn
Y. chi, chieiSee 煎
Even Upper.

A saddle-cloth.

鞢屈 the saddle-cloth or pad placed under the saddle.

薦⁴
1680R. 霰
See 箭Sinking
Upper.

Grass. To introduce; to recommend. To worship; to sacrifice. To set forth; to present.

麋鹿食薦 deer eat grass.

草薦 coarse grass matting.

自薦 to recommend oneself.

舉薦 to recommend for employment or promotion.

薦賢 to bring forward worthy men.

昔者舜薦禹於天 of old, Shun presented Yü to God, —as his successor.

薦⁴
1680

薦祖 to worship ancestors.

祖薦 to speed a parting friend.

薦羞 sacrifices of food,—before these are eaten they are 薦, afterwards they are 羞 4658.

命薦之宗廟 ordered it (a double ear of corn) to be offered up in the ancestral temple.

誦經爲薦福 to say masses for the repose of his soul.

薦菜 let me offer you a little food,—a conventional phrase to a guest.

薦饌 to set food before one.

薦牲 sacrificial animals.

薦引 to introduce; to bring in; to "push," e.g. by political means.

保薦 to recommend; to bring forward for reward.

薦主 a patron; a person who will recommend.

薦書 or 薦信 a letter of introduction.

薦紙 servants' "characters."

薦派 to appoint; to nominate.

以紫羅薦地 laid down crimson silk,—for the queen to walk on.

Read *ch'ien*⁴. To repeat.

天方薦瘡 God is continually redoubling our afflictions.

饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

鏤¹
1681R. 賺
P. v. 'chien
K. mamJ. ban
A. kienSinking
Lower.

To cover with silver or gold; to plate. To inlay metal.

鏤銀 silver-plated.

金鏤玉鑲 inlaid with gold and set in jade.

豨¹
1682R. 先
See 肩

Even Upper.

A three-year old hog.

獻豨于公 offered a hog to their ancestors,—at harvest time.

趺³
1683.
R. 銑霰
See 妍
Even Lower.

Hard skin on the foot or hand; a blister.

重趺 thick hard skin.

胝趺 hard skin caused by work; a corn.

Read *yen*⁴. The cloven hoof of an animal.

蹄趺 the horny part of the hoof.

鵲¹
1684
R. 先
See 肩
Even Upper.

Another name for the 鵲 鵲 egret, found on the coast of Chehkiang.

劇¹
1685
R. 先
See 建虔
Even Upper and Lower.

To cut. To castrate an ox.

圉³
1686
R. 銑
F. v. 'kiang
Amoy v. kiañ
K. kōn
J. ken
A. kien
Rising Upper.

A child.

男圉 a boy.

女圉 a girl.

小圉 children.

圉子 a serving-boy.

Read *yüeh*⁴. The moon, as ordered to be used for 月 by the Empress Wu Hou of the T'ang dynasty.

洊⁴
1687
R. 霰
(K'ANGHSI wrongly reads this group lower series).
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing. See 10,440.

水洊至 the water flowed up, —to the spot in question.

洊瀝 continuously dripping.

洊懼 successive emotions.

珩⁴
1688
R. 霰
See 箭
Sinking Upper.

To repeat; to come again.

銓¹
1689

Same as 1649.

拏¹
1690
R. 先 銑
See 愆
Even Upper.

To pluck up; to seize. To gather.

蹇¹
1691

騫¹
1692
R. 先
See 愆
Even Upper.

To be defective.

不騫不崩 never waning, never failing.

騫汚 disgraced,—as in reputation.

沓沓騫騫 slack and careless.

褰¹
1693
R. 先
See 愆
Even Upper.

Underclothes. To pick up one's skirts; to raise, as a curtain.

褰裳涉溱 to raise the skirts when crossing the brook. See 1653, 5005.

褻¹
1694

Same as 1693.

籤¹
1695
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. tiem, tiem
Even Upper.

A species of wild garlic or onion. See 11,244.

劓¹
1696
R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
See 籤
A. tiem
Even Upper.

To cut. To stick in.

劓猪 to stick a pig.

幟¹
1697
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. tiem, tiem
Even Upper.

A label. To make a note of; to record.

貼幟子 paste on a label.

簿面題幟 write a label on the account-book,—describing it.

垂幟 a slip pasted on to a book or roll, stating the name and price.

幟改 to mark for alteration.

幟處 a marked passage.

籤¹
1698
R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ts'iam
F. ch'ien
W. ch'ie
N. ts'ieñ
P. { ch'ien
M. {
Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. ch'öm
J. sen
A. tiem, tiem
Even Upper.

A slip of bamboo. A lot as used for divination, etc. A warrant. A tally. Interchanged with 1714.

抽籤 to draw lots.

竹籤 slips of bamboo, with responses inscribed on them used as lots.

一筒籤 a tubeful of lots,—as contained in a piece of thick bamboo.

求籤問卜 to divine by drawing lots.

訣籤靈極 the response of the lot was very accurate,—in its fulfilment.

籤語 the response of the lot.

籤譜 a "Book of Fate;" a handbook of divination by lots.

籤掣 to select by lot,—as officials. The successful candidates at the final examination draw lots to decide in what provinces they are to serve.

綠頭籤 green-headed bamboo slips,—inscribed with the name and other details of an official and handed in as a card at a *levée*.

籤票 a warrant.

出籤 or **給籤** to issue a warrant or order,—as done in open court by the presiding official drawing the requisite "slip" from the bamboo tube before him, and flinging it to one of his lictors for immediate execution.

火籤 an urgent warrant.

插籤 to stick bamboo slips or tallies into packages of merchandise when carried from one place to another by coolies, as a check upon the number of packages issued.

籤押房 a private office.

識
1699

鈴¹
1700

R. 鹽
See 黔
K. kōm
Even Lower.

黔²
1701

R. 侵鹽
C. k'ym
H. k'iem
F. kieng
W. djiang
N. djiēn
P. } ch'ien
M. }
Y. ch'iei
S. ch'ien
K. kin, kōm
J. kin, ken
A. kien
Even Lower.

牽¹
1702

R. 先霰
C. hyn
H. k'ien
F. k'ieing,
sk'ieing
W. die
N. d'ien
P. }
M. } ch'ien
S. }
Y. ch'iei
K. hyūn
J. ken
A. kien
Even Upper.

See 373.

A stamp; a seal. Latch of a door. A spear handle.

鈴記 a wooden or copper seal, as used by petty officials.

鈴蓋關防 to affix a seal. See 6368.

鈴鎖 a door-lock.

鈴鏟 a plough-share.

鉤鈴 two stars w in Scorpio, connected by astrologers with filial piety and brotherly love.

鈴子手 a tide-waiter.

Black. A name for the province of Kueichou. See 驢 7536.

黔黎 the black-haired people,—the Chinese.

遠方黔首未集 ere the black-headed people in distant parts had united,—under the sway of the First Emperor.

黔中 a name for the region west and north-west of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan, because of the black tribes who lived there.

黔雷 or 黔羸 name of a Taoist god.

石着黔衣 the rocks are covered with lichen.

To pull; to haul. To connect; to implicate.

牽絲 to stretch silk,—as when twisting into thread.

牽纜 to pull a rope; to track a boat.

牽挽 to drag (a person) along.

牽挽逆流 to warp a vessel up against the tide.

牽牛 to lead an ox; the stars β γ Aquilae. See 1388 and below.

牽郎 the Herdboy. See 1388.

一牽羊 a sheep.

惟來文內牽及 but when in your despatch you come to lug in.....

牽¹
1702

牽混 to lug in what is irrelevant; to create confusion.

與他事牽混 mixed up with irrelevant matter.

牽連 or 牽涉 to connect together; to involve in; to implicate; to criminate.

意惹情牽 closely allied in opinions and feelings.

牽扯 or 牽累 or 牽捏 to involve; to implicate.

牽纏 to detain; to be unwilling to let go.

牽腸 in great anxiety.

牽念 to be attached to; to think of with affection.

牽合 connected; attached.

牽引 or 牽曳 to draw; to drag.

牽着不走, 打着倒退 pulling won't make him go, and beating only makes him back,—an obstinate brute!

牽計 to strike an average.

叫他做個牽頭 bade him devise some means.

牽掛 to hold in suspense; undecided.

來去無牽掛 without a stitch of clothes on.

牽五掛四 catching house after house,—of fires.

牽藤 creepers.

拘文牽禮 to be a stickler for forms and ceremonies.

學者牽于所聞 the scholars stick to what they have learnt, i.e. if they have learnt that a thing is so, then it must be so.

牽牛 *Ipomoea hederacea*, Jacq. See above.

捧¹
1702a

棒⁴
1703

R. 霰
See 棍
Sinking Upper.

Same as 1702.

A board which lies crosswise. Name of a tree.

緯⁴
1704

R. 先
P. }
M. } ch'ien,
S. } ch'ien,
Y. } ch'iei, ch'iei?
See 牽
Even Upper.

A tow-rope. To bring together. To lead.

拉緯 to pull a tow-rope; to track. Also, to act as go-between. See below.

拉篷扯緯 to hoist the sail and haul on the tow-rope,—to do odd jobs for people.

緯板 the piece of wood, or yoke, at the end of a tow-line, against which the trackers pull.

緯繩 a tow-rope; a tracking-line.

緯夫 trackers.

緯手 a go-between; a mediator.

緯馬 to lead a horse.

拉這緯 to pull this rope,—to bring the principals together in this transaction.

拉房緯 to bring landlord and tenant together.

皮條緯 the string which works a puppet.

皮條緯 and 拉皮條緯 to pull the leather strap rope,—to act as a brothel tout.

拈²
1705

R. 鹽
See 鉗
Even Lower.

To nip; to seize, as with forceps.

把他拈住 nip it tight.

拈口 to hold one's tongue; to keep one's mouth shut.

箝³
1706

R. 鹽
See 鉗
Even Lower.

Tweezers; pliers. To nip; to gag. Used with 1705, 1707.

箝語 to stop free speech; to shut people's mouths.

馬箝 the bit of a bridle.

箝制其口 to stop the mouth of; to gag.

箝口無言 (so that) they hadn't a word to say.

鉗²
1707

R. 鹽
C. k'ym
H. k'iam
F. k'ieing, k'ing
W. djie
N. djiēn
P. }
M. } ch'ien

Tweezers; pliers; forceps; tongs. Gyves; a ring; a collar put on prisoners.

鉗子 pincers; tweezers; earrings.

夾鉗 a carpenter's circular pincers.

鐵鉗 iron pincers; forceps.

鉗²

1707

Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. kyöm
J. ken, kan
A. kiem

Even Lower.

火鉗 tongs.

螃蟹鉗 a crab's claws.

手鉗 manacles; gyves.

頸鉗 a neck-ring worn by children.

鉗口 to gag by a cross-stick.

鉗口不言 to shut the mouth tight and not speak.

鉗惡 grasping; grabbing.

鉗徒 prisoners.

髻²

1708

R. 鹽

See 鉗

Even Lower.

To remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it. A dun colour.

嵌¹

1709

R. 咸 勘

C. hom²
F. sh'eng
W. k'aa

N. k'aa

P. ch'ien²

M. k'aa

Sch'ien

Y. k'aa, k'aa

K. kam

J. kan

A. sham, k'aa

Even & Sink-

ing Lower

& Upper.

A ravine. To fall into.

嵌巖 valleys and cliffs.

赤嵌 Formosa.

嵌城 T'ai-nan Fu.

Read ch'ien⁴. To inlay.

嵌鑲 to inlay and set.

嵌銀匠 a silversmith.

嵌寶 inlaid with gems.

摺¹

1710

R. 先

C. ts'yn

H. ts'ien

F. ch'eng

W. ts'ie

N. ts'ien

P. }

M. ch'ien

Sz. }

Y. ch'iei

K. ch'ün

J. sen

A. t'ien

Even Upper.

To graft; to stick into.

摺插菓木 to graft fruit trees.

摺脚 a chiropodist.

摺子 an iron rod ending in a spoon bowl with a sharp point, used by tide-waiters for thrusting into packages when examining goods.

摺子手 or 摺手 tide-waiters in the Chinese Customs' Service are so called.

摺上 to stick into,—as into a sheath.

遷¹

1711

R. 先

See 千

Even Upper.

To move; to remove; to be removed; to transfer an official.

遷國 to remove the seat of empire. See 12,050.

遷¹

1711

遷徙 or 遷移 or 遷居 or 喬遷 to move; to change one's residence.

遷客 an official *en route* for his place of banishment.

找出遷費 to pay the expenses of removing,—graves.

押遷 to evict; to turn out a tenant.

遷避 to remove; to clear out; to flit.

以我賄遷 I will remove with my goods.

遷于喬木 flitting to a lofty tree.

遷于王都 remove to the royal capital.

舍其坐遷 they leave their seats and go elsewhere.

帝遷明德 God moved thither this intelligent ruler.

是斷是遷 we cut them down, we conveyed them here.

善則遷, 過則改 or 遷善改過 advance towards good and reform your faults.

遷延時日 to put off; to procrastinate.

左遷 to send to the left,—to degrade. In ancient times the place of honour was on the right.

遷就 to accommodate; to make a compromise.

遷就 to accommodate; to make a compromise.

遷戍 to remove the quarters of troops.

遷地弗良 ill-adapted to the novel position.

遷棺 to move the coffin,—to start, at funerals.

遷閉 to shut up a shop and go elsewhere.

擺¹

1712

R. 先

See 千

Even Upper.

A swing. See 2307.

僉¹

1713

R. 鹽

See 籤

Even Upper.

All; everybody; sign of plural.

僉以爲是 all thought that it was right, or the right course.

僉不允 all were unwilling.

僉¹

1713

僉言如一 they were unanimous in their opinion.

僉稱 to state unanimously.

僉稟 a joint petition.

僉妻 his wife along with him.

免僉 she need not go with him.

僉壬 or 僉邪 mean creatures.

籤¹

1714

R. 鹽

See 籤

A. tiem, t'iem

Even Upper.

A bamboo slip. A lot used for divination; see 1698. A label. To send, as constables. To sign; to endorse.

牙簽子 a bamboo tooth-pick.

紅簽子 a strip of red paper or label on a letter or parcel on which the address is written; see 3582.

看了封簽子上十五字 seeing the fifteen words on the address slip.

簽差 to send off police.

簽差持票 to send constables with a warrant.

簽傳 to summon by warrant.

簽派 to send off with a warrant.

簽字 or 簽名 or 簽押 to sign; to affix a signature.

簽掣 to select officials by lot. See 1698.

簽題 to subscribe for; the superscription on a letter.

簽書 to label books.

簽館 to open a school.

簽印 stamped,—as papers.

簽分 to assign by drawing lots.

簽訂 to execute; duly signed.

愆¹

1715

R. 先

C. hyn

H. k'ien

F. k'iang

W. k'ie

N. t'ien

P. }

M. ch'ien

Sz. }

Y. ch'iei

K. k'ün

J. ken

A. k'ien

Even Upper.

A fault; an error. To prolong; to overstep.

式禮莫愆 we have performed every ceremony without error.

不愆不忘 erring in nothing, forgetful of nothing.

既愆爾止 you go wrong in all your conduct.

不遑有愆 anxious not to do anything wrong.

愆尤 or 罪愆 or 愆爽 error; transgression.

愆¹
1715

繩愆 to lay the line of straight conduct alongside of error; to reform faults.

匪我愆期 it is not I who would prolong the time.

愆期未繳 passed the appointed time without having paid up.

儻⁴
1716

To wait on; to accompany.

儻人 an attendant.

噤¹
1717

The pouch of a monkey. Deficient.

噤噤之德 inadequate virtue.

噤然而終日不言 so satisfied that he said not a word the whole day.

Read *hsien*². To carry in the mouth.

儻¹
1718

See 1571.

藪¹
1719

Same as 1717.

歉¹
1720

See 1633.

廉³
1721

The flank or hollow part of the rump of an animal. The meat in a dumpling.

廉窩 the nollow of an animal's thigh.

廉皮 the fur on the breast and flanks.

小廉 the part above the hip-bone.

金銀廉 the yellow and white fur of the fox.

謙¹
1722

Humility; modesty. Diminution.

謙受益 humility receives increase. See 7622.

謙讓 to yield; to give way to others.

謙¹
1722

N. *ch'ien*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ien*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kiom*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Even Upper.

謙遜 or 謙虛 or 謙卑 or 謙退 modest; retiring; yielding.

謙恭 or 謙敬 respectful; unassuming.

謙和 pleasant; agreeable,—as a companion, because not overbearing.

謙詞 or 謙口 modest language.

何用太謙 why so very modest?

太謙 or 過謙 over-modest.

謙謙君子 a modest, unassuming gentleman.

孝經謙半之 (the tablets used for) the Classic of Filial Piety were only half the size,—of those used for the Six Classics.

三分居一又謙焉 still smaller by one-third.

Read *ch'ieh*^{4*}. Used for 1571.

此之謂自謙 this is called self-enjoyment.

謙³
1723

R. 琰
See 斂
Rising Lower.

To eat insufficiently; unsatisfied.

Read *lien*³. Something brought on after a meal. The meat in a dumpling.

鼯³
1724

R. 琰
See 謙
Rising Upper.

A hamster, or large kind of rat.

鼯車 a person who stuffs his mouth full as the hamster stuffs its pouch.

千¹
1725

R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'ien*
F. *ch'ien*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ien*
J. *sen*
A. *ts'ien*
Even Upper.

A thousand. Many; all. Earnestly; by all means. See 6870, 8560, 9959. [To be distinguished from 干 5814 and 于 13,537.]

其車三千 his chariots were three thousand.

千年 a thousand years.

千百 or 千萬 vast numbers.

千百年 over a thousand years.

十千 ten thousand (*cash* understood).

千¹
1725

千萬年 thousand and ten thousands of years.

一千萬年 ten million years.

人無千日好, 花無百

日紅 man is never happy for a thousand days, a flower never blooms for a hundred.

山中也有千年樹 there are trees on the mountains a thousand years old.

人生不滿百, 常懷千

歲憂 man does not live a hundred years, but he worries himself enough for a thousand.

人生百歲, 那有三萬

六千日之樂 man may live to a hundred, but does he ever get thirty-six thousand days of happiness?

千歲 "thousand years,"—the title of a prince.

恭祝千秋 to congratulate on the "thousand autumns,"—the birthday.

千金 a thousand ounces of silver,—a conventional phrase for another person's daughter.

千斤關 a portcullis.

千年紅 the "bachelor's button."

千總 a chiliarch; a lieutenant.

千戎 the literary designation of a 千總 lieutenant.

千方 versatile.

千方百計 by hook or by crook.

千奇百怪 very strange.

千思百 (or 萬) 想 full of thought.

大千世界 the whole universe.

千繁 a great embarrassment.

千片石 talc.

千戶 the title of a petty tribal chieftain.

老千 name of the winning card; a sharp; a blackleg.

千字文 the "thousand character essay,"—a composition in one thousand different characters, arranged so as to yield sense. It is (?) was the second primer studied by Chinese schoolboys.

千¹
1725

千山萬水 many hills and streams,—between us.

千變萬化 full of tricks; changeable.

千祈回來 I earnestly beg you to come back.

千萬不要作 by no means do so.

千萬千萬 be sure you attend to what I have said.

千一不改 nine hundred and ninety-nine to one he will change.

打千 to bend one knee.

千古 all antiquity; for ever.

千古不易之 never changing.

千層疔 a form of syphilitic boil.

千恩萬謝 unbounded gratitude.

千叮萬囑 to repeatedly order.

千軍萬馬 vast numbers of infantry and cavalry.

千章鏢子 paper money burnt in worship.

千里光 *Senecio chinensis*, D.C.

千里鏡 (或眼) a telescope.

仟¹
1726R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A chiliarch, or ruler over a thousand. A thousand cash.

仟總 a lieutenant. See 1725.

扞¹
1727

Same as 1710.

杆¹
1728R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.A kind of conifer akin to the fir (*Abies leptolepis*).

A lofty straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan.

芊¹
1729R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

Luxuriant foliage. The colour of green jade.

茂芊 luxuriant in growth.

草色芊芊 the colour of the grass is bright green.

迂¹
1730

Same as 1711.

阡¹
1731R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A road leading north and south. See 8017. A path leading to a grave.

阡陌 the public road; the highway; a path between paddy-fields.

嗟阡陌之將蕪 alas! the streets are beginning to be overgrown with weeds.

有阡陌之得 gains from the four points of the compass,—of the income of traders.

新阡 a new burial-place.

阡張 strips of paper-money burnt at funerals.

鉛¹
1732R. 先
C. yün
H. yen
F. yong
W. ye
N. ka'an
P. ch'ien
M. k'an, ch'ien,
yüan
Y. k'aa
Sz. ch'ien,
yüan
K. yün
J. en, yen
A. jüen
Even Lower
Irregular.
Also, Upper
Even (with
the k initial).Lead. Also read *yüan*² and *yen*². See 2620.

黑鉛 or 鉛錫 lead.

白鉛 pewter; spelter.

鉛粉 or 鉛華 white lead; ceruse. The second is also face-powder.

鉛塊 pig lead.

鉛筆 a lead pencil.

鉛片 sheet lead; leads used by compositors to make spaces between lines.

鉛壺 a leaden pot.

鉛礦 lead mines.

鉛子 or 鉛丸子 shot; bullets.

鉛糧子兒 leaden shot. See 7016.

鉛骰子 loaded dice.

鉛罐 lead canisters,—to hold tea.

釘鉛 or 夾鉛 or 縫鉛 or 灌鉛 to insert lead into silver. Holes are often bored in dollars, filled up with lead, and covered with silver.

鉛字 lead type.

鈹¹
1733

Same as 1732.

淺⁴
1734R. 銑
See 錢
Rising Lower.

Short; shallow. Thin; beaten out, as a plate of metal.

小戎淺收 there is his short war-carriage.

淺駟孔群 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.

淺甲 trappings of mail for war-horses.

淺³
1735R. 銑
See 千
Rising Upper.

Shallow, as opposed to 深 9823. Simple (see 詩 9918). Superficial. Vulgar. Short. A tiger (see 303). Light in colour. Weak in strength, as glasses for spectacles.

淺水 shallow water.

淺處 a shallow place.

淺沙灘 a shoal; a bar at the mouth of a river.

就其淺矣 where it (the water) was shallow.

擱淺 to run aground; to get ashore, as a ship.

淺花 ornamented in low relief.

不知深淺 not to know the deep from the shallow; not to know the depth.

害人不淺 to injure one severely.

甚淺 very superficial; very easy; not abstruse.

淺而易見 simple and easy to understand.

他的學問淺得狠 his learning is very superficial.

淺近之徒 a superficial scholar.

深人無淺語 deep people never say shallow things.

淺知 superficial knowledge.

淺見 small experience.

意思不淺 the meaning is not simple.

淺淺可說 he can talk a little,—of a child.

淺陋 or 淺薄 vile; mean.

淺率 vulgar; pretentious.

淺毛 short-haired,—of fur.

淺³

1735

淺幘 a tiger's skin to cover it.

淺 is supposed to mean a tiger because of the shortness of that animal's hair.

淺顏色 a light shade of colour.

淺黃 light yellow.

這個眼鏡太淺 these spectacles are too weak.

眼淺 shallow-eyed,—of a person who has seen little and is astonished at much.

淺鮮 slight and few; insignificant.

錢²

1736

先銖

ts'yn
ts'ien
chieng
N. dzie, die
N. dzie, dien,
pien
ch'ien
ch'iei
ch'ien
sen
A. tien
Even Lower.

Copper coin, or *cash*, 1,000 of which were originally equal to the 兩 tael or Chinese ounce of silver. Cash (from the Sanskrit *kārsha*, *kārshāpana*), seem to have been first coined under the Ch'in dynasty, from 221 B.C., each cash having a square hole in the middle for convenience in carrying a quantity; hence the term "strings of cash." [Stands pictorially for 全 3176, complete.] Money; wealth. A mace, or the tenth part of a Chinese ounce. See 6378, 7924.

開錢 to spend money.

錢形 the shape of *cash*. See 5665.

銅錢 copper cash.

錢貨 copper cash,—as cargo.

銀錢 silver coins.

一口金錢 a piece of gold money.

錢文 money; cash.

不值半文錢 not worth half a cash. See 12,633.

小錢 or 爛錢 or 毛錢 light weight or bad coin.

私錢 illicit or small cash.

飛錢 bills of exchange,—term used under the T'ang dynasty.

鏹錢 spade-shaped money, said to have been in use in early ages,

錢²

1736

though this has been questioned by some Chinese numismatists.

蟻鼻錢 ant's-nose money, shaped like half a cartouche, and said to have been in use in early ages.

布錢 cloth-money, known to foreigners as "trouser-money," in use as late as 1st cent. B.C. See 5329.

刀錢 knife or razor money, so called from its shape, in use as late as 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.

兩個錢 two cash; a little money; a "trifle."

等錢用 to have occasion for ready money.

撒開一賺錢 to make no end of money.

錢舖 or 錢莊 or 錢店 a money-changer's; a bank.

錢票 or 錢鈔 bank-notes payable in cash.

錢串 a string of straw used to thread cash; strings of cash.

錢串虫 the spider-millipede.

祖錢 the coin upon which the matrix is formed.

母錢 a matrix; principal (see 8067).

一卯錢 the amount of one casting of cash = 5662 strings + 369 cash.

以錢算帳 to keep one's accounts in cash,—not in dollars and cents.

錢賦 exactions; charges.

錢簿 an account-book.

錢債案 civil cases.

錢局 a mint.

錢筒 a bamboo tube for holding cash.

錢行 (*hang*²) the market price of cash; a bank.

錢落下 or 錢水低 the rate of exchange is low; the price of cash has gone down.

錢櫃 a cash box; a till.

換錢 or 挑錢 to change silver into cash.

守錢奴 a miser.

值多少錢 what is the value (or price) of this?

錢²

1736

錢財如糞土 riches are but dirt.

錢糧 taxes. See 7016.

錢法堂 the Coinage Department,—sub-Departments of the Boards of Revenue and Works.

紅錢 red paper slips with 福 "blessings" cut in them, hung on doors at the New Year.

白錢 or 紙錢 or 路錢 the paper cash which are used at funerals, etc.

慣用白錢 accustomed to spend other people's money.

飄錢 slips of paper, to represent money, placed on graves.

錢債細故 the money-debt is a trifling matter.

錢能通神 money can move the gods,—enable a man to do anything.

瞎子見錢, 眼也開 money makes the blind see.

和尚見錢, 經也賣 money will make a priest sell even his Bible.

無錢喚不得人來 without money it is no use calling,—no one will come.

用錢猶如水冲沙 spending money is like water soaking into sand,—it is quickly gone.

火到猪頭爛, 錢到公事辦 as with fire a pig's head gets cooked, so with money can you get business done,—at a *yamen* or Government office.

有錢 to have money in hand; to be wealthy.

有錢使得鬼推磨 with money you can make the devil turn your mill.

有錢蓋百醜 money covers a multitude of sins.

有道之錢方可取 take only the money which is honestly come by.

有錢道真語 if you have money, all you say is gospel truth.

有錢高三輩 money will raise (a family) for three generations.

有錢始作人 money makes the man.

錢²

1736

有錢堪出眾 with money
a man can appear in public.

有錢難買親生子
money will not buy a son of
your own begetting.

無錢可討有錢妻 a
poor man may marry a rich wife.

富人捨錢，窮人捨力
a rich man parts with money,
a poor man with strength,—to
enable each to live.

一文錢逼倒英雄漢
the want of a single cash may
drag a hero to the ground.

文籍雖滿腹，不如一

囊錢 a bellyful of learning is
not as good as a purseful of
money.

到處不用錢，到處惹
人嫌 if wherever you go you
spend no money, wherever you
go you will be an object of dislike.

錢眼當枷戴 he regards the
hole in a cash as the hole in a
cangue,—very stingy.

錢龍 the "hundred legs," an
insect common in the north of
China. See 2324.

錢塘 name of a river in Cheh-
kiang; a fancy name for the
Tung-t'ing lake.

待潮於錢塘江 waiting
to witness the "bore" in the
Ch'ien-t'ang river.

綠錢 a name for lichen or liver-
wort.

錢母 a name for the pied wag-
tail.

白礬四錢 four mace weight
(i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$ of an oz.) of alum.

幾錢重 how many mace does
it weigh?

三兩三錢三 *Tls.* 3.33, or
3 ounces, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ of an ounce,
of silver.

Read *chien*³. A weeder;
an agricultural instrument.

錢鋪 spuds and hoes.

前²

1737

R. 先
C. ts'yn
H. ts'en
F. chieng, song
W. zie

Before, in time. Before,
in place; *recto*, of the first
page of a leaf in a Chinese
book, see 12,978. [The anti-
thesis to each of these is 後
after, and behind, respecti-

前²

1737

N. dzie, zien
P. }
M. } *ch'ien*
Sz. }
V. ch'iei
K. chön
J. sen, zen
A. tien
Even Lower.

vely. See 4025.] South,
as applied to hills, houses,
etc. See 12,185, 12,402.

前天 or 前日 or 前兒
the day before yesterday. [The
second is also "formerly."]

日前 formerly; on a previous
occasion.

前月 a previous month: the
month before last.

前秋 last autumn but one.

前經轉飭 have already in-
structed.

前人 a predecessor; by the same
author (as the preceding extract).

前人弄怕了後人 the
first individuals have made one
cautious about those who come
after them.

前署 predecessor in office.

貴前任 your honourable pre-
decessor in office.

前次 on a former occasion; last
time.

前此 previous to this.

前輩 a previous generation;
seniors.

前稅 duty previously paid.

前領事 the former Consul.

前知 foreknowledge; see 1783.

前識者道之華也 fore-
knowledge is but a showy orna-
ment of TAO. See 9928.

前項 the above-mentioned; of
the aforesaid kind.

前朝 previous dynasties.

前世 previous generations; in
a former birth.

前後 before and after; first and
last. See 生 9865.

前後也曾會過五六
次 they had met some five or
six times, first and last.

前前後後共請有三
四個人 first and last, I have
employed some three or four
persons.

從前至後已不知濟
過多少人 I could not say
how many people he has assisted,
from first to last.

前²

1737

月初前後可到 he will be
here about the beginning of the
month.

前言戲之耳 what I said
was in joke.

雨前 before the rains,—young
hyson or uchain tea, which term
is an imitation of the Chinese
sounds.

他來在前，我去在後
he came before I went.

前頭 previously; in front.

於前 in, or to, one's presence;
before one.

前面 in front.

面前 before one's face.

眼前 or 眼面前 that which
is before one's face; ordinary;
ready-to-hand; simple. See 13,129.

你敢于我前弄巧 you
dare to play your tricks before me.

前心 the breast.

前進 to progress; to advance.

上 (or 往) 前走 to go on;
to proceed.

在前先走 walked in front.

前來 come to hand,—a phrase
which often follows a quotation
from a despatch or other docu-
ment received by the writer.
While necessary to complete
the Chinese idiom, its sense will
already have been sufficiently
expressed in English by the
terms of quotation or receipt.

前程 official career; rank; sta-
tus. See 757.

貴前程 what is your official
rank?

前程難料 it is difficult to
say what his career will be.

前引 to guide forward.

前引大臣 chamberlains of
the vanguard.

御前大臣 Grand Chamber-
lain,—the great officer who
stands in the Imperial presence.

御前侍衛 guards of the Im-
perial ante-chamber.

御前行走 Mongolian princes
having the right of *entrée*.

前鋒侍衛 Imperial guards-
men of the vanguard division.

做事不前 to make no pro-
gress.

前²
1737儘先前 before the very first;
first of the first.業已告知前路 I have
already told "our friend,"—the
phrase 前路 is used in con-
versation for any known person
whose name it may be undesira-
ble to mention. See 12,106.

前廳 the front rooms.

前三後四 first this and then
that.前仰後合 swaying back-
wards and forwards. See 12,885.

前者 formerly.

前已 already.

前半天 or 前半日 the
morning; the forenoon.

前半夜 before midnight.

前事 the foregoing affair.

前功 past services.

前詣 or 前往 or 前行
or 前赴 to proceed to.前擁後護 to crowd pell-
mell.前思後想 to turn over and
over in one's mind; to desire;
to ardently wish for.前由 or 前情 or 前因 the
foregoing. See 等 10,877.前手 a predecessor. Also, the
previous time of doing.

前古 antiquity; past ages.

前敵 fronting the enemy; the
front line of one's forces; the
front.前期 before the time named;
beforehand.前期四天 four days before
the time.前站 the petty official who goes
on ahead to make arrangements
for the reception of a high
official.前失 a previously-committed
mistake; a past error. See 9951,
12,365.

前桅 the foremast.

前²
1737

前纜 the forestay of a ship.

山前 south of the hills.

前山 the southern hills.

前街 south street.

前門 the south gate of Peking.

前胡 *Angelica sp.*孀²
1738The planet Venus is 女
孀星 as a morning star,
and is regarded as the wife
of 太白上公, the same
planet as an evening star.R. 先
See 前
Even Lower.潛²
1739To lie hid at the bottom
of water. A breeding-place
for fish. Secret; retired.R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ts'iam
F. chieng
W. zie
N. dzien
P. { ch'ien
M. {
Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. ch'öm
J. sen, zen
A. tien
Even Lower.魚潛在淵 the fish lies deep
in the pool.潛雖伏矣 although they
(the fishes) dive down to the
bottom.

潛逃 to escape to; to abscond.

潛逃于淵 to dive and hide
in the deep.潛有多魚 in the breeding-
places there are many fish.
[These are roughly constructed
places of refuge for the fish.]飛潛動植各爲類
birds, fishes, beasts (including
insects,) and trees, each has its
own class.潛行水中 to walk under
water.潛龍勿用 the dragon is in
hiding, it is not the time for
action.龍潛之舊 an old friend of
the Emperor's days of obscurity.

潛住 to live in retirement.

潛修 to go into retirement and
cultivate virtue.

潛身聽 to listen secretly.

潛步 secret steps; to walk
furtively.潛心釋氏 to be secretly a
Buddhist at heart.潛吳生真 secretly sketched
a portrait of Mr Wu.沉潛 solid; substantial; trust-
worthy.潛²
1739

潛入 to enter secretly.

潛匿 to hide; to lurk.

潛往 to make off secretly.

潛至 had secretly arrived at.

潛藏 (1) of criminals in hiding;
(2) of officers in retirement.潛²
1740

Same as 1739.

涎²
1741

See 4508.

乾²
1742

See 5809.

壩²
1743A shore; a bank; an
edge.R. vulgar.
F. v. kieng
See 虔
Even Lower.

水壩 the brink of the water.

虔²
1744To be reverential; de-
vout; respectful; sincere.
To take by force; to kill.
Trifling; unimportant.R. 先
C. k'yn
H. k'en
F. kieng
W. djie
N. djien
P. { ch'ien
M. {
Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. kōn
J. ken, gen
A. kien
Even Lower.虔共爾位 reverently dis-
charge your duties.有虔秉鉞 reverently he
grasped his axe.方斲是虔 we reverently
hewed them square.

虔心 devout; earnestly.

虔告 or 虔禱 or 虔懇 or
虔求 to humbly pray.

虔誠 sincere.

佛欲試其虔誠 Buddha
wished to test his sincerity.

虔潔 spotless; pure.

虔劉我邊陲 he ravaged
our frontier with slaughter.矯虔 dissemblers and oppres-
sors.

虔婆 a witch.

虔州 an old name for 贛州
府 in Kiangsi.

倭⁴

1745

R. 霰
See 繾
Sinking Upper.

To follow on the track of.
健倭 a string of people.

遣³

1746

R. 銑 霰
C. hyn
H. k'en
F. k'eng
W. c'ie
N. c'ien
P. } ch'ien
M. }
Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. k'ien
J. ken
A. k'ien
Rising Upper.

To send; to appoint to a post. To drive away. To banish to some point outside the 18 Provinces. [To be distinguished from 遺 5440.]

王遣申伯 the king sent away the chief of Shên.

遣派 to send,—as servants, workmen, etc.

差遣 to send; to commission,—as an official.

遣使 a messenger; an envoy.

遣員代往 to send a deputy.

遣人間候 to send a man to present compliments, or to enquire after health.

遣丁 or 遣价 to send a servant.

遣車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral. Now-a-days, this means a servant with a card and a sum of money to help to defray expenses.

遣發 to despatch; to send on an errand.

遣詞 to amend the text.

遣令 to send.

遣歸 to order home.

遣謫 to banish.

遣抱 to send a representative to present a petition, etc.

遣散 to discharge,—as a crew.

遣叩 to send to implore.

遣興 (hsing⁴) recreation.

遣奠 an offering made at a burial.

遣將 (chiang⁴) to despatch military commanders.

遣居 banishment of members of the Imperial clan.

把兩人都遣開了 sent away both the men,—out of the room, temporarily.

遣³

1746

遣罪 banishment for crime.

遣逐 to drive away; to expel.

消遣世慮 to banish the cares of this life.

聊以自遣 so as to find some vent for one's feelings.

則詩酒可遣 then with wine and verse (care or ennui) may be banished.

桃花莫遣隨流水 do not let the water carry away with it the peach-blossoms.

繾⁴

1747

R. 銑 霰
C. hyn, k'yn
See 遣
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Joined to; attached to; loving.

以謹繾綣 in order to make parasites careful.

繾綣 sexual intercourse; love.

繾綣難忘 I shall never forget our love.

譴⁴

1748

R. 霰
See 遣
(always read Rising).
Sinking Upper.

To blame; to scold; angry reprimand.

畏此譴怒 I am afraid of angry reproof.

譴罪 to blame.

不加嚴譴 I will not blame him severely.

譴責 to reprimand.

干天譴 to have incurred the displeasure of heaven.

陰譴 a secret reprimand,—what we call a "judgment" on a person for wrong-doing.

譴喘 to scold oneself out of breath.

韁⁴

1749

R. 霰
See 遣
Sinking Upper.

A leathern girdle; a belt.

欠⁴

1750

R. 豔
C. hyn
H. k'ian
F. k'iang
W. c'ie
N. c'ien
P. } ch'ien
M. }

To owe. To be wanting in; see 5966. To yawn; see 3935. To bow. Radical 76.

欠錢 or 欠賬 or 欠債 to owe money.

欠數 or 欠項 or 欠款 debts; liabilities. See 7898.

欠⁴

1750

Y. ch'iei
Sz. ch'ien
K. k'om, v. him
J. ken
A. k'iem
Sinking Upper.

欠主 or 欠戶 a debtor.

欠債還錢 a debt owed must be paid in money.

欠據 or 欠契 or 欠單 I.O.U.; a promissory note.

負欠 to repudiate a debt.

拖欠 to let a debt drag on,—without payment.

抵欠 to give security for money borrowed.

欠錢大王 a princely debtor—one involved to very large amounts.

欠字壓人頭 the character ch'ien (to owe) is "a weight on the head of man,"—thus drawing from the component parts of the character the moral that debt weighs a man to earth.

欠領 still unpaid.

短欠 or 欠落 to owe.

欠發 due; owing,—as money.

欠命 to owe a life (Buddhist)

我花了欠不兩千多吊 I spent nearly 2,000 tiao.

一頓飯, 欠不吃一升米 at one sitting to eat very nearly a pint of rice.

還利不爲欠 if the interest is paid there is no question of indebtedness.

忍嘴不欠債 he who checks his appetite avoids debt.

欠債不如勤見面 you owe a man money there is nothing like seeing him often,—he will be less suspicious of your intentions.

欠爽 or 欠安 to be wanting in, or out of, health. Used of or to, others only.

欠缺 or 欠少 to be deficient a deficit.

欠解 wanting in explanation, not clearly explained. See 11,344

欠功 wanting in diligence.

欠學習 wanting in knowledge and practice.

欠莊整 to be wanting in propriety and correctness,—of dress, slovenly.

欠⁴
1750

欠至誠 to be wanting in perfect sincerity.

欠雨 to want rain,—as the crops.

打欠 or 呵欠 to yawn.

欠身 to bow; to bend low.

欠伸 to bend down; to bow assent; to stretch oneself.

萬石欠伸, 似有動容

Wan-shih bent forwards as though under the influence of emotion,—e.g. recognising the justice of a reprimand.

忽見土偶人欠伸而

下 suddenly I saw the clay image relax into life and step down.

欠伸而卒 he stretched himself out and died.

欠妥 not satisfactory; imperfect.

Same as 4508.

次⁴
1751欠⁴
1752

Same as 1721.

欠⁴
1753A water plant (*Euryale ferox*) allied to the water-lily, having round spotted leaves and containing starch.

A decoction of the leaves is given when the after-birth is retarded. The meal of the seeds is made into a coarse biscuit.

欠實 the seeds of the, above water-plant.

See 4573.

欠⁴
1754欠⁴
1755

See 2132.

欠⁴
1756A dark reddish colour produced by the Chinese madder (*Rubia*). To tighten a string so that it will not loosen. [To be distinguished from 續 832.]

續茂旃旌 banners of a dark red.

欠⁴
1757R. 欠
See 倩
Sinking Upper.倩⁴
1758R. 欠敬
C. *syn*²
H. *ts'ien*
F. *ch'atng*², v.
*ch'iang*³
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ien*
J. *sen*
A. *ts'aing*,
ts'ien
Sinking
Upper
Irregular.倩⁴
1759R. 欠
See 倩
Sinking
Upper.倩⁴
1760R. 願 欠
See 樽 薦
Sinking Upper.荐⁴
1761R. 欠
See 薦 賤
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

A pall to cover a hearse; that of a prince was of tapestry, an officer's of plain cloth, and a scholar's of matting.

The appearance of the dimple in smiling. Comely; pretty.

巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!

美倩 handsome.

離魂倩女 the separated soul of Miss Ch'ien, which fled with her lover, leaving her body behind.

Read *ch'ing*⁴. A daughter's husband. To borrow; to hire; to plagiarise.

代倩 for; on behalf of; instead of.

僱倩 to hire; to engage,—as workmen.

倩募 to engage; to enroll.

疑爲倩人 I suspect you have been "ploughing with somebody else's bullock," or, availing yourself of the services of a "ghost." A plagiarist.

The name of a tree. Luxuriant vegetation. Fine grain. Used with 1762.

茂倩 luxuriant growth.

倩倩嘉穀 a luxuriant field of grain.

A fence. A palisade in a water-course to keep back fish. To hedge in.

To continue; to repeat; to recur often. To bring together. Used for 薦 1680.

荐饑 repeated famines.

荐居 to lead a nomad life.

茜⁴
1762R. 欠
C. *syn*²
F. *sieng*²
*ch'aing*²
W. *si*, *si*
N. *ts'ien*, *si*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ien*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *ts'ien*
Sinking
Irregular.契⁴
1763R. 感 豔
See 慚 潛
A. *tam*, *tiem*
Rising Lower.塹⁴
1764R. 豔
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng*²,
*ch'ien*², v.
*chang*²
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'ien*
J. *sen*
A. *tam*²
Sinking
Irregular.塹⁴
1765塹⁴
1766R. 陷 咸
See 監 陷
Sinking and
Even Lower
and Upper.*Rubia cordifolia*, L.,—from which "Indian madder" is prepared, used under the Han dynasty for the Imperial colour. It is employed as a tonic, and in cases of irregular menstruation.

Boards for cutting inscriptions or other matter for printing. Tablets for memoranda.

牘契 blocks for printing documents.

簡契 a tablet for writing on.

鉛契 leaden tablets; books.

The moat round a city, outside the wall. A ditch; a Kennel.

深而塹守 to guard by a deep moat.

坑塹 a moat outside a rampart.

掘塹 to dig a channel for water.

天塹 a natural boundary; used to denote the bar at Wu-sung, and rendered by "Heaven-sent Barrier."

長江天塹限隔南北 the Yang-tsze is the natural boundary between north and south.

Same as 1764.

A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats in hot weather.

裕¹

1767

R. 先

See 千

Even Upper.

开¹

1768

R. 先

See 肩

Even Upper.

开

1769

岍¹

1770

R. 先

See 牽

A. kien, ngien
Even Upper.汧¹

1771

R. 先 霰

See 岍 研

Even Upper
& Lower.莽¹

1772

R. 先

See 牽

Even Upper.

蚬¹

1773

R. 先

See 牽

A. kien, ngien
Even Upper.堅¹

1774

R. 先 刪

See 牽 慳

A. kien, kien
Even Upper.

A road. Green; verdant.

望山谷裕裕 see how green
the valleys are!Even; level. To raise
in both hands. [Correctly
read *chien*⁴.]罕开 names of two clans of the
羌 Ch'iang tribes in Ssüch'uan.开官氏 name of the wife of
Confucius.

Same as 1768.

A hill in 鳳翔縣 Fêng-
hsiang Hsien in Shensi, also
called 吳嶽.Name of a branch of the
river 渭 Wei in Shensi.汧陽縣 a District in the
鳳翔 Fêng-hsiang Prefecture,
Shensi.A medicinal plant, called
秦莽.A firefly, the 螢蚬,
which is said to be bred
from rotten grass.Thick; firm; substantial.
To drag along.堅好惡 to abjure loves and
hates.Read *ch'ien*⁴. To lead;
to drag.堅⁴

1775

R. 銑

See 遣

Rising Upper.

𪔐¹

1776

R. 咸

See 堪

Even Upper.

鵠

1777

憾²

1778

R. 鹽 感

See 謙

J. ken
A. sham
Even & Rising
Upper.捷¹

1779

R. 先 銑

F. kieng, kiong,
v. kiak₅

See 虔 健

Even and
Rising Lower.腓²

1780

R. 願

See 健

Sinking
Lower.屎¹

1781

R. 感 屢

See 憾 戶

Rising Lower.

拘

1782

A stubborn ox which
cannot be led; pig-headed;
obstinate.

To peck, as birds.

𪔐破了 have pecked a hole
in it.鷄𪔐碎米 the fowls pick up
the broken rice.

Same as 1776.

Uneasy in mind.

憾倚 or 憾憾 anxious; worried.

To raise. To carry. To
fix a boundary. To shut;
to close; to bar.捷棺 to raise the coffin,—the
night before the funeral, so as
to notify the corpse of impending
burial.

捷鰭 to raise the fins.

A large muscle or tendon.

A small door inside a
house.

Same as 1711.

CHIH.

知¹

1783

R. 支

C. chi

H. ti, chi

F. ti

W. tsz

N. chi

P. | chi

Sz. |

Y. | tsz

M. |

K. | chi

J. |

A. tri

Even Upper.

To know; to be aware
of. To perceive; to feel;
knowledge; sensation. To
have experience of. To
inform. To administer; to
manage. Used for 1784.
See 13,025, 8016, 10,280,
13,391.知道 to know the road; to know;
to be aware of; to learn; to care;
to pay attention to.令還而不知道 ordered
him to return, but he did not
know the way.不知道 or 知不道 I do
not know.知道了 "known," or "noted,"
—a formula supposed to be
written by the Emperor at the
end of any State paper with the
contents of which he has made
himself acquainted.知道信 to know of the report
or news.不知道保養 not to take
care of one's health.知悉 to be thoroughly acquaint-
ed with,—as the contents of a
letter.不知底細 I do not know
the details.隔板知物之法 the trick
of knowing things the other side
of a board,—(e.g.) hidden in a box.誰知 who knows?—meaning
that nobody knows. Also, who
knew that.....?—meaning un-
known to any one; suddenly;
unexpectedly.知識 or 知曉 knowledge;
comprehension; experience.明知故犯 to deliberately
break a law.

無知之徒 an ignorant fellow.

石無知之物 stones are in-
animate objects.鵠微有知之物 fish-
hawks are animate beings.謂草木無知乎 do you
say that plants and trees are
inanimate? See 8016.

知¹
1783

彼蠟燭無知 that wax candle has no mind,—and yet.... See 8016.

一知半解 to know one thing and half its explanation,—of limited knowledge.

知之爲知之，不知爲不知，是知也 to know and to know you know, not to know and to know you do not know: this is knowledge.

或生而知之，或學而知之 knowledge may be either innate or acquired.

五知 see Li Jo-cho (Biog. Dict.).

知事 an archivist, or clerk employed in the office of a Provincial Judge, Salt Comptroller, and formerly of a Prefect. Also, the second in rank or sub-director in a Buddhist monastery. Sanskrit: *karmadāna*.

知者 a knower; (read *chih*) a wise man; a sage. See below.

知書 to know writing,—to be able to read.

知錯 to know, or acknowledge, oneself in fault.

知根兒知畔兒 to know all about a man, all the particulars of his origin, etc.

知我者其天乎 it is heaven that knows me.

知人知面不知心 we know men and their faces, but not their hearts.

樵則吾不知之矣 woodcraft is a thing I do not understand.

會知 to make one see or understand,—as by a hint or nudge.

乾知大始 the heavenly principle concerns itself with the origination of things.

知情 to acknowledge one's obligations to. Also, to know about the matter.

知音 an intimate friend.

知交 intimacy.

知關注念 I know you are anxious about me,—a phrase used in letters.

知証 to bring to the knowledge of; witnesses.

知儆 to know; to be warned.

知¹
1783

知變 to compromise; to know how to accommodate oneself to circumstances.

知承 to receive the ideas or decisions of another.

知世 to have experience.

知趣 to have tact.

不患莫已知，求爲可知也 I am not concerned that I am not known: I seek to be worthy to be known.

知貢舉 and 知武舉 literary designations of the 監臨官 Supervisors, at the public examinations, civil and military.

問訊知之 I shall know by asking.

不知老之將至 not knowing that old age was at hand.

你父母皆不之知 neither your father nor your mother know.

大知閒閒，小知間間 great knowledge embraces the whole, small knowledge a part only.

將薄知而後鄰傷 a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

知 (*chih*) 止乎其所不能知 (*chih*) 至矣 let knowledge stop at the unknowable: this is perfection. See 4562.

四知堂 the hall of the four "knows,"—the ancestral hall of the family of 楊震 Yang Chên, so called in memory of his famous reply to one who offered him a present of money, urging that no one would know:—"Heaven will know, Earth will know, you will know, and I shall know."

不知天地日月 are not conscious of the existence of heaven, earth, sun, and moon.

預知子 one who knows beforehand,—a fortune-teller.

前知 to know beforehand; also, to know what has gone before.

若不見所避之事即非前知 if things which are to be avoided are not perceived, that is not foreknowledge.

知¹
1783

前知千歲，後知萬世 to know the events of 1000 years past and of 10,000 generations to come,—is a characteristic of a 聖人 Prophet.

先知 foreknowledge; to be beforehand in knowing or perceiving; the former is applied to such "prophets" as Confucius and Mencius. See 1737.

先知者 one who is beforehand in knowing; a term wrongly used by Protestant missionaries for the prophets of the Bible.

先知其幾 (*chi*) 於神乎 foreknowledge, how it borders upon the divine!

先知非問之所及 you can't get at what foreknowledge is by asking.

蓋先知其死矣 it was because you knew beforehand that he was dead.

使先知覺後知 causing those who are first informed to instruct those who are later informed.

秋冷先知是瘦人 the autumn chill is first felt by the thin man.

水泉猶未動，庭樹已先知 ere the waters have begun to move (in spring), the trees in the courtyard have already a presentiment (of their arrival).

知遇之人 one who is friendly disposed, or ready to aid in any way.

故知 an old friend. See 10,508.

知彼知己 to know the other man and to know oneself,—of friends who are thoroughly known to each other and are very intimate. See 921.

知己相好 or 知己朋友 very intimate friends. See 4562.

知己須知彼 (the 兵法 says) besides knowing one's own strength, it is necessary to know the enemy's.

知過必改 when you know your faults you should correct them.

人之相知，貴相知心 the best kind of acquaintance is acquaintance with each other's hearts.

知¹
1783

知足 to be content.

知足者貧賤亦樂 he who is content is happy though poor.

不知足者富貴亦憂 he who is not content, though rich, is sad.

聞知 to hear; to become aware of.

知風聲 to hear by report or rumour; to get wind of.

知覺 to be aware of; to notice.

不知不覺 without noticing, or without being aware of it,—something happened; imperceptibly.

針灸莫知 acupuncture and cauterisation failed to restore her to consciousness,—from a trance.

不知人事 to be unconscious.

不知些疼痛 he did not feel the slightest pain.

知羞 or 知恥 to feel ashamed.

不知寒 not to feel cold.

知照 or 知會 or 通知 to inform.

莊周者知過之 Chuang Chou (Chuang Tzū) passed through this place.

不知者不爲罪 ignorance is a valid excuse. Cf. Ignorantia juris neminem excusat.

知感 to entertain a sense of gratitude.

良知 intuitive knowledge.

知府 the one who administers a Prefecture,—a Prefect.

知州 a Department Magistrate.

知縣 a District Magistrate. See 5615. [The above three titles date from the Sung dynasty.]

命知江寧府 ordered him to Chiang-ning as Prefect.

受知明皇 received an appointment at the hands of Ming Huang.

他在此知之乎 is he here in official employ?

知相位 to be a Minister of State.

歷知南昌蠡二縣 he successively administered the Districts of Nan-ch'ang and Li.

知¹
1783

獲受知 received an appointment from....

知政 to manage public affairs; to administer the government.

智⁴
1784

R. 支 寅

C. chi

H. chi

F. tci, v. oh,

W. tsz

N. chi

P. chi

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

Sz. chi, tsz

K. chi

J. chi

A. tri

Sinking Upper.

Wisdom; knowledge. Cleverness; sagacity. See 6190.

智勇 wise and brave.

智識 knowledge and experience.

智者過之, 愚者不及

也 the wise (i.e. those who account themselves wise) go too far, the foolish not far enough.

人皆曰予智 every man says "I am wise."

智慧 perfect wisdom (Sanskrit: *prajñā*),—by means of which alone the human race can pass across the Saṃsāra and attain Nirvāna.

智燭 the light of wisdom,—another name for *prajñā*, as above.

一切智 universal knowledge (Sanskrit: *sarvajñā*),—attained by Shākyamuni when he became a Buddha.

智明 wisdom.

無智 without discretion.

可以爲智士 can be regarded as a wise man.

智畧 or 智謀 cleverness; shrewdness.

張趯有智, 其猶在君

子之後乎 Chang Ti is a clever fellow, yet he falls short of the perfect man.

人之材智, 老則漸絀 a man's capacity lessens as he grows old. See 閱 13,777.

矜智道逾昏 to boast of one's wisdom makes the way more obscure. See 13,559.

智智 perspicuous; clear-headed.

智珠在握 to keep one's presence of mind.

智印三昧 the *samādhi* called the seal of knowledge,—a degree of ecstatic meditation. See 7733.

智月 name of a prince who became a Buddhist priest.

智光 name of a famous Buddhist debater with heretics.

茹¹
1785

R. 支

See 知

Even Upper.

蜘蛛¹
1786

R. 支

C. chi

H. chi

F. tci

W. tsz

N. chi, v. cih

P. } chi

Sz. } tsz

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

K. } chi

J. } chi

A. tri

Even Upper.

之¹
1787

R. 支

C. chi

H. chi

F. tci

W. tsz

N. } tsz

P. } chi

Sz. } tsz

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

K. } chi

J. } chi

A. tri

Even Upper.

A plant called the 茹母 the seeds of which are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant (*Anemarrhenasphodeloides*, Bge.).

A spider.

蜘蛛 the spider,—said to be so called because it 知誅 know how to kill.

蜘蛛網 a spider's web.

To arrive; to go to proceed; hence, to. The personal pronoun he, she or it. The demonstrative pronoun this, that, these etc. Mark of the genitive of or belonging to. A expletive. A particle used to show that the action finished. Zig-zag.

行不知所之 to walk, not knowing whither.

心之所之 what the heart desires; the bent of the inclination.

聽其所之 letting it go where it would.

學者須知其所當之

而之之也 learners should know the direction in which they ought to go, and go in

將何之 where are you going?

卷一之卷三 Section I

Section III,—inclusive.

之死矢靡他 swore never to marry another.

適夢之陰 dreamt she went to hell.

托故之都 made an excuse for going to the capital.

不如我所之 it is not equal to the course I was going to take.

之¹
1787

既之陰女 I go to do you good. (女 = 汝).

自無情而之有情 from a state of non-emotion passing to a state of emotion,—of a tree changed into a woman.

行而不至者有之 there are some who go and never arrive.

之(=遺)後世君子 to leave to posterity.

使使之烏孫 sent an envoy to Wu-sun.

日東東之, 日北北之 if he said east, they went east, if north, north.

欲飯飯之, 欲錢錢之 (said that) if he wanted food, they would give him food, and if money, they would give him money.

寤寐求之 waking and sleeping he sought her.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—in the magpie's nest.

教之讀 taught her to read.

乃授之詞 but told him what to say.

有能割肉者妻之 whoever will cut off a piece of his flesh shall marry her,—my daughter.

皆樂受之 received them all gladly.

子之 made a son of him.

中國之 made a Chinaman of him.

瓜分而二之 divided it equally.

向之爺之者太之 those who had formerly *yeh'd* him (i.e. gave him the title of 爺), now *rai'd* him (i.e. called him 太公).

公益妄之 Mr.*** thought he was lying harder than ever.

益神之 thought him more a god than ever.

父貧之 his father said she was too poor.

艷之 praised her beauty.

勢難再謀, 然試爲之 it is difficult to make another scheme, but we will try to do it.

之¹
1787

始猶以汚袖與之 he began by giving them the stained sleeve.

天命之 God ordered it.

之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home.

Hence 之子 is used for "a bride."

我觀之子 I see these princes.

每見之客也 whenever you receive this stranger.

之二蟲又何知 those two creatures, what can they know?

之數人者 all the above persons; (contemptuously) that crowd; that lot.

之夢真邪 has that dream come true?

之謂 this is called..... See 挫 11,779.

在河之洲 on the islet of the river.

天之明命 the clear will of God.

千乘之國 a State of a thousand chariots.

三年無改於父之道 for three years not to alter from the way of one's father.

銀號所存之餘銀 the balance of money which is retained by the bank.

人之初, 性本善 at the birth of man, his disposition is radically good.

有德之人 a man of virtue.

有三年之小孩 children three years old.

上施之下 (what) superiors employ towards subordinates.

彼其之子 that hero there.

其之翟也 her pheasant-figured robe.

香屑爲之 made of powdered incense.

然其有之 yes, this was so. See 13,376.

何見之卑 why look so low?

一之爲甚 once is enough,—you must not do it again.

留則留之, 否則死之 if you will keep me, do so; if not, I will die.

之¹
1787

十死之不能解此玷 were he to undergo ten deaths my disgrace would not be wiped out.

召忽死之 Shao Wu died,—with his master.

我不能死之 I cannot kill it.

公如所請可之 if you do as I ask you it will be all right.

不如所請否之 if you will not do as I ask, it will be all wrong.

日驅之 "Hurry up!" said he.

故難之 therefore he made difficulties.

較之 compared with.

總之 to sum up; in a word.

究之如何 as to how it will turn out; as to what is going to happen.

即可究之 let him be immediately punished.

火之 lighted a light.

言之竟夜 he was all night telling me.

言之勿驚 don't be frightened when I tell you.

此話我宜言之 it is rather I who should say this.

母然之 his mother agreed.

我自欲之 I myself am willing.

疑信半之 half doubting, half believing.

均之死 that in either case he would die.

均不之聽 would not listen to any of it.

我固不之知耳 I did not know all this.

亦不之覺 did not even perceive it.

亦不之顧 also would not look at him.

心低徊之 reflected deeply.

何之不可 what is there impossible in it?

諺有之 the proverb has it.... See 7017.

寢食共之 ate and slept together.

母無奈之 his mother had no alternative.

之¹
1787

君願之乎 are you willing, sir?
如之何 what's to be done?
See 5668.

臣事君如之何 how
should a minister serve his prince?

未之有也 there has never
been such a thing, or such a one.

未之聞也 I have never yet
heard of such a thing, or of such
a one.

古之 of old.

鳥之將死, 其鳴也哀
when the bird is dying its note
is sad.

傷弓之鳥 驚曲木 a
bird which has been wounded
by a bow is afraid of bent wood.

聽之之人 the man who
hears it.

那得知其去之之故
how can they know the reason
of his departure?

不知之之路 he does
not know the way there, —(1)

之 = to go, (2) 之 = there,

(3) 之 = sign of genitive.

之乎者也 four particles on
the correct use of which much of
the literary elegance of Chinese
composition depends. Hence they
mean "over-refined; pedantic."

漢王之出 after the departure
of Liu Pang from.....

漢王之敗彭城 after the
defeat of Liu Pang at P'êng-
ch'êng.

質之黎梁氏等供亦
相同 upon Li Liang and others
being brought face to face, their
evidence was the same.

之於天下也 as concerns
the empire.

之江 the winding river,—the

錢塘 Ch'ien-t'ang river at
Hangchow. [之 is commonly
used in the sense of zig-zag,
from its shape.]

之罍 Chefoo.

A species of fungus or
agaric, which if picked at
the beginning of winter will
not fade; it is regarded as
an emblem of long life,

芝¹
1788

F. *chie*
W. *tsz*
N. *chi*
P. *chi*
Sz. *tsz*
M. *chi*
Y. *tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

and often seen depicted in
the mouth of a deer. See
7434.

靈芝草 or 靈魂芝 or
瑞芝, the plant of long life.

芝蔴 sesamum.

芝蔴貂 sesamum-seed sable,—
greyish or speckled sable from
Korea, which looks as if sprinkled
with sesamum-seed.

芝蔴油 sesamum-seed oil.

芝蔴占 or 芝蔴寸 or
芝蔴片 a sweetmeat of sesa-
mum.

芝顏 your lucky face.

芝儀 your presence.

芝栢 a species of mushroom.

華芝 an ornamental umbrella.

黑靈芝 smoke.

汁¹
1789

R. *ch*
C. *chêp*
H. *chip*
F. *chaik*
W. *tsûe, tsai*
N. *tsik*
P. *chi*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chip*
J. *shu*
A. *trêp*
Entering
Upper.

Juice; gravy; liquor;
milk. See 8022.

汁子 or 汁兒 or 水汁 juice;
gravy.

菜汁 the liquor in which vege-
tables have been boiled.

汁漿 gravy.

飲其汁 drink their milk,—of
herds.

汁液 sap.

啜汁 to suck the juice.

雪汁 melting snow; slush.

葡萄汁 the juice of the grape.

檳榔汁 betel-nut juice and
saliva.

巾 a handkerchief or dinner-
napkin.

Fine; beautiful; excel-
lent. Purport; meaning;
drift. An Imperial Decree.

我有旨蓄 I have a fine
collection of vegetables.

仰有旨苕 on the height
grows the beautiful pea.

我有旨酒 I have good wine.

多且旨 plenty and good of its
kind.

旨¹
1790

稱旨 agreeable to one's taste
or views.

美旨 or 甘旨 nice things to
eat.

旨哉 how luscious! how nice!

意旨甚遠 its purport is far-
reaching. See 11,095.

與上一首同旨 having
the same purport as the stanza
above.

本旨 the drift, object, or but-
of anything.

一章之大旨 the drift or
leading idea of an essay.

失其旨矣 missed the point
of it.

慈旨 Buddhism.

聖旨 the Imperial will.

奉旨 to receive a Decree.

請旨 to request orders; to ask
for a Decree; a Rescript or
an Imperial Decree is solicited.
Also used of applications to
divinities.

旨遵行 to give directions,—
of the Emperor.

A finger; a toe. To
point at; aim. To point
out. See 2939.

指¹
1791

R. *ch*
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *chi, chai, v.*
chieng, pi
W. *tsz*
N. *chi*
P. *chi*
M. *tsz*
Y. *chi*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

指頭 a finger.

指頭肚兒 the fleshy end of
the finger.

指節 a finger-joint; a measure
= $\frac{1}{4}$ of a 肘 forearm, which
last is $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yōdjana. See
13,407.

手指節不全 the joints of
the fingers not complete,—some
wanting.

大指 or 巨指 or 手指公
or 大拇指頭 or 將指
the thumb, or (將 *chiang*)
commanding finger. See 8069.

食指 or 二指 the "tasting"
or index finger.

中指 the middle finger.

無名指 the nameless, i.e. the
third, finger.

小指 or 禁指 the little finger.

十個指頭不能一般
齊 one's ten fingers cannot be

芝¹
1788

R. *chi*
C. *chi*
H. *chi*

指³

1791

all the same length,—we must take the short with the long.

取給十指不以千人

I rely on my own ten fingers, and not on the help of a thousand other men.

手中十指有長短,截

之痛惜皆相似 your ten fingers are some long and some short, but the pain of cutting them off is the same in each case.

指甲 finger-nails.

指甲套 sheaths for preserving long nails from injury.

修指甲刀 a manicure knife.

指甲草 *Impatiens balsamina*, L., or China balsam, used, with the following plant, to dye finger-nails.

指甲花 the henna flower (*Lawsonia inermis*).

山指甲 a species of *Symplocos*, often confounded with the henna flower.

豎起一個指頭 held up one finger,—to tell the price.

此一指必倒矣 I shall knock this fellow down with one finger.

三指厚 the thickness of three fingers.

染指於鼎 to have a finger in the pie.

食指日千計 feeding fingers daily a thousand,—a hundred mouths to feed daily.

以指喻指之非指,不若以非指喻指之

非指也 to take a finger in illustration of a finger not being a finger, is not so good as to take something which is not a finger.

指畫奇計 to sketch a clever plan with the finger,—in the air.

畫指 to make a finger-print,—as a signature. See 13,282.

指環 or 戒指 or 界指 or 約指 a finger-ring.

金約指一圈 a gold finger-ring. See 1531, 13,349.

彈指間 in the flip of a finger; in a trice.

直指 upright conduct; a Censor sent on tour to right abuses; pointing only to (see 5624).

指³

1791

老子指歸與經無異 the object aimed at by Lao Tzū is not different from that of the Canon.

指呼奮踊 to point, shout, rush, and jump,—of gesticulation and movement.

指望 to hope for; hope; expectation.

指質 to indicate in evidence.

指証 to give evidence as to the identity of; to prove.

指駁 to point out; to reprove.

指斥 to correct; to reprove. See 228.

指撥 to assign funds for certain payments.

指定 or 指明 to define; to show; to report, as an offender; to mark, as a buoy or beacon.

指認 to identify.

指着臉 to shake one's finger in a man's face.

指飭 to indicate what is to be done.

指教 to correct or point out the right way.

指點 to show; to demonstrate.

千人所指,無病而死 a man at whom everybody points, dies without being ill. Cf. give a dog a bad name etc.

指控 to point out; to accuse.

指事 one of the six classes of characters. See 六 7276.

指授 to give authoritative indications.

指臂之助 the assistance of finger and forearm,—mutual assistance.

指着 to refer to; to be said of; in allusion to.

你指着甚麼度日 what do you do for a living?

莫之敢指 no one dares point at it,—a rainbow. See 5265.

指天誓日 to point to heaven and swear by the sun.

指南針 the south-pointing needle,—the Chinese compass.

瞭如指掌 as plain as to point to your hand,—as Confucius did.

指³

1791

你說是誰,指出來 point out who you say it is.

你指給我^{知道}(or 看) you point him (or it) out to me.

手持戒尺指定悟空 seized a ruler and with it pointed at Wu-k'ung.

指泊人 one who points out the anchorage,—a berthing officer.

指點 or 指使 or 指揮 or 指謂 to point out; to direct; to employ.

你指點指點我 show me how,—either by words or acts.

指示迷途 to point out the dangerous path.

指薦 to point out and recommend,—for employment.

指名 to nominate.

用手指著對門 pointed with his hand at the opposite door.

指誣者 one who falsely accuses.

指手畫足 to wave the hands and throw the feet about; to gesticulate.

又懸足指遂至死 he was also hung up by his toes, in consequence of which he died.

指談風月 to talk about the weather.

指桑罵槐 to point at the mulberry and curse the ash,—to talk at a person. See 7434.

指東擊西 to aim east and hit west,—to make a feint.

指東說西 to make insinuations.

恐非本指 I fear this was not the original aim or intention.

這是指日的事情 this is a point-at-the-sun matter,—something which will go on rapidly; used of official promotion.

指日 at an early date.

指日高陞 may you rapidly rise high,—in your official career.

指證 to conduct a case against any one.

指引 to conduct; to lead.

指揮使司 title of a chieftain of the native tribes.

脂¹

1792

R. 支

C. } *chi*H. } *chie*W. } *tsz, tsi*N. } *tsz, tsi*P. } *chi*Sz. } *chi*M. } *tsz*Y. } *tsz*K. } *chi*J. } *chi*A. } *chi*

Even Upper.

The fat of animals; grease; lard; ointment;—hence, wealth. The gum or sap of trees; cosmetics. See 13,030, 12,365.

取蕭祭脂 we take southern-wood and offer it with the fat,—in sacrifice.

脂油 lard; pork fat.

膚如凝脂 his skin was like congealed ointment.

遑脂爾車 you have leisure to grease your wheels.

脂車秣馬 he greased the wheels and fed the horses.

民脂 the fat of the people,—their money.

脂膏 unctuous, greasy matter; wealth.

出泥入脂 to get out of mud and into fat,—to prosper.

花脂 the juice of flowers.

龍骨木脂 a gum obtained from a plant of the order Euphorbiaceæ.

樹根出脂如血 sap like blood flowed from the root of the tree.

赤石脂 a red kind of clay used in making ointment.

脂粉 cosmetics in general; the fair sex.

脂粉之費 pin-money.

脂色 rouge.

脂節 to paint the face.

山脂麻 *Linum usitatissimum*, L.

胭脂麻 *Patrinia villosa*, Juss.

搯¹

1793

R. 支

See 之枝

Even Upper.

A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called 搯搯 (see 1873). To prop up.

搯起窗戶 fix open the window,—push it out at the bottom, there being hinges at the top, and prop it out with a stick.

搯¹

1794

R. 支

See 搯

Even Upper.

The plinth of a pillar when made of wood.

執²⁰

1795

R. 緝

C. } *chêp*H. } *chip*F. } *cheik, v. teik*W. } *tsôe*N. } *tsih*P. } *chi*M. } *tsz*Y. } *tsêh*Sz. } *chi*K. } *chip*J. } *shû*A. } *chêp*

Entering Upper.

To hold; to grasp; to seize. To attend to; to manage.

手執 holding in his hand.

執手同行 to walk hand in hand.

執子之手 we held their hands,—of our wives. See 9691.

執轡如組 I hold the reins like ribbons,—easily.

執活字 to set types.

各執一藝 each following his own profession.

執一 obstinate; unalterable.

執定 to hold fast by.

所執處 the place for the hand, e.g. on a *ju* i.

執筆 to seize a pen.

捕執 to arrest; to seize.

執言 to positively assert.

固執 or 執拗 or 拘執 obstinate; pig-headed.

執意 or 執己見 to hold to one's own opinion.

執法 to uphold the law.

執籌 to draw lots.

執守 to guard; to maintain.

執正 holding to what is right; impartial.

執中 to keep the mean between extremes.

偏執 biassed; partial.

執理 or 執掌 to manage; to superintend.

執事 to manage; a manager; the retinue of a mandarin, including the insignia of his rank.

貴執事 used in direct address,—your Honour.

執事有恪 to be reverent in discharging the duties,—of sacrifice.

其無執事人員 those officials who are not entitled to a retinue with insignia.

與你一件執事 I will give you some official employment.

執政 to administer the government.

執²⁰

1795

執政大臣 a (European) Cabinet Minister.

執照 a certificate; a pass; authorisation.

執據 a license.

回執 a receipt for letters and despatches delivered.

父執 a father's friend.

執友 a comrade; a chum.

執競武王 full of strength was Wu Wang.

熱⁴²

1796

R. 緝

See 執

A. } *nyiet*

Entering Upper.

To lose heart; to submit to yield.

豪強熱服 the brave man has succumbed.

執⁴

1797

R. 寘

See 志

Sinking Upper.

To seize with the hand to grasp. To advance. To pull down; to loosen. Name of a State.

執摯 to hold firmly; to grasp.

摯獻 to offer up; to present.

大摯 very obstructive or in the way.

摯倒 to pull down.

尤摯 extremely.

篤摯 sincere devotion.

繫⁴²

1798

R. 緝

C. } *chêp*H. } *chip, chi*F. } *chei, cheik*N. } *tsih*P. } *chi*M. } *tsz*Y. } *tsz, tsêh*K. } *ch'ip*J. } *chû*A. } *chêp*

Entering Upper.

To tie up, as an animal to fetter; to secure. To connect.

繫維 to shackle; to be hampered.

繫蹇 to tie up a beast.

繫⁴²

1799

See 560.

贊⁴
1800

眞志
Sinking
Upper.

To make a present, as to a bride; offerings of homage; gifts of ceremony.

男贊玉帛禽(=獸)鳥以章物也 the offerings of men are gems, silks, animals, and birds, by which they mark their rank.

女贊不過榛栗棗脩 the offerings of women are only filberts, chestnuts, dates, and dried meat,—by which they mark their respect.

贊儀 ceremonial presents.

贊見 to visit with a present.

出疆必載贊 when you cross the frontier you must take presents with you.

贊敬 presents to a newly-married couple, from a pupil to his teacher, from a successful candidate to the examiners, etc.

A heavily-laden or unmanageable horse.

馬驚不能行 the horse was overladen (and sank in the mud) and could not go on.

A hawk; a vulture; a bird of prey. Ardent; eager; blood-thirsty. See 3325.

驚鳥不羣 vultures do not fly in flocks.

猛驚 ardent; violent; ruthless.

無忿驚之兵 soldiers who are not fierce.

See 12,370.

See 12,374.

See 12,371.

See 12,372.

See 12,376.

輜^{1*}
1808

戩^{1*}
1809

R. 職
See 職
Entering
Upper.

搯⁴
1810

R. 眞
See 釋
Sinking
Lower.

熾⁴
1811

織^{1*}
1812

R. 職 眞
N. tsih, v. tsia
See 職
Entering
Upper.

See 12,375.

A sword. To gather. Potter's clay.

雙飛粉蝶戩花叢 a pair of white butterflies on the wing, sipping from a cluster of flowers.

To compare. To try. To ascertain.

打搯子 to enquire the price or ruling rate.

搯這牆的長短 find out the length of this wall.

搯水深淺 try the depth of the water.

See 1965.

To weave.

織布 to weave cloth.

織蓆 to weave mats.

織機 a loom.

織得精緻 beautifully woven.

織紋 to weave figured fabrics.

休其蠶織 leaves her silk-worms and weaving.

織紡 to reel silk or cotton.

織餘 the ends of the threads; the thrums.

織造 Superintendent of an Imperial silk factory, which supplies the Court with silks and other textile fabrics. Of these factories there are three; at Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow.

織染局 manufacturing and dyeing department,—of the Imperial household.

織女 the Weaving Damsel,—the star α Lyrae. See 1388.

促織 a name for the cricket.

促織鳴東壁 the cricket chirrups on the east wall.

織就 uncut; woven throughout.

織網 to spin a web,—of spiders.

織紬子 to weave silk.

職^{2*}
1813

R. 職¹³
C. chik
H. chit
F. cheik
W. tsi
N. tsih
P. chi, schi, chi
M. tsz
Y. tsih
Sz. chi
K. chik
J. shoku, shiki
A. chik
Entering
Upper.

The duties of office. An official position. To oversee; to manage; to direct. Especially; particularly.

職分 official rank; official duties.

職銜 real and brevet rank.

職官 officers.

職員 a bearer of official rank. Also used by petty officials for "I."

職道 I, the Taot'ai.

設官分職 to institute a post and define its duties.

卑職 I, the humble official,—a conventional phrase used to a superior.

受職 to receive an appointment.

革職 to deprive of rank.

落職 to be degraded in rank.

劾我落職 applied for me to be degraded.

職任 to be in office.

帶職回家 to retain rank and titles on retirement.

加虛職 to confer a nominal rank or appointment.

世職 hereditary office.

納職 to pay tribute; to make presents.

職貢 usual or regular tribute

[職 = 常]

職名 a statement of official rank, etc., used on certain occasions as a visiting card.

職守 to be on duty.

職事 official business.

職司 official duties.

職此之故 especially for this reason; hence the cause.

上等司舟之職 a 1st class master's certificate.

職思其外 let us direct our thoughts beyond the present.

庶人之愚,亦職維疾 the stupidity of the ordinary man is determined by his natural defects.

民之未戾,職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers who prey on them.

驚⁴
1801

眞置
Sinking
Upper.

驚⁴
1802

眞志
V. tsz, tsai,
Sinking
Upper.

留⁴
1803

留⁴
1804

溜⁴
1805

緇⁴
1806

緇⁴
1807

職^{2*}

1813

職方清吏司 a department of the Board of War, which deals with rewards, punishments, inspection of troops, etc.

職

1814

Same as 1813.

職^{1*}

1815

Dried or pickled meat, formerly included among betrothal presents. Greasy; sticky.

R. 職

See 職

Entering
Upper.

識

1816

See 9928.

至⁴

1817

To go to; to reach; to arrive at. The end. Greatest; utmost; best; see 4600. Radical 133.

R. 寘

See 志

Sinking
Upper.

先至 to arrive first.

卽至 or **自至** will be here directly.

或至 it sometimes happens that.

四至 the four boundaries.

東至 reaching on the east to....

無所不至 there is no place to which it does not reach; omnipresent, as the Deity.

五至七 five to seven inclusive.

君子至止 the prince has arrived.

至止 thus far and no farther, —a phrase seen outside shops, referring to visits from the God of Wealth.

道不可致, 德不可至 TAO cannot be made to come, and TÊ (its due exemplification) cannot be attained. See 1832.

曷至哉 where is he now?

不至 (with another verb) will not..... does not.....

不至於..... 麼 will not.....? would not.....? might not.....?

至於 with regard to; in the case of.

言至於漕 until I arrived at Ts'ao.

至于頓丘 as far as Tun-ch'iu.

至⁴

1817

自古至今 from of old until now.

至老奸邪 even to old age a vile intriguer.

至期必來 will be sure to come at the appointed date.

至日 on that day.

至時 when the time comes.

百禮既至 when all the ceremonies have been performed.

至完稅一節 with regard to the matter of paying duties.

至所稱 in regard to what he said.

至此 with reference to this.

至矣 that is perfection,—referring to something just stated. See 1783.

至矣盡矣 to the utmost possible degree.

至誠 most sincere.

至好 best.

至不仁 most inhuman; most wanting in charity of heart.

至關緊要 of the highest importance.

是爲至要 this is most important.

至厚 very thick,—as friends.

至便 most convenient.

至囑 most stringent orders.

至少 at the least; the fewest.

至遲 at the very latest.

享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.

至禱 is my most earnest desire.

至爲 is in the highest degree.

至意 the good intention.

至近的 very intimate; familiar.

至若 respecting; regarding.

至再 again and again.

至親 a near, or the nearest, relative.

至交 very good friends.

侄^{2*}

1818

Firm; unbending Foolish.

R. 質

See 姪 郵

Entering
Lower
and Upper.

姪^{2*}

1819

The son or daughter of a brother; a nephew; a niece. See 9873.

R. 質 屑

C. chêt

H. ch'it

F. tik

W. dzai

N. dzih

P. schi

M. tsz

Y. tsêh

Sz. chi

K. chil

J. chitsz, tetsz

A. diet

Entering
Lower.

姪兒 or **姪子** a brother's son.

姪女 a brother's daughter.

內姪 a wife's brother's child.

外姪 a wife's nephew or niece.

表姪 a sister's child.

姪孫 a brother's son's son.

姪婦 a nephew's wife.

姪婿 a niece's husband.

舍姪 my humble nephew, or niece.

眷姪 I your nephew,—a conventional term used to uncles and aunts.

愚姪 I your foolish nephew,—used to the friends of one's father.

年姪 I your year-nephew,—used to those who were successful candidates in the same year as one's own father.

世姪 I your hereditary nephew,—used to elders of a family with which one's own family has been on terms of intimacy for several generations.

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世姪 I your hereditary nephew,—used to elders of a family with which one's own family has been on terms of intimacy for several generations.

屋^{1*}

1820

The meanderings of a mountain stream. In combination with 盤 "winding-hills" forms the name of the 盤屋 District in Shensi, so called from the configuration of the country.

R. 質

See 質

Entering
Upper.

屋

1821

Same as 1820.

𢵿¹⁸
1822

See 質
Entering
Lower.

The sound of reaping.

撞𢵿 to give a thrust,—as with
a lance

𢵿¹⁸
1823

R. 質
See 質
Entering
Upper.

Luminous; splendid.

桎¹⁸
1824

R. 質
C. chêt, chit,
H. kit, chit,
F. tik, tick,
W. dâo, dâi
N. chêt,
P. chi
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

Gyves; manacles; hand-
cuffs. To fetter.

桎梏 gyves and fetters.

桎械而不問 fetter him and
ask him no questions.

並桎梏以死 chained them
up together until they died.

談於桎梏之間 to preach
amongst gyves and fetters,—
when preaching is too late or
ill-timed.

桎鐐 a linch-pin; a moralist.

丹桎 a medicinal bark.

桎¹⁸
1825

Same as 1822.

莖⁴
1826

R. 質
See 志
Sinking
Upper.

The seeds of a plant,
which resemble the gall-
nut.

樞莖 the prickly elm (*Hemiptelea*
dauidiana, Planch.).

芊莖 another name for the 牛

藤 *Achyranthes*.

蛭¹⁸
1827

R. 質
質屑
C. chêt, têt
F. tick
N. di
K. chil
J. shitsz
A. chêt, diêt
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

A leech.

水蛭 a leech.

𢵿⁴
1828

R. 質
See 志
Sinking Upper.

To walk hastily.

𢵿𢵿 to pass in and out; to go
to and fro.

輕⁴
1829

R. 質
F. chet, tci
See 志
J. chi
A. chi, tri
Sinking
Upper.

A war-chariot low in
front.

戎車既安,如輕如軒
the war-chariots were well made,
nicely balanced before and
behind.

軒輕 relative merit; superiority
or inferiority.

鉞^{4*}
1830

R. 質
質
F. chet
See 郢
K. chil
J. shitsz
A. trit
Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

A sickle. A name during
the Han dynasty for 宿州
in Anhui.

禾鉞 a sickle.

奄觀鉞艾 anon we shall
see the sickles at work.

鉞刈 to reap grain close up to
the ear.

納鉞 to bring in ears of grain
as revenue; to pay the Govern-
ment land-tax of grain.

郢^{4*}
1831

R. 質
質
C. chêt, chi
H. chit, chi
F. chet
W. tsz
N. chêt
P. chi
M. } tsz
Y. }
Sz. chi
K. chil
J. shitsz
A. chêt
Entering and
Sinking Upper.

To go up; to ascend.
Flourishing. Very.

郢治 a Government under which
the people are prosperous.

郢隆 very prosperous.

郁郢 a name under the Han
dynasty for 安化縣 in
Kansuh.

致⁴
1832

R. 質
F. tci, chet
N. chi
See 質
J. chi
A. tri
Sinking
Upper.

To cause to go to. To
bring about; to cause; to
result in. Effect, as in
painting. To send; to
transmit.

不致 not so as to.....

不致不 could not fail to.....

致汝至此 has brought you
to this. See 1817.

致⁴
1832

遠莫致之 I am far off and
cannot get to you.

招致 to induce to come.

致使他來 make him come.

玄宗命方士致貴妃
之神 the Emp. Hsüan Tsung
ordered the Taoist priests to
cause the spirit of [Yang] Kuei-
fei to be present.

言能致其神 said he could
cause her spirit to appear.

事君能致其身 if a man,
in serving his prince, is ready
to devote his life.

致命 or 致身 to devote one's
life; fatal.

有致命之處,有致命
之傷 there are fatal spots, and
there are fatal wounds.

仰面致命共十四處
on the front of the body there
are fourteen fatal spots.

合面致命共十處 on
the back of the body there are
ten fatal spots.

以致 so as to cause, or result in.

以致生出事端 so as to
give rise to difficulties, or troubles.

以致如此 so as to bring
about this state of affairs.

能致風 can cause the wind
to blow.

致自盡 to cause the suicide of.

是積想所致 it (a dream)
was caused by thinking so much
about you.

致謝 to convey thanks.

致傷 to cause a wound.

致死 or 致斃 to cause the
death of.

欲其鳴而不致也 he
wanted it (a bird) to sing, but
could not make it do so.

致生 to beget; to evolve.

富貴自致 riches and honours
must be obtained by one's own
exertions.

致賀 to convey congratulations.

致爲 to cause; to bring about.

致干例禁 so as to offend
against the law.

是致有此 resulted in this.

致

1832

皆以爲陰德所致 all brought about by the good deeds he did in secret.**甚有遠致** produce effects of great distance,—of painting.**委致** to transfer to; to hand over to.**欲爲君致福** I wished to bring happiness upon you.**致于人** to send to, or notify a person.**函致或致書** to send a letter or despatch to.**另致** to forward separately,—as a letter or document.**致意** to inform; to intimate to.**遣人致意** sent a man to inform him of his intention.**致思** suggestive,—as in art.**以聲致人** in order to attract attention by the noise.**致天之屈** and (the will of) God was carried out in due time.**致告** to announce.**致仕** to resign office; to give up official life.**一致而百慮** one result from many deliberations.**其初一致也** they were originally brought about in one and the same way,—of writing and painting.**事不二致** there are not two ways of doing things.**風致** demeanour; mien; appearance.**致之** throw it away; get rid of it.**以重不可致** because of its great weight he could not transport it,—of a huge piece of jade found by Bayan at Khoten.**轉致** to be in turn forwarded to.**備物致用** to prepare things for use.**象以鼻致用而不以口** the elephant provides for itself by its trunk, not by its mouth.**致師** to challenge to single combat; to engage a teacher.**致知** to extend knowledge to the principles which underlie all things.**致**

1832

大致 generally speaking; in all probability.**極盡其致** excelling in every possible variety of skill,—e. g. in football, painting, etc.**致勝** to win a victory,—by strategy.**如不勝致** as though not equal to the effort.**擻**

1833

To stab; to pierce. To plunder. To point with the finger.

R. 寘

See 致

Sinking Upper.

緻

1834

To mend garments; to patch. Delicate; fine; of close texture; see 9097. Secret.

R. 寘

N. chi

See 寘

J. chi

A. tri

Sinking

Upper.

精緻 fine; delicate; beautiful.**采緻** elegant.**縹緻** fine,—as a semi-transparent fabric.**細緻** minute; beautifully-worked; frugal.**密緻虛詞** a secretly concocted falsehood.**窒**

1835

To stop up; to obstruct.**洒掃穹窒** to sprinkle and sweep and stuff up the crevices.**窒塞** to stop up,—as a hole.**窒手窒脚** obstructing hand and foot,—difficult; troublesome.**其內有窒礙之處** there are difficulties in the way of this.**窒礙難行** difficult to carry out.**氣窒** breath impeded,—to hic-cough.**窒皇** door leading to the inner apartments in the palace.

R. 質

F. tik

W. dāe, dzai

N. chēh

P. chi

M. ts'ə

(the rest

lower.)

See 姪

A. diet, trit

Entering

Upper

Irregular.

蟻

1836

A kind of spider.**蟻蟻** a field-spider.

R. 質

See 窒

Entering

Upper.

止

1837

Foundation; base. foot. To stop; to cease to desist. Conduct; behaviour. A final particle. Radical 77.

R. 紙

C. }

H. } chi

F. }

W. } tsz

N. }

P. chi

M. }

Y. } tsz

Sz. chi, tsz

K. chi

J. shi

A. chi

Rising Upper.

止于棘 they rest upon the jujube trees,—of birds.**載飛載止** now flying, now resting.**止處** a halting-place.**靡所居止** we have no abiding-place.**國雖靡止** although the country is unsettled.**知止不殆** he who knows when to stop does not come to grief.**其痛立止** the pain at once stopped.**止血** to staunch blood.**止息** to stop; to desist from.**止不住** cannot be stopped.**止怒** to cease from anger.**止痛** to stop pain.**禁止** to forbid; to prohibit.**可以止則止** when it is proper to remain in retirement remain so; if you can stop, stop.**不止** not so few; you are understating it.**不止三個** not three only,—but more.**不止一次** not once only.**不止一樣** not one kind only.**止得** it only remains to.....**愛之如身, 不止如子** he loved him as himself, not merely as a son.**無止之徒** a rascal who stops at nothing.**無定止** no fixed object.**止渴** to quench thirst.**止留** to detain.**猶來無止** may he come back and not remain there.**人而無止, 不死何俟** if a man has not right behaviour, what has he to wait for but death?**既愆爾止** you go wrong in all your conduct.

止³

1837

容止 mien; deportment.

舉止 or 行止 acts; behaviour; bearing.

亦既見止, 亦既覲止 let me have seen him, let me have met him.

曷又極止 why do you allow her to go to this extreme?

小止 a small carved ivory or wood figure, used as a kind of ornamental button. Japanese: *netsuké*. See 5974.址³

1838

A foundation. The limits or boundaries of land.

基址 foundations,—as of walls.

故址 old ruins.

住址 a dwelling-place.

地址 a lot of land.

四址 the four boundaries of a lot.

汙³

1839

A small island in a stream; an eyot.

于沼于汙 by the ponds and on the islets.

在水中汙 he is on the islet in the river.

祉³

1840

Happiness; blessedness.

祉福 blessedness and joy.

順頌日祉 may you have daily happiness.

受祉 to be blessed.

特候近祉 I trust that happiness is at hand for you.

芷³

1841

A fragrant bitter plant used as a carminative. It is the root of the *Iris florentina*, and is known as 白芷.

芷陽 a name under the 晉 Chin dynasty for 西安府 in Shensi.

訛³

1842

To accuse to one's face. To impeach.

趾³

1843

R. 紙

See 止

Rising Upper.

The toes; the foot; a hoof.

無趾 having no toes.

麟之趾 the feet of the unicorn,—never tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Used in connection with a numerous posterity; see 7186.

四之日舉趾 in the days of our fourth moon they lift up their toes,—set to work.

玉趾惠臨 let your jade toes benignly approach,—have the goodness to visit me.

左趾 the left foot.

揚氣高趾 to give oneself airs and put on a pompous walk.

請衽何趾 which way will you have your sleeping-mat laid?

陟³

1844

R. 紙

See 止

Rising Upper.

The foundations of a wall.

基陟 foundations.

交陟 Cochinchina. See 1297.

治⁴

1845

R. 支寘

C. *ch'i, chi*H. *ch'i, ch'i*F. *ti, tei*W. *dz, dz*N. *dji, dji*P. *ch'i, ch'i*M. *ts'z, tsz*Y. *ch'i, ch'i*K. *ch'i, ch'i*J. *dji, chi*A. *tri, tri*

Even and Sinking Lower.

To govern. To manage; to arrange. To cure (see 2526); to treat. [To be distinguished from 治 12,990.] See 1910, 12,633, 7679, 1989, 8080.

治國 to govern a country. [As an active verb, 治 is read *chih*¹ in the Classics.]

治理天下 to administer the empire.

政治日新 his rule daily improves.

平治 a peaceful rule; see *ch'ih*¹.

一治一亂 now in a state of peace, now in a state of rebellion.

治世之才 the capabilities of a ruler of men.

治下者 subjects; under the jurisdiction.

治晚 I, who am of your jurisdiction,—used to a magistrate.

治屬 official jurisdiction.

治不得 impracticable; hopeless; incurable.

治⁴

1845

治不得我 or 你治不得我怎麼樣 you can do nothing to me; you won't get the better of me!

治不了命 you can't control Fate.

府治 the prefectural city.

治掌 to manage; to govern.

治家 to govern one's family.

官莫能治 the officials were unable to settle the matter.

無法可治 or (colloquially)

沒有法兒治 there is no way of dealing with him, or with it.

無爲而治者其舜也

與 may not Shun be said to have governed by Inaction?

聖人之治也治外乎 does the government of the true Sage concern itself with the external?

聖教安歸乎, 歸於自

治而已矣 what is the end and aim of Confucianism? Its end and aim is self-government.

治人事天, 莫若嗇 in governing men and in serving God, there is nothing like moderation.

治大國者若烹小鮮 govern a great nation as you would cook a small fish,—do not overdo it.

治心 to cleanse the heart.

治亂 to put down rebellion.

治罪 or 處 *ch'u*³ 治 to punish.

治辦 to deal with; to punish.

治獄 to decide criminal cases.

治具 to make ready the implements,—especially of wine-cups, etc., for a feast.

治酒 to get ready wine, as for guests.

治席 to prepare an entertainment.

治喪 to attend to funeral rites.

少治春秋 when young, I made a close study of the *Ch'un Ch'iu*.

治病 or 治療 to cure a disease.

治¹

1845

治好了 I have been cured; I am well.

這個病總治得過來
this disease can certainly be cured.這個病我看你治不
來 I don't think you can cure this complaint.他那個毛病治不了
he can't be cured of that habit.西國藥材, 治洋人
則驗, 治華人則否
foreign medicine is efficacious in the treatment of foreigners but not in the treatment of Chinese.

治死 to treat a case so that the patient dies; see 5380. Also, to make away with, as an illegitimate child.

治成 to compound; to make up.

治邪 to guard against evil spirits.

治命 see 7962.

Read *ch'ih*¹. To look after; to manage.

平治 to establish tranquillity and good order; to make level, as a road.

治任 *jen*¹ 將歸 collected their baggage and prepared to return.

治鏡 to dust a mirror.

有婢晨治地 a maid was one morning sweeping the floor, —when etc.

溝渠失治 the drains got beyond control,—as in the event of a violent flood.

直²⁰

1846

R. 職

See 值

; Entering Lower.

Straight, as opposed to 曲 3062, or 彎 12,477. Honest; upright. Justice. Smooth; even. Only.

直線 a straight line.

筆直 straight as a line.

直打直 as straight as can be.

一直走 go straight ahead.

其直如矢 as straight as an arrow,—of a road.

直不起來 cannot straighten,—as one's back.

直紗 the warp in a loom.

直²⁰

1846

直豎 upright; perpendicular.

巷裡趕豬, 直來直去
like running after a pig in an alley: keeping a straight course. Applied to a moral course.

伸直腿 to stretch out one's legs; to die.

眼已直了 his eyes were already fixed,—in death.

直道 the straight road; the true path, or doctrine.

直道兒 or 直盪兒 a straight (vertical) line.

打個直道兒 to draw a straight line.

嘴直 outspoken; blunt.

直話 straightforward language.

直言不隱 to speak out without concealment.

直骸 or 骨直 obstinate; trustworthy.

正直 honest; upright.

其繩則直 with the line they made straight,—for building.

寧在直中取, 不向曲
中求 better take what you can get in a straight way than try to acquire by crooked means.

莫信直中直 do not believe straight within straight,—i.e. too straight or too violent asseverations.

司直 to hold fast to what is right.

柔惠且直 mild, well-regulated, and upright.

河水清且直 the river-water clear and smooth.

匪直 not only.

直不百步耳, 是亦走
也 they only did not run (as much as) a hundred paces, but they ran away all the same.

直百步而止 will only carry a hundred yards,—of guns.

原告不直 the plaintiff has no case, is non-suited.

直省 departments under government,—alluding to the provincial administrations as established under the 元 Yüan dynasty.

[This expression is derived from the nomenclature of the Ming dynasty, in contradistinction to

直²⁰

1846

the 中書省 or Ministries of the Capital. The term includes the 東三省.] Also, to do service in the palace.

直隸省 the province of Chihli —called 北直隸 under the Mings, 南直隸 being Kiang-nan.

直隸州 a magistrate of an independent Department, i.e. subject to no prefectural control but reporting direct to the Intendant of Circuit. [The same is true of the Chih-li 廳 T'ing.]

入直 to take up office.

直流 to pour from; to stream with.

直陳 to make a plain statement of the case.

直說 to speak out or to the point; to directly affirm.

直量 direct measurement.

直至 direct to.

直通 straight through.

直頭 straight on.

直接 leading direct to.

直槲 bolt upright; straight.

直溜 straight; straight on.

直向 straight towards; facing.

直木 the keel of a vessel.

直同 it is simply.....

直性 honest; straightforward.

直漢 a straightforward fellow; an honest man.

直爽 upright and open.

直頂到 right up to; straight down to.

直行 to continue to.....

直咳嗽 to keep on coughing.

直聳半空 or 直插雲端 to rise into the clouds.

直是 or 直直是 really is.....; is nothing else than.

直直 absolutely; exactly; entirely.

直絕 utterly; altogether; point-blank.

值⁴

1847

職 寔

chik, chi
ch'it
sik, tik, teik,
v. tih
tsai
tsai
tsai
tsai, chi
tsai
tsai
tsai, tsu
chik, chi
choku, chi
trik, tri
entering and
Sinking
Lower.

To meet; to happen; to occur in turn. To hold in the hand.

相值 to meet.

值凶禍 to meet with misfortune.

一日訪僧不值 one day he went to enquire for the priest, but "found him out."

適值 it just happened that; just at that moment.

現值 it is just the time of.....

值其事之紛紜 just when things were in a state of confusion.

值日 to be on day-duty; one's day for duty.

值宿 to be on night-duty.

值班 to take one's turn on duty.

值事 to attend to an affair.

值事人或值理人 directors of a company.

值其鷺羽 holding your egret's feather,—in the dance.

Read *chih*^{2*}. Price; value.

值不值 is it worth so much?

不值一個大錢 it is not worth a single cash.

其值無幾 it is of no great value.

價值多少 what is the price of it?

值百抽五 worth 100, take 5,—to charge an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

不值與他計較 it is not worth while wrangling with him over it.

值當的 or 值得 worth; worth while.

值當幾何 what is it worth?

不值當的一謝 not worth giving thanks for; not worth mentioning.

值錢 to have a money value; worth.

不值識者一哂 not worth one laugh of an experienced man,—beneath contempt.

爭值良久 they haggled a long time over the price.

植³

1848

R. 寔

See 值 稚

Sinking
Lower.

植^{2*}

1849

R. 職 寔

F. sik

See 值

K. sik, ch'i

J. shoku, shiki,

shi

A. t'ik

Entering

Lower.

To plant; to set up straight. Trees and plants; see 1739.

栽植 or 樹植 to plant trees.

生植 to produce plants.

木植 timber; wood material; poles, as cargo.

戶植 door-posts.

植其杖 he stuck his stick in the ground.

多蒙培植 I am very thankful to you for setting me up,—for preventing me from coming to grief by banking me up as a tree.

植黨 to form a clique, or society.

植^{1*}

1850

R. 職

F. sik

See 值

K. chik

J. choku, chiki

A. trök

Entering

Lower.

殖^{2*}

1851

R. 職

F. sik

W. dzi, di

See 值

K. sik

J. shoku, djiki

A. t'ik

Entering

Lower.

To fatten; to get rich; to prosper. To set up; to establish; to plant.

豐殖 rich; prosperous; abundant.

萬物蕃殖 all nature flourishes.

同姓不婚, 惡 *wu*⁴ 不殖也 persons of the same name must not marry lest they should not increase.

不殖貨 not to be avaricious.

我有田疇, 子產殖之 whatever land we have, Tzu Ch'an gave it us.

封殖 to lay in a store of wealth.

殖^{2*}

1851

凡殖財者, 貴其能施也 the chief object in the acquisition of wealth should be the power of bestowing it upon others. See 7285.

殖殖 to be level and smooth.

禽獸繁殖 birds and beasts swarmed.

貨財殖焉 articles of value and sources of wealth abound there.

不受命而貨殖焉 he does not acquiesce in the appointments of Heaven, and his goods are increased by him.

骨殖 bones.

送出骨殖 to escort the remains of a deceased person to burial.

置⁴

1852

R. 寔 4.

C. } chi

H. } chi

F. } chi

W. } tsz, tsi

N. } chi

P. } chi

Sz. } chi

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

K. } ch'i

J. } shi

A. } chi, tri

Sinking

Upper.

To get rid of; to put away. To arrange; to settle; to lay out; to build.

置身事外 to keep oneself out of the affair.

置身無地 no place to go to,—in concealment.

念念不置 thinking of you without ceasing.

教不置口 kept on giving his advice,—at chess.

欲置隘巷 wished to expose (the child) in a lane,—so as to get rid of it.

廢置 to remove from office; to supersede.

處 *ch'u*³ 置 to settle things for any one,—either by punishing or rewarding, according to circumstances.

置之死 to punish with death.

王后死, 王欲置后 the queen having died, the king wanted to marry again.

置家 to marry a wife.

置開 to set up; to start as a business.

置之不理 (or 論 or 問) to take no notice of; to disregard; to leave unquestioned.

姑置不問 to let a thing pass; to take no notice of it,—in deference to circumstances.

置諸不議 to reject or refuse to entertain a proposal.

置⁴

1852

置若 to treat as if.

置貨 to deal in produce.

置之死地 to be the death of one.

置辯 to advance in contradiction or criticism of; to protest against.

置之度外 to leave out of one's calculations.

位置 or 安置 to put a thing in its place.

置諸左右 to arrange so as to be handy.

置立 to set up; to establish.

建置 to build; to establish.

貞觀十八年置 built A.D. 644.

永樂元年置北京 in the first year of Yung Lo, Peking was built.

置酒話別 prepared wine and spoke of separation.

置我鞞鼓 here are set out our hand-drums and drums.

置辦 to arrange; to settle; to buy.

置買 to buy.

置用 to buy or lay in for use.

置奴 to buy a slave. 置 is also used for buying land, furniture, clothes, etc.

置子于懷 cherish me in your heart.

置辭 to arrange what to say.

置郵 to establish a postal service; couriers.

置已從之 to become oneself a follower of his.

日月所置 protégé of the sun and moon,—title of Hsiung-nu Khan.

寘

1853

臚

1854

Same as 1852. [R. 去 4.]

Same as 1815.

陟^{3*}

1855

R. 職

C. *chik*H. *chit*F. *t'cik*W. *tsöe, chie*N. *tsih*P. *chü, chí*M. *tss*Y. *tsêh*Sz. *chi*K. *chök*J. *choku, chiki*A. *trök*

Entering Upper.

隲^{1*}

1856

R. 質

C. *chët*H. *chit, tsit*F. *k'cik*W. *t'ai, t'ia, tsai*N. *tsih*P. *chü, chí*M. *tss, tsz*Y. *chêh*Sz. *chi*K. *ch'ül, chil*J. *shitsz*A. *chët*

Entering Upper.

鷺

1857

卮¹

1858

R. 支

C. *chi*H. *ch'i*F. *chie*W. *tss*N. *tss*P. *chü*Sz. *chü*M. *tss*Y. *tss*K. *ch'i*J. *shi*A. *chi*

Even Upper.

To go up. To advance.
To promote.

陟彼高岡 I was ascending that rocky height.

文王陟降 Wên Wang ascends and descends,—in heaven.

陟梯 to go up a ladder.

陟進聖域 to mount into the heavenly land.

陟臨 to go up and look down on.

黜陟 to degrade and promote.

A stallion. To go up.
To promote. To fix; to determine.

陰隲 secret settled. This term stands in popular language for the blessings which accrue to men who perform good works in secret.

惟天陰隲下民 God, unseen, has given their constitution to mankind, i.e. God working unseen, has made men with certain hidden springs of character.

Correct form of 1856.

A goblet, with handles, and shaped like a broad-bottomed bowl.

卮言 goblet words,—the natural overflows of the heart, which run over, like water from a full goblet, spreading equally on all sides and embracing all positives and negatives within their scope: 隨口而出, 不論是非也.

卮言日出, 和以天倪 language which flows constantly over, as from a full goblet, is in accord with God.

滬濱卮言 Shanghai news items. This is the popular use of the term.

漏卮 to leak; to run to waste.

梔¹

1859

R. 支

See 卮

Even Upper.

Gardenia florida, L. known as 黃梔子, the seeds of which are used for making a yellow dye.紅梔子 *Gardenia rubra*, L.山梔子 *Gardenia florida*, L.

梔榴爭妍 the gardenia and the pomegranate vie with one another in beauty.

擲^{4*}

1860

R. 陌

C. *chak*H. *ch'it, fit, ts'ak*F. *tik*W. *die, djie*N. *djih*P. *chü*M. *tss*Y. *tsêh*Sz. *chi*K. *ch'ök*J. *teki, chaku*A. *trik*

Entering Lower.

To throw; to fling away to reject.

擲下 to throw down; to give to an inferior.

擲交 to hand over to an inferior.

拋擲 to throw; to fling.

飛擲石礫 stones and tile flying about,—as in a riot.

擲傷 to wound by throwing at.

擲棄 to throw away; to discard.

擲回 to reject,—as a petition.

擲還 to give back; to return.

擲骰子 to throw dice.

擲中 (*chung*¹) to throw and hit.

虛擲光陰 to waste time.

擲擊 to stone.

擲破 to break by stoning.

擲打 to fight with stones.

擲災 casting away calamities,—to scatter cash at a cross-road or cross-street on the night of the 15th of the 1st moon, to ward off calamity during the coming year.

蠅^{1*}

1861

R. 陌

See 擲

Entering Lower.

A large green caterpillar the 蠅蠋, which feeds on the bean.

躑

1862

R. 陌
C. chak
H. ch'it,
F. tik
N. dsie
N. djih, djoh
P. chi
M. tsz
Y. tsêh
S. chi
K. ch'ok
L. teki, chaku
A. trik
Entering
Lower.

Embarrassed; bewildered.

躑躅 irresolute; undecided; now
advancing, now retreating. Also
the name of *Rhododendron indi-*
cum.

跳躑爲戲 they jump about
in play,—of kittens.

只

1863

R. 紙
C. chi, chêt,
chik
H. chit, chak
F. chi
W. tsz, tsai, tsi
N. tsah, tsih
P. chi
M. tsz
Y. tsz
S. tsz, chi
K. chi
L. shi
A. chi
Rising Upper
Irregular.

Only; merely; yet; how-
ever; but. An untranslat-
able particle, generally final.

只有這一個 there is only
this one.

只有一節 there is only one
matter,—about which, etc.

只聽樓板响 I only heard
the floor above creak.

只管賭博 he thinks of
nothing but gambling.

只管 only to attend to; nothing
more than; just.

只此而已 only this and
nothing more.

世上無難事只怕有
心人 there is nothing difficult
in the world, the only fear is
that men of determination are
wanting.

只可如此 this is the only
way,—of doing anything.

只得 compelled to; no alter-
native but to.

只得回去 you have only got
to go back.

我只是不要 but I don't
want it.

只顧自己 only look after
yourself.

只因或只爲 but as.....;
but since.....; inasmuch as.

只爲用錯了一個奸
臣 yet because of the employ-
ment of a single traitorous min-
ister.

母也天只 O mother! O
God!

只

1863

不諒人只 why will you not
understand me?

樂只君子 to be rejoiced in
is our princely lady.

只管不來 just don't come,
that's all.

只知道 all he knows; all he
can do is.....

只能 can only.....

只准 to permit only.....

只是 however; still; neverthe-
less; the only thing is that.....

只就是 merely; it's only in.....

只好 the best thing is.....; all
I have to do is.....

只恨 but unfortunately.....

只如 just as if.

只說 the mere fact that.....

只論 it all depends on.....

只怕 I suspect; I think; very
likely; probably. Also, the only
thing to be afraid of is.....

不怕慢, 只怕站 don't
be afraid of going slowly, be
afraid only of standing still.

只要 were it only; if only; it
is only necessary; provided that;
so long as.

只要下一天雨, 這花
救得過了 if it only would
rain for a day, these flowers
would be saved.

別管別的, 只要你去
罷 well, never mind anything
else, you have only to go.

枳

1864

R. 紙
C. chi, chêt,
H. chit,
F. chi
W. tsai,
N. tsz
P. chi
M. tsz
K. chi, ki
J. shi, ki
A. schi
Rising Upper
Irregular.

A hedge-thorn; a bram-
ble. A kind of orange.
Occurs as a contraction of
3026. Hurtful; prickly. An
old name for 南川縣 in
Ssüch'uan.

枳棘 thorns; prickles.

枳殼 the skin of *Citrus Auran-*
tium, L.

枳實 the dried seeds of the
Citrus Aurantium, L.

枳棋 *Hovenia dulcis*, the enlar-
ged stems of which are used to
flavour spirits.

痕

1865

R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

肌

1866

R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

軹

1867

R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

咫

1868

R. 紙
H. ch'it,
See 止
Rising Upper.

隻

1869

R. 陌
C. chek,
H. chak
F. cheik, chiah
W. tsi
N. tsah
P. chi
M. tsz, tsz
Y. tsêh
S. chi
K. chök, v.
tjâk
J. seki
A. chik
Entering
Upper.

A bruise; a bump.

痕瘡 a black and blue bruise.

Same as 1877.

The end of the axle
projecting from the hub.
An old name for 濟源縣
in Honan.

岐軹 cross-roads.

軹首蛇 a two-headed serpent.

The foot measure of the
Chou dynasty, supposed to
be the length of a woman's
fore-arm, and divided into
eight inches.

八寸爲咫 eight inches make
a *chih*. See 1992.

咫尺之間 between a foot of
eight and a foot of ten inches,—
very close; almost.

咫尺天顏 close to the
Imperial face,—an intimate ad-
viser of the Emperor.

咫尺山河 a very little land
and water between,—so near
and yet so far.

One by itself; single;
half a pair. Numerative of
oxen, sheep, fowls, ducks,
geese, tigers, ships, eyes,
boots, shoes, stockings,
boxes, hands, feet, arms, etc.

一隻船 a ship.

一隻眼 one eye.

牛隻 oxen.

隻隻有尾 each one has a
tail.

船隻若干 so many ships.

隻手不能遮天 one hand
cannot hide the sky.

形單影隻 form solitary,
shadow single,—lonely; by one-
self.

隻¹⁸⁶⁹

隻身 only I; myself alone.
不過幾隻 only a few of them.
隻隻 in pairs.
片紙隻字 a slip of paper with a single character on it; a short note.
隻字無訛 not a single wrong character,—an announcement often seen in books.

雉¹⁸⁷⁰

R. 紙
 C. *chi*²
 H. *sch'i*
 F. *tei*²
 W. *sz*
 N. *dji, dsi*
 P. *chi*³
 M. } *tsz*²
 Y. }
 Sz. *chi*²
 K. *ch'i*
 J. *chi*
 A. *tri*
 Rising Lower.

The ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*). A crenelated wall.

雄雉 a cock-pheasant.
雉鳴求其牡 the pheasant is calling for her mate.
雉之朝雉 the pheasant crows in the morning.
雉雞 the Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrnaticus Reevesii*).
黑雉 the eared pheasant (*Crossopticon Mantchuricum*).
雉尾 the long tail feathers of the Argus pheasant, used in the caps of actors.
喝雉呼盧 to call out the "pheasant" and shout out the "house,"—these being the 3rd and 2nd highest throws with dice, respectively.
雉堞 a parapet.
雉門 the southern gate of the palace.
雉經 to hang oneself.

稚¹⁸⁷¹

R. 實支
 See 稚治
 稚
 Sinking Lower.

Young; tender; small; immature.

幼稚 young and tender.
稚子 (of both sexes) or **童稚** a young lad.
老稚 old and young.
尚在稚齡 she was still a child.
童稚之交 early friendship.
稚年犯罪 one of tender years committing a crime.
稚氣 the grace and innocence of childhood.

稚¹⁸⁷²

Same as 1871.

支¹⁸⁷³

R. 支 4.
 See 枝
 Even Upper.

A branch, of a tree or family. To prop up. To pay. Numerative of troops, tobacco-pipes, etc. Radical 65. See 持 1982, 賓 9233.

地支 or **十二支** the branches of Earth,—the twelve horary characters which, combined with the **天干** ten stems of Heaven (see 5814), give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. See Tables *Vd, Ve*.

芄蘭之支 the branches of the sparrow-gourd.

本支 root and branch; father and son; the original stock.

本支百世 in the direct line and collateral branches for a hundred generations.

支子 all children not the direct lineal descendants of the elder son; younger sons.

支庶 the child of a concubine.

橫支 a collateral branch of a family.

近支 nearly related to; blood relations.

新房近支 near relatives.

支裔 descendants.

宗支 of the same clan or surname.

支派 a branch of a family; to send.

支離 branching off; lonely; solitary; irrelevant; inexact; hump-backed.

時解支離可笑 the common explanations (of some phrase) are absurdly astray.

久之形體支離 after some time, he got very emaciated.

面目蓋支離 he looked very much broken down.

支吾 to support; to be different from; to be in discord; to hesitate; to prevaricate; to make excuses; to put off.

凡事支吾 he prevaricates in everything.

支吾了事 to put through a business carelessly or perfunctorily.

把閒話支吾 he turned the conversation into another channel.

支¹⁸⁷³

支吾半載 can manage half a year,—though it is not enough.

支柱 a prop; a pillar.

支綴 to prop up.

支起來 to prop up,—as a window, to keep it open.

病體莫支 ailing in health and unequal to the task.

支出 to rig out; to boom out.

支出去 to get one out of the way; to get rid of.

痛不可支 unbearably painful.

支送 to advance (some money) to.

支演 to put off; to delay.

不支 insufficient to; not able to support.

春光不支 the glory of spring tarries not.

支取 to draw upon; to make a requisition.

支河 branching streams.

支應 to meet the demand for.

支支動動兒撥撥轉

轉兒 shove-shove-move-move, flip-flip-turn-turn,—requiring to be constantly ordered before doing a thing; requiring constant looking after.

支應局 a pay-office,—for troops.

付支 or **支發** or **支給** to pay out; to defray expenses; to advance to; to disburse.

動支 to defray.

支錢 to pay in advance.

支領 to pay out to.

支借各項 advances of money.

停支 to stop advances; to suspend payment.

支工銀 to pay wages.

日中支用 the daily outlay.

支費 or **支數** expenditure.

支欸 payments; to credit.

支消 to expend; outlay.

濫支帑銀 to waste the public money.

支¹

1873

足支兩紀 enough (teeth) to last 24 years.

支持不住 unable to meet calls,—as upon one's purse.

可以支持得住 might be able to hold its own, or struggle along.

支使 to employ; to send out.

候支 to await payment.

支那 a Buddhist name for China, in use since the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.

支提 or 支帝 the miniature pagoda in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery; the pagoda-like structure over the ashes of a priest; any sacred pile or pagoda. Sanskrit: *chaitya*.支伐羅 dyed; not of the natural colour. Sanskrit: *tchivara*.支隣 name of a Nāga king who guarded Shākyamuni Buddha during seven days' meditation. Also, the name of a mountain near Gayā. Sanskrit: *Muchilinda*.

支更 a watchman.

一支兵 a body of troops. See 1875.

伎⁴

1874

支寘

支寘

支寘

Even and

inking Upper.

枝¹

1875

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

支

A branch. An upright post; a prop (see 1873).

Numerative of flowers, pens, arrows.

枝子 a twig; see 5810. Also, a column of troops.

一枝兵 a detachment of troops.

枝葉未有害 branches and leaves yet uninjured.

金枝玉葉 members of the Imp. family. [The play 打金枝 hinges on slapping a Princess.]

猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.

疾用無枝 stripped by disease of all its branches.

枝¹

1875

枝梢 the tips of branches.

枝指 an extra finger or toe.

生有枝指 born with an extra finger or toe.

枝於手者樹無用之指也 extra fingers are but useless excrescences.

分枝下來 to branch off into various lines or families,—of ancestry.

別生枝節 give birth to other branches,—give rise to fresh contingencies or complications.

鷓鴣巢於深林, 不過一枝 the tit, building its nest in the mighty forest, occupies but a single twig.

棲枝 to rest on a branch, as a bird does.

有枝可棲 to have somewhere to lay one's head, friends to fall back on, etc.

其辭枝 the language is irrelevant.

枝誤 erroneous; wrong.

枝花 same as 蚤休; see 11,629.

生枝雕葉 in vivid detail; graphically.

廷¹

1876

R. 支

See 枝

Even Upper.

肢²

1877

R. 支

See 枝

Even Upper.

鵠¹

1878

R. 支

See 枝

Even Upper.

𦵏⁴

1879

R. 支寘

See 枝

Even Upper.

炙¹⁸

1880

R. 福陌

C. *chik*, *chek*.H. *chak*F. *chia*W. *'tsi*, *'tsi'*N. *tsih*P. *chi*M. *tsz*Y. *tsch*Sz. *chi*K. *cha*, *chök*J. *seki*, *shaku*A. *chik*

Sinking and

Entering.

Many.

𦵏多 numerous.

無𦵏 not many.

To broil. To heat; to dry. To be intimate. [To be distinguished from 炙 2275.]

或燔或炙 some roast, some broiled.

炙炒 to broil.

焚炙 to burn.

薰炙 to singe; to burn; to be contaminated, as by bad company.

心火上炙 the fire of the mind (anger) rising up to scorch,—the lips.

炙乾 to dry.

炙衣服 to dry clothes by the fire, or in an oven.

炙手 to warm the hands at a fire.

炙草 dried liquorice.

親炙 very intimate.

帙⁴

1881

R. 質

C. *tyt*H. *ch'it*, *'it*F. *tiē*W. *die*N. *sih*, *chih*P. *chi*, *'chi*M. *sz*, *tie*Y. *tsch*, *tiē*Sz. *chi*, *tie*K. *chil*J. *djichi*, *chitsz*A. *jēt*

Entering

Irregular.

A cloth or paper case for books (see 5385). A satchel or bag. An envelope; a numerative of despatches. Ten years.

卷帙 or 書帙 a portfolio for carrying papers.

公文一帙 one despatch.

不用開書帙 it will not avail me to open a book,—this will not distract me.

Same as 1881.

袞²

1882

秩⁴

1883

R. 質

C. *tyt*H. *'it*F. *tik*, *tiē*W. *dzai*N. *djih*

Decorum; orderliness. Precedence; rank. A decade.

不知其秩 to lose all sense of decorum.

秩秩大猷 wisely arranged are the great plans.

秩⁴

1883

P. *chi*³
M. *sz, ts'z*
Y. *ts'ih*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chil*
J. *chitsz, djichi*
A. *trét*

Entering
Lower.

左右秩秩 right and left in an orderly manner,—of guests.

秩秩斯干 where the river banks curve gracefully.

秩秩德音 his virtuous fame spread far and near.

此秩然之序也 this is the proper order of precedence,—of clauses.

品秩 or 班秩 official rank or precedence.

序秩 or 秩次 series; order; rank.

祿秩 official salary.

秩滿爲令 at the end of his term of office he was made Magistrate.

顯秩 a distinguished post.

秩比提督 equal in rank to a *t'i tu* or provincial Commander-in-Chief.

鐫秩 or 貶秩 to reduce in rank.

以其秩殺之 he killed it as a matter of official duty.

開七秩 entered into his seventh decade.

散秩大臣 Assistant Chamberlain.

紕^{1a}

1884

R. 質

See 秩扶

Entering
Lower
and Upper.

To stitch; to mend.

紕衣 to mend clothes.

帑

1885

砥³

1886

R. 紙薺

C. *tai*
H.
F. *ti*
W.
N.

P. *ch'i, ti*
K. *chi*
J. *tsz, tai*
A. *do*

Rising Upper.

A whetstone. To sharpen. To improve.

周道如砥 the road to Chou was like a whetstone,—for smoothness.

扔石砥子 to fling stone weights,—as an athletic exercise.

砥礪之資 the help of grinding and polishing,—as afforded by friends who point out our faults.

砥礪自修 or 砥行 to mend one's ways.

砥³

1886

祇¹

1887

R. 支

See 祇

Even Upper.

中流砥柱 a rock in mid-stream,—unmoved under the most trying circumstances. The allusion is to the *Ti-chu* rock in the Yellow River, Honan.

To regard with awe. To happen; just now = 適. [To be distinguished from 祇 1086.]

祇敬 to venerate; to treat with respect.

祇領 or 祇承 to reverently receive,—as from the Emperor.

祇遵 to reverently obey.

祇候 to respectfully await.

祇謝 to respectfully thank.

人面祇今何處在 where are those faces now?

Read *chih*³. Only = 只.

祇自底兮 you will only make yourself ill.

祇此 only this.

祇可 can only.

祇有一樣 there is only one kind.

秬¹

1888

R. 支

See 之

Even Upper.

Ripening grain.

工夫秬及此 this is what he can accomplish.

紙³

1889

R. 紙 4.

F. *chai*

See 止

Rising Upper.

Slips of silk; also a paper made from silk floss, used for writing on; after A.D. 105, paper, said to have been invented by 蔡倫 Ts'ai Lun; see 3441. A document. Numerative of documents.

一刀紙 a quire of paper.

一張紙 a sheet of paper.

紙張 sheets of paper; paper in sheets.

紙張筆墨 paper, pen, and ink.

紙³

1889

每得片紙必畫 whenever he got hold of a bit of paper, he would draw on it.

紙傘 or 紙遮 paper umbrella; kittysols.

紙扇 paper fans.

廢紙 waste paper.

紙花 paper, or artificial, flowers.

金銀紙 gold and silver paper, —imitation bullion burnt at religious ceremonies as an offering of money to the gods, to friends in purgatory, etc.

紙錢 square pieces of paper stamped with a dab of gold or silver, and used as in the last entry.

紙鏹 paper ingots for religious purposes.

紙箔 sheets of coloured paper with gold-leaf pictures on them, as above.

紙帛 folded paper, with a band round it, to resemble pieces of silk, burnt in honour of Sages.

黃表紙 paper used in sacrifices. Holes are punched in it, and it is then supposed to resemble *cash*.

紙褶子 pasteboard. [褶 *pei*³: 釋名.]

失紙 a coarse brown paper.

高鹿紙 strong thick paper.

京院紙 a soft cottony paper sold in Canton.

毛邊紙 rice-straw paper, with rough edges.

毛頭紙 flax paper, rough edges.

白鷺紙 large white paper, best quality. Made of *Broussonetia papyrifera*.

涇縣榜紙 white glossy paper. Made of *Broussonetia papyrifera*.

川連紙 paper of bamboo fibre.

烏金紙 glossy paper, with gold spots on black ground.

紙劄 a general term for all kinds of things burnt in honour of the dead.

打紙牌 to play at cards.

丟紙 to throw down paper on the ground,—which earns a black mark at the public examinations.

紙³

1889

敬惜字紙 reverently spare written paper,—do not allow it to be trampled upon or put to any base use. Societies exist for the purpose of collecting all scraps of written paper found lying about in the street and reverently burning them in the roadside crematorium erected for that purpose.

紙裏頭包不住火 you can 't wrap fire in a paper-parcel.

紙皮子 paper covers for books.

鎮紙 a small brass frame, used for flattening paper when writing. See 3456.

紙煤 a roll of twisted paper, which burns like tinder and is used to keep fire going for smokers; a spill.

紙上難成片語 not able to put two words together,—in composition.

一時爲之紙貴 for the moment raised the price of paper,—by the vast sale of his books.

遞紙 to hand in a document.

一紙書 one document, or letter.

一樣兩紙 a document in duplicate.

原告一張紙,被告就要死 from the statement of the prosecutor, the accused must surely die.

被告一張紙,兩下都有理 from the statement of the accused, both parties have right on their side.

紙板 the paper and printing of a book.

紙筋 paper pulp for strengthening mortar.

徒費紙劄 waste of paper,—as when writing rubbish.

抵³

1890

支
C. ch'í, 'tai
H. sch'í
F. chie
W. }
N. }
Y. }
K. }
J. }
A. }

Even Upper
Irregular.

Hard skin on the hands or feet.

手胼足抵 horny hands and feet.

手肘成抵 hard lumps formed on my elbows,—from leaning on my study table.

術³

1891

R. 紙

See 止

J. chí
A. trí

Rising Upper.

質^{3*}

1892

R. 質 4. 寘

C. ch'et, chí

H. chí, chí

F. ch'ek, ch'ei

W. ts'oe, ts'ue

N. ts'ih, ts'ue

P. sch'í, chí

M. ts'ue, ts'ue

Y. ts'eh, ts'ue

Sz. chí, chí

K. chí, chí

J. sh'it'ue, chí

A. ch'et, chí

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

To embroider; to braid.

Radical 204.

鍼術 to do fancy needlework.

質 Matter, as opposed to 氣 1064. Substance, or elements of which anything is composed; stuff; material; constitution. Disposition. Solid; real, as opposed to 文 12,633. To confront; to call as witness.

本無定質 have no fixed (or uniform) presentment,—as fire and water.

體質 the physical constitution of anything.

其質至美,物不足以飾之 if the stuff itself is perfect, nothing can be used to ornament it,—you cannot gild refined gold. See 10,569.

上之質 of the best breed,—of dogs.

地質 underlying substance; constitution.

質有餘而文不足 material in abundance, but language inadequate to its expression,—of poetry.

白玉不彫質有餘也 white jade needs no carving, 'tis good enough of itself. See 2549.

氣質 matter informed by 氣; mental and moral characteristics; disposition.

聞他氣質不好 hearing that his disposition was not a good one.

品質 ingredients, as of gunpowder; a man's standard of excellence, moral and intellectual.

器具質而潔 plates and dishes simple but clean.

良質 good stuff; a good disposition.

性質直 an honest, straightforward disposition.

好姿質 having excellent natural gifts; fascinating.

質^{3*}

1892

質勝文則野 where the solid is in excess of the ornamental, we have rusticity.

君子質而已矣 in the superior man it is only the substantial qualities that are wanted.

質樸 plain; simple; natural; unaffected.

質實 simple and sincere. Also used as a heading for the collection of "original sources" or "parallel passages" given with the commentaries upon poems.

質成 to come to terms; to settle differences.

質明 by next morning; openly confronted.

對質 to confront,—as prosecutor and accused, who are allowed to question each other.

質訊 to examine when both parties are present.

質對 same as last entry, but more used in the sense of to compare, to check, to tally, etc.

質證 to give evidence.

質問 to question in court.

質斷 or **質審** to confront and decide between.

質錢 to exchange for money.

質諸鬼神 he calls spiritual beings to witness,—to the rectitude of his conduct.

伏質 to come to the scaffold.

Read *chih*⁴. A pledge; a hostage; to pawn. An introductory present.

信質 an earnest; a pledge of good faith.

奪取一地爲質 to seize a place as a guarantee.

交質 to exchange hostages.

質當 or **質庫** or **質舖** a licensed pawn-shop. The single character 質 is often painted on a huge scale outside these shops to advertise the business within. See 10,721 and 12,825.

質借 to hypothecate.

質押 a pledge.

質³²
1892

出疆必載質 when crossing the boundary of his State, he always had with him the introductory present,—to the ruler of the State he visited.

傳質 (or 委質) 爲臣 to hand in the introductory present and become minister of a State.

劫質其母 carried off, and held to ransom, his mother.

質
1893

Same as 1892.

質⁴
1894

R. 質質

See 郵

Entering and Sinking Upper.

質
1895

Same as 1927.

質⁴
1896

R. 質

See 志

J. chi
A. chét, tri
Sinking Upper.

質¹³
1897

R. 質

See 質

Entering Upper.

質
1898

Same as 1871.

質
1899

Same as 1871.

峙³
1900

R. 紙

C. chí², shí²

F. sei²

W. tsz, sz²

N. tsz

P. shí², chí²

M. } sz²

Sz. shí², chí²

K. chí²

J. chí, dji

A. tri

Rising Lower

Irregular.

峙³
1901

R. 紙

F. sei²

See 峙峙

J. chí, dji

Rising

Irregular.

峙³
1902

R. 紙

See 止

Rising Upper.

痔⁴
1903

R. 紙

H. chí²

N. dsi

See 雉

Rising Lower.

侍⁴
1904

R. 紙

See 峙

A. chí, tsi

Rising Lower.

侍⁴
1905

滯⁴
1906

R. 霽

C. chái

H. chí², chí²

F. tsi

A peak. To pile up; to store up. See 8771.

峙立不搖 firm and unmoved.

供峙 to prepare stores.

以峙其糗 so as to lay up stores of provisions.

To keep in stock; to have ready.

痔乃錢鏹 mattocks and hoes all ready.

Name of a place where the 五帝 Five Emperors were worshipped.

Piles.

外痔 and 內痔 external and internal piles, respectively.

痔瘡 bleeding piles.

穿腸痔 fistula in ano.

男子十人九痔 nine men out of ten suffer from piles. See 8629.

To store up.

儲侍 to lay up in readiness,—as stores.

Same as 1904.

To impede; to obstruct. Stoppage; stagnation; dilatoriness.

滯礙 or 滯隔 to obstruct; to hinder.

滯⁴
1906

W. dsi

N. dji

P. chí

M. tsz

Y. tsz, tsz²

Sz. chí, chí²

K. chí²

J. tsi, tai

A. tre

Sinking

Lower.

滯住 impeded; restrained.

阻滯 to hinder the progress of.

滯流 to impede the course of a river.

滯病 or 凝滯 constipation.

氣滯 stoppage of the vital fluid.

消滯 to get rid of an obstruction,—as in the digestive organs.

滯運 to interfere with the prosperity of.

留滯他鄉 to be detained away from home.

是何需滯也 how dilatory and lingering!

五重滯 the "five grave hindrances,"—a series of moral imperfections, as follows:—貪

cupidity; 嗔 anger; 癡 fool-

ishness; 慢 irreverence; 疑

doubts. Sanskrit: *pañca kles'a*.

滯貨 unsaleable goods.

拓⁴
1907

Same as 1914 or 11,366.

跣⁴
1908

The sole of the foot. Used for 1915.

跣足下 to tread under foot.

鷄跣 a fowl's foot.

盜跣 a famous brigand, in reference to whose alleged interview with Confucius a spurious chapter was added to the works of Chuang Tzu.

盜跣死利於東陵之

上 Robber Chih died for gain upon the Tung-ling range.

豨⁴
1909

R. 霽

C. chí

H. chí²

F. tsi

W. tsz

N. dji

P. chí

M. } tsz

Sz. chí

K. chí²

J. tsi, tai

A. tre

Sinking Upper.

Swine.

二母豨 two brood sows.

野豨 a wild boar.

狗豨食 shih² 人食 (ssü²)

dogs and swine eat the food of men.

制⁴

1910

R. 霽

C. chai

See 製

Sinking
Upper.

To restrain; to govern. Laws; regulations. To limit. A limit of time. To make; to prepare. See 1845, 10,904.

禁制 to prohibit.

制度 to govern; to keep in order; organisation; polity.

你制不了我那兒去 you can do nothing to me.

制法 or 制令 laws; orders; rules.

節制 a regulation; a by-law.

國制 the government of the country.

國將亡必多制 the fall of a nation is preceded by a period of over-legislation.

制地 the Court; the seat of government.

制書 an Imperial command.

帝皇制曰 the Emperor commands as follows.

立法無二制 the law is uniform,—for rich and poor alike.

品制 the etiquette of the Court; a person's moral and intellectual standard in the eyes of the world.

監制 to restrain; to set a limit.

洋行之設並無限制 there are no restrictions upon the opening of foreign hong.

不能不示以限制 it is impossible not to have restrictions attached.

自制 self-restraint.

自制不住 could not control himself.

定制 a fixed or authorised standard.

受制于 to be in subjection to.....

先發制人 he who strikes first gets the mastery.

後發制於人 he who strikes second is mastered.

臨朝稱制 (the empress) assumed the reins of government. See 648.

服制 or 遵制成服 to put on the regulation mourning.

制服 three years' mourning. Also, to subject; to reduce to obedience.

制⁴

1910

守制 keeping the limit,—three years nominally, 27 months actually,—of mourning for a parent. This phrase is written, or 制 only, on the mourner's card.

守制思親 in mourning for a parent,—a phrase written on doors.

制中 in mourning,—as above.

士制死 the officer dies at the command of his sovereign.

制臺 the colloquial title of a 總督 Governor-General. See 12,010.

制軍 the official designation of the above.

兩制 an official who is both a

翰林 Han-lin and a 中書 Secretary to the Grand Secretariat.

制彼裳衣 preparing our clothes for us.

金制木 metal overpowers wood,—by cutting it.

體制 the constitution, as of a State; the personal standard up to which a man unconsciously lives; prestige.

不踰前制 he did not improve on his earlier efforts.

制錢 small cash, as opposed to the large cash used in Peking.

制敵 to conquer an enemy.

制勝 to work for one's success; to take measures for winning.

制藝 literary essays.

To cut out; to fashion; to make. To compound, as drugs.

製造 to manufacture.

美製 of an elegant cut or fashion.

好製法 a capital way of making up a medicine.

製藥 to compound medicines.

御製 Imperially executed,—of a work produced under instructions from the Throne.

狸製 a fox-skin garment.

大明成化年製 made in the reign Ch'eng Hua of the Ming dynasty,—as porcelain.

監製 to superintend the manufacture; "our own make."

製⁴

1912

R. 霽

See 製

Sinking
Upper.塹¹⁹

1913

R. 限

See 塹

Entering
Upper.塹¹⁹

1914

R. 陌藥

C. chek,

H. chit

F. chia²

W. 'tsi

N. tsih, ghö,

v. 'tsö

P. chi²

M. tsz

Y. 'chie, chie²

K. chök

J. sek, shaku

A. chik

Entering
Upper.蹠¹²

1915

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering
Upper.

豸

1916

薦

1917

志⁴

1918

R. 眞

C. } chi

H. } chei

F. } tsz

W. } tsz

N. } tsz

P. } chi

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

Name of a fish.

The foundation of a wall.

高塹城 a place in Shensi, near Hsi-an Fu, noted for a battle.

To take up; to gather together. To improve.

塹其事來告 took the matter up and laid a formal plaint.

塹拾遺文 to restore corrupt texts by collation.

塹取 to take; to seize; to plagiarise; to take a rubbing.

塹本 a rubbing,—of an engraved stone.

開塹 to be prosperous.

文氣開塹 his style improves.

塹落 to fail in one's undertakings.

To tread on; to follow. The sole of the foot. Used with 跣 1908.

自無蹠有 from non-existence to pass into existence.

See 245.

Same as 245.

Will; resolution; determination; fixity of purpose. Ambition; desires; emotions; feelings. Aim; scope. Annals; topographies; see 1922. Used with 1919. See 9918, 11,366.

志意 or 心志 will; purpose; intention.

製⁴

1911

R. 霽

C. chai

H. chi, che

F. chie

W. 'tsi

N. } chi

P. } tsz

M. } tsz

Y. } tsz

S. chü

K. che

J. sei

A. che

Sinking
Upper.

志1918
Sz. *chi*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Sinking
Upper.

持其志 keep firm the will.
 女兒志不可奪 the girl's resolution was not to be shaken.
 無志之人 a man of no purpose.
 有志者事竟成 be resolved, and the thing is done = where there's a will, there's a way.
 志於此 bent upon this.
 大志 great resolution; lofty aims.
 事業要好只在志氣 for business to prosper, all depends upon determination.
 有志吃志, 無志吃力 if a man has resolution, he can live by it; if not, he must live by the toil of his hands.
 志士 the determined scholar.
 有志不在年高 resolution has nothing to do with length of years.
 何足展吾志 how does this give me scope for my ambition?
 窮志氣 the spirit of resolution and independence by which a man gets on, without favour and without injuring others, by his own unaided efforts.
 無志空長百歲 without resolution one vainly lives to a hundred years.
 上成其志 the Emperor granted his wish.
 用志不分乃凝於神 excessive concentration in one direction leads to a stiffening of the mental faculties.
 志氣不墜 his courage did not fail.
 志向 the direction or bent of purpose; ambition.
 志弱 wanting in purpose.
 志量高 of lofty aspirations; ambitious.
 適志而爲 to act according to one's fancies.
 自喻適志與 conscious of following my own fancies.
 平生志願今日獲從 I have to-day realised the wish of my life.
 得志 to realise one's wishes.
 賢郎得志 your son is very ambitious, or bent upon succeeding.

志

1918

似訴平生不得志 as though telling the tale of an unsuccessful life.
 不滿志 not satisfied.
 謂人失志, 如涸轍之鮒 of a man who has failed in life we say, He is like a fish out of water,—*lit.* a fish in a dry rut.
 百志 all one's aims.
 不以辭害志 not to let the wording interfere with the value of the meaning.
 其詞具見漢志 the phraseology is all after the style of the Han dynasty.
 神志惛憤 not quite clear in his head.
 三國志 the Annals of the Three Kingdoms.
 上海縣志 the official guide-book of the Shanghai District.
 腰有紫志 she had a purple spot at her waist.

痣

1919

R. 眞
N. *tsi*
See 志
SinkingUpper.

Spots on the body; moles.
 面痣 spots on the face; freckles.
 痣鬚 the hairs growing from a mole.
 痣記 characteristic marks upon a person's body.

恙

1920

R. 眞
See 志
SinkingUpper.

A kind of medicine.
 遠恙 the roots of *Polygala tenuifolia* and *P. sibirica* used in fevers.

覷

1921

R. 眞
See 志
SinkingUpper.

To examine; to inspect.

誌

1922

R. 眞
See 志
SinkingUpper.

To remember; to take note of; to record. Annals; topographical and historical records published by the government; see 1918. Used with 1919.
 誌念 to keep in mind.

誌

1922

多學而誌之 to learn much and remember it.
 處處誌之 he noted every place as he went along,—so as to know his way back.
 水誌 the water-mark, or register, according to which a lock (see 204) is managed.
 誌文 or 誌書 records; annals.
 誌銘 to carve an inscription on stone.
 墓誌 the inscription on a tomb.
 自誌其墓 he wrote his own epitaph.
 誌乘 (*shéng*) the topography or history of a place.
 以誌而不朽 in order to preserve the record for ever.
 誌慶 to record or signify one's congratulations.

誌

1923

R. 眞
See 志
SinkingUpper.

To record; to engrave.
 銘誌 to engrave a record on stone.
 誌于五內 it is engraved on my five viscera,—on my heart.

父

1924

R. 支
See 制
Even Upper.

To step forwards.
 Radical 34.

觶

1925

R. 眞支
See 志
K. *chi*, *ch'i*
SinkingUpper.

A goblet with a wide lip, narrower waist, and bulging out below, sometimes with a cover.
 舉觶 to raise the goblet,—to drink.

寔

1926

R. 眞霽
C. *ch'i*
H. *ti*
F. *ti*
W. *ti*, *tsz*
N. *chi*
P. *chi*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chi*
K. *ch'i*, *ch'e*
J. *chi*
A. *chi*
SinkingUpper.

Hindered; embarrassed. Used for 1896.
 狼跋其胡, 載寔其尾 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap, or trips backward over his tail.
 跋前寔後 to be able either to advance or retreat,—as explained by the preceding entry.
 Read *ti*. The stem of a fruit.

憤⁴
1927
R. 眞
See 致
Sinking
Upper.
Angry; resentful. To hate. To desist.
身有所忿憤 if a man be angry.
叨憤日欽 he daily honoured the covetous and cruel.

哲⁴
1928
R. 霽
See 新
A. chiet
Sinking and
Entering
Upper.
The light of the stars.
明星哲哲 how brightly the stars twinkle.
Read *chê**. To illumine; to make clear.
昭哲 to brighten up; to illumine.
縷哲呈明 to hand in a clearly-drawn statement.

晰
1929
Same as 1928.

瞥⁴
1930
R. 霽
See 制帶
A. tre
Sinking
Upper.
Bright eyes. To get a glimpse of.

𦔻⁴
1931
R. 緝
K. ch'ip
J. chū
A. chēp
Entering
Upper.
To fetter a horse. A shackle.
天脫羈𦔻 God has released us from our earthly bonds.

磔^{2*}
1931a
Entering
Upper.
To cut open, as formerly done to corpses of murderers, for which 棄市 was substituted under the Emperor 景帝 of the Han dynasty.

寸磔之 hacked him to pieces.
磔數州 put several Districts to the sword.
磔格鉤鶻 gibberish; the call of the partridge.

痴

1932

脚

1933

R. 支
C. *sch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ti, ti, ti, ti, ti*
W. *dz, dji*
P. *sch'i, ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *stri*
Even Upper and Lower.

差

1934

蹉

1935

侈

1936

R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *sch'i, ch'a*
F. *ch'ie, ch'ia*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ch'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi, sha*
A. *hsi*
Rising Upper.

娼^{1,2}

1937

R. 支紙
See 時是
侈

Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

悛²

1938

R. 紙
See 侈
Rising Upper.

CH'IH.

Same as 1966.

Undecided; embarrassed.

踟躕 in a state of indecision; not knowing what course to take.

See 196.

See 11,777.

Extravagant; lavish. To exaggerate.

奢侈 extravagant in spending.

奢侈繁華 extravagant and making a great show.

侈用 lavish outlay.

侈談 or 侈言 wild, or exaggerated talk.

哆兮侈兮 the appearance of the stars,—small and widely extended.

侈兵 to collect a large army.

A pretty and wanton woman.

姑娼 a seductive, fascinating girl.

Read *shih*^{2,3} or *t'o*³. A deceased parent.

父娼 and 母娼 a deceased father and mother.

To cling to, as a child to its mother.

怙侈 to rely on.

眈¹

1939

R. 支
See 鵠
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

談²

1940

R. 紙
See 侈
Rising Upper.

趲²

1941

R. 支
See 遲
Even Lower.

飭^{4*}

1942

R. 職
C. *shik*
H. *shit*
See 敕
A. *sik*
Entering
Upper.

Eyes diseased and dim.

兩目眈昏頭雪白 his eyes dim and his hair as white as snow.

To separate. To spread out.

謫別 separated,—as friends.

To move rapidly.

趲趲 for a long time.

不趲 ere long.

To order; to command; to get ready. Carefully; diligently.

飭行 or 飭令 to issue orders.

飭屬遵照 to instruct subordinates to act accordingly.

嚴飭 to strictly charge.

仰飭 I would beg you to order.

飭知 to make known to subordinates.

恭錄飭知 has been reverently copied for your information,—as an Imperial decree.

飭賜 to order the bestowal of.

飭察 to order an investigation.

飭差 to give orders to the runners.

飭補 to order to fill a vacancy; to appoint to.

整飭地方 to keep a district in order.

飭力以長 *chang*³ 地財 to make great efforts to increase the produce of the soil.

戎車既飭 the war-carriages had been made ready.

飭承 to direct a subordinate to take in hand.

飭吊 to direct the attendance of.

飭調 to instruct to proceed on a post.

飭⁴²
1942

飭交 to order delivery of.
 飭即 orders were forthwith given.
 飭催 to urge.
 申飭 to reprimand.
 飭傳 to cause to be summoned.
 飭下 to direct,—of the Emperor.
 飭派 to despatch.
 飭司 to instruct the Provincial Commissioners.
 飭查 to order examination as to....
 飭拿 or 飭捕 to order the arrest of.
 飭據 to give instructions and receive a report in reply.
 飭發 to send..... with instructions.
 飭遵 to give orders for the guidance of.
 飭辦 to order to act.

Read *shih*¹*. Used with 飭 9907. See 3639.

不飭 unclean; (*fig.*) peculation.
 晚節不飭 became dirty in his old age.

Imperial commands. See 1010.

勅旨 an Imperial mandate; by Imperial order.

勅封 appointed by Imperial command.

誥勅 or 勅書 (entitles the holder to use 欽命) credentials; letters patent.

勅賜 bestowed by order of the Emperor.

勅贈 Imperial orders to bestow honours on an officer's dead parents.

勅令符 charms bearing the divine commands of the god.

勅命 the patent by which titles of honour are conferred by the Emperor, from the 6th to the 9th ranks inclusive.

勅造 founded by Imperial order.

勅下 to lay commands on,—of the Emperor.

勅朱 an Imperial written order.

敕⁴²
1944勅⁴²
1945鵠⁴²
1946叱⁴²
1947

R. 質
 C. *ch'ik*
 H. *ch'it*
 F. *ch'eik*
 W. *ts'i*
 N. *ts'ih*
 P. *ch'it*
 M. *ts'z*, *ts'z*, *ts'z*
 Y. *ts'eh*
 Sz. *ch'it*
 K. *ch'it*
 J. *shitsz*
 A. *t'it*
 Entering Upper.

喫¹²
1948

R. 錫
 C. *yak*
 H. *ngat*
 F. *k'eik*
 W. *ci*
 N. *cih*
 P. *ch'it*
 M. *ch'it*
 Y. *ch'it*
 Sz. *ch'it*
 K. *kik*
 J. *keki, kiaku*
 A. *k'ik, k'iet*
 Entering Upper Irregular.

Same as 1943.

Same as 1943.

Same as 2012.

To hoot at; to revile.

叱狗 to drive away a dog.

叱罵 or 呼叱辱罵 to rail at; to revile.

訶叱 to breathe hard; to speak loud.

煩爲叱名致候 kindly mention my name and present my compliments.

叱怪 to vent one's astonishment.

叱咤 to make loud and threatening noises.

To eat; to drink; to swallow. To take, at *wei-ch'i* or chess. To suffer. See 1949, 9971, 6869.

喫食 or 喫口 (or 的) 東西 provisions; eatables.

喫飯 to eat rice,—to take a meal.

靠天喫飯 trusting to God for daily food.

好喫不好喫 is it good to eat?

喫不得 it is uneatable. Also, at chess, etc., "you can't take that piece," in which the character 喫 (= I'll eat you!) stands for "Check!" = Persian *shah*, and may have been colloquialised from 食 which in Cantonese would be *shik*.

再擱三天就喫不得 in three days more it won't be good to eat.

原來是喫得的 why, it is good to eat!

再喫, 我喫不下去咯 I really can't eat any more.

喫飽了 I have eaten a bellyful.

被我們生喫了 was eaten alive by us.

喫¹²
1948

喫了早起無那晚夕 having eaten in the morning, there is nothing in the evening,—living from hand to mouth.

又不是喫人的虎 besides he isn't a tiger to eat people.

這個藥難喫 this medicine is nasty to take.

我喫不過你 I can't eat more than you.

中國菜我喫不來 I can't eat Chinese food.

我喫不起 I can't afford to eat it.

你說話太重, 我喫不起 your language is too strong, I can't stand it.

多喫就要喫傷肚子 if you eat too much you will injure your internals.

那一隻船喫多少水 how much water does that ship draw?

這樣紙喫墨不喫墨 does this paper eat ink?—does the ink run on this paper? See 8022.

喫酒 to drink wine.

喫茶 to drink tea.

喫烟 to swallow smoke,—to smoke opium or tobacco.

喫玩 (or 耍) 烟 to smoke an occasional pipe,—usually of opium.

他喫進去了一個蟲子 he has swallowed an insect.

喫飯館子 a restaurant.

喫館子飯 to be employed in a restaurant.

喫穿 food and clothing.

喫春酒 to drink spring wine,—the New Year's festivities.

怕喫笑 afraid of being laughed at.

喫不了的兜着走 to carry away what one cannot eat. Used in abuse, somewhat as "and take the balance along with you."

喫嫖嫖兒 to take the breast.

喫不尅化 cannot digest it.

喫風 to get the breeze,—of the situation of a room.

勅⁴²
1943

R. 職
 C. *ch'ik*
 H. *ch'it*
 F. *ch'eik*
 W. *ts'i*
 N. *ts'ih*
 P. *ch'it*
 M. *ts'z*
 Y. *ts'eh*
 Sz. *ch'it*
 K. *ch'it*
 J. *chiki, choku*
 A. *sik*

Entering Upper.

喫¹²
1948

喫疼 to suffer pain.
 喫驚 to be frightened.
 喫喝嫖賭 dissipation.
 喫米大蟲 a consumer; a Buddhist priest.
 喫十方的 a priest.
 喫晌午飯 to have one's midday meal.
 喫一頓挨一頓 to live from hand to mouth.
 喫齋 to fast.
 喫苦 to endure hardship.
 喫虧 to suffer loss; to get the worst of it.
 喫啞吧虧 to make no ado over one's troubles; to have nothing to say for oneself; to be "shut up."
 喫眼前虧 to receive obvious or patent injury,—as when fighting although overmatched.
 喫麵 or 喫壽麵 to eat birthday vermicelli.
 喫我一耙 to get a taste of my rake. See 1949.
 喫怕了 to have eaten so much of something that one gets tired of it.
 喫不住 unable to keep it down,—to be annoyed or ruffled.

吃¹²
1949

物
hek ch'i,
hēt, yak.
ngiet, ngat
k'eik, k'ih,
ngeik
ch'i, c'üoh
ch'i
ch'i
ch'ik
ch'i, ch'i
k'it, h'it
k'itss
ngēt
Entering
Upper.

To stammer. Commonly used for 1948 in all its senses.

口吃 (ch'ih⁴ or ko²) to stammer.
 口吃不言 hesitating in speech.
 楊雄口吃 Yang Hsiung stammered.
 吃舌 to have an impediment in one's speech.
 昌爲人吃 Ch'ang had an impediment in his speech.
 吃吃 (ch'i³ ch'i³) smiling.
 吃吃叱叱 to titter; to giggle.
 吃菜 to eat food, especially, that part of a meal which is not the staple. See 1948.
 一年吃蛇咬, 三年怕草索 one year bitten by a snake, three years afraid of grass ropes,—i.e. of anything that looks like a snake.

吃¹²
1949

吃力 requiring strength; difficult.
 吃辛吃苦 to suffer trouble and vexation.
 吃我一刀 take that (blow) from my sword. See 1948.
 吃他看不過 was intolerably stared at by her.
 吃水 to drink; to draw water, as a ship.
 後來有錯兒我吃不
住 in case of any mistake, I can't take the blame.
 總找那不吃柱的地
方 be sure to get a place free from obstruction by a pillar,—as in a theatre.
 吃膩了 to have eaten till one has a loathing for food.
 吃個毛栗子 to have "a knuckler" on the head.
 吃個螻屁股 to be chucked under the chin.
 吃不楞登 = rub-a-dub, of a drum.
 見吃 see 1671.

蚩¹
1950

R. 支
See 痴
J. shi
A. hsi
Even Upper.

A worm. Stupid; ignorant; unrefined. To despise.

蚩民 the "common people"; the "lower classes"; the "great unwashed"; the masses.

蚩之蚩蚩 a simple-looking lad you were.

蚩眩 stupid and confused.

妍蚩自見 (hsien⁴) the clever and the stupid naturally show themselves as such.

蚩尤惟始作亂 Ch'ih Yu was the first to produce disorder.—He was a legendary rebel who fought against and was vanquished by the Yellow Emperor.

蚩尤旗 a Ch'ih Yu banner,—a comet, supposed to foretell war.

To laugh. [Commonly written as below.]

嗤笑 to laugh.

含嗤 to smile.

時人嗤之 the men of the day laughed at him,—for his odd dress.

嗤¹
1951

R. 支
See 痴
A. hsi
Even Upper.

嗤¹
1951

自嗤 to laugh at oneself.
 見嗤於鬼 to be laughed at by a devil.
 但爲後人嗤 a mere laughing-stock to posterity. See 13,099.

媼¹
1952

R. 支
See 痴
A. hsi
Even Upper.

An ugly woman.
 媼奴 an old crone.
 妍媼好惡 (hao⁴ wu⁴) to love the handsome and hate the ugly.
 妍媼亦頗辨之 he discussed their respective merits.
 媼皮裏妍骨 beautiful bones in an ugly skin,—a beautiful soul under a rough exterior.

獠¹
1953

R. 支
See 蚩
Even Upper.

A kind of dog.
 獠獠 a hound with long shaggy hair.

匙¹
1954

簾²
1955

R. 支
C. sch'i
H. ch'i
F. shie
W. dzi
P. ch'i
M. { ts'z
Y. { ts'z
Sz. ch'i
K. chi
J. chi, dji
A. tri
Even Lower.

See 9941.

A bamboo flute with seven holes. See 4830.

褫²
1956

R. 支
支
眞

C. ch'i, ch'i,
ch'ik,
H. ch'i
F. t'ae², tae²
W. ts'z, ts'z,
sdi
N. ch'i, ch'i
P. ch'i, ch'i,
sch'i
M. ts'z, ts'z
Y. ts'z
K. chi
J. chi
A. tri
Even Rising,
and Sinking
Irregular.

To undress. To strip off.

褫脫 to take off,—as clothes.

褫革頂翎 to deprive of button and peacock's feather.

褫去衣頂 to deprive of robes and button,—to cashier.

極禮而褫 (chih⁴) he laid aside (his honours and insignia) with all decorum.

三褫 a system of triplicate sentences passed in capital cases in order to give the Emperor time to reflect. Introduced under the T'ang dynasty.

褫氈 thick felt for sleeping on.

治

1957

答¹

1958

R. 支
See 痴
A. hsi
Even Upper.

See 1845.

To beat with the bamboo; the light bamboo (as opposed to 杖 426), of which there are five degrees, ranging from 10 to 50 blows.

答責 to punish by bambooing.
答五十 fifty blows with the light bamboo.

答杖 the light and the heavy bamboo,—instruments for flogging.

答臀 to flog on the buttocks.

捶答 to beat; to flog.

齡

1959

Same as 2016

社

1960

See 1840.

耻

1961

Same as 1999.

斥⁴

1962

To drive out; to expel. To scold; to blame; to abuse. To indicate. Salt land in the east.

斥逐 or 屏斥 to drive out; to send away.

斥放 to dismiss.

揮斥 without restraint; to motion one off.

斥革 to deprive of rank or official position.

面斥 to speak severely to.

斥罵 to revile; to curse.

斥責 to reprimand and punish.

賊匪充斥 the rebels were very numerous.

不斥所格何物 not to indicate what things one is investigating.

斥候 ordering (petitioner) to wait,—until the reply is ready. Also, a watch-tower.

斥⁴

1962

斥釋 to dismiss,—as from a court of justice.

斥退 to dismiss or eject.

海濱廣斥 wide tracts of salt land near the sea.

斥鷃 a bird resembling the quail.

幟⁴

1963

A long narrow flag or pennon.

旗幟 flags and pennons.

奪幟 to seize the flag,—as by the winning boat at the Dragon Festival races; hence, to win.

拔幟 to pull up the flag,—planted by the enemy; to conquer.

拔趙幟易漢幟 to pull up the Chao banner and substitute the (victorious) Han banner; to disguise oneself as a woman.

錦幟 an embroidered pennon.

自立一幟 to set up one's own banner,—of independence.

僞立白幟請降 falsely exhibited a white flag, in token of their intention to surrender.

熾

1964

Same as 1963.

熾⁴

1965

The blaze of fire; to burn. To illumine; illustrious. Numerous.

炎熾 in a blaze.

熾炭 to burn charcoal.

以油救火, 愈撲愈熾 like putting out fire with oil, the more you throw on the more it burns.

孔熾 all ablaze,—with rebellion.

熾起 to blaze up. Also used of the fire of passion.

勢熾 of blazing power,—like fire.

俾爾昌而熾 may (the gods) make you grandly prosperous.

Stupid; foolish. Doting; lustful.

癡子 a simpleton.

癡獸 or 癡呆 or 癡傻 or 癡愚 doltish; foolish.

癡¹

1966

N. } ch'í
P. }
M. } ts'z
Y. }
Sz. ch'í
K. ch'í
J. ch'í
A. si (shi)
Even Upper.

癡癡呆呆討個飽 fool get enough to eat,—while rogue starve.

癡漢不會饒人 fool never know how to be merciful

癡心妄想 foolish exaggerated hopes.

不癡不聾, 曷作阿家翁 not a fool and not deaf, how is such a one to be head of a family?—in which position he will have much to ignore.

癡頭癡腦 stupid-looking heavy.

癡迷 besotted; stupefied.

癡狂 mad about; cracked; extravagant in behaviour.

癡纏 bound up in; devoted to doting on.

書癡 mad about books; a bibliomaniac. See 3002.

癡情子 a votary of passion a debauchee.

癡想 vain thoughts; lost in thought.

癡處 a fault; a failing.

癡頑 dulness; vanity.

癡蠢 dull.

癡病 idiocy.

發癡病 to be idiotic.

癡氣 half-wittedness.

赤⁴

1967

Red. Fire; hot. Naked bare. Pure; trustworthy Radical 155.

莫赤匪狐 nothing red is seen but foxes.

赤金 the red metal,—copper sometimes used for gold.

足赤 pure gold.

赤糖 brown sugar.

赤木 sapan wood.

赤痢 or 赤白痢 dysentery hemorrhage from the bowels.

臉上一紅一赤 his face turned from red to crimson.

赤土國 an old name for Siam.

六赤 to throw aces and fours which are marked in red on Chinese dice; a name for dice.

R. 寘

N. tsz

M. tsz,

See 翅

K. ch'í

J. shí

A. hsi

Sinking

Upper.

R. 寘

C. ch'í

H. ch'í

F. ch'ie

W. } tsz

N. } tsz

P. ch'í, ch'í

M. tsz,

Y. ts'eh, tsz

Sz. ch'í, ch'í

K. ch'í

J. shí

A. hsi

Sinking

Upper.

癡¹

1966

R. 支

C. H. } ch'í

F. } ts'z

W. ts'z

赤⁴⁷

1967

箸赤 to throw no reds (at dice); to be unlucky.

赤帝 or 赤神 the God of Fire.

赤日當空 a fiery sun in a cloudless sky.

赤日 a red-hot day.

赤道 the equator. See 5124.

赤子 a baby; the "children," i.e. the people.

赤身 or 赤體 with bare body; naked.

赤剝剝 or 赤條條的 stark naked.

赤光 bare; stripped; naked.

赤手 or 赤手空掌的 empty-handed.

赤脚 bare-footed.

赤地 bare, waste land.

赤吾族 to exterminate my race.

赤心 a heart with blood in it,—compassionate. See 618.

赤膽 a full-blooded gall,—courageous; brave.

赤貧 absolutely destitute.

赤憑 substantial proof.

赤縣 an old name for China.

赤縣新秋夜 on an early autumn night in China.

赤呢 a Mahommedan name for China.

赤城 red rampart,—a mountain in Chehkiang.

赤城霞起而建標 the Red Rampart rises like a red cloud and forms a beacon.

赤鄂衍那 an ancient province and city of Tukhâra, the present Chaganian.

赤沙澳 Breaker Point, near Swatow.

赤眼魚 a species of lenciscus (*Squaliobarbus curriculus*).

赤嘴鳥 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*).

祇¹

1968

R. 支

See 緇

Even Upper.

緇¹

1969

R. 支

C. *hei*H. *hi*F. *hi*W. *ts'z*N. *ch'i*P. *ch'i*M. *ts'z*K. *ch'i*J. *chi*A. *hi, si (shi)*

Even Upper.

摘

1970

瞞¹

1971

R. 支

See 螭

(in its sound *ch'i*)

Even Lower.

糲¹

1972

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

螭¹

1973

R. 支

C. *ch'i, shi*H. *shi*F. *shie*W. *shi*N. *ch'i*P. *ch'i, shi*M. *ts'z*Y. *ts'z*Sz. *ch'i*K. *ch'i, v. ngi*J. *chi*A. *li*

Even Upper

and Lower.

The fine fibres of *Dolichos bulbosus*. Grass-cloth.

緇葛布 fine linen.

繡黻緇繡 embroidered with the axe and 亞; see 3630, 3702.

緇絡 fine and coarse linen.

See 6806.

To examine seriatim.

To stick; sticky.

糲得實 it sticks tight.

糲膠 birdlime.

糲鳥 to catch birds with birdlime.

糲竿 a limed pole for catching "scissor-grinders," etc.

糲脚 to sponge on people.

A dragon whose horns have not grown. Cruel. (Dist. from 2102).

螭坳 or 螭頭 carved dragons at entrances to temples, etc.

螭紐 dragon handles to cups.

螭楚 to flog.

螭陞 the Dragon Steps,—the Throne; the Emperor; a name for Peking.

螭首龜趺 dragon-headed and tortoise-crouching,—the pillars at graves, crowned with a dragon border and supported on the back of a tortoise.

魑¹

1974

R. 支

C. *shie*H. *shie, shi*F. *shie*W. *shie*N. *ch'i*P. *ch'i, shie*M. *ts'z*Y. *ts'z*K. *ch'i, v. ngi*J. *chi*A. *li*

Even Upper

and Lower

Irregular.

糲

1975

坻²

1976

R. 支

See 遲

Even and

Rising Lower

and Upper.

如坻如京 like islands and like mounds,—are our stacks of grain.

在水坻 he is on the islet in the stream.

坡坻 a sloping bank; a dyke.

寶坻 (*ti'*) a District in Chihli.低²

1977

R. 支

See 遲

Even Lower.

低徊 irresolute.

蚘²

1978

R. 支

See 遲

Even Lower.

蚘醢 larvæ in pickle.

魷¹

1979

R. 支

See 痴

J. *shi*A. *hsi*

Even Upper.

The mackerel.

鴟¹

1980

R. 支

See 痴

J. *shi, dji*A. *hsi*

Even Upper.

An owl. Sometimes = 鳶 a kite.

鴟目有所適 an owl's eyes are adapted to their use.

於是鴟得腐鼠 just then an owl had got the rotten carcass or a rat.

A species of devil or hobgoblin. See 7738.

魑魅 a hobgoblin.

魑魅喜人而食也 the *ch'ih mei* likes human beings and eats them.

Same as 1972.

An islet; a rock in a stream. An embankment.

如坻如京 like islands and like mounds,—are our stacks of grain.

在水坻 he is on the islet in the stream.

坡坻 a sloping bank; a dyke.

寶坻 (*ti'*) a District in Chihli.

To go to and fro.

低徊 irresolute.

Larvæ of ants.

蚘醢 larvæ in pickle.

The mackerel.

An owl. Sometimes = 鳶 a kite.

鴟目有所適 an owl's eyes are adapted to their use.

於是鴟得腐鼠 just then an owl had got the rotten carcass or a rat.

A large jar for holding spirits.

鴟¹
1980

鴟鵂 or 角鴟 the white horned or eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*).

鴟鵂夜撮蚤察毫末 an owl can catch fleas or see the tip of a hair at night.

怪鴟 or 梟鴟 the barn-owl.

鴟鵂鴟鵂既取我子 O owl, O owl, you have taken my young ones.

鴟鵂 undutiful grandsons.

鴟不生鳳 owls do not beget phoenixes.

鴟張 to act violently and oppressively.

鴟義 conduct like that of the owl,—which watches its opportunity to dart upon its prey; cunning and fierce.

鴟夷 a leathern pouch; a skin to hold wine.

鴟尾 an ornament on a roof to keep off fire. See 12,656.

蹲鴟 a taro.

恃¹
1981

See 9916.

持²
1982

R. 支
F. *tsi*
N. *dz, dai*
See 遲
Even Lower.

To seize in the hand; to grasp; to hold on to. To support. To manage. To restrain. To resist. Numerative of fans.

執持 to hold in the hand.

持刀 to grasp a knife; armed with a knife.

持帖 to take (or be armed with) a card.

持住 to hold tight.

持不甚牢 not to grasp firmly.

持意 to hold on to one's opinion.

持照 to be provided with a pass.

操持權柄 wielding full authority.

堅持 to firmly hold on to,—a resolution or vow.

持盈保泰 to hold on to and secure present advantages.

持法 to uphold the law. Sanskrit: *Dharma dhara*.

持²
1982

扶持 to support; to hold up,—as an old man or invalid.

危而不持 not to hold up one who is tottering.

天地無不持載 heaven and earth support and contain all things.

怠于持久 wanting in perseverance.

支持 to attend to; to direct; to manage; to resist.

能支持者 those who were able to resist,—the attacks of sea-sickness.

挾持甚大 his administrative ability is very great.

持身 to keep the body under restraint.

持躬 to preserve one's integrity.

把持 see 8514.

寇衆我寡, 難與持久 the rebels are many and we are few: we can't hold out long against them.

持地 name of a fabulous Bôdhisattva, in whose presence Shâkyamuni revealed the future history of Avalôkitêshvara.

持戒 he who keeps the precepts, —a title conferred upon Upâli, one of Shâkyamuni's disciples.

持作 to keep as a.....

持往 to proceed with,—as a warrant.

持平 justly.

持齋 to be devout.

持携 to take with one.

持驗 to produce in proof.

持滿而發 to draw (the bow) full and shoot,—to do all in one's power.

持重 conscientiously or punctiliously exact. Also, staid.

持械 with arms in their hands; armed.

持器 with some instrument in one's hand.

持咒 armed with magic or sacred formulas.

持正 upright conduct.

持守 to keep fast hold of; to fix the attention, as in Taoist and Buddhist religious exercises.

一持扇 one fan.

跼³
1982a

To set; to arrange.

跼兵 to marshal troops.

池²
1983

A pool of water; a tank; a ditch; a moat. Uneven.

池塘 a pond.

池水 pond-water.

水池 a tank or reservoir for water.

魚池 a fish-pond.

或飲于池 some (of the cattle) are drinking at the pools.

泉池 springs and pools.

池中物 a thing in a pool,—of no experience; of no account.

溝池 a large ditch.

城池 the city moat; cities.

東門之池 the moat at the east gate.

泮池 the pool around the examination hall in the Confucian temple.

池沼 ornamental waters.

池魚之禍 see 12,865.

池子 a pond; the pit of a theatre.

硯池 the hollow on the ink-slab for holding water.

酒池肉林 a tank of wine and a forest of meat,—plenty.

中池 the heart.

玉池 the kidneys. Also, the strip which bears the title on the outside of a book.

差^{ts'ü}池其羽 their feathers uneven. [Mateer says 差 *ch'a'*.]

亢池 four small stars near 大角 Arcturus.

咸池 a piece of music attributed to the age of the Yellow Emperor. Also, a star north of the stars ϵ, λ in Virgo.

陲³
1984

A hill-side; a bank. To crumble away; to fall.

登陲之長坂 to mount upon a lofty and crumbling embankment.

崩陲 to break away; a landslip.

綱紀頽陲 the bonds of society were dissolved.

R. 紙歌
See 磈陀
馳
Rising and
Even Lower.

馳³
1985

R. 支
H. *ch'i*
F. *ts'i, si*
N. *tsi*
See 遲
K. *ch'i*
Even Lower.

To pass quickly, like a trotting or galloping horse.
To travel far and wide.

驟之馳之 trotting them and galloping them.

馳驅 to ride fast.

衆生奔馳如影 all living things pass away like a shadow.

馳驛 to ride post; mounted couriers.

馳馬報 express; by mounted courier.

馳馬肇禍 a runaway horse bringing about misfortune,—by killing people.

馳道 the Imperial highway.

一日而馳千里 to travel 1,000 *li* in one day.

四遠馳名 his fame has spread to the four quarters of the earth.

馳口妄談 to talk at random without restraint.

馳騫紛華 to lose oneself in dissipation, etc.

馳逐虛名 to gain a false reputation.

馳赴 to go direct to.

馳稟 to report immediately.

馳送 to send by mounted couriers; to send with all despatch.

剝³
1986

R. 齊
See 犀
Even Upper.

To cut open the skin.
To dismember.

凌剝 the so-called "lingering death", which strictly speaking should consist in mutilation of the limbs before giving the *coup de grâce*. Is the punishment for parricide, high treason, etc. The character 遲 (1988) is generally used.

墀³
1987

R. 支
W. *tsi*
See 遲
Even Lower.

A porch; a court-yard.

堦墀 the court-yard of the palace.

丹墀 or 赤墀 or 玉墀 an open space between two long buildings within the entrance to the principal court in every Confucian temple; the Emperor's palace; the Court.

以丹漆地,故云丹墀 it is called *tan ch'ih* because the ground is covered with red lacquer or paint.

遲³
1988

R. 支 寅
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ti*
W. *ds*
N. *tsi, dji*
P. *sch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ch'i*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *tri*
Even Lower.

Slow; behind time; late.
To lengthen out; tedious.
To delay. See 1986.

遲緩 or 遲慢 or 遲滯 slow; dilatory; tardy.

來得遲 he came late.

遲來不及 if you come late, you'll miss it.

湯降不遲 T'ang was not born too late.

遲速有時 sooner or later the time will come.

早遲揭楚 sooner or later I will settle up.

遲遲 to wait a bit.

春日遲遲 the spring days lengthen out.

行道遲遲 long and tedious will be our march.

周道倭遲 the way from Chou was winding and tedious.

遲一日 a day later.

遲日 some days later.

拖遲 or 延遲 to put off; to procrastinate; to delay.

遲留 to postpone.

遲悞 to spoil an affair by delay; to loiter.

輕風生浪遲 a light wind is slow to raise waves.

棲遲 to rest awhile; to sojourn.

遲令 then he ordered him. Used for 乃 8113.

遲欠 to fall into arrears.

遲疑 or 遲疑不斷 or 遲疑未決 hesitating; in doubt; irresolute.

Read *chih*⁴. To wait.

齒³
1989

R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ch'i, v. k'i*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ts'z, v. tsz*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ch'i*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Rising Upper.

The teeth; strictly speaking, the upper front teeth.

See 12,797. Notches; the "scores" on the sole of a shoe. See 864. Age; seniority. To classify. Radical 211.

牙齒 the teeth.

齒牙不固 teeth not firm.

乳齒 or 駒齒 milk teeth.

齒³
1989

駒齒未落,已是吾家龍文 though his milk-teeth are not yet gone, he is already our family Lung-wên,—a famous horse.

齒落 toothless.

切齒 to grind the teeth.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 鼠有齒 look at that rat: it has teeth.

象齒 an elephant's teeth.

不好啓齒 it is awkward to open the teeth,—to broach the subject.

上爲 *wei*⁴ 之啓齒 the Emperor opened his mouth (in astonishment) at this.

叩齒 to click the teeth,—by rapidly opening and shutting the jaws.

露齒 protruding teeth.

版齒 fine, regular teeth.

好齒音 good tooth-sound,—a fine voice as a speaker.

治齒當如治軍 you should doctor your teeth as you govern the military,—with severity; see 8080.

齒冷 to ridicule; to scorn.

坡翁有知,能無齒冷 if Su Tung-p'o has knowledge (now that he is dead), surely he must have cold teeth,—from laughing at the absurdities of his critics. See 2870.

生齒日繁 the number of teeth (*i.e.* people) increases daily.

說話尖齒 talking with sharp teeth,—saying cutting things.

刻齒於竹木 to cut notches on bamboo or wood.

上山則去前齒,下山則去後齒 going up hill take out the front teeth, and down hill the back teeth,—of a climbing-shoe.

沒齒 no teeth,—old age; death.

沒齒不忘 I will never forget it until I have no teeth,—until the day of my death.

尊齒 your venerable teeth?—a conventional phrase for "How old are you?"

賤齒 my humble teeth,—my age.

年齒長 (*chang*³) elderly; old.

齒³
1989

以齒則吾爲長 I am the elder.

我齒較汝長 I am older than you.

加馬齒 I daily grow older.

以盡吾齒 in order to complete my allotted span,—of life.

豈吾齒之盡乎 how can my span of life be at an end?

父之齒 a father's age; a father's contemporary in age.

鄉黨叙齒 the village elders according to seniority.

齒座 to seat people according to seniority. Also, the jaw.

遂得齒院 he thus qualified for the Academy,—of Painting.

招二三齒德來 summoned two or three of the respectable elders.

鄙之齒 debased them,—by not enrolling their names in the family register.

薄齒 young; undistinguished.

不齒人數 or 不以人齒 not to class as a man,—of an undeserving blackguard.

人所不齒 of no account; *déclassé*.

齒類 to class.

望加收齒 kindly receive him amongst you.

齒錄 the register of the 進士 *chin shih* or "doctors." It gives the genealogy of each successful candidate.

不入人齒錄 he doesn't lay himself open to be talked about.

幸勿惜齒牙餘惠 please do not grudge saying a kind word for me.

不足掛齒 not enough to hang on the teeth,—of no consequence.

金齒 Laos tribes who gilded their teeth. The Zardandan of MARCO POLO.

齒³
1990

A weed.

R. 紙

See 齒

Rising Upper.

蛱⁴⁰
1991

R. 陌

See 尺

Entering Upper.

尺³⁰
1992

R. 陌

C. *ch'ek*,
H. *ch'ak*
F. *ch'ek*, v. *ch'ioh*W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*, *ts'ah*
P. *ch'ih*, v. *sch'ih*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'eh*
Sz. *ch'ih*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *hsik*

Entering Upper.

Caterpillars, known as 蛱蝶; see 5307.

A foot, of varying size at various times; see 黍 10,070. Now divided into ten 寸 inches, and for international trade purposes fixed by Treaty at 14.1 inches English or 0.3581 *mètre*. The Chinese themselves roughly distinguish three kinds of feet: (1) the tailor's foot, which is the longest; (2) the metropolitan foot 京尺, which is about 9/10 of an inch shorter; and (3) the Canton foot 廣尺, which is between the two. Another classification is (1) the Board of Works foot of 12.25 inches, used for measuring land, (2) the carpenter's foot, and (3) the tailor's foot. The fifth note (G) in the modern diatonic gamut. See 12,089.

十寸爲尺 ten inches make a foot. See 1868.

古尺短,今六寸 the ancient foot was short, being equal to six inches of the modern foot.

古尺比之周尺將九寸 the ancient foot was equal to nearly nine inches of the Chou dynasty foot.

尺寸 (colloq. *ch'ih³ ts'un⁴*) feet and inches; length.

多少尺寸 how long is it?

不穀尺寸 not full length.

尺地 a small piece of ground.

這是尺寸地方 this is a foot-inch place,—where one must mind one's p's and q's, or put on one's company manners.

尺³⁰
1992

尺牘 letters; the collected correspondence of any eminent man is so called.

一尺之書 a brief note,—a name given under the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote.

三尺孩童 a three-foot boy; a lad.

三尺法 three-foot laws,—in reference to the size of the tablets upon which the laws were written.

三尺劍 the three-foot blade,—of the first Han Emperor.

三尺帛綢 three feet of silk,—the silk rope sent by the Emperor to erring officials in order that they may strangle themselves.

六尺之孤 a six-foot orphan,—an orphan of fifteen years of age.

量天尺 a sextant.

響尺 the sounding foot,—a popular name for the sonorous stone 磬 or musical "square." It is used in funeral processions.

界尺 or 戒尺 a ruler to rule lines with.

曲尺 a carpenter's square.

尺頭 a piece of silk or satin for a present.

不滿尺 not a foot long.

縱橫尺餘 over a foot square.

廁³
1993

See 10,296.

翅⁴
1994

A wing. A fin. Merely; only = 啻 9996.

翅子 or 翅膀子 or 翅翼 wings.

展翅 to spread the wings.

振翅 to flap the wings.

安上翅膀兒 to add on wings,—to go swiftly.

生翅膀 to grow wings,—to become exhilarated, as with wine.

蜻蜓翅 dragon-flies' wings,—a kind of fine gauze.

魚翅 or 鯊翅 sharks' fins.

R. 眞

C. *ch'ih*
H. *ch'ie*
F. *ch'ie*
W. *ts'z*, v. *ts'z*
N. *ts'z*, *tsz*
P. *ch'ih*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'ih*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *si*, *chi*
Sinking Upper.

塌²⁰¹⁴

R. 緝葉

See 蟄

(and the same aspirated with upper initials)
A. t'ip

Entering Lower and Upper.

扶²⁰¹⁵

R. 質

cf. 秩

(but upper, and aspirated)

Entering Upper.

呵²⁰¹⁶

R. 支

See 咎

Even Upper.

齟²⁰¹⁷

襖²⁰¹⁸

R. 陌

F. heik, seik

See 爽

Entering Upper.

斤²⁰¹⁹

R. 文間

C. kên

H. kin

F. kûng, v.

kung

W. ciang

N. cing

P. }

M. } chin

Sz. }

Y. ching

K. kin

J. kin

A. kên

Even Upper.

To go down into.

Read *chê^{2*}*. To add to; to pile up earth.

To flog.

To chew the cud.

Same as 2016.

A rain-coat.

襖 襖 a rain-coat.

禮義以爲襖 襖 let propriety and duty to your neighbour be to you as a rain coat, —to guard you from harm.

CHIN.

To chop. An adze; a hatchet (see 3738). The Chinese "catty" or pound, originally an axe-head, equal by Treaty to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, or 604.53 grammes; also to one 升 pint, liquid measure; see 7360. Radical 69.

斧斤 axes and adzes.

匠石運斤 the stone-mason plied his adze.

斤重 weight.

斤²⁰¹⁹

斤兩 catties and ounces; weight.

十六兩爲一斤 16 ounces make a pound.

八兩半斤 like 8 ounces and half a pound; 一般大 equal; six of one and half a dozen of the other.

斤兩多少 what is its weight?

千斤重担 able to carry 1,000 catties,—very able; competent.

虛斤 a short-weight catty.

足斤 a full-weight catty

量斤斗 to measure by pecks; dry measure.

銅斤 copper in bulk.

油斤 oil in bulk.

斤斗 or 勛斗 (*kên¹ tou²*) a fall. Correct form under 2025. See 5977.

打斤斗 to turn somersaults.

斤斗虫兒 the larvæ of mosquitoes, gnats, etc.

女斤斗 (*chin¹ tou³*) a female acrobat.

Read *chin⁴*. To cut into; to pierce; minute.

斤斤其明 how penetrating was their intelligence!

斤斤自守 most scrupulously guard it.

Great strength.

不吃肋 wanting in strength or stability,—e.g. a badly-fixed prop.

使肋拍門 to knock hard at a door.

學得渾身有了肋兒 he practised it until his whole body gained strength.

費我一股子肋 I have made a great effort.

Near, in place and in time. To draw near; to associate with. A particle = 其 1026. See 就 2283.

近海 near the sea.

近鄰 near neighbours.

近些 a little nearer.

將近 nearly.

近²⁰²¹

P. M. } *chin²*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. kin

J. kin, gon

A. kên²

Rising & Sinking Lower.

挨近 close; adjoining.

附近 near; neighbouring.

貼近 closely associated with; close attendance upon.

遠近 distance.

路近 the distance is not great; it is not far.

你不是走近路的 you are not on a short journey.

頗爲近理 very reasonable

不敢近前 did not venture approach.

親近 near; intimate; familiar

近密 close; tight; intimate.

會言近止 they unite saying he is near.

小大近喪 (*sang⁴*) affair great and small, are approaching ruin.

以近有德 in order to associate with the virtuous.

近之則不遜 familiari (with women) breeds contempt

性之所近 that to which one is naturally inclined.

這句話切近得狠 the remark is very much to the point

近來 or 近起來 or 近日 or 近時 lately; recently.

近到 recently arrived.

近聞 I have lately heard.

將近 about to be; coming close at hand.

人無遠慮, 必有近憂 if you do not take thought for the distant future, you will soon find sorrow near at hand.

近視眼 short-sighted, — people.

近光 near-sighted,—of spectacles

近似 approaching to; like.

近邊 the nearer frontier,—one of the 18 provinces.

近於愚蒙 almost a fool.

他願意近文人 he likes mixing with educated people

近侍 01 近事 male members of the Buddhist church who without entering upon monastic life observe the principal commandments. Sanskrit: *saka*.

肋²⁰²⁰

R. 震

See 斤

Sinking Upper.

近²⁰²¹

R. 吻間

寅

C. k'ên, kên²

H. k'ien, k'ien²

F. k'üung²

W. d'iang

N. d'ing

近¹
2021

近事 (or 近善) 女 female lay members, as above. Sanskrit: *upāsika*.

往近王舅 go, my uncle,—*lit.* king's uncle.

雖金鐵不可近 even gold and iron will not touch it,—of cutting jade.

鉞¹
2022

To chop; to chip, as with an adze. To smooth.

鉞木 to hew timber.

鉞鋸制焉 to hew and saw and prepare for use.

Read *ch'í*². An adze.

靳⁴
2023

Ornamental trappings fastened under a horse's neck like a martingale. To be greedy; stingy. Firm; strong.

靳制其行 the trappings impede his progress.

靳靳 without stint.

有得亦不靳示 if he made any (literary discovery), he was not slow to impart it.

靳惜 to be loth to part with.

靳固不答 he positively declined to part with,—any of his paintings to friends who asked for them.

何靳之不令飲邪 why is he so determined not to drink?

See 2119.

勁¹
2024

The sinews; muscles; tendons; veins; nerves.

骨筋 bones and muscles; related to by blood.

有筋骨 he is related to me; he can be depended upon.

好筋力 strong; muscular.

三條筋 three strips of muscle, —very thin.

要他一貫鈔, 就如挑他一條筋 to get a string of cash out of him is like pulling out one of his muscles.

筋¹
2025

細筋入骨如秋鷹 with fine tendons round the bone, like the leg of a kite in autumn,—used of a vigorous calligraphy.

血筋 veins; blood-vessels.

麵筋 the glutinous part of flour, separated in water and cooked in various ways.

筋竹篴 a fine-toothed bamboo comb.

筋斗 (pronounced *kén' t'ou'*) head over heels; a fall; a somersault. See 2019, 5977.

筋頭 a core,—as of a wart.

筋骨疼 rheumatic pains.

筋麻 numb; nervous.

筋節 a joint; the wrist. Also, hitting the happy mean.

這個菜作的正是筋節 this food is cooked to a nicety.

勛¹
2026

Same as 2019.

今¹
2027

Now; the present time.

今者 or 如今 or 目今 now.

今天 or 今日 to-day.

今年 or 今歲 this year.

今早 or 今朝 this morning.

今晚 or 今夕 this evening.

今夜 to-night.

今時 the present time.

今生 this life.

今世 the present generation.

今番 this time.

今日有酒 今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.

今之人 the men of the present day.

凡今之人 all men in the world.

今山不及古山之高 the hills of to-day are not so lofty as the hills of old.

今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not so broad as the sea of old.

今古 (see 6188) or 今昔 ancient and modern times.

今¹
2027

今昔不同 modern and ancient times are not the same.

追古傷今 to call up the past and grieve over the present.

至今 or 迄今 until now; up to the present date.

自今而後 or 今後 henceforth.

當今 at the present time.

當今皇上 the reigning Emperor. See 佛 3589.

追其今兮 now is the time!

今我不樂, 日月其除 if we do not enjoy ourselves now, the days and months will have passed.

今翼日 to-day and to-morrow.

今朝不知今晚事 in the morning one knows not what may happen in the evening.

無古不成今 without the past we never could have had the present.

今職 one's present office or post.

姪¹
2028

The wife of a mother's brother.

姪娘 a sister-in-law on the wife's side.

連姪 or 姪兄弟 husbands of a wife's sisters.

大姪 women who attend the bride during the three days' wedding ceremonies.

R. 鹽
C. *sh'ém*
H. *sh'im*
F. *keing*²
W. *shang*²
N. *shing*²
P. *shin*²
M. *shin*²
Y. *shin*²
Sz. *shin*²
J. *ken*
A. *hsiém*
Even
Irregular.

紵¹
2029

A sash; a string. See 2031.

紵耆 gentry and elders.

青紵不敢進 he is only a "blue collar" and does not dare to appear before your Majesty. See 2184.

R. 侵
See 紵
A. *kém*
Even Upper.

齡⁴
2030

A disease in a cow's tongue. To be silent.

直辭一以薦, 巧舌千皆齡 one honest word of recommendation will silence a thousand cunning tongues.

R. 沁
See 禁
Sinking Upper and Lower.

衿

2031

金¹

2032

R. 侵
C. kēm
H. kēm
F. king
W. ciang
N. cing
P. } chin
M. }
Sz. }
Y. ching
K. kim
J. kin, kon
A. kim, kēm
Even Upper.

Same as 2039. See 2184.

Metal; a name given to the ancient copper coin. One of the five elements, ruling in the west. Weapons. Gold, said to be the only thing which will not perish by decay. In ordinary language, if not otherwise specified, *silver*. Money; to sell. Radical 167. See 8972, 4430, 1182, 13,623, 11,770.

金石流而不熱 were metals and stones to melt (with the heat), he would not be hot.

金三品 three grades of metal, —gold, silver, and copper, which are also called 南金 southern metals.

五金 the five metals,—gold, silver, copper, lead or tin, and iron.

黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.

白金 the white metal,—silver.

赤金 the red metal,—copper. Also used for gold.

青金 the dark-bluish metal,—lead.

黑金 the black metal,—iron.

面如烏金 with a face like bronze,—of an Arab.

立刻化為白金 immediately changed into silver.

亡金革之危 free from the dangers of metal and leather,—of war.

金戈 arms; weapons.

衽金革 to make clothes of sword and shield,—to be always under arms.

金瘡 wounds made by edged weapons.

不過幾金 not much money. See 5149.

一個竹十錠金之 a single bamboo fetched ten shoes of silver,—of pictures.

請買其方百金 offered to buy the prescription for 100 oz. of silver.

金¹

2032

千金 a thousand ounces of silver; also a conventional phrase for "your daughter."

一刻千金 one k'ao (half an hour) is worth a thousand taels.

千金難買寸光陰 a thousand taels will not buy an inch of time,—on the sun-dial.

禮金一封 one package of silver as a present.

家人身金 wages of domestic servants.

金銀 gold and silver.

金母 nuggets of gold.

金屑 or 金沙 gold-dust.

金葉 gold-leaf.

金箔 gold foil; tinsel.

金線 or 金絲 gold thread.

金心線 gold thread with coloured threads wound round it.

金礦 gold-mines.

足金 pure gold.

潮金 alloyed gold.

地有百端美者惟金 of all things on earth, gold is the most lovely.

二人同一心, 黃土變成金 if two men are of one mind, yellow earth can be changed into gold,—by their energy.

二人同心其利斷金 if two men are of one mind, the resulting acuteness will cut through metal.

金魚 or 金鯽魚 gold-fish, —first mentioned by Su Shun-ch'ün, 11th cent.

屑金 gold-spangled,—as the sky with stars.

飛金 splashes of gold-leaf on ornamental paper, etc.

金瘡迸裂 the scab over the wound swelled and burst.

金黃色 orange colour.

金色 a golden yellow.

金諾 a sure promise.

金差 your honourable runners.

毋金玉爾音 don't make news from you as rare as gold and jade.

金玉其音 thought a good deal of his singing.

金¹

2032

金玉之言 your precious words.

金安 your good health.

金烏 the golden crow,—the sun.

金樞 the golden pivot,—the moon.

金鏡 the golden mirror,—the moon.

卦金 or 執金 to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

金陵 the golden burial-ground—Nanking. So called because a prince of 楚 Ch'u is said to have buried some gold there.

金木 elliptical for 金公 and

木母, the Adam and Eve Chinese superstition.

金星 or 罰金 the planet Venus.

金星石 iron and copper pyrites.

金花 brass-leaf ornaments, made like flowers and used as offering gilt ornaments of paper, two of which are handed to every successful candidate for the degree of B. A.

金花娘娘 a goddess of child birth.

金花詰 patents of nobility granted to women, so called from the gilt paper on which they are written.

煉金丹 to prepare the golden elixir,—of life.

裝金 dressed in gold,—an idiom.

看詩須著金剛眼睛 in reading poetry it is necessary to have a diamond eye,—enable one to distinguish fustian.

金剛經 the diamond sūtra,—the sūtra of the Pradjñā which is able to crush diamond.

金剛力士 the diamond hermit—a name for Indra as a protector of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vajrapāni*.

金剛杵 the diamond club,—wielded by Indra, and now used by the Buddhist priesthood as a symbol of the irresistible efficacy of prayer.

金剛刺 sarsaparilla.

吞金 to swallow gold,—a euphemism for taking poison. [For long time it was believed, and

金¹
2032

even now many Chinese believe, that the words are to be taken literally.]

金盞花 the marigold.

金蓮花 the golden water-lily.
See 7115.

金針菜 dried lily-flowers.

金門 or **金關** or **金鰲**
or **金臺** Peking.

金門島 the island of Quemoy.

金牌門 the Kimpai pass, on the Min R., near Foochow.

金山 California; also Australia. The two are distinguished as "old" and "new", respectively. Also, Chinese Altai.

金馬門 the Han-lin, or Imperial Academy,—so called from a bronze horse placed there by **武帝** Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

金朝 or **金** the Golden Dynasty,—which ruled over the north of China, with **開封府** K'ai-fêng Fu as the capital, from 1115 to 1235 A.D. They were the ancestors of the present Manchu dynasty.

金方 the metal quarter,—the West.

金風 the west wind; autumn breezes.

金盤陀 Khumbhandas,—hideous ogres who cause nightmare.

金佛 Chin the Buddha,—an official who was so named from the remarkable manner in which his prayers for rain were answered.

金裏藍 enamels.

金銀子 small pieces of gold; gold "charms" or ornaments with auspicious words on them, given as presents to the young.

金旨 precious commands,—of Buddha.

金光罩 a nimbus; a "glory."

金友 golden friends,—sc. worthy brothers.

金屋 golden apartments,—women's rooms.

金猪 roast pork.

金吾 see 12,700.

金¹
2032

金錢會 a festivity instituted A.D. 713 by the Emp. Ming Huang, at which the high officials scrambled for gold coins.

金鷄 a lady-bird.

金紫貂 gold and violet sable,—one of the most valuable varieties.

金鐘架 the wooden framework of a house.

金鐘 the gong struck before an Imperial levée.

金字 characters written in gold. Also, the end-on view of a Chinese roof,—considered unlucky.

金字招牌 a shop-sign in gold characters.

金甌 golden goblets.

金珠 gold and pearls; golden beads.

金冠 a gold-embroidered cap.

金華酒 wine from Chin-hua Fu in Chehkiang.

金水 liquid gold for gilding.

金帛 gold and silks; wealth.

金碧 gold and jade; brilliant and glittering; burnished.

金鼓 gong and drum,—sounds of war.

金銀羅 silk with stripes of any colour.

金銀緞 satin of a deep red-black colour.

金銀花 honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica*, Thbg.).

金滙浮釘 a large door-nail.

金貨 treasure; money.

金菓樹 *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

金不換 not to be exchanged for gold,—very precious.

金衣公子 a name given to the oriole by Ming Huang.

金背子 the golden plover.

金翅兒 a small finch (*Chlorospiza spinus*).

金章 a golden seal.

金湯 metal and scalding,—i.e.

金城湯池 metal walls and moats of scalding liquid; a city of impregnable strength.

金¹
2032

金口木舌 metal mouth and wooden tongue,—a bell.

金口玉言 Imperial utterances.

金人 the Golden Tartars or **女真** Nü-chên Tartars. Also, a golden statue said to have existed under the Chou dynasty. Also, a magician; see 2151.

金人三緘其口 the golden statue (see above) had its mouth sewn up with a triple stitch,—to warn people against loquacity.

金張古族 the old race of Chin Mi-ti and Chang An-shih. See Biog. Dict.

禁¹
2033

R. 沁侵
F. keing²,
keing²

See 金

A. kêm
Sinking
Upper.

To forbid; to prohibit. To restrain; to prevent; to keep off.

禁止 or **禁戒** to prohibit.

禁令 or **禁制** or **禁條** prohibitory orders; prohibitions, etc.

禁貨 contraband goods.

違禁反運 to deal in contraband goods.

禁城 or **紫禁城** or **禁宸** the Forbidden City,—the palace and grounds of the Emperor at Peking.

禁中 in the palace.

禁軍 or **禁兵** Imperial bodyguards.

禁地 forbidden ground.

犯禁 or **違禁** to break regulations; to violate prohibitions.

開禁 to cancel an existing prohibition.

禁卒 or **禁子** a gaoler; a turnkey.

入邦問禁 when you enter a country enquire what is forbidden there.

不能禁遏 he was powerless to prevent it.

禁禦風寒 to keep off wind and cold.

禁忌無犯 do not offend against what is forbidden,—by superstition, as to break a looking-glass, which will entail bad luck, etc.

禁書 a prohibited book.

禁
2033

禁門 the forbidden gate,—the principal one in certain buildings.

禁置 to avoid.

禁阻 to forbid to pass; to obstruct.

禁押 to keep in prison.

禁鬼 to prevent the entrance of spirits.

禁案 an injunction; a prohibition.

禁口 to keep one's mouth closed.

禁約 to prohibit; prohibitory regulations.

禁逐 to prohibit and eject,—of official action.

禁封 to seal up; to officially taboo.

Read *chin*¹. To bear.

不禁混 not to last long,—of persons.

禁穿 to stand wear,—of clothes.

禁做 to be difficult or laborious.

禁不住 cannot support or bear,—in a physical sense.

禁不住笑 cannot help laughing.

怎麼就不禁這一下 why could it not stand this blow?—if it was so strong.

喜不禁 could not control his joy. See 4073.

僣
2034

R. 侵沁

See **禁**
Even Upper.

凜
2035

R. 寢

See **禁**
Rising Upper.

A kind of musical instrument. To look up at and follow.

後僣僣而方馳 the rest came following after with their heads up.

Cold; chilled.

打冷凜 to have a shiver.

噤
2036

R. 沁寢

F. *keing*²
N. *djing*

See **金**

A. *kên*

Sinking Upper.

懔
2037

R. 侵

See **金**

A. *kên*

Even Upper.

頽
2038

R. 寢

See **錦**

Rising Upper.

襟
2039

R. 侵

C. *k'ên*

H. *k'in*

F. *k'ing*

W. *ciang*

N. *cing*

P. *chin*

M. *Y.*

Sz. *K. k'im*

J. *kin, gon*

A. *k'ên*

Even Upper.

Unable to speak, as with lockjaw. To be silent, as from grief.

噤口痢 tetanus.

Determined; resolute.

心一懔 my decision is made.

To gnash the teeth with rage. Exhausted; without energy.

頽頽 to gnash the teeth with rage.

A garment of a single thickness. The collar of a robe, which up to the time of the present dynasty used to distinguish the *literati*. The overlap of a robe. The bosom; the feelings.

青青子襟 O you with the blue collar,—graduate of the first degree.

恃襟 relying on their collars,—upon their position as graduates.

大襟 a large overlap to a robe; used of a coat that folds over and buttons on the right side.

對襟 or **對面襟** a coat opening down the middle.

霑襟 to drench a garment,—with tears.

連襟 or **襟兄弟** the husbands of two sisters are so called.

襟懷 the feelings.

胸襟濶 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

襟山帶河 cloaked with hills and girdled by the river.

襟舊 lasting,—of colours.

襟燒 slow burning.

荆
2040

巾
2041

R. 眞

C. *kên*

H. *kin*

F. *k'ing*

W. *ciang*

N. *cing*

P. *chin*

M. *Y.*

Sz. *K. k'in, kên*

J. *kin, gon*

A. *kên*

Even Upper.

See 2157.

A cloth; a kerchief; a towel. A cap; see 7472. Radical 50.

巾帕 a kerchief; a head-wrapper.

手巾 or **汗巾** a handkerchief; a towel.

頭巾 a turban.

縞衣綦巾 a thin white silk robe and a grey head-kerchief.

巾幗 womenkind.

自巾至履 from my cap to my shoes,—from head to foot.

公子巾 the cap of a young nobleman.

華陽巾 a Taoist cap.

儒巾 the *literati*.

佩巾 a girdle; a sash.

長巾 a scarf.

搭膊巾 or **膊肩巾** a shawl; a cape.

堇
2042

R. 吻文

See **僅**

Rising and Even
Irregular.

Clay; yellow loam. To plaster. A time; a season. Few. Used with 2051.

赤堇山 a hill near Ningpo.

僅
2043

R. 震

C. *k'ên*

H. *'kiun*

F. *k'üing*²

W. *djang*²

N. *djing*

P. *chin*

M. *Y.*

Sz. *K. k'in*

J. *kin, kon*

A. *k'ên*

Sinking

Lower

Irregular.

Only; hardly; scarcely; barely.

僅僅敷用 barely enough for use.

僅僅用得 I can just make it do.

僅可 it will barely do; just enough to.....

僅够 just enough to.....

僅止 is only.....; is not more than.....

僅及一年 a year having barely elapsed.

僅足日給 just enough for daily expenses.

僅幸得免 I luckily escaped.

厖³
2044

R. 震文
See 僅勤
Sinking and
Even Lower
Irregular.

A hut; a hovel. Few.
Careful; thoughtful. Used
for 2043 and 2097. To
cause anxiety. See 653.

茅厖 a hut.

厖念 or 厖系 to be anxious
about.

厖能勿失 with care you will
be able to avoid error.

厖窄 narrow, confined.

實厖朕懷 truly causes US
great anxiety.

厖³
2045

Same as 2044.

瑾³
2046

R. 眞震
See 僅勤
Even and
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

To plaster; to stop with
mud. To cover over; to
bury.

塞向瑾戶 the windows that
face (the north) are stopped up
and the doors are plastered,—
in the tenth month.

行有死人, 尚或瑾之
on the road there is a dead man;
some one will bury him.

瑾³
2047

R. 吻
See 僅
Rising
Irregular.

A tree which blossoms
and fades in a day. Trans-
ient; fleeting.

黃瑾 *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, L.

朱瑾 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.

木瑾 *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.

瑾³
2048

R. 震
See 僅
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

To die of starvation.
Used with 2052.

道瑾相望 the corpses of
those who have died of hunger
lie strewn about the roads.

瑾³
2049

R. 震
See 僅
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

The lustre of gems; bril-
liant.

瑾瑜之美有瑕匿焉
even in the most brilliant gem
there is a hidden flaw.

瑾發奇光 the gem emits its
wondrous rays,—genius must
declare itself.

瑾³
2049

何故懷瑾握瑜而自
令放爲 how with such jewels
of hand and heart could he cause
himself to be dismissed?—said
of the virtuous 屈原 Ch'ü
Yüan.

瑾戶 the vagina.

簞¹
2050

R. 文
See 斤
Even Upper.

A large variety of bam-
boo from the province of
Kuei-chou.

堇³
2051

R. 吻眞
See 勤僅
A. kên, ngen
Rising
Irregular.

Aconite, also known as
烏頭 crow's head; poison-
ous.

飲堇無苦者奇士也
he who can drink off a cup of
aconite without harm is a wonder-
ful man.

藥也其實堇也 drugs
may be actually aconite (q.d.
poisonous),—and yet used as
medicines.

堇堇菜 a wild flower like
nightshade.

紫堇 *Corydalis incisa*.

堇菜如飴 crow's head and
sow-thistle as (sweet as) dump-
lings.

Read chin³. *Viola*
Patrinii.

覲³
2052

R. 震
C. kên, kên²
H. kiun
F. köung²
W. djang²
N. djing
P. chin
M.
Y. } chin²
Sz. }
K. kin
J. kin, kon
A. kên
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

To have an audience
with the Emperor. To see
a superior. To display.

朝覲 or 覲見 or 覲光 to
see the Emperor; to have audi-
ence.

韓侯入覲 the marquis of
Han came to court.

入覲于王 he went in to
audience with his prince.

三年入覲 to have audience
once in 3 years,—the rule for
high provincial officials since the
Ming dynasty.

乃日覲四岳羣牧 he
daily gave audience to (the rulers
of) the Four Mountains and the
crowd of officers.

覲親 to visit parents.

以覲文王之耿光 in
order to display the bright glory
of Wên Wang.

謹³
2053

R. 吻
C. kên
H. kin, kiun
F. king
W. ciang
N. cing
P.
M. } chin
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kin
J. kin, kon
A. kên
Rising Upper.

Cautious (see 6423); vigi-
lant. Respectful.

謹爾侯度 be careful in your
duties as a prince.

以謹無良 in order to make
bad men cautious.

謹慎 careful.

謹守 to carefully guard, or
attend to.

謹選 to carefully select.

謹盜賊 be on your guard
against thieves.

舉大事不細謹 in carry-
ing out a great work do not
attend too much to detail.

謹稟 a respectful petition.

謹呈 to respectfully state, or
hand in.

謹記 to reverently remember.

謹遵 or 謹按 to respectfully
obey.

敬謹 to respect; to venerate.

恪謹天命 respect the will
of God.

謹具微儀 I have respect-
fully prepared this trifling pre-
sent.

謹識 to become respectfully
aware,—as by an intimation.

謹奏 to reverently memorialise.

謹此 this with respect,—used
at the end of notes.

謹領 to receive attentively; to
receive with respect; to accept,
as a present.

謹恭 humbly.

謹啟 or 謹白 to respectfully
announce,—as in a notice or
advertisement.

謹避 to carefully avoid,—tres-
passing upon the rights or digni-
ties of another, as when avoiding
the use of personal or sacred
names.

饑³
2054

R. 震
See 僅
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

A dearth of vegetables;
without crops.

飢饑 famine (= no grain) and
dearth (of vegetables).

三穀不升謂之饑 when
three (out of the five) grains are
not harvested, it is called chin.

盡⁴
2055

R. 震 軫

C. tsun
H. ts'in
F. cheing
W. szang
N. dzing
P. M.
Y. Sz. } chin
K. chin
J. djin
A. tén

Sinking
Lower.

An empty vessel; exhausted; finished; nothing left; the last; the utmost; all; both; wholly; entirely.

已盡 gone; used up.

有餘不盡 there is still a little left; there is still more which I have left unsaid.

命盡 his life is ended; his race is run.

家財散盡 his patrimony is all gone.

月盡給你 at the end of the month I will pay you.

感謝不盡 I cannot thank you sufficiently.

盡人事 to do one's duty as a man.

盡職 to thoroughly and conscientiously do one's duty as an official.

自盡 to commit suicide.

書不盡言, 言不盡意 books do not exhaust words, nor words ideas.

無窮盡 inexhaustible.

盡瘁以仕 worn out with service.

盡情 to exhaust the feelings, — in acts of kindness.

盡其所有 exhausted all his resources; did his utmost.

盡節 preserved chastity to the last; died for chastity.

盡係水漬 are all soaked with water.

走盡天涯 to go to the uttermost end of the earth.

盡頭 the uttermost end.

已讓至盡頭地步 have already made the utmost possible concessions.

一網打盡 took them all at one haul of the net.

盡在不言中 (the meaning) is all in that part which is left unsaid.

盡貪玩 he cares for nothing but play.

葷腥盡有 there is both garlic and meat in it. See 5234.

盡我心 with my whole heart.

盡⁴
2055

殺個盡絕 heslew them every one.

盡皆 every one of them.

盡忠 thoroughly loyal.

盡力 with all one's might.

盡美 or 盡善 most excellent; capital; faultless.

盡述 told the whole story.

盡責 to fulfil all one's functions; to be equal to one's responsibilities.

盡用 in general use.

大盡 and 小盡 months of 30 and 29 days, respectively. The character 建 1592 is often wrongly used in this sense.

升安不盡 may you enjoy promotion and repose without end.

盡性 to be perfect in nature, — as (e.g.) Confucius.

盡法 with the utmost rigour of the law.

盡行 entirely.

盡淨 altogether; clean, used adverbially.

盡各 each and every; all without exception.

盡棄 utterly thrown away; lost.

盡是 it is simply

盡數 the whole amount.

盡上來 used up.

盡根 absolutely and without reserve of any rights, — of a sale of land, etc.

盡量 to exhaust one's powers; to do full justice to, as to a meal.

See 1592.

See 2163.

To complete; all; the utmost. Used with 2055.

盡東 on the extreme east.

儘可以行 it can be managed very easily.

儘³
2058

W. szang
N. dzing
P. M.
Y. Sz. } 'chin

K. chin
J. djin
A. tén²

Rising Upper.

儘自不來 he will not come for an age.

儘下得去 it will do very well

儘溜頭 the farthest end, — as of a passage, etc.

儘數 to the full; fully.

儘着量 or 儘着力 with all one's might; to do one's very utmost.

儘讓 to be very obliging.

儘先 the very first; in the front rank.

儘先補用 to be the very first on the list of expectants.

儘先前 above the very first on the list, — a position involving a certain extra outlay.

儘行 totally.

儘末後兒 the very last.

A rapid stream. A branch of the river Han in Hupeh. Used for 2163.

湍湍 flowing swiftly.

Ashes; embers. Remnants.

餘燼 what is left from fire.

化為灰燼 all reduced to ashes.

燈燼 the snuff of a candle.

民燼 the remnant of the population.

A plant, the roots of which yield a yellow dye. Loyal; faithful.

盡忠 loyal.

進思盡忠, 退思補過 when in office he thought of his loyalty, when in private life he thought of repairing his errors.

Presents to departing friends.

餽儀 parting gifts.

餽餽 delicacies sent to a departing friend.

納餽 to offer presents, — as vassals nobles did.

建

2056

津

2057

儘³

2058

R. 軫

C. tsun, 'chun
H. ts'in²
F. cheing²

湍⁴
2059

R. 軫

See 儘

Rising Upper.

燼⁴
2060

R. 震

C. 'chun
W. zang²
N. tsing²

See 盡

K. sin

Sinking Upper.

盡⁴
2061

R. 震

C. 'chun
W. szang
N. tsing²

K. sin

Sinking Upper.

餽⁴
2062

R. 震

C. 'chun
W. zang²
N. tsing²

See 盡

K. sin

Sinking Upper.

費

2063

Same as 2062.

盞

2064

The nuptial cup, in which bride and bridegroom pledge each other. It is usual to have two cups joined by a red string, and these are exchanged by the pair in token of their union.

合盞 or 交盞 or 合盞交杯 to drink the wedding-cup.

盞

2065

Same as 2064.

信

2066

See 13,263.

緊

2067

To bind tight. Urgent; important.

綁緊 tie it tightly.

緊妥 fast; secure,—as a package.

緊緊閉着 it is securely shut.

緊慢 excitability; hurry.

緊密 secret.

緊要 urgent; necessary.

要緊 important; to be sure to; not to fail on any account to....

不要緊 or 不打緊 it is not important; no matter.

無關緊要 it is not of great importance.

緊急 in straits; at a crisis of need.

吃緊之際 a crisis.

軍情甚緊 military affairs are in a critical state.

東南風甚緊 the south-east wind blowing very hard.

那個東西我等緊得

狠 I am very anxious to have that thing.

我緊等多時 I have been anxiously expecting you for some time.

手緊 hard up.

緊

2067

水緊 water running swiftly.

趕緊做 make haste and do it.

眼緊 a good memory for faces.

緊跟着 close behind.

緊事 important business.

緊身兒 a close-fitting jacket.

緊挨着 or 緊鄰 close to; next to.

四大緊關 the four chief obstacles to virtue,—viz.: 酒

色 財 氣 wine, women, wealth, and wrath.

緊那羅 the Kinnaras,—innocent musical creatures of doubtful shape and constitution, often depicted, when in attendance upon Buddha, as having horses' heads.

錦

2068

Brocade; embroidered work. Ornamental; flowery.

錦衾爛兮 how splendid was the embroidered coverlet!

錦綢 figured pongee.

錦緞 figured satin.

錦盒 gilt boxes; caskets.

錦幕 embroidered tapestry or hangings.

錦繡 brocades and embroideries; ornamental, as style or scenery.

花如錦 flowers like embroidery.

美錦 beautiful embroidery.

錦上添花 to add flowers to embroidery,—to paint the lily; to give things where not wanted. See 10,650.

錦文 fine writing.

什錦碗碟 painted china-ware.

衣 (2) 錦夜行 to wear embroidered clothes at night,—which nobody can see to be what they are. Said of a man whose talent is not recognised.

果然奪得錦標歸 I shall certainly return with the embroidered trophy,—as first on the list at the final examination.

無煩錦念 do not trouble your embroidered thoughts,—on my behalf.

錦

2068

錦語 fanciful language, used as a substitute for ordinary terms in games, etc., like "kiss" at billiards, "love" at lawn-tennis.

錦製 one who can cut a dress out of brocade without spoiling it,—a name for a Dist. Magistrate.

錦還 to return home in silk attire,—as a sign of honours gained; an honourable return.

錦城 = 蜀郡 Ssüch'uan.

晉

2069

R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To increase; to grow. To attach to. To curb a horse. A drum. To go to; to enter. Name of a State; now used for "Shansi." [To be distinguished from 普 9513.]

晉爵 take another glass,—said to a guest. Also, to rise to a higher rank.

上晉 to rise in office.

晉謁 to have a personal interview; to visit.

如晉如齊 like the States of Chin and Ch'i,—in their fraternal feelings.

晉朝 or 晉紀 the Chin dynasty,—subdivided into 西 West and 東 East, and lasting from 265 to 317 A.D., and from 317 to 420 A.D., respectively.

兩晉 the West and East Chin dynasties, as above.

晉國 a feudal State under the Chou dynasty, occupying the southern half of Shansi and the north-west of Honan. It lasted from 737 to 436 B.C.

晉封 to bestow posthumous honours on a man.

Same as 2069.

晉

2070

搯

2071

R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To stick into. To shake. To strike the watches. To rescue.

搯插 to stick into.

搯笏 elliptical for 搯笏於紳 to stick one's official tablet into one's girdle.

搢⁴

2071

搢紳 officials at Court,—because they stick their tablets in their girdles. See 2073.

德聲搢鐸 the fame of his virtue strikes the bell,—is heard far and wide.

璚⁴

2072

A grained pebble, like cornelian.

R. 震

See 進

Sinking Upper.

緡⁴

2073

Red silk. To gird, as with a sash.

R. 震

See 進

Sinking Upper.

鄆⁴

2074

A town, formerly in 青州府 in Shantung. Also read *tsū*¹.

R. 震支

See 進

Sinking Upper.

進⁴

2075

To advance, as opposed to 退 12,183; to be promoted. To enter. To send in; to offer.

R. 震

C. tsun

H. tsin

F. cheing, ching

W. tsang

N. tsing

P. }

M. } chin

Sz. }

Y. ching

K. chin

J. shin

A. tén

Sinking Upper.

進退維谷 or 進退兩難 to go forwards or backwards is equally difficult.

進厥虎臣 he advanced his tiger-like officers.

進達 to advance; to be promoted.

進位司空 he was promoted to the post of Ssü-k'ung. See 6595.

官不進自請 if he did not get promotion, he himself asked for it.

進身之計 a scheme for getting promoted.

不知進退 to be wanting in discretion or judgment.

日進 daily progress.

前進 to go ahead; to advance.

收拾前進 to prepare to start.

進⁴

2075

沒長 *chang*³ 進 he does not advance; he makes no progress.

引進 to bring into notice; to introduce.

進秀才 or 進學 to pass the first or bachelor's degree.

初進步 to take the first step,—the first degree.

進士 an "advanced scholar",—a graduate of the third or doctor's degree. Instituted A.D. 606.

中 *chung*⁴ 進士 to take the third degree.

登進士第 graduated in the third degree.

賜進士出身 conferred upon him the hon. degree of *chin shih*.

求也退,故進之 Ch'iu is retiring, therefore I urged him forward.

進門 to enter a door; to enter a family; to become a disciple or apprentice; to begin to learn. See 5690.

進京 to go to Peking.

進城 to go to any walled city; to go "into town."

進省城 to go to any provincial capital.

進來 come in!

進入 to enter.

三揖而進 to make three bows and enter.

進香 to offer up incense,—to worship.

進貢 to send tribute.

進表 the official communication which accompanies the tribute; to present a statement to the Throne.

進獻 to present; to offer up.

再進一杯 let us have another glass!

先進於禮樂 *yo*⁴, 野人也 the men of former times, in the matter of music and ceremonies, were rustics.

後進 the men of modern times.

進口 to enter a port; imports.

進售 to import.

進謁 to present oneself to some one.

進⁴

2075

進呈 to present to the Emperor.

進項 income; receipts and perquisites.

進祿 to have advancement.

進數 receipts.

進款 revenue; income; receipts.

進取 advancement and wealth.

進攻 to take the offensive; to gain an entrance (e.g.) into a fort; to advance to the attack.

進署 to take office; to take up or enter upon one's duties; to attend office.

進鮮的 presented to the Emperor when in season,—as certain kinds of fish, etc.

進風 the wind comes in; to let the wind in.

進發 to set out; to start.

進場 to enter the examination as a candidate.

進勦 to attack and destroy,—as rebels.

進履之謙 the humility of presenting the shoe,—which 張良 Chang Liang did to an old man who had dropped his shoe down an embankment.

璚⁴

2076

A stone resembling jade.

R. 眞震

See 進

Even & Sinking Upper.

蜺⁴

2077

A shell.

蜺蜺 a *Pinna*.

R. 震

See 進

Sinking Upper.

浸⁴

2078

寢⁴

2079

The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu. A marsh. Gradually; increasingly.

寢以成俗 to gradually become a fixed habit.

寢劇 got gradually worse,—a disease.

R. 沁侵

See 浸

(generally Even)

A. tén

Sinking &

Even Upper.

親¹
2080

侵沁

C. ts'ên
H. tsim
F. ching
N. ts'ang
M. chin
A. ching
ch'in
shin
A. hsem

Even & Sink-
ing Upper
Irregular.

To influence. A malign halo round the sun. Abundant; full.

陰陽相親 the yin and the yang act and re-act on each other.

親氣 a noxious air; malaria.

妖親 an evil influence,—as of evil spirits.

CH'IN.

親¹
2081

眞

ts'ên
ts'in
ching
ts'ang
ts'ing

ch'in

ching

ch'in

shin

t'en

Even Upper.

To love; to be attached to; to be intimate with. Near, in point of time; see 9813. Relatives; parents; relations by marriage. Of or belonging to self; personal. See 7182, 6567.

皇天無親 God has no affection,—except for the virtuous.

百姓不親 the people do not love one another.

親愛 to love dearly.

親交 a close friendship; to personally hand to.

親熱 or 親厚 or 親密 or

親睦 very friendly; very intimate.

親近 closely connected with; intimate; fond of.

不要失了親情 don't interrupt our friendly relations.

我親親的娘 my very dear lady,—as a term of endearment.

親戚 or 親屬 see 1018.

親派 relatives of the same surname.

內親 relatives on the mother's or wife's side.

有親 to be related as above.

親眷 or 親串 relatives of another surname.

一層親 relationship by a single tie,—as the first intermarriage between two families.

親上加親 to add relationship to relationship,—as by marrying a cousin.

親¹
2081

舉目無親 to be a total stranger in a place.

貧窮斷六親 poverty puts an end to the six relationships,—of father, mother, elder brother, younger brother, wife, and child.

遠親不如近鄰 a far-off relative is not so good as a near neighbour.

親疏 near and distant,—of relationship.

疎不問 *chien* 親, 你我

終是外人 distant relatives (or friends) may not come between near ones: you and I are after all but outsiders.

親友 relatives and friends.

親支 near relatives.

親信 trusted; trusty.

親隨 a close attendance.

親歷 personally experienced.

親督 to take command in person.

親加一半 to add half oneself.

親手去作 to go and do it oneself,—without aid.

親母 see 8067.

親爹 one's own father.

親爲 to do personally.

親兵 the Emperor's own troops,—the Banner force is so called. Also, the bodyguard of any civil or military official.

皇親 the Emperor's relatives by marriage.

親薦枕席 to spread oneself the pillow and mat,—to wait personally on a husband.

親臨 to visit in person.

親臨上司 one's immediate superior.

親點 personally marked off,—as the names of Han-lin graduates by the Imperial pencil.

是親不是親, 非親却

是親 though a relative, one may not be a relative: though not a relative, one may still be a relative,—in the true sense of the term.

親不僭友 relatives must not take the places of friends.

親族 clan; kindred; blood relatives.

親¹
2081

親兄弟 brothers by the same parents.

至親的莫如爹娘 there is no relationship so close as that of father and mother.

子賢, 親自樂 if a son is worthy, his parents are happy.

雙親在堂 both parents alive.

或有親在 in the event of having parents living.

嚴親 or 父親 a father.

親結其縵 their mothers have tied their sashes,—ready for marriage.

二親 father and mother.

親祖 a paternal grandfather.

親伯 a father's elder brother.

親叔 a father's younger brother.

成親 to marry; to consummate a marriage.

迎 *ying* 親 to go to meet the bride.

一門親事 a marriage.

好親事 a capital marriage.

這相應的親事 this very suitable marriage.

親自 or 親身 one's own self; personally.

親筆寫的 written by the person in question, by the signatory; holograph.

親手畫押 to sign with one's own hand.

親身銳任 I myself will take the responsibility.

親生 of one's own begetting, as children. Also, those who actually begot, as parents.

親供 one's own deposition.

弗躬弗親 doing nothing himself personally.

大人不親細事 great men do not personally attend to small matters.

親迎 *ying* 于渭 he personally met her on the Wei.

王親命之 the king himself gave the charge.

親詣 to go in person.

親王 an hereditary prince of the 1st order.

親¹
2081親軍營 the Imperial Guard.
See 1302.Read *ch'in*⁴ or *ch'ing*⁴.
Relationship; affinity.庶人工商, 各有分親
the common people, mechanics,
and traders have their different
relatives of various degrees.親家 a term by which the parents
of a married couple address one
another. Relatives by marriage.

乾親家 relatives by adoption.

人主人臣是親 *ch'in*¹家, the Emperor and his sub-
jects are all one Family,—the
change of tone being a poetical
licence.嘔⁴
2082

R. 沁

P. coll. *ch'in*²
(not used
elsewhere).

cf. 寢

Sinking
Upper.To vomit,—of animals
only. To spit forth; to
use bad language.

狗嘔 the dog vomits.

亂嘔 or 胡嘔 to rail; to abuse;
to use foul language.嘔不出好話 he never utters
a decent word.哧
2083

Same as 2082.

緙¹
2084

R. 侵

See 寢

A. *hsēm*

Even Upper.

The red silk crest of a
helmet.鋟³
2085

R. 鹽寢

侵

C. *ts'ēm*
F. *ching*,
*ch'ing*W. *ts'ang*P. *ch'ien*K. *ch'im*J. *shin*, *sen*A. *tēm*, *tiem*

Rising Upper.

An awl.

Read *ch'ien*¹. To en-
grave.

遂鋟梓 it was then printed.

併命復寫一部鋟諸

梓 orders were also given for
a copy to be made for printing,
—of the *Yung lo ta tien*.駉¹
2086

A fleet horse.

駉駉其馬 the coursers flew
over the ground.載驟駉駉 (my coursers) hur-
ried away with speed.

駉駉 superficially.

R. 侵

C. *ts'ēm*F. *ching*N. *ts'ing*P. *ch'in*M. *chin*Y. *ching*K. *ch'im*J. *shin*A. *hsēm*

Even Upper

Irregular.

侵¹
2087

R. 侵

寢^{12a}.F. } *ching*

Y. }

See 寢

A. *hsēm*

Even Upper.

To usurp; to encroach
upon; to appropriate; used
of a raid, or stealthy attack,
as opposed to 伐 3369.侵佔 to encroach upon, or
occupy, the land of another.侵犯 to encroach; to invade
another's rights; to act aggres-
sively.

侵奪 to seize upon by violence.

侵伐 to invade.

侵叛 to rebel; to usurp.

侵近 to approach; to encroach
upon.

侵欺 to cheat; to take by fraud.

侵害 to injure; to act to the
detriment of.

侵凌 to insult; to oppress.

侵削 to gradually encroach upon.

侵越 to encroach on; to infringe.

侵吞 to appropriate (funds, etc.)
for one's private use.侵吞入己 or 侵用 to ap-
propriate to one's own use.侵銀 or 侵吞賬目 to
embezzle.勿使風雨所侵 do not let
the wind and rain get in.冷氣侵人 the cold air goes
through one.

大侵 a bad year for harvests.

侵踰 to trespass upon.

侵擾 to invade; to disturb.

貌侵 (*ch'in*³) deformed; ugly.復⁴
2088

R. 沁

See 寢

Sinking Upper.

An implement used in
making ink. A bamboo
style for marking lines.寢⁴
2089

R. 侵沁

See 浸

Even & Sink-
ing Upper.浸¹
2090

R. 沁

C. *tsēm*H. *tsim*F. *cheing*W. *tsang*,
*ts'ang*N. *tsing*

P. }

M. } *chin*

Y. }

S. }

K. *ch'im*J. *shin*A. *tēm*

Sinking

Upper.

To flood; to soak. Grad-
ually. Name of an ancient
District in Honan.To flood; to soak; to
penetrate. To baptise.浸彼稻田 flooding the rice
fields.水浸街 the water flooded the
street.無浸穫薪 do not soak the
firewood I have cut.

浸不透 not soaked through.

浸了幾次 soaked several
times.

浸在酒中 steeped in spirits

浸濕 wet; soaked.

浸潤 imbued with; to bias; to
influence, as by bribes.汗浸紅顏 the perspiration
stood on his flushed face.

浸死 drowned.

浸淫 absorbed in; devoted to
as music.其說浸淫 his words were
seductive.

浸晝 broad daylight.

浸禮 the rite of baptism,
according to the Baptists. S
4146.To sleep; to rest. To
stop. The back parts of
an ancestral temple.

寢寐 to sleep.

寢息 to rest.

獨寢 see 2107.

寢食不安 unable either
sleep or to eat comfortably.寢苦枕塊 sleeping on a mat
pillowed on a clod,—in mourn-
ing for a parent. See 271.寢其皮而食其肉
sleep on a man's skin and eat
his flesh,—as vengeance.乃安斯寢 he sleeps
quietly.寢³
2091R. 寢²⁶C. *ts'ēm*H. *ts'im*F. *ch'ing*W. *ts'ang*N. *ch'ing*P. } *ch'in*

M. }

Y. *ch'ing*S. *ch'in*K. *ch'im*J. *shin*A. *tēm*

Rising Upper.

寢³
2091

載寢之牀 he (the son) shall sleep on a bed,—the daughter on the ground.

廢寢 to lose one's sleep.

寢不寧 to sleep uneasily.

寢室 a bedroom.

其事遂寢 the matter was then allowed to rest.

難寢 difficult to stop, or hush up.

寢兵 to stop fighting.

正寢 the death-chamber of a man, in the palace.

內寢 the death-chamber of a woman, in the palace.

壽終內寢 to end life in the inner chamber,—is the ideal death for a woman.

太祖寢疾多年 His Majesty had been bedridden for years.

寢廟既成 when the ancestral temple was completed.

六寢 the six apartments of a prince under the Chou dynasty,—five for private purposes and one for a public hall.

寢門 door leading to the inner apartments in the Palace.

Celery; parsley; cress.

言采其芹 they gather the cress.

水芹 water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre*, D.C.掇 (or 採) 芹 to pluck cress,—to become a *hsiu-ts'ai* or take the 1st degree. The allusion is to the line in the *Odes* 思樂

泮水, 蒲采其芹 pleasant is the semi-circular water, and we will gather the cress about it.

芹筵 or 芹酌 a feast given to successful *hsiu-ts'ai*.

旱芹菜 celery.

芹芽 celery sprouts.

水芹菜 *Eranthe stolonifera*, D.C.野芹菜 *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.假芹菜 *Cardamine macrophylla*, W.

芹意 my humble opinion.

秦²
2093

R. 眞

C. ts'un

H. ts'in

F. ching

W. zang

N. dzing

P. } ch'in

M. Y. Sz.

K. chin

J. shin

A. tén

Even Lower.

A fine kind of rice. Name of a feudal State and dynasty. Used down to the 2nd cent. A.D. as a name for China. See 4440.

秦國 the Ch'in State,—which arose with 非子 Fei Tzŭ, B.C. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, until in B.C. 221 the Chou dynasty was finally overthrown, the feudal system came to an end, and the Ch'in State became the Ch'in dynasty under 始皇帝 the First Emperor of a united China.

結爲秦晉 or 秦晉之交 to be as friendly as were the Ch'in and Chin States. Also used of matrimony.

秦人 people to whom we are indifferent,—strangers.

秦人之弟 the younger brother of a man of Ch'in,—who is less to me than my own brother.

不用于秦, 猶用于楚 if I am of no use in Ch'in, I may still be of use in Ch'u.

視若秦越 regard each other as men of Ch'in and Yüeh,—who would have nothing to do with one another.

秦人之肥, 越人之瘠 the fatness of a man of Ch'in, the thinness of a man of Yüeh,—of no mutual importance.

秦緩何能爲力 what good can I do, when you wait until the sickness is mortal before calling me?

大秦 Syria,—so called because its inhabitants were like the Chinese but taller.

室女誕聖於大秦 a virgin brought forth the Holy One in Ta-ch'in.

秦椒 pepper from Ta-ch'in, or the west.

秦地 Shensi.

秦嶺 a range of mountains in the south of Shensi.

秦瓊 or 秦叔寶 the white-faced guardian painted at the gate of every Chinese *yamen*. He is better known by his 字 Shu-pao than by his 名 Ch'ung. He was originally a soldier who秦²
2093

assisted in the establishment of the T'ang dynasty. His black comrade is 尉遲恭, see 12,621.

秦吉了 a kind of cockatoo.

秦叔嘴 a large species of king-fisher.

秦檜 a spittoon,—so called from the name of the infamous traitor-statesman of the Sung dynasty, who obtained the execution of the heroic 岳飛 Yo Fei, A.D. 1141.

三秦 the three portions into which the Ch'in State was divided by 項羽 Hsiang-yü.

秦川 another name for 關中; see 6368.

榛²
2094

R. 眞

See 秦

Even Lower.

Old name for an ox.

螻²
2095

R. 眞

See 秦

Even Lower.

A small cicada, which has a square striped head.

螻首蛾眉 cicada's head and moth's eyebrows,—said of a beauty.

胡螻 a kind of blue-bottle fly.

懂²
2096

R. 支

See 勤

Even Lower.

Brave; intrepid. Compassionate. Cautious.

懂然後得免 he lamented (that his purpose had miscarried) and brought about his flight only at the last moment.

勤²
2097

R. 支

C. k'ên

H. k'ün, k'in

F. k'ün

W. djang

N. djing

P. } ch'in

M. Y. ch'ing

Sz. ch'in

K. kin

J. kin, gon

A. kên

Even Lower.

Diligent; attentive; ready to work. To encourage to toil.

勤做 to do diligently.

勤儉 diligent and frugal.

勤學 to learn diligently.

勤工 to work diligently; a diligent workman.

勤敏 diligent and intelligent.

勤慎 diligent and careful.

勤政 diligent in the administration of government.

勤²
2097

勤士 a diligent scholar.
勤謹 or **殷勤** diligently attentive.
勤奮 diligence and energy.
勤力 or **勤勞** or **勤苦** diligently laborious; taking great pains.
勤能補拙 diligence can make up for stupidity.
一勤天下無難事 with diligence there is nothing difficult in the world.
勤爲無價之寶 diligence is a priceless jewel.
文王既勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.
恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.
四體不勤 your four limbs are unaccustomed to toil.
終歲勤動 to toil the whole year long.
勤家立業 to establish oneself by diligence.
勤民 to be active on behalf of the people.
大富由勤 riches come from diligence.
周公咸勤 Chou Kung encouraged them all to diligence.
倦于勤 wearied with labour.
勤行 (*hang*²) waiters; attendants.
勤求 diligently searched.
勤公 zealous for the public good.
勤勇 devoted troops.
勤樸 active and well-behaved.
勤下雪 to snow steadily.
勤王 aiding the sovereign, — said of those who assist their country in times of trouble.

勤²
2098

慇懃 Zealous.
慇懃 diligently attentive; careful; particular about.

R. 文
H. k'ün
See 勤
Even Lower.

禽²
2099

R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

Birds; animals (*see* 1800).
 Used for 2103. *See* 9883.
禽獸 birds and beasts; the brute creation.
家禽 the family bird, — the cock.
仙禽 or **胎禽** the crane, which is regarded as **禽之宗** the chief of birds.
禽圖 civilians, — because they wear birds as badges of rank. *See* Table I.
委禽 to send bridal presents.
子禽 the designation of 陳亢 Ch'ên Kang, a disciple of Confucius.
服者不禽 those who submit will not be put under restraint.
鳴禽 singing-birds.

噤²
2100

R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth.
 To restrain.

噤齒戴髮 with teeth in the mouth and hair on the head, — a man.

龍噤一顆珠 the dragon holds in its mouth a pearl.

噤着一把眼淚 restraining a flood of tears.

檮²
2101

R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

A species of *Pyrus*, called **林檎**, which bears a small red fruit.

螭²
2102

R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

A long-legged spider, called **螭螭**. (Dist. from 1973).

擒²
2103

R. 侵
C. k'ên
H. k'ên
F. k'ien
W. djang
N. djing, v.
djang
P. M.
Y. } ch'in
Sz. }

To seize; to clutch; to arrest.

擒拏 or **擒獲** or **擒捉** to seize; to arrest.

擒住了 he has been caught.

若擒得他就擒 if you can seize him, do so.

擒賊須擒王 in capturing rebels the important point is to capture the chief.

擒²
2103

K. kim
J. kin, gon
A. kên
Even Lower.

入山擒虎易 to go into the mountains and catch a tiger easy, — as compared with asking a favour.

猩猩啼而擒之 orang-outang weeps and then seizes, — its prey; crocodile tears.

擒送 to capture and deliver over to.

生擒 to take alive.

殺出生擒子胥 to take Tzû-hsü alive or dead.

擒王封王 to seize a (rebel) prince and get appointed prince — in his stead.

七擒孟獲 Mêng Huo, chief who was seven times captured by 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang.

圻³
2104

R. 寢
See 欽
Rising Upper.

A pit.

圻坎 a well.

庠²
2105

R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

Occurs in the name of **費庠父** "Father" Ch'ien of Pi, — in Shantung.

苧²
2106

R. 侵
F. k'ing, k'ien
See 琴
J. ken, gen
Even Lower.

A salt-marsh plant, with lanceolate leaves like the bamboo, and creeping roots.

黃苧 a yellowish-coloured medicinal root (*Berberis nepalensis* Spr.), used as a tonic.

衾²
2107

R. 侵
C. k'ên
H. k'ên
F. k'ien
W. djang
N. djing
P. M. } sch'in
Y. sch'ing
Sz. sch'in
K. kim
J. kin, kon
A. k'ên
Even
Irregular.

A coverlet; a quilt; bedclothes.

抱衾與裯 carrying out coverlets and sheets; hence, to be a concubine.

被衾 a quilt; bedclothes.

衾幄 coverlet and blanket; bed.

寒戀重 ch'ung² 衾 seeking refuge from the cold under plenty of bedclothes.

衾影無慚 coverlet and shadow nothing to be ashamed of, — to have no cause for shame.

衾²
2107

either by day or by night. A condensation of the lines,—

獨行不愧影獨寢

不愧衾 walking alone, not ashamed to face one's shadow; sleeping alone, not ashamed to face the quilt.

枕冷衾寒 cold pillow and chilly coverlet,—without a bed-fellow.

翡翠衾 the kingfisher-wings' quilt,—the Emperor's bedclothes.

揜⁴
2108

To press down with the hand; to lean on.

沁¹
k'ēm
'k'īm, k'īm'
k'ēng
'ciang
'c'ing
ch'in
kin, kon
k'ēm
Sinking
Irregular.

揜壓 to press down.

揜桌 to lean on the table.

揜地泗水 to swim with one foot on the ground,—to have something to depend on.

搓圓揜扁 to roll round and press out flat,—as cakes.

琴²
2109

The Chinese psaltery or lute, which now has seven strings. Under Yao and Shun, it had only five. A sixth, the 文絃, was added to commemorate the captivity of 文王 Wên Wang; and the seventh, the 武絃, to commemorate the victory of 武王 Wu Wang over 紂 Chou. It is said to have been called 琴 because it 禁 "restrains" evil passions, and is used pictorially as an emblem of culture.

彈琴 or 撫琴 or 鼓琴 to play the lute.

琴有七不彈 there are seven conditions under which the lute should not be played,—(1) within sound of mourning, or (2) of music; (3) when one is busy or (4) dirty or (5) *en deshabillé*; (6) without burning incense; (7) in the absence of a connoisseur.

琴²
2109

琴雖是清高之品 although the lute is classed as a refined instrument.....

對驢 (or 牛) 彈琴 to play the lute to a donkey (or ox),—to cast pearls before swine.

琴音亂 the lute's notes make discord,—the time is out of joint.

風琴 or 筒琴 an organ. [The first is properly a kind of Aeolian harp, fixed to a kite.]

啼琴 or 提琴 a two-stringed violin.

月琴 a four-stringed guitar with a round belly like a banjo.

洋琴 a kind of dulcimer, with wire strings. Also used for a pianoforte.

胡琴 a kind of small violin with four strings, between which the bow passes.

雙琴 an octagonal guitar with a long neck and four strings.

八音琴 a musical box.

口琴 a Jews'-harp.

琴堂 formerly the music-room of a dilettante; now applied to the hall or court-room of a *yamen*. See Biog. Dict. *Fu Pu-ch'i*.

余張燈坐琴堂 I lighted a lamp and took my seat in the judgment-hall.

琴塔 steps leading to the dais of the court-room.

琴心 the "belly" of a lute.

琴心可挑 his heart is susceptible,—can be stirred to vibration as the "belly" of a lute.

琴之神理盡矣 the divine power of the lute could no farther go,—than in this melody.

琴桌 a lute stand,—a small narrow table.

妻子好合, 如鼓瑟琴 happy union with wife and children is like the music of harp and lute,—perfect harmony.

琴瑟之絃 the strings of lute and harp,—the harmony of husband and wife; matrimony.

琴瑟之事, 終身已矣 there is an end to my prospects of matrimony.

琴瑟調和 conjugal felicity.

琴瑟不調 conjugal discord.

沁¹
2110

R. 沁²⁷
C. 'sēm, tsēm'
F. 'sing, ch'ēng'
N. sēng
P. { ch'in'
M. {
Y. hsing'
K. ch'im, sim
J. shin
A. s'tēm
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

揜⁴
2111

瘡¹
2112

R. 侵合
See 欽
Even and Entering
Upper.

嶽¹
2113

R. 侵
See 欽
Even Upper.

欽¹
2114

R. 侵
C. yēm
H. k'īm
F. k'ing
W. 'ciang
N. 'c'ing
P. { ch'in
M. {
Y. ch'ing
Sz. ch'in
K. kin, v. him
J. kin, kon
A. k'ēm
Even Upper.

To soak into; to penetrate; to fathom. An affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.

沁入 to soak into.

涼沁心脾 the cold penetrates one's vitals.

香沁鼻端 the fragrance penetrates the nose.

日沁乎其中 daily soaking therein. Also used figuratively.

Same as 2103.

A severe chill; ague. Also read k'ē¹*

Mountain peaks.

嶠嶽 high peaks.

嶽嶽 yawning; gaping.

To command respect. That which emanates from the Emperor; Imperial. Reverent; respectful.

欽命 by Imperial command.

欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.

欽差 sent by the Emperor; an Imperial Commissioner; ambassadors and ministers.

欽派 commissioned by the Emperor.

欽定 ordered by the Emperor, —as reprints of valuable books, etc.

欽此 a concluding phrase to all Imperial Edicts and Rescripts. It has been variously rendered by "Respect this!", "This from the Throne!", "Such is His Majesty's pleasure!", "The above is Imperial!", etc. It is added by the secretaries to the Grand Council in process of transcription, and means, "The above has been reverently received." [Manchu: *sehe* = these are the Imperial words.]

欽¹

2114

欽召進京 summoned to the capital by the Emperor.

欽奉 respectfully received,—as an Imperial mandate, decree, etc.

欽點 marked off by the Emperor,—to be members of the Han-lin.

欽敬 to esteem highly.

憂心欽欽 my heart cannot forget its grief.

鼓鐘欽欽 they strike the bells, *ding dong*.

認欽鴉作鳳凰 to mistake an osprey for a phoenix.

惟臣欽若 then his ministers will reverently accord with him,—their prince.

欽厥止 reverently determine your end,—be careful as to that in which you are going to rest.

欽哉 be reverent!

欽使 a Minister at a foreign Court.

欽限 an Imperial appointment for a certain time; a special mission.

欽感 respectful gratitude.

逕¹

2115

R. 庚

See 經

Even Upper.

徑⁴

2116

R. 庚 8a.

徑 25.

H. kang²

See 徑敬

Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

CHING.

Streams running underground. Water flowing.

A by-way; a short cut; the diameter. Straight-forward. Used with 2124. See 1618.

行不由徑 do not take by-paths.

徑路 the direct road.

路徑 a road; a track.

路徑不熟 the road was unfamiliar.

曲徑 a roundabout way.

捷徑 an easy way; the "royal road."

徑到 to go direct to.

大可徑尺 about a foot in diameter.

徑⁴

2116

徑五尺 five feet in diameter.

口徑闊九寸 9-inch bore,—of guns.

環軸半徑 the radius of gyration.

徑情 straightforward.

斜徑 sly; underhand; tricky.

徑復 to reply direct,—not through another.

徑復者 I beg to inform you in reply.

徑

2117

Same as 2116.

到³

2118

R. 迴

See 經

Rising Upper.

To cut one's throat.

令從者到之 bade the attendant cut off his head.

勁⁴

2119

R. 敬

C. king

H. kin

F. keing²

W. djang, v. ciang

N. djing, djie

P. chin

M. ching

Y. ching

Sz. chin, ching

K. kiöng

J. kei, kiö

A. king

Sinking

Lower.

Strong; muscular; stiff; unyielding. See 1108. Also read chin⁴.

勁敵 well-matched foes.

對勁 well matched; congenial,—as friends.

勁勇 able-bodied braves.

馬肥弓勁 their horses are in good condition and their bows stiff.

勁風 a stiff breeze.

沒勁兒 it has no strength,—as wine, scent, etc.

後勁不小 its after-strength is not small,—it is heady, as wine.

使勁 to put forth strength; to make an effort.

趙勁 to make a great effort; to try hard.

徑⁴

2120

R. 徑

See 徑

Sinking Upper.

A kind of hard timber. A roller used by silk-dyers to straighten the silk.

涇¹

2121

R. 青

See 經

Even Upper.

Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh and joins the 渭 Wei in Shensi (see 渭 12,577). To flow straight through.

涇彼涇舟 quickly go the boats on the Ching.

分涇渭 to distinguish between the Ching and the Wei,—to see the rights and wrongs of a matter.

涇漚 to flow straight through.

經¹

2122

R. 青 經

C. king, v. kang

H. kin

F. king, v. kiang

W. ciang

N. cing

P. ching

M. chin

Y. ching

K. kiöng

J. kei, kiö

A. king

Even Upper.

That which runs lengthwise; the warp in a loom. The larger veins or arteries; see 8011. Meridians of longitude. To pass through (see 6622); hence, the past already, etc. Permanent, as opposed to 權 3190 = 常. To manage; to regulate. The "Canon" of Confucianism. The *sûtras* of Buddhism and Taoism. See 8956, 13,330.

經緯 warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.

經緯萬端 under all possible conditions.

其人有文經武緯之

才 this man has a warp of civil and a woof of military genius—in the web of his character.

經綸 threads; principles; to classify; to manage. See 7472

抱經綸之志 having a lofty moral character.

經絡 the greater and lesser blood-vessels.

經脈 the blood-vessels generally

經線 or 經度 degrees of longitude. See 12,535.

經度 英國中線東 longitude east of Greenwich.

經水 or 月經 the menses.

經時 the time of the menses.

經閉 stoppage of the menses.

美國經由 via America.

經過 to pass by or through; to experience.

經¹
2122見一秀才經過 he saw
a B.A. pass by.經手 to pass through the hands;
a broker.沒經過我手 it did not pass
through my hands.事非經過不知難 you
do not know how difficult any-
thing is until you have tried it.經過之事 events that one
has been through.不經事之人 an inex-
perienced hand.不經一事不長一智
without actual experience, wis-
dom is not attainable.

經練 experience.

經目之事 something one has
actually seen.曾經眼過 I have already
seen it.曾經報過 has already been
reported.燕子經秋可以去矣
swallows, when autumn is over,
can depart,—but I must remain.經今不出 he has not come
out up to now,—since he went in.經歷 to pass through; registrar
of 宗人府 the Imperial Clan
Court; secretary of records in
a *yamen*, known colloquially as

經廳.

經承 a chief clerk.

經費 or 經用 outlay; ex-
penditure.

經摺子 a banker's pass-book.

經商 a commission agent.

已經 or 業經 already.

經紀 order; rule; principle. A
broker; an agent. Skill; profi-
ciency.毋失經紀 they never fail in
their regular courses,—as the
stars. Don't relax your efforts.經常 constant; unchanging,—
as the eternal principles of right
and wrong.經魁 the five graduates of the
second or master's degree whose
names immediately follow that
of the successful candidate who
is first on the list.經¹
2122

經絲 thrown silk.

不是我經管 it is not my
business; it is not under my
jurisdiction.經理 or 經治 to manage; to
direct.經營 the fifth of the six styles
under which paintings are clas-
sified; to trade; to do business.
See 13,505.經之營之 planning it and
marking it out. See 10,577.經營四方 to plan and labour
in all parts of the empire.此少年經營之作 this
(poem) is the work of a young
man.經世者當志於大成
statesmen should devote their
energies to ultimate perfection,—
rather than to immediate results.經籍典 canonical and general
literature.五經 the Five Canonical Books,
—of Confucianism: the *Canons*
of *Changes*, *Poetry*, and *History*,
the *Rites*, and the *Spring and*
Autumn. Thus finally classified
under the Ming dynasty.九歲通六經 at nine years
of age he was proficient in the
Six Classics,—the Rites of the
above Five being regarded as
two works. Another enumera-
tion includes the Classic of Music
with the above Five.九經 the Nine Canonical Books,
—as classified under the T'ang
dynasty:—The Five Books as
above, with the *Chou Ritual*,
Decorum Ritual, *Canon of Filial*
Piety, and the *Confucian Dis-*
courses.天下國家有九經 the
States and families of the em-
pire have nine standard rules of
conduct.十經 the Ten Canonical Books,
—as classified under the Sung
dynasty.十三經 the Thirteen Canon-
ical Books,—consisting of the
Nine above-mentioned, with the
Erh Ya, the commentaries of
Kung-yang and *Ku-liang*, and
the works of *Mencius*.無不讀爲讀經之法
to study everything is the true
way to study the Canon (of
Confucianism),—heterodox and
orthodox writers alike.經¹
2122聖經 the Sacred Books,—the
Canon of Confucianism. Used
by Roman Catholics for the Bible.使老子之言而皆若
此則列之于聖經何不可哉 if all that Lao
Tzū said was like this, where
would be the reason for not
admitting his words into the
Sacred Canon?—of Confucian-
ism.經云 the Canon says.....; the
Bible says.....

非經 uncanonical; not classical.

不經之談 uncanonical talk,
—nonsense.經傳 (*chuan*) Canon and com-
mentary, i.e. the *Ching* proper
and the three *Chuan*; the Classics
in general.不見經傳 not to be found
in the Canon; not classical, as
a quotation.經書 the Confucian Canon; the
Chinese Classics.經筵講官 an Imperial ex-
positor of the Classics.經典 allusions drawn from the
Classics.

經濟 political economy.

不復有經濟意 ceased to
take any interest in politics...法經 or 佛經 the Canon of
Buddhism; Buddhist *sūtras*, con-
taining the actual words of
Shākyamuni, also known as
契經.經棚 the marquee for the
prayers for the dead. See 1680.念經 or 誦經 to chant the
liturgies; to perform religious
services. See 1680.念些經文 to repeat a few
Buddhist prayers.念空經不濟事 to repeat
Buddhist liturgies to no purpose,
—unanswered by Buddha.經咒 prayers; invocations; ser-
vices.

妙法蓮華經 or 正法

華經 the Lotus *sūtra* of the
wonderful Law,—the standard
classic of the Lotus school,
brought to China A.D. 300. San-
skrit: *Saddharma pundarika sū-*
tra. See 2032.

經¹
2122

南華經 the *sūtra* of Nan-hua, —the works of CHUANG Tzŭ, canonised by the Taoists.

真經 the True Scriptures,—a name given by the Emp. Ming Huang to the works of Chuang Tzŭ, Lieh Tzŭ, Wên Tzŭ, and Kêng Sang Tzŭ, as being of equal value with the Buddhist Scriptures.

念完了經打和尚 after the service to beat the priest,—ingratitude.

蓋持經之力也 for he was fortified by the holy book.

經旬 the cremation of a Buddhist priest.

善經 a good rule,—of life, or of conduct.

經略 a Generalissimo. Also, to administer.

Read *ching*⁴. To put an end to oneself.

自經 or 經死 suicide,—generally by hanging.

自經于溝瀆 to commit suicide in a ditch.

See 3921.

莖²
2123

逕⁴
2124

To pass; to approach. Direct.

逕啟者 I beg to inform you,—as at the beginning of a letter.
大相逕庭 they are very unlike.

鄧¹
2125

R. 青
See 刑
A. *ching, king*
Even Lower.

頸³
2126

R. 梗
C. *king, keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *keing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching, keng*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*

The neck, especially the front part; the throat. The narrow part; an isthmus.

頸項 or 頸子 the neck.

頸帶 or 頸巾 a neck-tie.

刎頸之交 a cut-throat friendship,—each party to which would die for the other.

頸³
2126

K. *kiōng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

清⁴
2127

R. 敬
C. *tsing*
N. *dzing*
F. coll. *ch'eing*
See 清
P. *ching, ch'ing*
M. *chin, ch'in*
A. *tsaing, t'aing*
Sinking Upper.

圓¹
2128

R. 庚
See 清
Even Upper.

婧⁴
2129

R. 敬
See 淨
Sinking Lower.

睛¹
2130

R. 庚
H. *tsiang*
N. *tsing, v.*
tsien
See 精
Even Upper.

生頸癰 to have swellings on the neck; swelled glands.

火頸 fire-neck,—irascible.

交頸 to put necks together,—of the billing and cooing of birds.

To cool.

清暑 to allay the heat.

清涼 cool; refreshing.

冬溫夏清 in winter warm, in summer cool; also of filial sons who warm their parents' bed in winter and cool it in summer.

A privy.

Modest; retiring. Slender; supple.

婧婧 supple; lithesome.

The iris of the eye; also, the pupil; also, the eye-ball. See 13, 129.

黑睛 the pupil of the eye.

白睛 the white of the eye.

藍睛 a blue iris; blue eyes,—given by Chinese painters to devils.

碧睛 green eyes,—as in preceding entry.

睛珠 the crystalline lens.

定睛一看 fixed his eyes on him.

目不轉睛 eyes with fixed pupils,—staring fixedly.

畫龍不點睛 to draw a dragon without putting in the eyes,—of incomplete work.

方睛 a square iris,—a sign of long life.

靖⁴
2131

R. 梗
H. *'tsin*
See 靜
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Quiet; tranquil; peace restored. To tranquillize.

地方安靖 the place is quiet and peaceful.

靖共爾位 quietly perform the duties of your office.

肆其靖之 and so to secure its tranquillity.

靖逆 to put down rebellion.

日靖四方 seeking daily to secure the tranquillity of the kingdom.

俾予靖之 if I were to try to order his affairs.

實靖夷我邦 these are the men employed to tranquillize our country!

箒¹
2132

R. 庚梗
See 精債
Even and
Sinking Upper.

A basket or cage; fishing-baskets; creels.

筴箒 basket traps for fish.

Read *ch'ien*⁴. To draw a bow or crossbow.

精¹
2133

R. 庚
C. *tsing, tseng*
H. *tsin*
F. *ching, v.*
chiang
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing, v.*
chōn
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. { *ching*
S. { *chōng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

The essential part; essence; spirit; the ethereal part, as opposed to the gross. Fineness; detail in painting (see 5013) as opposed to 畧 7564. Semen; animal spirits; skill. Infinitesimal. Very (see 9381).

不前不精 neither first nor best of its kind.

君子雖死, 其精誠不散 though the perfect man may die, the essential part of him does not perish.

方悟諸女皆衆花之精也 he then became aware that these young ladies were all the spirits of the various flowers.

精怪 a supernatural manifestation of form without substance; bogeys; elves. See 4956.

精氣 an *aura* which makes things what they are; an incorporeal essence which is inseparable from the phenomenon of life.

精¹
2133

兵貴於精，不貴於多 the strength of an army depends upon its *morale*, not upon its numbers.

精華 the essential and the ornamental,—the sun and the moon.

圓精 the round essential,—the ether; the sky.

業精于勤 the essential of work is diligence.

精者神之本 semen is the basis of mental power.

男子六十而精絕 virility ceases at sixty.

五精成毒 the origin, according to the Chinese, of syphilis.

流精 or 遺精 involuntary emissions.

精神 or 精氣神兒 animal spirits; mental energy; wits; brightness.

沒有精神 I am tired out.

抖擻精神 to pull oneself together,—for an effort.

精神外漏 precocious-looking; not so clever as he looks.

題中精神血脈處 the spirit and scope of the theme.

精詳謀國 to contrive well for one's country.

心精道妙 his heart is pure and his doctrine admirable.

精靈 ethereal; refined; clever.

精工 skilled workmen.

精巧 clever; skilful.

精潔 clean.

精爽 brisk; lively; full of spirits.

精爽不亂 no failure of the faculties.

你精，我不呆 if you are clever, I am not a fool.

精鬪精 wit struggling with wit, —“when Greeks joined Greeks,” diamond cut diamond, etc.

精明 clever; bright.

精通 or 精於 versed in; acquainted with.

精粗 fine and coarse. See 11,863.

精微 minute; infinitesimal; delicate; abstract.

至精無形 the infinitesimally small has no form.

精¹
2133

夫精小之微也 the infinitesimal is a subdivision of the small.

而盡精微 so as to embrace all the minutiae.

精濕 very damp.

精短 very short.

精淡 very insipid.

食不厭精 he (Confucius) did not dislike to have his rice reduced,—by cooking, to about a third of its original volume. Rice thus prepared was called 精.

精絕國 a country lying near the bay of Bengal.

精醫 skilful treatment,—of a disease.

精詳 minute; scrupulous.

精熟 minutely acquainted with.

精美 elegant.

觸類皆精 nihil tetigit quod non ornavit,—of a painter.

精進 skilfulness acquired by practice. Also, energy in the practice of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *vīrya*.

精魂 spirit; pluck.

失精魂 to feel cowed; to lose one's spirit.

精采 elegant; refined.

精利 ingenious and useful.

精壯 well-trained and muscular.

精力 spirit and strength,—of one's faculties or energies.

精液 secretions.

精細 fine,—of the quality of materials; smart; clever.

筆意精湛 piquancy of conception,—a phrase used in marking the essay of a candidate.

水精 rock-crystal. See 2149.

精兵 the flower of the troops; picked men; trained troops.

精衛 a bird like a pheasant.

精衛啣石 like the *ching-wei* carrying stones in its beak,—vain exertions. The daughter of the Emperor 炎 Yen, B.C. 2838, was drowned while crossing the Eastern Sea. Being changed into a bird, the *ching-wei*, she ever afterwards was to be seen carrying stones from the western

精¹
2133腍¹
2134

R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

菁¹
2135

R. 庚
C. *tsing, ts'ing*
H. *tsin, tsiang*
F. *ching, ch'ing*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing, ts'ing*
P. }
M. } *ching*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chōng, ch'ōng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

蜻¹
2136

R. 庚
H. *ts'iang*
See 清
K. *chōng, ch'ōng*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

靚⁴
2137

R. 敬 梗
C. v. *leng'*
See 淨
Sinking Lower.

hills to fill up the Eastern Sea, some say, out of revenge. As that sea was on the site of modern Shantung, her task may be said to have been actually accomplished.

Lean meat.

The flower of the leek, called 葷菁; small onions.

菁茅 a large kind of sedge, used for clearing liquor of sediment.

蕪菁 a kind of vegetable, used as a relish.

菁華 splendour; display.

A dragon-fly.

蜻蜓點水 like the dragon-fly sipping water,—upside down or inverted, from the position of the insect.

蜻蜓點水欸欸飛 the dragon-fly takes a sip of water and flies away contented,—of one who has received timely assistance and goes on his way rejoicing.

豎蜻蜓 to stand on one's head.

蜻蛉 a black field-cricket.

似蜻蜓撼石柱 like a dragon-fly shaking a stone pillar,—in vain.

To ornament; to paint the face.

靚粧 painted,—like a Chinese woman's face.

詐靚 false ornaments; meretricious.

閃靚 brilliant; splendid.

豐容靚飾 a pretty face with pretty ornaments.

睜靚 bright; luminous, as a flash of lightning.

請

2138

鵲

2139

R. 庚

See 精

Even Upper.

京

2140

R. 庚

cf. kin, kiang

See 經

Even Upper.

See 2190.

Water-fowl, called 鵲 (see 1316) and 鵲鷗, resembling the heron.

A height; an eminence. A capital; metropolis. A numeral = ten millions.

景山與京 high hills and eminences. See 1976.

乃觀于京 he looked at a height.

念彼周京 thinking of the capital of Chou.

日嬪于京 she married him at the capital.

京華 the capital.

京師 a spacious plateau, such as would be suitable for a capital city; hence, a capital or metropolis; the Kinsay or Quinsay of MARCO POLO, by which is meant 杭州府 the modern Hang-chow Fu, the capital under the Sung dynasty. Also, Peking.

京師之業 the uncultivated land of the plateau.

京都 the capital; the city of Kioto in Japan. Also, Peking.

京卿 a member of one of the Nine Ministries.

京外 at the capital and in the provinces.

京控 to appeal to Peking.

京中 at the capital.

京官 petty officials engaged in Peking at the Boards; metropolitan officials.

京秩 metropolitan officials.

京餉 the Peking contingent,—of taxes.

京兆 (see below) or 京城 the capital or a capital. Also Peking.

神京 or 京畿 Peking.

京畿道 Peking, as a Censor's circuit. Also, Kinkitao, the metropolitan province of Korea.

東京 see 12,248.

京

2140

西京 the Western capital = 長安 Ch'ang-an.

北京 the northern capital,—Peking; first occupied as such by Kublai Khan. The Cambaluc of MARCO POLO.

條條大路通北京 every high road leads to Peking.

南京 the southern capital,—Nanking; under the Ming dynasty, from A.D. 1368 to 1403.

進京 or 上京 to go to Peking.

京油子 an oily-mouthed Pekingese.

京式 or 京派 Peking fashions,—in clothes, etc.

京報 the Peking Gazette,—issued daily, except during the New Year holidays when it appears every other day, and containing selected memorials from high officials, promotions, Court movements, etc. Existed as far back as the T'ang dynasty.

京口 the mouth of the capital,—Chinkiang, because of the Imperial grain supply which passes through on the Grand Canal.

京庄水筆 a pen from Peking. See 8979.

京堂 directors or sub-directors of the four minor "Courts,"—of Sacrificial Worship, of the Imperial Stud, of Imperial Entertainment, and of State Ceremonial.

莫之與京 he has no equal.

憂心京京 the sorrow of my heart grows intense.

十兆曰京 "ten million" is called ching.

京兆 ten millions and one million, respectively; the name of a 府 Fu under the Han dynasty, in which was situated 長安 Ch'ang-an, the capital; the capital par excellence. See 489.

京觀 a common burial-ground for those slain in battle.

Read yüan². Used for 原 13,700.

起九京而問之 were you to bring him back from the Nine Cities (Hades) and ask him...

麋

2141

R. 庚

C. king, keng

H. kiang

F. kiong

See 經

Even Upper.

璟

2142

R. 梗

See 影

Same as 境

A. aing, kaing

Rising Upper.

景

2143

R. 梗

C. king

H. kin

F. king

W. ciang

N. cing

P. ching

M. chin

Y. } ching

Sz. }

K. kyöng

J. kei

A. kaing

Rising Upper.

A large deer, with one horn and a cow's tail.

黃麋 the mouse-deer.

麋皮袋 a leather fob.

The lustre of gems.

Bright; beautiful. Scenery; a view; a vista. Prospects; circumstances; detail in a picture. See 6412, 2187, 3554.

介爾景福 to increase your bright happiness.

無景 disreputable

擺景 to display beautiful things.

清景 bright or beautiful scenery.

玩景得趣 to get pleasure out of scenery.

景教 the luminous teaching,—of the Nestorian Christians who introduced Christianity into China towards the close of the 6th century A.D.

朝下以蔽景 let (the blind) down in the morning to deaden the glare.

景物寬濶 the view (from it) is splendid.

景色 the view; landscape.

景緻 a view; a prospect.

佳景 or 美景 beautiful scenery.

八景 the eight beautiful views—to be seen in any given neighbourhood.

人居短景 man's life has but a narrow horizon,—he cannot see far.

隆冬短景 in the depth of winter when the days are short.

天寒景短 the weather is cold and daylight is short,—winter.

景³

2143

冬景天寒冷 it is cold in winter.

順景 pleasantly situated.

西洋景 foreign scenery; stereoscopic views.

好晚景 good evening scenery, —as after a stormy day. Used as "all's well that ends well."

時景 present prospects; signs of the times.

年景 the prospects of the year.

對景無心 to take things philosophically.

光景 or 景狀 prospects; outlook; circumstances.

光景十個 about ten.

光景有的 there are probably some.

看起來光景來 seeing the state of affairs; under the circumstances.

值茲景況 in face of such scenery and surroundings.

此路行艱險之景況也 such are the difficult and dangerous conditions of travel.

談景況 to talk about affairs in general. See 6412.

見景生情 to adapt one's feelings to circumstances.

景行 *hsing*⁴ 行 *hsing*² 止 the great road may be travelled on.

景泰藍 *cloisonné* enamel ware, —so called from the seventh Emperor of the Mings.

老景 old-fashioned,—of things and people.

過景了 was past the season.

景象 appearance; state; condition, e.g. of a family, as prosperous or otherwise.

景象黯然 a gloomy scene or look-out.

此是富貴人家景象 this is a picture (or delineation) of a (really) rich and powerful man.

皇帝門景如何 what like is the Emperor's household?

景星慶雲 lucky stars and propitious clouds.

景³

2143

Read *ying*³. A shadow. See 13,339.

汎汎其景 their shadows floated on the water.

考日景以正四方 to determine the cardinal points by examination of the shadow made by the sun.

駐景恨無千歲藥 alas that I had not the elixir of life so as to make time stand still,—said by Su Tung-p'o of his dead Chao-yün.

敬⁴

2144

R. 敬²⁴.C. *king*H. *kin*F. *keing*W. *ciang*N. *cing*

P. }

M. } *ching*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *kiöng*J. *kei, kiö*A. *king*

Sinking

Upper

To be reverent; respectful. That which shows respect; a present. Attentive.

各敬爾身 let each attend reverently to his duties.

各敬爾儀 be careful, each of you, of your deportment.

我友敬矣 if my friends would only be careful of themselves,—there would be an end to slander.

必恭敬止 they must be regarded with reverence.

五倫之要在敬 the point of greatest importance in regard to the Five Relationships is respectfulness. See 7464.

禮主於敬 the essential of politeness is respect.

恭敬不如從命 respect is not so good as obedience.

敬啟者 I beg respectfully to inform you,—at the beginning of a letter.

敬稟者 a respectful petition.

敬請台安 I respectfully trust that you are well.

敬重 to respect; to venerate.

敬遵 to respectfully obey.

失敬 I have been wanting in respect; I beg your pardon,—a conventional phrase.

回敬 I return your civility; I return the compliment; many thanks,—a conventional phrase equivalent to the actual performance of any act of ceremony.

敬神 to venerate the gods.

敬身 to be careful of one's own conduct.

敬⁴

2144

敬酒 to honour with wine; to drink to a person's health; to hand a person wine.

親敬一杯 allow me to drink your health.

敬書 to respect books. See 1889.

別敬 a present at parting.

節敬 a present, see 1477; a bribe.

不成敬意 an incomplete respect,—said by a host in depreciation of the entertainment given to a guest.

聊以爲敬 kindly regard it as a mark of respect.

敬信 to reverently believe,—as in a religion.

肅敬 gravely respectful.

修己以敬 for self-cultivation take reverence.

敬于事 attentive to business.

敬禮 to salute.

敬佩 respectfully devoted to...

敬呈 to reverently present.

敬頌 I respectfully wish you...

敬避 see 2053.

敬陳 a respectful statement.

敬意 a present,—i.e. a mark of respect.

不成敬意得狠 it was nothing at all of a present for you.

敬使 money given to the bearer of a card which is sent with a present.

儆³

2145

R. 梗敬

See 經

Rising Upper.

To warn; to caution; to urge to reform.

儆戒 to warn; to caution.

教一儆百 teaching one man (by punishment) warns a hundred.

以儆將來 as a warning for the future.

儆衆 to warn the masses.

儆世言 words to warn the age,—as pamphlets against vice, etc.

儆悟 to arouse to a sense of danger.

懲儆 to make an example of.

儆勵 to excite; to stimulate.

做³

2145

做船浮 a warn-ship-float,—a buoy.

做人 a bully.

做報 or 做句 (see 2947) alarming news.

做動 to startle; to alarm. Also, to "trouble" a person.

做省 (hsing³) to awake to an understanding of.

做絕 very clever; able or skillful with.

做鐘 an alarm; alarm bell.

做敏 clever; sharp; intelligent.

做鍊 striking and refined,—as an essay or poem.

警

2146

Same as 2145.

做²

2147

R. 梗

See 經

Rising Upper.

驚¹

2148

R. 庚

C. king, keng

H. kiang

F. king, kiang

See 經

Even Upper.

Frightened; terrified. To cause alarm.

驚駭 or 驚怕 or 驚懼 or

驚恐 or 驚惶 to be alarmed.

馬驚了 or 驚下去 the horse was frightened, or bolted.

吃了一驚 he was startled or alarmed.

驚死人 to frighten people to death.

咸謂驚人 all (his pictures) were said to startle people,—by their beauty.

假意失驚 he pretended to be frightened.

震驚 to shake with terror.

驚得呆了 frightened out of his wits.

驚客到也 startled by the arrival of a stranger,—as a dog.

腰細驚風 her waist was so small as to fear the wind,—lest it should snap.

驚風駭浪 fearful winds and dreadful waves.

驚¹

2148

風微浪不驚 a gentle breeze and no waves to cause alarm.

驚風 or 驚瘋 convulsions; fits.

瞻戰心驚 shaking with fear.

驚衆 or 驚場 afraid of the public; bashful; shy.

驚異 marvellous; strange; frightful; astonishment.

徒御不驚 the foot-soldiers and charioteers created no alarm.

驚疑 to suspect; in a state of apprehension.

驚避 to hide from fear.

驚天動地 to startle or surprise the world.

晶¹

2149

R. 庚

See 精

Even Upper.

Bright; clear. Transparent stones; crystal; pebble.

水晶 quartz crystal. See 2133.

水晶宮 the crystal palace,—the sea.

已內水晶宮 had already entered the crystal palace,—was drowned.

黑水晶 an old name for grape-wine.

茶晶 the cairngorm.

墨晶 smoky quartz.

髮晶 acicular tourmaline or actinolite in quartz.

紅晶 rose quartz.

藍晶 beryl.

天氣晶 clear weather.

銀晶 a kind of crystal.

旌¹

2150

R. 庚

See 精

Even Upper.

A banner; a kind of long whip with tufts fastened at intervals down the lash. To signal; to make manifest.

干旌 the staff and pennon of a high official.

悠悠旆旌 long and slow moved the line of pennons and banners.

旌旗 banners and flags.

旌¹

2150

王召以旌節 the prince sent to summon him with a pennon,—consisting of tufts fastened at intervals on a string arranged like a whip-lash.

旌表 honorary distinctions, conferred by the Emperor upon loyal officials, chaste widows and others.

請旌 to request that such a distinction, as above, be conferred upon some one.

旌卹 a posthumous reward for merit.

誅之而旌其間 put him to death (for murder) and conferred an hon. distinction on his village,—for producing a filial son.

銘旌 a kind of long scroll, with an inscription, carried at funerals.

[以絳帛爲之.]

欲叩行旌 I desire to knock my head to your departing banner,—to see you off.

旌別淑慝 to separate the good from the bad.

井³

2151

R. 梗

C. tsing

H. tsiang

F. ching, chang

W. } tsing

N. } tsing

P. } ching

M. } ching

Y. } ching

Sz. } ching

K. chōng

J. shō

A. ting

Rising Upper.

A well; a pit; the shaft of a mine. One of the 28 zodiacal constellations.

井水 well-water.

井水不犯河水 our interests do not clash.

井口 the mouth of a well.

井臺 the platform round a well, on which the windlass stands.

打了一眼井 he has sunk a well.

鑿井 or 挖井 or 掘井 or 開井 or 穿井 to sink a well.

坐井觀天 to sit in a well and look at the sky,—thus seeing only a small portion of it. Used of inexperience.

井鼃不可以語於海

者 you cannot talk of the ocean to a well-frog.

井裡蝦蟆井裡好 the frog of the well is best in the well.

井里 a village.

殊厥井疆 mark off the boundaries of their hamlets.

井臼 well and mortar,—drawing water and pounding rice, *sc.* woman's work.

井³
2151

市井人 a loafer.

臨渴掘井 to wait till one is thirsty to dig a well.

浚井 or 淘井 to clean a well.

淘古井 to clear out an old well,—to marry a rich widow.

天井 a sky well,—an open court in the middle of a house.

一井地 nine hundred 畝 (8050) of land.

萬井之樹 many thousand *ching* of forest.

井井有條 arranged in regular order.

井宿 the 22nd constellation,—the stars $\gamma \epsilon \zeta \lambda \mu \nu$ in Gemini.金井 a *cunus diaboli*. Supposed to be opened by a 金人 who smites the ground with a wand. Also used for a grave.

二人不看井 two men should not examine a well,—lest one should fall into it and the other be accused of murder. See 5342.

井學 a name in Yunnan for the public schools or gymnasium through which pass all candidates for the first degree.

妍⁴
2152敬
穽
Sinking
Lower.

Female virtues.

穽⁴
2153梗敬
tsing²
tsiang²
seing²
ding²
靜

A hole; a pitfall; a snare.

陷穽 pitfalls and holes.

布穽以自陷 to dig a pit and fall into it oneself.

爲穽于國中 it will be a snare to the country.

金穽 see 2151.

阱⁴
2154

Same as 2153.

阱⁴
2155

Same as 6007.

耕
2156荆¹
2157R. 庚
F. *king*
See 經
K. *kiōng*, v.
hiōng
Even Upper.

See 6007.

A bramble; a thorn. Old name of the 楚 Ch'u State.

荆榛 thorn trees.

拙而無能, 以荆爲釵 stupid and without ability, she takes a thorn for a hairpin.

拙荆 stupidity and thorns (or

荆妻 thorn wife),—my wife.

See 9839.

素不識荆 or 素未班

荆 I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. The character

荆 stands for 韓朝宗 Han Ch'ao-tsung from the district he ruled over, and is taken from a verse by Li T'ai-po expressive of regret at not being acquainted with his illustrious contemporary.

但願一識韓荆州

I should like once to have met Han of Ching-chou.

荆釵布裙 thorn hairpin and cotton skirt,—poor.

負荆 to make apologies,—lit. to carry a birch to the person offended.

荆棘 thorny; annoying.

班荆相對 to treat courteously.

手生荆棘 thorns spring in the hand,—from this affair; it is an awkward business.

柴荆 the Judas tree (*Cercis sinensis*). See 13,325.荆蒿花 or 蔓荆花 *Vitex incisa*.

荆條 stems of the above, woven into baskets, like osiers.

荆州 one of the 九州 Nine Divisions of the Great Yü.

荆楚 a name for the State of Ch'u which occupied the region above-mentioned.

荆芥 *Phtheirospermum chinense*, Bge., *Mosla dianthera*, Max., and other plants.夏
2158

Same as 5990.

更
2159

See 5990.

梗
2160

Same as 5997.

梗
2161

See 5997.

矜¹
2162R. 眞蒸
C. *kên*, *king*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'ing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *chin*, *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*
S. *chin*, *ching*
K. *k'in*, *k'ing*
J. *kin*, *kon*
kiō, *kō*
A. *käng*
Even Upper.

To pity; to commiserate; to spare. To attend to. To boast. Vigorous; firm.

蒼天蒼天矜此勞人
O azure heaven, pity those troubled men!

寧不我矜 shouldst thou not have compassion on us?

矜憐 to compassionate.

矜老憐幼 to pity the old and young.

可矜 pitiable.

不矜不躁 undisturbed; imperturbable.

矜恤 sympathy; pity for.

矜孤恤寡 to pity the orphan and feel for the widow.

何人不矜 which of them was not to be pitied?—as being separated from their wives; hence, wifeless; helpless, etc.

爰及矜人 all were objects of pity.

居以凶矜 to be in a state of pitiable misery.

特予矜全 in consequence of which they had spared his life.

矜全 to take every measure.

不矜細行 not to attend to small affairs.

不矜於同而矜於治 not to be particular about uniformity (in the incidence of penalties) but about the actual government,—of the people.

矜張 or 矜誇 to boast; to brag.

頗以自矜 rather fancied himself,—at the game.

多自矜大 very boastful.

自矜己善 to boast of one's own abilities.

矜¹

2162

自矜生長邯鄲裏
boasted that they were born and
bred at Han-tan. Cf. εὐχομαι
ēivai.

躬矜 or 全身矜持 self-
opinionated; cocksure.

矜矜 vigorous-looking.

矜而不爭 firm but not quar-
relsome.

有所矜式 to be emulated;
worthy of emulation.

魚矜鱗而并凌 the fish
moved their scales and advanced
together.

矜尙 to admire; to esteem.

Read *kuan*¹. Used for
6371.

不侮矜寡 he does not insult
the wifeless (or helpless) or the
widow.

Read *chin*⁴. The stock
of a lance.

津¹

2163

A ford; a ferry; a
stream. To overflow.
Saliva. Tientsin.

津口 a ferry.

關津 custom-house stations at
ferries.

津梁 ferries and bridges.

迷津 the stream of error,—that
leads astray.

藉作津梁 to use as a bridge,
—to help one over a difficulty.
Also, to use as a muster.

問津過來人 to enquire of
one who has crossed the ford,—
a man of experience.

問津 to ask for the ford; to seek
a wife.

迷津 to miss the ford; to go
astray.

是知津矣 that man knows
the ford,—knows which way to
go in life. Said of Confucius.

往賂要津 on her way to
bribe the authorities.

武陵津 fairy-land; Elysium.
See 12,744.

津津 overflowing.

津津有味 I like it more and
more.

津¹

2163

其中津津乎 there is a foul-
ness within, i.e. the passage is
not clear.

津液 or 口中津 saliva.

生津 to cause a secretion of
saliva.

津漏 to leak; to ooze.

津貼 extra money; *pourboire*;
douceur; squeeze; tax.

天津 the port of Tientsin, for
which 津 only is often used in
writing; the star γ in Cygnus.
[The 星經 says that 天津
is a constell. of 9 stars in the
N. River.]

朝發軔於天津兮 in the
morning I started from the star
γ in Cygnus.

五津 five rivers in Ssüch'uan,
viz. 白華, 萬里, 江首,
涉頭, 江南.

See 6009.

See 6010.

To finish; finally; after
all; only.

竟酒 to finish one's wine.

吾欲竟此曲 I wish to
finish the song.

吹竟 when he had finished
playing,—the 簫 pan-pipes.

其未竟者, 次夜復至
其處完之 what I had not
finished (reading), I went back
the next night and finished.

小者數寸, 長或竟天
measuring at first only a few
inches, it increased until it stretched
almost across the sky,—
of a comet.

吾不知其胸中有何
憤懣竟至於斯 I know
not what feelings of anger brought
him to this.

竟不曉得 he was quite un-
aware.

事竟罷 when the matter was
ended, (the arrangement) came
(also) to an end.

竟⁴

2166

竟自 actually; all the same; in
spite of all; notwithstanding;
nevertheless.

竟自去了 he finally went off
by himself; he actually went.

竟然不至乎 won't he come
after all?

竟然如此 it is thus after all.

畢竟 finally; after all.

而竟不死 but he did not die
after all.

究竟如何 how is it to be
after all?

竟無一言 he did not say a
single word.

竟送了一個空箱 he
only sent an empty box.

竟至 at most; in fine; altogether

竟好 splendid! best luck in the
world!

竟管 have only to.....

竟不知 I really do not know...

竟爾無聞其聲 it is quite
impossible to hear the sound of
it,—of falling snow.

竟不理他 not to pay the
slightest attention to him.

竟寧 nothing but repose.

無竟 without end.

巴究竟 the final limits of the
world of desire; the last of the
eighteen heavens of Brahman
Sanskrit: *akanichtha*.

境⁴

2167

A region; a district
neighbourhood; residence
Circumstances; condition.

境界 frontier; boundary; place
concession.

邊境 the frontier.

隣境 neighbourhood.

入境問禁 when you enter
district, enquire what is prohib-
ited therein.

上司入境 the arrival of one
superior officer.

平如夢境 very like a dream
See 534 and 12,633.

境社 the local temple.

越境 to cross the boundary;
go out of one's province;
meddle. See 3428.

R. 眞
C. tsun
H. tsin
F. ching
W. tsang
N. tsing
P. }
M. } *ching*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chin
J. shin
A. t'en
Even Upper.

耿

2164

蔽

2165

竟⁴

2166

R. 敬

C. 'king

H. 'kin

F. 'king

W. 'ciang

N. 'cing, v. 'tsing

P. 'ching

M. }

Y. } *chin*

Sz. }

K. 'kiöng

J. 'kei, 'kiö

A. 'kaing

Sinking

Upper

Irregular.

R. 梗

C. 'king

H. 'kin

F. 'king

W. 'ciang

N. 'cing

P. }

M. } *ching*

K. 'kyöng

A. 'kaing

Rising Upper

Irregular.

境⁴
2167

境遇 circumstances; condition.
處逆境難 to be in adverse
circumstances is hard.

苦樂境 circumstances both of
sorrow and joy.

境內 in the locality.

境地 frontier; territory.

冒雪看花乃實境也
to see flowers in a snowstorm
is a real thing,—and not merely
invented by Wang Wei.

獍⁴
2168

R. 敬
See 竟
Even Upper.

An animal, known as the
梟獍 which on being born
eats its mother. See 4327.

破獍 or 獍虎 the Muntjak
tiger of Manchuria (*Felis bra-*
chyurus).

Same as 2142.

境⁴
2169

鏡⁴
2170

敬
C. king, keng
H. k'ing
F. king
W. k'ing
N. king
P. king
M. chin
Y. } ching
Sz. }
K. king
J. k'ing, k'ing
A. k'ing
Sinking
Upper.

A mirror of polished
metal. Now used for a
looking-glass. [This seems
to be a much later word
than 1644.]

至人之用心若鏡 the
perfect man uses his mind as a
mirror,—which 不將不逆,
應而不藏 grasps nothing,
refuses nothing, receives but does
not keep.

引鏡自照 he took a mirror
and looked at himself in it.

舞鏡 a hand-glass,—formerly
used when dancing.

面鏡 a mirror for the face.

玻璃鏡 a glass mirror; a
looking-glass.

鏡粧 a Chinese lady's dressing
case, with mirror.

鏡盒 a box containing a mirror.

鏡台 a stand for a mirror.

願以鏡台自獻 I beg to
offer myself as a husband.

照身鏡 a cheval-glass.

心鏡用書磨 the mirror of
the mind should be polished up
with books.

如鏡花水月 like flowers
in a mirror or the moon in a
stream,—unsubstantial.

鏡⁴
2170

眼鏡 spectacles. [The different
powers of lenses are designated
by the characters of the 地支
Twelve Branches. See Table Vd.]
See 13, 129, and 21.

千里鏡 a telescope.

顯微鏡 a microscope.

取火鏡 a burning-glass.

花鏡 a convex lens; spectacles
for old sight.

百花鏡 a reflector; a kaleido-
scope.

護心鏡 a plaque of metal worn
by soldiers as a defence; a charm
worn by a bridegroom.

明鏡高懸 your bright
mirror is hung aloft,—a conven-
tional phrase praising the per-
spicacity of the person addressed.

明鏡聖法 you are very
clear upon the doctrines of the
Prophets.

鏡聽 the mirror-and-listen,—
method of divination. A mirror
is wrapped secretly up, and the
words next heard by the enquirer
determine the issue in question.

天鏡 the moon.

龜鏡 a mirror "with tortoise-
shaped handle," says one autho-
rity, but more probably a mirror
with a tortoise for a stand.

是卷古誼若龜鏡 this
essay shows us the moral code
of the ancients as in a mirror.

競⁴
2171

R. 敬
C. king
H. k'ing
F. king
W. d'jang²,
d'jang
N. d'jang
P. ching
M. chin
Y. } ching
Sz. }
K. king
J. k'ing, g'ing
A. k'ing
Sinking
Lower.

To quarrel. To emulate.
[To be distinguished from
競 2173.]

開競 to begin the fray.

爭競 to quarrel; to wrangle.

不競不綈 neither violent
nor remiss.

灰心無競 he is ashen-
hearted, without emulation.

出人頭競 to excel others by
a head; distinguished.

競節 plain-spoken.

競張 to make an uproar.

人競珍之 people vied with
one another in valuing them,—
pictures of a great artist.

詰⁴
2172

兢⁴
2173

R. 蒸
C. king
H. k'ing
F. king
W. ciang
N. cing
P. ching
M. chin
Y. } ching
Sz. }
K. king
J. k'ing, k'ing
A. kang
Even Upper.

Same as 2171.

To fear; cautious.

兢兢 strong; cautious; terrified.

兢兢懼 to dread.

盡⁴
2174

See 2055.

飮⁴
2175

淨⁴
2176

R. 敬
C. tsing
H. ts'iang
F. cheing,
ching, chiang
W. zing
N. d'zing, zing
P. } ching
Y. }
Sz. }
M. chin
K. ch'ing
J. sei, d'jō
A. ting
Sinking
Lower.

Clean; pure. To wash.
Net, as opposed to gross.
A comedian who plays the
part of a dissolute man.

淨潔 or 乾淨 clean. See 5809.

眼不見爲淨 what the eye
does not see is regarded as clean.

淨水 clean water.

淨水符 a cleansing charm,—
written on yellow paper and
stuck on the wall.

洗淨 to wash clean.

淨了口 rinsed his mouth,—
before saying prayers.

淨地 a pure place,—as a mo-
nastery or convent.

淨土 the pure land,—a paradise
in the west, popularly regarded
as Nirvāna. Sanskrit; *Sukhavatī*.

潔淨其心 to purify the
heart.

身登清淨 to mount to the
Pure Serene,—to go to heaven.

淨心意 to purify one's
thoughts.

個個都掃了乾淨 I
have got rid of them all.

淨魚翅 clarified sharks' fins.

淨重 the net weight.

淨⁴
2176

淨貨輕重 the net weight of goods.

除皮淨剩 the clean remainder, less packing,—the net weight.

淨數 the net amount.

淨桶 a close stool. See 12,289.

淨器 a utensil supplied at the public exams for the use of candidates.

冷冷淨淨 all alone; by oneself.

淨德 pure virtue,—the wife of a king who was converted to Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vimaladattā*.

淨有 to have nothing but..... Used for 2166.

淨手 to wash one's hands of an affair; to have done with it.

淨身 to castrate oneself; chastity; celibacy,—of men.

淨⁴
2177

Correct form of 2176.

靜⁴
2178

Quiet; still. To compose.

R. 梗

See 靜

Rising Lower Irregular.

靜⁴
2179

Quiet; still; peacefulness; repose. Modest. Soft in tone. Clean. See 6554.

R. 梗

C. *tsing*²

H. *ts'in*²

F. *cheing*², v.

sang²

W. } *zing*

N. }

P. }

M. } *ching*²

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *chōng*

J. *sci, dō*

A. *ting*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

靜閒 quiet; repose.

夜靜 the still night.

靜極 absolute quiet.

靜默 silent; no sound

山靜似太古 the hills are as quiet as in primeval days,—ere man existed.

買靜求安 to purchase peace and quiet,—as by hush-money.

動靜 movement and repose,—conduct or behaviour, as coming under either one heading or the other.

一動不如一靜 to try to do anything (in relief of given circumstances) is not so good as to remain quiet.

靜⁴
2179

靜坐常思己過 to remain quiet and reflect upon one's faults.

百官靜事毋刑 all the officials stopped business and inflicted no punishments.

靜養 to keep quiet and take care of oneself.

靜息 to rest; to take repose.

靜聽 to keep quiet and listen.

靜幽 quiet; still; in solitude.

靜言思之 silently I think of it.

靜女 a modest girl.

貞靜 chaste.

心水靜 contented; patient; unruffled.

靜嘉 clean and elegant.

靜中 in silence.

靜守 to remain quietly.

靜候 to await with reverence; to wait patiently.

靜心 serenity; tranquillity of mind.

靜鞭官 the whip-of-silence bearer, an officer whose function it is to crack a whip at intervals during Imperial worship.

好 *hao*⁴ 靜 to be fond of quiet.

簪⁴
2180

Same as 2132.

杭⁴
2181

Same as 5997.

CH'ING.

脛⁴
2182

See 4629.

Light, as opposed to 重 2880. Frivolous; worthless. Of no importance. Easy. Young. To esteem lightly.

輕重 light and heavy; weight; serious and unimportant; to despise and to esteem; discretion; judgment.

輕¹
2183

Y. *ch'ing*

Sz. *ch'ing*

K. *kyōng*

J. *hei*

A. *k'ing*

Even Upper.

無所輕重 of no importance.

不足輕重 no lightness one way and no heaviness the other,—not enough to matter either way.

輕載 to be lightly laden,—as a cart or boat.

輕粉 light powder,—calomel. See 2814.

輕騎 "light horse;" in light marching order.

輕騎減從 to travel with little baggage and few attendants.

輕吹 to blow lightly.

輕輕的 lightly; gently.

輕耗 loss in weight.

輕巧 nimble; agile; handy.

輕薄 light and thin,—frivolous; impudent; worthless.

任其輕薄 suffered his embraces.

輕狂 frivolous; dissipated; harum-scarum.

輕躁 or 輕挑浮躁 flip-pant; volatile; wanting in steadiness and seriousness.

口輕 light-mouthed,—of one who is too ready to promise.

輕許 to lightly promise.

關係非輕 the consequences are not unimportant.

輕易 easy; to treat disrespectfully, as opposed to 尊重.

他輕易不在家 he is scarcely ever at home.

非輕容易 it is no easy matter.

年輕人 a young man.

輕之 he made light of it.

輕棄 or 輕慢 or 輕薄 or

輕待 to treat disrespectfully.

輕俏 low; soft,—as a voice.

輕恕 to forgive; to deal lightly with.

當依於輕, 慎無與人

重 incline towards leniency; beware of being severe with others.

輕租 a low rent.

輕¹

2183

輕也不好,重也不好
it won't do either way.輕視 to disregard; to hold in
light esteem; to make light of.輕言輕語 to speak with
disrespect.輕言亂語 foolish random
talk.輕動 to act precipitately or
inconsiderately.輕則.....重則 the least evil
being that..... while it may
result in.....

輕縱 lenient.

輕舉妄動 a rash and reck-
less enterprise.輕筆 a light style of writing; a
description by slight touches.輕裝 in light marching order;
with light baggage.輕車都尉 hereditary nobles
of the sixth rank.輕生 to make light of life; to
determine to die. See 10,280.輕身 light of body; to have
small regard for one's person.

輕木 soft wood.

輕重木梳 soft and hard
wood spars.輕省 light; better, of a cough
(see 6100); unencumbered; flip-
pant.

精輕 or 飄輕 very light.

青¹

2184

青^{9a}.ts'ing, ts'eng
ts'iang
ch'ing,
ch'ang
ts'ing

ch'ing

ch'ang
ei, shō
t'ang
ven Upper.The colour of nature; a
dark neutral tint. Green.
Blue. Black (Cf. 玄 4790,
and Gr. μέλας). Grey. Re-
fers to the east. Radical
174. See 3784, 9964, 9893,
9632.其葉青青 its leaves are
green.綠竹青青 a luxuriance of
green bamboos.

青藤 green hemp.

青礬 green alum; copperas.

青荳 green peas.

青綠 or 青石 or 青晶石
lapis lazuli.

青梅 green plums.

青¹

2184

青苔 moss; lichen.

青草 grass.

燒青 to burn green wood.

青衫子 "green shift,"—the
heroine in a tragedy, etc.青黃不接 there is no se-
quence in the greenness and
yellowness,—of the crops, as in
a plentiful season. Also expl.
as the time when the old corn
is used up and the new not
come in.青春 or 青年 green spring,
—the green and salad days of
youth.青帝 one of the five planetary
Gods; the God of Spring.願教青帝長為主 I
would cause the God of Spring
to reign always.踏青 to ramble over the green
(fields); to worship at the an-
cestral tombs, which are gener-
ally in the country.

青菓 or 青子 the olive.

青鹽 soda.

雞蛋青 the "white" of an egg.

青顧 to look at with the iris,—
i.e. to regard kindly, as opposed
to looking with the white of
the eye, *sc.* coldly. See 8556.

茶青 tea-green.

人面青白 sallow and pale.

青天白日 a blue sky and a
bright sun.青天大老爺 your intelli-
gent Honour,—used to a magi-
strate.

青冥 or 青丙 the sky; heaven.

青衿 the blue collar,—of a
graduate of the 1st degree. See
2029.青生 a graduate of the 1st degree,
who has only come out in the
5th class at the 歲考, and is
excluded from the M.A. exam.青社生 a student; a graduate
of the 1st degree.

降爲青 took away his degree.

青雲 blue clouds; the empyrean.
Used of advancement in official
life.青楓林 the green-maple grove,
—a cemetery; a burial ground.青¹

2184

青女 a pure woman. Also, the
goddess of hoar frost.

青蘭 blue orchids.

青龍 the green dragon,—a geo-
mantic term = the left side; see
8556. Also, the four at dice.

青龍砂 winding hills.

不分青紅黑白 not to
know green, red, black, and
white,—stupid.青銅片 copper sheathing or
sheathing metal.青衣 black or blue clothes. See
5385.青牛 the black oxen,—on which
tradition says 老子 and 尹
喜 departed for the-deserts of
the West.青牛白馬 a black cow and
a white horse,—an ill-assorted
match.

青馬 a grey horse.

青蒿 *Artemisia apiacca*.青藤 *Cocculus Thunbergii*, D.C.
Also, *Pericampylus incanus*, Miers.

青金 lead; also, tin.

青白 light shades of bluish-grey.

佛頭青 or 佛青 the colour
of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.

玄(or 元)青 very dark; black.

青樓 brothels.

青蚨 copper cash. The *ch'ing fu*
is an insect resembling the locust.
Mother and young shew a pecu-
liar mutual attachment. If the
blood of each be smeared on 81
cash, these cash, no matter how
widely distributed, will always
return to their original owner.青州 one of the Nine Divisions
of the Great Yü.

青嶼 Sing-seu I., near Amoy.

青鳥 the Chinese oriole; the
bird-messenger of 西王母
the Queen of the West.青雀 the wax-bill,—a kind of
hawfinch.青鳥難通 hardly could the
bird-messenger bring us news of
each other,—so far apart are we.

青鳥之術 geomancy.

青莊 or 青鵲 the common
heron.

青¹

2184

青莊魚 the bleak (*Leuciscus athiops*).

青鶴 the common crane.

青條子 the hobby (*Hypotriorchis subbuteo*).

青鷹 the kestrel.

青眼子 a kind of sparrowhawk.

青鷄 the edible frog.

青長虫 a greyish-green snake, with red marks on neck and black spots at sides (*Tropidonotus tigrinus*).

青州從事 good wine.

清

2185

晴¹

2186

See 2127.

A clear sky after rain.

晴時 or 天氣晴爽 clear weather.

晴天 or 晴日 a fine day.

天晴了 the weather has cleared up.

晴和 fine and mild; genial; propitious.

雨晴 the rain has cleared off.

發晴光 to show signs of being fine,—as the weather.

晴雲 fair weather clouds.

春晴 a bright spring day.

雲斂晴空, 冰輪乍擁 the clouds gathered in the blue void and the ice-wheel (the moon) was suddenly obscured.

求晴 to pray for fine weather.

晴欲雨 (yü¹) fine weather changing to rainy weather.情²

2187

The passions; emotions; feelings. Affection; lust.

Circumstances; facts. See 5844, 803.

七情 the seven passions,—

喜 joy, 怒 anger, 哀 sorrow,

懼 fear, 愛 love, 惡 hatred, and 欲 desire.

情急 chagrin.

情急自盡 committed suicide while under excitement.

情²

2187

情意 feelings; affection; kindness.

情投意合 of congenial sentiments.

絕情絕意 totally estranged.

在情意, 不在東西 the point is the good intention of the giver, not the value of the thing itself.

若念舊情 if you ever think of the old friendship.

薄情 or 無情 ungrateful.

有情 having affection; they are in love. Also, a Buddhist term for all human beings as subject to metempsychosis. Sanskrit: *puṅgala*.

情腸 affection; sympathy.

求情 or 尋情 to appeal to a person's feelings of friendship, —generally by bribes.

情緒 the course of love or friendship; train of thought or feelings. See 4772.

情緒無聊 depressed; listless.

情苗 an affection for.

情敦 cordial affection.

情苟相得 if they are in love with one another,....

情弊 ill-treatment; want of fair dealing.

情況 feelings.

凡人生之有情者 every man of feeling.....

情同 consenting; at once.

情知 to fathom; to know; to be conscious of.

我情知你不願意 I know why you are not willing.

情慾 or 情欲 affection; lust.

有情有義的 proper; right; reasonable.

水流花謝兩無情 water flows away and flowers die, both without feeling. [Explained as 無情去而不能復留也.]

情鬼 persons of deep feeling.

情鍾 stock of affection; to indulge the affections; infatuate.

情濃 strong affections.

情思 feeling; sentiment.

情²

2187

情殷 devotion to; warm regard for.

留情 to make allowances for.

情分 (fén¹) affection; solicitude; favour; influence.

討情分 to ask a favour,—on the strength (e.g.) of relationship.

作情 to grant a favour; to be a peace-maker; to esteem highly.

蒙情 to receive a favour,—from an equal.

得情 to obtain what one wants; to succeed, as opp. to 失志.

欠情 to be under an obligation. See 7254.

弟屢屢欠情 I am very much in your debt,—in such matters as exchange of courtesies.

說情 or 謙情 or 求情 to plead with or for another. See 5624.

破除情面 to show no respect for persons,—but only for justice and right.

以情還情 to treat as one is treated.

多情 or 重情 grateful.

悅情 pleased.

用情 to respond,—as when granting a favour asked for, etc.

情甘 or 情願 or 情允 willing; to consent to.

情所不甘 not agreeable; not willing to.

我情願作 I am willing to do it.

不知見之將何以爲情 I don't know what they could make of such a sight as that.

寫得最有情 very happily expressed.

無才情 stupid; stolid; of no parts.

情深 deeply attached.

情愛 affection; love.

人情 see 5624.

情人 or 情郎 a lover.

情人眼內出西施 the lover's eye sees a Hsi-shih (great beauty) in his mistress.

方與情人別 having just parted from my sweetheart.

R. 庚
C. ts'ing
H. ts'iang
F. ching, sang
W. zing
N. zing, dzing
P. ch'ing
M. ch'in
Y. } ch'ing
Sz. }
K. ch'ong
J. sei
A. ting
Even Lower.

R. 庚
C. ts'ing
H. ch'in
F. ching
W. zing
N. dzing
P. }
M. } ch'ing
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'ong
J. sei, djo
A. ting
Even Lower.

情²
2187

情書 a love-letter.
爲情所累 in the meshes of love.
情字始,情字終 love the *alpha*, love the *omega*,—of life.
偷情 to have illicit intercourse. See 10,308.
事情 affairs and their phases; matters; business.
情勢所有 within the range of conditions or circumstances; quite possible.
無情之辭 unfounded accusations.
見景生情 to adapt oneself to circumstances.
情狀 or 情形 the aspects of a matter; conditions of a case.
情節 or 情景 details; circumstances.
情由 cause; origin of.
實情 the real facts of the case.
情實難已 matters really difficult to bring to a conclusion.
情難推却 the circumstances made it difficult to decline.
不知情 not to know anything about it; not to be a party to; not to be acquainted with the details.
本情 the truth of the matter; it is quite true that...; no doubt....
情理 or 天理人情 the whole aspect of a case, viz. the *理* or eternal principle upon which the question is strictly decided either one way or the other, and the *情* or special circumstances which are allowed to modify the too stringent application of the principle aforesaid.
出夫 (or 乎 or 於) 情理之外 or 不在情理之中 beyond the scope either of principle or of modifying circumstances,—unreasonable.
沒有情理 or 沒情沒理 unreasonable.
當於理而厭人情也 right in principle, but repellent to the feelings.

情²
2187

情虛畏罪 to be conscious of guilt and to dread punishment in consequence.
今日何情飲酒 is this a suitable occasion for wine-drinking?
Pure; unsullied. Respectable; honest. Clear; transparent; bright; lucid. A surd, as opposed to 濁 2409; a sharp in music. To clear off, as accounts.
清朝 (*ch'ao*²) the Pure Dynasty, —of the Manchu Tartars or present rulers of China. See 7946.
清朝 (*chao*¹) the fresh dawn.
清字 the Manchu written character.
清文 Manchu literature.
清話 the Manchu spoken language.
能清言 he was a good speaker, —in conversation.
清國 China,—a term commonly employed by the Japanese.
見他相貌清奇 seeing that his features were refined and out of the common.
聞白吟詩清奇 noting the refinement and originality of [Li] Po's verses.
清業 the pure business,—of a priest; Buddhism.
清廟 a pure temple,—implying quiet and seclusion.
三清 the Three Pure Ones,—or Taoist Trinity, consisting of 老子 Lao Tzu, 盤古 P'an Ku, and 玉皇上帝 Yü Huang Shang Ti. Also, the Three Heavens: 玉清 for the 聖, 上清 for the 眞, and 太清 for the 仙.
清真 used by Mahometans for God. Also applied by the Jews to their 寺 synagogue at K'ai-fêng Fu.
守清 to preserve purity,—as a girl who will not marry after the death of her betrothed.
清心 a pure heart; to purify the heart; polite for "you."

清¹
2188

R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ch'ing*,
ch'iang
W. } *ts'ing*
N. }
P. }
M. } *ch'ing*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei, shü*
A. *ts'ing*
Even Upper.

清¹
2188

清規 the pure rules,—of vegetarianism, as enjoined upon good Buddhists.
清正持躬 to keep oneself pure and upright.
清淨 or 清潔 undefiled; pure.
家世清白 a family of unsullied reputation. See below.
清清白白之人 a respectable member of society.
清廉 clean-handed; honest.
清官 an incorrupt official.
清官難逃滑吏手 honest officials cannot escape from the hands of dishonest clerks.
水洗不清 water cannot wash it out,—of a bad act.
酒未清 the wine had not got clear.
清濁 clear and muddy. See 2409.
清見毛髮 it is clear enough to see a hair through it.
清泉 clear springs.
清水 clear water.
清涼 clear and cool.
清風徐來 the clear breeze blows gently.
清道而行 to travel along the highway,—as opposed to across country.
清靜 or 清幽 secluded; quiet.
清閒 at leisure; peaceful and quiet.
清夜 night time, when all is quiet.
清和 clear,—as weather.
清和月 the fourth moon.
清晨 break of day.
清俊 or 清秀 elegant; refined.
清白 clear,—to the understanding.
清爽 clear; lucid, of style. Also, the brightness of good health; cheerful.
清淡 thin; poor; without body. Also, pure.
清客 an amateur actor.
清楚 clear; settled,—as an affair or a statement of accounts.

清¹
2188

料理清楚 to settle up.
 清清楚楚 clean; clear or plain; neat or good looking.
 清了數 cleared off the account.
 數尾未清 the balance of the account has not yet been settled.
 清款項 to settle items,—to close an account.
 清越 clear and shrill,—of voices.
 清操 integrity; high principles.
 清聽 your attention.
 清湯 clear soup,—i.e. without relishes or anything floating in it.
 清神 your faculties or attention.
 清單 a memo of accounts; a statement of items; an invoice; a specification; a ship's manifest.
 清冊 a list; a register; a table.
 清摺 a report; a statement of accounts; a memorandum of details.
 清妥 clear,—as a ship's cable.
 清明 a clear bright day. Specially, the solar term which falls about April 5th and is the occasion upon which the Chinese annually worship at the tombs of their ancestors.
 子之清揚 clear are her eyes.
 旁觀者清 lookers-on are clear of sight,—see most of the game. See 2955.
 清醬 soy; sauce.
 清福 blessedness,—as of the saints.
 清香 fragrant.
 清理 to purify,—as the blood.
 清芬 the pure fragrance of a flower; the influence of a good or great man.
 清恙 your (or his) disease.
 清寒 clear and cold, of the weather; poverty-stricken.
 清名 a pure name.
 清醒 to get sober; sober.
 清歌 clear vocal notes.
 清談 to talk; to debate.
 清節 chaste,—of widows.
 清宏 pure; polished, of style.
 清光 lustre.

清¹
2188

清陽 ethereal.
 清正 pure and upright.
 清貧 very poor. Also, poor but honest.
 清雅 elegant; spruce; clean-looking.
 清算 to settle an account.
 清償 to pay it all back.
 清道 to clear or cleanse the path (to the grave).
 清蒸 cooked without seasoning.
 清酒 clear wine,—good wine.
 清酒紅人面 good wine makes the face red.

箒⁴
2188a

Jungle.
 緬箒 Myinsin.

靚¹
2189

R. 敬徑
 See 清
 cf. 清
 Sinking Upper.

A dark colour.

請³
2190

R. 極敬
 C. ts'ing, ts'eng
 H. ts'iang
 F. ch'ing,
 ch'iang
 W. ts'ing
 N. ts'ing
 P. ch'ing
 M. ch'in
 Y. } ch'ing
 Sz. }
 K. ch'ung
 J. sei
 A. t'ing
 Rising Upper.

To beg; to request; have the kindness to; please. To invite; to engage.

請問 I beg to ask you,—the following question.

請先生過來 request the teacher to come here.

我打算要請先生 I think I will engage a teacher.

請他等一下 beg him to wait a moment.

大人請 his Excellency requests,—your presence.

請坐 please sit down.

請上 or 請上坐 please take the upper seat,—of honour.

請客 to invite guests.

請帖 an invitation,—always taken by the guest and returned to the host.

請書匣兒 a box to hold invitations.

法術不靈,請他不來 their magical art is not efficacious, and he (the god) will not come in response to their invocation.

請³
2190

請廚子 to engage a cook,—used only in certain parts of China.

請以遺之 I beg to be allowed to leave it.

閣下自請 please excuse me, sir,—as from joining in drink; go on by yourself.

崔請之 Ts'ui begged,—to know what it was.

勿見害,請如所求 don't hurt me, and I will do what you ask me.

請安 to trust that a person is well,—a Manchu salutation, accompanied by the bending of one knee to the person addressed.

請旨 to request a Decree from the Emperor; to ask for orders.

請命 to request orders; to apply for Imperial sanction.

請罪 to ask for punishment; to confess a fault; to beg pardon.

請告 to beg to be informed; please tell me.

請期 to ask for a date to be fixed,—the fifth preliminary in arranging a marriage; vulgar.

送日

請便 don't let me interfere with you; don't stand on ceremony; go on with what you are doing.

請假 to ask for leave.

請領 to apply for,—as a passport.

請煩查照 of which please take note accordingly.

請勿 to request not to.....

請驗 to invite examination.

請免 pray do not.....

請覓 to engage.

請醫 to call in the doctor.

請赦 to implore clemency.

請惠 please give.

請禱 to implore.

請教 may I enquire? may I ask?

請咨 to request a superior to consult with his colleagues to.....

請鑾 see 7456.

請³
2190

請酒 to invite to a meal; please take wine.

請茶 or 請用茶 please take tea; may I offer you some tea?

請菜 please take something to eat.

請與 to ask permission.

請示 to request to be informed.

請備 to request the preparation of.

請爲 to request.....to.

請給 to request.....to give.

請代 to request.....to.....for, or in the place of.

請將 to request one to.....

請飭 to request that orders be given.

請陞車 (chū¹) please get into your carriage,—and not wait for me to go indoors first; used to a departing guest.

請走 please go on,—ahead of me.

To receive; to come into possession of.

賄家產 to receive one's patrimony.

Read *ching*⁴. To make a present.

Mackerel; mullet. See 4698.

海鯖魚 a kind of mackerel.

鯖魚 a fresh-water fish, two to three feet long and prettily marbled.

鯖鯉 a variety of the last.

Read *ching*¹. To fry.Read *chêng*¹.五侯鯖 a dish made of fish and other ingredients, originally served by Lou Hu to the five nobles (*Biog. Dict.* 1397).

See 1758.

See 1759.

頃³

2195

R. 梗庚

C. *k'ing*, *k'eng*H. *k'in*F. *k'ing*W. *c'ing*N. *c'ing*P. *ch'ing*M. *ch'ün*Y. *ch'ing*K. *kiöng*J. *kei*, *kiö*A. *k'waing*, *k'wing*

Rising Upper.

The head awry. A hundred 畝 *mou* = 15.13 acres or 6.11 hectares. A moment; just now; presently. Shallow. Respectful.

頃畝多少 what is the area? See 6397.

萬頃波濤 a boundless expanse of water.

頃接來函 I have just received your letter.

頃聞 I have just heard.

頃刻不離 not separated for a moment.

少頃 a short time.

食頃 the space of a meal.

俄頃 in a moment; suddenly.

頃間 just; recently; of late.

頃誦 have just read.

有頃 in a short time.

Read *ch'ing*¹. Used for 2196.

不盈頃筐 not enough to fill my shallow basket.

頃心料理 pay attention to what you are doing.

傾¹

2196

R. 庚

C. *k'ing*H. *k'in*F. *k'ing*, v.S. *k'ing*W. *c'ing*N. *c'ing*P. *ch'ing*M. *ch'in*, *ch'ün*Y. *ch'ing*S. *ch'ing*K. *kiöng*J. *kei*, *kiö*A. *k'wing*

Even Upper.

To incline the head. To fall; to be overthrown. To turn upside down; to pour out; to subvert.

傾耳聽 to incline the ear to listen.

日既西傾 the sun was already down in the west.

傾蓋而語 to put one's umbrella down and talk,—as Confucius did when he met 程子

Ch'êng Tzū. Hence,—

傾蓋 a close friendship.

傾側 leaning; inclined to one side.

傾跌 to fall.

傾倒 to fall down flat; to be utterly prostrated.

傾塌 or 傾頽 to collapse; to be overthrown.

傾敗 defeated; overthrown.

傾家 to ruin one's family.

傾¹

2196

傾心悅服 to pour out one's heart and joyfully submit.

傾盃 to turn the wine-cup upside down,—to show that you have emptied it.

傾囊相贈 he emptied his purse and gave him all.

傾在裡頭 pour it in.

傾酒量 to try which can drink the most.

傾才學 to compete; to make a trial of ability.

傾一時 the best man of the day,—in any given line.

一顧傾城, 再顧傾國 one glance would upset a city, a second would upset a State,—so beautiful is she. Thus sang

李延年 Li Yen-nien about his sister, known as 李夫人, the favourite concubine of 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

哲婦傾城 a wise woman is the ruin of a city.

大命以傾 your mandate is exhausted. See 5367.

傾鎔 to melt.

傾化 to assay.

傾鎔之費 meltage fees.

傾成一個足色大錠 melted (the pieces) down into a large "shoe" of pure sycee.

傾盆 or 傾盆盎 to overturn a bowl; in torrents, as rain.

傾計 to debate; to talk.

傾覆 to capsize.

蒔³

2197

R. 梗迴

See 蒔

Rising Upper.

卿¹

2198

R. 庚

See 輕

A. *k'ing*

Even Upper.

A plant from the fibres of which cloth is made. Used with 2213.

蒔蒔 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliaefolia*).

A high minister; a noble; a general. The "Directors" of the Four Minor Courts at Peking. Used for 2211.

無陪無卿 without intimate adviser or minister.

卿士 chief minister; premier.

卿相 a minister.

卿¹

2198

公卿大夫 dukes, nobles,
and high officials generally.

卿家 our ministry.

六卿 the Six Ministers under
the Chou dynasty:—

冢宰 the Premier.

司徒 the Minister of Instruc-
tion.宗伯 the Minister of Religi-
ous Ceremonies.

司馬 the Minister of War.

司寇 the Minister of Crime.

司空 the Minister of Public
Works.

[Also, six generals; see 464.]

九卿 same as the above, with
three added:—

少師 the Junior Tutor.

少傅 " " Assistant.

少保 " " Guardian.

大九卿 the nine chief minis-
ters,—under the present dynasty,
are the heads of the Six Boards,
and of the Censorate, Office of
Transmission, and Grand Court
of Revision.小九卿 the nine lesser minis-
ters,—under the present dynasty,
are the heads of the 五寺
Five Courts, Censorate, Office of
Transmission, Han-lin College,
and Imperial Academy.少卿 sub-Director of the Four
Minor Courts at Peking. Also,
a name for the wild duck.飽卿 Director of Bellyfuls,—a
serio-comic name for the official
who presides over the 光祿
寺 Imperial Banqueting Court.睡卿 Director of Sleep,—a si-
milar title given to the official who
presides over the 鴻臚寺
Court of State Ceremonial.

先卿 my late wife.

愛卿 my dear girl.

卿卿 a term used in addressing
women; a term of endearment
used to a wife.

剋

2199

Same as 2201.

勅¹

2200

R. 庚

See 擎

Even Lower.

黥²

2201

R. 庚

See 擎

Even Lower.

鯨²

2202

R. 庚

H. sh'iang,
skin

See 擎

Even Lower.

檠²

2203

R. 庚敬

See 擎

Even Lower.

警²

2204

擎²

2205

R. 庚

C. k'ing

H. k'iang

F. k'ing

W. d'jang

N. d'jing

P.

M. ch'ing

Y.

Sz.

K. kiōng

J. kei, giō

A. king

Even Lower.

Strong; violent

勅敵 a powerful foe.

To brand the faces of
criminals.

黥面 to brand the face.

墨黥 to tattoo.

桎黥 castration and branding.

A leviathan which mea-
sures 1,000 *li* in length,
causes thunder by beating
the waves, and rain by its
spray. The whale. Vast;
overwhelming.騎鯨上天 to ride a whale to
heaven,—as 李太白 Li T'ai-
po did at his apotheosis.鯨吞 to gulp down; to cheat
out of the lion's share.

鯨吞地方 to annex territory.

鯨波未靖 the waves (of re-
bellion) have not yet subsided.A stand for a lamp, for
dishes, etc. A frame for a
bow.

燈檠 a lamp-stand; a candlestick.

檠子 or 檠柁 a stand for
bending a bow.

Same as 2203.

To raise; to lift.

擎拳 to raise the folded hands,
—in salutation.

持擎 to hold up in the hands.

擎起 to raise up.

擎天柱 a pillar which holds
up the sky,—a patriot statesman.

擎受 to receive respectfully.

擎受不起 I don't deserve
this honour.磬⁴

2206

R. 迴

See 慶

A. k'aing,

king

Rising Upper.

磬⁴

2207

R. 迴

C. hing

See 慶

A. k'aing, king

Rising Upper.

磬⁴

2208

R. 徑

See 慶

Sinking

Upper.

A stream flowing from
the side of a hill. To pour
out.

Hot; scorching.

頭熨 a feverish head.

Musical instruments
made of sonorous stone
which, though opening at
an angle of 135°, have
been wrongly identified
with the "square" as an
evidence of the existence
of Freemasonry in ancient
China. To gallop a horse
[Stands pictorially for 慶
2211, good luck.]持磬 or 離磬 the single son-
orous stone,—generally shape
like a carpenter's square, but
opening at an obtuse angle, and
hung in a frame by a hole bored
at the apex.編磬 the stone chime,—sixteen
of the above stones, of graduate
thickness, hung in two rows in
a wooden frame.歌磬 an old-fashioned variety
of the above, consisting of 12
or 24 stones carved into fan-
tastical shapes.擊磬 to strike the musical stone.
Also understood as "May ble-
sings attend you," from the
similarity in tone to 吉慶.有心哉擊磬乎 his heart
is full who beats the musical
stone thus,—said by a man who
overheard Confucius playing.笙磬同音 the organs and the
sonorous stones are in harmony.銅磬 an inverted bell, used in
temples and struck on the rim
with a short stick.

磬⁴
2208

引磬 a small hand-bell, used by priests to guide the worshippers when chanting the liturgies.

掉磬 to stir up; to incite; aggressive; to impeach one another, as two hostile officials. Also, overflowing.

磬口盃 cups with narrow mouths.

磬折 an obtuse angle; to bend one's body to the angle of a musical stone,—respectful obeisance.

磬於甸人 handed over for strangulation to the officers of agriculture,—of any members of the Imperial family condemned to death under the Chou dynasty.

抑磬控忌抑縱送忌 now he gives his horses rein, now he brings them up, now he discharges his arrow, now he follows it.

Empty; exhausted; all; everything. Stern.

磬淨 or 磬盡 all gone; exhausted.

囊磬 my purse is empty.

磬囊 to empty one's purse.

餅之磬矣 when the pitcher is exhausted.

其書久已告磬 this book has long been out of print.

磬無不宜 everything is as it should be. Or optatively, "may, etc."

室如懸磬 my house is like an empty (jar) hung up,—I am very poor.

不能磬述 I cannot tell you all the details,—they are so many.

磬吐平生 to tell all about one's life.

磬然 stern.

To cough or hawk. To speak softly.

磬欬 to speak loud and soft; the tone of the voice.

躬聆磬欬 to make your honourable acquaintance in person.

磬談密語 talking secrets in a low voice.

慶⁴
2211

R. 敬陽

C. h'ing², k'ong

H. k'in

F. k'ing², k'iong

W. c'iang

N. c'ing

P. M. { ch'ing², Y. { ch'iang

Sz. K. k'iong, kang

J. k'ei, kiō

A. k'uing

Sinking and Even Upper.

Gook luck; happiness; well-being; blessings. To congratulate.

慶賀 to congratulate.

慶新年 to congratulate at the New Year.

吉慶 joy and blessings.

慶壽 to congratulate on a birthday.

慶賜 to congratulate on being rewarded.

慶喜 to rejoice in the blessings of another; to felicitate.

餘慶 a superabundance of blessings,—such as the virtuous are sure to get.

慶鬧 jolly; lively; noisy.

慶典 joyful; merry.

慶中秋 to have a good time at the mid-autumn festival.

慶慰 to feel consoled.

慶弔 congratulations and condolences.

具慶下 both joys are with me,—my parents are both alive.

重 ch'ung² 慶下 both parents and grandparents alive.

See 2081.

親²
2212

榮³
2213

R. 梗迴

See 荷

A. k'waing

Rising Upper.

A grassy plant, from the fibres of which cloth can be made. Used with 2197.

榮蔴 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliaefolia*); jute.

Same as 2197.

荷²
2214

角²
2215

R. 覺

H. { kok

F. kauk, koh, kaök

The horn of an animal. A cup, with handle. A corner; an angle; a foot (see 6638). A quarter; a ten-cent piece. Radical 148. Also read chüeh² and (collo-

角²
2215

W. ko

N. cüoh, koh

P. chiao, schüo, schüe

M. chio, ko, kwo

Y. chiak, kak

Sz. chio

K. kak

J. kaku, koku

A. giak, giouk

Entering

Upper.

quially) chiao³. Numerative of despatches, snakes.

麟之角 the horn of the unicorn,—is as nothing compared with the noble family of our prince. See 1387.

有犄其角 with its crooked horns,—of a bull.

角端 an animal with the body of a deer, the tail of a horse, green in colour, having a single horn on the forehead, and able to speak all foreign 夷 languages. One of these creatures appeared during the reign of

寧宗 A.D. 1195—1225, and another appeared to Genghiz Khan when marching on India.

[角 may here be read lu⁴.]

并角 a single horn,—as though two fused into one.

鹿角 deer's horns.

解角 to shed horns.

角勝 to butt with the horns; to compete with.

角抵戲 or 角抵 the sport of fighting with horns,—bulls' heads being fixed on to the shoulders of the players.

角器 horn ware.

角梳 a horn comb.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow of horn!

角弓 a bow adorned with horn; the title of one of the *Odes*.

總角 to gather into horns, i. e. into the two tufts in which a child's hair was tied up. Boys wore their hair like this until they received the cap of manhood; girls, in knots (see 875) until they were married.

總角之宴 in the happy days of girlhood (or boyhood).

皂角 black horns,—the pods of *Gleditschia sinensis*, used as soap; soap-bean.

三角 triangular.

三角米 buckwheat.

三角銀 in the north of China = three quarters of a dollar; in the south = $\frac{3}{10}$ or thirty cents.

三角法 trigonometry.

四角俱全 four-cornered

CHIO.

角²²¹⁵**八角** star aniseed (*Illicium anisatum*).**轉灣八角** to go round the eight points of the compass; to box the compass.**真角** a right angle.**銳角** an acute angle.**鈍角** or **參角** an obtuse angle.**原角** the angle of incidence.**回角** the angle of reflection.**屋角晴** the sign of fair weather in the corner of a room,—a spider's web.**角田** a corner field.**眼角傳情** to convey one's feelings from the corner of the eye; to ogle; to wink.**口角** or **角嘴** mouth-corner, —to quarrel; to abuse; to use bad language.**抹角** a folded note; a three-cornered note.**天涯海角** the uttermost corner of sky and sea; remote regions.**角箱** a quarter chest,—of tea.**鬪角** to wrestle.**請一角低昂** let us try a fall.**角車** the same as **偽器**, see 1123.**角其拙巧** to pit stupidity and cleverness,—to compete.**兩不相角** no rivalry between them.**角星** the first of the Chinese constellations, comprising the stars α (Spica) and ζ in Virgo.**犄角** a projecting point; the wing of an army.**到拐角地方就往西** on reaching the turning, go westwards.**截角** to break a corner,—off an official seal. Every official seal is made originally like a small table with four legs, the engraved part being, so to speak, under the table and consequently not available to make impressions until the legs have been removed. One is broken off at the official department where the seal is made, a second by the Board of Civil Office, a third by the Governor of the province, and the last by the mandarin for whom the seal is destined.**角**²²¹⁵

2215

角門 a small side door.**角色** the particular business in which a man is engaged; his class, often written **脚色**.**他是什麼角色** what's his value? what's the good of him? Also of actors, what rôle does he play?**他很是一個角色** he's a very clever man.**一角公文** (or **文書**) an official despatch.**角鵠** the crested lark.**角鴟** the horned owl.**鼻角** the rhinoceros.**覺**²²¹⁶

2216

R. 覺³.**效去**¹⁹.C. *kok*, *káu*H. *kok*, *kau*F. *kauk*, *h**kaök*, *kau**kieu*W. *ko*N. *ciuh*, *koa*P. *schio*, *schüe*, *chiao*M. *chio*, *chiao*Y. *chiak*, *kak*, *koa*Sz. *chio*, *chiao*K. *kak*, *kyo*J. *kaku*, *kō*A. *giak*

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

To feel; to perceive; to be awake, as opposed to 7779. To cause to perceive; to instruct. "Awake"; sc. Buddha. Straightforward; upright = 直. Also read *chüeh*^{2,3,4} and *chiao*^{3,4}, according to circumstances.**身上覺着冷** feeling chilly.**覺疼** to feel pain.**覺有些倦意** to feel rather tired.**知覺** to apprehend; to be aware of; perception.**不知不覺** without knowing or perceiving; suddenly; un-awares; ere one could notice it.**失覺** to fail to perceive a hint; inattentive.**覺察** to keep an eye on; to understand; to "twig."**全然不覺** positively felt nothing at all,—in the way of pain.**昏迷不覺** dazed and unconscious,—of what is going on around.**覺悟** to be roused to a sense of; to become enlightened as to conditions before unperceived.**夫子覺者** you, sir, are intelligent.**先覺者** one who is quick of apprehension; one who knows by intuition.**覺**²²¹⁶

2216

以先知覺後知 to impart fore-knowledge to impart knowledge.**以先覺覺後覺** to impart preconceptions to impart conceptions.**發覺** to make known; to bring to light.**覺世** to manifest to the world.**有覺其樞** lofty are the pillars around it.**有覺德行, 四國順之** to an upright virtuous conduct all in the four quarters of the State render obedient homage.**覺賢** Buddha Bhadra,—who A.D. 419 introduced an alphabet of 42 characters into China, for the purpose of transliterating Pāli or Sanskrit.**正覺** perfect intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bōdhi*.**獨覺** or **圓覺** or **緣覺** ascetics who attain to Buddhahood without a teacher and without being able to save other beings. Sanskrit: *Pratyēka Buddha*.**七覺分** or **七覺支** the seven branches of intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bōdhyanga*.**覺羅** Gioro or Ghioro,—the Manchu surname of the present Imperial family of China. A "Red girdles," see 紅 5270, a Gioros.**愛新覺羅** Aisin Gioro "Golden Race,"—the surname of the legendary progenitor of the Manchu chieftains who subsequently reached the throne.**淨覺** pure intelligence,—a name for Buddha.Read *chiao*⁴. To sleep To wake.**睡覺** to sleep.**睡不着** *chao*² 覺 unable to sleep.**始覺** whereupon he waked up.**尚寐無覺** I wish I might sleep and never wake more.**覺**

2217

Same as 2216.

爵^{2c}
2218

藥^{tsök, tsioh, tsiah, chüeh, schio, chüo, hiak, chüo, hak, saku, ök}
Entering Upper.

A wine-cup, standing on 3 legs, with 2 ears, and a projecting lip. [This name was used under the Chou dynasty. See 1184, 299.] Dignity; rank. A term for small birds. Also read *chiueh*^{2*} and *chüo*^{2*}

公言錫爵 the duke handed me a cup of wine.

以祈爾爵 I shall ask you to drink a cup,—as being the loser in a bout of archery.

洗爵 to rinse a goblet.

爵杯 a wine-cup.

三爵後 half-seas over.

受爵無讓 to obtain a dignity and be without humility.

誨爾序爵 I instruct you how to arrange men according to their ranks.

爵蔭 hereditary ranks.

世爵 or 襲爵 hereditary nobility,—consisting in all of nine ranks, as follows:—

- 1.—公 duke.
- 2.—侯 marquis.
- 3.—伯 earl.
- 4.—子 viscount.
- 5.—男 baron.

For the remaining four, see 尉 12,621.

爵位 the rank of a noble.

錫爵 to bestow noble rank.

爵祿 noble rank and salary.

貴爵帥 your nobility the Commander-in-chief,—a conversational phrase.

有天爵者, 有人爵者 there is a divine nobility and a human nobility,—the former consisting in charity, duty to one's neighbour, loyalty, sincerity, and good works.

古之人修其天爵而人爵從之 the men of old aimed at divine nobility, and human nobility followed in its train.

爵前 before your Lordship; to your Lordship.

爵^{2c}
2218

爵閣 Grand Secretary and of noble rank.

鬻爵 to sell rank,—used A.D. 1176.

嚼^{2a}
2219

R. 藥
C. tsök, tsin²
H. tsioh, ts'iau²
F. chioh, chioh,
W. ciä, ja²
N. jah², ziah²,
ciah,
P. schiau, chian²
M. schiau, chüo,
Y. tsiah
Sz. chiau
K. chak
J. shaku, zaku
A. tök

Entering Irregular.

To chew; to bite; to ruminate. Also read (colloquially) *chiao*².

噬嚼 or 咀嚼 to chew.

我嚼不動 I can't masticate it, or break it with the teeth.

貪多嚼不爛 if you put too much in your mouth, you will not be able to chew it soft,—applied in the sense of "do not attempt too much." Cf. To bite off more than one can chew.

正要狼嚼我 he wants to gobble me up.

咬文嚼字 to munch style and chew words,—in the vain effort to produce literary work.

結構雖工, 咀嚼無復

餘味 although the argument is well worked out, on reconsideration there is not much point in it.

嚼蠟無味 as tasteless as chewing wax.

嚼舌頭 to chew the tongue, —to calumniate.

嚼子 a bit.

倒嚼 (*chiao*⁴) to chew the cud.

嚼說 to chatter.

嚼過兒 or: 嚼用 one's bread; daily bread; rate of living; maintenance of life.

漣^{2a}
2220

R. 覺蕭
See 泥
K. ch'ak, cho
J. saku, soku
A. hsuk
Entering and Sinking Upper.

The rippling of water. The appearance and disappearance of stones in a rapid. The darting of fishes.

燭^{2a}
2221

R. 藥嘯
C. tsök,
F. ch'ioh²
P. } chiau²
M. } chio
See 爵燭
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A torch. To light a fire.

日月出矣而燭火不

息 if, when the sun and moon are shining, you persist in lighting a torch,—is not that misapplication of fire?

皚^{2a}
2222

R. 藥
C. tsök,
See 爵
Entering Upper.

Pure white; clean.

皚然泥而不滓 [Ch'ü P'ing] was so pure that he could touch mud (mingle with evil men) and not be defiled.

穡^{2a}
2223

R. 覺
See 捉
K. ch'uk, chak
J. saku, soku
A. tok
Entering Upper.

To sow wheat between the rice-crops.

冬稌夏穡 in winter rice, in summer wheat.

脚^{2a}
2224

See 1362.

腳^{2a}
2225

Same as 1362.

催^{2a}
2226

R. 覺
See 摧
Entering Upper.

Occurs in the name of 李催, a general mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three States. Also, a surname. [To be distinguished from 催 11,918.]

噱^{2a}
2227

R. 藥
N. djih
P. chio²
Y. chi²
K. kiak
J. kioku, gaku
A. kök²
Entering Lower Irregular.

Laughter.

談笑大噱 laughing and talking uproariously.

噱噱 to smile.

大噱醉 roaring drunk.

珎^{1a}
2228

R. 覺
N. chioh
K. kök, kak
J. kaku
A. kawk, giak
Entering Upper.

Gems placed together. Occurs in names of persons.

躩^{1*}
2229

R. 藥

N. c'ioh

See 躩

Entering
Upper.

To walk respectfully in the presence of superiors. To bend. See 1653.

躩走 to walk with a long stride.

躩跳 to skip across; to jump.

鳧浴蝦躩 when the duck bathes the shrimp jumps away.

足躩如也 his legs seemed to bend under him,—of Confucius when executing the commissions of his prince.

CH'IO.

却^{4*}
2230

R. 藥

C. k'ok

H. } k'ok

F. }

W. c'ia, c'iai

N. c'iah

P. ch'ue, ch'io

M. ch'uo

Y. ch'iah

Sz. ch'uo

K. kak

J. kaku, kiaku

A. k'ok

Entering
Upper.

To decline; to reject, as opposed to 愛 15. A particle meaning now, then, it is evidently so, really, etc., and used after 雖 (10,387) and 若 (5644) to introduce the apodosis.

推却 to decline; to put off with excuses.

却其銀釵, 受其紉扇 declined the silver hair-pin but accepted the fan.

了却 to finish off; to have done with.

幸勿見却 I trust you will not reject,—my gift.

副使何喬等却之 the assistant Commissioner Ho Ch'iao, and others, drove them off,—of bandits, barbarians etc.

却病 to drive away disease.

遠却繁華 to flee from the pomps and vanities of this world.

以却者爲輸 those who are pulled over, lose,—of tug-of-war.

却意 to disappoint hopes.

忘却 to utterly forget.

却說 let us now proceed to relate,—as of a digression in a story, etc.

好却好, 只是 I admit the advantage, but,....

却是 or 却係 evidently; the fact is that.

却不知 really do not know.

却^{4*}
2230

却不行 on no account will it do.

却原來 it really was so.

却也 but.

却是一件美事 a pretty piece of business this is!

却有來 so you have come, have you?

和尚抄化完了却來

問 when the priest had finished collecting subscriptions, he then came to enquire.....

這一相公却是何人 and who may this young gentleman be?

方鳴睡却矣 has just gone to sleep after a cry.

問以却老術 asked him the secret of immortality.

却走 or 却行 to step backwards; to withdraw.

大駭却走 greatly terrified he stepped back.

却之不恭, 受之有愧 rude to refuse it and embarrassing to accept it.

却又作怪 on the other hand, it was strange that.....

却流 to flow backwards.

却而西流 flowed backwards to the west.

Same as 2230. See also 1003, and 1363 for construction of character.

See 2218.

See 2219.

See 1387.

Name of a famous dog.

促

2236

碯^{4*}

2237

R. 藥

See 鵲

Entering
Upper.

錯

2238

鵲

2239

皴^{4*}

2240

R. 藥

See 鵲

Entering
Upper.

櫟^{4*}

2241

R. 藥

See 鵲

Entering
Upper.

倅

2242

確^{4*}

2243

R. 覺

C. } k'ok

H. }

F. k'auk

W. k'o

N. c'ioh, k'oh

P. ch'ue, ch'uo

M. ch'uo

Y. ch'iah

Sz. ch'uo

K. kak, hwak

J. kaku, kwaku, koku

A. hsak

Entering
Upper.

Same as 2235.

Coloured stones; gems.

Read *hsi*^{1*}. A stumbling block.

See 11,765.

See 1388.

The old bark of trees Rough; wrinkled; corrugated.

皮皴皴以龍驚 to paint wrinkles on the skin in order to frighten dragons,—by the likeness to themselves.

皴皴有綬 this mottled face is very pretty.

The rough, wrinkled bark of trees.

See 2226.

A firm rock. Solid; substantial; actual. Really; certainly.

的確 or 確實 actual; true 確情 the actual facts or circumstances.

確據 positive proof.

確鑿 trustworthy; reliable beyond all doubt.

確真 really true.

確知 to know for a fact.

確然 surely; certainly so.

確乎能其事 can he manage this matter?

卻

2231

爵

2232

嚼

2233

雀

2234

猎^{4*}

2235

R. 藥

See 鵲

Entering
Upper.

確^{4*}
2243

確否 is it so or not?
 確切 with the utmost accuracy.
 確當 correct and in order.
 確查 to investigate carefully.
 確信 or 確音 or 確耗
 trustworthy information.
 確探 to find out really.
 確證 true testimony.

慤^{4*}
2244

覺
 k'ok.
 k'auk
 k'o
 c'ioh
 ch'io², ch'io²
 k'o, ch'io
 ch'ia²
 kak
 koku, kaku
 kak
 Entering
 Upper.

Guileless; upright; in-
 genuous.

謹慤 retiring; reserved.

壳
2245

See 6103.

殼
2246

Same as 6103.

殼
2247

Same as 6103.

瞿^{4*}
2248

To look right and left in
 alarm.

藥
 瞿
 kwak, v.
 kwak
 kiaku, kaku
 kōk, kwāk
 Entering
 Upper.

瞿瞿 scared; in a state of trepi-
 dation.

瞿踢 to run hither and thither,
 seeking to escape.

瞿視 to glance hastily at.

瞿鑠哉是翁也 what a fine
 old man he is!

銜^{4*}
2249

Weary; tired.

藥
 銜
 Entering
 Lower.

精神忽銜 my energies are
 exhausted.

啾¹
2250

R. 尤
 C. ts'au
 H. chiau
 F. ch'iu
 W. tsiu
 P. chiu
 M. ch'iu
 K. ch'u
 J. shō, shu
 A. tu, t'u
 Even Upper
 Irregular.

揪¹
2251

R. 尤
 F. v. Sch'iu
 P. chiu
 M. ch'iu, ch'ou
 See 秋
 Even Upper.

CHIU.
 The wailing of infants.

啾啾 sound of children crying.

啾唧 the hum of insects; mur-
 muring sounds.

To grasp with the hand.
 To pinch.

揪住 to grasp tight.

揪着不撒手 holding tight
 and not letting go.

揪耳 to seize by the ear.

揪辮子 to catch hold of the
 queue,—as Chinese do when
 fighting.

揪不斷 unable to break in two.

揪斂 to gather up,—as stalks of
 grain.

揪束 to bind into a sheaf.

揪着心繫兒去做 put
 your whole heart into it.

揪皮 to pinch the skin,—as the
 Chinese do, generally on the
 neck, for purposes of counter-
 irritation.

揪扭 to clutch and wrestle; to
 struggle with.

揪番 to seize and throw over,
 —a man.

揪繫兒 to hold it by the
 handle,—of baskets, etc., with
 hooped handles.

擘¹
2252

Same as 2251.

湫¹
2253

R. 尤
 P. chiu
 See 秋
 Even Upper.

A pool; a pond. A
 branch of the Yellow River,
 famed for its clear water.
 Mournful; sad.

龍湫 a waterfall.

湫湫者悲愁之狀也
 chiu chiu means a sorrowful
 appearance.

湫兮如風 chill as the wind.

敝居湫隘 my humble dwell-
 ing is insignificant and lowly.

湫¹
2253

觀斯景也好不湫人
 to gaze at this scenery is enough
 to make a man sad.

湫狹 narrow and confined.

湫鄙 bare and poor,—of rooms.

瘵⁴
2254

R. 宥
 See 秋
 Sinking Upper.

To heal up, as a sore.
 To contract, or go down,
 as a swelling.

腫瘵了 the swelling has gone
 down.

聒¹
2255

R. 尤
 See 秋
 Even Upper.

A singing in the ears.

耳中聒聒 singing in the
 ears.

聒的一聲 a ringing sound.

醞¹
2256

See 2306.

酋¹
2257

R. 尤
 C. ts'au
 H. siu
 F. iu
 N. d'iu, yu
 P. ch'iu
 M. you, ch'ion
 Y. ch'io
 Sz. ch'iu
 K. ch'u
 J. shū, dju
 A. tu
 Even Lower.

Liquor after fermentation;
 must. To come to perfec-
 tion; to end. A headman;
 a chief.

大會 a chief cup-bearer.

似先公會矣 may you end
 (your days) like your ancestors!

會長 a chief of a tribe; a leader.

會雄 warlike; valiant.

會號 a nom de guerre, literally
 speaking.

會耳 a kind of tiger or leopard.

酒¹
2258

R. 尤
 See 洎
 Even Lower.

To float. Same as 4666.
 [To be distinguished from
 酒 2260 and 洒 9531.]

酒酒 scum.

渭河 an affluent of the 渭 Wei
 in Shensi.

髻¹
2259

R. 尤
 P. chiu
 Y. ch'io
 See 揪酒
 Even Upper.

The hair done up in a
 knot or coil.

挽(或梳)一個髻兒 do
 up your hair in a coil,—at the
 side of the head.

正髻髻 a knot of hair in the
 middle.

牛屎髻 the cow-pat coil,—the
 queue twisted round the head.

酒³
2260

R. 有
C. tsau
H. tsiu
F. chiu
W. } tsiu
N. }
P. } chiu
M. }
Y. chiào
Sz. chiu
K. chu
J. shū, shu
A. tiu
Rising Upper.

Spirit, as distilled from grain and subsequently modified in various ways so as to produce a variety of "brands;" usually rendered by "wine." It is sold by the 斤 catty, *see* 容 5754; and is always drunk hot from small pewter jugs which stand in boiling water. *See* also 12,553. [To be distinguished from 酒 2258 and 酒 9531.] *See* 3497, 759, 1220, 12,504, 8149, 3487, 4624, 3120, 7331.

燒酒 distilled spirit,—the ardent spirit of millet as commonly drunk in north China. It is sometimes called 三燒 thrice fired, a name which has been corrupted by Europeans into *samshoo*.

紹興酒 wine from Shao-hsing in Chehkiang. It is a light table wine made from glutinous rice, of varying price, according to quality.

紹興爲名士, 燒酒爲光棍 Shao-hsing wine is a polished gentleman, *samshoo* is a rowdy,—alluding to the different effects produced by each.

黃酒 yellow wine,—another name for Shao-hsing wine, as above. Also, a cheap wine made in the north from glutinous millet.

酒天之美祿 wine is the glorious gift of God.

紅酒 and 白酒 red, and white wine, are Anglo-Chinese terms for claret and sherry or hock.

美酒 or 旨酒 fine wine. *See* 醴 8414.

清酒爲聖人, 濁酒爲賢人 clear wine is as it were a Prophet, while turbid is only a Sage.

清者爲酒濁者爲醴 the clear is *chiu*, the thick is *li* (*see* 6950).

水酒 poor wine,—used when speaking of one's own cellar.

陳酒 old wine.

酒³
2260

酒非內法 unless the wine is of the best,—i.e. made acc. to the method employed in the Palace.

天酒 the wine of heaven,—dew.

玄酒 the wine of earth,—water.

酒杯 or 酒鍾 or 酒卮 a wine-cup; a goblet.

酒瓶 or 酒罇 a wine-bottle.

酒缸 a wine-jar.

酒甌 a distiller's vat.

酒樓 or 酒店 or 酒肆 or 酒舖 or 酒館 or 酒局 a wine-shop; a public-house; a restaurant.

叫酒保燙酒 bade the waiter heat some wine.

酒坊 a distillery.

酒頭茶脚 the top of the wine-flask, the bottom of the teapot,—is the best

善別酒 able to distinguish wines,—a connoisseur.

酒器 wine-vessels.

酒炒 to Boil with wine.

酒酣 affected by wine; tipsy.

酒色 wine and women,—debauchery.

酒色財氣 drunkenness, lust, avarice, and passion.

酒病 or 酒癖 a weakness for wine.

酒食 eating and drinking.

逃酒 or 混酒 to shirk drinking,—at a feast etc.

酒醒 to get sober.

酒簍 wine-baskets.

酒鑽 a cork-screw.

酒足飯飽 to have eaten and drunk one's fill.

酒漏子 a funnel.

縮酒 to strain wine.

酒標 or 酒帘 a tavern sign.

酒母 or 酒麵 or 酒餅 or 酒媒 or 酒娘 yeast or ferment for making spirits. *See* 8241.

酒菜 or 酒肉 or 酒饌 or 酒馐 food.

酒³
2260

賞你們下酒 I bestow it on you to help your wine down,—of some delicacy.

按酒之物 something to go with wine.

酒肉朋友 wine-and-meat friends,—friends in prosperity only. *See* 5665.

酒席 a feast; a banquet.

酒漿 cookery; *see* 8419.

酒友 a boon companion.

酒鬼 or 酒徒 or 酒仙 or 醉酒佬 a sot; a tippler.

酒狂 delirium tremens. *See* 雅 12,807.

發酒瘋 to be elevated with wine.

酒瘋脚 gout in the feet, from drinking.

酒囊飯袋 a wine-skin and rice-bag,—a worthless fellow.

酒刺 wine thorns,—grog-blossoms on a man's nose. *See* 351.

酒窩 dimples in the cheeks.

酒力 the strength of wine.

被酒 or 酒中 under the influence of wine; in his cups.

有七八分酒意 half-soused over.

每逢酒後 whenever he has been drinking,.....

乘其酒興來勸女兒 took the opportunity of being a little "elevated" to come and advise his daughter.

酒在肚裡, 事在心裡 when inspired with wine, this is the time for business.

酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

千日酒 wine that will make one drunk for a thousand days. *See* 2875.

酒行數過 when the wine has been round several times.

酒話不在心上 drunk talk does not remain in the mind i.e. the drunkard forgets what he has been saying.

酌水爲酒 to turn water into wine,—mentioned as a feat performed by magical aid.

酒³

2260

厭世而逃于酒 to seek refuge from the cares of this world in wine.

得全于酒 to find peace in wine.

以酒生思 he sought inspiration in wine.

好使酒 fond of boozing.

余性不近酒 I am not naturally fond of wine.

見其面尚帶酒容 seeing that he still looked the worse for liquor.

酒神降 the Spirit of Wine has descended,—the influence of the wine is beginning to be felt.

酒量 a person's capacity for wine.

我是無酒量 I cannot stand much wine.

莫飲過量之酒 don't drink more wine than you can carry.

酒不可雜飲 don't mix your liquor.

祭酒 a Libationer of the 國子監 Imperial Academy of Learning. There are two; one Chinese, and one Manchu.

賣酒不說酒酸 the publican never tells you his liquor is sour. Cf. Don't cry stinking fish.

今日有酒今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.

莫喫卯時酒 don't drink wine between 5 and 7 a.m., i.e. in the early morning.

酒不解真愁 wine cannot dispel real sorrow.

酒債尋常行處有 he got into debt for drink wherever he went. Said of Li T'ai-po, the tippling poet.

破除萬事無如酒 for solving difficulties, there is nothing like wine.

酒逢知己千杯少 of wine, taken with a dear friend, a thousand cups are too few.

酒能成事,酒能敗事 wine can both make and mar.

酒發心腹之言 in vino veritas.

酒³

2260

酒不醉人,人自醉 wine does not make a man drunk: it's the man himself.

美不美,鄉中酒 good or not, it is the wine of my country.

人狠不攪,酒狠不喫 do not mix with violent men, nor drink strong wine.

無酒不成禮 without wine no ceremonial is complete.

酒¹

2261

R. 尤

See 會

Even Lower.

酒⁴

2262

R. 嘯

See 醺

Sinking Upper.

九³

2263

R. 有

C. kau

H. kiu

F. kiu, kau

W. ciau

N. ciu

P. } chiu

M. } Sz.

Y. chiō

K. ku, kiu

J. ku, kiū

A. kiu

Rising Upper.

The only scum on rich spirits.

To shrink up.

醺醺了 shrivelled up.

醺短 contracted, as dry timber.

醺分兩 to shrink in weight.

醺一半 shrunk one half.

醺縮 shrunk, as cloth in washing.

醺旗 a group of stars, partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

Nine. See 州 2444, 卿 2198, and 品 9273. In accounts written as 2276, in order to prevent alteration.

九九 or 隆冬數九 eighty-one; the nine periods of nine or eighty-one days of winter.

九盡花開 when the nine periods of winter end, flowers open.

三九 the three periods of nine days each, which immediately follow the winter solstice and form the coldest part of the year.

九章 the nine sections of mathematical science.

九九 or 九歸 arithmetic.

小九歸 addition.

大九歸 division.

小九九 or 九九合數 the multiplication table as far as nine times nine.

九九圖 cabalistic tables.

九³

2263

重 *ch'ung*³ 九 the double nine,—the ninth day of the ninth moon.

九重 (*ch'ung*) nine storeys; also, nine folds or enclosures; the nine heavens of the Taoists, hence, heaven in general; Peking.

九宮 the Imperial palace.

九有 = 天下 the empire.

九省統制 an officer of the T'ang dynasty, something like the present 九門提督.

九城 or 九門 or 九華 names for Peking.

九成九有 there are nine to one (out of ten) chances in its favour

九天 or 九霄 the nine divisions of the celestial sphere; the nine divisions of the Buddhist or Taoist Paradise.

九連環 see 5043.

九鼎 the nine tripods of the Great Yü.

九死一生 a very narrow escape of one's life.

九二八 exchange at 92.8,—i.e. 7.2 discount.

九如 the Nine Similitudes,—

(1) 如山 (2) 如阜 (3) 如岡 (4) 如陵 (5) 如川之方至 (6) 如月之恒 (7) 如日之升 (8) 如南山之壽 (9) 如松柏之茂.

九泉 or 九原 the Nine Springs,—Hades; death. See 2140 and 6450.

雖九死,其猶未悔 though I had to die nine times, yet I should feel no regret.

九代 or 九輩子 or 九族 the nine generations,—four above and four below the individual in question.

九子母 a mother of many sons.

登九五之尊 to mount the Throne,—a phrase based upon certain permutations of the Diagrams.

九江 Kiukiang, one of the ports opened by the Tientsin Treaty of 1858.

九³
2263

九段 or 九團 Kiutoan, the site of the lighthouse near Shanghai.

Read *chiu*¹. To collect.

九合諸侯 to call together the feudal princes.

句
2264

Same as 2267.

疒¹
2265

A disease.

R. 尤
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kau*
Even Upper
Irregular.

療疒沈疴 the illness has assumed a dangerous phase.

究⁴
2266

To examine into; to investigate, especially with "torture," i.e. bambooning. After all; finally.

R. 宥
P. *chiu, chiu*
See 救
Sinking
Upper.

究察 to investigate.

考究 to enquire into; to hunt up.

究審 or 究問 to try a case.

究情問事 to examine into the details of.

究辦 to investigate and settle a case.

究斷 to hear and give judgment.

究治 to investigate and award punishment accordingly.

追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate step by step.

究追 to recover stolen goods by a prosecution.

嚴究 or 究鞠 to strictly enquire into.

深究 to probe; to investigate minutely.

究度 to investigate and weigh the facts.

亦不復究 nor would he reopen the case.

窮究根源 to investigate to the very bottom.

不舒究之 he does not leisurely examine into things.

究懲 or 究罰 or 究處 to bring to trial and punish.

究⁴
2266

究禁 to enquire into and issue prohibitions against.

究報 to examine into and report.

究詰 to question; to examine in court.

究結 to finish a case.

究心 thoroughly.

究革 to investigate and dismiss.

究抵 to enquire into and compel redress.

是究是圖 examine this and study it.

卽其新, 不究其舊 pay attention to what a man is, not to what he has been.

疾不及究 you will not find out if you are in too much of a hurry.

老學究 an old pedant, or one who never emerges from the student stage.

究竟 or 究之 (at the beginning of a sentence) even supposing that; even then; in that case; really; after all; indeed. [The polished equivalent of 到底.]

靡屆靡究 without limit, without end.

其究安宅 in the end we had rest in our dwellings.

自我人究究 you use us with cruel unkindness.

他那個菜做得講究 he is very particular about having his food nicely cooked. See 講 1244.

鳩¹
2267

R. 尤
C. *kau, kau*
H. *keu*
F. *kiu, k'iu*,
v. *ku*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
M. *chiu*
Y. *chiō*
S. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kiu*
Even Upper.

The turtle-dove; the pigeon, which is believed to hatch nine young ones. To assemble. To collect.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—the magpie's nest.

鳩居 to take up one's residence, as a bride; to sponge on.

鳴鳩在桑 the turtle-dove is in the mulberry tree.

于嗟鳩兮, 無食桑甚 ah! you dove, do not eat the mulberries.

睢鳩 the osprey.

鳩¹
2267

班鳩 the blue rock pigeon. Fig. in *T'u shu* suggests common sandpiper or summer snipe.

火鳩 the fire-dove of Formosa (*Turtur humilis*).

白鳩 the dove of the Pescadores.

蒙鳩 a name for the grass warbler.

金鳩 the golden dove of Formosa (*Chalcophaps formosanus*).

鳩聚 to flock together.

鳩鳩聲 the noise of wrangling.

鳩錢修路 to collect money to repair a road. This meaning is said to be taken from pigeon sitting in the sun and "collecting" 陽氣 in their bodies.

鳩資 subscriptions.

鳩工 to collect workmen.

鳩杖 an old man's staff,—symbol of longevity, taken from a custom which prevailed under the Han dynasty, of presenting persons over 80 years of age with a jade staff upon which the figure of a pigeon was engraved, implying the wish that the recipient might digest food as well as pigeons do.

鳩其民 to give peace to the people.

鳩口 the pubes.

鳩茲邑 an ancient name for the port of 蕪湖 Wuhu on the Yangtsze.

鳩盤茶 Kumbhāndas. See 2032.

斗¹
2268

R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To join; to connect. Also read *chiao*¹ or *ch'iao*.

赴³
2269

R. 有
H. *kiu*
W. *ciau*
P. *chiu, chiu*
Y. *chiō*
K. *ku*
A. *ku*
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To carry the head high. Valiant.

赴蟻 (*hsiu*⁴) a dragon stretching out its neck in a menacing manner.

赴赴武夫 a gallant soldier.

果赴 energetic; firm in action.

糾³
2270

有
'kau
'kiu
'kiu, 'kieu
'ciau, 'ciau
'ciu
'chiu, 'chiu
'chiu
'chiu
'ku, 'ku
'ku, 'ku
ising Upper
Irregular.

A three-fold cord. To collect; to bring together. To connect. Light; thin. To examine. See 糾^{12, 133}.

糾眾 to collect a crowd.

糾會 a club, or mutual association, sometimes for gambling.

糾合匪盜 to bring together bad characters.

糾纏爲禍 from this leaguering together misfortune will result.

糾打不開 not to be separated,—as two men quarrelling and each holding on to the other's queue.

勿復相糾纏 we must not be connected any more.

繩愆糾謬 applying the line to one's faults and exhibiting one's errors.

其笠伊糾 with their light splint hats on their heads.

糾糾葛屨 thin shoes of Dolichos fibre.

糾黨 or 糾夥 to band together; to collect together.

糾劫 to rob in bands.

糾葛 mutually involved,—as by accounts in which each owes the other different sums.

糾繆 to correct errors.

糾謀 to conspire.

糾察 to investigate.

糾殛 to punish according to deserts.

糾萬民 to examine into the behaviour of the people.

Read *chiao*³. Deep; intense.

舒筴糾兮 oh to have my deep longings for her relieved!

To enquire into. To strangle.

摎天道其焉知 how is the way of God to be found out by searching?

Read *liu*¹. To bind.

摎¹
2271

Read *chiao*¹. To curl up. 天雨草而葉相摎結 the sky rained grass, with the blades curled up.

Read *nao*³. Confused; mixed; connected.

生死相摎 life and death are bound up in one another.

摎¹
2272

R. 尤
C. }
H. }
F. 'kiu, 'skiu,
'k'iu
W. 'ciau, 'lu,
'liu
N. 'ciu
P. 'chiu
K. 'kiu
J. 'ku, 'kiu
A. 'sku
Even Upper.

久³
2273

R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

For a long time past or to come. Slow; see 9279.

好久 or 久之 or 久遠 for a long time past; a long while.

歲久 for many years.

以年月少久 because it was rather a long time,—since it had been built.

久而久之 as time went on.

久別 long parted,—as friends.

久違 I have not seen you for a long time,—a complimentary colloquial phrase.

久而敬之 I have long known and respected him.

久病知醫 a long illness makes one acquainted with the doctor.

久仰 or 久慕 I have long wished to know you.

久聞大名 I have long heard of your great name.

年久 or 日久 many years, or days, since.

日久見人心 time shows what a man is at heart.

長久之事 an affair which is likely to last.

不得長久 it (or he) cannot last long.

久³
2273

長長久久 for ever and ever. 色不耐久 the colour will not last.

久後 by and by.

久留 to detain a long time.

久已 long since; for a long time.

久經 has long ago.....

久未 has not for a long time.....

久矣 now for a long time.

久延 long enduring; delaying.

久雨 a long rain.

久而自明 time will show.

久懸 long pending.

久暫 length of time.

久常 lasting; enduring.

灾⁴
2274

R. 宥
See 救
Sinking Upper.

Poor and diseased. To live long in a place.

灸³
2275

R. 有 宥
C. 'kau
H. 'kiu
F. 'kiu, 'kou
W. 'ciau
N. 'ciu
P. 'chiu
M. 'chiu, 'chiau
Y. 'chiu
S. 'chiu
K. 'ku
J. 'kiu, 'ku
A. 'kin
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To cauterise by burning the dried tinder of the *Artemisia*; see 32. [To be distinguished from 灾 1880.] See 1783.

灸瘡 to raise a blister by cauterisation, as a counter-irritant.

用火灸 to cauterise with fire.

艾絨灸 to cauterise with *Artemisia*.

定然是神針法灸 (his advice) is really like skilful acupuncture or well-applied cautery,—sure to do you good.

天灸 to mark the foreheads of children with red pigment in order to keep off disease, on 14th of 8th moon.

灸災 to cauterise in order to ward off noxious influences.

玖³
2276

R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

Smoky quartz. Used in accounts for 九 2263.

報之以瓊玖 I repaid him with a piece of beautiful smoky quartz.

痲⁴
2277

R. 宥
F. k'eu
See 救
Sinking
Upper.

A chronic disease; something wrong, or out of order.

災痲 an epidemic.

痲惡 wicked; loathsome.

憂心孔痲 an incurable melancholy.

在痲 he is still sick. See 2375.

行 *hsing*⁴ 前定則不痲 if one's actions have been previously determined, there will be no sorrow in connection with them.

君子內省不痲 the superior man examines his heart that there may be nothing wrong there.

柩⁴
2278

R. 宥
C. kau²
H. kin²
F. k'eu²
W. *sdjian*
N. *djin*
P. { *chin*²
Y. *chiō*²
Sz. *chiu*²
K. *ku*
J. *gu, kin*
A. *kin*
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

A coffin with a corpse in it.

送柩 to escort a coffin to the burial place.

運柩 to transport a coffin from one place to another.

靈柩 a coffin with a corpse in it.

旅柩 coffins of those who die away from home.

停柩 to keep a coffin unburied.

柩車 a hearse.

出柩 to carry out the coffin for burial.

望柩不歌 when looking towards a coffin, do not sing.

韭³
2279

R. 有
C. kau
H. { *kin*
F. { *kin*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. { *chiu*
M. { *chiu*
Y. *chiō*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kin, ku*
A. *kin*
Rising Upper.

Leeks; scallions. Radical 179. See 2280.

獻羔禁韭 having offered in sacrifice a lamb with scallions.

韭³
2280

R. 有
See 韭
Rising Upper.

Leeks; onions. See 2279.

韭菜 or 韭黃 leeks; scallions.

野韭菜 *Allium Thunbergii*, Don.

烏韭 a name for the 石韭 a species of split moss (*Andreaea* found under trees.

韭³
2280

救⁴
2281

R. 宥
C. kau
H. kin
F. kau
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. { *chiu*
M. { *chiu*
Y. *chiō*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kin, ku*
A. *kin*
Sinking
Upper.

禹韭 a name for the 麥門冬, a species of *Allium* which produces bulbs on the stems.

韭有百補, 最損兩目 leeks are in many ways nourishing, but very injurious to the eyes.

昌雨剪韭 out in the rain cutting the scallions.

腸腸韭韭 entrails and scallions,—sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, in token of their wishes for its long life, because the words

腸韭 have the same sound as 長久 long lasting.

To rescue; to save from; to help. To choose; to affect.

搭救 to go to the rescue.

救命 to save life. Also, help! help!

救火 or 救息火 to rescue from fire,—by helping to put it out.

救火的 firemen.

救難 to rescue from danger or difficulty.

見死不救 to see a man perish without trying to save him.

救生局 a society for rescuing drowning people.

救生船 a life-boat.

不可救藥 medicine cannot save him. Also fig., there is nothing to be done.

救世 to save the world,—as Buddha or Christ.

救世主 the Saviour of mankind,—a foreign term for Christ.

救苦 to rescue from bitterness,—a name for the goddess 觀音 Kuan Yin.

救出 to succeed in saving,—as property.

救護 to save; salvage.

救護章程 salvage regulations.

救起之貨 goods salvaged,—as from a wreck.

救轉 to rescue by retransforming into one's proper shape.

救⁴
2281

救活過來 to save; to restore to life.

救患 or 救危 to rescue the distressed.

救度 to save, as souls.

救全 to save; to keep safe and sound.

沒救兒 there is no help for it.

救濟 or 救援 or 救應 or 救拔 to succour; to relieve to rescue.

拯救 to rescue,—as from poverty.

救駕 to rescue the Emperor.

救急回生 it quickly restores to life,—as a medicine.

救飢 to appease hunger.

救荒 it grows in wild places,—as a plant.

慈⁴
2282

R. 宥
See 救
Sinking Upper.

To be pleased. Diligent attentive.

就⁴
2283

R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *cheu, chiu*
W. *dziu, ziu*,
v. *ziu*
N. *dziu, ziu*
P. { *chiu*
M. { *chiu*
Sz. { *chiu*
Y. *chiō*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*
A. *tiu*
Sinking
Lower.

To go or come to. To approach, or make to approach; to arrive at. To associate with, as oppose to 去 to reject. Then; just now; immediately; according to. See 940, 949.

就婦翁家, 見 went to his wife's father's house where he saw.....

就其深矣 on reaching the deep part,.....

屈之則首尾相就 y can bend it (a pliant wand) as to make the two ends touch.

言就爾居 I went to live with you. [言 is an initial particle]

故就酒家飲 so we went to drink at a wine-shop.

以就口食 in order to feed himself.

三事就緒 that the threefold labours (of husbandry) may proceed in order.

就⁴

2283

將予就之 however I endeavour to reach them.....

日就月將 daily progress and monthly advance.

百姓就他來了 the people all came to him.

下艙就寢 went down into the cabin to sleep.

以爲即可就安 in order that he might speedily be restored to health.

新築之土如何得就

乾 how can freshly-beaten earth get dry all at once?

就他的車 I went in his carriage.

都是煉就的金丹 all of it is ready-prepared elixir of life.

就地辦理 to settle a case on the spot,—summarily.

就地取材 to gather material on the spot,—instead of conveying it from a distance. Used of the employment of officials.

就地正法 to execute summarily.

成就 to bring to a conclusion.

東成西就 thoroughly carried out or completed.

東不成西不就 everything in confusion; all at sixes and sevens.

初無四出之就 at first it was not divided into five parts; see 10,291.

就之 went there, or to him; see 4130.

不就 not to arrive; not to succeed in; "did not proceed," i.e. take up his official post.

竟日不就 but could make nothing of it at all,—as when trying to write poetry.

凝思不就 thought a long time but could not succeed,—in finding an antithesis to a given verse.

就手 handy; coming to hand at the nick of time; convenient.

就手去做 go and do it at your convenience.

將就 see 1212.

就道 to take the road; to start. See 10,780.

就⁴

2283

都不就席 they none of them sit down at table.

就來 he will be here directly.

就來就去 come just for a few moments; just come and just go.

就要去 I will go directly.

就知明白 and so you will understand clearly.

這樣就好 this way will do very well.

叫了就死的 it died immediately after crying out.

就便 thus it will be convenient.

就有 and even if you have (or there are, etc.).

就是 of course; naturally so; then.....; in that case; very well, but.....; the only thing is.....; however.

就是了 that will do.

給他十兩就是了 give him ten taels and that will do.

不要說八百兩,就是三兩也多了 not to mention 800 taels, even 3 taels would be too much.

或者就是 perhaps 'tis he.

就着熱鍋溫點水 to take advantage of a kettle being hot to warm a little water.

就着你的掃帚把我的門口也掃一掃 I will take advantage of your broom to sweep before my own door as well.

就貨價,每百抽二 2 per cent *ad valorem*.

就在這裡 it is here.

就此 (=當時) then; just then; just now.

一就事兒 by so doing; at one and the same time.

就日 on the same day. Also, ellipt. for 就之如日 to tend towards (the Emp.) as towards the (blessing-giving) Sun.

就着喫 to take something (as sauce, etc.) with one's food.

就中 as a mediator or friend of both parties; thereby.

就算 then it will do,—a phrase at the end of a sentence.

就⁴

2283

就只 but; only.

就簡 to simplify; to shorten.

就勢 to seize the occasion; there and then.

就範 to perfect one's manners.

就緒 to follow up a clue; to develop, as an idea.

就醫 to put oneself under medical treatment.

就衰 to begin to fail in power.

就近 to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the nearest, as being the most convenient; to be near; at the nearest; at the first opportunity.

粗識去就 to know roughly what it is right to reject and what to keep.

就俯 see 3683.

就就兒 of definitely.

To rent; to hire.

就屋 to rent a house or room.

就僱 to hire,—as workmen.

就載 to hire a conveyance; to engage freight.

就⁴

2284

R. 宥

See 就 for

P. M. Y. Sz.

K. J. and A.

Sinking Upper.

就⁴

2285

R. 宥

See 就

Sinking

Lower.

A vulture or condor; see 10,649. A large bird described as having black plumage, a yellow head, and piercing sight. Rapacious; cruel.

借梵宮而爲鷲室 to change the temple of Buddha into a vulture's nest,—into a "den of thieves."

靈鷲山 the mountain of the spiritual vulture,—a peak in India, named 耆闍崛山 Gridhrakûta, upon which Mara (Satan) frightened Ananda, one of Buddha's disciples.

鷲悍 rapacious; greedy.

臼⁴

2286

R. 有

C. *h'au*

H. *h'iu*

F. *h'eu2, h'ou2*

W. *h'jiau*

N. *h'iu*

A mortar, as commonly used for preparing rice. A bowl, or deep, broad vessel. Radical 134. [To be distinguished from 白 8556.]

白子 a mortar.

白

2286

P. { chiu²
M. Y. chiō²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. kiū, gu
A. kiū, kēu
Rising
Irregular.

井白 well and mortar, i.e. drawing water and pounding grain, —women's work.

杵白之利 the profits of the pestle and mortar,—small; insignificant.

門白 a socket for the pivot on which a Chinese door turns.

張瞻炊白夢 Chang Chan's dream of cooking rice in a rice-mortar,—instead of in a pan; sc. the death of one's wife, this dream being interpreted to signify that Chang Chan cooked his rice in a mortar because he had no fu [釜 a kettle or 婦 a wife], and when he reached home he found that his wife was actually dead.

柏

2287

R. 有
C. k'au
F. k'au², v.
k'öung²
W. djung
N. djiu
P. { chiu²
M. Y. chiō²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. gu, kiū
A. kiū²
Rising
Irregular.

The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*).

柏子樹 or 烏柏樹 the tallow tree.

鴉柏 the tallow tree,—said to be so named because crows like the seeds.

柏油作蠟燭 candles are made from the fat of the tallow tree.

舅

2288

R. 有
C. k'au
H. k'iu
F. k'au²
W. djiau
P. { chiu²
M. Y. chiō²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. kiū, ku
A. kiū², kēu²
Rising
Irregular.

A maternal uncle.

是我舅舅 he is my uncle. See 474.

舅父 or 舅爺 or 母舅 or 娘舅 a mother's brothers.

舅姑 a husband's father and mother.

舅媽 or 舅母 a mother's brother's wife.

舅子 or 妻舅 a wife's brothers.

大舅 a wife's elder brother.

小舅 or 細舅 or 亞舅 a wife's younger brother.

外舅 a wife's father.

兄弟甥舅 they are your brethren and your relatives by affinity.

元舅 a great-uncle.

舅

2288

以速諸舅 in order to invite my maternal uncles. Princes of a different surname were so styled by the 王 king; those of the same surname, or paternal uncles, were 諸父.

舅老表 first cousin,—when the mother of the speaker is the sister of the father of the person meant.

舅表兄弟 or 姊妹 sons (or daughters) of a maternal uncle.

舊

2289

R. 宥
C. kau
H. k'iu
F. kau, kou
W. ciau²
N. djiu
P. { chiu
M. Y. chiō²
Sz. Y. chiō²
K. ku
J. kiū, ku
A. kiū
Sinking
Lower.

Old,—of time, persons (families see 5624), places, or things.

舊時 or 舊日 former times; old days.

舊年 last year; in former years.

舊案 an old-standing case.

古舊 old; ancient; by-gone.

不念舊惡 do not remember old wrongs.

仍舊做 do it over again.

舊恨 an old grudge.

舊留 to have kept for a long time.

玉堂話舊 to talk at your house over old times.

山水依舊 the scenery is the same as of old.

原舊 the same; as before.

與人有舊 to be old acquaintances.

舊友 an old friend.

舊交 an old friendship.

故舊知交 an old acquaintance.

無傷舊好 do not injure the old friendship.

依舊堂 the Conservative party.

舊人 an old servant.

任舊人 to employ men of old families.

舊家風 the prestige of an old family.

不是名門舊族 not an illustrious or ancient family.

舊貨 old goods.

舊

2289

舊衣 old clothes.

舊規 the old rule; custom; precedent.

舊套 monotony.

舊病 an old complaint.

舊部 old troops,—veterans.

舊員 one's previous office; former office.

舊的不去, 新的不來 if the old (e.g. servant) is not got rid of, the new won't come.

衣不經新, 從何而舊 clothes must be new before they can be old.

棄舊換新 to forsake the old for the new.

厩

2290

R. 宥
C. kau
F. k'au
P. chiu, chiu²
See 救
A. kiū, k'ai
Sinking
Upper.

The Imperial stables.

厩圈 stalls in a stable.

厩號 a large stable.

厩卒 a groom.

戎馬反乎外厩 the war horse goes back to the stud.

厩

2291

Same as 2290.

咎

2292

R. 有豪
C. kau
H. kiū
F. k'au², k'eu²
W. djiau
N. djiu
P. chiu, chiu²
M. chiu²
Y. chiō²
Sz. chiu
K. ku
J. ku, kiū
A. kiū
Rising
Irregular.

Fault; error. Responsibility; blame. Calamity. Inauspicious.

改咎 to reform one's faults.

既往不咎 let bygones be bygones.

引咎 to take the blame on one's self.

咎罪 a crime; criminal.

咎由有歸 the crime will be brought home to the person who committed it.

寧適不來, 微我有咎 better they should not be able to come than that any blame attach to me.

不自咎而轉咎他人 to blame others instead of one's self.

歸咎于東風 to throw the blame on the east wind.

誰敢執其咎 who dares take the responsibility?

咎⁴

2292

咎無可辭 or 咎實難

辭 you cannot evade responsibility,—for what has happened.

畏咎 to be apprehensive of blame.

咎有專歸 the blame rests, or falls, exclusively on one side (or person).

咎有攸歸 the blame will fall upon the person responsible.

咎由自取 to have oneself to blame for it.

咎戾 a crime; a fault.

咎有應得 deserving blame; open to censure.

問休咎 to enquire whether auspicious or inauspicious,—as the Chinese do of fortunetellers.

爾卜爾筮，體無咎言 you had consulted the tortoise-shell and the reeds, and there was nothing unfavourable in their response.

言不從之咎 he said it was a judgment on him.

天降之咎 a heaven-sent calamity.

災咎 calamities.

美女國之咎 a beautiful woman is a curse to a country,—of an Imperial mistress. See 9992.

咎⁴

2293

有咎

ising Lower.

麋⁴

2294

有咎

ising Lower.

闔¹

2295

尤

kau

kau

kau

ciau

ciu

chin

hou

chiō

chiu

kiu, ku

kin

Even Upper.

A lot; a ticket, as used for balloting or telling fortunes.

拈闔 or 抓闔 to draw lots.

闔分 to divide by drawing lots, as is sometimes done with family property.

呈闔書 produced the will.

闔

2296

紉

2297

鮓²

2298

R. 尤

See 囚

Even Lower.

鱮²

2299

R. 尤

See 囚

Even Lower.

稍⁴

2300

R. 宥

See 曹

F. coll. *tsu*²
Sinking
Lower.稍⁴

2301

秋¹

2302

R. 尤

C. *ts'au*H. *ts'iu*F. *ch'iu*W. *ts'iu*N. *ts'iu*P. *ch'iu*M. *ch'iu*Y. *ch'iu*

Correct form of 2295.

Same as 2270.

Another name for the 白鰱魚 a long thin fish of the pike family.

Read *chiu*¹. A fish with spines on its head, said to have been transformed from a bird.

A herring, said to be transformed from a bird and to have a gizzard.

黑鱮 a kind of perch (*Lates calcarifer*).鱮魚 a silver perch (*Lates nobilis*).杭鱮魚 a yellowish herring found at Macao (*Megalops setipinnis*).鱮白 a greenish herring found at Macao (*Hisha abnormis*).

·Rice fully ripe.

割稍 to reap the rice.

稍出穗 the rice has formed in the husk.

稍槁 or 稍馬 a frame on which rice is beaten out by hand.

Same as 2300.

CH'U.

Autumn,—the season of the great public examinations and of the execution of criminals. A time; an epoch. See 2854, 12,707.

秋天 or 秋季 the autumn.

秋以爲期 let autumn be the time,—for our marriage.

秋¹

2302

Sz. *ch'iu*K. *ch'iu*J. *shū, shu*A. *tu*

Even Upper.

一日不見如三秋 a day without seeing you is like three autumns, *sc.* years.

秋日淒淒 the autumn days get chilly.

春秋匪解 in spring and autumn he does not omit,—the sacrifices.

秋禾 autumn crops.

秋收 the autumn harvest.

秋成之時 the time of ripe grain.

素秋 white autumn. [注秋西方白也.]

秋氣 autumn weather.

中秋 mid-autumn; a name for the 8th moon. The mid-autumn festival, one of the 三節, see 1477, is held on the 15th of the 8th moon. Debts are collected, and tutors are re-engaged or notified that their services will not be required for the coming year.

月到中秋分外明 the mid-autumn moon is extra bright.

年怕中秋，月怕半 the year fears mid-autumn as the moon fears half,—because from that point each seems to hurry on to its end.

秋月 the autumn moon.

中華冬煖夏涼春花

秋月 in China, the winter is warm, the summer cool, spring has flowers, and autumn a moon.

秋分 the autumnal equinox, falling about the 9th day of the 8th moon.

竹秋 a name for the 3rd moon.

麥秋 the wheat harvest in May; a name for the 4th moon.

蘭秋 a name for the 7th moon.

菊秋 or 三秋 or 九秋 names for the 9th moon.

秋老虎 autumn tiger,—the unusually hot days at the end of summer and beginning of autumn are so called.

秋末 the end of autumn.

秋審 the autumnal assize.

秋¹

2302

秋官 or **秋曹** autumn officials,—officials of the **刑部** Board of Punishments, so called from the decision of cases at the autumn assize.

秋後 in the autumn,—of the execution of criminals.

秋扇 very small fans used in autumn.

秋後扇 a deserted wife, *lit.* a fan after autumn,—something no longer wanted.

秋香色 russet-coloured.

秋祭 the autumnal visit to the family tombs.

秋帽兒 the cloth hat worn in autumn.

打秋風 to collect subscriptions; *see* 2486.

秋冬颳東北風 in autumn and winter the wind is north-east.

晚立秋, 熱死牛 when autumn is late in coming, it is hot enough to kill an ox.

秋毫 *see* 3873.

令肅秋霜 the discipline is as severe as autumn frost.

秋波 autumn waves,—laughing eyes.

秋水 autumn floods,—a name for Chuang Tzu, from the beautiful section of his work known under that title.

秋水共長天一色 the autumn floods extend the colour of the sky,—by reflection.

多事之秋 a season of much anxiety.

危急存亡之秋 a life and death crisis.

今歲有秋 very prosperous this year,—of crops.

乃亦有秋 there is still time for another crop.

遊子悲秋 the trials of a traveller.

鳳凰秋秋 the sprightly movements of the phoenix.

秋石 urea.

秋千 a swing; *see* 2307.

楸¹

2303

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

萩¹

2304

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

輞¹

2305

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

鵪¹

2306

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

鞦¹

2307

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

鰕¹

2308

R. 尤

N. v. ts'oh, ch'ih

See 秋

Even Upper.

A forest tree, the *Catalpa Kämpferi*, S. and Z., and *Catalpa Bungei*, C. A. Mey.

刺楸樹 the *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*, Seem.

楸枰 a chess-board,—made of *ch'iu* wood.

楸玉碁局 a jade chess-board of the colour of the *ch'iu* tree,—green.

A syngenesious plant like the may-weed (*Antennaria* and *Anthemis*), with fragrant leaves, burnt to dispel noxious vapours.

萩苴 a Korean term for the sons of titled statesmen.

The spokes of a wheel.

輞轉如風 the wheels go round like the wind.

A chicken.

The traces of a carriage. A crupper.

後鞦 a crupper of wood.

打鞦韆 to swing on a rope swing suspended in a wooden frame. An amusement occasionally indulged in by Chinese ladies, who generally swing standing up.

鞦韆一架 a swing.

鞦轡 reins.

The loach (*Cobitis anguillicaudatus*.)

泥鰕 fresh-water eel.

山泥鰕 a small brown lizard.

海鰕 the sea-serpent; a long narrow boat.

鷺¹

2309

R. 尤

See 秋

Even Upper.

A long-legged bird, like a crane or stork, five feet high, with red eyes, a yellow bill, gray plumage and a bare neck. It eats snakes.

禿鷺 the bald crane,—a kind of stork, or adjutant.

有鷺在梁 the marabou is on the dam.

烏鷺 the black adjutant (*Dicru rus macrocerus*).

鷺鷥鳥 the secretary falcon.

鷺鷥子 a name for Shāripūtra, one of the disciples of Shākyamuni Buddha.

丘¹

2310

R. 尤

C. yau

H. hin

F. h'iu, v. k'u

W. ch'au

N. ch'iu

P. { ch'iu

M. { ch'iu

Y. ch'iu

S. ch'iu

K. ku

J. kiu, ku

A. k'iu, ski

Even Upper.

A mound; a hillock. This character, having been the personal name of Confucius, is now always respectfully pronounced *mou*, as if it were 某 a certain person or thing. [To be distinguished from 兵 9279.] *See* 7908.

丘中有麻 on the mound there is hemp.

止于丘隅 sitting on a corner of the mound.

旄丘 a mound, high in front and low behind.

丘陵 a mound.

一丘地 a plot of ground.

九丘 the nine divisions of Y.

丘里 a small village.

圓丘方丘 round and square mounds,—supposed to be traces of an ancient phallic worship.

營丘 the mound over a grave.

丘起棺材 pile the earth over the coffin,—to make a mound.

丘子 a brick grave above ground in which a coffin is temporarily housed.

三丘 fairy-land,—in the eastern seas.

狐死正丘首 a dying fox turns its head towards the mound—where it was whelped.

坵

2311

Same as 2310, except that it does not stand for the name of Confucius and can always be read *ch'iu*¹.

蚯

2312

The common earthworm (*Lumbricus*).

蚯蚓 the common worm. It is called 歌女 the singing-girl, from the belief that it sings underground at night. See 蟠 9716.

邱

2313

A mound; a place. Interchanged with 2310.

歸邱園 (to give up office and) return to one's home.

邱壠 a high mound or embankment,—useless toil; labour lost. 以邱壠勞費天下 to cause unnecessary trouble in the empire.

一邱一壑 a hill and a pond, —pretty scenery.

不須邱壑他 you need not try to please him.

邱縣 a District in Shantung.

𪔐

2314

A pug nose, like that of a Peking pug.

宥

v. *hiu*²

糗

Even Upper.

求

2315

To beg; to entreat; to implore; to pray for; to aim at. The personal name of 子有 Tzū-yu, the famous disciple of Confucius.

求告 to play the suppliant.

哀求 to entreat with tears; to implore.

懇求 to earnestly entreat.

求恩 to beg a favour; to ask for mercy.

祈求 to pray for.

求天 or 求神 to pray to God.

求財 to pray for wealth; to seek wealth.

求

2315

求子 or 求嗣 to pray for a son.

求饒 to pray for forgiveness.

求成 to sue for peace.

求利 to seek profit.

求名 to seek fame.

求人 to entreat a person.

不求人 a scratch-back. See 9576.

求人不如求己 applying to others (for help) is not so good as applying to oneself.

求則得之 or 有求必應 ask and ye shall receive.

求不得 to ask and not obtain; not to be asked for.

何求不得 what can you not get out of him?—under torture.

求之不得 he sought her and found her not; not to be had for the asking; used colloquially to express our "I should be only too glad" or "I only wish I might."

老漢求之不得 I ask for nothing better,—than what you suggest.

求情 to ask for a person's influence; to ask a favour; to appeal to a person's mercy.

不欲奇求 not to wish to make any out-of-the-way or exaggerated request.

務求無過 aim at being without fault.

求勝 to aim at excelling.

求親 or 求婚 to seek in marriage.

命裡無時, 莫苦求 if your horoscope does not portend a great future, do not struggle to make one.

不知我者謂我何求 those who did not know me, said to me, what are you seeking?

萬事由天, 莫強求 all things are in God's hands; do not pray too earnestly. See 3589.

事求 the matter demands....

求允 to request the consent of.

求討 to beg for.

求助 to beg for assistance.

求您辛苦 would you be so kind? would you do me the favour?

求

2315

求取 to search for; to seek to gain.

求不着 (*chao*²) independent of....

求煩 or 求造 to beg a favour.

求深反淺 the more one enquires into it the harder it becomes.

有求全之毀 there are cases of reproach when the parties have been seeking to be perfect.

求雪 to pray for snow.

求雨 to pray for rain.

只求 so long as it is possible to....; provided that one can....

俷

2316

R. 尤

See 求

Even Lower.

An ornamental cap.

俷冠 to put on the cap,—of manhood.

載弁俷俷 with his cap on his head, looking so respectful.

尿

2317

R. 尤

P. v. *ch'iau*

Even Lower.

The *membrum virile*.

掾

2318

R. 宥

尤

N. *ci*

See 救

also 駒

Sinking and Even Upper.

Long and curved.

有掾天畢 long and curved is the Rabbit Net (the Pleiads) of the sky.

有掾其角 with its crooked horns,—of a bull.

Read *chū*¹. To carry a basket of earth.

掾之隕隕 crowds brought the earth in baskets.

楸

2319

R. 尤

See 求

Even Lower.

The cup of an acorn. The cap or shield of a chisel. A raft.

櫟楸 the cup of an acorn.

羊楸子 a name for the hawk.

毬²
2320R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A ball, filled with hair or air for use as a football; of wood, hollowed out and lacquered red, for polo (see 2966); a globe. Interchanged with 2321.

打毬 or 擊毬 or 拋毬 to play polo,—the first is now used for billiards, bowls, croquet, etc.

寧王調馬打毬 Prince Ning playing polo,—a picture.

打毬房 a term used for a foreign club-house.

拋繡毬 to throw the embroidered ball,—to choose a husband among several suitors. The phrase is taken from a short play under this title.

戲毬 to play with a ball.

踢毬 to kick the ball; football. See 11,875.

毬門 a football goal.

氣毬 a football.

毬場 a racquet-court, bowling-alley, etc.

毬杖 a polo stick.

花毬 a bouquet of flowers.

線毬 the corded cap-knob worn by the Chinese.

雪毬花 the snow-ball or *Viburnum*.

洋繡毬花 the hydrangea.

糖毬 the sugar-plum,—a name for the 山楂 or haw (*Crataegus*).

球²
2321R. 尤
F. *kiu* and (where the Loochoo trade was) *k'iu*
See 求
Even Lower.

A precious gem. A ball; a globe. Interchanged with 2320.

天球 the heavenly sounding-stone.

地球 the earth; the terrestrial globe.

球式 spherical.

金球 golden balls,—oranges.

球刀 a jewelled sword.

手球 or 鐵球 hollow iron balls, two of which are twirled round and round in the hand by old people and athletes, with a

球²
2321

view to keeping the muscles supple. They are made at 保定府 Pao-ting Fu in the province of Chihli.
久球 a stinkpot.

球²
2322R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

Urgent; pressing. See 2171.

菜²
2323R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

The seeds of the 茱萸 or *Boymia*, a species of wild pepper tree.

蛛²
2324R. 尤
See 求
A. *kiu*
Even Lower.

A sore. The spider-millipede.

蛛蟻 the spider-millipede or

錢龍 "hundred legs" (*Cer-matia*). See 1736.

裘²
2325R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

Fur garments.

裘裳 fur clothes.

狐裘蒙戎 our fox furs are frayed and worn.

羔裘如濡 his lamb's fur is glossy.

熊羆是裘 furs of the brown bear and grisly bear.

千金裘 sable fur,—so called from its great value.

夏葛而冬裘 grass-cloth in summer, furs in winter.

輕裘快馬 light, and therefore valuable, furs, and swift horses,—wealth.

征裘 war-clothes; armour.

勉紹箕裘 to strive to carry on the traditions of the family,—by following in the footsteps of one's father.

To be long and curved. Compare 球 2318.

角弓其觶 how they draw (into a curve) their bows tipped with horn!

觶²
2326R. 尤
See 求
A. *ku*, *k'iu*
Even Lower.賕²
2327R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To obtain by underhand means; to bribe.

賕賕 to bribe; to give presents

賕免 to purchase escape from punishment, or from filling an undesirable post, by bribes.

坐行賕免 to be cashiered for bribery.

受賕枉法 to take bribes and pervert justice.

賕謝 to give presents for favour received.

逌²
2328R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To collect; to assemble. To pair; to mate.

以爲民逌 and make it gathering-place for the people.

好逌 a desirable marriage, from a phrase in the *Odes*.

君子好逌 for our prince a good mate is she.

好逌傳 title of a Chinese novel translated by Sir JOHN DAV as "The Fortunate Union."

逌合 to pair; to mate.

逌偶 a suitable pair,—for matrimony.

錐²
2329R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A single-headed pick. A stone chisel.

仇²
2330

See 2517.

公²
2331R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A spear, the head of which has three edges.

𠂔²
2332

Same as 2331.

机²

2333

R. 尤 紙

See 求 簋

Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

A kind of wild plum.

虐²

2334

R. 尤

See 求 丘

A. k'iu, kiu
Even Lower
and Upper.To harass.
Read k'ao¹ or nao². To
jeer at; to mock.孰²

2335

R. 尤

See 求

Even Lower.

The nose stuffed with a
cold.
孰嚏 to sneeze. Apparently
an imitation of the sound of
sneezing.囚²

2336

R. 尤

C. ch'au
H. sin
F. ch'iu
W. dzu
N. dzu, v. zōu
P. ch'iu, hsiu
M. ch'iu
K. su
J. shū, dju
A. tu

Even Lower.

A prison. To confine;
to imprison. A criminal
case.監囚 or 囚房 a prison.
一國之囚不過數人
only a few prisoners in gaol
throughout the country.囚禁 to imprison.
囚籠 a cage in which prisoners
are sometimes transported from
place to place.

囚犯 a prisoner; a convict.

掌囚 a gaoler.

囚車 a prison cart.

囚囊的 spawn of a gaol,—a
term of abuse; a gaolbird.

囚飯 prison fare.

幽囚日久 imprisoned for a
long time.俱囚于 imprisoned them all
in.....要 yao¹ 囚, 服念五六
日 in important criminal cases,
consider the evidence for five
or six days.茵¹

2337

R. 尤

See 囚

Even Lower.

糗³

2338

R. 有 宥

C. ch'au²
F. ch'eu²
W. chiau, hiau²
N. hsiu²
P. ch'iu, hsiu²
K. ku
J. kiu, ku
A. hsiu²Rising and
Sinking
Upper.A kind of gynandrous
plant, called 茵芝, which
is regarded as felicitous
because it flowers three
times a year.Cooked rice. Roughly
crushed grain.糗糲已具 food was ready
prepared.飯(fan³) 糗 to eat parched grain.

糗粳 cured dry grain.

飯糗了 the rice is boiled to a
paste, or sticky from too much
water, etc.餽³

2339

R. 有

See 糗

Rising Upper.

Broken or spoiled food.

燻³

2340

R. 尤

See 會

Even Lower.

To scorch; to roast; to
dry.繮¹

2341

R. 尤

See 秋 會

Even Upper
and Lower.

To put on a crupper.

繮轡 the crupper and reins.

遒¹

2342

R. 尤

See 會

Even Lower.

To collect; to consolidate.
To be collected or concen-
trated. [To be distinguished
from 迺 8120.]周公東征, 四國是遒
the object of the duke of Chou
in marching to the east was to
consolidate the four States.百祿是遒 all dignities and
riches were concentrated in him.歲忽忽而遒盡 the year
is rapidly drawing to a close.

遒健 vigorous.

詩亦遒逸清新 his poetry
too is very lively and original.

遒人 a marshal; a herald.

鰐

2343

璆²

2344

R. 尤

See 求

Even Lower.

A stone like jasper. To
tinkle.環珮玉聲璆然 the
tinkling of the gems that hung
at her girdle.蚪²

2345

R. 尤

See 蚪

Even Lower.

A term applied to trees
whose branches droop or
"weep" like the weeping
willow, banyan and others.
See 2272.蚪²

2346

R. 尤

See 求

A. ku
Even Lower.A young dragon. with-
out horns. To writhe; to
wriggle.

蚪髯 a curly beard.

百尺蚪 a name for the shell-
bark pine of northern China.

虬

2347

樞

2348

Same as 2346.

Same as 2302.

CHIUNG.

Same as 2362.

See 2362.

窮

2349

窮

2350

窘

2351

R. 軫

C. k'wèn²
H. k'iu, k'iu²
F. k'ung,
k'ung²
W. djung,
djung²
N. c'uing²
P. ch'ung²
M. ch'ün²,
sch'ün

Afflicted; in distress.

又窘陰雨 moreover you
have the embarrassment of soak-
ing rain.英員被窘 a British official
in straits,—as when threatened
by a mob.

窘迫 to molest.

窘辱 deeply insulted.

窘窮 miserably poor.

窘³

2351

K. *kun*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kwén, k'wén*
Rising Upper
Irregular.

窘急 in great straits,—of poverty or danger.

視人之災窘 to look on at other men's misfortunes,—unconcernedly.

計窘 abortive; without resource.

窘口無言 having nothing to say,—in extenuation.

冂³

2352

R. 庚
P. *chiung*
M. *hsin*
See 冂
A. *twiag*
Even Upper.

Border waste land. Radical 13.

回

2353

Same as 2354.

垌¹

2354

R. 青
F. *hing, king*
See 迴
K. *hióng*
Even Upper.

Waste land near the frontier; desert.

在垌之野 on the plains of the far distant borders.

畝垌 a desert; a prairie; a wild.

火燒到垌 the fire has burnt itself out.

洞¹

2355

R. 迴
P. *shsing*
M. *hsün, chün*
See 迴
Rising Upper.

The appearance of water. Name of a place.

Read *hsiung*³. Vast; expansive.

洞野 a wilderness.

洞遠 wide-extending; of vast expanse.

邛¹

2356

R. 冬
M. *sh'ung, kung*
See 蛩
Even Lower.

A mound. To be troubled; distressed.

邛有旨苢 on the height grows the beautiful pea.

亦孔之邛 I am greatly pained.

維王之邛 they do but distress the king.

邛州 name of a Department, formerly called 臨邛, in Ssüch'uan.

莫向臨邛去 don't go to Lin-chiung,—a place where 司

馬相如 eloped with a widow; *q.d.* keep away from the girls.

頃

2357

傾

2358

穹²

2359

R. 東
C. *sh'ung*
H. *kiung*
F. *k'üing, küng*
W. *chung*
N. *ch'ung*
P. }
M. } *sch'ung*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kung*
J. *kiu, ku*
A. *k'ung*
Even
Irregular.

Lofty; vast; eminent. To stop up.

穹蒼 the canopy of heaven; the empyrean; the sky.

天形穹隆其色蒼蒼 heaven is lofty as regards form, and blue in colour,—hence the name.

穹窿 lofty; eminent.

上穹 God.

穹室熏鼠 to stop up (houses) and smoke out rats.

鳴穹柝 to beat a hollow rattle.

搆⁴

2360

R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To press down with the hand; to steady.

諄⁴

2361

R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To question. Prolix; wordy.

窮²

2362

R. 東
C. *k'ung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küing, k'üing*
W. } *chung*
N. }
P. }
M. } *ch'ung*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kung*
J. *kiu, ku*
A. *k'ung*
Even Lower.

Exhausted; impoverished; poor, as opposed to 富 3711; without resource; without end (*see* 6264); unsuccessful. Desolate. *See* 1918.

貧窮 or 窮乏 or 窮苦 or 窮蹶 poverty-stricken.

貧窮者爲手頭鬆 poverty is all the result of slackness of hand,—idleness.

窮困 or 受窮 in straits; without resource; impoverished.

窮極 in the last stage of poverty; at one's wits' end.

窮²

2362

窮極智生 in great extremities wisdom is born,—necessity is the mother of invention.

窮學者 or 窮儒 a poor scholar.

窮家 a poor family.

窮鄉 or 窮鄉僻壤 poor or remote villages; in obscurity

窮鬼 a man without a penny.

窮髮之地 ground devoid of a hair,—of vegetation.

其味無窮 its flavour is inexhaustible.

窮工極麗 of exquisitely beautiful workmanship.

詞窮 arguments exhausted nothing more to say.

水盡山窮 no way either by water or by land; at one's wits' end.

中州清淑之氣於是乎窮 the pure pellucid atmosphere of China ends here.

窮究 to thoroughly investigate

又窮一穴 they further investigated a hole,....

窮追 to pursue to the bitter end. *See* 2801.

無窮盡 inexhaustible; infinite.

由無窮觀有數 to look at the finite from the point of view of the infinite.

本無窮兵黷武之心 we did not desire war to the knife and the prolongation of hostilities.

窮途 unable to advance; without resource.

窮達 or 窮通 failure and success. *See* 10,473.

不榮通, 不醜窮 no pleasure in success, no chagrin at failure.

壽夭窮通 old age, premature death, failure, and success.

窮措大 a nickname for "literary failures."

窮巷 a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.

窮國 a small State under the 夏 Hsia dynasty.

窮的伴富的, 窮的沒褲子穿 if the poor man consorts with the rich, the poor

窮²
2362

man will have no trousers to wear,—from being obliged to spend beyond his means.

窮沾富恩, 富沾天恩
the poor man enjoys the kindness of the rich man: the rich man, that of God.貧窮自在, 富貴憂
the poor are happy, the rich have troubles.

Same as 2362.

窮²
2363

Name of a drug; see 4698.

窮菜 a kind of fennel. Also known as 蒲芹.

窮²
2364東窮
Even Lower.柳²
2365冬柳
Even Lower.

The tallow-tree. Also used for a kind of coir palm, and a willow

筇²
2366冬筇
Even Lower.

A variety of bamboo with many knots, and of great strength, brought from Yunnan, and seen in Bactria by Chang Ch'ien. [To be dist. from 筑 2575.]

筇杖 a bamboo staff; a walking-stick.

扶筇 to lean on the staff,—as old people do.

筇州 a place in Yunnan.

莢²
2367冬莢
Even Lower.

The seeds of the 莢莢, a pod-bearing plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.

莢階生莢 the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

A cricket; a locust. The exuviae of a locust. Anxious.

莢吟 the chirping of crickets.

莢鳴砌畔 the cricket chirps by the wall.

蚤²
2368N. ciung,
edjuung
P. M. Y. }
ch'ung
Sz. }
K. kong
J. kiō, gu
A. kung
Even Lower.

飛蚤滿野 the country is full of flying locusts.

山蚤虫 a name for the spider-millipede.

蚤蚤 a fabulous creature, like the gryphon (acc. to some, the horse).

志蚤蚤而懷顧兮 his heart is weighed down, yet he remembers them all kindly.

Same as 6603.

See 6603.

恐²
2369恐²
2370稟²
2371R. 冬
See 蚤
Even Lower.蚤²
2372

The tramp of men marching.

聞人足音蹙然而喜
矣 I heard the sound of men tramping, and was glad.

The eye-hole of an axe or hammer.

方罫 a square hole.

斧罫 the hole in an axe-head,—for the handle.

Lone; desolate; helpless; orphaned.

糞獨 the fatherless and childless.

罄竭所有以濟糞獨
to take all that one has and give it to the poor.

糞糞無告 I have none to whom I can open my heart.

糞糞余在疚 dispirited am I, and full of distress.

瓊²
2376R. 庚
C. k'ing
H. k'ien
F. king
W. djung
N. djung
P. ch'ung
M. ch'ün
Y. ch'ung
K. kiōng
J. kei, giō
A. kwing
Even Lower.

A red-veined stone. Beautiful; excellent.

瓊玉 a valuable kind of jade.

報以瓊琚 I returned for it a beautiful chū gem.

瓊瑰 precious jasper.

瓊枝 the precious branch,—a name for coral, taken from a tree in fairy-land.

瓊漿 see 1210.

瓊臺 a beautiful terrace.

瓊樓 splendid buildings.

瓊花 a kind of Hortensia, said to confer immortality if eaten. Also, snowflakes.

瓊州 the island of Hainan, so called from its red breccia marble. See 6942.

瓊海關 the Kiungchow Customs.

瓊林 or 瓊島 the Imp. palace; Peking.

炯²
2377R. 迴
C. kwing
H. kwen
F. keing
W. ciung
N. ciōng
P. chiung
M. hsiün
Y. }
Sz. } chiung
K. hyōng
J. kei, kiō
A. kwing
Rising Upper.

Hot; bright; clear. Severe.

日光炯炯 the light of the sun illumines all things.

炯炯 clear; lucid,—as a statement or exposition.

以昭炯戒 in order to manifest the rigour of the law.

Same as 2377.

炯²
2378絢²
2379R. 迴青
P. ch'ung
M. k'ün
See 炯
K. kōng
Rising and Even Upper.

A garment of one colour without lining.

衣錦尚絢 over her embroidered robe she puts a plain single garment.

迴³

2380

R. 迴²⁴

C. 'kwing

H. 'kwen

F. 'heing

W. 'ciung

N. 'ciung

P. 'chiung,

'ch'ung

M. 'hsün, 'chün

Y. 'chiung

Sz. 'chiün,

'chiung

K. 'hiöng

J. 'kei, 'kiö

A. 'kwing³

Rising Upper.

Far apart; distant; separated; in a high degree. [To be distinguished from 迴 5173.]

迴隔地方 places wide asunder.

迴出其下 very inferior to those.

風光迥然不同 the look of things is very unlike,—what it used to be, or what one is accustomed to.

迴異前時 very different from former times.

迴別 very different.

殊迴鄉景 very different from my own part of the country.

迴不相符 by no means tallies.

迴不相同 by no means alike.

問³

2381

R. 槓

P. 'chiung

M. 'kun

See 炯

Rising Upper.

Bright light.

月吐窗問問 the moon shines brightly through the window.

問命 the Charge to Ch'ung,—a minister to 穆王. The title of Bk. xxvi of the 書經 Canon of History.

Read *ching*³.

問王 問 Ching of 齊 Ch'i.

罔³

2382

Same as 2381.

蚱²

2383

R. 冬腫

See 蠱

Even Lower.

A cricket.

覘²

2384

R. 庚先

See 斃旋

Even Lower.

Gazing at in terror. Sorrowful; lonely.

覘覘 desolate; lonely.

覘²

2385

Same as 2384.

惻²

2386

R. 庚

See 斃

Even Lower.

Alone; helpless.

憂心惻惻 my sorrowing heart is very sad.

哀此惻獨 alas for the helpless and solitary!

倬³

2387

R. 送

See 穹

Sinking Upper.

Small; dwarfed. To bend; to crouch.

倬居陋處 huddled up in a wretched hovel.

𡵓³

2388

Same as 2379.

卓^{1*}

2389

R. 覺

C. 'ch'ök

H. 'tsok

F. 'tau, 'toh

W. 'cüo

N. 'tsok

P. 'cho

M. 'tso

Y. 'tswak

Sz. 'cho

K. 'ch'ak, 't'ak

J. 'taku

A. 'trak

Entering Upper.

To establish; to settle. To surpass. Eminent; lofty; profound.

一卓錫泰山 one (priest) hung up his staff at Mt. T'ai,—i.e. went thither.

超卓 excelling; surpassing; eminent.

卓越人群 above the common herd.

卓異 deserving of special merit.

如旗杆之卓立 like the stateliness of a flag-staff.

卓然高堅也 profound and well substantiated,—of doctrines.

卓然自表 to show one's strength.

如有所立卓爾 as though something stood upright before me.

顏苦孔子卓 Yen (Hui) found the principles of Confucius too lofty for him.

卓裁 your enlightened decision.

卓奪 to decide.

卓著 eminent; established.

倬^{4*}

2390

R. 覺

See 卓

Entering Upper.

Manifest; bright; clear.

明倬 clear; luminous.

有倬其道 the principle is plain.

𦉳¹²

2391

R. 覺

See 卓

Entering Upper.

棹³

2392

R. 覺效

See 卓擢

Entering and Sinking Upper

and Lower.

桌^{1*}

2393

R. 覺

C. 'ch'ök

H. 'tsok

F. 'chiok, 'toh

W. 'chüo

N. 'tsok

P. 'cho

M. 'tso

Y. 'tswak

Sz. 'cho

K. 'ch'ak

J. 'taku

A. 'trak

Entering Upper.

A multitude of people disputing.

𦉳𦉳 the cry of a bird.

Same as 2393. 𦉳 used for 櫓 an oar, 494.

A table.

一張桌子 a table.

桌面 the top of a table.

扛桌面 to carry a table-top,—the cangue.

桌帷 a Chinese table-cover having embroidered sides with a plain top.

桌子腿 the legs of a table.

桌單 or 桌衣子 a table cover,—generally foreign.

倚桌 a small low table, placed between guests sitting on a divan.

橫桌 a long side-table for flowers and ornaments.

八仙桌 a square dining-table to seat eight persons.

成桌 a ready-laid dinner,—at a restaurant.

喫獨桌 to eat by oneself.

同桌而食 to eat at the same table.

To place; to put on (see 2566). A move at chess.

To order; to call; an imperative, as "Let.....;" see 6078. A participial or complementary particle. V. 6078.

gar form of 2566.

[Several of the following are also read *chao*³ in the north.]

似無所着 as if she has nowhere to put,—her feet.

着²³⁹⁴

着上些 put on a little,—as salt.

不自着羅衣 she did not put on her clothes herself,—of the luxury of Hsi Shih.

着履 to put on shoes.

着落 a place of residence; a whereabouts; a local habitation; to put down to the account of; to hold responsible for.

全無着落 nowhere to be found.

這事還沒着落 this affair is not settled yet.

着落給 to charge with the duties of.....

着實 really; truly. See *chao*².

這麼着 this fashion; if this is the case,.....

着力 to exert one's strength.

着意 to give attention to.

三十六着,走爲上着 of the 36 moves (at chess), the best move is to move.

時常要悔幾着 he is always wanting to have his moves back.

着他來 tell him to come.

着人去 bid some one go.

着了丁前赴天津辦事 let Ting proceed to Tientsin to attend to the business. See 2566.

着令 to order.

斜着眼看人 to look at people askew,—contemptuously; also, surreptitiously; suspiciously.

咬着舌頭說 to speak, biting one's tongue,—not to be able to get out what one wants to say.

擱着,燙了爪兒 drop it, or you'll burn your paws,—like a hot potato.

背着面 turning away his face.

仰着頭 raising his head.

溜着走 gliding on.

你把他儘擣弄着 keep on stirring it.

別這麼擠着我 don't press me so tight,—as in a crowd.

把衣裳都歸着起來 put all the clothes away together.

彎着腰兒過去 bend your back and pass,—under.

着²³⁹⁴

嘴裏含着熱雞蛋 (speaking as though) with a hot egg in his mouth.

昨日家裡問我來着麼 was I enquired for at home yesterday?

我要把他稟來着 I was going to bring an action against him.

推門來着,叫門擠了手咯 as I was pushing open the door, I got my finger pinched. See 6679.

那兒來着 where have you been?

這是誰的詩來着 whose verses are these?

聽着我的 let me have my say now.

Read *chao*². To attain to. [The reading *chao*² belongs strictly to northern dialects only.]

尋着了 I have found it.

一問便着 found him at the first enquiry.

擎不着 can't get at it; can't take up in the hand,—as water.

用不着 have no use for it.

找不着 can't find it.

睡不着 can't get to sleep.

睡不着覺 can't sleep,—as from noise.

人家的事你管不着 don't you mind other people's business.

兩頭殼不着 the two ends won't meet.

怕遇不着 I fear I shall not come across him.

一出九月蚊子就叮不着 after the ninth moon mosquitoes do not bite.

着忙 to be in a hurry.

着驚 to feel alarm.

不要着急 don't fret; don't worry yourself.

那個火是怎麼着起來的 how did that fire begin?

你別礙着 (or *cho*²) 我 clear out of my way!

着²³⁹⁴

可弄着了 now you've done it!

着人 to cause or order someone to.....; to infect; to "give" a man a disease.

着了年紀了 he is getting old.

着了鬼了 he is possessed by a devil.

那個病你小心着上 take care you don't catch that disease.

一着失手 his hand slipped; he let go.

着靶子 to hit the target.

着甚要緊 what does it matter?

着手 to set hands on; to get hold of.

着 (or *cho*²) 照所議 Let it be as proposed,—a form of Imperial rescript.

着雨 to be caught in the rain; to get wet.

着交 to cause to be brought.

着行 to order to proceed to.

着地 down to the ground.

着氣 or 着惱 in a rage; angry.

着事 to get into trouble; to work hard at a matter.

着事則迷 when in trouble, he loses his head.

着謹 to be diligent.

着了 asleep; "off."

着實 see 9947.

有着一日 suppose that the time comes when.....

See 2566.

著²³⁹⁵

拙²³⁹⁶

R. 屑
C. chüt.
H. chot
F. chiok, chwok
W. chiue
N. chih
P. chwo
M. chwo, chiue
Y. tsouh, tswoh
Sz. chwo, chiue
K. chöl, chul

Stupid, in which sense it is applied conventionally to one's own belongings; unskilful, as opposed to 巧 1411 (*q.v.*); clumsy; unsuccessful. [To be distinguished from 掘 3231.]

拙子 my stupid son.

拙筆 my poor penmanship.

拙¹²
2396

J. *seis*
A. *chüet*
Entering
Upper.

拙作 my stupid composition.
拙見識 my limited experience.
拙嘴 an unskilled speaker; a stupid lout.
拙性 slow of apprehension.
守拙 or **藏拙** to act the fool; to pretend to be stupid.
拙笨 stupid.
拙荆 my stupid thorn, *sc.* my wife.
我老拙 my stupid old self.
拙力 brute force.
拙計 a stupid plan.
拙算 a bad speculation.
弄巧成拙 to try to be cunning and make a bungle.
以勤補拙 to make up for dulness by industry.

茁⁴⁴
2397

See 141.

蚰¹²
2398

R. **物**
See **蚰**
A. *chüet*
Entering
Upper.

A garden spider, known as the 蚰蟥.

頤⁴⁷
2399

R. **肩**
See **拙輟**
Entering
Upper.

The cheek-bones; the physiognomy.

頤頤 the cheek-bones; the face.
隆頤 high cheek-bones.

啄²²
2400

R. **覺屋**
C. *v. t'ung*
H. *tok*
F. *tauk*
W. *v. tai, dai*
N. *v. t'eh, tah*
P. *v. to, t'rh*
K. *ch'ak, v. t'ak*
J. *taku, toku*
A. *trak*
Entering
Upper.

To peck up food as fowls do. To dress the plumage. In writing. a quick stroke to the left, bearing downwards. [To be distinguished from **喙** 5216.]

啄食 to peck up food.
一飲一啄, 莫非前定 not a sup nor bite which is not preordained.
無啄我粟 do not eat my paddy.

啄²²
2400

澤雉十步一啄 water-fowl get a peck once in ten steps,—yet they are happy because free.

啄毛 to dress the plumage.

啄木鳥 (or **虫兒**) the woodpecker.

啄殼 to break its shell,—as a chicken does.

剝啄 to rap,—as at a door.

啄¹⁰
2401

R. **覺**
See **啄**
Entering
Upper.

To rap; to beat.

啄門 to rap at a door.

啄¹²
2402

R. **覺**
See **啄**
Entering
Upper.

To strike. To castrate. [To be distinguished from **啄** 2590.]

啄之丁丁 (*chéng¹ chéng¹*) sound of continuous rapping.

天天是啄 God is pounding them with calamities.

昏啄 ignorant and oppressive.

啄船 to moor a boat.

啄人 a eunuch.

涿¹²
2403

R. **覺**
See **涿**
Entering
Upper.

To drip; to trickle.

雨涿濕了衣服 the rain has soaked my clothes.

瀧涿 water falling,—as a cascade, etc.

涿鹿 the capital of China under the Yellow Emperor, the modern **保安州** in Chihli.

涿州 a Department in the province of Chihli, named after a local river.

琢²²
2404

R. **覺**
C. *tök*
H. *tok*
F. *tauk*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *scho*
M. *tso*

To cut and polish stones, as a lapidary. See 6555.

琢玉 to cut jade,—with a disc of iron, made to revolve by a treadle, and a certain kind of sand (corundum) found in Chihli.

玉不琢, 不成器 if jade is not cut and polished, it cannot be made into anything.

琢²²
2404

Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, v. t'ak*
J. *taku, toku*
A. *trak*
Entering
Upper.

如琢如磨 as from the tool and the polisher.

敦 *tui* **琢其旅** the polished members of his suite.

彫琢 to cut and polish.

琢工 a lapidary.

修琢詩文 to polish up poetical compositions.

詠¹²
2405

R. **覺**
See **琢**
K. *ch'ak*
Entering
Upper.

To accuse; to vilify.

謠詠 to slander.

謠詠謂余以善淫 vulgar ditties slanderingly say I am given to debauchery.

捉¹²
2406

R. **覺**
C. *chuk, chuk*
H. *tsuk*
F. *ch'üük*
W. *cüo*
N. *t'oh*
P. *cho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *trok*
Entering
Upper.

To take in the hand; to grasp. To seize; to arrest.

捉刀 to seize a knife.

捉刀人 a champion.

捉手 to grasp the hand.

捉住了 grasped it tight.

捉鼠 to catch rats.

捉賊 to catch thieves.

捉拏 or **捉獲** or **捕捉** to arrest; to seize.

捉住 to stop; to desist.

捉勒 to seize and rob.

捉月 to grasp at the moon,—of impossibilities.

捉人 to capture a man; to impress for military service.

守捉 military posts on the frontier.

捉弄 to meddle; to play tricks upon.

捉三 three in a line,—a game analogous to the "three card" trick, played by sharpers.

泥¹²
2407

R. **覺**
F. *ch'üük*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *trok*
Entering
Upper.

To soak; to steep in water.

寒泥 a man of the 夏 dynasty, famed for his slanderous propensities.

鉗¹⁸

2408

R. 覺
See 泥
(but Lower)
A. *hsuk*
Entering
Lower.

To put fetters on the feet.
A hoe.

濁²⁰

2409

R. 覺
C. *chuk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *chouk*
W. *djuo*
N. *dsuh*
P. *cho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *toku, taku*
A. *trök, trok*
Entering
Lower.

Muddy; turbid; thick,
as opposed to 清 2188; a
sonant; a "flat" in music.
Stupid. Name of a river
in Ssüch'uan. [Japanese,
nigori.]

濁水 muddy water.

濁酒 thick, unstrained wine.

重濁 the sediment of muddy
liquors.

濁流 the muddy class,—the
Great Unwashed.

濁世 a corrupt age.

濁痰 mucus; phlegm.

白濁 gonorrhoea.

濁意 muddy ideas.

濁氣 or 濁勁兒 blind with
rage.

濁勁兒上來打死人
in his blind fury he struck a
man a deathblow.

濁臭 dull and disagreeable.

濁口 foul-mouthed.

濁霧 thick fog; mist.

故其音濁 consequently his
voice was thick,—of Hsieh An,
who had a disease of the nose.

濁才 or 濁物 a stupid fool.

鐃²⁰

2410

覺屋
沃
v. *ak*
I. *v. ak*
sok
V. *v. ts'üe*
I. *djuoh*
cho
I. *tso*
tswak
z. *cho*
sok, *ch'uk*
taku, *doku*
trök, *tuk*
Entering
Irregular.

A small bell formerly
used for giving signals in
connection with military
music. A bracelet.

列鼓鐃於上下 a drum
and a bell are placed in the
upper and lower storeys,—of an
ancient "taxicab," to record the
distance of one and ten *li*, res-
pectively. See 6241.

鐃子 or 手鐃 or 鐃頭 a
bracelet.

擢²⁰

2411

R. 覺
C. *chak*
H. *t'ak*
F. *chouk, cheik*
W. *djwo*
N. *djoh*
P. *cho*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *toku, taku*
A. *trak*
Entering
Lower.

To pull out. To select.

擢髮不足以數 or 擢
髮難數 as countless as the
hairs of the head.

擢用 or 擢取 to select for
government employ.

擢禮部員外郎 was nom-
inated to a secretaryship in the
Board of Rites.

拔擢人材 to choose men of
talent.

擢爲第一 placed him first,—
in the competition.

擢解 the first of the 舉人
chü jen.

擢德 to make a show of virtue.

濯²⁰

2412

R. 覺
C. *chok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk, v.*
woh
W. *djuo*
N. *djoh*
P. *cho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *taku, doku*
A. *trak*
Entering
Lower.

To wash; to dip in water.
Grandly. To be fat and
sleek. Bright; brilliant.

可以濯漑 it may be used
for washing purposes.

逝不以濯 must he not dip
it in water?—if he wants to be
able to hold any thing hot.

洗濯 or 洒濯 to wash; to
cleanse.

濯足萬里流 I have wash-
ed my feet in water which has
run 10,000 *li*.

濯征徐國 grandly proceed-
ing to set in order the States
of Hsü.

王公伊濯 his royal merit
was brightly displayed. [公
here for 功.]

濯濯 glittering,—as trappings.

麀鹿濯濯 the does so sleek
and fat.

翩翩濯濯 lithe and sleek,—
as a youth.

濯濯厥靈 brilliant was his
energy.

灑²⁰

2413

R. 覺
See 濯
Entering
Lower.

Heavy rain.

大雨灑灑 a heavy rain came
pouring down.

酌²⁰

2414

R. 藥
C. *chök*
H. *chok*
F. *chiok*
W. *chia*
N. *tsiah*
P. *cho*
M. *tso*
Y. *chak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering
Upper.

To pour out. To consult;
to consider. To deliberate.

酌酒 to pour out wine; to
entertain.

且以酌醴 and moreover
pour out sweet wine.

酌以大斗 he poured out
from a large vessel,—i.e. largely,
bumpers.

喜酌 a marriage feast.

對酌 to drink wine together;
to pledge.

春酌 a New Year's entertain-
ment.

媒酌 a return feast given by a
bridegroom.

薑酌 ginger feast,—given upon
the occasion of a birth, divided
into 上酌, 中酌, and 下
酌, for the guests, servants, and
carters or chair-bearers, respect-
ively.

薄酌 a slight repast,—said by
host to guest.

一酬一酌, 都非偶
every toast, every bumper, is pre-
ordained.

酌量 or 酌核 or 酌議 or
參酌 or 斟酌 to consult;
to deliberate.

酌量妥當 it has all been
settled.

斟酌而行 deliberate before
acting.

酌定 or 酌奪 or 酌度 or
酌辦 to deliberate and de-
cide upon.

酌體 to meet the wishes of an-
other; to treat with consideration.

酌視 to consult about and look
after.

酌改 to consider about altering,
—regulations.

酌減 to propose to diminish.

酌記 to propose to record,—an
official's merit.

酌復 to consider upon a reply
and make one accordingly.

酌數 the authorised amount; in
certain quantities.

酌帶洋銀若干 reckon-
ing upon taking with one a cer-
tain amount of money.

酌^{2a}

2414

以酌於民爲政 to consider care for the interests of the people as true government.

酌情準理 to decide equitably; to adjust.

酌擬 to propose.

酌付 to hand over; to make over; to pay.

酌看 to take into consideration, —in deciding.

鼯^{2a}

2415

R. 藥效

See 酌

Entering Upper.

折

2416

斲^{2a}

2417

R. 覺

C. tōk
H. chok, tok,
tiok;
F. tank
W. cūo
N. tsok
P. chō, to
M. tso
Y. tsak
K. ch'ak
J. taku, toku
A. trak

Entering Upper.

剗

2418

稅^{2a}

2419

R. 屑

C. ch'ut,
H. chot, v. s'ō
F. ch'ok
W. ch'ue
N. ch'eh
P. ch'ō, ch'ō
M. t'ō
K. ch'ōl
J. tetsz, tatsz
A. ch'iet, t'wat

Entering Upper.

A wooden pillar or post. A stick; a club. Used for 11,375.

山節藻稅, 君子以爲
濫矣 hills and duckweed carved upon pillars are considered by the superior man to be extravagant, —referring to 臧文

仲 Tsang Wên-chung who was guilty of this extravagance.

稅杖 a staff; a club.

稅^{2a}

2419

揮稅而呼狗 to shake a stick and call a dog,—not likely to get the dog.

凡禮始乎稅, 成乎文, 終乎悅 all ceremonial beginnings when omission would be negligence, is completed in elegance, and ends in satisfaction.

窠稅之材 material for king-posts and joists.

榑

2420

啜^{4a}

2421

R. 屑

C. ch'ut,
H. chot
F. ch'ok,
ch'ioh, ch'ouh
W. ch'ue
N. ch'eh
P. ch'wo, ch'ue
M. tso, ch'ue,
ch'uo
Y. tsouh
Sz. ch'uo
K. ch'ōl
J. tetsz, setz
A. ch'iet

Entering Upper.

To suck up; to sip. To weep.

啜茗 to drink tea.

悞啜汁作酒 he drank the juice by mistake for wine.

啜菽飲水 to eat pulse and drink water.

啜茹 to live on vegetable diet.

留啜 to keep a person for a drink or snack.

流啜 to slobber.

啜面 to kiss.

啜泣 to sob and weep.

啜其泣矣 her tears flow.

𦵏^{1a}

2422

R. 黠支

See 𦵏追
Entering and Even Upper.

Noise of quarrelling; angry; irate.

媼媼 good-looking.

𦵏^{1a}

2423

R. 屑

C. ch'ut,
H. chot, tot
F. ch'ok, twok
W. ch'ue
N. ch'eh
P. ch'wo
M. ch'ue
Y. tsouh
K. ch'ōl
J. tetsz
A. ch'iet

Entering Upper.

Mournful; grieved. Uncertain.

憂心𦵏𦵏 my sorrowful heart is very sad.

母病𦵏𦵏 his mother's state was very critical.

𦵏^{1a}

2424

R. 屑霽

H. chot
F. twok

See 𦵏

K. ch'ōl, ch'e
J. tetsz, tei
A. ch'iet

Entering Upper.

𦵏

2425

𦵏^{4a}

2426

R. 屑

C. ch'ut, ch'ou
H. tot
F. ch'ok, tiok
W. ch'ue
N. ch'eh
P. ch'wo
M. ch'uo, ch'ue
Y. tsouh
Sz. ch'uo
K. ch'ōl
J. tetsz
A. ch'iet

Entering Upper.

Raised pathways, or dykes, between the paddy fields.

𦵏𦵏 pathways between fields

See 2814.

To stop; to suspend operations. To mend.

𦵏工 to stop work; to rest from labour.

𦵏朝三日 to suspend business at Court for three days,—because of the death of a concubine.

讀書勿𦵏 study without remission.

𦵏業而嬉 to stop work and take a holiday.

或作或𦵏 now working now stopping.

豈作𦵏盡由爾耶 are you to stop or go on (in this action) exactly as you please?

不𦵏 unceasingly.

不𦵏絡 not to break the continuity,—ceaseless.

手不𦵏筆 to write without stopping,—currente calamo.

𦵏^{2c}

2427

R. 屑霽

N. ch'eh
P. ch'wo
M. ch'ue
Y. tsouh
K. ch'ōl, ch'e
J. tetsz, tei
A. ch'iet

Entering Upper.

Wine poured in libation to gods or departed spirits

奠𦵏 to offer libations of wine

𦵏^{1a}

2428

R. 屑黠

See 𦵏

Entering Upper.

A needle; an awl. Sharp. To offer, as a present.

𦵏貫頤 the goad (at the end of his riding-whip) passed through his jaw.

餒

2429

窺

2430

R. 窺
See 窺

窺

Entering
Upper.

箸

2431

R. 箸

K. ch'wal
I. tatsz
A. tratEntering
Upper.

歎

2432

歎

2433

走

2434

R. 藥

N. ts'iah
P. ch'o
I. chaku
A. hsökEntering
Upper.

走

2435

擲

2436

擲

2437

擲

2438

R. 藥

See 藥

藥

Entering
Upper.

Same as 2427.

Looking out from a hole.

The mouth stuffed full;
to eat fast.

Same as 2421.

Same as 2421.

Going on and stopping;
to run fast and stop. Rad-
ical 162.The contracted form of
2434.

CH'Ō.

See 2938.

See 2939.

Beautiful. Used for 2439.

婇約 pretty and modest.

Read *ti*¹. A sick wo-
man.

綽

2439

R. 藥

C. ch'ök
H. tsok
F. ch'ioh
W. ch'ia
N. ch'ah, ts'iah
P. ch'au, ch'o
M. ch'o
Y. ts'ak
Sz. ch'o
K. chak
J. shaku
A. hsökEntering
Upper.To be gentle; kindly.
Ample; spacious. Liberal;
generous.寬兮綽兮 how magnani-
mous is he and gentle!寬綽 liberal-minded; ample;
spacious.

綽態 gentle; loving.

綽約 gentle and modest. See
2438.

綽號 a nickname.

綽裕 liberal.

綽綽有裕 to be free to act
and without restraint; of abun-
dant generous feeling.

綽刀在手 grasped his sword.

自綽其髯而言 stroked
his beard and said.

趕

2440

R. 覺效

See 卓

(but aspirated)

Entering
Upper.To hasten; to travel fast
and far.船趕風 a spanking breeze,—
i.e. one to make a boat go.

蹕

2441

R. 覺效

權 and 單

(aspirated)

Sinking Upper
and Lower.To stride; to get ahead;
to excel.蹕遠 to cover a distance; far
off.

蹕絕之能 unusual ability.

蹕脚 to walk lame.

蹕天蟻 to stretch out, as when
walking fast; to writhe, as when
trodden on.

嫫

2442

See 11,316.

嫫

2443

R. 藥麻

See 綽

Entering
Upper.

Disobedient; disobliging.

Read *ēr*³. Name of a
country.嫫美 one of thirty-six tribes on
the west of China, of Tibetan
origin.

州

2444

R. 尤

See 周

Even Upper.

CHOU.

An islet; *see* 2445; an
eyot, as opposed to 島
10,790. A Department or
political division, anciently
comprising 2,500 families.
The term was substituted
under the 隋紀 Sui dy-
nasty for 郡 (*see* 3273), but
changed back again under
the T'angs. A region.術十爲州 *ten shu* (10,053)
make a *chou*, *i.e.* = 2,500 fami-
lies.九州 the Nine Chou, or divi-
sions of the empire subsequent
upon the engineering labours of
大禹 the Great Yü.海外徒聞更九州 in
vain do we hear that beyond the
ocean there is yet another em-
pire,—a future state.二百州 the 192 郡 were so
called under the Sui dynasty,—
the empire.

神州 a poetical name for China.

知州 or 州牧 a Department
Magistrate.散州 Magistrate of a *Chou* sub-
ordinate to a Prefect.直隸州 Magistrate of an in-
dependent *Chou*, *i.e.* subject to
no prefectural control but report-
ing direct to the provincial
government.州同 first-class assistant Depart-
ment Magistrate.州司馬 or 別駕 literary
designation of the above.州判 second-class assistant De-
partment Magistrate.州別駕 literary designation of
the above.

州里 a neighbourhood.

州吏目 departmental police-
master and gaol-warden.

州城 a Department city.

州縣 Department and District
Magistrates.

洲¹

2445

R. 尤

See 周

Even Upper.

An islet; a continent.

在河之洲 on the islet in the river.

淮有三洲 there are three islands in the Huai R.

勝神洲 the island of those who conquer the spirit,—one of the four great continents which constitute the inhabited world of every Buddhist universe. Sanskrit: *Pūrvavideha*.俱盧洲 or 勝沙 the superior continent,—said to be square, as also the faces of its inhabitants. Sanskrit: *Uttarakūra* or *Kurudvīpa*.

沙洲 a sand bank; a spit.

洲田 alluvial fields.

九洲 Nine Islands,—near Macao.

A boat. A saucer; a stand. To carry at the girdle. Radical 137. See 11, 193, 1659.

舟¹

2446

R. 尤

See 周

Even Upper.

二子乘舟 the two youths got into their boat.

汎汎楊舟 it floats about, that willow boat.

舟子 the master of a ferry-boat.

舟人 boatmen.

無舵之舟 a rudderless boat, —a widow.

有路莫登舟 if you can go by road, don't go by boat.

水行莫如用舟 for travelling by water there is nothing like a boat.

舟次大沽 the vessel touched at Taku.

舟車 conveyance by water and land.

舟車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.

舟車之苦 the fatigues of travelling.

屋小如舟 house small as a boat,—a mean-looking dwelling.

陸地行舟 to sail a boat on land,—of absurd impossibilities.

一葉扁舟 a light skiff.

坐於舟首 sat in the bow of the boat.

棄駕舟之業 to give up the occupation of a boatman.

舟¹

2446

漏網吞舟之魚 a great villain who escapes from justice.

貴領事誼切同舟 you the Consul, in point of doing what is right, are in the same boat with me.

舟載 the cargo of a vessel.

何以舟之 what was it that he carried at his girdle?

舟山 boat island,—Chusan, so called from its fancied resemblance to a boat.

水乘舟 to travel on water by boat,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. See 574, 2874, 6821.

倂¹

2447

R. 尤

See 周

Even Upper.

To cover; to conceal. Used with 2446.

誰倂子美 who has been imposing on my lover?

倂張 to deceive.

倂子 a boat; boatmen.

倂行 to go,—as a boat.

倂師 the master of a vessel.

輶¹

2448

R. 尤

See 周

A. *chū*

Even Upper.

The pole of a carriage.

鵠¹

2449

R. 尤 肴

See 周

A. *chū, chiu*

Even Upper.

A crested lark, called 鵠鵠 or 鵠鳩.

鵠子 a long narrow boat.

周¹

2450

R. 尤

C. *chay*H. *chū*F. *chiu*W. *tsiu*N. *tsiu*P. *chou*M. *chou*Y. *tsō*Sz. *chou*K. *chū*J. *shu, shū*A. *chēu*

Even Upper.

The territory occupied by 亶父 Tan Fu (14th century B.C.), from which the dynasty of his descendants received the name of 周 Chou. A bend (see 4661). To surround; on all sides; everywhere. Close; dense, as population. To assist.

周朝 the Chou dynasty B.C. 1122—B.C. 255.

周京 the capital of Chou.

周¹

2450

宗周 or 周宗 the honoured House of Chou.

周文武 the founder and first Emperor of the 周 dynasty

文王 was a minister of the Emperor 紂 Chou; 武王 was his son. They are frequently spoken of as model princes.

周公 the Duke of Chou,—fourth son of 昌 Ch'ang or 文王 Wên Wang the 西伯 chief of the West, and younger brother of 武王 Wu Wang, the first sovereign of the Chou dynasty (12th century B.C.). To him has been attributed the invention of the mariner's compass (see 574) and also the composition of the 周禮 Chou Ritual, consisting of rules for the guidance of Court officials.

周公執事 there was nothing Chou Kung did not take in hand

夢見周公 I dreamt I saw Chou Kung.

猶狻狙之異乎周公也 as different as Chou Kung and a monkey.

既讀孔子之書,必達周公之禮 as a student of the Confucian Canon, you must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the Chou Ritual

周道 the road to Chou; a royal road; a broad highway.

生于道周 growing in the middle of the road.

周圍 or 周匝 to surround, on all sides.

周身 all round the body.

不周 insufficient,—the circle not being completed.

何方圓之能周兮 how can the square and the circle be made to coincide?

周流 to wander; to roam.

周遍 to extend on all sides.

待客周不到 to treat a guest with insufficient politeness or hospitality.

周到 or 周致 most thoughtful; considerate; hospitable; liberal.

周知 to inform all. Also, general acquaintance with.

周¹
2450

周密 complete and thorough.

周備 fully prepared.

周妥 satisfactorily arranged.

君子周而不比 the superior man is catholic, and no partisan.

周咨 to consult fully.

周甲 a cycle.

周全 perfect; faultless; all that is possible; in every way complete.

天公兩道不周全 in the distribution of rewards and punishments God is by no means perfect.

周正 to straighten; to correct; complete; shapely; well proportioned.

周旋 to treat with all courtesy or kindness; to be very attentive to; to attend upon.

周而復始 to complete the circle and begin again.

周天 a complete revolution of the sun,—a whole day.

小周天 an ordinary day of 24 hours.

大周天 a cycle of (1) 60 years or (2) of 240,000.

周歷 to thoroughly scrutinize.

周郎 a great scholar.

周詳 very minute; to be at great pains.

周恤 to have pity. See 2453.

周折 curve or angle; deviation, swerving; round about; circuitous.

省了許多周折 it would have saved many complications.

周防 to guard completely or on all sides.

周濟 to assist; to succour. See 2453.

周急者少 those who succour in adversity are few. See 966.

靡人不周 there is no one who has not (tried to) help them.

示我周行 to show me the true path.

周婆 a jealous wife.

作周身具 to prepare for a death and burial.

周張 repeatedly; hastily.

周¹
2450

周章 an appearance of fear; looked all around. See 2451.

周略 to consider.

周南 name of one of the books of the *Odes*.

周晬 the test of the baby; see 6284.

徇¹
2451

R. 尤

See 周

A. chên

Even Upper.

稠²
2452

R. 尤

See 籌

F. used for

櫛

Even Lower.

賙¹
2453

R. 尤

See 周

A. chên, chu

Even Upper.

輜¹
2454

R. 尤

See 周

A. chu

Even Upper.

週¹
2455

R. 尤

See 周

A. chên, chu

Even Upper.

Hurried; flustered.

徇徇 hurriedly; in a flustered manner.

Quercus glauca, Thbg.
Also read *ch'ou*².

To bestow in charity.

賙濟 to succour; to give money.

賙給 to give in charity.

賙恤 beneficent; charitable.

禮物不賙 the gifts are not adequate.

A heavily loaded cart.

To revolve. Used for 2450. See 924.

週年旺相 may the whole year be prosperous for you!

三週年 the third revolving year; the third anniversary, especially of a death.

一週 one turn or revolution.

一週時 twenty-four hours; a day and night.

週遭 all round.

一週遭 once round.

週時一樣 always the same.

週¹
2455

對週 the return of the year.

週流不息 flows round unceasingly,—as the blood circulating.

週行 to revolve.

週到 completely; absolutely.

週轉 enough to go round; enough for all needs; never ceasing; continuous.

週圍 to go round; to surround; the circumference.

週圍有多大 what is the circumference?

Rice boiled to a gruel; congee. Also read *chu*^{1*}.

煮粥 or 熬粥 or 煲粥 to make congee,—as drunk by the Chinese in the early morning.

寧人等粥, 毋粥等人 better that a man should wait for his congee, than his congee for him,—because it spoils by standing.

粥廠 a place in which congee is distributed to the poor, like a "soup kitchen."

歿粥 to eat gruel,—of a new Emperor in mourning for his father.

猪肉粥 a kind of porridge with bits of pork in it.

荳粥 bean porridge.

茗粥 a preparation like the thickened tea of the Tibetans.

臘八粥 a kind of gruel made from mixed grains and eaten on the 8th of the 12th moon, the day when idols are washed.

Read *yü*^{4*} See 13,696.

粥粥 humble; simple; respectful.

獯粥 the Huns (see 4857).

Wrinkles; furrows. To frown. See 2458.

皺紋 wrinkles.

面皮皺 a wrinkled face.

額上堆皺 wrinkles cover his brow.

皺眉 to wrinkle the brows; to frown.

粥^{1*}
2456

R. 屋

C. { *chuk*H. { *chöök*F. *chöök*W. *ciu*N. *ciöh, tsoh*P. *chou*M. { *tsuk*Y. { *tsuk*Sz. *chu*K. *chuk*

Entering

Upper.

皺⁴
2457Y. tsò
Sz. tsou
K. ch'ü
J. shō, shu
A. triu
Sinking
Upper.聽訟耆老莫不皺眉
忿恨 all the elders who were
present at the hearing of the
suit, frowned angrily.葉上起皺 with wrinkles on
the leaves,—as cabbages, etc.

皺皺巴巴 creased.

紅皺 red wrinkles,—dates.

皺金 wrinkled or corrugated
gold,—as used in ornamentation.縐⁴
2458R. 宥
C. tsau
H. tsü
F. chäu
W. tsau
N. tsöü
P. chou
M. } tsou,
Y. } tsung
Sz. chou
K. ch'ü
J. shū, shu
A. triu
Sinking
Upper.Wrinkled; crumpled.
Crape. To shrink. See 2457.縐子 or 縐紋 wrinkles; folds;
the first is also taffetas.

褰縐 puckered; crumpled.

水面風來綠縐 the breeze
raises green wrinkles on the water.
Cf. "The wrinkled sea," etc.

縐紗 crape.

縐綢 crape silk.

綿縐 camlet.

縮縐 to shrink; to shrivel.

線縐 a kind of satin.

褶⁴
2459R. 宥
See 皺
Sinking Upper.

Creases; folds.

褶痕 or 褶摺子 creases in
clothes, paper, etc.縐⁴
2460

See 11,810.

鞣³
2461R. 有
See 鞣
Rising Upper.To bind with thongs of
leather. Used for 2458.酋⁴
2462Same as 2466. Also
read yu⁴.冑⁴
2463R. 宥
See 冑
Sinking
Lower.A helmet. [To be dis-
tinguished from 冑 2466
(under Rad. 130) and 冑
12,574.]甲冑 buff-coats and helmets;
armour.貝冑朱紱 with shells on red
strings adorning their helmets.妯²
2464R. 屋尤
C. shuk₅
H. shuk₅
F. tik₅, tik₅,
Fiu
W. dzü₂
N. djoh₅, dzoh₅
P. schou
M. tsou₅, tsu₅
Y. tsuk₅
Sz. chu
K. ch'ü, ch'uk₅
J. chu, chiku
A. strü, truk₅
Even and
Entering
Irregular.The wives of brothers;
sisters-in-law.弟兄之妻爲妯娌 the
wives of brothers are chou li
sisters-in-law.Read ch'ou¹. Anxious;
ill at ease.宙⁴
2465R. 宥
C. chau
H. ts'iu
F. teu, tieu
W. } dzü
N. }
P. chou
M. tsou
Y. tsö
Sz. chou
K. chu
J. chü, dju
A. tru
Sinking
Lower.Time infinite, past and
future. See 13,540.宇宙之江山不改 the
physical aspect of the universe
does not change.冑⁴
2466R. 宥
C. chau
H. ts'iu
F. teu, tieu
W. } dzü
N. }
P. chou
M. tsou
Y. tsö
Sz. chou
K. chu
J. chü, dju
A. tru
Sinking
Lower.Descendants; posterity.
[To be distinguished from
冑 2463 (under Rad. 13),
and 冑 12,574.]

冑子 the eldest son.

冑裔 descendants; posterity.

貴冑 the scions of noble families.

世冑 the descendants of old
families; lineage.未詳世冑 his lineage is not
known.誦⁴
2467R. 宥
See 冑
Sinking
Lower.To ask blessings for; to
pray for.軸²
2468R. 屋
C. chuk
H. ch'uk
F. tik
W. dju
N. djüoh
P. schu, schou
M. tsu, tsou
Y. tsuk
Sz. chu
K. ch'uk
J. djiku
A. truk
Entering
Lower.An axle-tree. A shaft.
An axis. A pivot. A roller
for maps or scrolls. Num-
erative of scrolls. Used
for 13,408.車軸 or 軸子 an axle-tree.
[The second is also a roller for
scrolls.]叢輕折軸 a large load of
light things will break an axle-
tree.軸頭 the projecting end of a
axle-tree.

輪軸 the shaft of a steamer.

乾軸 and 坤軸 the axes of
heaven and earth, respectively.

懸軸 the axis of suspension.

剪軸 the pivot of a pair of
shears.

足底下通圓竅作旋

轉軸 there was connection be-
neath the feet (of the figure)
through a round hole, forming
pivot,—on which the figure could
turn round and thus point all
ways to the south.當軸 one who is the pivot of
which an affair turns; a manager
a ruler.卷軸 a roller for maps, scrolls,
etc.雙手扯開軸子 with both
hands opened the scroll.祭軸 a eulogistic scroll hun-
near a coffin.

畫三軸 three scroll pictures

千軸不如一書 a thousand
sand pictures are not equal to
one book.橫軸 a scroll which opens hori-
zontally,—as for a long land-
scape.

軸兒 a catch; a bolt.

五人軸 a water-wheel turned
by five men.出機軸 to break loose from
the teachings or traditions of
master.

See 8351.

Same as 2471.

杻⁴
2469帚⁴
2470

箒³
2471

R. 有
C. chau
H. chu
F. ch'iu
W. }
N. } tsiu
P. chou
M. tsou
Y. ts'ao
Sz. chou
K. ch'u
J. shu, shü
A. chui, triu
Rising Upper.

A broom; a besom. See 9574. Also read *chu*².

炊箒 a broom or whisk used to wash dishes.

執箕箒 she who manipulates the sieve and broom,—a wife; also, a concubine.

箒星 a broom star,—a comet. See 9596.

掃箒菜 a species of goose-foot (*Chenopodium scoparia*), the leaves of which are eaten and the stalks used for making besoms.

掃愁箒 the sweeper-away of care,—wine.

紂⁴
2472

R. 有
C. chau²
H. chu²
F. teu², tien²
W. }
N. } d'ui
P. }
M. } chou²
Y. } ts'ao²
Sz. } chou²
K. } chu²
J. } chu²
A. } tru²
Sinking & Sinking Lower.

Traces, of harness. The crupper of a saddle.

紂辛 or 紂王 the tyrant whose crimes brought about the fall of the 商 (or 殷 Yin) dynasty B.C. 1122. See 2600.

紂殺王子比干 Chou slew Prince Pi-kan,—by causing him to be disembowelled.

惟紂罪浮于桀 the crimes of Chou exceed those of Chieh. See 1498. These two personages are the typical tyrants of Chinese history.

鞣⁴
2473

R. 有
C. chau²
H. chu²
F. ch'iu
W. }
N. } tsiu
P. }
M. } tsou
Y. } ts'ao
Sz. } chou
K. } chu
J. } chu
A. } tru
Sinking Lower.

The crupper of a saddle.

鞣棍 a stick used on pack-animals as a crupper.

驢鞣棍兒似的 stupid and self-willed.

肘³
2474

R. 有
C. chau
H. chu
F. ch'iu
W. }
N. } tsiu
P. }
M. } tsou
Y. } ts'ao
Sz. } chou
K. } chu
J. } chu
A. } tru
Sinking Upper.

The arm from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the upper arm (8790). The elbow; the wrist. Numerative of hams.

手肘 or 肘子 the elbow.

捉肘 to take by the wrist.

肘腋相交 as near as elbow and armpit,—of close friendship or relationship.

捉衿而肘見 if he pulled his sleeve, his elbow came through,—poverty-stricken.

交着肘 to fold the arms.

肘行而逆之 went to meet him on his hands and knees.

肘³
2474

掣肘之虞 the annoyance of an impeded elbow,—of some hindrance to action.

扯肘 pulling back at the elbow,—hindering.

欲去被肘 prevented from going.

女肘之 the girl nudged him.

猪肘 a shoulder of pork.

豚蹄一肘 a ham.

晝⁴
2475

R. 宥
C. chau
H. chu
F. teu, tieu, tau
W. }
N. } chiu
P. }
M. } tsou
Y. } ts'ao
Sz. } chou
K. } chu
J. } chu
A. } tru
Sinking Upper.

Day-light; daytime. See 3721.

晝夜不息 or 不舍晝夜 not stopping by day or night.

不分晝夜 making no distinction between day and night,—e.g. working all the same.

晝寢 to sleep in the daytime.

白晝 broad day.

俾晝作夜 to turn day into night,—to commit excesses in broad day-light.

晝爾于茅 in the daytime collect the grass.

晝暝 the light of day darkened.

咒⁴
2476

R. 宥
C. chau
H. chu
F. ch'ieu
W. }
N. } tsiu
P. }
M. } tsou
Y. } ts'ao
Sz. } chou
K. } chu
J. } chu, shü
A. } chu
Sinking Upper.

To curse; to swear an oath. To recite incantations; to employ charms or spells.

咒罵 to curse.

咒語 curses; imprecations; spells.

咒詛 to rail and curse at.

咒他死 curse him dead!

一天一咒, 添福添壽 to curse a man every day, only adds to his happiness and long life.

便賭咒道, 我若見你的, 我眼裏出血 he then swore (*lit.* staked his oath) saying, "If I ever saw you before, may my eyes run blood."

念咒 or 誦咒 to recite incantations.

大悲咒 charms to invoke the protection of Kuan Yin.

不敢咒我母親有病

咒⁴
2476

來了 I could not venture to bring down sickness upon my mother,—by pretending that she was ill when she was not, in order to get leave to see her.

能直咒人死復咒而甦 able to charm a man into a trance, and to bring him back again to consciousness.

Same as 2476.

訛⁴
2477

訛⁴
2478

R. 尤
See 舟
A. triu
Even Upper.

籀⁴
2479

R. 宥
C. } lau, chau²
F. } leu²
W. } lin²
N. } d'ui
P. } chou
Y. } lin
K. } chu
J. } chü, dju
A. } tru
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The "seal" character, called 籀書 or 籀文 after its inventor 籀大史 Chou, a minister to 宣王 Hsüan Wang of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 800.

啄⁴
2480

R. 虞遇
宥
See 朱注
A. tru
Even & Sinking Upper.

To peck, as a bird. A star in Hydra.

鳥啄 a bird's beak.

不濡其啄 it will not wet its beak.

Read *chu*¹. Talkative.

聾 *che*² 啄 talkative; garrulous.

嚼⁴
2481

R. 宥覺
See 晝
Sinking Upper.

To peck. A large bird with a crooked bill. Used with 2400.

慫⁴
2482

R. 宥
See 驟
Sinking Lower.

To rail at; to scold. Sad; morose.

儻慫 to abuse; to rail at.

筵⁴

2483

R. 肴

K. ch'ō
J. shō, shu
A. t'au²

Sinking.

An attendant; an assistant.

僖子使助蕢氏之筵

Hsi Tzu made them act as assistants to (his concubine) of the family of Wei.

聽蕢弄者, 遙思於古

昔 hearing these ditties makes one think upon the olden times.

CH'OU.

怵²

2484

K. 肴

See 胃

Sinking
Lower.

Grieving; sad.

憂心且怵 a sorrowing and anxious heart.

怵怵 weary and sad.

紬²

2485

R. 尤

See 綢

Even Lower.

A thread; a clue. To follow up; to investigate. To make trial of. Used for 2503.

織紬 to wind off threads, as for weaving.

紬繹 to investigate.

寧紬 a kind of satin.

抽¹

2486

R. 尤

F. } v. ch'iu
P. }

See 瘳

A. hseu, triu
Even Upper.

To pull up; to take out. To divide up; to allot. To levy; to exact. See 9563.

言抽其棘 they pulled up the thorny bushes. [言 is an initial particle.]

左旋右抽 (the driver) on the left wheels about, (the warrior) on the right draws (his sword).

抽身 to get away; to absent oneself from business.

不能抽身 I cannot get away.

抽身不暇 I have no spare time.

抽身跑 he took himself off.

抽身事外 to get out of the affair,—i.e. to get clear of all responsibility. Generally used in a contemptuous sense.

抽閒 or 抽空兒 to take a little leisure; to find time for doing anything.

抽取 or 抽出 to select or take from a lot.

抽¹

2486

抽屜 a drawer.

抽枱 a chest of drawers.

抽查 to pick out and examine one of a lot.

抽查數樣 to examine musters.

抽除 to pick out and reject; to weed out.

抽發 to divide in percentages; to allot in proportion to.

抽分 or 抽頭 or 抽水 a percentage or commission.

抽稅 or 抽課 to levy duties or taxes.

私抽 illegal taxation.

抽厘 to levy *lekin*.

抽剝 to "flay" by taxation.

抽收 to levy.

加一抽 add on a tenth.

值百抽五 five per cent *ad valorem*.

打抽封 to collect subscriptions,—generally by needy travellers, to enable them to return home. See 2302.

抽換 to take out and change,—as goods from original packages.

抽不敷解 amount collected not reaching the amount to be remitted.

抽絲 to reel silk.

抽氣 to gasp; to pant.

抽息 to sob.

抽冷子 all of a sudden.

拑鞭抽他 beat him with a whip.

我抽你 I'll whip you.

抽拔 to rescue; to deliver.

抽子 a watch-case.

抽案卷 to produce the record of a case.

抽筋 cramps; spasms.

抽着疼 spasms of pain.

抽一陣瘋 a convulsion; a fit.

抽脚筋 pulling out the tendon of the foot,—an ancient punishment.

抽砧 to heave the stone,—an athletic exercise in which a heavy

抽¹

2486

stone is thrown from one to another to catch.

草抽新綠漸知春 when plants put forth their new green buds, it is a sign of spring a hand.

抽寶 to extract the truth.

抽了 shrunk,—of wood.

抽軋 pulling and straining; with effort; struggling, as vegetation

抽調 or 抽撥 to detach; to draft,—troops, etc.

抽捐 to assess.

抽給 to provide; to give.

菰²

2487

R. 尤

See 儔

Even Lower.

A medicinal plant with a bitter root, called 菰蔞

It is a species of *Hedysarum*.瘳¹

2488

R. 尤

C. ch'au
H. ch'u
F. t'iuW. } ts'iu
N. }
P. } ch'ou
M. }Y. ts'io
Sz. ch'ou
K. ch'uJ. chū, chiu
A. triu, sliu
Even Upper.

To be cured; convalescent. To reform.

云胡不瘳 does he say he is not yet well?

不瘳 incurable.

瘳愈 or 病瘳 cured; well.

搨¹

2489

See 11,806.

瞞¹

2490

Same as 2499.

儔²

2491

R. 尤

W. } ts'iu
N. }
K. chuJ. chū, djo
A. tru

See 丑

Even Lower.

A company of four; party. A class; a sor Comrades; friends. Who See 2492.

儔侶 a band of associates.

儔黨 a clique; a ring; a cabal

儔類 friends of the same way of thinking; birds of a feather

匹儔 a fellow; a match; one of the same kind or class.

儔

2491

儔 伴 comrades; friends.
 儔 爲 *wei* 爲 之 who will do it for him
 鶯 儔 a young bride.

疇

2492

R. 尤
 See 籌
 Even Lower.

A cultivated field. Who?
 A class; divisions. A mate.
 易 其 田 疇 to cultivate arable land.
 疇 隴 膏 腴 the furrowed fields are rich and fertile.
 九 疇 the nine fields,—divisions of Yü's 洪範 Great Plan
 疇 其 宅 邑 made his fief hereditary.
 疇 咨 who will seek out....?
See 7468.
 疇 若 予 工 who is equal to the duty of superintending my workmen?
 予 將 疇 依 on whom can I rely?
 惠 疇 in accordance with their classification.
 若 疇 your mates.
 疇 人 men of the class,—of astronomers, understood. Hence, this term has been taken to mean "astronomers" or "mathematicians."
 古 疇 或 疇 昔 of old; in former times.

籌

2493

R. 尤
 C. *ch'au*
 H. *ch'u*
 F. *chiu*
 W. } *dsiu*
 N. }
 P. }
 M. } *ch'ou*
 Sz. }
 Y. *ts'ao*
 K. *chu*
 J. *chü, djo*
 A. *tru*
 Even Lower.

To calculate; to consider about; to devise. A tally; a ticket. A point or goal at a game (football or polo).
 籌 計 或 籌 算 to calculate; to reckon.
 通 盤 籌 算 to calculate the whole lot at once.
 一 籌 莫 展 he has not proposed a single plan.
 展 半 籌 之 功 to have the least success.
 籌 策 a plan; a scheme.
 籌 謀 to plot; to scheme.
 籌 辦 或 籌 議 或 籌 商 或 籌 維 或 籌 畫 to deliberate; to arrange; to devise.
 籌 措 to devise some arrangement.

籌

2493

籌 防 to make provision.
 籌 發 to fix a sum,—for a reward etc.
 籌 防 公 局 a Municipal Council.
 籌 備 to prepare beforehand.
 籌 備 米 extra rice for supplying loss by voyage, etc.
 籌 餉 army estimates.
 籌 思 to think.
 籌 貼 to provide,—a sum of money.
 籌 解 to provide for the remittance of.
 籌 借 to negotiate a loan.
 運 籌 帷 幄 to plan strategy in his tent,—of a great general.
 更 籌 the time-float in a clepsydra or water-clock. *See* 11,662.
 派 籌 to give out tallies or tickets.
 攢 籌 to collect tallies,—as from coolies employed in carrying
 執 籌 to carry a tally,—as coolies with merchandise.
 竹 籌 a bamboo tally.
 籌 碼 a counter.
 籌 矢 an ancient game of skill, consisting in pitching arrows into a vase with three long necks.

籌

2494

R. 尤
 See 周
 A. *chu, tru*
 Even Upper.

Hurried; bustling. To deceive.

籌 張 爲 幻 to deceive by mis-statements.

躊

2495

R. 尤
 H. *ch'u*
 See 籌
 Even Lower.

Embarrassed; irresolute.
 躊 躇 in a quandary; undecided.
See 2636.

醜

2496

R. 有 尤
 See 醜
 Rising Upper.

To discard; to reject. Disagreeable; bad.

無 我 醜 兮 do not cast me off.

愁

2497

愁

2498

R. 尤
 C. *shau*
 H. *seu*
 F. *ch'eu*
 W. *zau*
 N. *dzöu, zöu*
 P. *ch'ou*
 M. *ts'ou*
 Y. *ts'ou*
 Sz. *ch'ou*
 K. *ch'u, su*
 J. *shü, dju*
 A. *säu*
 Even Lower.

Same as 2508.

Melancholy; grieving; sad; fearful.

愁 悶 melancholy.

愁 顏 或 愁 容 a rueful countenance.

含 愁 to brood over grief.

消 愁 to dispel sorrow.

愁 腸 百 結 my bowels are tied in a hundred knots of sorrow.

愁 眉 不 展 not to smooth one's gloomy brows.

愁 煞 花 前 月 下 人 one who carries his grief to flowers or moonlight,—with a view to shake it off.

戴 愁 帽 兒 to be sorrowful.

愁 死 to die of grief or melancholy.

攻 破 愁 城 has broken into the city of grief,—i.e. has turned grief into joy, as good news.

愁 苦 grieved.

愁 不 美 to fear that bad will come of it.

愁 煩 或 愁 得 慌 anxious; apprehensive.

發 愁 to be anxious or depressed.

愁 胡 a monkey.

Read *ts'ao*². Confused; in disorder.

牢 愁 tangled; disordered; annoying.

To look at; to gaze.

愁 不 見 I cannot see it.

眼 愁 着 eyes gazing at.

愁 着 字 念 書 look at the words when you read.

你 愁 什 麼 what are you staring at?

龍 愁 蛋 the turtle watches its eggs,—till they hatch.

Same as 2499.

瞅

2500

R. vulgar.
 C. }
 H. } not used
 F. }
 W. *ts'au*
 P. *ch'ou*
 M. }
 Y. } not used
 Sz. }
 K. } not used
 J. }
 A. *säu*
 Rising Upper.

惆²

2501

R. 尤
F. tiu, tiu
See 綢
A. tru, triu
Even Lower.

Vexed; disappointed.

惆悵 disappointed in one's wishes.

稠²

2502

R. 尤
F. chiu
See 紬
Even Lower.

Grain growing thickly.
Close; crowded; dense, as
opposed to 薄 9381. Thick;
stiff.

人烟稠密 people and smoke
(of houses, *sc.* population) closely
crowded.稠人廣衆 a dense crowd of
people.恐稠人中迷失 fearing
lest they should miss each other
in the crowd.有稠的有稀的 there is
both thick and thin,—of gruel
or soup.

稠雲 clouded over.

綢²

2503

R. 尤豪
C. ch'au
H. ch'au
F. tiu
W. } dzin
N. }
P. } ch'au
M. }
V. ts'ao
Sz. ch'ou
K. chu
J. chū, djo
A. tru
Even Lower.

Thin silk; silk cloth. See
1671. Used with 2485.

綢子 silks; silk articles.

綢緞 silk piece-goods; silk da-
mask and satin.

綢緞 manufactured silks.

綢絹 silk goods.

綢衣服 silk clothing.

綢帽 silk caps.

綢襖 silk quilted coats.

綢褲 silk trousers.

綢紗 silk and gauze.

生綢 raw pongee.

山綢 pongee.

熟綢 soft or boiled silk.

紡綢 reeled pongee.

綿綢 silk and cotton mixture.

繭綢 coarse silk serge; punjom.

線綢 a kind of silk or thread
camlet.

綢緞 fine; close woven.

綢直如髮 with their hair so
thick and straight.綢²

2503

綢繆束薪 round and round
the faggot-bundles are bound.綢繆 sexual intercourse. This
sense is based upon the pre-
ceding entry from the *Odes*,
which is held to signify the union
of husband and wife.綢繆牖戶 I bound round my
window and door,—with mul-
berry roots, before it came on
to rain. Hence the following
popular application:—綢繆于未雨焉 to make
hay while the sun shines.聖人達綢繆 the Sage is
free from all embarrassments,—
he regards all things and con-
ditions as ONE.綢²

2504

R. 尤豪
See 綢
Even Lower.

A coverlet. A bed-cur-
tain.

衾綢 bed-clothes.

綢帳 a bed-curtain.

綢³

2505

R. 有
See 帚
Rising Upper.

A kind of gibbon or
macacus found in Ssū-
ch'uan. It is the female of
the 獲 3244.攄³

2506

R. 有
See 帚
Rising Upper.

To grasp, as a fan.

攄扇 to flirt a fan.

酬²

2507

R. 尤
See 壽
Even Lower.

To answer.

酬對 to reply to.

酬²

2508

R. 尤
C. ch'au
H. ch'au
F. siu
W. } dzin
N. }
P. } ch'ou
M. }
V. ts'ao
Sz. ch'ou
K. siu
J. shū, dju
A. tu
Even Lower.

To pledge with wine; to
entertain. To requite; to
repay.獻酬交錯 to present the cup,
handing it from one to another.酬酢 to pledge,—as host and
guest.一酬一酢都非偶 even
the interchange of toasts is not
a mere matter of chance,—every
thing is pre-ordained.應酬朋友 to entertain
friends.酬²

2508

應酬的禮節 the ceremo-
nial of entertainments.應酬大 great expense for
entertainment, etc.

酬客 to return an invitation.

酬謝 to make a return present;
to remunerate.買物不酬價 when buying
things, he did not haggle over
the price.

酬愿 to make a thank-offering.

酬神 or 酬答天恩 to
thank the gods for mercies re-
ceived.拜酬 to return thanks,—by sa-
crifices.

酬報 to repay; to requite.

酬勞 or 酬庸 to reward ser-
vices.

酬值 or 酬金 a gratuity.

酬還 or 酬債 to repay.

吾素望於臯者今果

酬矣 I have long placed my
hopes in Kao, and now he has
justified them,—by graduating
first on the list.

酌

2509

Same as 2508.

耐⁴

2510

R. 宥
See 胃
A. triu
Rising Lower.

New or pure spirits, as
used at the summer sacri-
fices.見 *hsien*⁴ 於嘗耐 just at the
time of the summer sacrifice.耐金 a tax levied in B.C. 112,
nominally to provide wine for
sacrifices, but really as a war-tax.醜³

2511

R. 有
C. ch'au
H. ch'au
F. ch'iu
W. } ts'iu
N. }
P. ch'ou
M. ts'ou
V. ts'ao
Sz. ch'ou
K. ch'au
J. shu, shū
A. hsu
Rising Upper.

Ugly; hideous, as op-
posed to 美 7727. Shame-
ful; abominable; evil, as
opposed to 好 3889; see
9883. A crowd. To com-
pare; of the same kind.

醜惡 repulsive.

醜陋 or 貌醜 or 醜樣 ill-
looking; ugly.醜女所以保其貞 an
ugly woman preserves her chast-
ity.

醜³
2511

其里之醜人見而美之 an ugly woman of the neighbourhood saw how beautiful she was.

希醜 horribly ugly.

醜俊 amount of beauty; looks.

醜事 a disgraceful affair.

醜行 shameful conduct.

所可道也;言之醜也 what would have to be told, would be a vile story.

小醜 a mean fellow; a low wretch.

丟醜 to disgrace oneself.

可醜 shameful.

不知醜 brazen-faced; without shame.

不見醜 not to be put to shame.

怕醜 shamefaced; bashful.

醜類 scamps; vagabonds.

家醜 a disgrace to the family; a black sheep.

家醜不可外談 wash your dirty linen at home.

忘醜 regardless of the disgrace or shame; facing the reproaches of the world.

命醜 of evil destiny.

亦孔之醜 a thing of very evil omen.

醜謂己之等夷 *ch'ou* means one's own class or colleagues.

獲醜 or 醜虜 a crowd of captives.

仍執醜虜 and forthwith seized a crowd of captives.

以謹醜厲 in order to warn the crowds of evil-doers.

屈此群醜 subduing the masses of the people.

從其群醜 to pursue the herds of game.

戎醜攸行 from whom (God) all great undertakings should proceed. [醜 gives the idea of the number of people employed.]

比物醜類 to compare sorts and kinds.

雥²
2512

R. 尤
See 讐
Even Lower.

雥²
2513

R. 尤
See 讐
Even Lower.

讐²
2514讐²
2515

R. 尤
C. *shau, ch'au*
H. *shu*
F. *siu*
W. *dzui, djau*
N. *dzui*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *su*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

讐²
2521

R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'au*
F. *ch'au, v.*
W. *ts'iu*
N. *ts'iu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'au*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *hsu*
Sinking Upper.

讐²
2522

R. 尤
C. *shau, ch'au*
H. *shu*
F. *siu*
W. *dzui, djau*
N. *dzui*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *su*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

讐²
2516

A brace of birds. Birds fighting. To wrangle. A silkworm found on the Ailantus tree.

The grunting of an ox. To go forth.

犇牛 the grunting ox; the yak.

Same as 2512.

An enemy; hatred; revenge. A match; a rival. To compare; to verify. See 6116.

反以我爲讐 you take me for an enemy instead,—of a friend.

大邦爲讐 the enemies of our great nation.

讐擋 to withstand; to oppose.

讐人 one who incurs the enmity of another. See 2526.

惹讐人 to make enemies.

讐敵 or 讐家 an enemy.

含讐 to cherish a grudge.

成讐 to have a feud or quarrel.

報讐 to repay a grudge; to take revenge.

冤讐 a grudge.

記讐 to bear a grudge.

讐應 revenge; vendetta.

宿讐 an hereditary feud which has to be washed out in blood.

恩將讐報 to return evil for good.

與人有讐 to be on bad terms with any one.

口讐 to abuse; to blackguard.

讐匹 or 讐對 or 讐類 the same kind; a match; rivals; opponents.

讐校 to compare,—as documents.

Same as 2515.

仇²
2517

R. 尤
See 求 讐
Even Lower.

丑³
2518

R. 有
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'au*
F. *t'iu*
W. *ts'iu*
N. *ts'iu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'au*
J. *chū, cho*
A. *siu*
Rising Upper.

扭²
2519扭²
2520臭⁴
2521

R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'au*
F. *ch'au, v.*
W. *ts'iu*
N. *ts'iu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'au*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *hsu*
Sinking Upper.

臭⁴
2522

R. 尤
C. *shau, ch'au*
H. *shu*
F. *siu*
W. *dzui, djau*
N. *dzui*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'eo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *su*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

Used as an abbreviation of 讐 2515.

Read *chiu*². A surname.

仇英 a famous portrait painter of the Ming dynasty.

The second of the twelve horary characters or 地支 branches of earth; see *Tables Vd*. The fourth watch; from 1 to 3 a.m.

丑時 the period from 1 to 3 a.m.

丑月 the twelfth moon.

小丑 or 丑脚 the low-comedy man of a Chinese troupe.

See 8350.

See 8351.

Sweet-smelling; strong-smelling. Stinking, as opposed to 香 4256.

胡臭直時 fragrant it is, and in due season.

其臭如蘭 as sweet-smelling as the epidendrum.

臭味 a bad smell; a stink.

臭胜 rancid; tainted.

臭羶 frowsy; rank.

臭氣 a stinking atmosphere; a bad smell.

穢臭 putrid; foul-smelling.

臭虫 the stinking insect,—bed bugs.

海畔逐臭之夫,自古有之 there have always been people to follow stinkers to the seashore,—i.e. fond of nastiness. The allusion is to a foul creature, named Lü, who though expelled from the haunts of ordinary men, still managed to secure a following of his own.

臭

2521

自大是個臭 *self and great* make up a *stinker*,—i.e. people who think a lot of themselves stink. [For the sake of this application, the character 臭 is

regarded as composed of 自 and 大.]

臭舌 foul-mouthed.

口臭 foul breath.

臭油 paraffin and other strong smelling oils.

臭水 carbolic acid.

臭腐 stinking bean-curd; noxious.

臭爛 putrid; rotten.

臭得快 it soon gets "bad", or begins to smell.

臭名 a foul reputation.

遺臭萬年 to leave a bad name for generations to come.

臭東西 a worthless thing or person.

銅臭 stinking copper,—the hoard of a miser. Is also used in allusion to the purchase of official posts.

臭語難聽 foul talk, unfit for hearing.

臭地拍子 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurus*)

Read *hsin*⁴. To smell. See 4685.

臭之 smelt it.

善臭 a pleasant smell.

溴

2522

R. 宥有

See 臭

Sinking Upper.

趄

2523

R. 送宥

C. v, *sch'au*

See 嗅

J. *k'iu, kiu*

Sinking Upper.

擡

2524

Same as 抽 2486.

CHU.

Radical 3. Used in some senses of 2526.

點、 or 點主 to add a dot to

王 on the 神主 ancestral tablet of a deceased parent, changing 王 into 主 and making the disembodied spirit *present* (as though 住), and therefore 靈 "efficacious" or able to take care of the survivors. A special day is appointed for this ceremony, and some eminent person, known as 點、官, is invited, if possible, to affix the important dot. See 2526.

Read *tien*³. A dot in writing.

A host; a president of a feast. A master, as opposed to 役 5520; a lord; a sovereign; a ruler; a manager. See 2525. To preside over; to have to do with; see 3336.

主人 a host; a head of a family; a master; a patron; a customer (949).

主家 the head of a family.

主家婆 or 主母 a mistress.

小主 the young master,—of a child of the family.

曾孫維主 a distant descendant presides over the feast.

百神爾主矣 the host of all the spirits,—the Emperor, who performs the sacrifices.

主在你 you are host,—I am guest.

侯主侯伯 the master and his eldest son.

主子 or 主公 or 主上 our sovereign,—the Emperor.

我主 my master,—the Emperor.

先主 the late Emperor.

天下之主 the lord of all under heaven,—the Emperor.

主³

2526

人主政有不德 if a sovereign reign is deficient in his government,.... See 648.

見善不喜, 見惡不怒 to behold goodness without elation, and wickedness without anger, this is to be a ruler of men.

國主 the sovereign.

君主 a monarch. This term has been adopted as the equivalent of *King* or *Queen*.

公主 the Emperor's daughters a princess. See 6568.

上公主 the Emperor's sisters

太公主 the Emperor's aunts

天主 the lord of heaven. Title of the first of the Eight Spirits worshipped in ancient times used in Buddhism for Indra also applied to a Taoist deity. This term has been adopted by the Roman Catholics as the Chinese equivalent for *God*, and is the least open to objection of all terms so far in use amongst Christian missionaries. See 11,208.

天主教 Roman Catholicism the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

真主 the true lord,—a term used by the Mahomedans for *God*.

主日 the Lord's day; Sunday the Sabbath.

主宰 a controlling power; Nature; a First Cause. [Used by Chu Hsi as one of his interpretations of 天 11,208].

神主 or 木主 or 栗主 the tablet of a deceased person. See 2525, 2530.

縣主 a District Magistrate.

主考 the Grand Examiners,—appointed by the Emperor to preside over the triennial examinations for the second degree.

主婚 the promoter of a marriage, i.e. the person who occupies the responsible position in connection therewith. He may be said to "give away" the bride, and is usually her paternal grandfather.

財主 a rich man; a capitalist.

施主 one who practises charity, a benefactor; a title of honour given to all who support Buddhism by acts of charity. Sanskrit: *Dānapati*.

主³
2526

業主 a landlord.

讐主 the one whose enmity has been incurred. See 2515.

債主 the one towards whom indebtedness has been incurred, —the creditor.

主顧 a patron; to patronise; to help; a customer.

一部之主 the heroes and heroines of the book.

自主 self-governing; free; independent.

自專主 an autocrat.

民主之國 a republic.

某處主自華官 such-and-such a place is under the jurisdiction of Chinese officials.

主治 to govern; to control; curative properties,—used of any substance, as a heading. Also, a Buddhist abbot.

主張 to manage; to oversee.

主守 to guard; to protect.

主事 to manage the affairs, as of a household. An Assistant Secretary in the Imperial Household. A second-class Assistant Secretary in one of the Six Boards. [First used under the Han dyn.]

千人上路主事一人 the movements of a thousand men are managed by one.

主政 literary designation of a second-class Assistant Secretary to one of the Six Boards.

主簿 a deputy Assistant Magistrate. An Archivist in the **詹事府** Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction.

主意 intention; plan; decision; leading idea; gist. [Colloq. *chu*² i.]

主意頭 the docket on a despatch.

有主意 I have a plan.

打主意 to make a plan,—for doing something.

出主意 to suggest a plan.

主意不在我 the initiative does not rest with me.

主聲不主意 determines the sound but not the meaning.

主作 to undertake; to be at the head of.

主³
2526

誰作主 who is the responsible person or director?

作不了他的主兒 to have no control over him.

我不敢專主 I can't venture to decide on my own responsibility.

為主 to be the chief; to take the lead; to be of chief importance.

總以勸和為主 his main object being to arrange terms of peace.

以不改一字為主 making it a leading principle not to change a single character.

自覺天君有主 I reflected that God has a purpose,—in what he does.

主戰 to vote for war.

買主 to buy a man, *i.e.* to win him to one's interests by bribery; a purchaser.

主使 to instigate.

疑他主使 suspected him of instigating it.

主旗 the ruling flag,—the national ensign.

主祭 the leader of the sacrificial ceremonies.

主令 to order.

主小兒驚 it is good for convulsions in children.

半主義 one half (of such characters) have to do with the meaning.

十八堅信此主義 at 18, he became a firm believer in this doctrine,—of anarchism.

以平權自由爲主義 to make equal rights and independence their aim,—of suffragettes.

魄主靜魂主動 the *p'ò* (9420) indicates repose, the *hun* (5244) movement.

其法主于搏人而 the essence of the method consists in seizing a man and then....

有頭主 she has a head or master,—is married. Also, the goods have a master, *i.e.* are sold.

家敗，奴欺主 when the family is ruined the servant is rude to the master.

主³
2526

狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog is its master's shame.

三分匠人，七分主人 the workman has $\frac{3}{10}$ ths (his own way), the master $\frac{7}{10}$ ths.

喫何飯，報何主 be loyal to the master whose rice you eat.

主持 to control; to act as master.

主位 the host's place or seat.

主帥 Commander-in-chief.

主席 the host at dinner; also used for Chairman of a Board, etc.

主闈 the superintendent of the examination enclosure.

主講 a lecture; a lecturer.

主吉 and **主凶** to be of good and bad omen, respectively.

主雨 to be a sign of rain.

主當夜有風 is a sign that it will blow at night.

主稿 the Department Keeper of Drafts in the Peking Boards. The person drawing up the draft of a document; the act of drawing up the draft.

失主地 land belonging to a person who has just disposed of (*sc.* lost) an adjoining piece of land. A term used in a statement of boundaries.

主吾 the Jews: see also 2549, 10,052.

住⁴
2527

遇
R. *chü*
C. *ch'ü*
H. *ch'ü*
F. *ch'ü, ch'ü*
 teu, tieu
W. *ch'ü, ch'ü*
N. *ch'ü, ch'ü*
P. *chü*
M. *tsu, chu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *tsu, chu, tsu*
K. *chü*
J. *chü, ch'ü*
A. *tru*
Sinking
Lower.

To cease; to stop; to make to stop. To abide; to dwell. Is used as an auxiliary or complementary verb with various shades of meaning, but all involving a sense of permanence, continuance, or stability. Used with 2542.

住口 to cease talking.

你快些住口 make haste and stop talking.

他嘴裏的話總不住 he never stops talking.

不住的 continually.

住筷兒 to stop the chopsticks,—to cease eating.

住手 to stay the hand; to stop work.

住²

2527

你不要住手 don't stop,—
doing anything.

住步 to stay one's steps; to halt.

輪船停住了 the steamer
has stopped.

停住脚 to stop walking.

住了哭 she stopped crying.

這個雪老不住 it doesn't
stop snowing.

住目 to fix the eyes on.

住定了船 brought the vessel
to an anchor.你在那裏住 where do you
live?

居住 or 住家 residing at.

住所 or 住處 or 住宅 a
dwelling-place; a residence.無止住處 without fixed
place of residence.

住宿 to stop for a night; to lodge.

住持 the chief priest of a temple,
—who resides and manages.

住不牢 cannot stay.

住年 a servant; to serve an
apprenticeship with a small wage.住歇 or 住下 to be stopping
at; to lodge; to put up at.

這兒住 living here.

住屋 dwelling-house.

住房 a dwelling-house; also, a
bedroom.住址單兒 list of residences,
—of his colleagues, given to a
new member of a *yamen* in order
to enable him to pay his visits
of ceremony to them.住雜院兒 to live in the same
house but to have a separate
menage.借住 to live by permission in
some one else's house.天晚了你就住下 it's
so late you had better stop here
to-night.這個地方我住不住
I am not going to stop long in
this place.這個地方我待不住
I don't care to stop here,—in
consequence of some unpleasant-
ness.住劫 the *kalpa* of continued
existence or the stationary *kalpa*.
Sanskrit: *vivartta sidhakalpa*.住⁴

2527

住是最後身 dwelling in
the final body,—the last stage
previous to absorption in Nir-
vāna.守住路口 keep guard over
the passes.守不住 can't preserve,—as
chastity.拏不住 can't hold it firmly.
See 拏 8093.

靠不住 can't be relied on.

穿不住 won't wear well,—as
cloth.定不住 can't be decided ab-
solutely.捆不住 can't be bound to-
gether.夾不住 can't hold tight,—as
with chopsticks.

長不住 won't take root.

開不住 doesn't succeed,—as
a business.攔不住 can't be stopped,—of
a man in a hurry.止不住 can't be stopped,—as
hæmorrhage.貼不住 won't stick,—as paper
on a wall.

騎不住 can't stick on a horse.

坐不住 can't sit down,—have
not leisure.

關不住 won't keep shut.

存不住 can't keep,—as money.

躺不住 can't lie down.

留不住 can't keep him,—he
insists on going.擋不住 won't keep 'out,—as
rain.

忍不住 can't bear,—as pain.

攔不住 can't bear,—as a
rickety table.

住頭 a stay.

To call fowls. Used for
2480.

哇哇 the sound of calling fowls.

哇⁴

2528

R. 虞

See 主

Rising Upper.

室

2529

Same as 2530.

砪³

2530

R. 虞

See 主

Rising Upper.

A stone tablet dedicated
to ancestors in the family
temple.

神砪 an ancestral tablet.

砪所 a niche in which the
ancestral tablet is placed.

社

2531

Same as 2530.

拄³

2532

R. 虞

C. *sch'ü*H. *chu*²F. *chü, chöü*²W. *tsü, chü*²N. *chi*P. *chu, chu*²M. } *tsu*

Y. }

S. *chu*

K. }

J. } *chu*

A. }

Rising Upper

Irregular.

A prop; a post. To
oppose. Used for 2533.拄楣 a prop or stretcher, as to
an awning.拄拐 or 拄杖 or 拄棍 to
walk with a staff for support; a
staff; a crutch.以之拄門 used it to jamb
the door.柱⁴

2533

R. 虞

C. *sch'ü*H. *ch'ü*F. *chöü, v. t'eu*W. *schü*N. *dji*P. *chu*M. } *tsu*

Y. }

S. *chu*K. *chu*J. *chu, dju*A. *tru*²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

A pillar; a post. A co-
lumn of Chinese script. To
support; to sustain. See
1949. Used for 2535.

柱子 a pillar.

柱脚 or 柱下 the foot of a
pillar.柱頂石 or 柱頭斗拱
the capital of a pillar.柱墩 the base or plinth of a
pillar.柱梁 pillars and beams,—minis-
ters of State.梁柱之材 the talents of
great statesmen.國柱 or 氏柱 or 柱石之
臣 pillars of the State,—states-
men. See 2205.望柱 pillars at the graves of
scholars,—often pointed to re-
semble a Chinese pen.

柱廳 a hall supported on pillars

柱⁴

2533

跪于將軍柱邊 knelt by the pillars of the general's pavilion.

柱意 the leading idea; the gist.

柱工 musicians.

珠柱 pearl nuts,—a poetical name for the 琴 lute.

柱後 a kind of official cap.

柱杖 a staff for any old or feeble member of the Buddhist community.

何況爲官不柱冤 how much more should officials fail to right grievances?—than an unjust God.

二語一篇柱子 these two phrases are the keynote to the whole essay.

柱首 the headman,—of a clan, village, etc.

八柱帖 paper ruled in 8 columns.

四柱清冊 books ruled in 4 columns,—for accounts. A statement of account under 4 heads,—bt. forward, received, expended, balance.

The wick of a candle. A stick of incense. To burn.

燈炷 a lamp-wick.

三炷香 three sticks of incense,—as usually burnt in honour of the Buddhist or Taoist Trinities.

炷香 to burn incense.

炷⁴

2534

遇虞

.chü

.chu

.chöu

.dzü

.chü

註

shu, ss

.chu

Sinking

Irregular.

筓⁴

2535

虞

柱

ising Lower.

蛀⁴

2536

遇

chöu, söu,

v. cheu

註

chu

Sinking

Upper.

註⁴

2537

R. 遇

C. chü

H. chu

F. chöu, chio

W. tsü

N. chü

P. chu

M. } tsu

Y. } Sz. chu

K. chu

J. shu, ss, chu

A. chu

Sinking
Upper.To annotate; to comment on; to explain. Notes explanatory of phrases, allusions, etc. See 評 9315, 10,321 (su⁴). To make an entry; to sign; to endorse. To determine.

註解 or 註脚 explanatory notes,—of an abstruse text.

此語可爲此段註脚 this sentence may be regarded as the key to this paragraph.

註釋 or 註疏 to explain; to elucidate.

註附句下 explanatory notes following the text sentence by sentence,—a method first employed by 馬融 Ma Jung of the 1st century A.D.

補註 with additions to the (original) notes; also, with explanatory notes added.

旁註 notes written alongside the text.

註書 to make notes on books.

註明 to make clear,—by notes, or by any entry or written record.

註記 to take note of; to enter,—in a register.

註册 to enter on a list; to register.

註銷 to write off; to cancel.

註賬 to charge to an account.

註生註死 to fix the day of birth and of death.

註定 to explain; to define.

鉗⁴

2538

R. 遇

See 注

Sinking Upper.

To inter valuables with the dead. To indicate, as various soils indicate the presence of various minerals.

鉗銀 (the soil) indicates the presence of silver.

鞋⁴

2539

R. 遇

See 鞋

Sinking Upper.

Leathern gaiters.

駐⁴

2540

R. 遇

C. chü

H. chu

F. chöu, chöu

W. dzu

N. dji

P. chu

M. } tsu

Y. } Sz. chu

K. chu

J. shu

A. chu

Sinking
Irregular.

To halt; to stop at; to reside temporarily.

駐足 to stop; to lodge; to maintain one's ground, as troops.

駐寓 to reside at.

駐劄 (or 扎 or 紮) to be stationed at; appointed to.

駐京大臣 the foreign ministers stationed at Peking.

駐蹕 places where the Emperor halts in an Imperial progress.

駐防 the Manchu garrisons outside Peking. These consist of (1) garrisons in 25 cities of the province of Chihli, guarding the approaches to the capital; (2) garrisons in charge of the Imperial Tombs; and (3) garrisons in the various provinces at important centres.

駐藏大臣 the Imperial Resident in Tibet.

駐華 at the court of China.

駐節 to take up residence,—a complimentary phrase.

駐守 to occupy,—as a region by troops.

武陵溪月駐扁舟 the moon on the Wu-ling river is exactly over your small boat.

[駐 = 正.]

駐顏 to preserve a youthful appearance.

麀³

2541

R. 虞

See 主

Rising Upper.

A large stag; the leader of a herd; the *Elaphurus Davidianus*, or 四不像; see 10,291, 7826.麀之大者曰麀 large *mi* (see 7826) are called *chu*.

麀尾 a deer's tail,—now the tail of the yak or Tibetan grunting ox. This tail was, under the 晋 Chin dynasty, adopted by the great conversationalists of the day as an instrumental part of their profession. It is now used as a fly-brush.

羣鹿所往以麀尾所轉爲準故談者執之 the herd of deer is guided by the movements of the stag's tail, and consequently conversationalists adopted it.

塵
2541

拂塵而談 to wave the yak's-tail and talk.

祇聆塵談 I had the benefit of your conversation.

揮塵無由停 never to cease playing the yak's-tail,—talking.

塵論 to converse at one's ease.

注
2542

R. 遇
F. chöu², v.
tio²

See 註
J. shu, sz
Sinking
Upper.

Water flowing. To fix the mind on. To stake. Used for 2537; to comment on.

流注 to flow, as water. See 7248.

豐水東注 the Fêng water flowed eastwards.

挹彼注茲 draw (the water) from one vessel and let it flow into another.

大雨淋如注 the heavy rain comes down like a sluice.

口如注, 言無據 little reliance can be placed upon the words of a babbler. See 3919.

注向 to tend towards.

仰承俯注 to receive from above and continue below,—to see that there is a due and proper sequence, e.g. in literary compositions; also between your superiors and subordinates, with yourself as the connecting link.

注念 to ponder; to reflect.

注意 to fix one's thoughts.

閱者注意 readers, please note.

北京紳民對於國會問題異常注意 the gentry and people of Peking are extraordinarily taken up with the question of a Parliament.

一眼注意其行李 with one eye on his baggage.

先注于我心 it had already occurred to me.

上注 to fix the thoughts on heaven.

重勞關注 I have put you to great trouble to take so much thought for me.

注重 to attach importance to.

非注重漢文 they attach no importance to the Chinese language.

注
2542

注目 to fix the eyes on.

爲全世界之所注目也 attracted the attention of the whole world.

注矢於弦 to fix the arrow on the string,—to hit the nail on the head.

注記 to enter; to record.

注冊 to enter one's name,—as a candidate.

注明 to make clear,—as by notes.

注子 a vessel for holding wine.

注存 to bear one in mind.

孤注 to stake all one has,—a final venture.

以陛下爲孤注 to stake the Throne on a single throw.

省喫儉用, 下大注 sparing in food and economical generally, but lavish in gambling.

出公注若干 to stake a given sum.

打利注 to put one's name down for a subscription to build a temple.

注筆 to compose; to write.

注解 to explain,—of a commentary.

注家妄解 the commentators give a wrong explanation.

霖
2543

R. 遇
See 註
Sinking Upper.

Seasonable rain.

霖霖 a pelting rain-storm.

朱
2544

R. 虞
C. chü
H. chu
F. chio
W. tsü
N. chü
P. chu
M. chü, tsu
Y. tsu
Sz. chu, chü
K. chu
J. shu
A. chü
Even Upper.

Vermilion; red. Also read shu¹.

朱色 or 朱紅色 vermilion; red.

朱衣 red clothes; the attendant on the God of Literature. See 12,633.

朱桃 or 朱櫻 a red kind of cherry.

朱門 or 朱戶 red doors,—the gentry. See 7343.

朱門青樓 families of wealth and position.

朱樓 red chambers,—houses of the rich.

朱
2544

近朱者赤 he who goes near vermilion will make himself red. See 8022.

朱筆 (or 硃筆) the "vermillion pencil," or sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents. Any writing or endorsement in red ink.

朱雀 the scarlet bird,—the name of a certain position in geomancy.

朱雀, 玄 (now 眞) 武, 青龍, 白虎, 爲四方之神 the red bird, the black ox, the green dragon, and the white tiger, are the gods of the Four Quarters.

朱雀門 name of a palace gate.

共結朱陳 to make a contract of marriage.

朱提 (read shu¹ shih²) silver,—from the name of the mine.

朱魚 goldfish.

朱元璋 Chu Yüan-chang, the founder of the Ming dynasty who ruled under the 年號 "year name" of 洪武 Hun Wu, A.D. 1368—1399.

朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great philosopher and expositor of the Confucian Canon, who flourished under the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1130—1200.

朱簾 red screens.

朱墨 red ink.

朱幡皂蓋 red banners and black umbrellas,—carried before 太守 governors under the Han dynasty.

朱乎得 Jehoud (Persian) = Jews; see 10,052.

A dwarf; a pygmy.

侏儒 a dwarf of the Chou dynasty.

侏柱 a short thick post inserted between the large beams of a Chinese house.

習侏離之語 to learn the languages of barbarians.

See 2480.

侏
2545

R. 虞
F. chio, tui
See 朱
A. shu
Even Upper.

侏
2546

株¹

2547

R. 虞

F. *ti, v. tau*
A. *trên, chu*

See 朱

Even Upper.

The trunk of a tree; a stump; a stem; a stalk. Numerative of trees, posts, pillars, etc. Used for 2556.

株榦 the trunk of a tree.

株枸 a stump of a tree.

桑樹七株 seven mulberry trees.

株楔 a kind of hard wood.

株根淨盡 to exterminate root and branch. See 12, 122.

何可株待 how can one wait at the tree?—alluding to a story in which a hare ran against a tree and killed itself, whereupon a foolish rustic sat down to wait for a similar occurrence.

株守 to adhere to; to cling obstinately to,—from the above.

株守一隅 to hold obstinately to one point.

一株花 a flower on a stalk.

以先王之政治當世之民皆守株之類也 to try to govern the people

of to-day by the methods of the princes of old belongs to the category of "waiting at a tree."

株連 to involve; to implicate.

洙¹

2548

R. 虞

F. *ti*

See 珠

(but usually

read like 朱)

A. *si'u*
Even Lower.

A small stream in Shantung.

洙泗之間 the region between the rivers Chu and Ssi; the "Mesopotamia" of Confucius.

珠¹

2549

R. 虞

F. *chio*

See 朱

A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

A pearl, said to be the concrete essence of the moon, collected within the oyster-shell by the action of the 陰 *yin* or negative principle in nature. Is a charm against fire. A bead. The pupil of the eye. See 788, 8620, 7479.

珠子 pearls; beads.

一粒珠 or 一顆珠 one pearl.

一串珠 a string of pearls. See 2752.

珠¹

2549

真珠 real pearls.

鑿珠 or 假珠 false pearls.

魚目混珠 fishes' eyes mixed up with pearls,—bad men with good.

珠寶 gems; jewellery.

朝珠 a necklace worn by officials.

素 (or 數) 珠 or 誦珠 the Buddhist rosary of 108 beads.

念珠 the counters attached to the rosary.

智珠在握 the pearl of wisdom in his grasp,—of great intelligence.

珠圓玉潤 round like the pearl and smooth as jade,—handsome; also elegant, of composition.

美珠不文質有餘也 fine pearls need no adornment, they are good enough of themselves. See 1892.

隋珠彈雀 to shoot a bird with a pearl (like the Marquis of Sui,—to give much to get little.

掌珠 a pearl on the palm,—a son; the apple of one's eye. Taken from the following line by 杜甫 Tu Fu:—

掌中榮見一珠新 in your palm the lustre of a pearl is seen.

北船不到, 米如珠 when the northern-bound boats do not arrive, rice is as dear as pearls,—grain for grain. Hence

珠 pearls is sometimes used figuratively for rice. See 4575.

今甫珠還 their (former) wealth has now been renewed.

珠花 pearl flowers.

珠冠 women's caps adorned with pearls.

珠邊時辰表 watches *émaillées à perles*.

以明珠投暗 to fail to get one's talents recognised.

夜明珠 the pearl that is bright at night,—the carbuncle or ruby.

赤珍珠 a ruby. Sanskrit: *padmarāga*.

定顏珠 a pearl which is put in the mouth of a corpse to preserve it from decay.

珠¹

2549

生不布施, 死何含珠 uncharitable during life, in death why have a pearl in its mouth? —as was an ancient custom with corpses.

口中有珠 there is a pearl in the (corpse's) mouth.

咳唾皆成珠璣 every drop of spittle turns to pearls.

藥珠 seed pearls.

珠珀散 pearl powder, sprinkled on ulcers.

珠江 the Pearl River,—at Canton.

江珠 a name for amber.

連珠砲 string-of-pearls cannon,—shots fired in quick succession; a cannonade.

節荻珠 flat beads made from a kind of grass-seed.

珠蘭 *Chloranthus*,—used in scenting tea.

珠蘭茶 scented teas; "scented caper."

眼珠 the pupil of the eyes; also, the iris.

有眼無珠 you have eyes without pupils,—you can't see, or understand.

眼珠子 the apple of one's eye. See 13, 129.

火珠 a crystal lens or burning glass; the golden knob on the roof of a palace or temple.

珠利耶 Tchôla,—an ancient kingdom in the Madras presidency.

珠翠 (即 妝中之飾也) the bridal headdress; ornaments.

珠簾 a screen.

不錯珠珠 to fix the eyes on any object.

珠皮 the skin of young lambs, specially whitened and curled.

珠赫 the Jews; see 2526, 2544, 10,052.

珠¹

2550

R. 虞

F. *chio*

See 朱

A. *chêu*

Even Upper.

Vermilion. Imperial, because the Emperor always signs in red.

銀珠 vermilion,—the powder used by the Chinese for making their red ink.

銀珠錠 a cake of red ink.

硃¹
2550

硃筆 the vermilion pencil,—the sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents.

硃批 an Imperial minute or endorsement.

硃諭 an Imperial mandate.

徵比硃墨 the department for stamping warrants, etc.—the "fourth mat." See 9909.

沒過硃 not yet signed,—of official documents, on which mandarins inscribe certain marks and characters in red ink before they are finally issued.

硃卷 red essays,—of candidates, which are copied in red so that the examiners may not recognise the handwriting.

硃砂 cinnabar.

沒有硃砂. 紅土之爲貴 where there is no cinnabar, red earth is in high esteem,—among the blind, a one-eyed man is king.

硃砂桔 the red mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*).

硃票 an indent,—made by candidates in examinations for articles they require.

袪¹
2551

Red garments. Elegant.

R. 虞
F. chio
See 朱
A. chu
Even Upper.

脰¹
2552

R. vulgar.
C. v. chü
See 朱
A. chu
Even Upper.

The cheeks.

面脰墩 round rosy cheeks.

茱¹
2553

R. 虞
F. chio
N. ji
See 朱
(but usually read like 朱)
A. chu
Even Lower.

The *Evodia rutacarpa*. Bth., known as 吳茱萸. Its seeds are used as a tonic.

茱萸肉 the fruit of the 山茱萸, a sort of dogwood (*Cornus officinalis*), used as a vermifuge.

茱萸江 a river in Shantung.

茱萸會 the 9th of the 9th

茱¹
2553

蛛¹
2554

R. 虞
C. chü
H. chu
F. chü
W. tsü
N. chü
P. }
M. } chu
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chu
J. chu
A. ts'ü, tru
Even Upper.

祿¹
2555

R. 虞
See 株
A. chu
Even Upper.

誅¹
2556

R. 虞
F. tsü, tsü
See 朱
A. tru
Even Upper.

脰¹
2552

R. 虞
F. chio
N. ji
See 朱
(but usually read like 朱)
A. chu
Even Lower.

moon; so called because sprays of this plant are carried by those who "go up high." See 10,858.

茱萸灣 a place 9 li east of the Prefectural city of 揚州.

The spider. See 1786.

土蜘蛛 the burrowing spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.

蜘蛛網 a spider's web.

蛛絲 the threads of a spider's web.

草蜘蛛 ground spiders.

蜘蛛集而百事喜 where spiders collect, there will be joy in all things.

To curse.

咒祿 to imprecate evils upon.

To punish; to put to death; penalty. To eradicate. To subdue, as territory.

誅除 or 誅滅 to utterly exterminate,—as rebels.

誅罰 to punish.

誅戮 to behead; to execute.

誅其過 to punish a transgression.

寬其妄作之誅 to spare one the penalty of a foolish attempt.

天誅 a divine punishment,—as to be killed by lightning, which is believed to occur only to wicked people.

伏誅 to submit to punishment; to be beheaded.

不敢伏其誅 I cannot submit to punishment for this,—said by an official who destroys himself for some error in his administration.

誅累 to involve in punishment.

誅連 to be incriminated with,—as a criminal's neighbours for not informing on him.

誅¹
2556

誅草 to clear out weeds.

以惠誅怨 to punish hatred by kindness,—to do good for evil.

誅求無厭 to desire inordinately; insatiable.

誅兩越 subdued the two Yüeh; see 13,781.

跼¹
2557

R. 虞
See 株
A. chu
Even Upper.

To hop. Used for 263

跼跼 hopping about.

邾¹
2558

R. 虞
F. tsü
A. tsü, chü
See 朱
Even Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 700 to 469 B.C. Now the District of 鄒縣 in Shantung.

鼃¹
2559

Same as 2554.

渚¹
2560

An islet; a bank.

江有渚 rivers have islets, which temporarily divide the waters.

鴻飛遵渚 the wild geese follow about the islets.

蓬萊之渚在海 the islets of fairy-land are across the sea.

寶渚 the precious island,—the ancient name of Ceylon. Sanskrit: *Ratnadvipa*.

Rising
Irregular.

渚¹
2561

Same as 2560.

煮¹
2562

R. 語
C. chü
H. chu
F. chü
W. tsü, tsü
N. chü, tsü
P. chu
M. tsu, chü

To boil; to decoct; to cook.

煮肉 to boil meat.

煮飯 to boil rice; to prepare food.

煮菜 to cook food.

煮熟 to boil until cooked.

煮³

2562

Y. } chu
Sz. }
K. chē, v. cha
J. shō
A. chō
Rising Upper.

煮爛 or 煮老 (see 10,648) to overboil; to boil to rags.

煮海爲鹽 to boil sea-water to get salt; to get salt by evaporation.

煮茗 to make tea; to prepare a feast.

煮豆燃萁 boiling beans by burning beanstalks,—one of a family injuring another, alluding to the famous verse made by 曹植 Ts'ao Chih while taking only seven steps, and referring to the uncalled-for jealousy of his elder brother.

煮的是筋筋兒 'tis boiled just right.

箸⁴

2563

R. 御

C. chü

H. ch'ü

F. tōü

W. dui

N. dji

P. chu

M. } tsu

Y. }
Sz. chu

K. chē

J. cho

A. trō

Sinking

Lower.

Chopsticks. See 6336.

箸子 chopsticks.

牙箸 ivory or bone chopsticks.

竹箸 bamboo chopsticks.

一雙箸 a pair of chopsticks.

箸籠子 a chopstick case.

玉杯象箸 jade cup and ivory chopsticks,—luxury.

飯黍毋以箸 don't eat millet with chopsticks.

聞雷失箸 to drop one's chopsticks (from nervousness and pretend it was) from hearing a clap of thunder,—as Liu Pei did in the presence of Ts'ao Ts'ao.

不堪下箸 it's not worth putting one's chopsticks into,—not worth eating.

舉箸用茶 to pick up one's chopsticks and begin to eat.

加一雙箸 put on another pair of chopsticks,—as for an unexpected guest.

火箸兒 a poker.

翥³

2564

R. 御

C. chü, chü

N. chi

See 煮

Sinking

Upper.

To fly up; to soar.

鳳翥 the phoenix is soaring,—the bride is going to her husband's home.

鳳翥鸞翔 phoenix soaring and argus wheeling,—a newly-married pair.

翥³

2565

Same as 2564.

著⁴

2566

R. 藥御語

C. chök, chök

H. ch'ok, ch'ok

F. chik, tih

W. chia, dia

N. dziah, tsiah

P. cho, scho

M. tso, tsau

Y. tsak, tsu

Sz. cho, chau

K. ch'ak, chē

J. chaku, cho

A. trök, trī

Entering

Irregular

and Sinking

Upper.

The original form of 2394, in the various senses of which it is still interchangeably used. Also used for 2537. To make known; to make manifest; to write, as a book; to publish; to state (see 2718). To put on, as clothes; to wear.

廟門雖開,殿門還關 著 although the temple door was open, the chapel door was still shut.

著照所議以行 let it be as agreed upon;—the words of the Imperial Rescript endorsed upon the British Treaty of 1858.

著述 or 表著 to write down; to set forth; to narrate.

顯著 to make manifest; to bring to light.

其名彰著 his fame is spread abroad.

信著乎其體也 their sincerity is evident in their substances,—of water, fire, etc., which are seen at once to be what they are, as opposed to the dissimulation of mankind.

品望素著 of established capacity and good repute.

英國土著 of bonâ fide British stock,—as opposed to the stock of a British subject of Chinese descent.

著袈裟 to assume the káchya (priest's robe).

雨著人皆作酒氣 the rain which fell on people made them all smell of wine.

著其善 to make a display of his goodness.

齒著於門闥 the teeth he (had knocked out he) exposed at the door,—as a trophy.

俟我於著乎而 he was waiting for me between the door and the screen.

其人行脚跟不著地 也 when they walk, their heels do not touch the ground.

惡^{wu} 其文之著也 hating a display of elegance.

著名 notorious; to sign (see 7940).

著⁴

2566

著匪 notorious criminals.

著追 to order the recovery of.....

著明 distinct; clear.

蟪¹

2567

R. 魚

See 諸

A. chu

Even Upper.

An edible worm.

蟪蟪 came for a toad.

豬¹

2568

Correct form of 2569.

豬¹

2569

R. 魚

C. chü

H. chu

F. tü

W. tsi

N. chi

P. chu

M. tsu, chü

Sz. chu

K. chē

J. cho

A. trī

Even Upper.

The pig,—one of the "six domestic animals" of China. See 8144.

八口猪 eight pigs.

公猪 or (N.) 秧猪 or (C. and S.) 脚猪 a hog; a boar.

母 (or 姆) 猪 a sow,—a term of abuse for old women.

猪子 a young pig.

野猪 or 山猪 a wild boar.

箭猪 the "arrow pig,"—the hedgehog.

豪猪 the porcupine.

猪羊 farm-stock.

猪物 domestic animals.

猪肉 pork.

猪肉一邊 a side of bacon.

猪頭 a pig's head.

猪油 or 猪膏 lard.

猪圈 or 猪窩 a pig-sty.

猪毛 hog bristles.

猪排骨 pork chops.

猪脚凍 (or 冰) pig's-foot jelly.

猪下水 pig's chitterlings.

猪不可喫肝血 do not eat the liver or blood of pigs.

黑毛猪兒家家有 every family has a black pig,—so that you cannot say this one has been stolen from you.

猪¹
69

猪籠草 the "pig-basket" or pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).

猪苓 a kind of China-root.

猪熊 bears,—in general.

猪障 to make an embankment.

猪獾 the badger (*Meles chinensis*).

猪耳朵 *Monochoria vaginalis*, Presl.

猪婆 ~~猪~~ the transformation under ~~the~~ a 江猪子 porpoise or else by a 鼉龍.

猪¹
2570

A pool; a small lake. Also written 潞.

R. 魚
F. tü, ch.
See 猪
Even Upper.

潞其官而潞焉 to raze the palace and turn its site into a marsh.

潞河水 an affluent of the Grand Canal in Shantung.

孟潞 name of a marsh, said to have been drained by the Great Yü.

潞屎銀子 a name for the mainah.

諸¹
2571

R. 魚
C. chü
H. chu
F. chü
W. tsü
N. chi
P. chu
M. chi
Y. tsu
Sz. chu
K. chü
J. shü, so
A. chi, gia
Even Upper.

All; every;—generally only imparting a plural sense to the word following. A final particle (1) turning the preceding words into an interjection (see 5642), and (2) implying a doubt. At; on; in; to; about. See 空 6595.

諸凡 all; every.

諸多 numerous; very many.

諸如此類 all are like this.

諸事勞駕 in all these matters I am giving you much trouble.

諸說 the various opinions.

諸般 all kinds.

諸侯 the various nobles or princes,—of feudal States.

邦君諸侯 the lords of the various States.

諸兄之言 the words of my brothers.

諸¹
2571

諸領事官 the Consuls; the Consular body.

諸子 or 諸子百家 the philosophers of the various schools.

申報館諸位 the gentlemen of the *Shên-pao* office.

諸位先生皆無病 none of the teachers are ill.

某有何方得庇諸 how can I help you young ladies?

人其捨諸 will men reject him?

不識有諸 I did not know whether there was or not.

馬言被汝藥死,有諸 the horse says your medicine killed him: is this so?

文王之囿方七十里,有諸 was Wên Wang's park really seventy *li* square?

譬諸小人 he is like unto a mean fellow, who.....

王如改諸,則必反予 if the king alters his mind, he must recall me.

其諸異乎人之求之與 is not his method of seeking information different from that of other people?

書諸紳 he wrote it on his girdle.

遇諸路 I met him on the road.

告諸其夫 told it to her husband.

視諸斯 look at this.

惟求諸己 he consults only his own interests.

諸蔗 sugar-cane.

桃諸 or 梅諸 preserved peaches or plums, respectively.

諸子 a robe worn by Empresses under the Han dynasty.

諸夏 "many and great,"—China.

諸色 all classes; all kinds.

諸事遂心 may all go as well as you desire!

諸尊 gentlemen!

諸史 historians.

諸王 the native Rajahs and Maharajahs of India.

諸公 see 6568.

櫛¹
2572

R. 魚
See 諸
Even Upper.

An evergreen oak (*Quercus sclerophylla*, Lindl. known as 櫛櫟, the acorn of which are used to make a kind of curd.

苦櫛子 bitter acorns.

See 2456.

筰¹
2573

竺¹⁰
2574

R. 屋沃
See 筑篤
A. trök
Entering Upper.

A kind of bamboo.

天竺國 or 西竺國 or 竺國 India. See 13,282. [This name has been given to the Jews.]

筑¹⁰
2575

R. 屋
See 竹
K. ch'uk
A. truk
Entering Upper.

A five-stringed lute. A kind of zither, called 五絃筑. [To be distinguished from 2366.]

擊筑 to play the lute or zither.

筑陽 the old name of 穀城縣 in Hupeh.

貴筑縣 the metropolitan District of the province of Kueichou.

築¹⁰
2576

R. 屋
See 筑
Entering Upper.

To strike; to beat down; to ram down,—as in laying pavements or building mud walls. To build; see 5784.

儘力一築 struck a blow with all his might.

欲必築之 with intent to strike him.

九月築場圃 in the 9th moon they make hard floors (for stacks) in the garden.

築坭墻 to build mud walls,—by ramming mud down into a frame.

築室 or 築房 to build a house.

築室道旁無時可成 he who builds a house at the roadside will never finish it,—too many will interfere.

築城伊減 he repaired the walls along the moat.

築壇 to erect an altar.

築²⁵⁷⁶

築圍 to build a surrounding wall.

築碼頭 to build a jetty.

起築砲臺 to build a fort.

築石礮 to build a bund or sea-wall.

築堤 to repair or build embankments.

修築 to repair.

築壘 to raise fortifications.

挑築 to raise,—as earthworks.

朮²⁵⁷⁷

See 10,052.

囑²⁵⁷⁸To bid; to order; to instruct. See 10,061 *chu*³.

囑咐 or 囑令 to order; to instruct.

囑託 to beg; to request.

賄囑 or 買囑 to suborn; to bribe.

買囑人心 to influence by bribery.

餘不多囑 I have no further instructions to give.

囑請 to request; to desire,—used by equals.

囑爲 to direct that.....

囑令 to order.

囑言 nuncupative,—as a will.

囑書 the written injunctions or will,—of a deceased parent.

燭²⁵⁷⁹

A candle. To illumine.

See 13,253, 9305.

蠟燭 a wax candle; a tallow candle enclosed in wax. See 6668.

貢燭 candles for ceremonial uses.

看燭 candles made of wood, for show only.

花燭 painted candles, as used in temples, at marriages, etc.

洞房花燭 the nuptial chamber with its painted candles,—matrimony.

燭²⁵⁷⁹

不須另作花燭 not allow him to enter into any other matrimonial engagement.

坐花燭 to take their seats by the painted candles,—of bride and bridegroom.

行花燭于人家 to take a bride.

燭花 the wick of a candle. Omens of good or evil are seen in its varying shapes.

剪燭談心 to snuff the candles and converse freely.

何當共剪西窗燭 when shall we ever again snuff candles together at the west window?—*q.d.* meet.

燭剪 snuffers.

燭淚 the guttering of candles.

燭臺 or 燭斗 or 燭插 a candlestick. [The first was originally applied to structures of earth, 30 *chang* high, set up by Ts'ao P'ei to light the road to the capital for a favourite.]

燭架尙虛 the candlesticks were as yet empty.

扣盤捫燭 to feel for a candle in a candlestick,—forgetting that the one which was there has been burnt.

閉關息燭 to bolt the door and blow out the candle.

發燭 slips of wood dipped in sulphur and used as matches.

小心火燭 be careful with lights.

無微不燭 not a particle but what it illumines.

燭照無私 illumining all, without partiality.

躅²⁵⁸⁰

2580

R. 沃

C. *chuk*
H. *shuk, ch'uk*
F. *ch'üük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *djoh*
P. *chu*
M. *ts'u, su*
Y. *tsuk, tswak*
K. *ch'ok*
J. *taku, choku*
A. *hsuk*Entering
Upper
also Lower.

To walk slowly; to limp.

躑躅 to halt; to limp. To amble, as a horse.

跼躅 the movements of an unmanageable horse.

羊躑躅 *Hyoscyamus niger*, L. var. *physaloides*.孀²⁵⁸¹

2581

R. 沃

See 燭

Entering
Upper.斲²⁵⁸²

2582

R. 沃

See 琢

K. *ch'ok, ch'ak*
A. *tok, trak*Entering
Upper.矚²⁵⁸³

2583

R. 沃

H. *shuk*

See 屬

K. *ch'ok*Entering
Upper.蠲²⁵⁸⁴

2584

R. 沃

See 燭

Entering
Upper.藹²⁵⁸⁵

2585

R. 沃

See 蠲

Entering
Lower.燠²⁵⁸⁶

2586

R. 東

See 蟲

Even Lower.

妯²⁵⁸⁷

2587

The respectful deportment of a wife.

To cut up ground.

斲斲 a hoe.

斲基 to lay the foundations,—of a house.

To gaze at earnestly.

凝神遠矚 to gaze at fixedly from afar.

A short-legged spider, known as 蠲蛛. The caterpillar of a sphinx moth.

A medicinal poisonous plant, of the oleander family.

Same as 2579. Also read *ch'ung*³, to dry by the fire.

See 2464.

舳²⁰
2588

R. 屋
C. shuk
W. sdsiu
See 軸
Entering
Lower.

軸
2589

桡¹
2590

R. 魚
See 猪
Even Upper.

逐²⁰
2591

R. 屋
C. chuk
H. ch'uk, v.
k'uk
F. tük
W. dju
N. djoh
P. schu
M. tsu
Y. chuk
S. chu
K. ch'uk
J. chiku, djiku
A. truk
Entering
Lower.

The stern of a boat; the tiller.

舳艫 the stern and stem of a vessel.

舳艫在望 a fleet lies before us.

See 2468.

A dead tree. [To be distinguished from 桡 2402.]

枯桡 dead, rotten trees.

衆木槁桡 all the trees are dead.

To follow; to pursue. To expel; to drive out. In order; one by one; seriatim.

逐出 or 逐去 to drive out.

逐罵 to expel with curses.

赶逐 to drive away; to deport.

朋友徵逐 urged or led on by companions.

逐日 day by day.

日逐小利 engaged in daily struggle for a small livelihood.

逐一 or 逐一 逐一 or 逐個 逐個 in order; one by one; one and all; categorically.

逐一指示 pointed them all out in turn.

逐一點記 to go over mentally one by one; to say over to oneself.

逐時浮出 each (of the 12 jade discs) floated at its appointed time,—to mark the hours.

逐款 paragraph by paragraph; item by item.

逐細 in detail; minutely.

逐漸而進 to advance little by little.

其欲逐逐 he was sincere in his wish. Here also read *ti²* ti²**.

逐逐 eagerly; rapidly.

逐忽劃斷 is easily split into two pieces.

逐²⁰
2591

逐層 successively.

逐火 to reduce fever or inflammation.

逐妄 to follow a wrong or absurd line.

逐加 individually; each separately.

逐站 stage by stage.

Same as 10,939.

遂²⁰
2592

遂²⁰
2593

R. 屋
See 逐
Entering
Lower.

A sort of weed, like dock, also known as 羊蹄 goat's hoof.

豕²⁰
2594

R. 屋
See 畜
Entering
Upper.

A shackled pig.

豕豕 the appearance of a shackled pig trying to walk.

瘰²⁰
2595

R. 沃
N. tsok
K. ch'uk, ch'ak
J. chiku, choku
A. chuk
Entering
Upper.

Sores from cold.

凍瘰 chilblains.

祝⁴⁰
2596

R. 屋
See 祝
A. t'uk,
Entering
Upper.

A musical instrument of wood, shaped like a four-sided grain-measure, with a hole in one side through which the hand is inserted to strike with a 止 mallet raised discs fixed on the other three sides. Used only at State services and at Confucian festivals. See 13,625.

To invoke; to pray to; to call to witness; to make oath. To tie up; to bind. To cut off.

祝告 or 祝禱 to invoke,—as the gods.

祝⁴⁰
2597

R. 屋 宥
C. { chuk
H. {
F. chöuk

祝⁴⁰
2597

W. ciu
N. choh, tsoh
P. chu²
M. tsu
Y. tsuk
S. chu
K. ch'uk
J. shoku
A. chuk

Entering
Upper.

祝讚 to praise; to glorify.

祝宗 to invoke one's ancestors.

祝福 to pray for blessings.

祝遐齡 to wish the Emperor long life,—on New Year's Day, with an offering of capsicum flowers.

祝板 a tablet with a prayer written on it, and burnt for communication to the gods.

工祝致告 the able priest announces,—the will of the gods.

門祝 Taoist lay-brothers. They shave the head and plait the queue, as laymen do, and are allowed to marry.

廟祝 an acolyte in a Buddhist temple.

祝壽 to congratulate on one's birthday.

不必在彼遊歷爲祝 I beg of you not to insist upon rambling in that neighbourhood.

頌祝九如 may you enjoy the nine forms of prosperity. See 5668.

素絲祝之 bound with white silk cords.

祝髮文身 to cut off the hair and paint the body.

祝融 the god of fire, said to be a deified son of the legendary Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü.

祝鳩 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus Cathacus*).

祝祝 a chicken,—from 祝雞翁, a man of the 晉 dynasty who used to keep chickens and call each by a name.

Read *chou⁴*. To curse.

侯作侯祝 they go on cursing. [侯 is here a mere rhythmic expletive.]

厥口詛祝 he both cursed and prayed.

To take an oath; to imprecate.

以詛爾斯 I will ratify it to you by an oath.

詛誓 to take an oath.

詛盟 to swear an alliance.

詛³
2598

R. 語 御
C. chö²
H. tsu, tsu²
F. chou
W. tso², v. so²
N. chi², tsi²

詛³P. chu, chu
M. chi
Y. tsu
K. cho
I. sho, so
A. tröRising & Sink-
ing Upper
Irregular.

阻

2599

助⁴

2600

R. 御

C. cho
H. ts'ü
F. chou, chao
W. so, su
N. dau, dju
P. chu
M. tsou
Y. tsu
Sz. chu
K. cho
J. ds, djo
A. tröSinking
Lower.口毒詛人 to curse or rail at
bitterly.

詛罵 to curse; to revile.

詛盡嘴 to utter the most fear-
ful curses.

See 11,831.

To help; to succour; to
strengthen; to accentuate.
See 1671.

幫助 to aid.

助者 a helper.

助臂 to lend a helping hand.

助你一臂之力 I will
lend you a helping hand.助忙 to help when busy or
short-handed.助銀或助錢或資助 to
assist with money.樂助 to cheerfully aid,—as by
charity.助成其事 to help to finish
the business.隻身無助 alone without any
one to help.選求賢內助 to choose a
helpmeet,—a good wife.助威 to aid towards an imposing
effect,—as a large retinue, para-
phernalia of office, etc.助紂爲虐 to help Chou to
be cruel; to out-Herod Herod.
See 2472, 1498.

助賑 to relieve distress.

協助 to co-operate.

助勦 to aid the Government
against rebels.助語辭 an expletive; an
auxiliary particle.風露復助其淒涼 wind
and dew accentuate the chill-
ness (of the scene).

Same as 2563.

筋

2601

宁⁴

2602

R. 語

See 苧 佇

Rising Lower.

佇

2603

貯⁴

2604

R. 語

H. tu

F. 'tū, 'tio,

'tū, 'tio,

W. dau, djü

See 苧

Rising Upper

Irregular.

苧

2605

紵⁴

2606

R. 語

W. dau, djü

See 苧

Rising Lower.

犖⁴

2607

R. 語

See 苧

Rising Lower.

貯⁴

2608

R. 語

See 苧

Rising Lower.

貯⁴

2609

R. 語

C. 'ch'ü

H. 'tu

F. 'tū, v. 'tioh,

W. 'dau

N. djü

P. 'hu'

M. 'tsu'

Y. 'tsu'

Sz. chu

The space between the
door and the door-screen.
All characters with this
phonetic are now written
二. See 2608.

See 2655.

To stare at; to open
the eyes.

貯目 to fix the eyes on.

貯美目其何望 what do
they behold when they open
their beautiful eyes?

Same as 2655.

A coarse hempen cloth;
sackcloth.

絺紵 fine and coarse hemp.

今尙自紵耶 are you still
a private individual?

A five months' old lamb.

肥犖 a fat lamb.

Knowledge. Having
been the personal name of
the Emperor 咸豐 Hsien
Fêng, this character is now
commonly written 訖. See
5217.

To store up; to hoard.

積貯 to keep in store,—as grain
stored by the Government against
times of scarcity.

貯收或藏貯或貯屯 or

貯存 to store up; to hoard.

貯棧 to warehouse.

存貯無幾 there is not much
left.貯⁴

2609

K. chē (chō)

J. cho

A. 'trö

Rising Lower

Irregular.

礪

2610

杼⁴

2611

R. 語

C. ch'ü

H. ch'ü, shü

F. 'tū

W. dau

N. djü

P. chu

M. tsu, ts'ü

Y. ts'ü

K. chē

J. sho, so

A. trö

Rising Lower.

澍⁴

2612

R. 遇

See 樹注

A. chu

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

鑄⁴

2613

R. 遇

C. chü

H. chu

F. chio

W. tsü

N. chi

P. chu, chou

M. 'tsu

Y. 'tsu

Sz. chu

K. chu

J. shu, sz

A. chu

Sinking

Upper.

貯庫 to store in the treasury.

貯粟 to store up grain.

滿盆貯水 the bowl was full
of water.中若可貯水狀 in the
middle it looked as if meant for
holding water,—of a slab of jade,

See 12,055.

The shuttle, containing
the thread of the woof. See
柚 13,408.杼柚其空 the shuttle and
cylinder (sc. the looms) are em-
pty. Figuratively, of a time of
want.昔孟母斷機杼 of old
Mencius' mother cut the web,
—of her loom, as a rebuke to
her idle son.腹杼經綸 a man whose
inside has its warp and woof duly
arranged,—a man of parts.

豐人杼首 a very tall man.

Water running. Moist-
tened; saturated.澍生萬物 rain makes all
things grow.澍濡 saturated; enriched with
benefits.To fuse metal; to cast.
Name of a small feudal
State in Shantung. Used
for 祝 2597.

鎔鑄 to fuse; to smelt.

鑄錢 to cast money.

鑄鐘 to cast a bell.

鑄砲 to cast cannon.

今鑄不及 we can't cast
(bronzes) like that now.大冶鑄金 a master-founder
smelting metal.冶工鑄器 workmen casting
vessels,—for domestic or sacrifi-
cial purposes.聚鐵鑄錯字 to collect iron
to cast the character 錯 error

鑄⁴
2613

or wrong,—all the iron in the world would not suffice to cast one such character for every time you have done wrong.

鑄金事之 cast a metal image and cared for it,—as for the dead parent whom it represented.

鑄就 or 鑄成 to cast.

盜鑄 to coin illegally.

牖⁴
2614

R. 虞尤

See 住

A. chu²

Sinking Lower.

擧⁴
2615

R. 遇緝

See 註

J. shu, sz

Sinking Upper.

竹²⁰
2616

R. 屋

C. } chuk

H. }

F. töük

W. ciu

N. choh, tsoh

P. schu

M. tsu

Y. tsuk

Sz. chu

K. chuk

J. chiku

A. trök

Entering

Upper.

Short boards used as a frame when making mud walls. A screen. A cess-pool.

A horse with the near hind leg white; a halter or hobble for a horse.

駕我騏驎 a war-chariot with its piebalds, and horses with white near feet.

The bamboo, of which sixty varieties are recognised by the Chinese. Radical 118. See 11,287.

竹子 the bamboo.

竹器 vessels or implements of various kinds, made of bamboo.

竹竿 bamboo canes; a fishing-rod.

竹杠 a bamboo pole,—for carrying burdens.

竹板 bamboo split and flattened by planing.

竹篾子 thin flat slips of bamboo.

得一方竹爲杖 got a square bamboo for a walking-stick.

竹實 bamboo seeds.

竹黃 a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and employed by the Chinese as a medicine; tabasheer.

竹布 bamboo cloth,—a cotton texture of Chinese manufacture.

竹茹 the siliceous skin of the bamboo.

竹籃 a bamboo basket.

竹²⁰
2616

竹絲 bamboo splints or threads.

竹簍 bamboo shavings,—for stuffing mattresses, etc.

竹札 pointed bamboos,—for throwing.

竹紙 bamboo-made paper,—a whitey-brown paper.

竹單 bamboo tokens, used in the foreign Settlement of Shanghai and in Hangchow and Soochow for amounts of cash from 100 to 1,000, to avoid carrying copper cash.

竹徑 bamboo paths; footpaths.

竹笋 bamboo shoots.

竹簡 tablets of bamboo,—used for writing upon before the invention of paper. See 7940, 8979, 10,783.

竹帛 bamboo tablets and silk,—chronicles; records.

竹書紀年 the Annals of the Bamboo Books,—an ancient collection of writings inscribed in the lesser seal character upon bamboo tablets, said to have been discovered A.D. 279.

竹林 the bamboo grove,—name of an ancient club, founded in the 3rd century A.D., and consisting of seven members 七賢 of Bacchanalian tendencies.

竹節 the joints of the bamboo.

勢如破竹, 數節之

後, 迎刃而解 like splitting bamboo, after the first few knots it yields readily to the knife. Used of matters difficult at first. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* Also (i.e. the first four characters) of a state of division in the empire; a split in the camp, etc.

竹青 bamboo skin,—used as a medicine.

竹葉青 or 竹葉綠 a clear spirit in which bamboo-leaves have been steeped.

竹醉日 the 13th of the 5th moon, so called because the wine of preceding entry is drunk on that day.

竹夫人 a Dutch wife, or leg-rest used in bed during the hot weather. See 8387. Su Tung-p'o says 贈君無語竹夫人.

竹鷄 the snipe.

竹²⁰
2616

南天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thbg., much cultivated for its red berries.

淡竹 the tasteless, as opp. to the 苦 bitter, bamboo.

爆竹 fire-crackers.

竹報平安 a home letter, announcing that all is well.

虛心竹有低頭葉 the hollow bamboo has drooping leaves,—and similarly the man who is "hollow", i.e. without prejudices, or foregone conclusions, or overweening self-confidence, is likewise humble.

竹箭有筠 large and small bamboos have a sheath,—which protects them.

竹罄南山, 斷難盡述 you might exhaust all the bamboos on the Southern Hill, and yet not be able to write it all down,—for want of tablets.

寧可食無肉, 不可居

無竹 better meals without meat than a home without the bamboo. See 3269.

綠竹猗猗 with their green bamboos so fresh and luxuriant.

竹手擎雲重 the bamboo supports with its hand the weight of the clouds. See 10,449.

玉竹 an emulgent sweetish root used in throat disease.

竹馬 bamboo horses,—on which the boys of 并州 Ping Chou went out to receive the virtuous 郭伋 Kuo Chi, of the Han dynasty, on his return to his old magistracy.

竹葉菜 *Commelina communis*, L., and *C. Benghalensis*, L.

水竹子 *Phyllostachys nigra*, Munro, a common small bamboo which flowers annually.

怵¹⁸
2617

Grieved; pained.

R. 質

See 黜

and the same unspirited.

Entering Upper.

憂心怵怵 sick at heart and cast down.

𪛗¹

2618

R. 尤

See 周

A. chên

Even Upper.

𪛗

2619

To call fowls.

Same as 2618.

CH'U.

出^{1*}

2620

R. 質 寘

C. } ch'ut

H. } ch'out,

F. } ch'uh

W. } ch'ue

N. } ch'eh

P. } ch'u

M. } ch'ü, ch'u

Y. } ch'wêk

Sz. } ch'u, ch'ü

K. } ch'ul

J. } shutss

A. } hswët

Entering

Upper.

To go in; to debouch.
To go out, as opposed to
入 5690; to issue forth;
to proceed from. To beget;
to produce. To get rid of.
To surpass; beyond; out-
side; over; see 8301.

出河 enters the river.

出海西至大秦 passes
through Hai-hsi and so reaches
Syria. See 10,780.

其微言不能出吾書
this trifling talk cannot be ad-
mitted into my book,—said by
Ssu-ma Kuang in reference to
Buddhism and Taoism.

出入 to go in and out; one's
daily life; income and expen-
diture.

畫出入董巨 his paintings
were after the styles of Tung
[Yüan] and Chü [Jan].

出入之類 amphibious crea-
tures.

出入多寡 amount received
and amount expended, i.e. the
balance of the two.

量入爲出 base your expen-
diture upon your income,—cut
your coat according to your cloth.

出將 and 入相 the "exit"
and "enter" of stage directions.

出泥入脂 out of the mire
into the fat,—to rise in the world.

出家 to leave the family,—to
become a priest or nun.

出街 to go out of the house,—
on business, etc.

出沒無常 appearing and dis-
appearing at intervals.

出外 to go abroad. See 12,442.

出^{1*}

2620

出上 even if I have to...; at
the sacrifice of.

出身 to begin life; to begin an
official career.

他做甚麼出身 in what
capacity did he begin life?

一個人出本一個人

出身 one finds the capital,
the other the labour.

庄家出身 a farmer by birth.

出仕 to enter upon an official
career.

出使 to be sent on a mission,
as an envoy.

出頭 to take the lead; to be the
prominent or responsible person.
See 11,441.

出人頭地 to come to the
front; to take the lead.

人才出衆 in talent above the
common herd.

出凡 out of the ordinary run.

出首 to give the first informa-
tion; to inform against.

出名 to become famous, or no-
torious.

人怕出名, 猪怕壯 a
man dreads fame as a pig dreads
fat,—one brings cares and the
other the butcher's knife.

出隊 see 12,173.

出馬 to go to war; also, a doctor's
visit. See 7576.

出兵 or 出征 to go to war.

出師 to go to war; also, to finish
an apprenticeship.

出行 to go on a journey.

出門 (see 7751) or 出嫁 or

出閣 or 出閨 to marry a
husband.

出典 to mortgage; to hypothe-
cate.

出賣 to sell; for sale.

出租 or 出賃 or 出批 to
let; to lease.

出恭 to go to stool.

出小恭 to urinate.

託他出恭 pretended he had
gone out to stool,—to a visitor.

出^{1*}

2620

出世 to be born. Also, to die;
to leave the world, i.e. to become
a priest.

郎請出王夫人來 beg-
ged Lady Wang to come out.

不知出自何手 not to
know from whose hand it is,—
of a book.

此篇出乎漆園自作
this chapter is from Ch'ü Yüan's
(Chuang Tzū) own hand.

未必果出右丞 there is
no certainty that it (a painting)
is by Yu Ch'êng = Wang Wei.

無所出 had no issue.

女其所出 the girl was her
daughter.

不知其所出耳 I do not
know when (or where) it origin-
ated.

從心所出 it was my own
idea.

隨你出心 do as you like
about it.

有出處 there is a place where
this (phrase) comes from; it is
a quotation.

殺人者不出汝等四

五人中 the murderer is one
of you four or five men.

一出九月 once past the 9th
moon,....

出月初二 on the 2nd pro-
ximo.

出正 the New Year.

不出正兮 never hitting out-
side the centre,—the square in
the middle of the target on which
was the figure of a bird.

不出此四章之旨
(they) never go beyond the idea
of these 4 paragraphs.

出格 out of order; contrary to
rule.

出母 a divorced mother.

出汗 to sweat.

出涕 to weep.

出天花 or 出痘 to have the
small-pox.

出話不然 the words you
utter are not right.

出聲 to utter a sound.

出言有章 speech full of ele-
gance.

出^{1*}

2620

見他出言不俗 noticing that he was not vulgar of speech.

出言無理 to speak unreasonably or indecorously.

及爾出王 (God) is with you in all your goings. [王=往.]

出氣 to let off steam; to get rid of anger,—by venting it in word or deed. Also, to be aspirated, as 出 *ch'u*.

道出申江 my road will lie through Shanghai.

並留各墳出路以便行走 besides leaving communication with each grave from the road.

出島 to leave the island.

出缺 to make a vacancy,—as by death or retirement.

知出乎爭 knowledge begets contentions.

出醜 to incur disgrace.

出貴 to bring honour,—to one's family.

出示 to issue a proclamation.

出力 to exert oneself; to use strength.

出死力 to take vast pains.

出資 to provide means; to pay for.

出殯 to carry a coffin to the grave; a funeral.

出口 to leave port; to export.

出口稅 export duty.

出口單 a port clearance.

出口貨單 an export manifest.

出洋 to export to foreign countries; to emigrate; to go to sea. See 3767.

出洋輪船 an "ocean" as opposed to a "river" steamer.

出內地 transit outwards.

出水 to come out of the water; to be exported across the sea.

出水面 to stand out from the water,—as a sand-bank or a rock.

出具甘結 to enter into a bond.

連叫不出 though they called several times, he did not come out.

出^{1*}

2620

逾期不出 refused to take delivery at due date.

遂不出 after which he took no other official post. See 720 and 1070.

出其不意 catching him unawares.

出奇 extraordinary.

出息 to get return or interest on capital; gain; profits.

沒出息 he is good for nothing, i.e. he makes no return on the capital invested in him.

見出息 or 見出長 to be growing up finely, as children; to be coming on well, as plants, etc.

出利 to produce interest.

出善會 the Feast of Good Works,—on the 8th of the 4th moon.

豈浮屠錫杖所能救而出之者乎 how can the pewter staff of Buddha rescue those?—who are in hell for their misdeeds.

出關 to cross the frontier.

出燈虎兒 or 出謎兒 to set a riddle.

出題 to set a theme.

此舖出倒 or 出盤 the goodwill of this shop is for sale.

出乎反乎 contradictory; inconsistent.

出產 natural products?

你們這兒出甚麼 what are your products?

出現 to appear; to be manifested.

出場 to come out from the examinations.

出決 the day of execution.

出都 to leave the capital.

出方法 to contrive a way; to scheme.

出奏 to present a memorial.

出類 to excel.

出銀 to expend.

如鉛出銀 as lead yields silver.

出自 to come from; to rest with; to depend on.

出^{1*}

2620

出跳 to spring up; to grow to be, as a growing boy.

出跳得很 very precocious or forward.

出臉 to show leprosy on the face.

出榜 or 出案 to publish the list of successful candidates.

出借 to lend to.

出韻 to fail to rhyme, as by having a word of the wrong rhyming category, not the wrong tone.

出山 to leave the mountains; to go into public life. Also, to go to the grave with a funeral.

出乖 to have one's underhand dealings exposed.

出災 to escape the danger.

出訟 to make a legal complaint.

出空 to empty.

出清 to sell off; to dispose of.

出落 first to last; beginning to end; to have grown to be.

出遠門 to go on a distant journey.

出此 to do this; to be the author of this.

出一轍 to follow in the same track.

出於 to spring from; to lead to; to reach.

出於此 to originate in, or from this.

决裂之勢, 必出於戰 strained relations must end in war.

出於非望 (or 想) beyond one's hopes or expectations.

出繼 to be adopted,—of agnates.

出籍 to vacate the register,—to leave one's home for good.

造出 see 11,624.

出來 to come out; to make an appearance; to appear in a given capacity; to assume responsibility; to happen; to occur; to be found, as a product or sentence; to start. See 6263, 10,164, 11,299.

攪出來 to arrange,—as tangled threads.

保出來 to bail out.

惹出來 to cause; to bring about,—as misfortune.

出^{1*}

2620

管出來 to bring up; to rear.
騰出來 to clear out,—of a house.

扳出來 to criminate.

露出來 to let out; to divulge.

走出來 to go out.

行出來 to put in practice.

指出來 to point out.

出來作官 to start on an official career.

出來報名 to re-enter on public life,—after mourning.

出面 see 7886.

四出 see 10,291; 六出 see 4845.

其形五出 as to shape, divided into 5 equal parts,—of a coin.

凡草木華皆五出 all flowers of plants and trees have five petals.

紬^{1*}

2621

R. 質物

C. chut, chüt, chü

H. chot, t'at

F. chioh, t'ouh, k'ouh

W. tsue

N. ch'eh

P. ch'o³, chüo³

M. chüo, chüe

Y. tsouh

K. ch'ul, kul

J. shuchi, shutss

A. trüet, k'wét

Entering

Upper.

Crimson silk. To stitch coarsely. Deficiency; want; see 1784.

發紬 or 支紬 or 短紬 short of money; hard up.

財用之紬 want of scope for employment of capital.

贏紬 surplus and deficit.

黜^{1*}

2622

R. 質

C. chut

H. t'ut

F. t'ouh

W. tsue, ch'ue

N. ch'eh

P. ch'u³

M. ch'ü, ts'ü

K. ch'ul

J. chitsz

A. trüet

Entering

Upper.

To dismiss; to degrade.

三黜 thrice dismissed from office.

黜辱 to expel with dishonour; to druin out.

黜陟幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.

黜革 or 黜退 to cashier; to dismiss.

黜夜字 eliminate the word "night."

廢黜 to degrade,—e.g. from the status of Heir Apparent.

黜^{1*}

2622

黜落 to exclude,—as a candidate from an examination, for some fault of omission or commission.

殿試無黜落 at the Palace examination no one is plucked.

樞

2623

初¹

2624

R. 魚

C. ch'o

H. ts'o

F. ch'u, ch'ü

W. ts'o, ts'ü

N. ts'u

P. ch'u

M. } ts'u

Y. } Sz. ch'u

K. ch'o

J. shu, so

A. sū

Even Upper.

See 10,092.

To begin; the beginning; at first.

太初 at the beginning of all things.

初開天地 at the creation.

初初 or 起初 or 初次 or

當初 or 初時 or 初來 at first; at the beginning; the first time.

人之初, 性本善 man, at his birth, is naturally good.

初生 the first-born.

初學 to begin one's studies.

初開 to open for the first time,—as a house of business or a new port.

慎厥初 be careful how you begin.

初來之人莫慣了 a new arrival, or a beginner, is not accustomed to it.

初交 the beginning of friendship.

初會 the first meeting.

初婚 a first marriage.

初末 beginning and end.

初更 the first watch,—from 9 to 11 p.m.

初伏 the first term after midsummer.

出初 the beginning of next moon. See 2620.

初旬 the first of the three decades into which the moon is divided.

初間 during the first decade.

初一 or 大初一 the first of the moon. [Up to the 10th day inclusive, the word 初 always precedes the numeral.]

今天初幾 which of the first ten days is it to-day?

初¹

2624

初印的 a first edition.

初見 to meet for the first time.

初作 to begin to do; to be the first to do.

初坐位 to ascend the throne.

初試 a first experience.

初犯 a first offence.

初無 there is never.....; there has never been a question of.....

初非今是 it was not right at first but is so now.

初次到 a first visit to a place.

姝¹

2625

R. 虞

F. t'ü

W. ts'ü

N. c'ü

See 朱

A. hsu

Even Upper.

A pretty woman; elegant, handsome.

靜女其姝 how lovely is the retiring girl!

彼姝者子 that lovely girl! also, that admirable gentleman!

姝麗 or 姝色 pretty; beautiful.

齣^{4*}

2626

N. ch'eh

P. ch'u

M. ch'ü

Practically

the same as

出

A. kwok⁵, kau⁵

Entering

Upper.

A stanza; a couplet; a play; a scene. Also read ch'ü^{4*}

小曲一齣 a ditty; a song.

一齣戲 a short play.

又呈齣目 again he was handed the list of plays.

一齣詞 a single verse.

樗¹

2627

R. 魚

See 樗

A. hsu

Even Upper.

Ailantus glandulosa, Desf., otherwise known as 臭椿 or 臭樗 Paradise tree. Its timber is only fit to burn. Also applied to the *Euscaphys* or bladder-nut of Japan.

樗櫟之材 timber of the ch'u and li trees,—useless stuff. Used figuratively of persons. See 6997.

樗鷄 the ailantus fowl,—a beetle with gray elytra and red wings, found on this tree, and also known as 紅娘子 red lady.

徂²
2628

R. 虞
C. ts'ou
H. tsz
F. schu
W. zo
N. dzu
P. }
M. }
K. cho
J. so, zo
A. tou
Even Lower
Irregular.

To advance to. What is past.

自我徂爾 since I went with you.

我徂東山 we went to the eastern hills.

以按徂旅 to stop the invading foes.

汝徂征 do you go and correct him,—of a recalcitrant vassal.

征東徂西 to attack in the east, march west,—as a strategical feint.

當六月徂暑 in the 6th moon, when very hot,.....

我徂維求定 my sole desire now is for peace.

徂徠山 a hill in Shantung, associated with 石守道 Shih Shou-tao of the Sung dynasty.

殂²
2629

R. 虞
C. ts'ou
H. tsz
F. chu
W. zo
N. dzu
P. ch'u
M. tsu
K. cho
J. so, zo
A. tou
Even Lower
Irregular.

To die,—generally of some eminent personage.

殂落 to perish.

草容殂謝 the beauty of the flower perishes.

鉏²
2630

Same as 2632.

耨²
2631

R. 御魚
See 爵鋤
A. trü
Sinking and
Even Lower.

A certain number of days' work on the suzerain's land, performed in lieu of taxes during the operation of the feudal system in China. To till. Used with 2632.

耨耕 to till the ground.

耨耘 to plough and harrow.

耨鎌 a kind of scythe.

鋤²
2632

R. 魚
C. ch'o
H. ts'o
F. t'ü
W. zu, zü
N. dji, zü
P. ch'u
M. ts'u
Y. ts'ou
Sz. ch'u
K. cho, sê
J. shu, zo
A. si, ti
Even Lower.

A hoe. To hoe; to root out, as weeds.

鋤頭 a hoe.

扛鋤 to carry a hoe over the shoulder.

鋤地 or 誅鋤 to hoe the ground.

鋤禾 to hoe crops.

犁鋤之計 the business of plough and hoe,—agriculture.

帶經而鋤 with a book he went off to hoe,—so eager was he to learn.

衛良鋤莠 protect the good, root out the evil.

鋤鋸難入 unsuitable or unfitted to one another.—of things.

Same as 2634.

廚²
2633

廚²
2634

R. 虞
C. ch'ou
H. ch'u
F. tio
W. dzü, dji
N. dji
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, chü
Y. ts'u
Sz. ch'u, ch'ü
K. chu
J. chu
A. tru
Even Lower.

A cook-house; a kitchen. A wardrobe or press. A quiver. The wooden cage in which criminals are sometimes placed, with their heads coming out at the top.

廚人或廚子或廚官 or 廚師傅 or 廚司務 a cook.

廚房 a kitchen.

廚下 in the cook-house.

廚竈 a kitchen stove.

庖廚 a large kitchen, as attached to public buildings.

廚店 a restaurant

幫廚 a cook's mate.

司廚之功居其六, 買辦之功居其四 of credit (for good food) sixty per cent is due to the cook, and forty to the steward,—who buys the raw material.

一口衣廚 a wardrobe.

碧紗廚 an alcove screened off for summer use (see 8402); a gauze safe.

廚櫃 the cupboard part of a sideboard or press.

幪²
2635

R. vulgar.
C. ch'ou
H. ch'u
F. tiu
W. dzü
N. dji
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. tru
Even Lower.

A screen, put up to make a temporary kitchen.

躊²
2636

R. 虞
See 廚
Even Lower.

Undecided; irresolute.

搔首躊躇 he scratched his head, uncertain what to do.

蝓²
2637

R. 魚
C. ch'ou, ts'ou,
v. k'ou
H. ch'u, v. shu
F. tiu
W. dzü
N. dji
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
K. yê, chê
J. yo, djo
A. ji, i'i
Even Lower.

A kind of toad, called 蟾蜍, parts of which are used medicinally.

除²
2638

R. 魚
C. ch'ou
H. ch'u
F. tiu
W. dzü
N. dji
P. ch'u
M. ts'u, ch'ü
Y. ts'u
Sz. ch'u
K. chê, chö
J. chu, dju
A. tri
Even Lower.

To deduct; to take away. To weed out; to get rid of. To divide by several figures, as in long division; see 6419 and 13,349. To pass away. The steps to a palace. A porch or vestibule. To be appointed,—to an official post.

除支 to deduct payment.

除收之外 deducting what has been received.

除收尙欠 deducting what has been received, there is still owing.....

除此以外 deducting this; not including this.

除皮核算 to calculate (the net weight) by deducting weight of coverings, etc.; to tare.

除了皮 deducting the tare,.....

除²
2638

除了他 not counting him; leaving him out.

除非 with the exception of; unless; not except; only if; will have to.

除非你來, 我不去 only if you come will I go; unless you come, I will not go.

除非你不在我門裏, 既然在 then you will have to leave my family! So long as you remain etc.

若要人似我, 除非兩個我 if you want a man like me you can have him only if you get another me.

若要人不知除非己莫爲 if you don't want people to know, don't do it.

除非 (or 除了) 這箇纔行 this is the only way; only by this.....

除非有一層我纔答應 I will agree on one condition.

除根 to eradicate.

除出三十畝地 to set apart thirty mou of land.

除去 to get rid of.

除拔 to pull up; to select.

除害 to get rid of something harmful.

除害安良 to get rid of evil and give peace to the good.

除習氣 to get rid of bad habits.

除病 to get rid of a disease, or a vice.

病除中 to fall ill of a wasting disease.

除治 to set to rights.

除銷 to cancel.

除免 to dispense with; to excuse.

除服 to lay aside mourning.

喪服二十七日而除 to wear mourning for 27 days and then leave it off.

除官 to be appointed to office.

服除除中書舍人 at the expiration of mourning he was appointed to be secretary in the Council.

除²
2638

真除 to make an acting appointment substantive.

除書 a letter of appointment.

除潁州太守 to be appointed Governor of Ying-chou.

除拜不待旨 in appointing officials, he did not await the Imperial sanction,—but appointed them himself.

除授 to appoint to.

除道 to open a road.

歸除 or 除起 to divide, as in arithmetic. See 6419.

除以一百 to divide by 100. [Division is of course merely the operation of subtraction performed to the number of times required. Hence this use of the term.]

除災 to rescue from a calamity.

除額 to strike off from the list of.....

除弊 to do away with abuses.

除夜 or 除夕 or 除日 New Year's eve.

蟋蟀鳴前除 the cricket chirps at the front steps.

庭除 the outer porch.

階除 the steps to a house.

Read *chu*.

何福不除 what happiness does (God) avoid subtracting from you?—every one, i.e. you have them all. Used optatively: may you have every happiness! [LEGGE explains this by "what happiness is not taken away?—that is, to be replaced by greater."]

風雨攸除 so as to keep away wind and rain,—of walls.

日月其除 the days and months pass by.

A small branch of the Yang-tsze, joining it near Nanking

滁州 a Department in the province of Anhui.

滁³
2639R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.癩⁴
2640R. 御
See 除
Even Lower.蔀²
2641R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.蔕³
2642R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.芻³
2643R. 虞
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'z*
F. *ch'ü*
W. *ts'u*
N. *ch'u*
P. *ch'u, ch'u*
M. *ts'u, ts'ou*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'u*
J. *su*
A. *su*
Even Upper
Irregular.

A scar. Stupid.

癡癩不達 stupid; dunder-headed.

A mat rolled up.

蔕蔕 a coarse mat. A loathsome disease. A hunchback. See 3096.

A small medicinal plant (*Hedysarum brachypterum*, Bge.), known as 插蔕, and 地榆 ground elm.

To cut grass. Hay; straw; fodder.

生芻一束 a bundle of fresh grass.

芻草 weeds.

飼芻 fodder for cattle; to feed.

綢繆束芻 round and round the grass is bound.

詢于芻蕘者 consult the grass and firewood gatherers,—consider the wishes of the people at large. Also, the opinion even of the humblest is worth having.

芻靈 figures buried with or burnt on behalf of a dead man, to accompany him to the nether world. These are servants, horses, etc. See 13,451.

芻狗之未陳也 before the straw dog is offered up,—it is kept carefully in a box, but when its function is fulfilled, it is cast out into the street. These straw dogs were used in some way by magicians, probably to induce dreams.

老子以民物爲芻狗 Lao Tzū regarded the things of the people as straw dogs,—worthless.

芻言 simple words; a plain unvarnished tale.

芻豢 animals fed on grass and grain, respectively. See 5089.

芻尼 a name for the magpie.

嫗²

2644

R. 虞

See 芻

Even Lower.

穠²

2645

R. 虞尤

See 嫗驕

Even Lower and Upper.

葛²

2646

雛²

2647

R. 虞

W. 20

See 芻

Even Lower.

鷄²

2648

楮⁵

2649

R. 語

C. *ch'ü*H. *tu*F. *chü*W. *dzü*N. *ch'i*P. *ch'u*M. *ts'u*Y. *ch'u*S. *ch'u*K. *ch'o*J. *chu*A. *chi*

Rising

Irregular.

A pregnant woman. A widow.

惠于嫗嫗 be kind to the widow.

The stalk of millet.

Same as 2643. [Dist. from 芻 11,823.]

A chicken; a fledgling. To rear a brood. See 13,728.

雛鳥 young birds.

雛鷄 a little chick.

雛尾盈握 the chicken was well-grown.

力不能勝 *shéng*¹ 一匹

雛 his strength was not equal to lifting a duckling.

雛得狠 very unfledged; very young.

雛女 a young girl; a slave-girl.

雛於其中 brought up amongst us.

Same as 2647.

A species of mulberry, the 楮桑 *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent., from the bark of which paper is made.

楮錢 a name given under the Ming dynasty to bills of exchange; paper money, as used at worship, etc.

楮儀 money given by friends to help towards the expenses of funerals.

楮紙 paper.

楮片 a slip of paper.

楮⁵

2649

褚³

2650

R. 語

See 貯

Rising Upper.

蹰²

2651

R. 魚

F. *ti, t'ü*

See 除

Even Lower.

儲²

2652

R. 魚

C. *ch'ü*H. *shu*F. *sü, söü*W. *djü*N. *ji*P. *ch'u, v. ch'u*M. *ts'u*Y. *ch'u*K. *chê, chö*J. *cho, djo*A. *ti*

Even Lower.

瀙²

2653

R. 魚

See 瀙

Even Upper.

蟠²

2654

佇³

2655

R. 語

H. *tu*

See 亭貯

Rising Lower.

特修寸楮 I therefore write you this note.

楮幣 bank notes.

亂言片楮 a letter full of wild talk.

A bag; a satchel.

褚小者不可以懷大 if the bag is small, it will not hold great things. See 纓 5998.

褚幕 a pall; a covering for a bier.

素屏有褚書 on the white silk screen are inscriptions by Ch'u Sui-liang.

Undecided; irresolute. See 2495.

To collect; to store up.

儲收 to collect.

儲庫 to store in a treasury, or place of safe keeping.

儲貨 to store up goods; to warehouse.

儲積 accumulated; to hoard.

儲君 or 東儲 the Heir Apparent.

俄儲 the Czarewitch.

Name of a small river which flows into the Pei-ho at Tientsin.

Same as 2637.

To stand and wait.

佇立 to stand still.

望佇 to wait in hope.

佇切 eagerly awaiting.

倚欄佇眺 to lean on the rail and gaze.

佇看 to gaze upwards.

汙³

2656

R. 語

See 亭

Rising Lower.

汙³

2657

苧²

2658

R. 語

C. *ch'ü*H. *ch'ü*F. *tiü, v. töü*W. *dzi*N. *dji, v. dzi*P. *chü*M. *chü, tsü*Y. *tsü*K. *chö*J. *cho*A. *tri*

Rising Lower.

Clear; limpid,—as water

Same as 2655.

A hemp-producing plant like a nettle (*Bœhmeria nivea*, Hook. and Arn.).苧麻 the textile fibre of the above plant, commonly known as China Grass (French: *ramie*) from which grass-cloth is made.

苧麻裙衫 hempen garment

苧店 a grass-cloth shop.

苧根 hemp roots,—they are ground with rice-flour and used for food.

柴苧麻 *Villebrunea frutescens* Bl.杵³

2659

R. 語

C. *ch'ü*H. *ch'ü*F. *ch'ü*W. *ts'i*N. *ch'i*P. *ch'u*M. *ts'u*Y. *ts'u*K. *chê*J. *sho, so*A. *chi, hsi*

Rising

Irregular.

A pestle. To pound. A washerman's bâton.

臼杵 pestle and mortar. See below.

春杵 to pound with a pestle.

杵碎 to pound small.

砧杵 a washerman's block and bâton. See 1389.

秋山響杵 the autumn hills echo the washerman's bâton.

一杵子 a blow; a whack.

金杵 or 金剛杵 the diamond club,—the sceptre of Indra as god of thunder and lightning with which he slays the enemies of Buddhism. A symbol of the power of Buddha to overcome evil and sin. The wand or magic of modern priests and exorcists is so called. Sanskrit: *vajra*.

杵頭子 a pestle (North). See 12,169.

杵白 pestle and mortar. Also, group of stars in Cygnus and Pegasus.

杵白之交 an allusion to the friendship which was cemented between 吳祐 Wu Yu and the poor scholar 公沙穆.

杵³
2659

Kung-sha Mu, who, being without means to pursue his studies, took service in a menial disguise in Wu Yu's household, and pounded rice for humble wages. His learning was, however, betrayed by an accidental *rencontre*, and Wu Yu adopted him henceforward as his friend, taking him from the "pestle and mortar."

處³
2660

To abide; to dwell. To decide; to punish; to settle up.

莫敢遑處 not, venturing to stay at leisure. See 1110.

爰居爰處 here we stay, here we stop.

誰與獨處 with whom can I dwell?

不與他相處 would not live with her.

處不來 I can't live with him; I can't abide him.

成功之下不可久處 you should not long rest content with what you have achieved.

處貧 to be in a state of poverty.

處士 an unemployed scholar; a recluse.

處世 to be in the world; in life.

處夫婦 to be husband and wife; the married state.

試設身處地 were you in my place,—you could do no more.

處分 the punishment of officials for errors in administration, inflicted according to a graduated scale. Also, to settle up; to adjust.

處分軍事 to make military dispositions.

最善處分鄉里之事 very clever at settling up village matters.

如此處分,方有兩便 this settlement will suit both parties.

交部議處 to hand over to the proper Board for determination of punishment.

處死 to visit with death; I'll be the death of you!

處決 to sentence.

難處 not easy to decide, or settle up.

處³
2660

處置 to place; to adjust; to establish; to settle.

處治 or 處制 to regulate; to govern.

處女 or 處子 a virgin.

士子守身如處子 a gentleman should be as careful of his person as a virgin.

處十月 ten months subsequently.

處事 to do business; to dispose of, or administer, affairs.

處變 to be suffering from troubles or calamities.

處常 to be prosperous or at peace; to make a long stay.

處館 to take up one's abode with,—as a tutor engaged for a family.

久處約,長處樂 to abide long in poverty or to live long in happiness,—should not be attempted by those without true virtue.

處長 lasting; long; enduring.

處暑 stopping of heat,—one of the solar terms which begins about 23rd August.

處君身 employed about the person of the sovereign.

于時處 (*ch'u*) 處 here he built places to dwell in. [時 for 是.]

逝不古處 he treats me not according to the ancient rule.

吾父處我于此 my father placed me here.

下處 (in novels) eunuchs' hall; (in Tientsin) an establishment for catamites. See *ch'u*.

Read *ch'u*. A place. Numerative of houses (see 3440); of jobs (5324). A state or condition. A side or party. The matter, point, question of, etc. See 2620.

處所 a place.

尋個下處 to seek a halting-place,—for the night. See *ch'u*.

各處 or 處處 or 四處 all places; everywhere.

在處有之 are everywhere to be found.

處³
2660

別處 elsewhere.

無處不到 there is no place he does not go to. See 7809, 10,792.

有個去處 he has a place, or a home to go to,—meaning that he is a respectable man with the usual family connections, and not a vagabond of whom nothing is known.

不數日又到了一個去處 before many days they arrived at another place.

這住船所在是甚麼

去處 what place has the boat stopped at now?

不可言之處 the pudenda.

七處放火八處燒烟 light a fire in seven places and there will be smoke in eight,—of the spread of slander.

無一筆無來處 not a stroke of his brush but had its origin,—of one of the old masters.

長處 a merit; advantages.

短處 a shortcoming; a failing.

好處 a good; an advantage. See 3889.

你只要兒子落了好處 you only want your child comfortably settled.

亦有可取處 even he has his good points.

正見他靈處 verily it manifested its spirituality.

本處 this place; this office; I; the writer.

尊處 and 敝處 your honourable place and my humble place, respectively,—conventional terms for one's own and other people's dwellings; also, for the individuals themselves.

兩處難 either course is hard.

兩處之銀 money belonging to both parties.

大憲處 the high authorities.

如何辦理之處 as to how to deal with,—the preceding.

所難之處 the difficult part, or point.

Same as 2660.

處³
2661

楚³

2662

R. 語

C. ch'ò

H. ts'ò

F. ch'ò

W. ts'ò, ts'ù

N. ts'ù

P. ch'ù

M. } ts'ù

Y. }

Sz. ch'ù

K. ch'ò

J. shu, so

A. sò

Rising Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 740 to 300 B.C., and was known in the early years of its existence as 荆. Sharp; painful; to punish. Clear; distinct. The province of Hupeh. [疋 is here a contraction for 足.]

不歸楚則歸漢 if you don't side with the Ch'us, you must side with the Hans. Used in the sense of a dilemma.

楚痛 painful; sore. See 12,291.

苦楚 or 辛楚 or 酸楚 or 悽楚 distressful; grievous.

夏楚 a ferule for punishing schoolboys.

鞭楚 to flog. See 2808.

清楚 clear; perspicuous; settled up, as accounts.

南楚 a region in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

楚水第一 the water of Ch'u is the best,—for making tea.

前朝楚水流 of former dynasties there remain the flowing waters of Ch'u,—and that is all.

楚⁴

2663

R. 御

See 楚

Sinking Upper.

楚¹

2664

R. 魚

See 初

Even Upper.

楚³

2665

R. 語

See 楚

Rising Upper.

Grieved; pained. See 2662.

澮³

2666

R. 語

See 楚

Rising Upper.

礎³

2667

R. 語

See 楚

Rising Upper.

Streamlets.

The base or plinth of a pillar. A pedestal.

礎潤而雨 a damp plinth betokens rain.

基礎 a foundation.

而為改良政俗之基

礎 and lay a foundation for reform of the methods of government.

齟³

2668

R. 語

See 楚

Rising Upper.

The teeth set on edge by something sour.

畜⁴

2669

R. 屋

C. ch'uk

H. hiuk, k'iu

F. h'üik

W. hsiu, ch'ü

N. hsiu, ch'ü

P. hsiu, ch'ü

M. hsiu, ch'ü

Sz. hsiu

Y. hsiu, ts'uk

K. ch'uk, hiuk

J. chiku, kiku

A. suk

Entering Upper.

To feed; to nourish; to rear. To cultivate. To keep in store. To restrain. Also read *hsü*⁴, and used with 4744.

畜養 to feed; to rear.

不足以畜妻子 not enough to keep wife and children.

畜一金絲小犬 kept a small golden-haired dog.

畜牧 to rear,—as domestic animals.

六畜 the six domestic animals, —ox, sheep, horse, dog, pig, and fowl.

畜之池 kept it (a fish) in a pond.

畜類 or 畜生 animals; brute beasts.

畜生 you brute!

畜衆 to nourish the people.

畜德 to cultivate virtue.

苟為不畜 if you have it not in store.

畜君何尤 what fault is it to restrain one's prince?

難畜 difficult to rear; difficult to restrain.

畜⁴

2669

畜幸臣 to keep a harem.
大畜 the 26th Diagram, relating to wind.

備¹³

2670

R. 屋

See 畜

Entering Upper.

Bent down.

備佩 cramped; compelled stoop.

備¹

2671

R. 屋

See 畜

Entering Upper.

To nourish; to foster.
To bear; to tolerate.

備驕 to nourish feelings pride.

備怒 to nourish wrath.

不我能備 he cannot be me.

溜¹

2672

R. 屋

See 畜

Entering Upper.

Water flowing. To flush from excitement.

溜潔 waters running together

怵⁴

2673

R. 質

C. chut, tut

F. t'ouk

W. ts'ò

N. ch'òh

P. ch'òh

M. ts'ò, ch'ü

Y. ts'òh

Sz. ch'ò

K. ch'òl

J. chutss

A. trüet

Entering Upper.

Afraid; timorous. T entice.

見害而不怵 unmoved the hour of danger.

怵惕 apprehensive.

怵迫之徒 one who is urged on, or tempted.

不即執筆以死怵之 threatened to kill him if he did not at once take up his brush,—and paint.

See 10,459.

悚

2674

矗⁴

2675

R. 屋

C. ch'uk

F. ch'üuk

W. ch'üo

N. ts'òh

P. ch'wo

Y. ts'uk

K. ch'uk

J. shuku

A. t'uk

Entering Upper.

Straight; upright. Lofty

直矗的 very straight.

矗然不誣 upright and without guile.

崇山 矗矗 hills over hills.

矗燈 to raise a lamp.

歎¹
2676
沃感
e 觸
Entering
Upper.

Choked with anger.

歎怒 filled with wrath.

叔歎國 a region beyond the sea, to which the legendary Emperor 顯項 Chuan Hsü's son was appointed.

Read *ts'an*³. The root of a waterplant cut into cubes.

昌歎 the minced roots of sweet flag,—eaten as a relish.

觸⁴
2677
沃
chuk, ch'uk
ts'uk
ch'üik
ch'üo
ch'üoh, ts'oh,
v. dzoh
ch'wo?
ch'u, ch'o
ts'uk
ch'wo
ch'ok
shoku, soku
hsuk
Entering
Upper.

To butt, as horned animals. To strike against; to meet; *see* 6853. To offend.

頂觸 to butt.

牛觸角 the oxen are butting.

羝羊觸藩 like a ram butting a fence,—it gets its horns through, and cannot get them back again.

觸藩之勢 the butt-fence state,—in inextricable difficulties.

觸機會 to hit the opportunity.

觸目驚心 strike the eye, rouse the mind,—of an interesting book.

觸眼之處 a conspicuous place,—as suitable for posting handbills, etc.

觸處洞然 whatever subject he attacked, he mastered.

觸類而長 *chang*³ 之 to extend the application of a principle or system; to apply a principle or system to new or other departments or categories according to analogy.

觸類引伸 to hit on something analogous as a means of explanation; to shew by analogy.

觸景生情 the scenery (also circumstances) stirred his feelings.

觸動情懷 to arouse, to awaken, to give a shock to the feelings.

觸寒 to take cold.

傷觸 to wound; to offend.

觸怒 to irritate; to excite anger.

觸犯 to insult.

觸⁴
2677

觸起 suddenly; to bring to mind.

觸山之力 herculean strength.

觸衣 a waistband worn by princesses.

觸鼻 to strike the nose,—as a smell.

觸沙 to ground,—of ships.

空神無身而覺觸 mere spirit without body and yet having the sense of touch.

新若未手觸 as new as though they had never been handled.

閃²
2678

R. 沃
See 沃
See 沃
Entering
Upper.

慢²
2679

搥¹
2680

R. 麻
C. cha
H. k'o, k'u
F. k'wo, wa,
ch'wa?
W. ku
N. sdzo, ts'ou
P. chwa
M. chwa, wa
Y. tsua
K. chwa, kwa
J. ta
A. kwa
Even Upper.

A crowd in a doorway.

阿閃婆 a fabulous Buddha who was a contemporary of Shākya-muni. Sanskrit: *Akshobya*. Also, a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.

See 10,468.

CHUA.

To beat; to strike. Used with 2681.

搥門 to strike a door,—with a stone.

搥鼓 to beat the drum,—as that outside a magistrate's *yamen*, which should be struck only under urgent necessity.

更鼓畏添搥 fearing the beating of the night watches,—specially of New Year's eve, as suggestive of the flight of time.

[搥 may here be read *k'o*¹.]

漁陽搥鼓 to sing the *yü-yang* song and beat the drum,—as was done by 禰衡, tutor to 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao, seizing the opportunity to abuse the latter. Hence the phrase has come to mean abuse.

搥婦翁 a "Bluebeard," from a man named 伯魚 Po Yü, who married three wives.

槌¹
2681

R. 麻歌
C. cha, kw
F. chwa, k'wo
N. k'ou
K. chwa, kwa
A. kwa
Even Upper.

適¹
2682

腿¹
2683

R. 麻
See 腿
Even Upper.

爪¹
2684

抓¹
2685

R. 肴巧
C. ch'au
H. tsau
F. ch'au, chwa
W. tsoa, tsoa
N. tsoa, v. tso,
cho, ch'o
P. ch'au, chwa
M. tsau, tsua
Y. tsua
S. chwa
K. cho
J. sō, shō
A. trau
Even and
Rising Upper.

A switch; a whip. Used with 2680.

馬槌 a riding-whip.

脩槌 the black bamboo pipes of the hand-organ (*see* 9869); each pipe has a long narrow slit on the inner side, and a circular finger-hole near the lower end.

Same as 2681.

The thigh.

See 484.

To scratch; to seize; to grab; to take. Also read *tsao*³ and *nao*³. *See* 4210, 6284.

抓頭 or 抓首 to scratch one's head,—as when in doubt or perplexity.

抓癢癢 to scratch an itch.

抓破臉 he has scratched his face and made it bleed.

抓住 to seize, as a hawk; to take possession of.

抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoiled child.

七抓八拏 meddlesome; pilfering.

抓闖 to draw lots.

抓替身 to grab a substitute,—as the spirits of drowned people and those who have met violent deaths are supposed to do. *See* 451.

抓取 to choose; to select.

抓裂 to break by scratching, etc.

一把抓 the name given to the caps, rather like caps of liberty, worn by junkmen in the south.

抓尋 to seek out.

抓局 to make a raid on a gambling hell.

抓¹
2685

抓賊 to arrest a thief.
抓空 to make a useless attempt.
抓上了 to have seized it,—as a hawk.

爪
2686

See 11,682.

髻¹
2687

To dress the hair.

髻髻 an ancient style of *coiffure*, worn by women in mourning,—the hair being set free and then fastened up loosely in a coarse net by a large hair-pin.

髻而相弔 they dressed their hair (as above) and mourned.

R. 麻
H. ts'a, k'o
P. chwa
Y. tswa
K. chwa
J. sa, sha
A. kwa
Even Upper.

大
2688

See 10,470.

茁
2689

See 141.

杓⁴
2690

A shooting star. Also read *pao*³. [Dist. from 杓 10,167.]

R. 覺藥
See 電勺
A. t'ok
Entering Lower.

叉
2691

Same as 爪 484. [To be distinguished from 又 186.]

CH'U A.

欸
2692

See 4983.

CHUAI.

拽
2693

See 5476.

轉
2694

See 2711.

惻⁴
2695

CH'UAI.

Mournful; in grief.

惻懼 anxious; worried.

惻惻其慄 very much frightened.

R. 寘
C. ch'ün,
ch'ou
F. ch'oui
W. tsü
N. tsei
P. chwei,
chwei
M. tswei
K. ch'ui, ch'we
J. tsui, sui
A. chui,
chuen
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

揣³
2696

To feel for; to estimate; to conjecture.

揣摩 or 揣摸 to feel; to guess; to estimate.

揣度 to conjecture.

殊不自揣 unable to gauge oneself; to act inconsiderately.

揣測 to fathom.

不揣 cannot guess.

揣練 to study and imitate,—as a good author.

揣在懷裏 stuck it in his bosom.

R. 支紙
銑
C. ch'ün
H. ch'ui
F. ch'oui
W. ts'ai
N. tse
P. ch'wai
ch'wai
M. ts'wai,
ts'wai
Y. ts'wai
K. ch'ui
J. sui, sen
A. chui
Even and Rising Upper.

蹠⁴
2697

To stamp on; to trample. To destroy. To trace. Used with 12,396.

蹠足而怒 stamped his foot in anger.

蹠了一脚 stamped his foot.

蹠死 to trample to death.

蹠一脚泥 stepped up to his ankle in mud.

蹠實 step firmly on it.

蹠住他 stamp it down.

蹠成肉漿 to trample to a jelly.

蹠西瓜皮 to tread on a melon skin,—to be deceived.

馬蹠芳草 the horse treads over the sweet grass,—of a spring ramble.

蹠高脚 to walk on stilts.

蹠輓索 to walk on the slack-rope.

R. 銑翰
C. ch'ui
H. ts'ai
F. v. tak,
P. ch'wai
M. ts'wai,
ts'wai
J. sen, tan
A. chuen,
dwan
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

踰²
2697

踰繩子 to walk on a tight rope

踰破營盤 to destroy a camp

踰拏 to trace and seize.

踰緝 to examine step by step to follow up the traces of.

想當踰緝 I think they will be caught.

踰准 to follow up,—traces.

Read ts'ai³.

踰躅 to wear false feet,—as women do, when their own are too large for beauty. The false foot is fixed underneath the heel and the toes and front part of the real foot are bent down, as if standing on tiptoe.

馬踰 the knight's move at chess See 5642.

臃²
2698

Fat; gross; unwieldy [To be distinguished from 臃 3977.]

臃猪 a fat pig.

臃肉 fat pork.

是一塊臃 he is a lump of fat.

那個人狼胖, 是個臃 that man is very stout he is only a lump of fat.

R. 支佳
See 臃
cf. 擣
Even Lower.

臄⁴
2699

Soft fat; suet.

猪肚下臄 the fat under a hog's belly.

牡猪臄掃地 the sow's belly sweeps the ground.

R. 福卦
See 醃薑
A. sa (sha)
Sinking Upper.

擣¹
2700

To thump; to pound. To put into the pocket or bosom of the dress.

擣麵 to knead dough.

擣起來 put it in your pocket.

只宜肚飽, 不可懷擣 you may only fill your bellies, you must not pocket.

擣着一本書 walking off with a book.

擣一肚子的壞 to cherish evil schemes.

Read ch'i¹. To split; to knock to pieces.

R. 佳紙
C. v. nuk,
H. ts'ai
F. v. nüü,
W. v. koa, so,
N. v. nüoh,
P. ch'wai
M. ts'wai,
ts'z
Y. ts'wai
J. sai, chi
A. ji, tri
Even and Rising Upper.

嘜³
2701

卦
shái, ch'ái
ts'ái
ch'oui
ts'ái, ts'ái
ts'ái
ch'wai
ts'wai
ch'we
sai, se
niuai
Sinking
Irregular.

專¹
2702

寒先
chün
chon
chiong
tsüe
chön
chuan
tsou
chuan
chön
sen
chüen
Even Upper.

To lap with the tongue;
to suck; to sip.

嘜血 to suck blood.

禽獸同嘜 birds and beasts
feeding together,—as on a car-
cass.

蠅蚋蛄嘜之 the flies,
gnats, and mole-cricket ate it up.

CHUAN.

Single; particular; spe-
cial; express. Only; alone.
To take upon oneself; to
assume responsibility.

專專的 specially; for the
express purpose.

專一 concentration upon one;
specially; particularly.

專人 a special messenger.

專己 selfish.

專說 to particularly allude to.

專等 to specially await.

專為拜客, 不作別用
specially for visiting purposes,
and for no other,—an endorse-
ment on cards.

專誠 in full sincerity; simply
and entirely.

專謂 or 專指 to specially
refer to.

專指藥料而言 with
special reference to medicines.

專辦 to specially transact, or
attend to,—any particular busi-
ness. [Has been strained to
mean to be the only person or
persons who shall transact, etc.]

專務 to specially attend to,—
as any branch of business.

專權 sole control.

專寄 to forward, as by special
messenger.

專此奉布 I therefore write
this expressly to inform you.

專意來 to come on purpose.

專心致意 singleness and
fixedness of purpose.

專¹
2702

受人專責 I have been spe-
cially entrusted, or commis-
sioned.

專對 to give replies unassisted;
ready of wit; a referee.

專房之寵 the special favour
accorded to the favourite con-
cubine.

擅專房 to be sole favourite,—
as a concubine.

專門 a specialist; an expert.

多病專門之見 they
mostly suffer from the narrow
view of the specialist.

專照 a special certificate.

專單 a special permit.

專章 or 專條 special rules.

專差 a special mission.

專重 special attention to.....

專信 a special note.

專肅 specially and respectfully,
—a final phrase in notes.

專覆 to write back with refer-
ence to a special matter.

專主 to be devoted exclusively
or specially to.

專管 to deal specially or exclu-
sively with.

專泐 to write specially,—a
formal phrase.

專候 to specially await.

專用 to use exclusively.

專臨 to come specially.

是四國者專足畏也
those four States are alone a
sufficient source of fear.

專美 to engross the favour of.

不敢擅專 I do not venture
to act on my own responsibility.

可以自專 you can act on
your own responsibility.

See 2740.

傳¹
2703

刺¹
2704

R. 銑霰

See 專團

Even Upper
and Lower.

嫵¹
2705

R. 先
See 專

Even Upper.

甄¹
2706

磚¹
2707

R. 先
See 專

Even Upper.

Gentle. Beautiful.

嫵婉 gentle and yielding.

嬌嫵秀媚 delicate and
beautiful,—as flowers.

Same as 2707.

A brick (see 7720); a
square flat tile for paving.

磚頭 a brick (South); a piece
of brick or brickbat (North).

磚頭瓦塊 pieces of brick
and broken tiles.

石磚 a flag-stone.

磚瓦 bricks and tiles.

磚麵子 brick-dust.

磚地 a brick floor.

磚窰 a brick-kiln.

青磚 or 沙板磚 the blue
or common brick.

青磚梨 a brick pear,—a
stingy fellow out of whom no
juice is to be got.

火頭磚 red bricks.

方磚 or 階磚 square red tiles
for paving.

拋磚引玉 to throw a brick
to get back jade,—a sprat to
catch a salmon.

打磚 to beat the brick,—to
beg, beggars often beating their
bodies with stones to excite com-
passion.

茶磚 brick tea, i.e. tea in com-
pressed cakes, much used in
Mongolia, where the cakes pass
as currency.

春坭磚 to make mud bricks.

桂元磚 cakes of the dried

龍眼 lungan fruit.

縛¹
2708

R. 銑霰

See 篆絹

Rising and
Sinking
Lower
and Upper.

A fresh white colour.
Used with 3139. A bundle
of a thousand feathers.
[To be distinguished from
縛 3634.]

鄆¹

2709

R. 先銑

See 專

Even Upper.

Name of a place.

鄆門 an ancient city in Honan.

鱖¹

2710

R. 先

See 專

Even Upper.

A large fish found in the Tung-t'ing lake.

鱖 (or 專) 諸 name of a man of the Chou dynasty, who killed

王僚 Wang Liao, the prince

of 吳 Wu, B.C. 540, with a poisoned dagger concealed in the belly of this fish served at dinner.

有鱖之勇 brave as Chuan Chu. See above.

轉³

2711

R. 銑霰

C. chün

H. chon

F. tiong

W. chue

N. chün

P. chwan

M. tsuan

Y. tsou

Sz. tsuan

K. chün

J. sen

A. chüen

Rising and Sinking Upper.

To turn round. See 1070.

轉回 to turn round.

轉回來看 turn round and look.

轉身 to turn the body; to turn round.

轉眼 to turn the eyes.

轉眼間 or 轉息間 in a twinkling; instantly.

轉灣 to turn a corner; to turn, as an argument.

轉語 to turn the subject.

轉旗 to join the enemy; to leave one's party; change of front.

轉動 to revolve.

法輪常轉 the wheel of the Law (of Buddha) is always revolving,—and bringing back to the world those who have gone out of it, in good or evil conditions according to their deserts; *sc.* metempsychosis.

轉輪王 a Chakravartti king,—the conqueror and monarch of a universe. So called because when he ascends the throne, a wheel falls from heaven, indicating by its material (gold, silver, copper, iron) the character of his reign.

不能轉移爾 I can't go back on what I have said.

以花鳥爲喻作轉 using the illustration of flowers and birds as the embellishment clause (see 1070).

轉³

2711

色轉皎然 his complexion remained as white as ever.

轉轉都是眼睛 having eyes all round,—of a man with nine heads.

那屏風後轉出一個人來 a man came round from behind the screen.

意欲轉一轉再來 thought he would take a turn and call again.

轉風 a change in the wind; the wind is veering.

得風便轉 to alter one's course according to the wind,—of circumstances.

轉症 the crisis of a disease.

轉念悞之 his second thoughts spoilt it,—hindered the course of action at first adopted.

轉曲 serpentine; winding.

想教轉他 I will try to bring him into a proper frame of mind.

轉運 to have a change in one's luck; to re-transport goods.

轉展售於寒家 in the course of events she was sold into my family. See 295.

轉相效尤 they will then (after the turn or change of front) act still more badly.

轉折太大 too much changing; very troublesome.

轉輪骨 a ball and socket joint,—*i.e.* similar to an articulation.

轉批 or 轉租 to sub-let.

轉賃與人 to turn round and let to another,—to sub-let.

轉飭 to turn round and order,—to instruct subordinates in the sense of orders received.

轉報 to report information received.

轉咨 or 轉照 to transmit a communication to an equal.

轉請 to transmit a request.

轉賣 to re-sell.

轉付 to transfer to,—as money, property, etc.

轉詳 or 轉呈 to transmit communications to superiors.

轉遞 to forward on; to hand over to.

轉³

2711

轉准 to authorise in one's turn —*i.e.* having been previously authorised by a superior. Also to receive a communication from one party for transmission to third. Thus, a Consul at Foo-chow might write to the Taot'ai there saying 轉准 I have received a communication from the Consul at Ningpo, etc.

轉伸 to forward the communication of another to a superior.

轉移 to communicate through; to communicate to equals on behalf of.....

轉述 to report to a superior.

轉達 to communicate to.

轉奉 received from a superior under flying seal.

轉據 or 轉接 according to (e.g. a despatch) forwarded by.....

轉發 or 轉送 or 轉解 or 轉給 or 轉交 to send on; to pass on.

轉稟某某再行酌核 to appeal from a lower to a higher court.

轉行 or 轉札 or 轉諭 to issue orders that have been received.

轉頂 to hand over in substitution (as a business).

轉世 to come to life; to return to the world.

轉盼 to glance.

轉側 to turn half round; to toss to and fro.

轉船軸 the shaft of a steamer.

轉過來 returned; come back.

轉過口來 to tell a different story; to turn round and say.....

轉.....爲..... to change from to.....

轉保 further security beyond the 原保 or original security.

轉定天下 to change the dynasty.

轉筆 to vary the use of a word.

轉變 modifications; modes.

轉貸 to negotiate a loan for.....

轉奏 to memorialise on behalf of.....

轉³
2711

轉語辭 disjunctive particles.

我心匪石，不可轉也
my mind is not a stone; it cannot be rolled about.

胡轉予子恤 why have you rolled us into this sorrow?

女轉棄予 you have turned and cast me off. [女=汝.]

日輪一轉 a revolution of the sun,—a day.

反轉 to turn upside down.

墻壁都團團轉動
the room spun round him,—of a drunken man.轉 or chuan⁴ 了土音 turned back into the local dialect,—having previously spoken in Mandarin.

轉手于人 to hand over to some one else,—as a job.

轉注 deflected characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged. Eg. 山 shan "mountains" when turned round on its side becomes 阜 fou "a mound" (in their antique forms).

Read chuan⁴.

連軸兒轉 to turn with the turning axle,—not to be able to stop.

轉筋 spasms; convulsions; cramp.

轉⁴
2712霰
轉
Sinking
Upper.

To warble, as a bird; melodious.

鶯轉 the song of the oriole.

黃鸝轉 the warbling of the oriole or mango-bird.

聲嬌轉 a sweet voice.

端
2713Same as 2702. Also read tuan¹. See 12, 136.顚¹
2714先
專
ven Upper.

To carry the head high. Dignified; sedate; respectful. Only; alone.

顚項 Chuan Hsü,—a legendary Emperor (2513–2435 B.C.) whose personal appellation was 高陽氏 and who was grandson

顚¹
2714

of the Yellow Emperor. A star in Aquarius, named after the above.

顚爲丞相 became sole minister.

疾其顚 was jealous of his influence or power,—i.e. of his sole (position).

顚蒙 ignorant; feeble-minded; simple; inexperienced.

知識顚蒙 hazy or deficient in knowledge.

鄉塾顚蒙 the ignorance of a village school.

饌⁴
2715

R. 銑真

See 撰

Rising Lower
Irregular.璞⁴
2716

R. 霰

See 撰

A. tiën
Sinking
Lower.譔⁴
2717

R. 霰

See 撰

K. sün, chön
A. swan, tiën
Sinking
Lower.撰⁴
2718

R. 潛旱

霰

C. chan²
H. sen, ts'ien
F. chwang²
W. dzüN. djün, djön
P. chwan²
M. tsuan²
Y. tsuaa²
Sz. chwan²K. ch'an, chön
J. san, sen
A. swanRising and
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

The president of a village feast. To number. Tools; gear.

撰爵 or 撰席 to preside over a feast.

Valuable.

珍璞 precious; desirable.

To exhort by precept. To discourse in praise of. Used for 2718.

論譔 to eulogise, as some deserving man.

譔文 a eulogy.

手撰 his own composition.

To compose; to compile, as an encyclopaedia; to record; to write a book. Principle; object; aim. To take up. Used for 4822.

撰文 to compose.

撰制 to prepare a book for the press.

著撰 to write a work.

撰述 to narrate, as annals.

修撰 to prepare the annals of the dynasty, as is done in the 國史館 State Historiographer's Office.

撰⁴
2718

撰四聲韻 to classify the rhymes under the 4 tones for purposes of poetry.

不著撰人名氏 it does not give the author's name,—of a catalogue.

撰人關 by an anonymous writer.

天地之撰 the principles of heaven and earth.

撰杖屨 to take up staff and sandals.

To feed; to provide for; flesh food; dainties.

設饌 to set out food.

盛饌 a banquet.

殺饌 delicious food; dainties.

菜饌 vegetable and animal food.

Read hsüan⁴. An ancient weight of six ounces of silver.

Same as 2721.

To make a profit on sales; to earn. To cheat to humbug.

賺錢 to make a profit; to earn money.

賺得多 a large profit.

沒有賺 I have made no profit.

賺不着 there is no profit to be made.

加倍賺 to make cent per cent.

賺辛苦 to earn disappointment and sorrow.

賺得作 to gain nothing but one's pains.

賺人 to cheat people.

賺詐 to palm off.

賺生離門 he inveigled the gentleman into moving from the door.

賺奪 to gain another man's business out of his hands.

賺食 to gain one's bread.

賺利 interest accruing.

賺賬 an account of profits or earnings.

饌⁴
2719

R. 潛霰

H. ts'ien,
ts'ien

See 撰

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.賺⁴
2720賺⁴
2721

R. 陷

C. chan²

H. ts'an

F. chwang,
v. ts'ingW. dzü, v.
ts'iang

N. djön, dzään

P. chwan²

M. tsuan

Y. tsaa

Sz. chwan,
chan

K. cham

J. tan, dan,
wanA. ts'ien,
kwan, liemSinking
Lower.

垓⁴

2722

R. 銑

See 篆

Rising Lower
Irregular.

To plough.

璩⁴

2723

R. 銑

See 篆

Rising Lower
Irregular.

An ornament on the tablets formerly used by officials at an audience. To engrave.

良玉不璩 good jade should not be engraved.

篆⁴

2724

R. 銑

C. sün²

H. ch'ion

F. tióng²

W. dzio

N. djüen²P. chwan²M. tsuan²Y. tsou²Sz. chwan²

K. chön

J. ten, den

A. jüen, trien

Rising Lower
Irregular.

The so-called "seal" character of the Chinese. A seal of office. Also applied to curving lines in nature or art. To style, or designate.

大篆 the "greater seal" character,—a style of writing said to have been invented about B.C. 800, by 史籀 Shih Chou to take the place of "hieroglyphs" or simple pictures of things and ideas. But there is no evidence to show that Chinese, though doubtless springing from a pictorial germ, was ever practically a hieroglyphic language.

小篆 the "lesser seal" character,—invented towards the close of the 3rd century B.C. by 李斯 Li Ssi, the notorious minister of the First Emperor. In this character is written the 說文, the earliest Chinese dictionary, published A.D. 100.

秦篆 another name for the "Lesser Seal."

篆家法妙尚鉤勒 writers of the seal character are fond of the very effective Kou lo method. See 7316.

篆字 or 篆文 seal character, —applied to any ornamental form of writing, especially as used by the Chinese upon their seals, public and private, whence the name.

篆章 a seal.

印篆 the name or legend on a seal.

接篆 to take over the seals of office.

篆⁴

2724

署篆 to hold an acting appointment.

篆烟微 the curling of rising smoke.

蝸牛篆 the curving track of a snail.

請教雅篆 may I ask what is your personal name?

葉大人篆名琛 his Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shan.

跽¹

2725

R. 先元

刪

See 痊

C. ts'ün

F. ch'wang

P. chwan

K. ch'ün, ch'an

J. sen, son, san

A. t'ien

Even

Irregular.

纂¹

2726

To curl up. To crawl.

To kick; to trample. Also read ch'üan¹.

身子跽着 to curl up the body,—as when in bed.

跽莊 a crouching attitude.

跽泊之處 a stopping-place.

Same as 2719.

CH'UAN.

Same as 2728.

川¹

2727

川¹

2728

R. 先

See 穿

Even Upper.

A mountain stream. To flow. Of or from the province of Ssüch'uan. Radical 47.

如川之方至 like the ever-flowing stream.

百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.

百川異趣必會於海 rivers run in different directions but must meet in the sea.

山川 hills and streams; mountain streams, or simply streams; also used for that which consists of hills and streams, *sc.* the country.

滌滌山川 parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

反山川 he made streams run backwards.

川¹

2728

川水 stream water.

川澤 marshes.

川流不息 flowing without ceasing.

平川大路 a perfectly level road.

盤川 or 川資 travelling expenses.

三川 a Prefecture in Honan under the T'ang dynasty. No.

衆澤縣 Jung-tsê Hsien.

四川 four streams,—the province of Ssüch'uan; so called from the 岷江 Min river, the 沱江 T'o river, the 黑水 Black river, and the 白水 White river, which water the part of the empire.

川羌 (correctly 薑) ginger from Ssüch'uan,—a kind of medicine.

川土 Ssüch'uan opium.

川綢 Ssüch'uan silk piece-good.

Ssüch'uan crape.

川縐 Ssüch'uan crape.

川扇 fans from Ssüch'uan.

川廠 the usual name for the city of Kirin. See 2742.

玕¹

2729

R. 霰

See 釧

Sinking Upper.

A ring of jade.

釧¹

2730

R. 霰

See 串

Sinking Upper.

An armlet; a bracelet.

釵釧 or 釧簪 hairpins and bracelets,—women's ornaments in general.

See 10, 109.

栓¹

2731

栓¹

2732

See 10, 110.

喘²

2733

銑
C. ch'ün
H. ch'ün, ch'ün
F. ch'wang,
ch'iong
N. ts'ue
N. ch'ün
P. ch'wan
M. ts'wai,
ts'wan
Y. ts'ou
S. ch'wan
K. ch'ün
sen
A. sien (shien)
Rising Upper.

To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; breath; life. See 10, 137.

發喘 to pant.

喘氣 to pant for want of breath; to fetch a deep breath.

喘不上來 cannot get breath.

[Or with 氣 after 上.]

喘喘氣兒 to take a breathing space; to rest for breath.

喘定了 the breathing settled down; the panting ceased.

吳牛喘月 the buffaloes in Kiangsu pant when they see the moon,—mistaking it for the hot sun. Used of imaginary fears.

喘逆 to hiccough; a catch in the breath.

喘吠 to wheeze and cough.

殘喘 my decayed breathing,—my poor old life.

喘嗽 to cough.

咳嗽喘 asthma.

賊不能延殘喘矣 the rebels are at their last gasp.

喘¹

2734

先
See 專
Even Upper.

To number; to reckon. To yield.

遄¹

2735

先
C. ch'ün
H. ch'ün
F. ch'iong,
ch'wang,
s'iong
N. ts'ue
N. dj'ün, ch'ün
P. ch'wan
Y. ts'ou
K. ch'ün
sen
A. sien
Even Upper.

To hurry. To go to and fro.

胡不遄死 why does he not quickly die?

亂庶遄已 the disorder would probably quickly cease.

遄往 or 遄行 to go quickly.

式遄其行 in order to accelerate his progress.

戎馬遄征 the cavalry hasten forth to war.

辱¹

2736

刪潜
先
C. shan

Embarrassed; in poor circumstances. Enfeebled; unfit for.

辱商 a poor trader.

辱弱 enervated; enfeebled.

辱¹

2736

H. ts'an, tsan
F. chang
W. dza
N. dzaan
P. ts'an
ch'wan
M. ts'an
Y. ts'waa
K. chan
J. san
A. sien, san,
(shan)
Even Lower.

辱劣不堪任事 unequal to the management of affairs.

攝衣步辱 (for 嶠 326) 顏 (for 巖 13,090) to pick up one's skirts and climb a mountain peak.

辱陵 an old name for 華容縣 Hua-jung Hsien, north of the Tung-t'ing lake.

倖¹

2737

R. 刪潜
See 辱
A. san
Even and Rising Lower.

To abuse.

倖慥 to scold at; to revile.

Read ching³.

鳩倖功 to display one's numerous merits.

Read hsüan⁴.

倖拱木於山林 to supply trees from the mountains and forests.

潺¹

2738

R. 刪
See 辱
A. san
Even Lower.

Water flowing. A river in Ssüch'uan.

潺湲 rushing water; tears flowing. See 8860.

口潺 saliva; phlegm.

吐潺 to expectorate.

潺涎 to drivel.

穿¹

2739

R. 先
先
C. ch'ün
H. ch'ün
F. ch'iong,
ch'wong
W. ts'ue
N. ch'ün
P. ch'wan
M. ts'wan
Y. ts'ou
S. ch'wan
K. ch'ün
J. sen
A. hsüen
Even Upper.

To bore through; a hole. To leak out. To thread, as beads. To put on, as clothes, opposed to 脫 11,375. Numerative of seals; see 4143. See 2033 chin¹.

穿石 to bore through rock. See 9964.

穿窬 to bore through,—as a burglar does a wall.

何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?

穿出 went right through,—as a bullet.

民舍山石皆穿 houses and rocks were alike pierced,—by a rain of iron.

穿土中出 made a hole in the ground and came out.

穿¹

2739

眼望穿 to bore through by gazing at,—of a person anxiously watching.

穿鑿 to bore through.

穿鑿道理 to bore through principles of right and wrong,—to set them at naught.

百步穿楊 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as was done by the Tell of China.

穿井 to dig a well.

穿鼻 to make a hole in the nose,—e.g. of buffaloes, to lead them by. See 8919.

穿耳 to bore the ears.

穿眼 to gouge out the eyes.

穿透 to penetrate.

穿山甲 the scaly ant-eater (*Manis tetradactyla*); a crafty fellow.

百穿 hundred "bores,"—a beehive.

穿珠 to string pearls; elegant sequence.

穿錢 to string cash.

洛字在穿上 the char. lo is above the hole,—of cash minted at Lo-yang.

藍字在穿右 the character lan is on the right of the hole,—of a cash.

穿針 to thread a needle.

穿貫 to string; to connect.

貫穿經傳 conversant with the Classics, etc.

穿房入屋 to have the run of a house.

穿房使喚 a general servant.

穿插衙門 to be a *yamen habitué*; to be accustomed to the public offices.

穿廊 a passage; a covered way.

穿換 intimacy; business relations.

穿堂 an open building.

穿花 fluttering in and out of flowers,—as butterflies.

穿往 social intercourse; intimacy.

過穿往 to exchange social civilities.

穿¹
2739

穿朝馬 to ride on horseback through the Palace grounds,—a privilege conferred by Imperial Decree.

穿紅掛綠的 gaily dressed,—of women.

穿起衣裳 put on your clothes. See 4334.

重 *ch'ung*² 覆穿上 put them on again.

穿褲子 to put on trousers.

穿鞋 to put on shoes.

穿衣鏡 a dressing-glass.

皮襖還是穿不住 it is too soon to put on fur clothes yet.

那個材料穿不住 that stuff wears very badly.

這個馬褂兒我穿不上 I can't wear this jacket,—it is too small.

我皮襖你都穿壞了 you have quite worn out my fur coat.

穿戴 what a woman wears on the body and carries on the head,—apparel.

穿金戴銀 splendidly dressed.

穿珠花的 a seller of female head-ornaments.

穿草鷄 the Siberian fieldfare (*Turdus ruficollis*).

傳²
2740

R. 先霰
C. *ch'ün, chün*
H. *ch'ün*
F. *tiang*
W. *dzüe*
N. *djün*
P. *ch'wan, chwan*
M. *ts'wan, tsuan*
V. *ts'ou, tsou*
Sz. *ch'wan, chwan*
K. *chün*
J. *ten, den*
A. *trien*
Even and Sinking
Lower.

To transmit by word of mouth; to hand down. To deliver, as orders; to summon; to send a message. To spread, as a disease. To interpret.

傳報 to announce.

傳聞 to hear news.

人傳我聞 I hear from some one, as a rumour.

傳說 to tell to some one.

傳法 to preach the Law,—of Buddha.

傳教 to spread or teach a doctrine,—as missionaries preaching Christianity.

祖傳 handed down by one's ancestors.

傳²
2740

風俗都是傳下來的 customs are all handed down from generation to generation.

得於心傳於手 what he gets in his mind, he transmits by his hand,—of a painter.

傳位 to transmit the Throne.

傳旨 to promulgate the Imperial will.

傳言 hearsay; something one has heard = 人傳之言.

傳話 to convey a person's words or orders = 傳話於人. Also, to interpret.

裏邊又傳話出來 orders were again sent out.

傳情 to give a hint; to tip a wink.

傳書遞簡 to convey letters and notes.

傳世 to make known to mankind.

傳於世 to be in circulation,—as a book.

傳點 to announce guests.

二十六傳 twenty-sixth in descent from the founder of the 宗祠 ancestral hall, *sc.* family.

傳令 to publish or circulate orders.

傳單 a circular notice; an "express." See 8574.

傳授 to deliver to any one.

傳家 to hand down in the family.

傳家寶 an heirloom.

秘傳 secretly handed down,—as some valuable recipe or prescription.

吝不傳 meanly refused to spread,—to give seeds or cuttings of rare flowers.

相傳 or 舊傳 there is a legend that.....

傳染症 a contagious or infectious disease.

驛傳 a mounted courier.

傳案 to summon to the hearing of a case.

傳出 to cause to appear,—as a witness.

傳喚 to summon.

傳²
2740

傳訊 or 傳究 or 傳審 summon for examination.

傳票 a summons.

傳証 to summon witnesses.

傳他來 summon him; bid him come.

隨傳隨到 to be brought up for trial when wanted.

傳供 an underling who acts a medium between the magistrat and the parties to the case, specially as interpreter of the local *patois*.

傳集人等 to summon all the parties to a case.

抗傳不到 disobeyed the summons.

傳奇 to relate wonders, as story books do. Also, to turn prose episodes into 曲 verses for the stage; to dramatise; a name given to the musical plays composed A.D. 700—900.

傳開謠言 to spread false reports.

這個病滿村子都傳開了 this disease has spread over the village. See 9300.

傳留 to survive, as a custom to be handed down.

傳流 to give or leave a record of.....; handed down.

傳飯 to send for dinner,—from a restaurant.

傳習 to instruct in.....

傳電報 to send a telegram.

傳燈 lanterns announcing the return of the soul to the corpse at the 接三. See 1480.

傳名 to get one's name known to become famous.

傳知 to apprise.

傳解 to summon and send on to

傳信 to send word; to let one know.

傳諭 to notify through an intermediary; to send a message ordering.

傳述 to spread,—rumours.

傳示 to report the words of.....

傳²
2740

傳臚 the fourth on the list at the 殿試 Palace examination.

Read *chuan*⁴. A record; a chronicle; a biography. See 2328; II, 753.

古傳 an ancient record.

家傳 a family record.

列傳 biographies.

外傳 an unofficial biography.

入傳 to insert a biography,—in the dynastic annals.

傳注 commentaries on a text.

舡
2741

Same as 2742.

船³
2742A boat; a junk; a ship; a canoe, etc. A saucer; a stand. [This character has been analysed as follows: 舟 a vessel, 八 eight, 口 mouths, or individuals,—*sc.* the Ark!]

一隻船 one boat, or junk, etc.

船隻 vessels; ships.

船頭 or 船首 the bow of a ship.

船尾 the stern.

船身 the hull.

船面 or 船板 the deck.

船桅 the mast.

船欄 the taffrail.

船舵 the rudder.

船篷 the sails. Also, the mat roofing to a boat.

船艙 the hold. Also used for cabins.

船頭支出之桅 the jib-boom.

船家 the crew. On a junk:

舵工 the helmsman, in charge of the navigation; 出海 the

supercargo, who decides upon the port of destination, etc.; 親丁

a check on the two last-mentioned; 拏班 the boatswain or

mate; 水手 the sailors; 廚戶 cooks.

船²
2742

船戶 or 船夫 boatmen; sailors.

行船手 to be a sailor.

船夥 a mate; a ship's officer.

船主 or 船公 the master; the skipper.

船廠 a dockyard.

船澳 or 船塢 a dock.

船政局 a government dockyard; an arsenal; the Harbour Department, Hongkong.

船鈔 tonnage dues.

船鈔執照 tonnage dues certificate.

船料 port dues,—paid by junks at native custom-houses.

船牌 a ship's register; a junk's license. The Customs' Grand Chop is also so called.

船契 a ship's certificate of sale.

船名之旗 a signal flag denoting the name of a ship.

紅船 a term often seen on a ship's banner, and carrying an idea of good luck.

船路 the channel for ships,—as in a river.

船匪 pirates.

船汛 stations for examining junks.

船餉 maritime customs' duties.

船票 or 船紙 a passage ticket.

船東 the owner of a vessel.

船櫓 the large scull at the stern of a Chinese boat.

船費 or 船價 passage-money.

船簿子 a ship's log.

商船 a merchant vessel.

船裂 the vessel sprang a leak.

船腰闊 the breadth of beam of a vessel.

撐船 or 刺船 to pole or punt a boat.

一幫船 a fleet; a squadron.

拖船 a tug-boat.

兵船 or 戰船 a man-of-war.

鐵甲船 an ironclad.

砲船 a war-junk.

船²
2742

官船 a junk employed on government service; passenger-junks for high officials.

巡船 a revenue cruiser.

押船 a customs' guard-boat.

渡船 a ferry-boat.

樓船高十餘丈 a vessel with upper works over 100 ft. above water.

夾板船 or 篷船 or 帆船 a sailing-vessel.

輪船 or 火船 or 火輪船 a steamer. [The first, "wheel ship," appears to have been used at the siege of Hsiang-yang, A.D. 1272.]

明輪船 a paddle-wheel steamer.

暗輪船 a screw steamer.

開船 to weigh anchor; to sail.

整備開船 to get ready for sea.

開得船來 the anchor having been weighed.

船駕不住風 the vessel could not make way in (or, could not ride out) the gale.

看風駛船 note the wind before you sail.

解船下墜 to lower a boat.

上 *shang*³ 船 to go on board a ship; to join a ship.上 *shang*³ 船上 (*shang*⁴) to go on board a vessel.

少個幫手, 就上了他的船 a hand was wanted, so I joined his vessel.

下船 to go on board. Used in the north for "to go ashore."

下船之後 when he had got on board (or ashore, as above).

携手下船 went on board hand in hand.

一齊扣下船來 brought them all on board,—by force.

八個箱子都下了船 the eight boxes are all on board.

蓮船盈尺 boat-shaped lilies (*sc.* feet) a foot long.

茶船 a tea-saucer.

旱船 a pavilion built in the shape of a boat.

船²

2742

跑旱船 to play at ships,—as children.

天船 the stars 77 in Perseus.

船廠 the city of Kirin.

椽²

2743

The beam which supports the eaves. A rafter; figuratively, houses.

采椽 painted beams,—fine houses.

椽料 timber for beams or rafters.

排椽 short side rafters.

無一椽一人 not a rafter nor a man left,—of a deserted site.

數椽 several houses; a few rooms.

欲煩椽筆 I venture to trouble your grand pen,—to write for me.

忽然扛起如椽大筆 he suddenly begins to flourish a pen as big as a beam,—to write grandly.

鷄⁴

2744

A bird, known as 癡鳥 the stupid bird.

露

See 猿

A. jüen
Sinking Upper.猿⁴

2745

An animal moving through vegetation.

R. 霰先

See 串傳

J. ten

A. jüen

Sinking and

Even Upper

and Lower.

舛³

2746

Contradictory; incompatible; perverse. Radical 136.

舛駁 contradictory.

何前後之舛 why this discrepancy?

舛錯 or 舛悞 mistaken; erroneous.

舛錯之誤 a mistake,—of a purely accidental character.

舛謬 to deceive purposely.

R. 銑

C. ch'ün

H. ch'ün, ch'ün

F. ch'wang

W. ts'ue, ts'ue

N. ch'ün

P. ch'wan

M. ts'wai,

ts'wan

Y. ts'ou

Sz. ch'wan

K. ch'ün

舛³

2746

J. sen
A. sien
Rising Upper.薜³

2747

R. 銑
See 舛
Rising Upper.僣³

2748

R. 銑
See 舛
Rising Upper.簍³

2749

R. 願
See 反
Sinking Upper.弗⁴

2751

串⁴

2752

R. 霰諫
C. ch'ün
H. ch'ün
F. ch'iong,
ch'wang
W. ts'ue
N. ch'ün
P. ch'wan
M. ts'wan
Y. ts'ou
Sz. ch'wan
K. ch'ün
J. sen
A. hsüen, v.
kwan
Sinking
Upper.

舛忤 or 乖舛 opposing; perverse; disobedient.

命途多舛 in the path of my life there have been many slips.

The old leaves on the tea-plant.

賜茶薜以當酒 to bestow old tea instead of wine.

To flow in opposite directions. To turn a dying man's feet inwards from the door, as is done among the Laos tribes.

See 11,903.

A small mortar for hulling rice.

See 379.

To string together; to connect; to league together. See 1244.

串貫 to string,—as beads.

錢串兒 the string on which cash are threaded.

一串錢 a string of 1,000 cash.

穿了一串錢 he has strung a string of cash.

二千串 2,000 tiao, or strings of 1,000 cash each.

串過了 it is strung on,—as a bead.

串通 to league together; to conspire,—as beads pierced by a thread mutually communicate without the thread being visible.

串計 or 串謀 to conspire.

串騙 or 串吞 to combine to swindle.

串⁴

2752

串同作弊 to combine for purposes of fraud.

串合 in connection,—as the divisions of an army.

不串 irrelevant; unconnected as two sentences in a book.

文理貫串 the argument is correctly worked out,—according to the proper sequence.

串炮 a string of fire-crackers.

串竊 complicity in a theft.

串珠花的 women who administer drugs to pregnant women, and having put them to sleep, disembowel them and use the eyes, brains, and after birth of the unborn children for composing certain medicines.

串珠 strung pearls; classified extracts from celebrated authors.

CHUANG.

庄¹

2753

R. 陽
F. ch'oung,
ch'oung
See 裝
Even Upper.

A farm. A workshop. A place of business; a warehouse. Numerative of affairs. Used for 2760.

田庄 or 庄子 a farmstead.

立爲義庄以贍鄉里 turned it into a free farm, for the benefit of (the poor of) the neighbourhood.

庄戶 or 庄稼人 (or 漢) farmers; peasants.

管庄的 a farm bailiff; an overseer.

庄丁 farm labourers, belonging to the place.

庄客 hired farm labourers.

木庄 a carpenter's yard or workshop.

飯庄子 a restaurant.

庄口 a mercantile house.

布庄 a piece-goods establishment.

庄主 or 作庄 a manager; a working partner.

茶庄 an establishment where tea is prepared from the raw leaf.

那一庄事 that affair.

粧¹

2754

陽裝

ven Upper.

To adorn oneself, as a woman, especially by painting the face. To disguise; to feign; to pretend. See 2759, 12,496.

粧修或梳粧 to paint the face and dress the hair,—to adorn.

粧扮 costume; to dress; to decorate.

作時世粧 to dress in the fashion.

素粧或淡粧 dressed without paint or rouge,—as when in mourning.

濃粧 thickly painted; overdressed.

粧奩或嫁粧 a bride's trousseau; a dowry.

粧匣 a lady's dressing-case.

粧閣 the dressing-room of a lady of the seraglio.

粧次或粧臺 your ladyship.

備粧 dowdy.

粧飾 to dress; to adorn; to gloss; to pretend.

外面粧作羊似的 dressed up to look like a sheep.

粧假或粧作 to pretend; to make believe.

你這個樂是粧作出來 this joy of yours is all put on.

粧模作樣 to put on the appearance of; to pretend; to feign.

粧病 to sham illness.

粧腔 to affect; to pretend; to sing falsetto, as male actors who play the parts of women.

賜粧 the name of a palace built by an Emperor for a favourite concubine.

梳粧盤 a paper toilet service, burnt by women on the 7th of the 7th moon in honour of 織女 the Weaving Damsel.

妝

2755

Same as 2754.

狀⁴

2756

R. 漾

C. chong

H. ts'ong

F. chaung

W. jou

N. zong

P. chwang

M. {

Y. { tswang

Sz. chwang

K. chang

J. djō

A. trang

Sinking

Lower.

Form; shape; appearance; behaviour. To state; a biography (see 4624). To accuse.

形狀或體狀 form; outline; embodiment.

狀貌非常 of unusual appearance,—generally in a good sense.

狀貌短小 small in stature.

毫無善狀 I have nothing good to tell you about myself,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

子問吾近狀乎 do you ask what I am about just now?

狀如 in appearance like; as if.

情狀 the appearance of the circumstances; the aspect of the case; circumstances; condition; environment.

近數年之情狀 the condition of things for some years past.

此棚中人售報之情

狀 such was the behaviour of the men in the shed who were selling the newspaper.

以求情狀 in order to find a subject,—for a painting.

易狀 and 難狀 easy and difficult phases,—of landscape, to paint.

口寫而手狀之 wrote with her mouth and shaped with her hands,—described by word of mouth and gesture.

無狀 unmannerly.

醉後無狀 drunk and disorderly.

口言無狀 he spoke rudely.

無狀之狀 the likeness of things unseen.

口不能狀也 no tongue can tell.

具狀 to draw up a statement; to prepare a case.

不可具狀 indescribable.

無謊不成狀 without lies, you cannot get up a case.

投遞解狀 to file a withdrawal of a charge,—for the release of the accused.

狀⁴

2756

狀子 or 狀詞 a plaint; a charge.

狀棍 one who assists in preparing or fighting a case; a pettifogging unlicensed attorney.

狀師 the term adopted for "bar-rister."

告狀 to file a plaint; to accuse. See 10,014.

氣死莫告狀 though you die of anger, don't go to law.

告御狀 to appeal from a provincial decision to the Censorate.

告人一狀,三世冤 one plaint filed makes three generations of foes.

久狀不離原詞 however protracted the case, it must always keep to the lines of the original plaint.

狀元 the title of the candidate who wins the first place at the 殿試 or triennial Palace Examination, which is a final test of the already successful 進士 graduates of the third degree. The holder is thus, popularly speaking, the best man of his year. Instituted under 武則天 of the T'ang dynasty.

有狀元徒弟,無狀元

師傅 there are Senior Classics among pupils but not among teachers,—the teacher is one who has failed to attain such a position; had he done so, he would have found some better employment than teaching.

壯⁴

2757

R. 漾

F. chaung

See 裝

Sinking

Upper.

Strong; robust; vigorous; flourishing; fertile.

壯大 or 強壯 strong; vigorous.

壯人 a strong man.

少壯 a lusty young fellow.

壯丁 an able-bodied man; an adult.

壯士 a lusty soldier; a good fellow; So-and-so.

壯而行 grown up a man, put in practice (what you have learnt).

壯勇 irregular troops; braves.

壯⁴

2757

武壯 martial and strong; an athlete.**壯健** or **壯盛** hale; healthy.**壯繆** (*mu*⁴) martial dignity.**關壯繆** (*mu*⁴) a title of Kuan Ti, the God of War.**壯氣** vigour; robustness.**壯肥** portly; stout; in prime condition.**壯年** from 20 to 30 years of age; the prime of manhood.**壯心** or **壯志** determination; firmness; strength of mind.**壯他的膽** to strengthen his courage.**帝壯之** the Emperor was strengthened,—in his purpose, as by advice.**大壯** name of the 34th Diagram, which refers to thunder.**奘**³

2758

R. 養

P. *chwang*M. *'tswang*, *tswang*K. *chang*J. *sō, sho*A. *tang*

Rising Upper.

Large; thick; stout; strong.

有奘的有細的 there are both thick and thin.**裝**¹

2759

R. 陽

C. *chong*H. *tsong, chong*F. *choung*W. *tsoa, chüoa*N. *tsong*P. *chwang*M. *tswang*Y. *tswang*Sz. *chwang*K. *chang*J. *shō, sō*A. *trang*

Even Upper.

To dress. To pack; to load; to contain; baggage. To pretend. Used with 2754. See 10,793.

裝束好看 well dressed.**裝殮** or **穿裝裏** to dress a corpse.**閒裝** ordinary dress; plain clothes; *en déshabillé*.**裝神像** to dress idols. See below.**天然裝飾** dressed by nature, —as flowers.**男女改裝易服, 有干例禁** for men and women to wear each other's clothes is against the law.**裝男扮女** women dressed as men and men dressed as women.**裝成** to dress as....**裝點** to dress up,—a statement.**裝**¹

2759

裝點折閱 to falsify accounts.**裝作** to make; to manufacture.**裝修** external woodwork.**裝釘** to bind,—as a book.**外裝曲謹** in outward demeanour scrupulously decorous.**裝載** to pack; to stow, as cargo; to be laden with; to contain.**裝載于駁船** to place on board a cargo-boat.**裝車** to load a cart.**裝箱** to pack a box.**裝運** to carry to,—as a ship carrying cargo.**裝有** laden with....**裝船** to load a ship.**裝船處** the place of shipment.**卸裝** to unload, as a boat.**裝卸** to ship and to discharge cargo; to work a ship.**裝免** to carry cargo exempted from duty.**裝免數目** the "exemption account" of the Customs, showing exemption from duties on account of tribute-rice carried.**裝鎗** to load a gun.**裝藥** loaded,—as a gun.**僅存八桶原裝** only eight tubs remained in their original condition,—were undamaged.**無天裝** there is no place for you to hide in.**行裝** travelling dress; baggage.**收拾行裝** packed up his baggage.**裝裱** to mount scrolls or pictures.**裝整** to put in order; to furbish up.**裝頭** a pattern; a fashion; a style.**裝頭賣面** to advertise one's wares by putting the best at the top.**裝佯** to feign; to pretend.**裝不聽見** pretended not to hear.**裝幌子** to counterfeit a trademark or sign; to wear the dis-**裝**¹

2759

tinguishing badge of one's fession.

裝像 to imitate the cries of mals, birds, etc. See above.**莊**¹

2760

R. 陽

W. *tsoa*

See 裝

Even Upper.

Sedate; serious; grave; correct. A point where roads meet; a village; 5908. The correct form 2753. Used for 2754.

端莊 correct; proper; dignified; decorous.**莊重** or **莊敬** serious; respectful.**莊誠** grave and earnest.**莊闊** grand; imposing.**莊嚴** stern; severe; majestic. Also, of adornment, splendid; imposing; to decorate.**莊嚴王** the king of ornaments—a fabulous Bôdhisattva, said to have been in the retinue of Sakyamuni.**莊嚴經** the *sûtra* of ornaments—an exposition of the principal doctrines of the Tantra school.**不莊** see 9456.**旗莊** the Banner or Manchu style of dress.**那個婦人是漢莊** that lady is dressed in Chinese style.**莊整** dressed in the height of fashion.**柳莊** a prosperous appearance.**色莊者乎** is he so only appearance? is it all put on?**故莊其詞以實之** so began to speak gravely, in order to give an air of truth to it.**莊子** or **莊周** the famous Taoist mystic, moralist and social reformer, who flourished in the third and fourth centuries B.C. and wrote the work now known as the *Sûtra* of N.**義莊** a free dead-house,—where poor people may place coffins to await interment.**一座莊** a village.**治這個要灸幾莊** to cure this disease it will be necessary to have several applications of moxa.

樁¹
2761

Same as 2754.

樁¹
2762
wang
ung,
g, ch'ung
ung,
ioa, djüoa
ng
wang
tswang
wang
ang
ng,
wün
a Upper.

A post; a stake; a club; a stick. To beat. A beacon; a buoy. The mark to show how high the "stone" must be raised at examinations of military candidates.

樁子 a post; a pile.

打樁 to drive piles.

拴馬樁 a post for tying up horses.

拔樁 to pull up the stake,—to return home; to have done with anything.

你牽牛, 我拔樁 you lead the ox, I will pull up the stake,—do the hardest part.

半樁子 half a post,—a youth; a hobbledehoy.

子孫樁 the membrum virile;
see 11,424, 10,760.

獸醫樁子 a frame for raising horses off the ground in order to shoe them. Also, a veterinary surgeon's pole or shop-sign,—shaped like a gallows, in imitation of the frame to which horses, mules, etc., are made fast.

樁其心 beat his breast.

浮樁 a buoy.

千斤樁 a windlass for dragging boats across a "haul-over."

一樁事 an affair. See 2753.

石必及樁 the "stone" must be raised up to the mark.

春¹
763
Upper.

Short clothes; unbecoming dress. Also read *ch'uang*¹.

春¹
764
Upper.

To tread on.

鶻¹
2765

R. 冬
See 春
Even Upper.

撞⁴
2766

R. 絳江

C. chong
H. ch'ong
F. taung
W. djüoa
N. dzong, v.
ts'ung
P. ch'wang
M. tswang
Y. tswang
Sz. ch'wang
K. chang, v.
tang
J. tō, dō
A. schang
Sinking
Lower.

A bird, known as 蜀鶻 and resembling the cuckoo in its habits. It appears in Kiangnan in the spring, and its note is said to be 麥黃快割 the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

To strike; to run up against; to meet; to collide with.

撞鐘 to strike a bell; to play pitch-farthing.

撞木 wooden hammers for striking bells.

撞門 to knock or push at a door.

撞額 to bump foreheads; heads close together, as for a confidential talk; *tête-à-tête*.

相撞 to meet,—as in the street.

撞頭 to collide with; to run into one another.

撞破 to smash up by collision.

撞倒 to run up against and knock over; to push down.

撞遇 or 撞見 to meet unexpectedly; to run up against.

劈面撞着了 ran right up against; met face to face.

一時撞不着人家要 I can't meet with any one at the moment who wants it.

撞着和尚 to meet a priest, — a bad omen.

撞鬼 to meet a devil; to have a fright; to meet a foreigner.

瞎撞 blindly beating,—as a bird against its cage; reckless; desperate.

撞口卦 to hear some word or phrase of evil omen.

衝撞了 I beg pardon for my rudeness.

白撞 to go in anywhere under pretence,—as a thief to reconnoitre.

白撞雨 a sun-shower.

撞騙 to swindle.

撞磕 to come suddenly against.

撞沈 to run down,—as a ship.

撞壞 to damage by a collision.

撞⁴
2766

撞開 to burst open by collision.
撞攏 to be in collision,—as when more prolonged than a momentary shock.

撞屍 a wandering corpse,—a term of abuse.

See 12,307.

撞⁴
2767

撞⁴
2768

R. 冬
See 衝
Even Upper.

撞⁴
2769

R. 絳送
C. ngong,
ngong²
H. ong²
F. ngaung²,
maung,
kung²,
nong²
W. kung,
kung²
N. kung²
P. ch'wang
K. chang, v.
tang
J. tō, dō
A. ch'ong²
Sinking Very
Irregular.

A war-chariot. Also read *ch'ung*¹.

Simple; stupid; crazy.

撞拙不苟 a simple, honest fellow.

粗撞 dull; half-witted.

愚撞 idiotic; stupid.

詐撞 to feign idiocy.

撞喪 crazy; wild.

莽撞 hasty; unmethodical.

CH'UANG.

To begin; to lay the foundations of; to be the first to make; to invent.

創始 to make a beginning; to initiate.

創事業 to found a family, or a business.

創得狠好 getting on well; thriving.

創開 or 創立 to found; to begin.

創世以來 from the beginning of the world until now.

創國基 to found a dynasty.

創草 to draft,—a law or scheme.

創造 or 創作 or 創修 to be the first to make; to invent.

創意點綴 he invented *tien chui* (see 2814).

創⁴
2770

R. 陽漾
C. ch'ong
H. ts'ong
F. ch'aung,
ch'oung
W. ts'oa
N. ts'iang
P. } ch'wang
Y. ts'wang
Sz. ch'wang
K. ch'ang
J. sō, shō
A. sang,
(shang)
Even & Sink-
ing Upper.

創⁴³
2770

初創 a novelty.

無一意不創 not a single thought (in the book) which was not original.

創藝精緻 a clever contrivance.

創設 to establish; to set up, as a lighthouse.

Read *ch'uang*³. To cut; to wound.

身被多創 his body was covered with wounds.

金創 a wound from a metal instrument.

未得獸者,唯恐其創

之小也 before you have secured your quarry, your only fear is lest you should not wound it severely enough,—followed by

已得之,唯恐傷肉

之多也 when you have got it, your only fear is lest you should have damaged its flesh too much.

懲創 to punish.

創風 a side wind.

折創走 to tack, in sailing.

創深痛鉅 deeply wounded and sorely afflicted; in great distress.

創劇 to be very ill; to grow worse.

創口 a wound; a sore.

創木 wooden supports; piles to support an embankment.

創底鋪 down to the bottom layer,—of financial ruin

愴⁴
2771

R. 漾

Sad; grieved.

C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*N. *ts'iang*
P. *ch'wang*,
ts'ang
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*Sinking Upper
Irregular.戕⁴
2772An ancient form of 創
*ch'uang*³. See 2770.瘡¹
2773

R. 陽

C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. } *ts'wang*
Y. }Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang*

Even Upper.

A sore; a boil; an ulcer.
See 2032.

瘡症 boils; ulcers, etc.

瘡癰 a running sore.

火疔瘡 or 疔瘡 a boil with a head.

長瘡 or 生起瘡 to have a boil forming.

楊梅瘡 venereal ulcers.

瘡口 the mouth of a sore.

瘡疤 or 瘡癍 the scab or scar of a sore.

打 or 踢瘡疤 to touch a raw or tender point.

瘡痍 to ill-treat; ill-treatment.

瘡痍滿目 ulcers and sores (sc. poverty-stricken people) everywhere meet my eye.

寄瘡 or 過瘡 to communicate sores to other people,—by means of magical charms.

刮肉成瘡 to scrape the flesh and make a sore,—to make trouble by meddling.

囟¹
2774

R. 江東

N. *ts'ung*
K. *ch'ang*,
*ch'ong*See 窗
Even Upper.

The vent or flue of a furnace. The original form of 2775. See 4634.

烟囪忽裂 the boiler suddenly burst.

窗¹
2775

R. 江

C. *ch'ong*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ch'ioa*N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. *ts'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang*
J. *sō*
A. *sang*

Even Upper.

A window. See 6029, 3554.

窗戶 or 窗門 a window.

窗框 a window-frame.

窗臺 a window-sill.

窗紙 the paper on a window,—used in the north instead of glass.

窗帳子 window-curtains.

窗簾 a window-blind.

窗搭子 an outer screen to a window.

天窗 a skylight.

紗窗 a gauze frame for keeping out insects.

窗下 below the window,—at one's studies.

窗課 window pursuits,—study.

窗¹
2775

同窗 or 窗友 or 窗兄 fellow-students.

寒窗 a poor student.

西窗 a window looking wards.

Same as 2775.

Same as 2775.

牀²
2776窓²
2777床²
2778

R. 陽

C. *shong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *joa, jwoa*
N. *joŋg, xoŋg*
P. *ch'wang*
M. } *ts'wang*
Y. }Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang, sang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*

Even Lower.

A bed; a couch. A board or framework which things rest. [be distinguished from 2753.]

床子 or 一張床 a bedstead.

床榻 a bed; a couch.

籐床 a cane bed.

入我床下 get under beds,—of crickets, for warm in the 10th moon.

上床 to lie on a couch.

床上安床 to put one bed the top of another,—stupidity.

坐在床頭 sat at the head the bed (= bedside),—to nurse.

床鋪 bed and bedding.

鋪床 to make a bed.

床氈 blankets.

床帳 bed-curtains.

床幃 the valance.

同床 bed-fellows.

移床 to sleep in another bed change the place of the bed,—is done for sick people, to expedite recovery, generally accompanied by religious ceremonies.

停床 a death-bed; the special bed to which dying people removed, generally consisting of three planks on trestles or a door taken off its hinges. It is sometimes called 水床 because the corpse is washed on it.

停了床了 he is on his death bed.

我想要裡床去睡 want to sleep on the inside of the bed,—next the wall.

床²
2778

棉一床 or 被一床 one coverlet.

翻床 to turn the mattress of a bed.

床第之情 married life; conjugal affection.

東床 a son-in-law.

東床坦腹 see 3715.

囚床 a kind of shelf, on which prisoners are chained for the night.

睡編床 to sleep on the piled-up bed,—as in gaol, where many prisoners are forced into the same bunk, unless prepared to bribe the gaoler.

拉冰床 to drag an ice-sled.

匠床 a couch or divan for guests. See 5919.

羅漢床 a comfortable divan, arranged with pillows, for sleeping on.

牙床 an ivory bedstead.

牙床子 the cheek-bone; the gums.

載寢之床 they shall be put to sleep on couches,—of boys, as opposed to girls who will be put to sleep on the ground.

或息偃在床 some loll about on couches.

床位 a sleeping-place; bedstead.

床席 the matting of a bed.

牀²
2779

Correct form of 2778.

霖¹
2780

Heavy rain.

used for 淙
ch'wang
Even Upper.

天沛然作霖 the weather suddenly became rainy.

淙¹
2781

See 12,025.

俠¹
2782

Evil; wicked; perverse.

養
窗
See 窗
Rising Upper.

懷俠 to harbour evil designs.

刺³
2783

To wound slightly.

刺刷 to break the skin.

刺了肉了 a flesh wound.

悞爲棘刺 accidentally ran a splinter in.

鏃刺 wounded by an arrow-head.

R. 養
See 硯
Rising Upper.

硯¹
2784

To clean things with sand.

R. 養
cf. 窗
K. ch'ang
J. sō, shō
A. sang
Rising Upper.

闖³
2785

To burst in or out; to rush violently. Suddenly; forcibly; rudely.

闖進 or 闖入 to burst in.

闖轅門 to burst in at a yamen door.

闖道 to rush across a person's path.

闖關 to evade the Customs.

闖然而出 he rushed out.

闖出頭 to force oneself into notice.

闖婚作 to marry without ceremony.

闖亮的 a thief who watches for the door to be opened in the early morning to rush in and steal.

闖禍 to court misfortune.

李闖 or 闖王 an epithet applied to 李自成 Li Tzū-ch'êng, the rebel who helped to overthrow the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.

幢²
2786

A curtain for a carriage. A streamer; a pennant. (Sanskrit *dhvaja*); an hexagonal or octagonal pillar of stone, used to take the place of a collection of banners hung up in temples in token of thanksgiving.

幢幡 pendant scrolls of silk, inscribed with words of thanksgiving and hung before shrines.

R. 江
絳
C. ch'ong
H. s'ung,
ts'ong
F. stung
W. tsung,
djüoa2
P. sch'wang
M. ts'wang
Y. ts'wang
S. ch'wang

幢²
2786

海幢寺 the so-called Honam temple at Canton.

Read t'ung². To screen.

樹羽幢幢 (on the drum-stand) are feathers thickly massed.

幢幢 = 不明貌 dim.

幢⁴
2787

Unsettled; irresolute.

Read ch'ung¹.

R. 絳冬
See 衝
Even Upper.

幢幢往來 hesitating; wavering.

幢擾 in a flurry.

種²
2788

To sow seed.

R. 江
See 幢
A. d'ung
Even Lower.

饕¹
2789

To eat immoderately.

饕餮 to gorge; to be a glutton.

饕酒 to soak,—as a sot.

R. 江
See 幢
A. d'ung
Even Lower.

办¹
2790

Same as 創 ch'uang³. See 2770.

捫¹
2791

Same as 2770.

撻¹
2792

To beat; to strike. To beckon.

R. 江
See 窗
Even Upper.

撻金鼓 to beat the gong and drum.

稭¹
2793

Grain half withered. To cut grain.

R. 江
See 椿
Even Upper.

覷¹
2794

R. 江
C. v. *chong*
F. v. *chiong*
N. v. *ts'ong*
See 蒼觀
J. *ō*
A. *t'ung*
Even Upper.

To see indistinctly. To peer ahead.

CHUI.

隹¹
2795

R. 支
F. *ch'ui*, *chui*
See 追
A. *chui*
J. *sui*
Even Upper.

Short-tailed birds. Radical 172. [To be distinguished from 隹 1174.] See 9279.

Read *tsui*¹. Wind blowing.

山林之畏隹 the forest's dread of the gale.

崔¹
2796

See 5076.

錐¹
2797

R. 支
C. v. *yü*
F. *ch'ui*
See 隹
A. *schui*
Even Upper.

An awl; a sharp-pointed tool. The tip or point; a trifle.

錐子 an awl.

錐眼兒 or 錐孔 to bore holes.

錐鑽不動 can't bore into it. 囊中之錐 an awl in a sack, —sure to work its way out sooner or later. Used of genius in obscurity.

無地立錐 not ground enough to stick an awl in, —miserably poor.

貧無置錐地 the poor have not even land enough to stick an awl in. See 390.

上無瓦片, 下無立錐 no shelter for my head, —no resting-place for my feet.

錐刺股 he pierced his thigh with an awl, —to keep himself awake for study. Said of 蘇秦 an eminent statesman of the 4th century B.C.

錐牛不若鷄豚 a chicken, or a pigling, (though small) is better than a lean ox, —in sacrifice, or as a present.

錐¹
2797

毛錐 a hair awl, —the Chinese hair writing-brush or pen.

毛錐子 a mere penman; a copyist.

安用毛錐 why use the hair point (*sc.* the pen)? —why not the sword point? A saying attributed to 班超 Pan Ch'ao who exchanged his pen for a sword and became a famous military commander, 1st century A.D.

錐銚 pointed and sharp.

錐刀之末 an awl's tip, —a mere trifle.

騅¹
2798

R. 支
F. *ch'ui*
See 隹
A. *schui*
Even Upper.

A piebald horse. A horse with grey and white markings.

烏騅馬 a piebald horse, which belonged to 項羽 Hsiang Yü, the usurper. 3rd century B.C.

有騅 some are piebald.

黃騅魚 a yellowish kind of carp.

鴿¹
2799

R. 支
See 隹
Even Upper.

A pigeon; a turtle-dove.

沙鷁 a snipe.

鼯¹
2800

R. 支
See 隹
Even Upper.

An old name for the rat.

追¹
2801

R. 支灰
C. *chü*
H. *chui*
F. *tui*
W. *tsü, tai*
N. *tsei*
P. *chwei*
M. } *tswai*
Y. }
S. *chwei*
K. *ch'ui*
J. *tsui*
A. *trui*
Even Upper.

To follow; to pursue. To trace out. To press for payment. To go back; to revert; to reflect upon. To escort. Name of a wild tribe.

追趕 to pursue.

追不到 or 追不及 can't catch him up.

追他回來 fetch him back.

追兵 soldiers in pursuit.

窮寇莫追 do not press an enemy at bay, —resistance will be desperate.

追¹
2801

追擊 to pursue and seize.

追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate.

恨不能追其萬一 cannot, alas, come anywhere near him, —in point of achievement.

追出來 to trace out.

追還 or 追繳 or 追償 to

追出 or 追呼 to force to pay or hand over; to recover as debts.

追取 to get out of a person, —as money.

追討 or 追債 to dun for debt.

追領 to recover and receive, —as money.

追尋 to follow up; to enquire closely into.

追價 to recover the value of...

追權 to pursue pleasure; to share in another's pleasure.

追求 to investigate; to go thoroughly into.

何必那麼撒開追求 why go so deeply into the subject?

好些事情追着 a number of matters to be attended to.

追魂攝影 spirit-pursuing shadow-seizing, —a graphic description.

追索 to pursue to the death.

追贓 to recover booty or stolen goods.

追給 to recover and pay over a debt.

追仿前人 to imitate (as in writing) those who have gone before.

追辦 to act with promptitude.

追問 to exert pressure on one at a trial; to examine severely.

追隨 to pursue; to follow.

追捕 to seize after a chase.

銀追不回 (or 上) the money cannot be recovered.

不追論 not to revert to, —continue, the subject.

追念 to reflect upon.

追憶 to call to mind.

追

2801

追思往日 to recall days gone by.

慎終追遠 carefully attend to the last (funeral rites of parents) and let them be followed when long gone (by the proper ceremonies of sacrifice).

追封 to canonise with posthumous honours.

追薦 to say masses for the dead.

追悔 to feel remorse.

追傷 to be saddened by the memory of,—a dead friend.

追非 to lay the blame on others.

後世其追數吾過乎 posterity will censure me for my faults.

來者猶可追 the future may be provided against,—but not the past.

薄言追之 I will despatch him (with a parting feast).

Read *tui*¹ To engrave.

追琢其章 to engrave ornaments.

槌

2802

支追
(K'ANGHI'S
initial t
s irregular.)
Even Upper.Dumplings; "stick-jaw."
To stick.

飲槌亦醉 to get drunk even on pudding,—of one who for a bribe will shut his eyes and ears as though he were drunk.

繩

2803

真
ch'ui
ch'ui
tui.
zei
d'ui
chwei
tswei
ch'u
tsui
chui
Sinking
Lower.

A cord. To let down.

繩下水 let it down into the water.

夜繩而出 he was let down by night and got out,—of the city.

繩城 to let down over a city wall,—as a letter.

蹠

2804

真蹠
Sinking
Lower.

A swelling of the foot.

鎚

2805

R. 支
C. ch'ui
H. ch'ui
F. t'ui
W. d'ui, tsui
N. ze, dji
P. }
M. } ch'wei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'u
J. dzui
A. chui
Even Lower.A hammer; a mallet.
To pound. Commonly read *ch'ui*².

打鐵鎚 a sledge-hammer.

鐵鎚對鐵砧 the iron hammer against the iron anvil,—when Greeks joined Greeks.

一雙銅鎚 a pair of brass maces.

金瓜鎚 "melon hammers,"—gilded maces carried in processions.

不鎚我 don't beat me!

See 12,332.

觜

2806

捶

2807

R. 紙支
奇
See 槌
槌杓
A. chui, d'wa
Even and
Rising Lower.To beat; to cudgel.
Used for 2808 and 2836.

捶扑 to beat a criminal.

捶鉤 the bit of a bridle.

捶布石 or 捶板石 a smooth squared stone, on which starched clothes are pounded with wooden clubs to smoothen and stiffen them.

捶

2808

R. 紙
N. tsei
P. chwei
M. }
Y. } tswai
Sz. chwei
K. ch'u
J. sui
A. trui
Rising Upper.

A cudgel. To extort a confession by beating.

捶楚之下 under the lash; in the act of being beaten.

Read *to*³ Luxuriant vegetation.

To press things down; to weight.

硨之以石 keep it down with a stone.

秤硨 the weight on a steel-yard.
See 2811.

千斤硨 a stone weight to press things with.

篳

2810

R. 紙支
F. Sch'woi,
Sch'ui
N. Szei, tsei
P. }
M. } Sch'wei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'u
J. sui
A. t'ui
Even Lower
Rising Upper.Bamboo twigs. A whip.
To flog.

笞篳 to bamboo a criminal.

鞭篳 to flog.

鍾

2811

R. 支真
灰
C. Sch'ui
H. Sch'ui, v.
t'o
F. t'ui
W. d'ui, d'ui
N. Szei, dji
P. chui, Sch'ui
M. } used for
Y. } 鈞
Sz. }
K. ch'u
J. tsui
A. t'ui
Even and
Sinking Lower.An ancient weight of twelve Chinese ounces.
The weight on a steel-yard; also read *t'o*³. To hammer.

秤鍾 or 稱鍾 the weight on a steel-yard. See 11,351.

戥鍾 the weight on a money balance.

鍾煉 to work by hammering,—as iron on an anvil.

See 2695.

惴

2812

贅

2813

R. 霽
C. ch'ui
H. ch'ui
F. ch'ui, t'ui
W. t'ui
N. ze
P. chwei
M. }
Y. } tswai
Sz. chwei
K. ch'ui
J. sei, se
A. nyiue, niuai
Sinking
Irregular.

To repeat; iteration. To connect. Useless; an excrescence; a parasite.

贅敘 or 贅語 or 贅言 to repeat what has already been said; reiteration; repetition.

白贅上 all for nothing; all in vain.

累贅 tiresome; annoying.

多贅 prolixity; verbiage.

贅瀆 to importune,—as by letter or petition.

再贅 or 贅筆 or 贅及 to add a postscript.

行贅 to bore; to pester.

贅述 to make repeated or farther reference to.....

贅婿 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.

出贅 to leave one's parents to go and live with one's wife's parents.

贅⁴
2813

招贅 to have a daughter's husband to live in the house.

入贅 to enter the family of one's wife.

綴⁴
2814

R. 屑霽
C. ch'ui²
H. tot
F. chiok
W. ch'ue
N. ch'ih
P. ch'ue, chui²
M. tso, ch'ue
Y. tsouh
Sz. ch'uo, chui
K. ch'ol, ch'e
J. tetsz, tei
A. ch'uet, n'ue²
Entering
Upper.

To sew together; to connect; to continue. To mix; variegated. To put a stop to. Also read *cho*^{4*}.

綴衣 to mend clothes; the keeper of the Imperial wardrobe. Also, an Imperial pavilion.

補綴 to patch a rent.

綴之以祀 to connect them by sacrifices.

常綴此 I often come here.

綴錄前報 continued from a previous issue,—of a newspaper.

步輦綴焉 following her whenever she went out.

尾而綴之 dogged him.

爲下國綴旒 who depended on him, like the pendants of a banner.

點綴 to put those touches to a picture which bring the various details into harmony, and give a real, life-like appearance to the whole.

點綴輕粉縱口吹之 to sprinkle with calomel blown from the mouth,—of putting clouds into a picture.

草草點綴而意已足

成 with a few touches the idea would be completely rendered,—of impressionism in painting.

點綴結構 to lay out and connect together,—as grounds.

禮以綴淫 by a sense of propriety to check lewdness.

綴綴然 friendly; on good terms with.

墜⁴
2815

See 11,316.

隊⁴
2816

R. 隊
See 墜
Sinking
Lower.

To fall; to tumble down.

星隊地 a star fell to the earth.

隊⁴
2817

墜⁴
2818

R. 寘
C. ch'ui²
H. chui²
F. toui
W. dzui
N. zui
P. chui
M. } tsui
Y. }
Sz. chui
K. ch'u
J. tsui, dzui
A. trui
Sinking
Lower.

See 12,173. Used for 2818.

To fall down; to slide; to sink, as though weighted at the bottom, which last sense differentiates it from 墮 11,335, though in practice the two are freely interchanged.

墜落 or 墜下 to fall down.

墜跌 it toppled over.

墜馬 to fall off a horse.

善騎者必墜 the best riders get the most falls,—they become over-confident.

玉釵墜 a jade hair-pin fell,—from her hair.

墜星 an aërolite.

墜底 to sink to the bottom.

墜胎 falling of the womb. See 11,335.

未墜於地 not yet collapsed,—of plans.

雖天地覆墜 though heaven and earth may pass away,.....

墜脚 hung by the end of,—as an ornament suspended at the end of a string.

作爲墜脚 to serve as ballast.

髮與足齊墜地 her hair reached down to the ground.

墜轂轆 *lu*³ 兒的 bent on (having, etc.); resisting, as a child.

墜獸 a hell-hound.

墜子 small ear-drops.

墜角兒 a single large bead at the end of the 記念兒. See 923.

高君墜筆亦成畫 if Kao [道典 Tao-hsing] drops his brush, even thus the result is a picture.

See 12,166.

對⁴
2819

慙⁴
2820

Same as 12,166.

慙⁴
2821

Same as 12,166.

CH'UI.

推⁴
2822

See 12,185.

椎⁴
2823

Same as 2837. Also blunt; rude; boorish.

椎魯 or 椎陋 or 椎魯 boorish.

椎訥 clownish silence.

椎牛 to poleaxe an ox.

椎髮 or 椎髻 unkempt.

顚²
2824

R. 支

F. ch'ui²

See 椎

Even Lower.

吹¹
2825

R. 支寘

C. ch'ui

H. ch'ui

F. ch'ui, ch'oui

W. ts'ui

N. ch'ui, ts'ei

P. }

M. } ch'wei

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ch'ui

J. sui

A. hui

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To blow upon; to blow into; to blow out; to blow open; to blow to pieces; to blow down. To praise. To brag. See 4937, 494.

吹火 to blow a fire.

吹灰 to blow away dust.

把土吹下去 blow the dust off it.

風吹日晒 blown upon by the wind and scorched by the sun,—exposed to the weather.

風其吹汝 how the wind blowing you away! [女汝]

風吹浪湧 wind blowing and a rough sea.

吹哨 to whistle.

吹氣 to expel the breath; to whistle, as a steamer.

吹氣冒烟 to blow and smoke (see 7699),—to reek with self-conceit.

吹¹
2825

吹戒險汽螺 to blow a steam fog-horn.
吹簫 to play the flageolet.
橫吹 horizontal blowing,—as for a transverse flute.
吹笙 to blow an organ.
吹筒 to blow a sumpitan, or pipe for throwing small poisoned darts.
吹手 musicians.
吹打 to blow and beat,—music.
吹彈 wind and stringed instruments.
吹臺 to blow the stage,—to signal the end of a play by a few notes on the *la-pa* (see 6654), as is customary in Chinese theatres; hence = it is all over; there's an end of that. See 12,050.
吹水 to blow water,—into meat, to make it weigh heavier.
吹滅 or 吹息 to blow out; to extinguish.
吹燈 to blow out a lamp. Also, to light a lamp.
童子自外至, 吹燈當我前 my servant comes in and lights the lamp before me.
吹開 to blow open.
吹毛求疵 to blow open the fur to find the blemish,—to go out of one's way to discover weak points.
過事吹求 to rake up old grievances.
吹壞 blown to pieces,—as a flag.
吹倒 to blow down,—as the wind a house.
吹噓 to praise; to recommend; to puff.
吹獎 to flatter.
吹牛 or 吹牛角 or 吹嘮 to brag; to boast.
吹呼 to talk loud; to storm at.
吹號 to give a signal, e.g. by winding a horn.
Read *ch'ui*⁴. The wind; sound of music.
吹唱 playing and singing.
鼓吹 drums and trumpets.
習吹 to practise playing wind instruments.

炊¹
2826

炊¹
2827

R. 支
C. *ch'ui*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *ch'ui*
W. *ts'ui*
N. *ts'ei, ch'i*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei, ts'ei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'ui*
J. *sui, shi*
A. *hsui*
Even Upper.

垂²
2828

垂²
2829

R. 支
C. *sh'ui*
H. *shui*
F. *sui*
W. *dzui*
N. *zei*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *su*
J. *sui, zui*
A. *t'ui*
Even Lower.

Same as 2825.

To cook food; to steam. Used for 2825.

炊飯 to steam rice.
炊餅 to bake cakes.
先炊者先餐 first to cook his food, first to eat his meal,—first come, first served.
先炊 or 古炊 my late mother.
晨炊 an early meal.
炊爨 to blow up the stove; to cook.
彈半炊許 she played for more than half a meal-time,—for some time.

Same as 2829.

To hang down; to droop; to let fall; to be on the point of. To be gracious; to condescend.

垂頭 to hang the head.
垂首不敢聲 hung his head and dared not speak.
垂下來 to hang down,—as a tassel.
垂手而得 to hang the hands and get,—without effort. Cf. "hands down."
天垂雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew.
垂拱而天下治 they let fall their robes and the empire was governed,—of the virtuous administration of Yao and Shun.
名垂後世 his name will be handed down to posterity.
垂法於後 to leave an example for posterity.
垂老 to grow old.
垂淚 to let fall tears.
垂念 to think of; to dwell upon.
垂柳 a weeping willow.
垂烟 overhanging smoke,—used of a flower overhanging in a vase, or of a weeping willow.
垂領 to hang down over the shoulders.

垂²
2829

垂鞭 to let fall one's whip.
垂眉 to droop the eyebrows.—as at death.
垂照 to look down,—as from heaven.
垂示 to hand down for the information of,—posterity.
垂戒 to hand down, or leave, as a warning.
垂危 to be in imminent danger.
城垂克 the city was on the point of being taken.
垂絕 nearly dead.
叢毆垂斃 the crowd beat him within an inch of his life.
垂系 to extend to; to reach as far as,—of Imperial condescension, etc.
垂顧 or 垂愛 to regard with kindness.
垂詢 to graciously enquire,—after a subject's health.
垂憐豁免 to have pity and magnanimously pardon.
垂恩 or 垂情 gracious kindness.
垂青樂購 to cast a favourable eye on and wish to buy.
千金之子坐不垂堂 a youth of one thousand ounces of silver (i.e. one to whom life is worth something) does not sit with one leg of his chair overhanging the eaves. See 3912. [Lin Hsi-chung supports this rendering by 恐垂堂下. E. von Zach reads 陲, and renders by "does not sit on the verandah under the eaves, as a tile might kill him."]
玉體不垂堂 the owner of a valued person (a rich man) does not sit, etc. See 11,698.
垂穗 a fringe.
垂花門 the second gate before entering the inner gates of a *yamen*.

倅²
2830

R. 支
See 垂
Even Lower.

Name of a famous artisan of legendary times.

工倅旋而蓋規矩 *Ch'ui* the artisan could draw circles with his hand better than (another man) with compasses.

捶

2831

See 2807.

腫

2832

R. 支 寘

See 羣

(Upper unspirated)
Even Upper and Lower.

The callosities, or rudimentary toes on a horse's leg. A cock's spur. The buttocks.

腫縣 the ancient name of 福山縣 in Shantung.

陲

2833

R. 支

See 垂

Even Lower.

A frontier; a boundary; an edge.

邊陲 the frontier.

颺

2834

R. 支

See 垂

Even Lower.

The wind bending things by its force.

弱柳受風颺 the soft willow bends to the blast.

髻

2835

R. 支

See 槌

Even Lower.

The front tresses of an unmarried girl.

高鬟雲髻不復髻髻 the hair once bound up high (in wedlock) can never again fall in maiden tresses.

槌

2836

R. 支 灰

C. ch'üü

H. ch'ui

F. tui, t'ui

W. dui

N. tsei, dji

P. ch'wei

M. } ts'wei

Y. }

Sz. ch'wei

K. ch'u, t'we

J. tai, te

A. chui, doui

Even Lower.

To beat; to pommel; to shampoo; massage. To throw.

槌鼓 to beat a drum.

槌金爲箔 to beat gold into leaf.

槌楚 to give a beating.

一槌打倒 knocked him down with one blow.

槌打一頓 gave him a beating.

槌胸 to beat the breast,—in anger, or in grief.

擣枕槌床 to pound the pillow and beat the bed,—unable to sleep.

槌腰 or 槌背 to pound the loins,—to shampoo or knead the body with the hands, as is done in barbers' shops, often to relieve rheumatic pains, etc.

槌

2836

槌石 to cast stones.

槌提仁義 to discard charity and duty to one's neighbour.

槌魯 stupid; doltish.

槌

2837

R. 支 寘

See 槌

Even Lower.

A mallet; a beetle; a rammer or pile-driver; a bludgeon.

槌鼓 to beat a drum.

鼓槌 a drum-stick.

研槌 a beetle; a rammer.

打樁槌 a pile-driver.

槌搗 an apothecary's pestle; large fingers.

槌子 a pestle; a stroke with a pestle.

槌

2838

Same as 2824.

揣

2839

See 2696.

毳

2840

See 11,940.

埠

2841

R. 軫 震

See 隼

Rising & Sinking Upper.

槁

2842

R. 震

See 隼

Sinking Upper.

A target.

A truss of hay or straw.

諄

2843

R. 眞 震

C. } chun

H. }

F. tung

W. ciung

N. ching

P. chun

To impress upon; to reiterate; repeatedly.

諄諄然命之乎 did (God) confer the empire on him' (the Emperor Shun) with specific injunctions?

諄囑 to give particular orders.

諄

2843

M. chun, chün

Y. chun, tün

Sz. chun

K. sun, ch'un

J. shun

A. chwên

Even Upper.

諄諄的求雨 to earnestly pray for rain.

誨爾諄諄 I taught you with assiduous repetition.

諄懇 to importune.

惇

2844

Same as 12,203.

屯

2845

See 12,232.

吨

2846

R. 元

See 屯

Even Lower.

Babble; gibberish; drive.

Read t'un⁴. Discouraged.

窆

2847

R. 眞 元

C. chun, tün

H. tün

F. tung

W. ciung

N. tün

P. chun

M. } tün

Y. }

K. tun, chun

J. chun, ton

A. chwên

Even Upper and Lower

Irregular.

To bury.

窆窆 to store away for the night,—to bury.

窆窆之敬 contribution towards funeral expenses.

肫

2848

R. 眞

C. chun, v.

Sch'ün

H. v. k'ün

F. v. keing²

W. ciung

N. ching

P. tsün, chun

M. tsun, chün

Y. tsun

K. chun

J. shun

A. chwên

Even Upper.

The cheek-bones. Fried dried for winter use. meat dumpling. Used 12,215.

打肫兒 to take a snack a journey.

鳥肫肫 the offal of a bird

肫肫其仁 his charity of heart was genuine.

肫誠 sincere; earnest.

肫肝 fried dried liver.

友于肫篤 to be addicted earnestness,—as a persevering student.

准³

2849

軫
準

sing Upper.

To authorise; to grant.
To acknowledge receipt of
communications from an
equal or others, as below.

不准 not allowed,—to be filed,
as a plaint or petition. Such is
the formula endorsed by an
official upon any case into the
merits of which he declines to
enter.

稟准 the petition has been allow-
ed,—the case can go on.

准狀 to allow the filing of a
plaint.

准行 to sanction.

旨准 WE grant his request; a
Decree authorising.

准奏 his memorial is granted.

允准 to agree to allow; to con-
nive at.

准以十日 to grant ten days
for....

准期 to appoint a day.

准單 a Customs' permit.

准予免稅 to grant exempt-
ion from duty.

准往憑單 a parents' certi-
ficate of emigration granted to
minors.

准此 on receipt of the above,
—used between equals. May be
used conventionally in reference
to the communications of super-
iors or inferiors of other nation-
alities.

准文 to receive a despatch.

頃准貴道來文 I have
just received your (the Tao-t'ai's)
communication.

准據此 on receipt of the above,
—two or more documents, show-
ing that some were from an equal,
others from an inferior.

准奉 to receive from an equal
and superior, respectively.

案准 referring to a communi-
cation already placed on record,
i.e. received some time pre-
viously.

准令或准爲或准與 to
allow.

准駁 sanction and reversal.

准子 a lien or option of pur-
chase (on a house or on land.)

準

2850

鵠

2851

準³

2852

R. 軫屑

C. } chun

H. } chung

F. } chung

W. } ciung

N. } ching

P. }

M. } chun

Y. }

Sz. } chun

J. } djun

A. } chwên

Rising Upper.

See 10,162.

Same as 10,162.

Even; level. A water-
level. To adjust; to equal-
ise. To fix; to determine.
Originally the same as
2849, and still to a certain
extent interchanged.

繩直生準 a straight mark-
ing-line produces evenness.

準能內守其水而外

不流 a water-level keeps its
water within and does not let
it run out,—referring to the im-
portance of the internal as op-
posed to the external.

準秤 adjusted scales.

準繩 a marking line.

準人 a magistrate.

對準 or 較準 to compare and
verify.

準規 or 準則 a rule; a
standard.

準情準理 to consider the
circumstances of.

準章程 fixed regulations.

準時刻 the proper time.

準不準 is it certain (or right,
as a watch) or not?

準得 to be certain of getting.

射到準 he has hit!—anything
aimed at with bow and arrow.

準折多少 what discount will
you allow?

探準 to enquire accurately.

瞧準 to look carefully.

準確 or 準對 perfectly cor-
rect.

準成 absolute.

準話 the truth.

準賬 to compound for a debt
by accepting articles in lieu of
money.

準兒 something to go by; a
standard.

準³

2852

取銀爲準 to take silver as
the standard of values.

準於某月某日 shall, on
such and such a day....

Read *chüeh*²⁴. The nose.

隆準 a nose that is not flatten-
ed down on the face,—a mark
of good looks.

鼻準 the nose.

鷹準 an aquiline nose.

準頭 aim; accuracy of aim;
the end of the nose.

衡¹

2853

R. 眞

See 諄

Even Upper.

春²

2854

R. 眞

C. } ch'un

H. }

F. } chung

W. } ciung

N. } ch'ing

P. }

M. } ch'un

Y. } ts'wên

Sz. } ch'un

K. } ch'un

J. } shun

A. } hswên

Even Upper.

Spring; used figuratively
for a year. Pleasant or
joyous; wanton or lewd.
See 5353, 9742.

春季 the season of spring.

春天 spring-time.

春間 in spring.

春生, 夏長, 秋收, 冬

藏 born in spring, grown in
summer, reaped in autumn,
stored in winter,—of grain.

春生秋成 born in spring,
completed in autumn,—of grain.

立春 the beginning of spring,
—a solar term beginning about
the 6th February.

鞭春 another name for the above,
from the ceremony of whipping
the clay ox on that day. See 8346.

迎春 to meet the spring,—an
annual official ceremony.

春牛 the spring ox,—of clay,
carried in procession at the above
ceremony, and afterwards broken
up as a sacrifice to agriculture.

春分 the vernal equinox,—a
solar term beginning about the
20th March.

春曉 a spring morning; the early
spring.

CH'UN.

春¹

2854

春物尙餘 there was still a little of spring left.**春雨** spring rains.**春祭** the spring visit to the family tombs.**春光明媚** spring-time bright and winsome.**春氣** spring warmth.**春燕** spring swallow,—a pattern.**春茶** spring tea,—one quality of tea.**熙春** hyson tea.**春紬** spring gauze,—a very light quality.**春餅** spring cakes. See 9288.**青春** the green spring-time,—of life; one's green and salad days. See below.**問青春多少** asked how old he was.**春日載陽** or **春日遲遲** the spring days lengthen out.**維莫之春** it is now the end of spring.**人不知春, 草知春** if man does not recognise spring, plants do.**春來無處不花香** when spring comes, every spot is perfumed with flowers.**花怕春光老** flowers dread the departure of spring.**春茗候光** I shall expect you at my feast.**春秋** Spring and Autumn,—the annals of the kingdom of 魯 Lu from 722 to 484 B.C., said to have been compiled by Confucius himself. So called from the custom of prefixing to each entry in the national annals the year, month, day, and *season*, in which the event recorded took place. Thus, spring includes summer, and autumn winter.**春秋人** a man of the Spring and Autumn period,—of the early centuries of the Chou dynasty.**春秋高** or **有春秋** his springs and autumns are many,—he is old.**幾易春秋** how old are you? **已有了春秋了** already old.**春**¹

2854

新春 the new year.**滿面生春** smiled all over his face.**滿口春風** very pleasant of speech.**春色** joyous-looking; gay.**少添春色** slightly "sprung," a little elevated,—with wine.**百病回春** in all diseases he can bring back health,—of a clever doctor.**春畫** or **春宮** (see 6580) or**春工** obscene pictures.**春冊** books with indecent plates.**春藥** or **春方** aphrodisiacs.**春憶** lewd thoughts.**人到了歲數了, 春心是要動的** at a certain age, a man's fancies "lightly turn to thoughts of love."**春王月** the first moon.**陽春月** the tenth moon.**春夢** spring dreams,—unreal.**春婆之夢** dreams of love.**春官** officials of the Board of Rites,—from the 周禮 Chou Ritual.**春鉏** *Egretta modesta*.**春明** Peking.**春喚** see 5079.**俸**³

2855

Rich; well-to-do.

俸厚 well-off; rich.

R. 軫

See 蠶

Rising Upper.

椿¹

2856

A long-lived tree. A father.

R. 眞

See 春

J. chin

Even Upper.

香椿 *Cedrela odorata*,—the buds of which when boiled in water and eaten are said to be "very exciting."**臭椿** *Ailantus glandulosa* (Desf.)**大椿** or **椿堂** your father. [The first is also the name of a long-lived tree, mentioned by Chuang Tzu.]**椿**¹

2856

靈椿未老 your vivacious father does not grow old.**椿萱並茂** both parents alive and well.**臄**³

2857

R. 軫

See 春

Rising Upper.

蠢³

2858

R. 軫

See 春

Rising Upper.

To wriggle like worm. Stupid; doltish.

蠢子 a blockhead.**蠢笨** or **蠢鈍** or **愚** or **蠢才** foolish; doltish.**萌孽蠢動** sprouting and wriggling (like plants and insects in spring),—of incipient seditious.**製蠢** silly-looking.**蹢**³

2859

R. 軫

See 蠢

Rising Upper.

Blended; mixed. Obscure.

蹢駁 self-contradictory. A multicoloured; variegated.**鰮**¹

2860

R. 眞

See 春

Even Upper.

A salt-water fish; mullet. Also, a roach.

滄³

2861

Same as 10,139. 10,138.

淳³

2862

See 10,139.

椿²

2863

R. 眞

See 醇

Even Lower.

An ox, seven cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

九十其椿 ninety great oxen.**諄**³

2864

See 2843.

醇³

2865

See 10,141.

鵲

2866

See 10,142.

杮

2867

真椿
hsuén
Even Upper.

The wild varnish tree or
野漆樹. Often used for
2856.

純

2868

See 10,149.

醜

2869

See 10,151.

唇

2870

真
Asün
chin
shin
t'in
Even Lower.

The lips.

口唇 the lips.

啓一點朱唇 opened a little
rosy dot of a mouth.

唇紅齒白 red lips and white
teeth,—pretty.

絳唇 red lips.

點唇 to rouge the lips.

競唇 gaping lips.

劃唇子 or 崩口唇 a
hare-lip. See 5300.

費唇舌 to waste one's breath
in talk.

有唇舌 to be plausible; to have
the gift of the gab.

唇齒 to compress the lips,—in
anger.

唇齒之誼 an intimate friend-
ship.

唇竭 (or 亡) 而齒寒
when the lips are gone, the teeth
feel cold. Figurative, used of
the exposed condition of the cen-
tral power when its outlying de-
fences are taken. Said by Kung
Chih-ch'ü, 7th cent. B.C.

唇齒之邦 States which stand
to each other in the relation of
lips and teeth, as above.

唇寒 to ignore; to take no no-
tice of.

脣

2871

Correct form of 2870.

橘

2872

R. vulgar.
C. ch'un
Even Upper.

The eggs of birds, rep-
tiles, etc.; testicles; truffles.

鷄橘 hens' eggs.

蛇橘 snakes' eggs.

雷公橘 the eggs of the Thun-
der-God,—aërolites; also, truffles.

Same as 2867.

標

2873

輶

2874

R. 真
See 春
K. sun, ch'un
J. chun
A. t'wên
Even Upper.

A hearse. A mud sledge.

龍輶 a hearse ornamented with
dragons.

泥乘輶 to slide across mud on
a sledge,—one of the 四載
four modes of transport. See
574, 2446, 6821.

CHUNG.

中

2875

R. 東送
C. } chung
H. }
F. t'ung, töung
W. }
N. } chung
P. }
M. }
Y. } chung
Sz. }
K. chung
J. chū
A. trung
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

The middle; that which
is in the middle, as opposed
to 外 12,442. Within;
inner. Midway. Medium;
middling, as of stature (see
4661), or of size, etc. Pain-
ted on a wall, 中 stands
for "commit no nuisance,"
from its rough similarity to
a turtle; see 6421.

當中 in the middle; at the
centre.

中間 in the middle; among;
within.

內中有 among them are....

中一童曰 one lad among
them said.

中有一個人 among them
was a man.

個中人 an insider, or one of
us, as opposed to 門外漢
an outsider.

非個中人, 不能道及
半字 unless to one of the ini-
tiated, you cannot say a word
about it,—they won't understand
you.

中人 or 中保人 a middle-
man; a go-between. The former
is also a man of mediocre abi-
lities; a eunuch.

中

2875

五中 the five viscera. See 3715.

中年 middle-aged.

中流 in mid-stream.

失中 to fail to strike the mean
between two extremes.

秬黍中者 black millet
[grains] of an average size.

中門 the middle or principal
gate; to stand in the middle of
the gateway.

中道 or 中途 half way; in-
complete.

中道而歿 he died in mid-
career.

中天 in the times of Yao and
Shun.

中天懸明月 the bright
moon hangs in the middle of
the heavens.

中天景運 the noon-tide of
prosperity.

中線 the middle thread,—the
meridian from which longitude
is reckoned.

中樑 the ridge-pole,—forms the
basis on which rents are reckoned.

中覺 (chiao⁴) the midday siesta.

中膈 the diaphragm.

中止 to stop midway.

中和 equilibrium and harmony.

中和節 the first day of the
second moon.

中衣兒 stockings.

中飽 to pilfer.

中表 cousins of different sur-
names.

人中白 salts of urine,—used
in the Chinese pharmacopoeia.

中古 the "middle ages,"—of
China, about 1100 B.C.

中秋 mid-autumn,—the 15th of
the 8th moon.

中友 mutual friend; a friend
of both parties; an arbitrator.

難中悔 to repent when in
trouble,—when too late.

心中 in my mind.

中心 fair-minded; impartial.

中央 the centre; the bull's-eye.
See 4562.

中¹

2875

在水中中央 he is in the middle of the water.

舟中望去 he looked out from the ship,—and saw...

黃流在中 full of yellow wine, —as a goblet.

中國 the Middle Kingdom,—China, from a belief that it was situated at the centre of a vast square earth, surrounded by the Four Seas, beyond which lay islands inhabited by barbarians. The use of the term dates back to many centuries B.C. The term is also found in the sense of "the middle of the kingdom," the capital. Also used by early Buddhist writers for Central India. See 13,376.

中國爲天下共主 China is the suzerain of all under heaven. [Said by the Japanese on Ld. Amherst's mission].

今中國亦云目口也 "Chung kuo" is now also called "Mu k'ou." [Here 中國 can only mean Honan.]

哀憫中國 alas for the Middle Kingdom!

惠此中國 let us cherish this capital.

中華 or 中土 or 中原 similar terms for "China."

守中 (=存之於胸中) to keep in mind. Also, to preserve a mean.

中軍 or 中軍官 a military secretary.

中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.

中軍帳 a military commander-in-chief.

中冓之言不可道也 the story of the inner chamber cannot be told.

中外 see 12,442.

中西 the middle and western nations,—Chinese and foreigners.

中都 Peking,—a term used by the Mongols.

中上 or 中時 or 中午 midday; noon.

中飯 the midday meal.

不辨中夕 couldn't tell noon from night.

上中下 best, medium, and worst,—three degrees of excel-

中¹

2875

lence under which persons or things may be classified. These are each again divided into three;

e.g. 上上, 上中, 上下, best of best, medium of best, worst of best, and so on. Also, original, duplicate, and triplicate, e.g. of deeds. Also, first, second, and third, of volumes.

中中兒的 medium of the medium class; medium.

人物却只中中 of medio-cre personal attractions.

中碗 a medium-sized bowl.

中等人才 men of ordinary capacity.

中宮 the Empress.

中堂 colloquial designation of a

大學士 Grand Secretary.

[First came into use under the Sungs.]

貴中堂 you, the honourable Grand Secretary.

中翰 a secretary of the Grand Secretariat.

中書 see 10,024.

中書科 the Imperial Patent office

中書行省 the (thirteen) provincial Governorships established under the Yüan dynasty.

中議大夫 title of a functionary of the second division of the 3rd grade of honorary rank.

中憲大夫 title of a functionary of the first division of the 4th grade of honorary rank.

中允 an officer of 5th rank; lit. shield-bearer.

中丞 epistolary designation of a 巡撫 Governor of a province.

中譯 secretary of the Council for the administration of Tibet.

中呂 the first moon; the beginning of spring. See 7520.

中數 the middle number,—five.

中庸 the invariable medium,—one of the Four Books, translated by Dr. Legge as Doctrine of the Mean. It is ascribed to 子思 Tzū Ssü, a grandson of Confucius.

適之中庸 to hit the happy mean.

中¹

2875

乃爲適中 this is to hit the happy mean.

中庸之人不教不知 ordinary people must be taught or they will not know.

中行 to walk in the mean (cf. medio tutissimus ibis); to act in accordance with right.

中州 an old name for Honan

中幡 a rod with a pennant, used by jugglers.

中涓 or 中官 a eunuch.

中山 an old name for Lewchew

得中山之名 to get

Chung-shan reputation,—for hard drinking. Referring to the story

of 劉元石 Liu Yüan-shih

who had wine given him at an

inn at Chung-shan which made

him drunk for a thousand days

so that his family thought he

was dead and buried him, his

living body being exhumed at

the instance of the innkeeper

just before the expiration of the

thousandth day.

Read chung⁴. To hit the centre; to be successful. To be struck or affected by; to fancy. To fall into. See 9300.

中了 or 中上了 he has hit —as a target.

中不得 he can't hit.

中計 to make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan.

猜中 or 估中 to guess right —as a riddle.

量中 to make a correct estimate —of weight or size.

果中其言 verily his words have come to pass.

中了六十五名 he passed sixty-fifth on the list. [中

used for the 2nd and 3rd degrees

but not for that of 秀才 hsiu

ts'ai, 進 being substituted.]

被太師批卷不中 he had his essay rejected by the examiner.

高中 to reach the highest degrees,—by success at examinations.

他沒考中了 he has not passed,—at the examination.

中¹
2875

一不中即棄去 because he did not pass at the first attempt, he gave up trying.

中寒 to catch cold.

中暑 to get a sunstroke, or heat apoplexy.

中風不語 struck with wind and unable to speak,—paralysis.

中酒 to get drunk.

看中了 approved of; took a fancy to, as a woman. See 5852.

不知你中意那一位 which young lady may you fancy?

中聽 worth hearing. See 11,299.

中毒 to be accidentally poisoned. See 3727.

中了他的圈兒 I have fallen into his trap,—been taken in.

不中 chung⁴ or chung¹ 用 of no use.

不中用了 at the point of death; no hope.

能中何用 of what use is it?

不中喫 unpalatable.

那厮不中拜 that scoundrel is not worth a salute.

The second in order of birth; see 伯 9340. The younger of two. Used for 2875.

仲氏 the younger of two,—men or women.

仲子 Mr. Chung.

仲父 a father's younger brother; an old title = chief adviser, given to 王導 Wang Tao.

仲秋 the eighth moon.

仲冬 the second moon of winter.

仲尼 Chung-ni,—the style or common name of Confucius, who was the second son.

Loyal; patriotic; faithful, as opposed to 奸 1628. See 10,077.

忠臣 a loyal minister.

忠烈 or 忠勇 loyal and devoted.

忠義 loyal and unswerving from the right.

忠¹
2877

盡忠報國 thoroughly loyal.

忠信 honest; faithful.

忠厚 upright; without guile; worthy.

忠良 the faithful and the good.

忠厚是無用之別名 worthiness is another name for uselessness,—worthy people are mostly fools.

忠言逆耳 honest advice is unpleasant to the ear.

私臣不忠, 忠臣不私 a selfish minister is not loyal; a loyal minister is not selfish.

忠臣視死無難色 a loyal minister faces death without blenching.

忠菓 the loyal fruit,—the olive, which tastes sharp at first, like loyal counsels.

盅¹
2878

A cup with a cover to it, in which tea is infused, and from which it is drunk. A bowl; a goblet.

茶盅 a tea-cup, with a cover.

酒盅 a wine-cup.

湯盅 a soup-plate; a soup-tureen.

R. 東
C. chung
H. chung
F. ch'ung
W. chung
N. chung
P. chung
M. chung
Y. chung
Sz. chung
K. chung
J. chung
A. chung
Even Upper.

衷¹
2879

Inner garments. The inner man; the heart; the feelings; a sense of justice. To weigh; to agree upon.

和衷 to harmonise the moral nature (of the people),—as when sovereign and minister act in due fulfilment of their proper functions. Also, friendly; in sympathy.

上帝降衷于下民 God has bestowed a moral sense upon the people.

天誘其衷 God moved his heart.

不衷 insincere.

言不由衷 your words are not sincere.

衷懷 to cherish in one's mind.

衷情 or 衷腸 the feelings; the emotions.

R. 東送
C. chung
H. chung
See 中
K. chung
Even Upper.

衷¹
2879

衷曲所發 one's train of thought or feelings.

不得一時展其衷曲 never getting a moment for expression of feelings.

折衷 to weigh opinions; to discriminate; to mollify; to conciliate.

言者莫衷一是 the speakers could not agree to any one course; no consensus of opinion.

私衷抱歉 to be conscious of one's deficiencies,—as towards a friend.

重⁴
2880

R. 腫宋冬

C. chung, chung², chung³

H. chung, chung², chung³

F. chung, chung², chung³

W. chung, chung², chung³

N. chung, chung², chung³

P. chung, chung², chung³

M. chung, chung², chung³

Y. chung, chung², chung³

Sz. chung, chung², chung³

K. chung, chung², chung³

J. chung, chung², chung³

A. chung, chung², chung³

Even, Rising, Lower.

Heavy, as opposed to 輕 2183; weighty; important.

Strong; violent; severe. Deep, of mourning.

重輕 heavy and light.

輕重 light-heavy,—weight.

不足輕重 the matter is of no importance.

重三斤 three catties in weight.

有多重 how heavy is it?

恩重如山 favours weighty as mountains.

重大 grave; important; serious.

重地 important ground,—a term applied to any official precinct.

重位 an important post.

重臣 a high official.

自重 to respect oneself. Also, to weigh oneself down,—as with cares, etc.

君子自重 "commit no nuisance."

以重稅餉 in order to maintain due regard for the Customs' revenue.

須念前程爲重 you must make your career of paramount importance.

以重人倫 in order to give weight to the (five) relationships; See 7464.

以重其國 in order to honour that nation.

三重 the three important things, viz. 議禮 to determine ceremonies, 制度 to enact laws,

仲¹
2876

送

C. chung

H. chung

F. chung

W. chung

N. chung

P. chung

M. chung

Y. chung

Sz. chung

K. chung

J. chung

A. chung

Even Upper.

忠¹
2877

東

See 中

K. chung

Even Upper.

重⁴
2880

and 考文 to hold examinations in literature. See *ch'ung*².

不重虛詞 not to give any attention to unimportant expressions.

以重論 to interpret in its severest sense,—as a law, by application of the severest penalty.

重以口說 a hard (or unpleasant) thing to have to say.

武不可重用 force should not be used to excess.

重打 to beat severely.

見老兒口重 seeing that the old man was using strong language.

重究不貸 to be severely dealt with.

重罪治之 punished him severely.

他的罪重 his crime was very great.

重傷 a severe wound.

重活 heavy work. See 5324.

重寶 precious gems,—a term for large copper cash.

重待 to treat well; to make much of.

重生女, 不重生男 to think more of getting daughters than sons,—a phrase which took its rise from the influence of the famous 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei.

重星 the planet Jupiter.

重言 weighty words,—the words of recognised authorities quoted in argument against an adversary.

重言所以已言也 language based on weighty authority is used to bar further argument.

不倚重 not to be relied on, of men; not to be leant on, of things.

重用 very desirable for employment,—of men and things.

重用他 to depend much on him; to put great faith in him.

重木板 hard-wood planks.

重數 a large number.

重報 a substantial recompense.

輕事重報 to represent a light matter as a grave one.

重⁴
2880

重筆 a laboured style of writing.

重案 an important or difficult or grave case.

重以 to regard with attention.

重重的 severely; heavily; liberally.

重情 a serious matter.

Read *ch'ung*². A fold; a layer; a thickness; a repetition. See 5495.

三重 thrice; three thicknesses, measured either vertically or laterally. See 12,529 and *chung*⁴.

重三 3 duplicates,—in a lot, e.g. of coins.

九重 the sky; heaven; the Emperor's palace.

圓則九重, 孰營度之 the nine layers of the round sky, who has measured them?

門嚴九重靜 the door is fast closed and the palace is still.

重九 or 重陽 the 9th of the 9th moon. See 10,858

重陽節 the festival of the 9th of the 9th moon.

重疊 or 重複 to repeat; tautology.

此語皆犯重 all these phrases violate the rule against tautology.

重疊 piled up.

一重一重 one laid above the other in a pile.

重重 one above (or behind) the other; thick; numerous.

重刊 to re-cut blocks,—for a new edition.

重夫 a second husband.

打入重圍 to break through the enclosing lines.

重抄 to re-copy.

抄重 to copy out in duplicate.

重修 to revise; to repair.

福無重至 blessings never come more than one at a time. See 5313.

面如重棗 his cheeks like two dates,—very red. Said of 關羽 Kuan Yü.

重⁴
2880

若重覆之, 得二十稔 by putting a new one over the old, it will last twenty years.

耳重 deaf.

人不知其重聽 people did not know he was deaf.

重落 to relapse,—of illness.

重孫 a great-grandson.

重繭 callosities.

重演 to repeat a performance.

重說 to repeat.

重用 to reduplicate.

重煩 repeated; reiteration.

重累 duplicated.

重兵 reinforcements.

重岡 numerous ridges.

重新 anew; afresh.

相重 doubled; duplicated.

重底 having a false bottom.

僮³
2881

Careless; heedless.

僮僮 fickle; unstable; careless

R. 宋
See 種
A. chung
Sinking Upper.

僮³
2882

Same as 僮 2887.

僮³
2883

Same as 2889.

燿³
2884

Fire flaming up; to kindle.

R. 腫
See 種
A. chung
Rising Upper.

腫³
2885

Swelling of the legs.

R. 種
See 腫
A. chung
Rising Upper.

種³
2886
種朱
chung
chung
tsung
chung
cion
chung
chung
hō, shu
chung
chōng
ising and
Sinking
Upper.

A seed; a germ. A kind; a sort; a race (*see* 5124). [In colloquial *tsung*¹.]

種子 or **種兒** seed. *See below.*

播種 or **布種** to sow seed.

穀種 grain for sowing, etc.

布種 to scatter seed; to disseminate, as doctrines.

誕降嘉種 he gave his people the beautiful grains.

傳種 to propagate a species,—of plant.

打種 to beget.

遺種 to leave descendants behind.

雜種 of mixed seed, as the son of a harlot; illegitimate; a term of abuse.

痘種 vaccine lymph. *See below.*

種類 a kind; a class; brute beasts, as opposed to human beings.

沛艾馬種遂絕 the breed of fine horses came to an end.

遂得其種 and thus obtained the breed.

今失其種 this kind (of bamboo) is not grown nowadays.

不同者五種 five specimens, all different,—of coins.

種種不合 everything goes wrong; wrong in every way.

頭髮種種 a few scattered hairs on his head.

禍種 the source of misfortune.

種式 or **種樣** a pattern.

種切 minutely; in detail.

Read *chung*⁴. To sow; to plant.

種菜 to plant vegetables.

種花 to cultivate flowers. Also, to vaccinate.

種種 *chung*³ **兒** to sow seed.

種植 to plant trees; to plant.

種子 (*tsü*³) to beget children.

種牛痘 to vaccinate. *See above.*

種禍 to sow the seeds of misfortune.

種³
2886

種瓜還得瓜 plant melons and you'll get melons; as you sow, so will you reap.

種竹 to garden.

種因 to sow causes,—to do things which will entail consequences in another life.

種田 or **種地** to till fields.

福田廣種 to prepare a rich harvest of blessing.

腫³
2887
R. **腫** 2.
See **種**
A. *chung*
Rising Upper.

To swell.

腫脹 to swell.

忽然腫起來了 suddenly it swelled up.

腫起青黑 swollen up black and blue.

癰腫 puffy; dropsical.

浮腫 a dropsical swelling.

腫傷 a swollen bruise.

腫疼 swollen and painful.

誦⁴
2888
R. **朱**
See **中**
Sinking Upper.

To offend by harsh words.

踵³
2889
R. **踵**
See **種**
A. *chung*
chōng
Rising Upper.

The heel; to follow at the heels of, or in the footsteps of. To reach. *See* 4034, 7500.

踵不貼地 his heels did not touch the ground.

車輪曳踵 to drag the feet along like a chariot wheel, without lifting them.

衣敝踵決 clothes dirty and shoes with the heel torn off.

機發於踵 to give an earnest or inkling of one's inward grace or energy—*lit.* to manifest power through one's heels.

不旋踵 without turning the heel; immediately.

計不旋踵 in plots there should be no going back.

敗不旋踵 from the lost battle not a man returned.

目前所爲旋踵遺忘 what I have just done, when I come back to it I have totally forgotten,—of loss of memory.

踵³
2889

接踵而至 they arrived in quick succession, *i.e.* heel upon heel. Also, to follow in the wake of. *See* 3741.

踵步而前也 to advance with one foot, continually bringing the toe of the other foot to the heel of the former,—in token of respect.

踵其後 to hang on the rear (of an enemy); to dog.

踵跡 to follow one's footsteps, or example

踵其意而推廣之 followed out the idea (*i.e.* carried out the scheme), but on a larger scale.

踵門 to reach a door; to visit.

踵貴國 to visit your honourable country.

踵轅 to visit your *yamen*.

踵事增華 to adorn or carry out with *éclat* whatever one undertakes.

踵⁴
2890
R. **朱**
See **重**
Sinking Lower.

A woman with child.

鍾¹
2891
R. **冬**
C. } *chung*
H. }
F. *chüing*
W. *chioa*
N. *ciung*
P. }
M. } *chung*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chong*
J. *shō, shi*
A. *chung*
Even Upper.

An ancient measure equal to six 斛 *hu* and four 斗 11,427. A cup; a goblet. To cherish; to love. To bring together = 聚 3061. [To be distinguished from 鐘 2893.]

鍾杯 a cup.

酒鍾 a wine-cup.

鍾蓋 a tea-cup with a cover.

千鍾電醕 he drained a thousand cups in a twinkling.

鍾情 feelings of affection.

鍾愛 to love.

鍾建 a husband.

天鍾美於是 God has brought together beauties in this spot.

復鍾於吾郡 there was a renaissance (of art) in my part of the country.

鍾¹

2891

鍾靈毓才 endowed with supernatural talent,—as a prophet.**鍾靈** a term in geomancy referring to auspiciousness of site.**龍鍾** imbecile; childish.**號鍾** a kind of lute.**鍾子期** a connoisseur of music—from the name of a musical woodcutter in the story of **俞伯牙**.**踵**¹

2892

To stagger along; to shamble; to fall.

R. 冬

See 鍾

Even Upper.

鐘¹

2893

A bell without a clapper. A clock. [To be distinguished from **鍾** 2891.] See 9383.

R. 冬

C. chung
H. chung
F. chung
W. chung
N. chung
P. chung
M. chung
Y. chungSz. chung
K. chung
J. shō, shu
A. chung

Even Upper.

鐘鼓樂之 with bells and drums let us show our delight in her.**打鐘** or **敲鐘** to strike a bell.**搖鐘子** to shake a hand-bell.**撞木鐘** to strike a wooden bell,—used figuratively of labour lost, like our "blood from a stone," etc.**一口金鐘** a golden bell.**鐘樓** a bell-tower; a belfry.**湮鐘** same as **星兒** 4602.**編鐘** a set of 16 bells hung in two rows, used to lead the orchestra at Confucian services.**老身鐘漏並歇** the old man's clock and clepsydra are both stopping,—I am about to die.**黃鐘律** name of the longest of the pitch-pipes, corresponding with the 11th moon. See 7548.**鐘黃長藥** you have long neglected yourself,—to aid me.**時辰鐘** a clock.**鐘表舖** a watch and clock-maker's shop.**坐鐘** a "sitting" clock,—as for a mantelpiece.**鐘**¹

2893

三點鐘 three o'clock.**鐘時** clock time,—according to the foreign division.**不知鐘點** not to be able to tell the time.**自鳴鐘** a striking clock.**醒鐘** or **鬧鐘** an alarm.**問鐘** a repeater.**鐘弦** a watch-spring.**終**¹

2894

R. 東

F. chung

See 中

A. chung

Even Upper.

The end; final; for ever. Hence, death. Extreme; utmost; the whole; to last. A cycle of twelve years. A thousand square *li*. Used to strengthen the introduction of the apodosis.**始終** beginning and end; first and last. See 9982.**年終** the end of the year.**終久** in the end; at death.**終末** the extreme; the very last.**未知其所終** there is no saying where it will end.**請終之** please let me finish,—what I was saying.**終不可諼兮** he can never be forgotten.**終其天年** to complete one's allotted span of life.**竟以終老** "and they lived happily ever afterwards."**終食之間** in the time of finishing a meal.**終身** one's latter end; the end of life.**終身沒作** I never did it in all my life.**終身大事** the great business of finally settling oneself,—marriage.**歡好不終** their friendship has not lasted.**以永終譽** in order to perpetuate their fame.**終性難改** it is hard to change one's nature.**從一而終** faithful to one (husband) to the last.**終然不聽** he would not heed.**終**¹

2894

這雨終止 this rain must stop sooner or later.**善終** a happy end.**臨終** near his end.**送終** to perform last obsequies.**老母終堂** your old mother dead.**壽終** dying in old age. See 12,901.**慎終** to perform the last rites.**終日** or **終朝** the whole day every day.**終日延捱** kept delaying from day to day.**終日唆訟爲生** he spends his days in stirring up litigation for a livelihood.**不終日而不知病之去也** before the day was over he was well again.**終古** through all antiquity.**雖然....終是....** although.... still (or after all)....**終須** it is absolutely necessary—in spite of all that may have been previously said or done.**終留** to keep for good.**終非** is by no means; is in no sense.**終覆** the final bout,—e.g. at the District Magistrate's examinations of students.**一賣終休** an absolute sale.**終不** can or will never....**終南山** see 8128.**螽**¹

2895

R. 東

H. chung,

Sch'ung

F. chung

See 中

A. chung

Even Upper.

A long-headed green grasshopper, known as **螽斯** (*Truxalis*).**螽斯衍慶** (or **螽蟄**) may your children be numerous grasshoppers!**鼯**¹

2896

R. 冬東

See 終

Even Upper.

A rodent found in western China, marked with spots like a leopard.

冢³

2897

R. 腫

See 塚

Rising Upper.

A mound; a peak. Eminent; great. See 844.

冢土 a mound; an altar to Earth.

冢碣 a boundary-mark.

山冢峯崩 the peaks of the hills came crashing down.

冢子 an eldest son; the Heir Apparent.

冢宰 a minister of state = 天官.

冢君 an old term for a sovereign.

塚³

2898

R. 腫

C. H. chung

F. chung, chung

W. chung

N. chung

P. chung

M. chung

Y. chung

Sz. chung

K. chung

J. chung, chung

A. chung

Rising Upper.

A mound; a tomb.

墳塚 or 塚墓 a tomb; a burying-ground.

開塚 to dig a grave.

春塚 to make a hard or concrete bottom to a grave.

荒塚 an abandoned grave,—at which no one worships.

義塚 a public cemetery,—for the temporary accommodation of the bodies of strangers.

明塚 a grave or vault above ground; a temporary grave.

古塚巋然 old graves like a chain of hills.

挖塚 to rifle graves.

發塚 to open a grave, as for removal, etc.; to rifle a grave.

疑塚 sham tombs which have been built to put enemies off the scent.

雙燕窩塚 the last resting-place of two swallows,—i.e. of a betrothed couple who have died before marriage.

塚³

2899

R. 腫

See 塚

Rising Upper.

The tumulus over a grave.

衆⁴

2900

R. 送

C. chung

H. chung

F. chung

W. chung

N. chung

A company of three or more. A crowd; many (of men and things); all; the majority. Numerative of Buddh. priests. See 2901.

衆人 or 衆民 people in general; mankind; the majority.

衆⁴

2900

P. chung

M. chung

Y. chung

Sz. chung

K. chung

J. chung, chung

A. chung

Sinking Upper.

以衆人遇臣, 臣故以衆報之 he behaved towards me as though I were a common person, so I returned the compliment.

公衆 of or belonging to the public.

衆皆 all; every.

衆生 all living creatures,—including man.

衆目所 (or 共) 見 every one saw it.

衆論 or 衆議 public opinion. See 12,777.

衆論悅服 very popular; acceptable to all.

寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.

衆口難犯 it is difficult to oppose the voice of the public.

衆口一詞 or 衆口如一 or 衆口僉同 all agree in saying; unanimous.

出衆 to emerge from the common herd.

衆位 you gentlemen.

衆盛 many; abundant.

衆多 numerous.

衆全 all; entirely.

衆志成城 or 衆心成城 collective purposes form a fortress,—union is strength. See 10,175.

衆志專一 unanimity of purpose.

一衆僧 a Buddhist priest.

有幾衆僧 how many priests are there?

寺衆 the priests of the temple.

天衆 Dévas.

Correct form of 2900.

To scrape. To oppose.

相刮 to quarrel and fight.

仵

2903

仵¹

2904

R. 冬

See 鍾

Even Upper.

仵¹

2905

R. 冬

See 鍾

Even Upper.

中

2906

仲

2907

冲¹

2908

R. 東

C. chung

H. chung

F. chung

W. chung

N. chung, chung

P. chung

M. chung

Y. chung

Sz. chung

K. chung

J. chung, chung

A. chung, chung

Even Upper.

Same as 2904.

Agitated.

征仵 restless; nervous; fidgety.

Agitated.

宜爾惶仵 it is right that you should be nervous.

CH'UNG.

See 2875.

See 2876.

To shake; to mix; to infuse. To soar to; to dash against; to collide with. To be rude to. Used with 2910, 2916. Also = 和 complaisant.

冲動 to shake.

冲服立效 mix and swallow, and you will at once feel better.

冲漿子 to make paste.

冲茶 to infuse tea.

冲天 or 冲霄 to rise towards heaven. See 2911.

怒氣冲天 his anger went up to heaven,—filled the sky.

冲天羽翼 wings for rising to heaven,—a term applied by an Emperor of the Sung dynasty to a newly appointed Minister, who might, as it were, assist in that sense.

冲天牌 the vertical fixed shop-sign or advertisement tablet seen before shops.

冲锋陷陣 to rush on spear-points and fall upon the line of battle,—to attack fiercely.

冲破 to defeat; to burst over, as water.

冲¹

2908

冲開 to burst or split open.
 冲倒了 or 冲躺下 broke down,—as water a dam.
 冲場河岸 to burst the banks of the river.
 冲卸 to break or burst over,—as a cascade.
 冲散 to disturb or break up a company.
 冲圍而出 to burst through the besieging lines.
 冲撞 to offend a person; to run up against angles; to tread on corns.
 不是冲撞你說 I don't say it out of rudeness to you.
 出言冲撞 to use rude language.
 謙冲 unassuming and complaisant.
 冲和 on good terms; propitious and unpropitious.
 日子相冲 the day not in harmony,—e.g. with the nativity characters of a person who wants to be married on that day.
 某日冲 such a day is unpropitious,—as opposed to 和 3945.
 冲童 a youth.
 冲齡 or 冲年 young; boyish.
 冲人 a sovereign who is a minor.
 中懷頗冲融 fairly contented in mind.
 冲急 malign,—as a bad geomantic influence.
 冲遠 spreading afar; wandering from the point; digressing.
 宰相肚子冲下船 a Minister must be prepared to "swallow" a great deal.
 冲羽紗 imitation camlets.
 冲小羽綾 imitation lastings.
 冲銷 to sell clandestinely while evading payment of taxes.
 冲冲 the noise of tinkling gems, of bubbling water, etc.
 打冲河 name of a river in 寧遠府 Ning-yüan Fu (the insect-wax region) in Ssüch'uan.
 Read *ch'ung*⁴.
 冲着 facing; confronting; towards.

冲

2909

种¹

2910

R. 東

See 冲

A. *trung*
Even Upper.种¹

2911

R. 東送

See 冲

A. *trung*
Even Upper.冲¹

2912

R. 東

C. *ch'ung*H. *ch'ung*F. *ch'ung*W. *ch'ung*N. *ch'ung*P. *ch'ung*M. *ch'ung*Y. *ch'ung*Sz. *ch'ung*J. *chu*A. *hsung*

Even Upper.

冲¹

2913

R. 東

See 冲

Even Upper.

重

2914

捶⁴

2915

R. 宋腫

See 衝捶

A. *hsung*
Sinking and Rising Upper.衝¹

2916

R. 冬

See 冲

A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

Correct form of 2908.

Tender; delicate.

幼种 young and delicate.

To fly up; to soar.

志可翺霄 his determination reaches to the sky,—of an ambitious man.

Sorrowful. See 690.

憂心忡忡 deeply grieved in heart.

A wide expanse of water.

冲融沆瀣 vast and deep.

See 2880.

To push into; to stir out.

捶通水渠 to clear out a drain with a pole.

捶落來 poke it down.

莫捶蜂窩 don't stir up a wasps' nest,—meddle with dangerous things.

To rush towards, or against; to collide with. A thoroughfare.

相衝 to collide with.

衝倒 to knock over by collision.

衝¹

2916

衝突 to bang up against.

衝散 to scatter; to rout.

衝透 to dash through.

衝決 to burst open,—as a river its banks.

衝撞 to run against; to be rude to. See 2908.

衝撞馬頭 to get in front of the horse; to impede; to come into conflict with.

折衝 to break the onset of an enemy; to break through, as an enemy's lines; a name for a field officer; a major.

不越尊俎折衝千里

外 without stepping over one's cups and dishes (see 11,832) to drive the enemy a thousand li away,—i.e. by diplomacy.

子午相衝 *tsü* and *wu* are (astrologically) opposed,—these characters must not both appear under the names of persons to be betrothed, in the name of a man and the expression of the date on which he purposes to do anything particular, and so on. See 2908.

衝移 to carry away,—as a gale carries away a buoy.

衝途 a public road.

水衝 a water-course; a canal; a sluice.

中衝 the pulse in the middle finger.

衝繁疲難 populous, busy, wearying, difficult,—four words applied to provincial posts to indicate their relative importance. It is customary to ask if such-and-such an appointment is a "four-word" or only a "three-word" post, and so on. See 1604, 3404.

臨衝閑閑 the engines of assault were steadily applied.

Read *ch'ung*⁴. Towards.

面衝上 face upwards.

衝要 an important point; the key to a position.

罝¹

2917

R. 冬東

See 冲童

Even Upper and Lower.

A trap to catch birds.

雉離于罝 the pheasant falls into the snare.

舂

2918

Same as 12,280.

衝

2919

Same as 2916.

舂¹

2920

To pound grain, in order to remove the husk. To ram down. [To be distinguished from 春 2854.]

冬
chung
ch'ung
sung
song
ch'ung
ts'ung
ch'ung
song, v.
yong
shō, shu
t'ung
ven Upper.

舂米 to hull rice.

舂鋤 pound and hoe,—a name for the white egret or paddy-bird, from its bobbing movements when seeking food.

舂墻 to ram mud in frames and make walls for houses.

舂容乎大篇 what a long document!

舂牘 a clapper formed of twelve slips of bamboo strung on a leather thong, and used by singers at State services to mark the time.

舂¹

2921

Simple; unsophisticated.

江冬
絀
觀
hsung
ven Upper.

舂笨 stupid; doltish.

搥

2922

To pound; to ram down. To run against; to batter.

冬
春
ven Upper.

搥其喉以戈 he ran his spear through his throat.

搥脫之牙齒搥還個牙齒 a tooth for a tooth.

搥門甚迫 to knock violently at a door.

搥跌倒 knocked over,—by collision.

搥盪蓋 to smash the dishes.

克

2923

Same as 2924.

充¹

2924

R. 東

See 冲

A. sung
Even Upper.

To fill; to satisfy; to fulfil. To act in place of. To stuff up.

充滿 to fill; to gratify.

充補 to fill a vacancy.

充當 or 承充 to fill an office.

充當水手 to be a sailor by profession.

戀充 to cling to one's post.

充役 to be a runner in a *yamen*.

充作 to serve as; to fill the place of; to pretend to be; to act as.

充名冒籍 to usurp the name and address of any one,—for nefarious purposes.

假充官長 (*chang*³) to pretend to be an official.

充雜 mixed; adulterated.

他人物還充得過 in his general appearance (manners, etc.) he is prepossessing.

食不充口 not enough to eat.

充足 or 充盈 ample; well supplied; vigorous.

充塞 to fill up.

仁義充塞 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.

充實 stuffed full of; abundant.

充耳盈聽 filled the ears,—as with music.

寢如充耳 notwithstanding your full robes, your ears are stopped. Also explained as "not hearing what you say, answers with a smile."

充公 to become public property.

充人 one who fattens animals.

大充 repletion; surfeit; stuffed too full.

充軍 liability to labour as a camp-follower; banishment for military service.

口外充軍 sent for ten years' servitude beyond the Great Wall.

充徒 to banish for seven years.

充發 to banish for three years.

充數 to fill up the number; to be something merely in name.

充爲 to fill the post of....to act as....

充¹

2924

充賺 to make money by infringing the right of others, as against a monopoly.

充俊 very pretty.

充隱 a sham scholar, who receives a summons from the Emperor on the understanding that he will decline.

恍¹

2925

R. 東

See 冲

A. sung
Even Upper.

Excited; agitated.

抗⁴

2926

R. 送

See 銃

Sinking Upper.

To leap; to skip.

流¹

2927

R. 東

See 充

Even Upper.

Murmuring water.

流淙 the bubbling of a spring.

茺¹

2928

R. 東

See 充

Even Upper.

A labiate plant, known as 茺蔚, used in female complaints.

銃⁴

2929

R. 送

C. } *ch'ung*H. } *ch'ung*F. } *ch'ung*W. } *ch'ung*N. } *ch'ung*P. } *ch'ung*M. } *ch'ung*Y. } *ch'ung*S. } *ch'ung*J. } *ch'ung*A. } *ch'ung*

Sinking Upper.

A ginal; a blunderbuss; a mortar. See 8742.

銃聲如雷 their artillery boomed like thunder,—arrival of Feringhee ships at Canton in 1518.

銃炮 artillery.

鐵銃子 the petards fired as salutes at Chinese *yaméns*.

銃手 the man whose duty it is to fire the petards.

手銃 a pistol; a hand-petard.

三銃出巡 with a salute of three guns he goes forth on his round. [The Chinese salute consists of three guns only.]

水銃 a water-gun,—a fire-engine.

崇²
2930

R. 東
C. shung
H. ts'ung
F. chung
W. zung
N. dsung
P. ch'ung
M. }
Y. } ts'ung
Sz. }
K. sung, v.
chong
J. shū, ajū
A. sung
(shung)
Even Lower.

Lofty; eminent; noble; worthy of worship. To reverence; to adore. [To be distinguished from 崇 10,424.]

福祿來崇 may your happiness and prosperity be the very highest!

崇安 I wish you peace, — a phrase used in letters. Also, name of a District in Fukkien.

敬崇 or 欽崇 to reverence; to respect.

崇尚 or 崇奉 to esteem very highly; to venerate.

崇拜 to worship.

崇階 your house.

崇朝 the whole morning.

崇山 name of a peak in Hunan, to which 驩兜 Huan Tou was banished by the Emperor Shun.

崇明縣 name of a District on an island at the mouth of the Yang-tsze river.

每一崇進 whenever there was a memorial service, — for the dead Emperor.

郅¹
2931

R. 東
See 崇
Even Lower.

虫²
2932

R. 東
C. }
H. } ch'ung
F. } t'ung, t'ung
W. }
N. } djung
P. } ch'ung
M. }
Y. } ts'ung
Sz. } ch'ung
K. } ch'ung
J. } chū, djo
A. } trung
Even Lower.

An old term for all creatures with legs, as opp. to 多 245, classified as 羽 毛 介 鱗 裸 feathery, hairy, shelly, scaly, and naked. Insects and reptiles, classified as 飛者 潛者 動者 植者 of air, water, earth, and wood. Radical 142. [This character is properly read *hui*³, but is now universally used for 2933.]

五虫之內 among all living creatures.

百虫 or 昆虫 insects and reptiles generally.

虫災 a plague of insects.

虫²
2932

虫類 or 虫部 the insect and reptile class.

長虫 a serpent.

虫積 worms in the bowels.

大虫 the tiger.

小虫 my son.

彫虫小技 engraving worms with little skill, — to get one's living as a literary hack.

夏草冬虫 a plant in summer, an insect in winter, — *Cordyceps sinensis*.

華虫 a pheasant.

桃虫 a name for the tailor-bird.

虫虫 the irritation of great heat.

夏虫不可以語於冰

者, 篤於時也 you cannot speak of ice to a summer insect, the creature of a season.

Read *chung*⁴. To eat into, as moths do.

Correct from of 2932.

蟲²
2933寵³
2934

R. 腫
C. }
H. } ch'ung
F. } t'ung, t'ung
W. }
N. } t'ung
P. } ch'ung
M. }
Y. } ts'ung
Sz. } ch'ung
K. } ch'ong
J. } chō, chu
A. } sung
(shung), lung
Rising Upper.

Favour; grace; kindness. To esteem; to love. [To be distinguished from 龐 8692.]

寵錫 gracious favour.

恩寵 grace; kindness.

寵貺 special favour.

寵命 the favour of your command.

寵愛 to delight in; to love.

承天寵 to receive favours from God or the Emperor.

得寵 or 承寵 to find favour in the eyes of any one.

失寵 to lose favour.

居寵思危 in the enjoyment of favour, think of peril.

內寵 or 寵妾 a favourite concubine.

納寵 to take a concubine.

毋敢寵納侮 neither listen to flattery nor let people despise you.

寵³
2934

畏其奪己寵 fearing that she (a rival) would rob her the Emperor's affection.

必然擅寵 sure to find favour — in his eyes.

當其被寵之時 when they basked in the Imperial smiles.

希寵 longing to get into favour.

威則斧鉞, 寵則璽帶 axes to inspire terror, girdles for rewards.

希爲寵臨 I hope you will do me the honour to call.

想來寵兒必定美麗 I fancy his favourite must be very good-looking.

寵³
2935

Same as 2934.

戮⁴
2936

R. 送
F. v. ch'öung
See 銃
Sinking
Upper.

To enter abruptly. T nod.

戮戮 to arrive uninvited.

戮食 to drop in at a meal; to "sponge" for food.

亂戮 to intrude rudely.

跌跌戮戮 reeling about, — when tipsy.

戮着 nodding; sleepy.

戮眈 to be sleepy; to nod.

逸⁴
2937

R. 東送
See 充銃
叢
A. chung
Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

Leisure; retirement.

擗¹⁰
2938

R. 覺
H. }
ts'uk
F. } ch'öuk, v.
ch'ouk
P. } ch'wo
M. } ch'u, tsu
Y. } ts'wak
K. } ch'ak
J. } saku, soku
A. } tsuk
Entering
Upper.

To pierce; to break through. Used for 2677 11,788.

擗刺 to spear; to stab.

擗刃 a prong, used for stabbing soles and other fish.

以鐵又擗鼈 with the iron prong he stabbed the turtle.

擗紗 to embroider.

CH'UO.

搨¹⁰

2938

用手搨破窗戶 to break through a (paper) window with the hand.

搨一搨 take a pinch,—as of snuff.

搨了手 jarred the hand.

搨碰 to run up against; to collide, as ships.

搨火 to apply a light,—as to a touch-hole.

搨眼 to do something against the grain.

戳¹⁰

2939

覺
 ch'ók
 ch'ouk, v.
 cheik
 t'üo
 ts'oh
 ch'o
 ts'o
 ts'wak
 ts'o
 saku, soku
 tsak
 Entering
 Upper.

To stab; to stick into. To stamp; to seal.

錨齒戳損 the flukes of the anchor pierced,—the vessel.

拏棍子戳 give it a prod with your cane.

戳傷 to wound by stabbing.

戳心 to rouse or stir up.

戳印 to seal; a stamp.

蓋戳 to affix a seal.

戳記 or 木戳 the wooden seal of office granted to petty officials.

名戳子 a block or seal for stamping visiting cards.

蓋騎縫戳記 to seal duplicate documents with a single seal, half on each.

戳頭機 to deceive; to play a trick on.

指戳 to make signs.

戳樹 *Sambucus Sieboldianus*.

一戳一戳的 limpingly.

觸

2940

齧¹⁰

2941

覺
 C. ts'uk, v.
 tsou
 H. v. tsau
 F. ch'auk
 W. v. tsüe
 N. ts'oh, v.
 tsau
 P. ch'o, ch'wo
 M. ts'o
 Y. ts'uk
 Sz. v. tsang
 K. ch'ak
 J. saku, soku
 A. tsuk
 Entering
 Upper.

To grind the teeth.

委瑣齷齪 paltry and narrow-minded.

齷齪 dirty; pettish; peevish; mean. See 12,693.

戳⁴⁰

2942

R. 覺

See 濁

and the same
 aspirated
 upper series.
 Entering
 Lower
 and Upper.

焯⁴⁰

2943

R. 藥

C. ch'ök
 H. ts'ak
 F. ch'auk
 N. ts'oh
 P. ch'au, ch'o
 M. ts'o
 Y. ts'ak
 Sz. ch'o
 K. ch'ak
 J. shaku
 A. chök

Entering
Upper.

焯

2944

却

2945

卻

2946

句⁴⁰

2947

R. 遇虞尤宥

F. kwo

See 鋸

K. }

J. ku

A. }

Sinking
Upper.

To pierce. To dart, as pain.

Light; bright; hot. Also read ch'ao¹.

焯爍 glowing; flaring; sparkling; glittering.

See 2439.

See 2230.

Same as 2230.

CHÜ.

A sentence; a clause, such as would be ended by a semi-colon (see 12,069 *tou*⁴); a phrase. [To be distinguished from 勾 6135.]
 See 10,793, 3213.

句讀 (*tou*⁴) sentences.

句段 clauses and sentences.

分句讀 to punctuate.

點清句讀 to mark off the sentences clearly,—as by Chinese punctuation.

作一句讀 *tu*³ 非是 must not be read as one sentence,—but be divided.

點句勾股 mark the sentences and point the paragraphs.

句⁴⁰

2947

一句話 a sentence.

一句詩 a verse; a line of poetry.

欲字屬下句 the character belongs to the next sentence,—and not to this one.

不成句 not a sentence; ungrammatical; nonsense.

上三句 the first three lines, e.g. of a poem.

落句 the last line,—of a poem.

以上之回三字爲句

大誤 to make *shang chih hui* a complete sentence was a great blunder.

斷句云 an extract runs as follows.

句貴單行 single sentences are best,—be sparing of words.

得新句如得良友 meeting a new phrase is like making a good friend.

句見莊子第三篇 for this passage, see the 3rd chapter of Chuang Tzū.

並無半句虛言 not a word of what he says is false.

句句中 *chung*⁴ 圈 every sentence hits the mark.

半句非言誤損平生之德 a single wrong word mars the virtue of a life-time.

琢句 to polish up one's sentences,—the *labor time* of authorship.

題句 to take a theme.

兩扇句 two halves of a couplet.

Also, two antithetical sentences of two characters to each; in which sense 三, 四, and 五扇句 are used, e.g.

小人君子
 人子
 喻于喻
 于義
 利

Also, a phrase with two meanings; à *double entente*.

四六句 compositions in sentences of four and six characters consecutively, as letters and certain kinds of poems.

句就鬼神驚 a phrase to startle the gods.

句¹
2947

句容縣 a District south of Nanking, famous for its barbers.

Read *kou*¹. Crooked.

句章 an old name for Chusan.

Read *kou*⁴. Drawn to the full, as a bow. See 2988.

敦 *tiao*¹ 弓既句 the ornamented bows are drawn to the full.

句股 trigonometry.

拘¹
2948

To grasp; to seize; to detain. To adhere to, in a conventional or bigoted manner.

拘拏 to seize; to arrest.

拘令 to seize and order.

拘追 to seize and press for payment, etc.

把他拘來 arrest and bring him here.

拘禁 or 拘押 or 拘管 to keep in custody.

給他拘住了 I was caught, or detained, by him.

所得何罪, 拘我在此 what have I done to be kept here?

盡執拘以歸于周 arrest them all and send them to Chou.

拘緊 or 拘束 to restrain; to keep in order.

拘案 or 拘解 or 拘赴 or 拘傳 to arrest and bring to court.

拘究 or 拘訊 to arrest and put on trial.

鎖拘票 a warrant for arrest, authorising the use of chains.

拘留 to detain forcibly.

拘謹 to be rigidly precise.

法度所拘, 不得不如此 the law compels, it is impossible to do otherwise.

是拘拘於塵垢糠粃 this is to hold on to dust and husks,—not to be progressive, not to improve.

拘¹
2948

不拘拘於畫法 not to be bound by rules in painting.

拘定 certain; positive.

拘牽 to drag.

不拘世 unconventional.

拘禮 to stick to, or stand on, ceremony; to be formal.

不拘禮 excuse my want of ceremony,—used when about to do anything of an unceremonious character.

不用拘 don't stand on ceremony.

不拘 or 莫拘 without restraint; immaterial; no matter; optional; make yourself at home, etc.

縱任不拘 wild; harum-scarum.

不拘多少 never mind the amount, much or little.

不拘往來 come and go as you please.

無所拘忌 without restraint of any kind.

拘泥 to be bigoted; to see a thing only in one light; to stick to the letter of the law.

拘板 or 拘執 obstinate; self-opinionated.

A crooked back; a hunchback.

拘僂 a hunchback.

拘長 an old man bent with years.

Crooked plumes. A horse with white hind feet. The feather on an arrow.

The feet benumbed; stiff with cold.

跼拘 to limp, as when one foot is asleep.

跼攀 (*lien*⁴) curled up; bent; cramped.

駒¹
2952

R. 虞

See 劬

Even Lower Irregular.

駒¹
2953

R. 虞

C. *k'ou*

H. *ki*

F. *k'ü*

W. } *chü*

N. } *chü*

P. } *chü*

M. } *chü*

Sz. } *chü*

Y. } *ku*

K. } *ku*

J. } *ku*

A. *k'eu*

Even Upper

Irregular.

蒟³
2954

R. 虞

C. *k'ou*, v. *lan*

H. v. *leu*

F. *k'ü*, v. *leu*

W. v. *slau*

N. *cü*

P. *chü*

K. } *ku*

J. } *ku*

A. } *ku*

Rising Upper.

局²
2955

R. 沃

C. *kuk*

H. *k'uk*

F. *kwok*, v. *kwah*

W. *djüo*

N. *djüoh*

P. *schü*

M. *chü*

The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read *kou*¹. The projecting end of the axle.

駒牛 a small ox.

駒車 the chariot used by the Empress under the 夏 Hsia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

The colt of a horse, ass, or mule. Strong; spirited. See 1989.

白駒 a white colt; a sunbeam. See 1119.

良駒 a fine horse.

千里駒 a horse that will go 1,000 *li* a day. Used figuratively of men.

駒光易逝 the brightness of the sunbeam is soon gone,—time flies.

我馬維駒 my horses are colts,—young and strong.

嘴勤出金馬駒兒來 energetic use of the mouth brings out a golden colt at last,—seek and ye shall find.

老馬反爲駒 (*chü*⁴) the old horse thinks himself a colt again.

The betel pepper.

蒟醬 betel pepper (*Chavica betle*, Miq.).

蒟蒻 a kind of wild arum.

To stoop; to bend; to be twisted. A game of chess, draughts, etc. Position; circumstances; style; fashion. A board; an association; an office; a shop.

不敢不局 I do not venture not to stoop.

痾¹
2949

R. 虞

See 劬

Even

Irregular.

駒³
2950

R. 虞

See 句

Rising Upper.

跼¹
2951

R. 虞

See 駒

Even Upper.

局^{2*}

2955
Y. chiuk
Sz. chiu
K. kuk
J. kioku, goku
A. kuk, kwok
Entering
Lower.

子髮曲局 my hair is twisted up.

世事如棋局 life is like a game of chess. See 1031.

局勢 the position of the pieces; the situation.

局勢已成 a winning position has been secured.

不能了局 you can't finish the game, i.e. as a winner; you can't settle that up.

和局 a drawn game.

實力備戰, 以保和局 to actively prepare for war, with a view to secure peace.

局外之人 non-players; outsiders whose interests are not involved.

局外之例 the laws of neutrality.

守局外之義 to maintain neutrality.

當局者迷 those engaged in play are dull of vision,—from excitement, etc. See 2188.

不成局 incomplete; wanting.

平局一式 a drawn game; a fair, even transaction; both sides satisfied.

騙局 to cheat.

不入局 not to enter the game; not to take a hand.

是串局 it is a case of collusion.

作局 to play cleverly; to scheme.

設局 or 擺局 to lay plans; to make arrangements.

大局 the great arrangement,—the main object; the great underlying scheme; the general state or condition of; the public interests.

合局打算 syllogistic reasoning, i.e. where the game is pushed to a conclusion; a general reckoning.

局式 style; fashion.

處此時局 under the present circumstances.

局面 correct; good form.

看了這個局面 when he saw how things stood.

格局 appearance; bearing.

局^{2*}

2955

有局格 with proper arrangements; properly.

局量褊小 a mean fellow.

各局宜合併也 the various administrations should cooperate.

總局 a board of general control; a head office.

局董 a manager of a company.

局員 clerks in a government office.

調查局 an Intelligence Bureau.

錢局 a mint.

藥局 a dispensary.

賑濟局 a charitable institution,—for giving away clothes, gruel, etc.

美人局 a trap baited with a pretty face.

局家 keeper of a gambling-hell.

局局然笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.

局卡 *likin* offices and barriers.

局紳 the members of a (Tithing Office or similar) Board.

通商局 the Board of (Foreign) Trade.

收局 to economise; to reduce or close one's establishment.

偏^{2*}

2956

Narrow; confined.

偏促 cramped; hindered.

R. 沃

See 跼

Entering
Lower.

掘^{2*}

2957

The part of a spear where it is held. A barrow or small cart.

R. 沃

See 菊

Entering
Upper.

榻^{2*}

2958

To put spikes on shoes, as for mountaineering.

R. 沃

See 鋤

Entering
Upper.

跼^{2*}

2959

Bent down; cramped; narrow. See 2580.

高天何跼兮, 厚地何

踏 why is high heaven so low, massive earth so cramped?—that there is no more room for me.

Said by 管仲 Kuan Chung when in prison. See 896.

跼促不安 to feel constrained and ill at ease.

無故跼頓 for no apparent reason (the horse) went lame.

鋤^{2*}

2960

To bind or hoop anything with iron.

R. 沃

P. schü
J. kioku, koku
A. kuk, kwok,
Entering
Upper.

掬^{2*}

2961

Same as 2962.

掬^{2*}

2962

To grasp with both hands: A double handful; see 5486.

R. 屋
C. kuk
H. kiuk
F. köuk
W. ciu
N. cüch
P. zchü
M. chiü
Y. chiuk
Sz. chin, chü
K. kuk
J. kiku
A. kuk
Entering
Upper.

兩手爲掬 a *chü* is a double handful.

掬水擎天 to pick up water or to push up the sky,—impossible.

不盈一掬 not a handful.

掬氣包腮 cheeks swelled with anger.

笑容可掬迎著道 received him with a smiling face, and said.....

毬^{2*}

2963

A leather ball, used as a football.

R. 屋
See 掬
Entering
Upper.

菊^{2*}

2964

The chrysanthemum; the China-aster.

賞菊 to enjoy chrysanthemums, —by looking at them.

菊月 the 9th moon,—when the chrysanthemums are in bloom.

R. 屋
See 掬
Entering
Upper.

菊²

2964

菊放, 蟹初肥 when chrysanthemums bloom, crabs begin to get fat.

菊花酒 chrysanthemum wine.

菊花茶 a tea made of dried chrysanthemums.

菊花青 dapple-grey.

萬壽菊 the marigold.

誦

2965

鞠²

2966

R. 屋

See 掬

Entering Upper.

鞠²

2967

R. 屋

See 掬

Entering Upper.

Same as 2969.

A leather ball, filled with (1) hair or (2) air. See 2320.

踢鞠 to kick a football. See 2963 and 2967.

To nourish. To be exhausted. To allow one to go to excess. Altogether. To address. A ball. A child.

母兮鞠我 O my mother, who nourished me!

鞠于祖母 was brought up by his grandmother.

昔育恐育鞠 formerly I was afraid our means might be exhausted.

降此鞠誨 sending down these exhausting disorders.

曷又鞠止 why do you still indulge her desires?

鞠爲茂草 it is all overgrown with grass.

陳師鞠旅 he marshalled his hosts and addressed them.

爾惟自鞠自苦 you must meet your own troubles yourself.

鞠丸 a ball.

善蹴鞠 good at football.

教上騎鞠 he taught the Emp. to play polo.

鞠仗 a polo club or mallet.

鞠躬盡瘁, 死而後已 to bending my body and exhausting my energy (in the service of the State), only death shall put a stop. Said by 孔明

K'ung-ming, the famous patriot.

鞠子 a stripling.

鵲²

2968

R. 屋

See 掬

Entering Upper.

鞠²

2969

R. 屋

See 掬

Entering Upper.

The common cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), known as 鵲鵲.

To reduce to extremity. The further shore of a river. To investigate judicially.

鞠窮 to reduce to extremities.

鞠哉庶政 reduced to extremities are the heads of departments.

鞠人 to beat people down.

芮鞠之卽 they went to the other side of the Jui.

訊鞠 or 鞠審 to hear a case; to take depositions.

鞠²

2970

R. 屋

See 掬

Entering Upper.

Curvature of the spine.

See 1555.

To suck; to chew.

咀片 lozenges.

咀嚼 to suck and chew.

含英咀華 to hold in the mouth excellence and suck ornament,—to dwell upon the beauties of a composition.

商量咬咀 to consider a proposal.

Rocky; rugged.

陟彼岵矣 toiling up that rugged mount.

岵嶺 hilly. See 2632, 2982.

岵嶺而不安 up and down; uneven; irregular.

狙^{1.4}

2974

R. 魚御

See 狙 苴

K. chē, ch'ē

F. chü

A. trō, t'ō

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

A monkey, known as 狙猿 and 猿猴. To spy; to watch for.

狙伺 to lie in wait for.

狙察 to examine closely; slyly.

狙伏 to lie in ambush.

狙詐 treacherous, deceitful.

狙詐之兵 troops in ambush. 其人狙詐不測 this man's tricks are unfathomable.

狙擊 to attack from an ambush.

疽¹

2975

R. 魚

C. tsü

F. chü

P. chü

See 苴

A. t'ō

Even Upper.

An ulcer; an abscess; a carbuncle.

疽爛了 the abscess has opened.

主癰疽 he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancer.

乳疽 cancer of the breast.

Same as 2973.

Read tsu¹. Also = 砵 2809, used in the sense of a weight.

砵砵砵 emerald.

砵

2976

苴¹

2977

R. 魚麻

語

C. tsü

H. tsz

See 雌 檣

F. chü

P. chü, cha

M. chi

Y. chü

K. chē, ch'a

J. so, sa

A. t'ō, t'ō

Even Upper.

The female plant of the nettle hemp (*Bæhmeria nivea*), of which 梲 is the male. Sackcloth; rush matting. Rustic; coarse.

苴蔴 the female plant of the common hemp.

苴布 sackcloth; mourning clothes.

苴杖 the chief mourner's staff.

補苴 to mend sackcloth,—which costs more than the stuff is worth. Also, simply, to mend; and to make a shift, to make up deficiencies, to make economies.

履苴 sandal or straw-shoe grass.

如被棲苴 as water-plants attached to a tree,—in a state of decay.

荻苴 name of an ancient place near the gulf of Chihli.

趑¹
2978
R. 魚語
F. *chü, v. t'ö*
P. *ch'ü, v. ch'ie*
See 蛆直
A. *t'ü*
Even Upper.

Halt; lame.
其行趑趑 hobbling along.
See 12,343.
趑阻 to stumble along.
就成了個趑條子了
then you'll become a mere
country bumpkin. See 1564.
趑 *ch'ieh*¹ 坡子 a bank; a
slope.
趑楞了 it is warped,—as a
plank.

跂
2979
Same as 2978.

阻
2980
See 11,831.

隼¹
2981
R. 魚
C. *chöu*
H. *tsu*
F. *ch'ui*
W. *tsü*
N. *chi*
P. *chü*
M. *chü, chi*
Y. *chü*
Sz. *chü*
K. *chê*
J. *sho, so*
A. *t'ö, t'ü*
Even Upper.

A kind of fish-hawk; an
osprey.

隼鳩 a waterfowl (*Casarca ru-*
tila), emblematical of conjugal
harmony.

關隼 the cry of the above bird.
Used for "marriage," in refer-
ence to the first of the *Odes*,
which is on that subject.

次隼 same as 趑起. See 2978.

齟³
2982
R. 語
C. *tsü, cho*
H. *tsu*
F. *chu, schu*
W. *tsu*
N. *tsu*
P. *chü*
M. *chü, ts'ü*
Y. *tsu, ts'ü*
Sz. *chü*
K. *cho, chu*
J. *so, sho*
A. *trö*
Rising
Irregular.

Teeth which do not fit
one against another; irre-
gular; not in harmony. To
gnaw. See 13,627.

齟齬 at cross purposes; locked
together so as to be unable to
move. See 2632, 2973.

其志齟齬 his disposition was
not in harmony,—with other
people's.

沮³
2983
R. 語魚
C. *tsü*
H. *tsu, tsü*
F. *chu, chü, chöu*
W. *tsu*
N. *tsu, chi*
P. *tsu, ch'ü*

To stop; to abate. Also
read *ch'ü*³ and *hsü*³.

何日斯沮 when will he stop
in his course?

亂庶遄沮 the disorder might
be quickly abated.

不可沮 it cannot be stopped,
—as a drought.

沮³
2983
M. }
Y. } *tsu, chü*
Sz. }
K. *chê, (chö)*
J. *shu, so*
A. *t'ö, trö*
Rising and
Even Upper.

沮止 to stop; to end.
于是王氣沮下 there-
upon the king's anger abated.
沮之以兵 to stop him with
troops.

Read *chü*⁴ Marshy
ground.

彼汾沮洳 in the oozy
grounds of the river Fên.

濕沮 damp.

沮洳 to leak out; to become
known.

地氣沮洳 the malaria es-
capes.

自有此失,法之氣稍
沮矣 since which loss, the
energy of the French has some-
what ebbd away.

沮人是非 to chatter about
other people's doings.

Read *chü*¹. The name
of a river.

Read *chien*¹. Ripples.

涓沮 a rippling flow.

Pickled fruit or veget-
ables.

菹菜 salted vegetables.

Read *chieh*¹. A marsh;
a morass.

驅蛇龍而放之菹 drive
off the dragons and snakes, and
let them loose in the swamp.

Same as 2987. Used
for 5961.

Same as 2987.

To inhabit; to reside in;
to occupy. To be in, of va-
rious states and conditions;
general conduct. Only.

我獨居憂 I dwell here alone
and sorrowful.

巷無居人 in the street there
are no inhabitants.

居¹
2987

爰居爰處 here will he reside,
here will he sit.

不遑啟居 no leisure to rest.

居住 to dwell at.

居處 or 居址 or 居屋 a
residence.

蝸居 my snail-shell of a house.

居家 to live at home.

閒居 to live in retirement.

居士 a retired scholar; the
Buddhist laity.

歇居 to rest awhile.

民居 the people's dwellings.

居民 the resident population;
the inhabitants.

居喪 to be in mourning.

居官 to be an official.

官居極品 he has reached the
highest rank.

居仁 to be charitable.

居敬 to be respectful.

居停 to remain quiet. A host;
an entertainer. Also, a polite
term for one's employer or chief.
See 11,277.

居坐 to occupy,—as rooms.

居無何 after the lapse of a
short time.

居人下 to remain below people,
—of one who has not distin-
guished himself.

居高臨下 to look down from
on high.

居常 usually; it was my habit.

居月 in childbed.

居孀 to be a widow.

是個孀居 she is a widow.

豈敢定居 how dare we re-
main inactive?

居心 disposition; habitual state
of mind. See 4562.

居心散蕩 he is bent upon
dissipation.

居心爲萬物之本 con-
centration is the foundation (of
success) in all things.

居則致其敬 in his general
conduct, he is extremely reverent.

菹¹
2984
R. 魚
C. *cho*
F. *chü*
P. *chü*
M. *chi*
A. *t'ö*
See 菹
Even Upper.

魚

C. *cho*

F. *chü*

P. *chü*

M. *chi*

A. *t'ö*

See 菹

Even Upper.

尻
2985

居
2986

居¹
2987

R. 魚支

See 舉

Even Upper.

居¹
2987居易學問 the study of *chü*,
—of not insisting on, or forcing,
a course of action.居身務期質樸 in your
personal habits aim at simplicity.

自居 self-opinionated.

居公斷直 he is just and up-
right.善居室 to be good at domes-
tic economy.居奇 to hold goods until the
market price has gone up. See
5329.

何居乎 what is the matter?

其意何居 what is the mean-
ing of this?起居 rising up and sitting down,
—whatever is embraced by these
two states; condition; circum-
stances; way of going on.問候起居 to enquire how a
person is getting on.居之不疑 there was no doubt
about it.居然 off-hand; presumingly;
contrary to expectation; simply;
nothing else than; after all;
nevertheless.居然生子 she easily brought
forth her son.

居居 unkindly.

成居多, 不成居少 the
odds are in favour of success.Read *chi*¹. An untrans-
latable particle.爲爾惜居諸 grudging the
loss of time to you. See 5642.Rude; haughty. Power-
ful.前倨而後恭 to treat rude-
ly at first but respectfully after-
wards.倨傲 or 驕倨 haughty; im-
perious.倨牙 strong teeth,—an ugly
customer; one who will not be
sat upon.倨句 (*kou*⁴) relative width of
an angle; angular measurement.居
2989

Same as 2996.

岨¹
2990Name of a peak in Ssü-
ch'uan.岨州 the old name of 松潘
廳 the independent sub-Prefect-
ure of Sung-p'an, in Ssüch'uan.据¹
2991To seize. Used for 據
3044.R. 魚御
C. *köü*, *köü*
H. *ki*, *ki*

See 據

Even and
Sinking
Upper.予手拮据 with my claws I
tore and held,—the grass for my
nest. See 1466.据以驕傲 he gives himself
great airs.

据法 in accordance with law.

据難開口 unable to say what
one wants to.楮¹
2992A knotty tree, known
as 楮 櫟, which furnish-
es walking-sticks for old
people.R. 御居
See 鋸舉Even and
Sinking Upper.楮木 the timber of a kind of
elm, found in Kiangsu.琚¹
2993Ornamental gems for the
girdle.R. 魚
See 舉

Even Upper.

琚佩 girdle ornaments.

報之以瓊琚 I returned for
it a fine girdle.腊¹
2994

The dried flesh of birds.

R. 魚
See 居

Even Upper.

夏用腊 in summer use dried
poultry.裾¹
2995The flap of a coat; a
robe; a skirt.R. 魚
See 舉

Even Upper.

絕裾而去 broke away from
her grasp,—leaving part of the
skirt behind.

長裾 a long train.

爲人廉裾 (= 2938) to be an
honourable and proud man.以裾蔽之 concealed him be-
hind her skirt.貯¹
2996

To store property.

R. 魚
See 居

Even Upper.

貯賣 to keep on hand for sale.

踞⁴
2997To crouch; to squat. To
occupy.

R. 御

H. *ki*, *ki*

See 鋸

Sinking
Upper.箕踞而坐 to sit with the
legs spread out; to squat; to
attitudinise.盤踞 to sit with the legs doubled
up,—in a disrespectful attitude.

踞處 a squatting place.

虎踞江東 to squat like a tiger
on (*i.e.* to hold, to occupy) the
east bank.踞抗 to hold a city,—as rebels,
etc.鋸⁴
2998

A saw; to saw; serrated.

R. 御

C. *köü*H. *ki*F. *köü*, v. *skü*W. *cü*, v. *ku*²N. *cü*, v. *ka*,
*kein*P. } *chü*

M. }

Y. }

S. }

K. *ki*J. *kio*, *ku*A. *ki*Sinking
Upper.鋸齒 or 鋸牙 the teeth of a
saw.葉有鋸齒 the leaves are ser-
rated.下視城如鋸牙 looking
down, the city wall (*i.e.* the
battlements) appeared like the
teeth of a saw.

拉鋸 to saw.

鋸開 or 鋸斷 to saw in two.

繩鋸木斷 by the sawing of
a rope, wood is cut in two. See
10,128.鋸麵 or 鋸末子 or 鋸糖
or 鋸屑 sawdust.

鋸頸 to cut one's throat.

齒森森如鋸 (a boar) with
teeth as close set as a saw's.

鋸價 to abate the price.

刀鋸不加 not to apply the
knife,—as of criminals who are
not to be executed.鋸拉草 *Galium aparine*, L.Read *chü*¹. To mend by
riveting.鋸碗 to mend bowls, *i.e.* crock-
ery in general.鋸不結實 it is not strongly
mended.鋸上 to rivet; to bring together;
to reconcile.R. 御
H. *ki*, *ki*
See 鋸
Sinking
Upper.

鵬¹
2999
魚居
ven Lower.

A sea-bird with a white breast, known as 鵲鵬.

鵲鵬 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*, Pall.).

汎²
3000
屋掬
Entering Upper.

The ripples made on water by the wind.

狷¹
3001
物屈
k'wét
Entering Upper.

An animal, known as 狷狷, said to feign death when wounded.

茁²
3002

See 141.

巨⁴
3003
語
k'üü
k'üü
k'üü
djü
Rising Irregular.

Chief; great; very.

巨擘 the thumb.

巨室 a large house; a powerful family.

巨室大戶 large houses and big doors,—flourishing villages.

巨工 a fine performance,—literary or otherwise.

巨盜 or 巨寇 powerful banditti or rebels.

張開巨口 to open a big mouth,—to draw the long bow.

巨萬 myriads; innumerable.

巨紅 crimson.

巨端 a serious matter.

巨禍 a great misfortune or disturbance.

巨眼 large eyes.

巨觴 a great goblet.

巨浪 a heavy sea.

巨鎮 large commercial centres.

不在巨細 it is not a question of size.

峇⁴
3004
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

怛¹
3005
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

拒⁴
3006
R. 語
C. k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'üü
W. djü
See 距
Rising Irregular.

柜³
3007
R. 語
See 距
used also for 櫟 & 櫃
Rising Irregular.

炬⁴
3008
R. 語
C. k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'üü
W. djü
See 距
Rising Irregular.

To reach; to go to. A peak.

Disrespectful; contemptuous.

To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to decline. See 10, 120.

拒守 to guard.

抗拒 to resist,—by refusing to obey.

力拒 to strenuously oppose.

拒敵 to oppose an enemy.

拒住 held them at bay.

拒傷官兵 resisted and wounded the Imperial troops.

拒捕 to resist arrest.

拒絕 to cut off all communication.

萬望不拒 I trust you will not decline.

拒阻 to impede; to object to.

拒霸 to hold to wrongfully.

A large-leaved tree, the bark of which yields an infusion like tea.

A torch. See 3009.

火炬 or 炬枝 a torch.

付之一炬 commit it to the flames,—as a letter one wishes to be destroyed.

寶炬 a painted candle,—as used in worship, and for illumination at the Feast of Lanterns.

炬⁴
3008

矩³
3009
R. 夔
C. k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'ü
W. djü, cü
See 舉
A. ku
Rising Upper.

柜³
3010
R. 語
C. k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'üü
W. djü
P. chü
See 距
Rising Irregular.

柜⁴
3011
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

臘炬成灰, 淚始乾 only when the candle has burnt to ashes are its tears (its melting fat) dried up. Used figuratively of human aspirations and affections.

A carpenter's square. A rule; a pattern. Used with 3008. A right angle.

規矩 compasses and square. See 6423.

循規蹈矩 follow the compasses and tread in the square,—conform to rules.

方不盈矩 not a square foot in area.

不踰矩 (Confucius) did not go beyond the square,—of right action.

是以君子有絜矩之道 thus the perfect man has principles by which he can square his conduct.

矩瑟佗 putchuck,—the root of a species of thistle found in Cashmere.

金蓮華矩 torches fixed in gilt handles carved to resemble lotus-leaves.

法矩 the torch or light of Buddhism.

一矩有半 a right angle and a half.

中矩 to be a true right angle.

倨於矩 less than a right angle.

Black millet.

有稻有柜 rice and black millet.

柜黍 black millet.

柜鬯 millet wine,—one of the

九錫; see 4157.

Cakes of rice flour, made in the shape of rings.

柜妝細點 cakes and pastry of the finest kind.

苣⁴
3012

R. 語
See 距
Rising
Irregular.

A small rush. Lettuce; endive; sowthistle, etc.

束苣 to bind rushes for torches.

苣藤 a name for sesamum.

白苣 a kind of lettuce.

山蒿苣 wild lettuce (*Prenanthes*).

苦苣 or 苣蕒菜 chicory and endive (*Cichorium intybus* and *C. endivia*).

詎⁴
3013

R. 御語
C. kōū²
H. k'ū²
F. kōū²
W. ²djū
See 距
Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

An interjection of surprise; an interrogative particle.

良會詎幾日 a pleasant meeting lasts but a few days, — then part again.

詎知 or 詎意 or 詎料 to my astonishment; unexpectedly; who would have thought it?

詎于此乎 has it come to this?

良辰詎可待 how can we wait for a good occasion?

詎容獨步耶 how can he be allowed to be the only one? —without a rival.

詎否 or 詎非 is it? is it not? —expecting the answer yes.

距⁴
3014

R. 語
C. k'ōū²
H. k'ū²
F. kōū², kōū²
W. ²djū
N. ²djū
P. ²djū
M. ²djū
Y. ²djū
Sz. ²djū
K. k'ū
J. k'io, gu
A. k'ū²
Rising
Irregular.

A bird's spur; the callosities on animals' legs. To go to; to occupy. Distant from. To resist. See 6138, 10,503.

鷄距 a cock's spur.

超距 to leap over.

距乎四海 I have gone over the whole country.

佔距城池 (the rebels) occupy the city.

東西相距 distant from east to west.....

距岸約一里 about a li from the shore.

距水面 above the water level.

違距 to resist.

閉距 to obstruct.

不距朕行 do not resist OUR proceedings.

敢距大邦 they dare to oppose this great realm.

鉅⁴
3015

R. 語
C. kōū²
H. k'ū²
F. kōū²
W. ²djū
N. ²djū
See 距
Rising
Irregular.

Great. Hard; obdurate; fierce. Used with 2998, in both its senses.

積小致鉅 by collecting the small you make the great.

鉅公 the Emperor.

犯伊之威, 怒如鉅鐵 if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be as hard upon you as iron.

鉅累 great hardship; injustice.

駟⁴
3016

R. 語
See 距
Rising
Irregular.

The offspring of a stallion and a she-mule, rarely born alive.

駟驢 a kind of mule. Said to consort with the jerboa, which it carries off on its back in the face of danger.

車⁴
3017

See 574 (and add). Radical 159.

攪車 a trolley.

機關車 a locomotive.

具⁴
3018

R. 遇
See 懼
Sinking
Lower

To prepare; to arrange. All; every; used with 3019. Implements; tools; utensils; the *membrum v.* A narrative of corpses, suits of armour, apparatus, etc.

具辦 or 備具 to make ready.

全具 all ready.

爾牲則具 your victims for sacrifice are ready.

具稟 to petition; to hand in a report.

具結 to enter into a bond.

具呈保單 to file a security.

具奏 to memorialise the Throne.

具控 or 具狀告人 to file a charge against any one.

具帖 to write a card of invitation.

具帖請客 to send an invitation to guests.

名另具 my name is added separately, — on a card which is generally enclosed in a letter.

具⁴
3018

知名不具 as you know name I do not put it, — a phrase used in unsigned letters.

謹具 respectfully prepared as a present, or a representation to a superior.

具在 already existing.

具限 to give a bond to do pay something within a specified time.

出具 to issue or write out.

具陳 to present a statement.

具報 to present a report; to give formal notice.

具存 archived; at hand; kept.

具繳 to prepare and hand over — as a reward.

具見 well aware; very evident.

具領 to fully take in; to receive in full; to receive under an award of Court.

具復 to reply to enquiries.

具訴 to draw up a defence or counter-plaint.

具詳 to draw up a report.

具文 to prepare a document.

視為具文 to regard as a mere formal document, the terms of which will not be actually put in force.

文具 articles required for writing; stationery.

具奉過你 I present them to you.

具曰予聖 all say, we are wise.

兄弟既具, 和樂且孺 when your brothers are all present, you are harmonious and happy with childlike joy.

刑具 implements of punishment.

考具 an old man's staff; a coffin; the necessities taken by a student into the examination hall.

具神之靈者 one into whom the spirit of the god had entered.

屍首一具 one corpse.

甲冑數千具 several thousand suits of armour.

梵具 a conch, used for Buddhist music, with cymbals.

<div>俱¹ 3019</div> <div>虞 k'üü, v. k'üü ki kü, v. k'üü kü chü, v. chü chü ku en Upper.</div> <div>All; every; altogether; the whole.</div> <div>俱全 all complete.</div> <div>俱備 all ready.</div> <div>俱在 both are alive,—as parents.</div> <div>俱是一樣 all are of the same kind.</div> <div>俱是隱瞞 in everything he was deceiving.</div> <div>俱存乎一心 all were of one mind.</div> <div>所爲俱善 whatever he does is good.</div> <div>俱盡 totally exhausted; at an end.</div> <div>俱行 to accompany.</div> <div>俱譚 Gautama,—Buddha.</div> <div>俱胝 a crore, or 10,000,000. Sanskrit: <i>koti</i>.</div> <div>俱藍國 Ceylon. (Yüan dyn.)</div>	<div>颶⁴ 3024</div> <div>R. 遇 C. k'üü, v. kau² H. k'ü, k'ü F. k'üü, v. poa³ See 懼 Sinking Lower.</div> <div>A typhoon.</div> <div>颶風 a typhoon.</div> <div>颶母 or 颶躉 clouds which indicate a typhoon.</div> <div>打颶風 to meet a typhoon.</div> <div>See 11,840.</div> <div>橘^{3*} 3026</div> <div>R. 質 C. kwët H. kit F. keik W. ciai N. cüeh P. schü M. chü Y. chüü, chüeh Sz. chiu K. kiul J. kitsz, kichi A. kwit, kwët Entering Upper.</div> <div>Oranges of various kinds.</div> <div>See 橙 774 and 柑 5833.</div> <div>橘子 an orange.</div> <div>硃砂橘 the mandarin orange (<i>Citrus nobilis</i>).</div> <div>四季橘 a nutmeg orange.</div> <div>紅橘 or 福橘 the Foochow orange.</div> <div>金橘 the cumquat (<i>Citrus japonica</i>, Thbg.).</div> <div>蘆 (or 櫨 or 盧 or 蘆) 橘 the loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>).</div> <div>廣橘 <i>Citrus aurantium</i>.</div> <div>橘白 or 橘絡 the dried fibres of the orange.</div> <div>橘瓣 the sections of an orange.</div> <div>橘皮 or 橘紅 dried orange-skin, used for coughs.</div> <div>橘酒 orange wine.</div> <div>歸來寒橘剝金衣 when I came home the winter oranges were losing their golden robes,—being eaten. See 11,574.</div>	<div>窳^{2*} 3029</div> <div>R. 質屑 See 鵠 Entering Irregular.</div> <div>Empty; vacant; free from passion.</div> <div>窳窳如也 pure; free from guile.</div> <div>蹢^{4*} 3030</div> <div>R. 質 See 橘 Entering Upper.</div> <div>Lame. To run about wildly.</div> <div>鐻^{2*} 3031</div> <div>R. 質屑 C. kwët, lut⁵ See 鵠 蹢 Entering Irregular.</div> <div>A ring; a clasp; a buckle.</div> <div>鐻輅 a ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.</div> <div>鎖鐻 the hasp of a padlock.</div> <div>自固肩鐻 fasten the clasp securely.</div> <div>Same as 3033.</div>
<div>埧⁴ 3020</div> <div>遇 具 Sinking Lower.</div> <div>An embankment; a dyke.</div> <div>Wrongly used for 埧 8532.</div> <div>堤埧 an embankment to keep out water.</div> <div>築埧 to build a dyke.</div> <div>抵通埧 (pa⁴) reached the landing-place at T'ung-chou.</div> <div>Same as 3053.</div> <div>棋¹ 3022</div> <div>虞 k'üü, v. k'üü ki kü, v. k'üü kü chü, v. chü chü ku en Upper.</div> <div>The edible fruit of the <i>Hovenia dulcis</i>, also known as the 金鈎李 gold-hook plum, the 萬字菓 <i>svastika</i> fruit, 拐棗 crooked date, 鷄爪子 cock's claws, and by other names.</div> <div>Same as 2951.</div>	<div>滴^{2*} 3027</div> <div>R. 質屑 C. k'üt, kwët, lut⁵ See 鵠 K. yul, sul, kiöl, v. hiul Entering Irregular.</div> <div>Foreshore reclaimed from a river.</div> <div>獮^{4*} 3028</div> <div>R. 質 H. kit, See 鵠 鵠 Entering Upper.</div> <div>Fluttering with fear, as frightened birds.</div> <div>鳳以爲畜故鳥不獮 tame the phoenix and other birds will not fly from you.</div>	<div>踽³ 3033</div> <div>R. 慶 See 舉 禹 K. ku, v. u Rising Upper and Lower.</div> <div>To walk alone; independent.</div> <div>獨行踽踽 walking alone; unfriended; independent.</div> <div>踽踽涼涼 a self-reliant manner.</div> <div>舉³ 3034</div> <div>R. 語 C. k'üü H. ki F. kü W. } cü N. } P. } M. } chü Y. } Sz. } K. k'ü, k'ü J. k'io, ku A. ki Rising Upper.</div> <div>To raise up; to elevate; to appoint. To undertake; to begin. To bear children. All; the whole. [Originally written 舉, and vulgarly 舉.]</div> <div>舉起 to lift up.</div> <div>舉目 to raise the eyes.</div> <div>舉手 to raise the hand.</div> <div>舉手不回 (or 悔) touch and move,—at chess.</div> <div>舉杯 to raise the cup,—to drink.</div> <div>舉措 to start; to put into operation.</div> <div>舉言 to lift up the voice; to begin to speak.</div> <div>舉哀 to lift up the voice and weep.</div>

舉³
3034

不能自舉 cannot grow upwards of itself,—as a creeper.

舉步 to take a step; to start.

舉鄉貢 to appoint headman of a village.

公舉 appointed or nominated by the public.

不中擡舉 he is not worth bringing forward.

舉爲民上 he was appointed over the people.

總統四歲一舉 the President is elected once every four years.

舉薦 to recommend for employment.

舉善 to advance the worthy.

善舉 a worthy undertaking; a virtuous act.

所當爲之舉 any undertaking which is proper to be carried out.

舉動 actions; behaviour.

一舉一動 in all one's actions.....

舉止大方 behaviour after the pattern of a superior man. See 3435.

舉行 to begin; to put into operation.

客不先舉 the guest should not begin,—the talking, drinking, etc.

自行檢舉 to confess or expose one's own errors.

舉子 to bear children; candidates for the public examinations; literary men.

竟舉一子 nevertheless bore a son.

舉世不忘 I will never forget.

舉不信 I don't believe a word.

舉家 the whole family.

舉凡 the whole of; in all cases of.

舉人 a man who has taken his second degree,—for which examinations are held in the eighth moon of every third year at the various provincial capitals throughout the empire, open to all licentiates of the first degree. The highest on the list receives the honorary title of 解元;

舉³
3034

the next five that of 經魁. Each of the first eighteen may inscribe 鄉魁 over his door; the remaining successful candidates 文元.

半個舉人 half an M.A.,—one whose name appears on the 副榜; see 3705.

中 *chung*⁴ 舉 to take the second, or master's, degree.

舉班 by rank a *chü jén*.

舉業 *chü jén's* composition,—essays written by them, or set for them.

舉進士 to go up for the *chin shih* or doctor's degree.

舉進士不第 to go up for the 3rd degree and fail.

累舉不中 *chung*⁴ 第 often went up for his final degree, but always failed to pass.

一舉成名 at a single effort he made himself famous.

一舉兩得 to kill two birds with one stone.

舉一反三 see 13,564.

舉案, etc. See 46.

舉辦 to take up a case; to deal with.

舉鼎 to lift a cauldron,—great strength.

A small tree resembling a willow (*Pterocarya stenoptera*, C.D.C.).

柳柳 a kind of willow, the wood of which is used for boxes. Popularly known as the 胖柳 fat willow.

Unceremonious; rustic; poor.

終雲且貧 rustic and poor.

雲人子 a poor man.

家雲狹 his home was a humble one.

雲藪 a straw pad for the head, used by porters.

屨³
3037

窶³
3038

屨¹
3039

R. 遇
C. *kü*
H. *li*
F. *lōu, kōu*
W. *cü*
N. *cü*
P. *chü*
M. *chü*
K. *ku*
J. *ku*
A. *lu, ku*
Rising Upper.

筥³
3040

R. 語
H. *li*
F. *li*
See 舉
Rising Upper.

莒³
3041

R. 語
H. *li*
F. *li*
M. *chü*
See 舉
Rising Upper.

康⁴
3042

R. 魚御
See 渠據
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

慙⁴
3043

R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

See 7514.

Same as 3036.

Sandals; straw shoes.

瓜田不納屨 do not tie your shoes in a melon-field,—or people will think you are stooping to pick the melons. See 6888.

戶外之屨滿矣 his courtyard was filled with shoes,—of visitors, left in accordance with ancient custom outside the door.

葛屨 coarse sandals.

A round osier basket, as opposed to 筐 6406, which was square.

米筥 a rice basket.

A plant from the fibres of which cords were made. Name of a State. A Department in Shantung.

莒國 a petty feudal State, in the south-east of modern Shantung.

A wild boar. Also, a fabulous animal, like a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head and is very rapid in its movements. To fight; to struggle.

Ashamed; bashful.

慙慙 full of shame.

樺³
3035

R. 語
See 舉
Rising Upper.

窶³
3036

R. 慶尤
C. *lōu, kōu*
H. *lōi, k'ei*
F. *lōi*
W. *cü*
N. *cü*
P. *chü, lü*
M. *chü*
Y. *chü*
Sz. *chü, lü*
K. *ku*
J. *kio, go*
A. *lu*
Rising Irregular.

據

3044

R. 御

H. *ki*

See 鋸

Sinking
Upper.

To take in the hand; to receive, -as communications from a subordinate. Something to rely upon; a legal instrument; evidence. To reject.

以手據地 to take the ground in the hand, -to prostrate oneself.

據舖拖租 to hold the shop and withhold the rent.

佔據 to encroach upon.

霸據 to take by violence; to usurp.

據爲己有 to appropriate to oneself.

據守 to maintain; to guard.

據事論事 to take each item in turn for discussion.

神必據我 the gods will surely help me.

據稟已悉 I have received and read the petition.

茲據覆稱 I have now received his reply to the effect that.....

據此 on receipt of this; on these grounds.

據云 in reference to the statement that....., according to what he states,.....

據他說 according to what he says; he says that.

失據 to lose one's clue or hold, as when badly frightened; not to know what to make of unusual phenomena, etc.

據實 or 據情 judging from the facts of the case; under the circumstances.

據實稟明 to submit a full and true account of.

實據 actual proof; evidence.

皆未可爲據也 not one of these can be accepted as proof. 亦有兄弟不可以據 I indeed have brothers, but I cannot depend on them.

憑據 proof, -documentary or otherwise, of any event or transaction.

有何證據 what proof have you?

立此爲據 in witness whereof the above document is hereby executed.

據

3044

推據 a deed of renunciation, -of rights, claims, etc.

轉據 a deed of transfer.

海不據細流, 所以成

其深 the sea does not reject small streams; hence its depth. See 13,031.

據爲 to use it as.....

字據 a contract; an agreement.

據以爲質 to seize as security for.....

臄

3045

R. 藥

See 嚙

Entering
Lower.

鑢

3046

R. 魚御

語

See 鋸距

釐

Rising,
Sinking and
Even Lower
and Upper.

遽

3047

R. 御

H. *ki*

See 鋸

Sinking
Upper.

虛

3048

The upper part of an animal's face; the lips.

嘉穀脾臄 the delicate morsels were the tripe and lips.

A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

削木爲鑢 to carve wood into a stand for musical instruments.

鑢鍋 an instrument for boring women's ears.

Read *ch'ü*¹. Gold and silver dishes. A kind of jewel, or regalia.

Hurried; agitated. Suddenly; quickly

驚遽 flurried; frightened.

慌遽而手足亂 he is so nervous that his hands and feet get confused, -he doesn't know what he is doing.

遽議 to decide hastily.

遽然 or 卒遽 or 遽爾 or 遽行 suddenly; all at once; unawares.

遽見 to suddenly see.

急遽 hurried; urgent.

傳遽之役 a government courier.

See 4711.

覷

3049

R. 御魚

C. *tsöü*², *ts'öü*²H. *ts'ü*F. *ch'öü*W. *ch'ü*N. *hü*P. *hsü*, *ch'ü*²M. *hsü*², *hsi*²Y. *hsi*²Sz. *hsü*, *ch'ü*K. *ch'ö*J. *shü*, *so*A. *t'ü*

Sinking and

Even Upper.

覷

3050

眴

3051

R. 遇

See 句

Sinking Upper.

思

3052

懼

3053

R. 遇

C. *küü*H. *ki*F. *küü*W. *gü*, *djü*N. *djü*P. *chü*M. *chü*Y. *chü*Sz. *ku*K. *ku*, *gu*A. *ku*

Sinking

Lower.

斟

3054

R. 虞

See 拘

Even Upper.

搯

3055

To spy out; to watch for; to reconnoitre.

覷便而行 to watch for a good opportunity and act.

北寇覷邊 the northern hordes are reconnoitring our frontier.

覷機會 to watch one's chance.

近覷眼 short-sighted.

拘覷 mean; narrow; on a small scale.

Same as 3049.

To look right and left. A form of 瞿 3081.

彥眴 a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

Same as 3053.

To fear; to be afraid.

懼怕 or 恐懼 or 畏懼 to fear; to be afraid.

毫無懼怕 he is afraid of nothing.

恐懼修省 to proceed in fear and trembling to self-reformation.

畏懼王法 to fear the law.

戰懼 to tremble with fear.

怯懼 nervous.

赧懼 mortified.

懼內 to stand in awe of one's wife.

To ladle out.

挹盞 to transfer liquids from one vessel to another.

See 2318.

輦^{3*}
3056

R. 沃

See 銅

Entering
Upper.去³
3056aTo stow away. See 866.
Used for 去 *ch'ü*³ 3068.戇^{1*}
3057

R. 質

K'ANG-HI
gives the
spelling as

許聿

which would
be *hut*, or
hwët, but the
character is
synonymous

with 怵

Entering
Upper.釐³
3058

Same as 3031.

戢³
3059

Same as 3061.

姬¹
3060

R. 虞

See 諏

Even Upper.

聚⁴
3061

R. 慶遇

C. *ts'ü*H. *ts'ü*, *ts'ü*F. *ch'ü*W. *ch'ü*N. *ji*P. *ch'ü*M. *ch'ü*V. *ch'ü*Sz. *ch'ü*K. *ch'ü*J. *ch'ü*, *dz*A. *ch'ü*Rising and
'Sinking

Lower.

To collect; to assemble;
to bring together. Opp. to
離 6906, and to 散 9559.
See 10,014.聚集 or 聚會 or 聚同 to
collect together.聚衆 to collect in numbers; to
form a crowd.

聚居 to dwell together.

聚議 to meet for deliberation.

聚首 a gathering of friends.

完聚 reunion of husband and
wife, or parent and child.一家團聚 the family all
united.聚⁴
3061聚少離多 seldom together,
often separated.聚散之情 the circumstances
(including emotions) of meeting
and parting.鄉聚 or 聚落 a collection
of houses forming a place; a
hamlet.不聚財 not money collecting,
—either of places or people.君子學以聚之 the
superior man studies with a view
to bring together,—information.

聚載 to pack together with.

聚賭 to assemble people for
gambling.

聚合 to unite.

聚斂 to collect specimens; to
amass property; to concentrate
the vital forces and senses.

聚匿 to harbour; to resort to.

聚齊 to meet all together.

聚黨 to hold a meeting of con-
federates.

CH'Ü.

曲^{1*3}
3062

R. 沃

C. *huk*, *k'uk*H. *k'uk*F. *k'öuk*, *k'woh*W. *c'üo*N. *c'üoh*P. *ch'ü*, *ch'ü*M. *ch'ü*, *ch'ü*Y. *chiuk*Sz. *ch'ü*K. *kok*J. *kioku*, *koku*A. *k'uk*Entering
Upper.Crooked; bent, as op-
posed to 直 1846; hence,
accommodating. False;
deceitful. A carpenter's
square; see 1992, 3009;
an instrument for drawing
curves. Songs; plays. A
district smaller than 鄉;
hence probably, brogue;
patois.分解曲直 to distinguish the
crooked from the straight.

曲行 crooked ways.

立于空潭之曲 standing
at a corner (or bend) of the still
pool.

曲曲彎彎 or 曲溜拐

彎兒 or 七彎八曲
winding; serpentine; zigzag.曲盡其體 exhausted all var-
ieties of form,—in his drawings.曲盡其態 exhausting all the
details of his bearing,—of a
characteristic portrait.曲^{1*3}
3062曲斜 in an oblique course; ou-
of the true path.理曲 principle bent,—i.e. right
made to appear as if it was
wrong.

私曲 tricky; underhand.

曲心的 deceitful.

人心多曲折 man's heart is
full of tricks.心曲 or 衷曲 the windings
of the heart or feelings.離憂繞心曲 the sorrow of
parting winds around my heart.

受委曲 to suffer wrong.

委曲求全 to seek to have
one's wrongs righted.愛民如子, 生成曲育
you love the people as though
your own children, and even
when grown up are at pains to
nourish them.

曲體眠 to sleep cuddled up.

曲子 or 曲詞 songs.

唱曲 to sing songs.

曲調 song tunes.

隨心應心一曲 an im-
provised song.曲高和寡 he who sings well
will have few in harmony with
him,—few friends.曲高必賤, 棋高必貴
a man who sings a song well will
take a low position in life: a man
who plays chess well, a high one.既係曲中姊妹 since she
is a singing-girl.

曲演 to perform a play.

女優進呈曲目 one of the
actresses presented a list of plays,
—for the visitors to choose from.曲傳 to cause to be made
known.曲巷之游 going on the
loose.鄉曲 the village; one's native
place (see 9746); village brogue;
local *patois*.鄉曲驚怕 the village was
terrified.曲諭 to cause to be made
known to,—i.e. indirectly.曲律 banners,—the transcrip-
tion of a Manchu word, *kiru* a
banner.

笛^{4c}

3063

沃

曲

Entering
Upper.苗^{4c}

3064

沃

曲

Entering
Upper.蚰^{1c}

3065

屋

曲

Entering
Upper.麴^{2c}

3066

屋

曲

Entering
Upper.

A bamboo frame, also called 蠶箔, having its frame made of thin splints doubled in bows, to give silkworms more room on which to spin their cocoons.

A coarse tray made of rushes, and used as 3063.

The common earthworm, called 蚰蟥. Also used for the cricket.

鬪蚰 to fight crickets.

蚰蚰兒不喫螞蚱肉 the cricket does not eat the grasshopper's flesh,—hawks do not peck out hawks' eyes.

蚰蚰 the name given to the staple of a Chinese door-latch.

蚰蚰釘鈎 staple and hasp.

Leaven; yeast; barm. The "mother" of vinegar and other liquors. [Commonly written as below.]

麴丸 balls of leaven.

麴蘖 yeast for fermenting liquor.

酒麴 distillers' grains.

麴生 produced from barm,—spirits; a name for Chinese wine.

不足了麴蘖事 not sufficient (grain) for purposes of distillation.

一斗麴殺米一石八斗 one *tou* of barm will ferment eighteen *tou* of rice.

沈酒麴蘖 given over to drunkenness.

神麴茶 a medicine for colds.

紅麴 or 麴米 a kind of rice which reddens the food with which it is cooked.

蛆¹

3067

魚

C. tsü

H. tsz, tsi

F. chü

W. ts'i

N. ch'ü

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. chö

J. sho, so

A. t'i, t'ö

Even Upper.

去⁴

3068

御語

C. hōü

H. k'i

F. k'ōü, k'ü,

W. c'ü

N. c'ü, c'i

P. ch'ü

M. ch'ü, k'ü

Y. ch'ü, k'i, k'ü

Sz. ch'ü, k'ü

K. k'ü

J. kio, ko

A. k'i

Sinking and

Rising Upper.

Maggots.

發蛆 to breed maggots; to become maggoty.

無縫生蛆 maggots appearing where there is no crack.

水蛆 larvæ in water, like maggots.

雪蛆 the snow maggot, found in Ssüch'uan.

Read *chü*¹. The centipede 蜈蚣, which is said to eat serpents. See 10,554.

To go away; to depart, as opposed to 來 6679 (*q.v.*); to go to, or from, a place; distant from; to die. Largely used to strengthen or complete the sense of other words implying motion. See 2660.

去了 he has gone away.

你去罷 be off!

你等起去 be off, you fellows!

去你的罷 mind your own business!

去來未定 it is uncertain whether he goes or comes.

說來說去 talking come and talking go,—considering the question from all points.

來去各便 either to come or to go will suit.

尋他去來 go and look for him.

看花去來 I have been to see the flowers.

等我去來 wait until I have been,—to see.

我去了來的 I have just been there.

一去不回 once gone, never returns.

拏去 to take away; to go and fetch.

出去 to go out of doors.

進去 to enter.

下去 to go down.

過去之事 past affairs; by-gones.

去⁴

3068

過不去 you cannot pass,—by or across.

說不去 improper to be said.

過意不去 I do not feel comfortable in my mind,—as for some want of courtesy to a friend.

去頭 object in going.

巴不得去見他 would that I could go and see him!

去不得 I can't go there.

那裏去不得 what place is there to which I cannot go?

相去不遠 not very far apart.

其時去孔子不遠 the date is not far removed from that of Confucius.

賣不出去 not to be able to sell.

去就不苟 to leave or to follow (to go or to remain, to decline or to accept), is a matter not to be carelessly decided;—e.g. whether one should take office or not is a matter for careful consideration.

出處去就 to go, to remain, to reject, to accept,—used of official rank.

去年或去歲 last year.

去日 see 5642.

去聲 the "sinking" or "departing" tone. See 9883.

領事去漢 the Consul has left Hankow.

去世 to leave the world,—to die.

他去英國 he goes to England.

去文 despatches sent.

去後 subsequently.

去走 to journey.

去路 the way one is going. See 7365.

去向 the place one has gone to.

去天尺五 a foot or so from heaven.

Read *ch'ü*³. To get rid of; to dismiss; to remove; to subtract. See 3056a.

去泥水 take off the mud,—as from boots. See 6103.

有北宋之雄,去其獷 he had all the masculinity of

去⁴

3068

the N. Sung period (960—1127), without its lack of restraint,—of Chao Mêng-fu, as painter.

去留 to dismiss and to retain,—as officials.

留同留, 去同去 if one is to be kept in office, both must be kept; if one is dismissed, both must be dismissed.

去其螟螣 we remove the insects that eat the heart and leaf.

不得已而去之 he was obliged to dismiss him.

去惡 to get rid of evil,—to reform.

去官 to deprive of office.

天所去 rejected of God.

去勢 to castrate.

去紅加紫 violet-coloured.

去火 to reduce inflammation.

[去 may also be read *ch'ü*.]

去掉 to get rid of; to remove.

去紹縱操 to reject Shao and follow Ts'ao.

買了兩刀紙, 去一吊

八 I bought two quires of paper, and bang went one *tiao* eight.

十去其六 from (an original) ten to subtract six,—four tenths.

佉¹

3068a

Used with 3069 for the foreign sound *k'a* or *ka*.

佉沙 Kashgar.

呿¹

3069

R. 魚麻葉

See 佉祛
Even and
Entering
Upper.

拏¹

3070

R. 魚

See 祛
Even Upper.

祛¹

3071

R. 魚

H. *sh'ü*

See 祛

Even Upper.

肱¹

3072

R. 魚

See 祛

Even Upper.

祛¹

3073

R. 魚

See 區

K. *kê, kô*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *k'i*

Even Upper.

陸¹

3074

R. 魚

See 祛

Even Upper.

駭¹

3075

魩¹

3076

R. 魚

See 祛

Even Upper.

The sleeve; the cuff.

[Dist. from 3073.]

摻執子之祛兮 I hold you, sir, by the cuff.

The flank of an animal. To open; to rifle. To reject.

右肱 the right flank,—of an army.

肱篋 to open trunks,—the title of one of Chuang Tzu's chapters; commonly used of burglars.

乘間肱其囊 to take the opportunity to make a haul.

陽鮒肱於沙, 思水

則無逮矣 when the light-loving minnow (?) gets on the bank, it is too late to want to be back in the water.

To drive away; to disperse. [Dist. from 3071.]

祛風去濕 to expel wind and bad vapours.

祛散 to disperse; to alleviate, as pain.

祛祛 strongly built,—as horses.

祛退 to exorcise,—evil spirits.

祛服 to leave off mourning.

To enclose; to make a pen for keeping animals.

江河爲陸 surrounded by streams.

Same as 3091.

The flounder; the sole; the walrus.

趨¹

3077

R. 虞

See 取

A. *hsu*

Even Upper.

To run; to hasten; go on.

趨蹌 or 趨步 hurry off.

趨赴 to hasten towards.

趨走 or 趨行 to go hurriedly.

趨迎 or 趨赴逢迎

趨見 to hasten to meet.

趨利 to run after money.

趨詣 or 趨謁 to go to visit.

趨候 to wait upon; to p. respects to.

趨領 to hasten to receive.

趨吉 to run to, or take to, what is auspicious.

趨前 to repair to.

趨避 to go forward (if advantageous, and if otherwise), withdraw.

趨教 to hasten to an interview with.

步亦步, 趨亦趨 step step, walk for walk,—used in close pursuit or imitation of, referring to the imitation of Confucius by 顏子 Yen Tzu.

趨炎附勢 to hurry towards the light (of wealth) and to attach oneself to the powerful,—parasites do.

宇內之道各擇所趨 among the doctrines of the world, each chooses his own line.

趨時 to follow the fashion of the times.

人莫不有趨時 no man but has some weakness, or bias in some direction.

其詞頗近時趨 the language is common-place.

趨向 to dwell on fondly; to lean for; destination. See 3120.

Read *ts'u*. To urge.

趨民收斂 to urge the people to get in the harvest.

屈¹²
3078
物

屈身 or 屈背 to bend the body.
屈指 to bend the fingers,—usually in calculating.
指不勝屈 too many for the fingers to calculate.
屈膝易, 屈心難 it is easy to bend the knee, difficult to bend the heart.
忠勇不屈 the loyal and brave yield not.
屈此羣醜 subduing all this foul horde.
屈曲 to bend by force; bent; crooked.
能屈能伸 able to expand and contract. See 9817.
雖天不能屈 even the Emp. could not "catch him out" or non-plus him.
屈節 crouching; cringing.
屈尊 or 屈駕 I beg of you, sir.
屈殺 to kill wrongfully.
屈死 untimely death; done to death.
冤屈 a grievance; a wrong; injustice.
受屈 to suffer wrong.
屈枉 oppressed; wronged.
屈抑 injustice; oppression.
屈從 to be forced to submit; to submit under protest.
屈心的 rascally.
屈計 to reckon.
屈坐 to take a higher seat than one has a right to.
屈量 to fail to do justice to one's drinking powers; to have drunk too sparingly.
屈全 to strain a point.
往日之喜乃爲親屈也 his joy the other day was put on for the sake of his mother.

蛄¹²
3079
R. 物

See 屈
A. k'wét
Entering Upper.

詘¹²
3080
R. 物

C. wét
H. k'ink
F. k'ouk
W. cūe
N. cūeh
Y. tsouh
K. kul
J. kutsz
A. k'wét
Entering Upper.

A grub; a woodlouse.

蛄 蛄 a tree-grub.

To bend; to contract. To crease; to wrinkle. To stutter.

道不可詘, 身詘何傷 if you do not bend the truth, what harm is there in bending your body?

老子有見於詘, 無見於伸 Lao Tzū dwelt much upon bending (i.e. yielding), but not upon straightening (i.e. righting wrongs).

詘人而從道 to bend the human (i.e. our passions) and follow Tao.

未嘗詘意於人 he never gave in to the opinion of others.

不充詘于富貴 not to be too elated by wealth and position.

習其俯仰詘伸 practised in looking down (benignantly, on inferiors), in looking up (respectfully, to superiors), in contracting, and in expanding (according to circumstances).

陳衣不詘 to smooth the folds in clothes.

詘詞 to hesitate in speech.

詘然 dying away,—like the vibrations of a musical note.

To be timid; nervous.

良士瞿瞿 the good man is anxiously thoughtful.

狂夫瞿瞿 the reckless fellows stand in awe.

瞿視 to gaze at in terror.

瞿然 in alarm.

瞿曇 Gautama,—a name of Shākyamuni Buddha, meaning "most victorious on earth." See 1395.

瞿陀尼 or 瞿耶尼 Gôd-hanya,—the continent in the west where people use cows instead of money. One of the four continents into which every universe is divided. It is circular in shape, as also are the faces of its inhabitants.

權²
3082
R. 虞

See 衢
Even Lower.

氈²
3083
R. 虞

See 衢
Even Lower.

羸²
3084
R. 虞

See 衢
Even Lower.

臞²
3085
R. 虞

衢²
3086
R. 虞

C. k'ou
H. hi
F. kü
W. } djü
N. }
P. }
M. } ch'ü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. } ku
A. }
Even Lower.

A rake with four teeth. The twisted roots of trees.

A fine-woven woollen cloth. A square mat, called 氈氈, for the Emperor to sit on when worshipping上帝 God.

Thin; wasted.形容甚羸 his form and features are emaciated.心戰而羸 thin from fear.

Same as 3084.

A point where roads meet. A highway; a thoroughfare.

通衢 a thoroughfare; a public street.

天衢 the Milky Way.

步入天衢 to reach the Milky Way,—to see the Emperor.

雲衢 a road among the clouds,—literary eminence.

昏衢 the dusky road,—of life.

互交衢頭 a point where crossroads meet.

霜覆九衢塵 the hoar-frost covers the dust on the highway.

衢州府 a Prefecture in Cheh-kiang.

The mainah or mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), called 鸚鵡.

鸚鵡眼 greasy white spots seen in ink-stones.

鸚²
3087
R. 虞

See 衢
Even Lower.

區¹

3088

R. 虞尤

C. k'üü

H. k'ü

F. k'ü

W. } c'ü

N. }

P. }

M. } ch'ü

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. } ku

A. k'u

Even Upper.

A place; the world. To store away. To assign; to put in its proper place. Petty; unimportant. Numerative of dwellings.

大區 the universe.

永謝區中緣 to say goodbye for ever to the ties of this world.

區域 a region.

混一區宇 he united the whole empire in one.

省會之區 a place of meeting,—a provincial capital.

區藏 to store; to hoard.

不可一理區 they cannot be all dealt with on the same principle.

勿以我爲區 do not take me as the standard.

區別 to discriminate between.

再作區處 (ch'u²) and then decide on some plan.

自有區處 there must necessarily be some plan,—as for getting out of a difficulty.

區處不安 disquieted in mind.

區畫方已 the arrangements had just been completed.

必留此區區者 we must leave these small,—sums.

就是區區 it is only I.

是區區者 it is but a trifle.

何必區區於是哉 why take trouble over a small matter like this?—collecting curios.

區區之心 my private feelings.

區區之地 a petty place.

賜宅一區 bestowed upon him a mansion

佛圖一區 a pagoda.

嶇¹

3089

R. 虞

C. k'üü

H. k'ü

F. k'ü

W. } c'ü

N. }

P. }

M. } ch'ü

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. } ku

A. k'u

Even Upper.

A rugged, steep mountain.

崎嶇 precipitous; difficult of access.

嶇嶇 name of a mountain in Shantung.

軀¹

3090

R. 虞

See 區

Even Upper.

The body; one's own self.

肉軀 or 軀體 the physical body.

軀幹 the trunk, as opp. to limbs.

佛像一軀 an image of Buddha.

捐軀 to contribute one's body, —to the welfare of the State; e.g. to die rather than serve a usurper.

爲國捐軀 to give up one's life for one's country.

全軀保妻子之臣 an official who protects himself, his wife, and his children,—as his first care.

千金之軀 a great beauty.

驅¹

309-

R. 虞遇

See 區

Even Upper.

To drive away; to expel; to urge on.

驅出 or 驅逐 or 驅除 to drive out; to expel; to suppress.

驅邪 to expel evil influences, devils, etc.

前驅者 the attendants who precede a mandarin and clear the way.

創榛闢莽前驅先路 to clear the brushwood and open the undergrowth and lead the way,—as by writing a pioneer work.

前驅 the van-guard.

後驅 the rear-guard.

馳驅奔走 to urge to full speed,—as a horse.

驅兵前進 to urge troops to battle.

驅口 male and female slaves; prisoners of war,—formerly kept as slaves.

驅²

3091

驅暑 to drive away heat.

驅制 to urge on; to drive horses.

驅令 to cause to go.

驅馬復未歸 he galloped away and has not come back.

經月餘驅使如舊 expiration of a month, she about her work as usual.

困

3092

See 3307.

璫³

3093

An earring. Used 3046.

應璫 a general and statesman of the 魏 Wei State.

藪²

3094

A species of *Triticum* which resembles wheat, has no eatable kernel.

藪蔬 a kind of mushroom which grows on rotten plants, and is eaten fresh.

醪²

3095

To contribute to a feast to have a picnic. Also 醪 chüeh⁴

無以祭祀,進醪飲 (the poor) have no sacrifice to offer, neither can they contribute towards a common feast.

R. 魚御

藥

N. jih

See 渠

嚙

遠

Even, Sinking,

Entering

Lower.

藪²

3096

Coarse bamboo mat. An ugly disease which prevents one from stooping dropsy.

藪藪 a bamboo mat rolled up which looks like a man bloated and swollen so that he cannot stoop. See 2641.

藪藪不殄 a vicious bloated mass,—for a husband.

藪筐 silkworm trays.

R. 魚

See 渠

Even Lower.

藁²
3097
魚
渠
n Lower.

A plant resembling sweet basil. Also used for 苦葵 bitter mallows.

See 4713.

Same as 3089.

See 3049.

虞³
3101
魚
渠
k'ü
(k'ü)
gu
g Lower
egular.

A fabulous animal, with a deer's head and a serpent's body. The upright posts of a drum frame.

虞業維樅 on his posts was the toothed face-board, high and strong.

Same as 3101.

Same as 3067.

Same as 3049.

劬²
3105
魚
渠
ü
ü
ü, chü
sch'ü
ku
ven
egular.

Toil; labour; distress; misery; anxiety.

劬勞 grievous toil.

劬勞于野 grievous toil in the wilds.

身劬莫擬獄苦 physical toil is not to be compared with the misery of a prison.

沟²
3106
R. 尤
See 句
Even Upper.

The west branch of the 北塘 Pei-t'ang river in the province of Chihli.

臨沟 an old name for 三河縣 San-ho Hsien in Chihli.

Read kou¹. The murmuring noise of water.

紬²
3107
R. 虞
See 劬
Even
Irregular.

Thread used to embroider shoes. The blunt figured toes of shoes.

紬履 the blunt toes of shoes.

胸²
3108
R. 虞
See 劬
Even
Irregular.

Strips of meat cut from the flank and dried in the wind. To offer dried meat in sacrifice. See 2947.

胸肉 cutlets.

胸脯 slices of dried meat.

臨胸縣 Lin-ch'ü Hsien,—a District in Shantung.

鵠²
3109
R. 虞
See 劬
Even
Irregular.

Same as 3087.

麴²
3110

Same as 3066.

佢²
3111
R. vulgar.
C. v. sk'üü
H. v. ski
Local Vulgar
See 渠
Rising
Irregular.

That person or thing.

鉅²
3112

See 3015.

渠²
3113
R. 魚
C. k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'ü
W.)
N.)
P.)
M.)
Y.)
Sz.)
K. k'ü
J. k'io, gu
A. k'ü
Even Lower.

Ample; spacious. Great; chief. A drain; a gutter. The fellow of a wheel. Used as a pronoun; and sometimes in the sense of "So-and-so," when it is wished to conceal a name. See 12, 106.

於我乎夏屋渠渠 he assigned us a large and spacious house.

殲厥渠魁 I will destroy the chief criminals.

擒其渠帥 he seized their leader.

車渠 a scallop-shell, also known as 海扇 sea fan, from its shape; mother-of-pearl. See 3115.

渠縣 a District in Ssüch'uan.

渠答 an iron calthrop or spiked ball, thrown down to stop the advance of cavalry.

渠黃 cream-coloured,—one of Mu Wang's famous steeds.

Same as 3111.

儻²
3114

磬²
3115
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A veined white stone, said to be 玉屬 of the same class as jade, and called 磬石, used for the opaque white "buttons" of the sixth rank.

藻²
3116
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

The water-lily; the lotus.

芙藻 the water-lily in bloom.

灼若芙藻 splendid as a full-blown lotus.

石藻 a mineral like pumice-stone, found floating on water.

鷗²
3117
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A water-bird, known as the 鷗鷗.

取

3118

R. 慶遇
有C. ts'ü
H. ts'i
F. ch'ü, ch'üü
W. ts'i
N. ch'i
P.
M. } ch'ü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'ü
J. shü, so
A. t'uRising and
Sinking
Upper.

To take hold of (derived from *hand* and *ear*, referring to the taking of the left ears of the slain, *see* 6608); to take out, down, away from, as opp. to 舍 9789 *shê*³ and 9790. To bring. To exact. To choose. To take a wife; *see* 3119; occasionally, to take a husband. *See* 13,522, 13,776.

取來 to bring.

取去 to take away.

取出 to take out, as from a box; to choose out.

取下 to take down,—from a wall.

左膊上取下一個圈子 he took a bracelet off his left arm.

取回 to take back; to withdraw.

收取 to receive; to require, as payment of.

取除 to take away; to deduct.

取入 to bring in.

取拔 to select; to choose.

自取之禍 a misfortune brought on oneself.

命他取過棋來 bade him bring chess (men and board).

取吉利 to bring good luck.

索取 to apply for,—as a loan.

取債 to exact a debt.

取贖 to redeem a pledge.

取勝 to gain a victory.

取益防損 to derive advantage and prevent injury.

取信 to inspire confidence; to fetch a letter.

取名 to strive for fame; to give a name to.

取錄 to record.

吾所不取 not in my line.

就地取才 to make use of materials ready to hand, or of local talent.

取給 to provide; to furnish.

取中 (*chung*¹) or 取魁 to be chosen,—as at an examination.

取

3118

取不上 unsuccessful in the competition.

不復進取 not to attempt to advance,—beyond the first degree.

取笑 to chaff; to ridicule.

取慾 or 取樂 to pursue pleasure.

取法 to take example from.

取鬧 to cause a row.

取巧 to invent an ingenious plan; to exact an undue advantage; to select the easiest job.

取巧販賣 to deal fraudulently in goods.

這麼小取 thus grasping.

大有可取 very desirable, or suitable.

一無可取 not a single recommendation.

取城池 to capture the wall and moat of a town.

取其 with the object of.....

取其好 with the object of its being benefited.

取其方便 with a view to advantage therefrom.

用以取舍 (the hand) is used for taking and discarding.

取討 to demand.

取償 to demand an indemnity.

取罪 to get oneself into trouble.

取憂 to bring sorrow.

取供 to take down depositions.

取保 to find security.

取利 to derive interest,—from an investment.

取有 to procure.

取具 to require a written.....

取服 to rescue; to snatch from.

取還 to take back.

取火 to strike fire.

取送 to take and to present.

取錢 to cash.

取勢 to avail oneself of conditions or circumstances.

取事 to arrange matters.

取次 in succession; one after another.

娶

3119

R. 遇

C. v. ts'ou

F. ch'üü

See 取

Sinking

Upper.

To marry a wife.

娶妻 or 娶親 or 娶媳 or 聘娶 or 娶老婆 marry a wife.

娶妾 or 娶偏房 to take concubine.

娶下妻了 he has married wife.

續娶 to marry again,—after wife's death. *See* 966.

娶二婚婆 to marry a widow.

榮娶 your noble marriage.

貧娶 my humble marriage.

趣

3120

R. 遇沃

F. ch'üü

See 取汨

A. ts'ü, tsu,

sin, tsuk

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

To hasten to. To incline towards; bias. Pleasant; nice; amusing; elegant. 4530.

左右趣之 right and they hastened to him.

疾趣王事 to hasten in discharge of public duties.

趣於 for the sake of....; with a view to.....

趣於近之 as an approximation; approximately.

異趣而同歸 to reach same point by different routes.

趣向 bias towards; inclination. *See* 3077.

心之趣向不同 the inclinations are not the same.

趣操不同 tastes differ.

意趣 thoughts; mind; soul.

精神意趣而盡得 thoroughly caught the expression and reproduced the mind of the sitter. Said of the famous painter, 郭拱辰 Kuo Ku

ch'ên, of the Sung dynasty.

很有趣兒 very amusing very nice.

有情有趣 interesting.

趣話 a jest.

不識趣 not to see the fun.

打趣人家 to chaff people.

頗有興趣 very jolly.

討個無趣 to get snubbed.

趣事 a matter of interest.

趣⁴

3120

趣味 an agreeable flavour,—of people as well as of things.

趣舍萬殊 likes and dislikes are many and various.

未得酒中趣耳 you have never known the joys of wine.

趣女人 a beautiful woman.

六趣 the six paths of transmigration, or six conditions of sentient existence, viz.: dévas; men, titanic demons, beings in hell, hungry demons, and animals. Sanskrit: *gāti*. See 10,780.Read *ts'ou*³. To breed.

趣馬 to breed horses; an equerry.

蹶維趣馬 K'uei is Master of the Horse.

Read *ts'u*⁴. To urge on.

使趣齊兵 to hurry on the levy of troops.

局趣 cramped; confined.

趣裝 to pack up.

See 1023.

漆

3121

齧³

3122

Rotten teeth; toothache.

齧朽 decayed; rotten, as teeth.

割脣而治齧 to cut off the lips to cure the toothache,—remedy worse than the disease.

See 2521.

臭

3123

闕⁴

3124

To live alone. Still; quiet.

闕寂 or 闕如 silent; solitary.

窺其戶闕其無人 peeped into the house and saw that it was empty.

仲圭之門闕然 Chung-kuei's house was deserted,—by customers.

鵲⁴

3125

R. 錫

C. kwik, k'üt

F. kiok

P. schüe

K. kiok

J. keki, kioku

A. kwik

Entering

Upper.

埧³

3126

R. 銑

N. ch'ien

J. ken, gen

A. huen, hwen

Rising Upper

Irregular.

娟¹

3127

R. 先

See 捐

K. yon

J. yen

Even Upper.

惓⁴

3128

R. 先

See 捐

K. yon, hien

J. yen

Even Upper.

捐¹

3129

R. 先

C. kün

H. ken

F. kiong

W. cüe

N. cüen

P. } chüan

M. }

Y. chüei

Sz. chüan

The widow-bird. A wife who has been badgered to death by her mother-in-law is said to be changed into this bird, and to cry 苦苦 *k'u-k'u*, "bitterness, bitterness," in token of her grief.

CHÜAN.

A police-station. A gaol for women.

Beautiful; elegant; sprightly. See 346.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.

眉聯娟以蛾揚 a pair of gracefully-curved eyebrows like those of flying moths.

便娟 graceful; elegant; of easy deportment.

娟娟 swaying gracefully, — as bamboos in the wind.

娟娟明月 the beauty of bright moonlight.

Anxious; distressed; irritated.

中心惓惓 my inmost heart is full of grief.

搔首立惓惓 (*chün¹ chün¹*) to scratch one's head in perplexity.

棄忿惓 (*yüan²*) 之節 to put aside justifiable anger.

To reject; to renounce; to part with. To subscribe, either voluntarily, or in response to an official demand. To purchase, as rank or title. [Correctly read *yen²* or *yüan²*.]

捐天下 to resign the Throne.

捐棄 to reject; to throw away.

捐¹

3129

K. yon

J. yen

A. kien

Even Upper.

捐命 to throw away one's life.

捐軀赴義 to sacrifice one's life in the cause of duty.

捐館舍 to shuffle off this mortal coil.

捐簪珥佐之 parted with her jewellery in order to help, — the cause.

塵事可捐 the affairs of this world may be set aside,—in old age.

開捐 to open a subscription.

捐題 or 捐銀 or 捐資 or 捐給 to subscribe.

捐納房 department of the Financial Board for the sale of office.

捐項 subscriptions.

捐賑 or 捐濟 or 捐助 to subscribe in aid of...

捐助善舉 to contribute towards a laudable purpose.

釐捐 cash-contribution,—*likin*. See 6939.

捐款 sums on account of *likin*.

捐票 a *likin*-office receipt; a *likin* pass.

捐升 promotion by purchase.

捐生 graduates by purchase.

捐花樣 see 5002.

捐班 holders of purchased rank.

捐班出身 to begin life by purchase,—instead of by success at the public examinations.

捐官 to purchase admission into official life.

捐銜 or 捐職 or 捐功名 to purchase an official title.

涓¹

3130

R. 先

See 捐

Even Upper.

A brook; a streamlet; bubbling water. Pure; clean. To choose. To expel.

涓瀾 flowing water.

涓水 the clear water of a brook.

臣受恩深重, 未報涓

埃 your Majesty's servant has received much gracious kindness, but has given in return neither a drop of water nor a grain of sand,—*sc.* nothing.

涓¹
3130

泉涓涓而始流 the spring water bubbled up and began to flow away.

雨洗山涓涓 the rain has washed the hills and made them look bright.

涓人 an ascetic.

中涓 a eunuch.

涓吉日 to choose a lucky day.

涓惡 to expel evil influences.

狷⁴
3131

R. 霰 銑

W. *chie*
Y. *chüei*

See 捐

K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Sinking Upper.

Timid; cautious.

狷者有所不爲也 there are some things which the cautious man does not do.

狷介不敢行也 timid and afraid to act.

瑁¹
3132

Same as 3137.

睨¹
3133

R. 先 霰

See 捐

J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To look at angrily; to dislike.

睨睨胥讒 maledictions are exchanged with eyes askance.

稍¹
3134

R. 先

See 捐

J. *ken*
Even Upper.

Stalks of rice or wheat.

罾¹
3135

R. 霰

See 捐

J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To hang up; to bind; to entangle.

罾結 caught in a net.

蜎¹
3136

R. 銑 先

See 捐

K. *yön, kiön*
J. *yen, ken*
Even Upper.

Little red worms found in puddles. To move about; to be nimble.

蜎蜎者蠅 creeping about were the caterpillars.

蔭脩竹之蟬蜎 the nimble cicadas in the tall bamboos' shade.

鞞¹
3137

R. 先 銑

See 捐 涖

J. *ken*
A. *küen, hüen*
Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

鵲¹
3138

R. 先

See 捐

K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

A scabbard. The traces of harness. Also, the reins.

鞞鞞佩璲 long dangling girdle gems. Used figuratively of useless people.

The goatsucker or nightjar, known as 杜鵑,—the *χαλκίς* or *κύμινδις* of Homer (Il. XIV. 291). See 2,043, 12,317.

杜鵑花 the azalea.

絹⁴
3139

R. 霰

H. *ken, ken?*

See 捐

K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Sinking Upper.

A thin kind of silk; silk taffeta; pongee.

絹子 a silk handkerchief.

小來穿綿,大來穿絹 when young wear cotton, when old wear silk.

黃絹 yellow silk; an Imperial order.

紬絹 coarse silk and lustring.

畫絹 glazed lustring for paintings.

絹布 cotton like lustring.

紗絹 gauze lustring.

絹簾 a silk sieve or strainer.

絹燈 gauze lanterns.

銀絹萬匹 10,000 pieces of silver threaded silk.

Same as 3135.

絹¹
3140

蠲¹
3141

R. 先

See 捐

K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

A kind of glow-worm or luminous grub. Bright; clean; pure. To store up. To excuse; to remit. A sea-bird used as a figure-head.

除其不蠲 exclude whatever is impure.

蠲潔 clean; purified.

吉蠲爲饌 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.

蠲¹
3141

不蠲絜 neither purity nor progress,—in his administration.

弗蠲乃事 as you cannot cleanse your way,—you shall be put to death.

舊年蠲的雨水 rain water which has been kept a long time,—is said to be the best for making tea.

上帝不蠲 God could not hold them excused.

蠲免 or 蠲卹 to remit,—a taxes.

蠲賑 to excuse from paying a bill.

蠲緩 to temporarily remit the payment of taxes.

蠲首 the figure-head of a ship.

帑⁴
3142

R. 霰

See 卷

Sinking Upper.

A bag to hold three 斗 pecks. To turn down the cuffs so as to cover the hand, turned-up cuffs being unceremonious and disrespectful.

帑鞫鞠踞 to turn down the cuffs and bow reverently.

桼¹
3143

Same as 3144.

拳¹
3144

R. 江 願

See also 桼

J. *kō*
A. *k'wan?*
Even Upper.

The ring through an animal's nose, by which it is led.

拳牛 to ring a buffalo.

Read *ch'üan*¹. A wooden bowl or dish. See 3165.

眷⁴
3145

R. 霰

See 卷

Sinking Upper.

To love; to be fond of. Family; relatives.

眷戀 or 眷念 or 眷顧 to regard or think of with affection.

眷注 to set the heart on.

天眷世人 God loves mankind.

皇天眷佑 God Almighty loves and protects him.

眷倚不衰 his regard for him remained unaltered.

眷⁴
3145

眷眷不忘 unalterable affection for.

廷眷 favoured by the Emperor, —as a concubine.

失帝眷 to lose the Emperor's favour.

親眷 near relatives.

眷族 relatives; clansmen.

鄉眷 relatives of the same locality.

眷屬 or 眷口 one's family.

家眷 a wife; my wife; family.

無家眷 unmarried,—of a man.

寶眷 your (or his) wife.

眷姻弟 a wife's relatives.

內眷 the female members of the family.

眷米 rice for family eating,—the best kind.

卷⁴
3146
銑霰A roll of paper; a book (Latin, *volumen*); a section or chapter; a document; a record; an essay. A volume. See 1787.

書卷 books; manuscript, etc.

開卷有益 there is advantage in opening a book—you are sure to learn something.

初開卷 to begin one's studies for the first time.

一卷書 a book.

聚書至二萬卷 he had a library of 20,000 volumes.

在卷 on record.

卷袋 a satchel; a portfolio.

卷宗 or 案卷 the "record" of a case; archives.

卷查 by reference to the archives.

卷之三 chapter iii.

硃卷 copy of an essay in red ink for the examiners; an accepted essay, printed for circulation among friends.

落卷 a rejected essay.

汚卷 a soiled essay,—rejected in consequence.

交卷 to hand in one's paper,—at an examination.

受卷 a collector of examination papers.

卷⁴
3146

白頭 (or 白) 卷子 a blank document.

薦卷 to have one's exam papers sent up for approval, as by the 房師 to the 座師.

宜署卷保 I must write you an I.O.U.

卷舌 the star ν in Perseus.Read *chüan*³. To roll up. Used with 3152. See 10,045.

我心匪席,不可卷也 my mind is not a mat: it cannot be rolled up.

卷甲 to roll up buff-coats,—of soldiers preparing to march.

卷毛 curly hair (of animals), as opposed to 順 10,143.

環卷兒頭髮 curly hair.

卷耳 mouse-ear.

手卷 scroll pictures,—obscene and otherwise.

Read *ch'üan*¹. To curl. 有卷者阿,飄風自南 into the recesses of the large mound came the wind whirling from the south.

卷髮如蠆 their hair curling up like a scorpion's tail.

匪伊卷之 it was not they who gave it that curve.

Same as 3147.

劬⁴
3146a倦⁴
3147

R. 霰

C. kün

H. k'en

F. kwong

W. djue

N. djüen

P. {

M. { *chüan*

Y. chüei, chwei

Sz. chüan

K. kwön

J. ken, gen

A. kuen

Sinking Lower.

Tired; weary.

身倦 tired in body.

困倦 tired out.

倦于 tired of....

不知厭倦 he does not mind fatigue; he is indefatigable.

居之無倦 untiringly fixed,—as the mind on any object.

倦極 dead beat.

疲倦不堪 too exhausted to bear it.

精神怠倦 energies exhausted.

倦惰 lazy.

倦勤 to desist from exertions.

圈⁴
3148堊⁴
3149

R. 霰

See 卷

Sinking Upper.

舁⁴
3150睠⁴
3151

R. 霰

See 卷

Sinking Upper.

捲³
3152

R. 銑

W. cüz, v. ciung

See 卷

Rising Upper.

See 3162.

A wall or mound round a grave.

堊垣 a surrounding wall.

Same as 3144.

To look back fondly.

還顧睠睠 looked back after him with longing eyes

睠睠不捨 never taking one's eyes off,—of unremitting care.

尤加睠遇 showed him still greater kindness.

To roll up, as opposed to 舒 10,045.

把他捲起來 roll it up,—as a scroll, or a piece of carpet.

拏紙捲起來 roll it up in paper.

捲簾子 to roll up a bamboo blind.

捲上 to roll up.

捲手 to double the fist.

捲袖 to tuck up the sleeves.

捲角 to turn up a corner; to dog's-ear.

風捲殘雲 the wind rolls away the clouds.

風捲雨 the wind whirls around the rain.

捲席 to roll up one's mat,—and be off.

席捲而回 to pack up and go back.

席捲山川 to travel far and wide.

烟捲 (or 卷) a cigar.

捲領兒 a flat-lying collar.

捲着包 bag and baggage.

卷³

3153

R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

鐙³

3154

R. 阮先
See 倦圈
Rising and
Even Lower
and Upper.

饅³

3155

R. 銑
See 卷
Rising Upper.

郵⁴

3156

R. 霰
See 絹
Sinking Upper.

懷⁴

3157

猿⁴

3158

Mouse-ear. Also written
卷, see 3146.

采采卷耳 we gathered the
mouse-ear.

To bend iron.

柔則鎔, 剛則折 the soft
will bend, the hard will snap.

Thin cakes in which meat
is rolled.

蛋饅 thin dry wafer cakes.

An ancient place in the
kingdom of 衛 Wei.

Same as 3128.

Same as 3131.

CH'ÜAN.

A bond; a deed; an
instrument in writing, origi-
nally on a tablet of wood,
which was cut in two, each
party having half.

以券畀之 gave him the title-
deeds,—of the land.

券契 a deed; a bond.

券約 an agreement; a contract.

無券可憑 there is no evi-
dence in writing.

券據 a certificate; a voucher.

操券 to hold on to the deeds.

券別之書以刀判其
旁 the *ch'üan* differs from the

券⁴

3159

shu in having cuts made with
a knife at the side.

執左券 to hold the left or
creditor's half of a contract,—
to have an advantage. See 1053.

折券 to cancel a contract or debt
(in favour of the debtor),— re-
ferring to the notched wood used
for contracts in early ages.

地券 written tiles placed in
graves in token of ownership.

案券 the documents in a case.

書券 books; papers; documents.

券書 a written agreement.

鐵券 an iron deed,—not to be
repudiated.

搬券頭 to rake up old scores.

A kind of magazine cross-
bow, which discharges sev-
eral arrows or bolts one
after the other.

The fist.

拳頭 the fist.

攥着 (or 捻着) 拳頭
doubling his fists.

空拳 the bare fist; empty-
handed; without capital.

套拳 or 打拳 to box.

拳法 the art of self-defence.

拳師 a professor of boxing; a
pugilist.

拳脚 boxing and wrestling.

一拳打倒 felled him at a
blow.

一拳一脚 hitting and kick-
ing.

三拳兩脚 a few cuffs and
kicks.

拳其頭 punched his head.

拳棒 boxing and quarter-staff.

雙拳難敵四手 two fists
are no match for four hands.

磨拳擦掌 rubbing fists and
wiping palms,—itching to begin
a fight.

欲奮老拳 wanted to fight
him.

攘袂奮拳 to turn up the
sleeves and show fight.

義和拳 the Boxers.

拳²

3161

猜拳 or 豁拳 or 升拳
to play at guess-fingers. See 7720.

無拳無勇 without strength
or courage.

拳拳服膺 to clasp firmly to
the breast; to hold fast to.

何以致拳拳 how does he
make me faithful?

不勝拳拳 most carefully or
respectfully.

A circle; a ring; used
in books as a mark of punc-
tuation and as a tone-mark;
also to draw attention to
striking passages, etc. Also
read *chüan*⁴. See 5357,
9118.

打圈 to draw a circle; to mark
with a circle.

圈內 within a circle; a clique.

跳出迷人圈子 to break
through the snares of sin.

打不破酒色財氣圈
子 unable to break through the
bonds of evil passions.

跳不出圈子裏 not to go
beyond the circle.


打個紅圈 to make a red
circle,—as is done by mandarins
on certain characters in procla-
mations and other official docu-
ments, previous to their issue.

圈籠 to entrap; to ensnare.

落他的圈套 fell into his
snare.

圈點 circles and dots,—punc-
tuation.

密圈 a small circle, used as a
comma or a semi-colon, and
sometimes as a full stop. These
circles are also placed at the
right-hand side of each of any
number of characters of which
a critic desires to express ap-
probation.

重 *ch'ung*³ 圈 a circle inside a
circle, thus , used to mark
any characters of paramount im-
portance, such as those which
form the key-note to an argu-
ment, etc.

尖圈 a triangular mark, used in
compositions as above.

可圈可點 to be marked with
circles or dots, according to the

圈¹

3162

R. 願霰

阮

C. hün

H. k'en

F. kwong

W. c'ue

N. c'üen

P. } *ch'üan*,

M. } *chüan*²

Y. ch'wei

Sz. ch'üan

K. kwön

J. ken

A. k'üen, k'üen

Even Upper

and Sinking

Lower.

圈¹
3162

greater or lesser beauty or importance of the sentence.

發圈兒 or **圈聲** or **圈破**
to mark the tone of a character at its corner, as is often done when the tone is abnormal. The five tones of Southern Mandarin are marked thus:—

Upper even tone **上平** Peking 1st **尸**
Lower even " **下平** " and **時**
Rising " **上** shang³ " 3rd. **使**
Sinking " **去** " 4th **世**
Entering " **入** " — **十**

圈脫 to erase by drawing a circle; to cancel.

圈圍 to form a circle so as to drive game into one spot.

浮水圈 a life-belt.

圈住 to hem in.

圈 chüan¹ **高牆** to imprison within high walls,—imprisonment of the members of the Imperial Clan.

馬圈 (chüan¹) a stable.

倦¹
3163

先 憂
shün
ken
kwong,
kwong
djue, cüe
djue
sch'uan,
ch'uan¹
ch'wei²
kwön
ken, gen
küen
Even and
inking Upper
and Lower.

Careful. Mournful.

倦倦 earnest; attentive to.

捲
3164

捲¹
3165

先
hün
kwong
küe, sjüo
küe
sch'uan,
ch'uan
kwön
ken
küen
Even Upper
and Lower.

See 3152.

A small wooden bowl.
Used with 3144.

栲栳 wooden bowls to eat out of.

綑¹
3166

R. 銑 願
阮
C. kün², kün²
H. ken
F. kwong
W. küe, c'ue
N. cüen
P. ch'uan
M. chüan,
chüan²
Y. chüei²
K. kwön
J. ken
A. küen
Rising and
Sinking Upper.

Bound together; in league; confederate. A parasite.

困綑 bound up; strapped.

綑領 a tippet.

以謹綑綑 in order to make the parasites careful.

蜷²
3167

R. 先
See 權
Even Lower.

The wriggling of a snake; a snake coiled up.

蹠¹
3168

R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

The legs drawn up or doubled under

蹠蹠 huddled up; crouching.

蹠着腿 legs drawn up,—as when sleeping.

蛛爪蹠腹 the spider's legs drawn close to its body.

鬚²
3169

R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

A fine head of hair.

其人美且鬚 handsome and possessing a fine head of hair,—of a huntsman.

鐏
3170

See 1649.

竄
3171

See 11,894.

攢
3172

See 11,895.

驢
3173

See 11,896.

攢
3174

See 11,898.

全
3175

Same as 3176. [To be distinguished from 全 12,287.]

全²
3176

R. 先
C. ts'ün
H. ts'en, ts'en,
ts'ion
F. chiong
W. süe
N. djöu
P. ch'uan
M. ch'uan
Y. ts'wei
Sz. ch'uan
K. chön
J. sen, sen
A. twan, tüen
Even Lower.

All; the whole; complete, as a work in one volume; perfect. To preserve; to keep; see 7940. Absolute, as opp. to relative.

全都 all; every one; altogether.

全家利市 may your whole family prosper!

全數 the full amount; in full.

全案 the complete "record" of a case.

全卷照錄 to copy all the documents in a case; to draw up the "record."

全叙 or **全錄** to copy in full,—as is sometimes done when acknowledging a despatch, instead of quoting a part only, which is **節叙**.

全備 all ready; all present; none wanting.

全來了 all have come.

兼全 all together; in a lump.

全盤 the whole dish; the whole matter; entirely.

寧在人前全不會,莫在人前會不全 better be able to do nothing than something imperfectly.

語全則遠矣 [he succeeded in part] but if we come to talk of the whole, then he was far [from having attained].

全權 full powers; plenipotentiary. See 3190.

大全 or **萬全** complete.

宜審萬全 you must devise some plan for the general safety.

卷全 complete in one part,—of a book.

完全 or **全就** to end; to complete.

都已備得十全 had made every preparation.

全才 general or universal abilities.

才貌雙全 both talented and good-looking.

全¹
3176

全俸 whole salary,—on which officers over 60 can retire.

全銜 the full official title.

全集 all; the whole of.

德全德 the full form of *té* (1 stroke short) is *té* (with the stroke added).

全行 to....entirely.

全局 the general position or interests at stake.

以全大局 to satisfy all necessary requirements; to make the best possible arrangement.

全然 altogether.

全美 altogether good.

無計可全 no means of escape; no satisfactory plan.

以全和好 in order to give completeness to our friendly relations.

全仗着冬天的雪 all depends upon the winter's snow.

斷不許世界中有一

全人 will not allow that anybody is a blameless man.

名士少有全者 few scholars were successful,—at that time, in consequence of revolutionary troubles.

得全者全昌,失全者

全亡 with the successful, all goes well: with the unsuccessful, all goes ill. See 19,842.

賈哀賜以全尸 the trader begged to be allowed a whole corpse,—to be killed without mutilation, which is so much dreaded by the Chinese.

病者全 the sick man made whole.

你快回去全你性命 make haste back, and so save your life.

全體 whole; not damaged,—of a garment.

全國爲上 to preserve the nation is of the first importance.

全人 the perfect man.

全人惡^{wu}天,惡人之天 when the perfect man hates the natural, it is the artificially natural that he hates.佺²
3177

R. 先

See 痊全

Even Lower.

痊²
3178痊²
3179

R. 先

See 全

Even Lower.

痊²
3180

R. 先

C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'ün*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *ch'ue*, v. *süe*
N. *ch'ün*P. { *sch'üan*
M. {Y. *tswei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*A. *ts'üen*

Even Upper

Irregular.

筌²
3181

R. 先

H. *k'en*

See 痊

Even Upper

Irregular.

荃¹
3182

R. 先

See 痊

Even

Irregular.

A perfect man. See 12,738.

Same as 3187.

A bullock fit for sacrifice, complete in all its parts, and without blemish. See 4094.

牲痊肥腩 a fat unblemished sacrificial ox.

Cured; convalescent; well.

病痊 recovered from illness.

醫痊 cured.

未能大痊 not quite convalescent.

痊可 or 痊瘳 to recover; to get better.

告痊 to report return from sick leave.

A bamboo trap to catch fish.

筌者所以在魚 the *raison d'être* of a fish-trap is the fish.

得魚而忘筌 when the fish is caught, the trap may be ignored.

A fragrant plant.

荃蕪香 a perfume found in the

波弋 country, which makes the earth fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones, etc.

荃照 or 荃鑒 for your fragrantcy's information, or perusal,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

詮¹
3183

R. 先

See 痊

Even Upper

Irregular.

To explain; to discourse upon; to enforce; to lay stress on.

註詮 to explain by commentary or notes.

詮義 to expound the meaning

言詮 to explain.

詮證 explanatory evidence.

未奉詮論 I have not received your instructions,—your letter.

詮其理不論其文 to enforce one's argument at the expense of mere style.

See 2725.

踰²
3184輕¹
3185

R. 先

See 全痊

Even Lower.

A wagon.

銓²
3186

R. 先

See 痊

Even Upper

Irregular.

To estimate the quantity or quality. To choose.

銓度 to estimate; to calculate

銓衡 to put in the balance; to weigh. See below.

銓量 to estimate; to judge of.

銓選 to choose; to select, a for a post.

銓曹 or 銓部 or 銓衡 the Board of Civil Office. The third is also applied to the system of official appointments (Civil).

銓才 small abilities. Also, to estimate men's abilities.

銓才諷說之徒 paltry cavillers.

A spring of water. Coins see 8793; money; wealth See 7479.

泉¹
3187

R. 先

C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'ün*
F. *chiong*
W. *süe*
N. *djön*
P. { *ch'üan*
M. {
Sz. {

泉源 or 泉池 or 泉眼 spring of water.

泉水 spring water.

爰有寒泉 there is the cool spring.

泉³3187
Y. ch'üei,
ts'wei
K. ch'ün
sen, zen
A. t'uen
Even Lower.

如彼泉流 (we are going down) like the stream flowing from a spring.

立泉 or 飛泉 a cascade.

黃泉 the Yellow Springs,—Hades; the next world.

九泉 the Nine Springs,—the next world, etc.

黃泉路上 on the road to the next world,—dying.

不及黃泉,無相見也
I shall never see her again until we meet in the next world.

黃泉共爲友 to be friends at the Yellow Springs,—even after death.

泉壤 the grave.

歸泉 to die.

君亦歸泉中 and thou art already dead.

安泉壤 to give peace to his spirit.

泉府 the treasury. A term used in the 周禮.

貨泉 the money of 王莽 Wang Mang, the Usurper.

歸泉養老 to lay by money for one's old age.

寶泉 from the mint of the Bd of Revenue,—on coins.

勸⁴3189
Y. ch'üei
Sz. ch'üan
K. kwön
J. ken
A. k'üen
Sinking
Upper.

勸世文 tracts for the times; sermons; any document warning people against evil.

相勸 to mutually advise or encourage.

勸勉 or 勸勵 to stimulate; to encourage.

勸解 or 勸和 or 勸息 to make peace; to make up a quarrel,—of a third person.

勸捐 to call upon the people to subscribe, or pay a tax.

勸戒 to advise people to leave off,—opium, alcoholic drinks, gambling, etc.

勸酒 to urge a person to drink; to pledge.

敢以酒勸 I venture to drink your health.

勸慰 to console.

勸讓 or 勸教 or 勸導 or

勸誡 to advise; to exhort; to urge.

勸他作 urge him to do it.

勸諭 a public admonition; to advise.

勸令 or 勸處 (ch'u³) to get one to; to induce.

勸允 to persuade one to consent.

勸散 to induce to separate,—as men quarrelling.

勸住 to stop by advice.

勸駕 to exhort to come.

勸濟 to solicit aid for.

權³3190
R. 先
See 拳
A. k'üen, v.
kwön
Even Lower.

The weight or balance on a steelyard; hence that which is variable, as opposed to 經 2122; to weigh. Direction; authority; power; influence.

權衡 to weigh; to deliberate upon.

平權 to adjust; to equalise.

權輕重 to estimate the weight; to consider.

權之重十餘斤 it weighed over 10 lbs.

權勢 power; influence,—usually in a bad sense.

權³

3190

英國利權 the power of England.

越權 to exceed one's powers.

平權 equal rights,—as for men and women.

兵權 control of soldiery.

權柄 or 權能 or 權力 power; authority.

權柄單 a power of attorney.

以一事權 in order to combine the thing to be done and the power to do it.

事權不一 duties and powers not one,—as when the powers entrusted to an official are not adequate to the discharge of the duties expected of him.

權當 (tang⁴) to make as if; to pretend to.

權變 able to leave the beaten track; versatile,—as opposed to

安常 routine; customary; in a groove, etc.

通權達變 to be capable of versatility.

從權 to adapt oneself; to act in accordance with the exigencies of affairs; opportunism.

只得權時順了 or 不得已權且相從 was obliged to make the best of a bad job and consent to act as required.

權術 the art of making allowances.

權辦 to act under the pressure of circumstances; to adopt an exceptional course.

權避在此 he has under the circumstances been permitted to hide himself here.

請他權用 ask him to use it as an exception to the rule,—(e.g.) as a teetotaler drinking wine.

權宜之舉 a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances; a measure of expediency.

權爲二十四拜 to do instead of 24 obeisances,—said of 24 simple bows.

掌權的夥計 a manager; a director.

主權 sovereign rights; sovereign power. See 12,480.

悛³3188
先真
sün
tsun, ts'en
ch'wang
Y. sū
ch'ün
Sch'üan
L. sch'ien
ch'wei
ch'ün
sen, shun
t'uen, t'wan
Even Upper
Irregular.

To change; to reform. Used with 4868.

怙惡不悛 wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.

不速悛改 if you don't speedily reform,.....

悛心 penitent.

勸⁴3189
願
hün
ken, ken
k'wang
Y. cüe
ch'üan

To exhort; to admonish; to scold; to encourage.

勸諫 to admonish; to remonstrate with, as with a parent or sovereign.

勸善 to preach morality.

勸化 to urge to reform.

權³¹⁹⁰

全權大臣 a Minister Plenipotentiary.

天子受制于權宦 the Emperor under the power of eunuchs.

權輿 the beginnings of things.

子嗟乎不成權輿 alas that he could not continue as he began!

權詐 intriguing; treacherous,

肚內有權謀 he is full of plans or resources.

權子母 to unite principal and interest in order to get compound interest; to invest; to live on the interest of loans. See 12,317.

權任 to act as deputy.

權木 *Hibiscus syriacus*, the bark of which is used for ringworm.

顴³¹⁹¹

The cheek-bones.

顴骨高聳 high cheek-bones, —are a sign of cruelty.

兩顴高, 殺夫刀 high cheek-bones are knives for killing husbands,—women with high cheek-bones are likely to be savage.

犬³¹⁹²

The dog. A large hound, or hunting dog. Radical 94. See 2669, 3499, 6141. [To be distinguished from 尤 13,413.]

犬屬 of the dog species.

犬子 or 小犬 a puppy; a conventional phrase for "my son."

犬守夜 the dog watches at night.

犬吠 the dog barks.

犬窩 a dog's kennel.

密雪犬行車 over deep snow, dogs pull sleds.

食犬十頭 ten dogs for eating,—specially bred for that purpose.

効犬馬之勞以報 I will repay you by imitating the services performed by your dog or your horse.

犬³¹⁹²

犬馬齒二十有二 the teeth of your horse and dog are twenty-two,—I am twenty-two years old.

狗不吠犬不鳴 not a dog barked.

虎落平陽被犬欺 a tiger down on the plain is set at naught by a dog,—who is then quite its match in speed.

村中無犬, 狗爲王 in a village where there is no hound, a cur will be king.

虎女焉配犬子 how can a young tigress wed a puppy?

即如惡犬, 遠遠見了 就該避之 he is like a vicious dog, when seen from a distance to be avoided.

狼心犬肺 a wolf's heart and a dog's lungs,—cruel; fierce.

犬牙相錯 fitting in and out, like dogs' teeth; interlocked.

畎³¹⁹³

A small drain or channel between fields. To flow to be diffused.

R. 銑
See 犬
A. küen, küen
Rising Upper.

舜發於畎畝之中 Shun rose from the furrowed fields,—to the Throne.

畎澮 ditches to drain fields.

畎流大道 let the great doctrine be spread abroad.

𤝵³¹⁹⁴

Same as 3193.

𤝵³¹⁹⁵

See 11,897.

CHÜEH.

𤝵³¹⁹⁶

To hiccough. To dig out. To expand.

R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

肝𤝵病 an epileptic fit.

癡³¹⁹⁷

R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

To hiccough. The humours of the body.

氣癡 fits; convulsions.

一夜痰癡 one night he was choked by phlegm.

寒癡 and 熱癡 are the cold and hot humours of the body, respectively, the disturbance of which causes paralysis.

厥³¹⁹⁸

R. 物月
C. küet, küet.
H. küet
F. küet
W.
N.
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. küet, küet
J. küet, küet
A. küet
Entering Upper.

His; hers; its; theirs, see 3210. Thine; yours. This; that. The.

厥德不回 his virtue was without deflection.

厥猶翼翼 zealously and reverently pursuing their plans.

單厥心 exerting all his heart.

厥疾不瘳 that disease is incurable.

厥等 those persons.

此厥不聽 if you will not hearken to this.

無愧厥職 not ashamed of the office.

此時厥後立王 after this, they had kings.

播厥百穀 we sow all the kinds of grain.

儒宗而外厥有仙釋 besides Confucianism, there is also Taoism and Buddhism.

剗³¹⁹⁹

R. 物月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

A gouge; a chisel.

剗剗刀也 a *chi' chüeh* is a kind of knife.

𤝵³²⁰⁰

R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

To compel; to urge.

𤝵 *chüeh* 折了 broken off; snapped.

那個人背過氣去了 我把他𤝵過來了 that man having lost consciousness, I brought him round by bending his limbs.

𤝵³²⁰¹

R. vulgar.
P. v. *chüeh*
Even Upper.

To pout.

𤝵着嘴 pouting.

巖³²⁰²
R. 月
See 巖
Entering Upper.
A platter used in sacrifice.

巖³²⁰³
Same as 3200.

擲³²⁰⁴
R. 月
See 擲
Entering Upper.
To stick up; see 12,601.
To throw down; to strike.

槩³²⁰⁵
R. 月
See 槩
Entering Upper.
A post; a stake; a peg; a linch-pin. A horse's bit. A button to pull open a door. The hook on a cart to which the trace is attached.
槩杙 a stake; a post.
槩子 a peg.
銜槩 to "take the bit between the teeth;" to bolt.

獷³²⁰⁶
R. 月
See 獷
Entering Upper.
Insolent; unruly.
猖獷 fierce; lawless.

蕨³²⁰⁷
R. 月
See 蕨
Entering Upper.
Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*, L.), known to the Chinese as 龍脚 turtle-foot, the sprouts of which are used for food.
蕨粉 starch from the above plant.
山有蕨薇 on the hills are the bracken and thorn ferns.
言采其蕨 to gather bracken.

鼯³²⁰⁸
R. 月
See 鼯
Entering Upper.
The Siberian jerboa (*Dipus annulatus*), found in Shansi, and known as 鼯鼠 and 比肩獸. See 12,122.
鼯虫 a worm found in wells, the legless larva of a kind of fly.

趯³²⁰⁹
R. 月
See 趯
Entering Upper.
To skip; to jump; to stumble.

蹶³²¹⁰
R. 月
See 蹶
Entering Upper.
To stumble; to fall; to slip down. Also written as 3208. See 7908.
蹶者趯者是氣也 a man falls or runs in obedience to his *ch'i*,—meaning that such acts are performed, not in opposition to but in accordance with simple volition. See 1064.
崩蹶 to crash down.
願得一簡缺,免有竭
蹶之虞 I should like a quiet post, so as to be free from the disagreeables of work and responsibility.
Read *kuei*⁴. To move; to excite.
文王蹶厥生 Wên Wang stimulated their natural virtue.
天之方蹶 God is giving us these movements,—of the people.
良士蹶蹶 the good man is ever diligent.
蹶然 suddenly; nimbly.
足毋蹶 do not kick your feet about.
Read *chüeh*³.
踢蹶子 to kick,—of animals.

鍬³²¹¹
R. 月
See 鍬
Entering Lower.
A pick: a hoe. To grind.
鍬頭掘地 a pick breaks up the ground.

𩑦³²¹²
R. 月
See 𩑦
Entering Upper.
The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.

絕³²¹³
R. 肩
C. tsüt
H. ts'et
F. chiok, chwok
W. süe
N. djêh
P. schüe
M. }
Y. } *chüeh*
Sz. }
K. chöl
J. netsz
A. tüet
Entering Lower.
To cut short; to break off; to put an end to; to exhaust; to interrupt. To pass or shoot across. Very; extremely; completely; decidedly. See 2187, 7186.
斷絕 cut short; broken off.
絕交 to break off intercourse or friendship.
絕裂 to break off,—as diplomatic relations with.
絕路 to cut off communications or retreat.
天無絕人之路 God never cuts off man's chances of repentance.
絕流 to cut off the flow of.
絕奶 to be weaned.
絕食 to be without food.
絕糧自盡 to leave off food and commit suicide.
絕斷糧 to starve out,—as a city.
絕而不離 separated but not sundered.
自絕 to commit suicide.
自絕于天,結怨于民 he has cut himself off from God, and incurred the odium of man.
絕後 or 絕嗣 or 絕戶 posterity cut off; without an heir.
門者絕之 the gate-keeper wouldn't let him in.
罵不絕口 to curse without ceasing.
殺絕 to kill all; to exterminate.
絕域 distant lands.
絕命 life cut short; death.
五絕 the five deaths,—by hanging, falling, devil-possession, drowning, and crushing.
古今三絕 three masterpieces, unrivalled in ancient or modern times.
絕賣 to sell finally, giving up all claims of redemption.

絕³²¹³**絕山** to cross mountains.
絕對 a single possible antithesis,
—as to a sentiment or verse.**絕句** a stanza of four lines, with-
out any set theme, rhyme obliga-
tory in second and fourth lines;
a "stop-short." Also, a super-
latively fine line or sentiment.**句絕而意不絕** the words
(in a "stop-short") break off but
not the sense,—of an impromptu.

[語 is also found for 句.]

妙絕 capital! very good!**駭絕** greatly surprised.**絕色** very beautiful.**絕代佳人** the most beautiful
woman ever seen.**絕世** a paragon of beauty.**冠絕當時** the best hand of
the day,—e.g. at making verses.**絕無好處** no advantage
whatever.**絕無更改** I shall certainly
not change it.**絕笑** very laughable.**絕倫** to excel; to surpass.**絕壁** a high wall; a sheer cliff.**高不絕丘陵, 跋羊遊****其顛** a hill may be ever so
high, yet a lame goat will walk
over its summit.**絕開** to break off; to sever,—
as an understanding.**不絕於耳** not to stop
reaching the ears,—to continue,
as sounds.**絕飛四海** to fly all over the
Four Seas.**絕**³²¹⁴

To break; to snap.

一劈兩節 to break into two
pieces.**絕**³²¹⁵Coarse grass, called 茅
蕒, used for straining spir-
its.Read *ts'ui*⁴.**綿蕒** a name for the Imperial
Court under the Han dynasty.**憮**

3216

譎³²¹⁷

R. 屑

C. k'üt, v. kwit,

H. kit,

Y. chüik

See 決

K. kiöl, v. hiul

A. küet,

Entering

Upper.

決

3218

決³²¹⁹

R. 屑

C. k'üt,

H. ket

F. kiok

W. cüe

N. cüeh

P. schüe

M. } chüeh

Sz. }

K. kiöl

J. ketsu

A. küet

Entering

Upper.

Same as 3217.

To agree with. To feign;
to delude; to play the
hypocrite.**倍譎不同** points of disagree-
ment and agreement not iden-
tical.**譎而不正** crafty and not
upright; disingenuous.**詐譎** deceiving; guileful.**欺譎** to delude; to gull.**詭譎** treacherous; untrust-
worthy.

Same as 3219.

To cut off; to slay; to
pass sentence; to decide;
to settle. Decidedly; cer-
tainly. An archer's thumb-
ring.**大決** the annual execution of
criminals at Peking, ten days
before the winter solstice.**決有日矣** a day is fixed for
the execution.**處決** to sentence to death.**熱決** or **立決** to execute a
criminal immediately.**決其首** cut off her head.**時而佃家決僧** on one
occasion a labourer killed a
priest.**欲知其決** wanted to know
when he would die.**從容引決** to cause oneself
to die gradually and slowly.**決獄** to settle a case.**決斷** to decide; to give judg-
ment.**以理決之, 必無是事**
it stands to reason that this did
not take place.**分爭辨訟, 非禮不決**
disputes and lawsuits cannot be
settled except in accordance with
propriety.**決定** to decide upon; fixed;
certain.**決**³²¹⁹**家中事皆請決焉** on
all family affairs they asked (the
god's) advice.**解決** to settle definitely; to dis-
pose of,—a question.**決書** an ultimatum**決計** to make a firm resolution.**決戰** to fight a decisive battle;
to fight it out.**決決** or **決然** determined.**決意不往** I am determined
not to go.**決不食言** I will not retract
my words.**決不姑寬** or **決不寬**
貸 on no account will leniency
be shown.**決要** I must have; it is indis-
pensable that.**決絕** to utterly renounce.**索性做個決絕** make up
your mind to come to a definite
settlement,—as by a final round,
a fight to the death etc.**河決** the river has burst its
banks.**決諸東方則東流** open
a passage for it to the east, and
it will flow to the east.**石決明** the ear-shell or
Halotis.**決**³²²⁰

An archer's thumb-ring.

R. 屑

See 決

Entering

Upper.

抉³²²¹

R. 屑

See 決

Entering

Upper.

To dig; to rake. To
draw, as a bow. To cas-
trate, of boars (see 9794).
Used with 3224.**抉眼** to gouge out an eye.**抉弦** to draw a bow.**抉首** to decapitate.**皆搜抉無隱** he studied
them all thoroughly,—of books.**抉石** to heave the stone weight.

R. 屑

See 絕

Entering

Lower.

R. 屑

See 蕒

A. t'üt

Entering and

Sinking Upper.

訣³²²²

R. 肩
See 決
Entering
Upper.

A broken ring; a semi-circle. An archer's ring; used with 3219, 3220. Jewels; ornaments.

指訣 an archer's thumb-ring.
佩訣 ornaments worn at the girdle.
烏玉訣 a fine quality of ink.

英³²²³

R. 肩
See 決
Entering
Upper.

A plant known as 英明 *Cassia tora*, used for diseases of the eye.

馬蹄英明 horse-hoof cassia, —its leaves are edible.
英明子 seeds of *Cassia tora*.
石英明 *Cassia occidentalis*.

缺³²²⁴

R. 肩
See 決
Entering
Upper.

To long for; to be dissatisfied. To criticise people's faults.

缺望 to long for impatiently; to be disappointed in one's hopes.
自視缺如 dissatisfied with what one has got.
摘缺 to criticise: to pass remarks on.
缺事 a defect.

訣³²²⁵

R. 肩
See 決
Entering
Upper.

Parting or dying words. A secret; a mystery; occult; esoteric.

留訣 last dying words.
訣別 to part from.
訣詞 farewell words.
永訣 or 長訣 a long or eternal farewell.
與其母訣 parted from his mother.
臨訣謂 at parting, he spoke as follows to...
秘訣 a secret; the "mysteries" of an art.
長生之訣 the secret of longevity.
訣法 the secrets of the craft.
其訣有四 the secret (of properly boiling rice) is fourfold.

訣³²²⁵

捻訣 or 以手疊訣 to make (Buddhist) signs with the fingers.

三山訣 the thumb, forefinger, and little finger sticking up, while the other two fingers are bent down.

靈官訣 the first and third fingers sticking up.

劍訣 the first and second fingers held up close together.

觀音訣 the thumb and middle finger touching at the tips.

龜訣 the fingers of the two hands linked together and turned over to resemble a tortoise.

妙訣 abstruse; occult.

訣竅 the secret; the "trick" of anything.

口訣 charms; magic formulas; gibberish.

指訣念咒 to twist the fingers (see 1191) and mutter charms.

以大筆開訣 with his great pen he wrote the opening words, —of my book. [This is a common form of compliment, and may also be used of an artist who gives the first strokes of the brush to a friend's painting.]

跌³²²⁶

R. 肩
See 決
Entering
Upper.

A horse's gallop; to hasten. To kick with the hoof.

撲前跌後 throwing out its feet before and behind,—as a galloping horse.

要跌追蹤 to intercept their flight and follow in their tracks.

訣³²²⁷

R. 肩
See 錫
Entering
Upper.

A bird like the starling, which can be taught to talk.

南蠻訣舌之人 his talk is like the bird-twitter of the southern savages.

鳩³²²⁸

R. 錫
See 鳩
Entering
Upper.

The tailor-bird. It is said to sing at the equinoxes, and is classed as an owl.

寧鳩 the tailor-bird.

鵲鳩 (*kuei*) the goatsucker.

倔³²²⁹

R. 物
W. *chie*, *gie*
P. *chiue*, *schüe*
See 掘
Entering
Lower.

Crabbed; tough.

倔強猶昔 he is as crabbed as ever.

必倔強於盤中 will become tough in the cooking.

老發倔 always surly.

倔氣 or 倔喪 boorish; churlish.

崛³²³⁰

R. 物
W. *chie*
See 掘
Entering
Lower.

A lofty peak; eminent; distinguished.

洪臺崛出 a vast tower rising up by itself.

崛起 to distinguish oneself.

崛起於田間 to rise to high posts from the fields,—as Shun and Cincinnatus did.

掘³²³¹

R. 物
C. *kwét*
H. *kiut*,
F. *kuk*
W. *chie*,
N. *djüeh*
P. *schüe*
M. *chiue*
Y. *kwèh*
Sz. *chiue*
K. *kul*
J. *kotsz*, *guchi*
A. *kwét*
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

To dig out; to excavate. To be stupid; see 2157, 9620. [To be distinguished from 2396.]

掘井 to dig a well.

掘坑 to dig a pit.

掘塚 to prepare a tomb.

掘子軍 sappers and miners.

屨³²³²

R. 物
See 掘
Entering
Lower.

The new feathers after moulting.

脫屨了 (this bird) has moulted.

屨蹠了 the new feathers have curled.

短³²³³

R. 物
See 掘
A. *kwét*, *küet*
Entering
Lower.

Short; scanty; curtailed.

短短 short, as a dress; stumpy.

奇³²³⁴

Same as 3233.

角

3235

塙

3236

R. 覺

See 角

Entering
Upper.

桷

3237

R. 覺

See 角

Entering
Upper.

覺

3238

𪔐

3239

嗟

3240

𪔐

3241

R. 麻

See 嗟

Even Upper.

爵

3242

權

3243

R. 覺

See 確

A. giak, hsak
Entering
Upper.

獲

3244

R. 藥

See 𪔐

A. kwik
Entering
Upper.

See 2215.

Rough, rocky land.

塙塙 a rugged country.

A rafter; a lath.

桷板 laths for roofing.

都桷子 a kind of fruit.

See 2216.

Same as 2216.

See 1464.

To sigh; to regret. Also,
strange words. Used with
1464.

See 2218.

A toll levied at bridges
or ferries on spirits and
other produce. A foot-
bridge. A kind of fruit.

權酤 to levy a toll on liquor.

渡權 toll levied at bridges or
ferries.權易商人 traders were made
to pay duty on goods.權使 a name for the Hoppo, or
Superintendent of Customs.A large ape found in
western China, said to be
six feet high and to walk
like a man.

屨

3245

R. 藥

C. k'ok,

F. kiok

N. ciok

K. kiak

J. kiaku, kaku

A. k'ok, kieu

Entering
Upper.

𪔐

3246

R. 屑

See 𪔐

Entering
Upper.

𪔐

3247

R. 麻

C. tse

H. tsia

F. chia

W. tsü

N. che, chö

P. } chie

M. } chiei

Y. chiei

Sz. chie

K. ch'ia, chö

J. sha

A. ta

Even Upper.

𪔐

3248

R. 月

C. k'ut,

F. k'wok

See 決

J. ketsu,

gwachi

Entering
Upper.

鵂

3249

R. 錫

C. kwik, k'ut,

See 決

K. kiok

J. keki, kiaku

A. kwik, k'ut

Entering
Upper.Shoes woven from hemp
or straw.

躡草屨 to wear straw sandals.

A pig rooting up the
earth with its nose.A net for catching hares
or rabbits.To mark off; to mark a
new paragraph. Radical 6.勾] to mark off criminals for exe-
cution, as is done by the Emperor
on the list submitted to him.Read kou¹. A vertical
stroke with a hook at the
bottom一]一捺 one vertical hooked
stroke and one downward stroke
slanting to the right.A shrike (*Lanius major*,
Pall.). It is said to indicate
by its singing the time for
spinning.鵂鳥 the butcher-bird; an un-
filial child, this bird being said
to eat its mother.七月鵂 in the seventh
month the shrike is heard.

缺

3250

R. 屑

C. k'ut,

H. k'et

F. k'wok, k'iek

W. } c'üeh

N. } ch'üeh

P. } ch'üeh

M. } ch'üeh

Y. } ch'üeh

Sz. } ch'üeh

K. kyöl

J. ketsu

A. k'üet

Entering
Upper.

CH'ÜEH.

Broken; defective.
want; a deficiency; a va-
cancy; an official post.

破缺 broken; cracked.

缺去 to break off.

缺殘 smashed; ruined.

又缺我斫 we also chipped
our hatchets.

缺角 wanting a corner.

崩缺 broken down; given way
as an embankment.

缺玷 a flaw.

缺陷 imperfect; defective.

欠缺 deficient; incomplete.

缺虧 a deficit.

缺少 or 缺短 or 缺額
or 缺乏 short of the full num-
ber or amount.

缺本 to lose capital.

問心無缺 I am not con-
scious of any deficiency,—in my
conduct.或有缺誤 if any one (played
or sang) false notes.... see 3252缺蕩 a break in the bank of
canal or in a road.

缺筆 to abbreviate a character.

缺點 to omit a dot in a cha-
racter.月有圓缺 the moon is some-
times full and sometimes defi-
cient.缺防 to insufficiently guard
against.缺處 an empty place; an open
spot.開缺 to make a vacancy,—by
transfer or resignation.出缺 to make a vacancy,—by
death.得缺 to get a vacant post or
appointment.

補缺 to fill a vacancy.

缺分 a post; an appointment
a vacancy.

好缺 a good (i.e. lucrative) post.

討了這個缺 got this post.

缺^{1*}
3250

武昌縣缺了縣官 the post of District Magistrate at Wu-ch'ang is vacant.

繁缺 a busy post.

最要缺, 要缺, 中缺, and 簡缺 posts of first-class, secondary, third-rate, and fourth-rate importance, respectively,—terms used in the classification of Intendancies, Prefectures, sub-Prefectures, Departments, and Districts.

這個缺下 let us leave this for the moment,—for verification or reconsideration later on.

列缺天閃 Lieh Ch'üeh (the Goddess of Lightning) flashes along the sky.

缺疑 see 3252.

缺月藤 *Bauhinia glauca*, Wall.癱¹
3251

歌

sh'io
sh'io
sh'wo
djü
schüe
ch'ia, ch'üe
kiö, giö
gia
ven Lower.

A kind of paralysis of the hands and feet. Lame.

腿癱了 lame in the leg.

癱子 a lame man.

胎裏癱 lame from birth.

癱骸 lame.

闕^{4*}
3252

月

hüt, h'üt

缺

kwil

ketss

k'üet

Entering Upper.

A look-out tower over a gate. A city gate; an Imperial city. A fault; a deficiency (see 12, 122); wanting; to omit (see 8979). Used with 3250. To exercise reserve.

在城闕兮 by the look-out tower on the wall.

闕門 or 闕廷 the Imperial palace.

望闕行禮 to make obeisance towards the capital.

鳳闕 the capital; Peking.

金闕 the golden gate,—of Paradise.

哀職有關 if there is any remissness on the part of the sovereign,....

書闕一篇 the book is a leaf short. See 12,521.

闕^{4*}
3252

闕遺 omissions.

有關誤 to make a fault,—in singing; see 3250.

闕文 a hiatus; a lacuna; a mistake in the text.

疑有關文九字 these nine characters appear to be erroneously inserted.

毫無少闕 nothing is wanting; no deficiency.

某酸果也, 從木甘闕 *mou* means sour fruit and is composed of *wood* and *sweet* in an opposite sense (*lucus a non lucendo*).

月闕 the waning moon.

盈闕 waxing and waning.

義闕 the meaning is lost,—has not been preserved, as of an obscure text.

君子於其所不知, 蓋

闕如也 the superior man, in regard to what he does not know, shows a cautious reserve.

付之闕如 to relegate to the category of things unknown.

多聞闕疑 hear much, and put aside the points on which you are in doubt.

闕地及泉 he dug down to the water.

See 3210.

蹶¹
3253闕^{1*}
3254

肩

C. k'üt, sh'wai

H. k'et

F. k'wok

W. ch'ue, cü

N. k'wah

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. kyöl

J. ketss

A. küet, kwët

Entering Upper.

To shut the door; to close; to end; to be at rest.

不闕時月 without ceasing from day to day.

樂闕 the music ceased.

服闕 to lay aside mourning.

歌數闕 to sing several songs.

君子如屈, 俾民心闕 let superior men come (into office), and thus bring rest to the hearts of the people.

闕廣 a curly-maned horse.

See 2230.

却¹
3255卻¹
3256憊^{4*}
3257

R. 藥

See 却

Entering Upper.

磻¹
3258鵲¹
3259絡¹
3260雀¹
3261推^{4*}
3262

R. 覺

See 確

Entering Upper.

確¹
3263髀¹
3264

R. 歌

See 癆

(K'ANGHI is wrong in the series)

A. sh'we

Even Upper.

敲^{4*}
3265

R. 覺

See 確

Entering Upper.

Same as 2230.

Tired; wearied.

憊憊 exhausted.

See 2237.

See 1388.

See 7323.

See 1387.

To strike. To pick out. To ridicule.

推腫 to strike so that the place swells.

推眼 to gouge out the eyes.

推瓜子 to pick out melon seeds,—from the husk.

商推 to consult with; to deliberate upon.

揚推古今書 to cite books, ancient and modern.

See 2243.

Stiffness of the joints; ankylosis.

髀髀 a stiff joint.

To cross; to pass a thing across.

燉⁴⁶

3266

R. 覺

See 確

Entering
Upper.礪⁴⁵

3267

R. 覺

See 確

Entering
Upper.

碕

3268

To dry anything in the sun, or at a fire.

Craggy; rocky.

Same as 3267.

CHÜN.

Sovereign; prince; ruler. One who is honourable; a gentleman; sir; a perfect man. A title used in direct address to a father; *see* 10,562. Superior, as opposed to subordinate.

人君 or 國君 or 君王 or 君上 a sovereign; a ruler.

人君者代天理物 sovereigns rule mankind as the vicegerents of God.

君臣 prince and minister.

君民 sovereign and people.

君主 king or queen.

君長 chiefs of tribes; superiors.

君嗣 the son of a monarch.

寡小君 I, the Empress. *See below.*

不君 to behave badly as a ruler.

皂君 the black prince, — the heron.

昏君 the blinded prince, — a name given to 紂辛 Chou Hsin (*see* 2472) on account of his vices. Hence, a bad husband.

老君 or 道君 Lao Tzŭ; *see* 6783.

道君皇帝 a title assumed by the Emperor 徽宗 of the Sung dynasty, after his deposition in A.D. 1126.

君¹

3269

中書君 a writing-brush or Chinese pen.

從道不從君 follow the right rather than the sovereign.

君爲重, 身爲輕, 侯何有焉 the sovereign is the important unit, the individual is unimportant, where does nobility come in?

君三民七 three for the king and seven for the people, — referring originally to the proportion paid in taxes, but now used of apportioning anything according to the requirements of the case.

先到爲君, 後到爲臣 he who is first, is prince: he who follows, is minister, — first come, first served.

君君臣臣 let the prince act as prince, and minister as minister.

國家不可一日無君 the king never dies.

君國 to rule over a State.

君天下 to rule over the empire.

嚴君 a father; a head of a family.

君與客語 while you, father, were talking to our guest.....

尊君 your father.

先君 a deceased father or ancestor.

府君 or 太君 a deceased father and mother, — used in inscriptions on tombs.

家君 or 夫君 my husband. [The first is also *wife*.]

家君作彈棋以獻 his wife made some fillip chessmen (tiddlywinks) for him, — of 成帝 of the Han.

封君 living parents who have been ennobled; a feudal prince.

少君 or 郎君 your son.

小君 a wife's mode of styling herself.

細君 my wife.

如君 a subordinate wife or concubine. *See* 5668.

此君 this gentleman, — the bamboo. From a line by 王徽

君¹

3269

之 Wang Hui-chih, 何可

一日無此君 how can I

be one day without this gentleman? Also applied to the Chinese pencil, or pen, and used of books by 盧志少 Lu Chih-shao of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

誓與此君共老 I swear to grow old in the company of "these gentlemen," — books.

天君 the mind; the intellect.

諸君 the gentlemen; the various gentlemen.

君家 the gentleman.

君子 the son of a prince or ruler; hence one who should be a pattern to others; the perfect man; the superior man; the princely man; the ideal man etc., as opposed to 小人, *see* 4294. The "rex" of the Stoics *Hor. Serm. I, 3, line 125.* δ μέγας λόφουχος; Aristotle's *Ethics*, IV, 3. Occasionally used in a bad sense (*see* 7021), and also in the Ode of a woman.

人多君子稀 good men are scarce.

君子一言, 快馬一鞭 one word to the wise man is like one touch of the whip to a good horse, — enough. *Verbum sap.*

君子言前不言後 the superior man speaks beforehand, not afterwards.

酒中不語真君子 no chatter in his cups is the mark of the genuinely superior man.

義動君子 the superior man is moved by duty, — *Cf.* "sense of duty pursues us ever."

君子上達, 小人下達 the progress of the superior man is upward, of the mean man downward.

頭大是君子 a big head marks the superior man. *See* 4294.

君子喫滋味 a superior man eats for the enjoyment of flavour.

德勝才爲君子 he whose virtue exceeds his talents, is the superior man.

君知否 do you know, sir, not?

翟君理斯 Mr. Chai Li-sst

君¹
3269

我醉欲眠，君且去 I am drunk and want to sleep: pray, sir, pass on.

十二君 the twelve kinds of “principal ingredients” with which are mixed the 二十四臣 or “complementary drugs,” in such proportions that the whole compound may symbolise and tally with the union of the Yin and the Yang.

那藥不按君臣 that medicine is not properly compounded,—it does not contain prince and minister, leading and subordinate drugs, in due proportions.

拮⁴
3270
震問
Sinking
Upper.

To pick out; to put to rights.

拮據 to bring together; to sort; to arrange; to collate.

窘¹
3271

See 2351.

著¹
3272
軫
窘困
Sinking
Lower.

Mare's tail (*Hippuris*), also known as 牛尾蒼. Is used to feed gold fish.

蒼蓬菜 a kind of coarse cabbage.

郡⁴
3273
問
kwên
k'ien
k'oung
djung
ngüing
chün
chüing
chün
kun
kun, gun
kwên
Sinking
Lower.

A political division of the empire under 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221, of which there were at first thirty-six, four more being added shortly afterwards. Under the T'ang dynasty, there were 192 in all (see 州 2444). The term is now used to denote a Prefecture, an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department.

府郡 a Prefecture. See 3682.

郡首 or 郡守 or 郡侯 the ruler of a division of the empire under the First Emperor. Now used as a designation of a Prefect.

蜀郡 the province of Shu,—Ssüch'uan.

東郡 see 13, 115.

郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

郡⁴
3273

郡宰 an assistant sub-Prefect.
首郡 the Prefectural city, within which the provincial capital is situated.

郡城 a Prefectural city.

郡會之區 a centre of population; a large city.

郡名 a territorial name attached to a surname and used by women in marriage documents (rarely by men) and otherwise; see 6419.

多羅郡王 a prince of the 2nd class,—an adult son of the reigning Emperor.

郡主 daughter of an Imperial prince of the first degree.

郡君 daughter of an Imperial prince of the third degree. Under the Ming dynasty, the granddaughter of a 郡王. Used as a term of respect to old ladies.

郡馬 the son-in-law of an Imperial prince.

君火 the principal source of warmth, situated in the upper part of the body.

吮³
3274

R. 銑軫

C. shün

H. ts'ion, tsion

F. choung, v.

siong²

W. jung, yung

N. yen, v.

ch'ün

P. } chien

M. } Y. yün

Sz. chien

K. yün, chün

J. shun, sen,

djun

A. yüen, yüen

Rising Lower.

To suck; to lick.

吮乾淨 to suck dry.

吮味 to test the flavour.

吮癰 to lick an ulcer,—to toady; a lickspittle.

吮痔 to lick piles,—to toady, etc.

皸¹
3275

R. 文

See 軍

Even Upper.

The skin chapped, as from cold.

手足皸裂 their hands and feet chapped.

軍¹
3276

R. 文

C. kwên

H. kiun

F. kung

An army, according to the 周禮 *Chou Ritual*, of 12,500 men. The Imperial forces consisted of six such armies; those of a great

軍¹
3276

W. chung
N. cüing
P. } chün
M. } Y. chung
Sz. chün
K. kun
J. gun, kun
A. kwér
Even Upper.

State, of three. Military; martial.

其軍三單 his armies were three troops.

子行三軍則誰與 if you had the conduct of the armies of a great State, what sort of a colleague would you wish to have?

三軍可奪帥也 the commander-in-chief of a great State may be taken prisoner,—see 9029.

勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave.

全軍爲上，破軍次之 to capture an army entire is best, to destroy an army is only second best.

軍旅之事未之學也 I have not studied military matters.

兩軍對壘 the two armies entrenched themselves opposite to one another.

軍營 a camp.

護軍營 a corps of the Chinese army, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.

軍裝所 (or 局) a military dépôt.

軍法 martial law.

軍令 or 軍命 military orders; words of command.

願當軍令 I am willing to stake my life.

軍犯 military offenders.

軍需 military equipments, pay, etc.

軍器 or 軍火 or 軍前要物 munitions of war.

軍務 or 軍情 military affairs.

軍場 a parade-ground; a theatre of war; a battle-field.

軍壁 or 軍壘 a breast-work.

屯軍 to entrench an army.

軍士 soldiers.

軍民 soldiers and civilians.

軍威 prestige of the army.

漢軍 descendants of natives of north China who joined the Manchu invaders against the Ming dynasty.

軍¹
3276

軍逃 deserters.
軍功 military distinction.
軍牌 or 軍功牌 a medal for distinguished bravery, etc.
投軍 to join the army; to become a soldier.
招軍 to recruit; to call troops; a trumpet.
軍寮 barracks.
軍興 to be on a campaign.
軍家 military families,—as opposed to the 民家 families of the people. Marriages are permitted between these, even if of the same name.
軍政 military administration. Also, the quinquennial review.
軍籍 the roll of convicts upon which the names of new arrivals are entered.
充軍 banishment for life with military service.
問軍 or 軍罪 banishment to a garrison,—the third and worst sort of banishment, that is, for life to a frontier, either 近邊 of one of the eighteen provinces, in light cases, or 極邊 outside of China Proper to one of the Mongolian provinces, in serious offences, with liability to hard labour as a camp follower.
軍國 a country when at war.
軍謀 strategic considerations or questions.
軍報 news from the seat of war.
軍餉 military supplies.
軍糧 military provisions.
軍規 military discipline.
軍實 war material.
軍台 military posts along the great road to the west
軍田 lands set apart for soldiers, or criminals undergoing military service.
軍禮 the etiquette of force; the *ultima ratio*. See 9279.
將軍 a commander-in-chief; a Tartar general. See 1212.
軍門 epistolary designation of a 提督 provincial Commander-in-chief or of an Admiral.

軍¹
3276

中軍 Adjutant,—as to a Governor General or Governor of a province.
行軍調將 to move troops and appoint generals.
養軍千日,用在一朝 troops are kept a thousand days, to be used on one.
軍機處 the Grand Council of State,—the Privy Council of the Emperor.
小軍機 secretaries who perform the clerical work of the Grand Council. They are sixty in number.

俊⁴
3277

R. 震
N. ching
P. chün
See 俊
Sinking
Upper.

Superior; elegant; handsome; refined. See 2511, 13,462. [When meaning beautiful, read *tsun*⁴ in Peking colloq.].

俊士 a fine scholar; a refined gentleman.
俊傑在位 men of distinction and mark are in power.
識時務者呼爲俊傑 he who knows what to do at the right moment is the true genius.
俊民用章 heroic men stand forth eminent.
俊民用微 heroic men are reduced to obscurity.

隆歸俊秀 all were distinguished for their refinement.
俊俏 elegant; graceful.
他的模樣很俊 her form is very elegant.

俊义 a man among a thousand and one among a hundred, respectively. See 8675.

俊逸 refined; elegant,—of style.
俊人物 a refined-looking man.
俊美 or 俊雅 refined and elegant.

三有俊 the three classes of possessors of ability.

俊眼 expressive eyes.

俊爽 fine looking, strapping.

掇⁴
3278

R. 文真
See 紫途
Even Upper.

To pinch; to lay the hand on.

梭蟲 to crack a louse.
梭衛侯之手及腕 pushed the hand of the prince of Wei in up to the wrist.

暖⁴
3279

R. 震
See 浚
SinkingUpper.

Dawn; bright; clear.

浚⁴
3280

R. 震
C. } *tsun*
H. } *tsun*
F. *choung*
W. *ciung*
N. *shing*
P. *chün, hsün*
M. *chin*
Y. *chüing*
K. *chun*
J. *shun*
A. *twên*
Sinking
Upper.

Deep; profound. To dig. To enlighten.

莫浚匪泉 there is nothing deeper than a spring.
深浚 very deep.
浚哲文明 profoundly wise and clear-sighted.
使浚井 they made him dig well.
浚湖 to dredge a lake.
夙夜浚明 day and night to enlighten.
子浚我以生 you take from us to nourish yourself
稟浚 to respect; to reverence
浚縣 a District in the province of Honan.

煖⁴
3281

R. 震
See 浚
SinkingUpper.

A fire burning; to put out a fire.

煖了香火 to put out the incense and candles,—as at a temple.

暖⁴
3282

R. 震
N. *ching*
P. *tsun, chün*
See 浚
SinkingUpper.

A landlord; a bailiff.

田暖 a bailiff.
寒暖 a peasant; also, a poor scholar. See 10,376.

暖⁴
3283

R. 震
See 浚
SinkingUpper.

To look at carefully.

暖晉灼 name of a hero who lived under the Former Han dynasty.

竣¹

3284
眞先

tsun²
choung
ch'ue
ching
chün, chün²
chwei
chun, chön
shun, sen
t'wan
Even Upper
Irregular.

To stop work; to complete a task.

告竣 to report completion,—of any work.

諸事已竣 everything has been done.

竣事 or 完竣 to complete.

勢不能按限報竣 under these circumstances it will be impossible to report completion within the given time.

踈¹

3285
眞

t'wan, toun
Even Upper.

To fall back; to retreat. To hop.

已事而踈 to finish the matter and then stand back.

踈踈 hopping like a magpie.

日中有踈烏 in the sun there is a 3-legged crow,—symbol of the perfection of the male principle.

Read *ts'un²*. To strain.

我的腿踈了一下子 I have strained my leg.

逡¹

3286
眞

sun
tsun
chung
ciung
ching
chün
chin²
tsun
chun
shun
t'wan
Even Upper.

To retire; to shrink from. To feel abashed.

A revolution of the moon.

逡巡退縮 to shrink back.

逡巡若復有詞 hesitated as if she had more to say.

逡行 to shirk; to shrink.

逡次 to retreat in order.

錢

3287

餽⁴

3288
震

ching
ee
chün
Even Upper.

The remains from a sacrifice or a meal. To eat up the scraps.

餽既盡也 the scraps have been eaten up.

餽餘不祭 leavings cannot be used for sacrifice.

日中而餽 to eat at noon the scraps from breakfast.

佐餽 to urge a father and mother to eat,—as a son and his wife should do, being themselves content with what remains.

駿⁴

3289
震

R. ching
See 竣
K. chun, sun
Sinking Upper.

A fine horse; swift; fleet. Great; exalted. Used with 峻 4897.

駿馬 a fine horse.

追風駿 a courser fleet as the wind.

駿足 an elegant term for a horse.

告假駿足一乘 to ask the loan of a horse.

駿速 very fleet.

精駿 excellent,—as of workmanship.

駿命不易 the great appointment (as ruler of the earth) is not easy.

駿極于天 their large masses reaching to heaven,—of mountains.

駿駿 exalted; grand.

駿發爾私 to make clear his private opinions.

不駿其德 not to prolong kindness.

通駿厥聲 great is his fame.

駿奔走在廟 assiduously they hurried about the temple.

八駿 the eight steeds,—of 穆

王 Mu Wang, fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty; see 410, 939, 3113, 6916, 7544, 8556, 9663, and 13,588.

鼯⁴

3290
震

See 竣
Sinking Upper.

A kind of marmot, found in Ssüch'uan and known as 鼯鼠 or 鼯鼠. Its tail furnishes hair for pencils.

呬¹

3291
眞

See 均
A. jwén
Even Upper.

To vomit.

鈎¹

3292
眞

See 鈎
Even Upper.

A soldier's uniform; a soldier.

紺鈎服 purple or violet clothes.

均¹

3293
眞

R. chün
C. kwén
H. kiun
F. king
W. ciung
N. cüing
P.
M.
Sz.
Y. chüing
K. kiun
J. kin
A. kwén
Even Upper.

A potter's wheel. To be equally adjusted; to be fair. Even; level; in harmony. All; every; altogether; any; in either case (see 1787).

六轡既均 the six reins are well in hand,—the tension being equal in all.

大夫不均 the great officers are unjust.

舍矢既均 they discharge the arrows and all hit.

秉國之均 holding the balance of the State.

均平 or 均調 or 均勻 impartial; equal; uniform.

均平出入 issued and accepted at equal values,—of bank-notes.

均齊 even; well adjusted.

大家均分 every one had an equal share.

均勞逸 to keep the balance between work and play.

苦樂均沾 grief and joy in equal proportions.

均一 all equally.

均意 an impartial feeling.

均可 either will do equally well.

各商均有益 all the merchants will profit equally.

不患寡而患不均 not troubled lest their people should be few, but lest they should not keep their places.

或.....或.....均可 whether.....or.....is immaterial.

均應 should all.....

均萬其中 to lie entirely within the scope of.

均係 are all.....

均當 are all to.....

均須 must all.....

均爲 are both or all....

均經 or 均已 having thoroughly..... (perused, etc.).

均毋 let none....!

均攤勻散 to share and share alike.

均攤 to pay one's share.

均¹

3293

均背拉一算 to strike an average.

均輪 alligation,—in mathematics.

Read *yün*⁴. Rhyme. Formerly used for 韻 13,843.鈞¹

3294

R. 眞
See 均勻
Even Upper
and Lower.

To balance; to equalise; to harmonise. You; your. A quarter of a 石 stone or picul; a weight of 30 catties. [To be distinguished from 鈞 11,042.]

鈞裁 to decide equitably.

鈞座 civil officials.

鈞同其聲 he harmonised their voices.

鈞命 or 鈞劄 or 鈞諭 your orders.

鈞坐 your seat; you.

鈞函 your letter.

鈞安 may you enjoy an even repose!

大鈞 or 洪鈞 the great Maker—God; Nature. See 10,831.

力足以舉百鈞 strong enough to lift twenty-five stone.

鈞州 an old name for 禹州 in Honan.

鉤

3295

麋

3296

咽

3297

菌⁴

3298

R. 軫
F. *k'üing*,
sk'üing
W. *sdjung*, v.
ssang
P. *chün*, *chün*
M. *chün*See 困
Rising Lower.

The mushroom. Mould; mildew.

地菌 a mushroom; a toadstool.

朝菌不知晦朔 the mushroom of the morning knows not the alternations of day and night. [The old interpretation makes *chao chün* = 2047 *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.]鷄爪菌 an edible species of *Clavaria*.菌⁴

3298

天花菌 an edible fungus found on willow-trees.

發菌 to get mouldy.

耳菌 fungus growth in the ear.

菌桂 see 3308.

麕¹

3299

R. 眞軫
文

See 困

Rising and
Even Upper.A general name for hornless deer. The muntjak (*Cervulus Reevesii*), which is said to fly from its own reflected image. To collect; to band together.

水中麕影, 猜疑輒奔 the muntjak, seeing its form in the water, flees away full of suspicion.

野有死麕 there is a dead deer in the fields.

麕脯 dried venison.

麕集 banded; collected together.

賊匪麕聚 the rebels collected together.

京電麕錄 a bundle of telegrams from Peking.

濬

3300

Same in many cases as 3280.

懔⁴

3301

R. 震
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

Intelligent; quick of apprehension.

心思靈懔 of an imaginative turn.

慧懔 intelligent; shrewd.

鐫

3302

See 1649.

幫

3303

羣²

3304

R. 文
See 裙
Even Lower.

A group of three or more. A flock of sheep; a herd; a crowd; a collection (of things). A company; a class; other people. To move in concert.

或羣或友 in groups of three or of two.

羣²

3304

一羣羊 a flock of sheep.

羣鶴 a flock of storks; men of distinction.

三百雜羣 three hundred in each herd.

羣陣 a flock which moves in regular order, as a flock of geese.

失羣 to stray from the flock; to break up, as a crowd.

超羣 to rise above the common herd; eminent.

愠于羣小 I am hated by the herd of mean creatures,—who surround the sovereign.

羣黨 a society; a club; a clique; a league.

狐羣狗黨 a league of foxes and a cabal of dogs,—a rascally set.

羣后 the body of feudal princes

羣臣 the body of officials.

一羣兒 a bevy of children.

羣生 mankind.

羣友 one's circle of friends.

離羣索居 to seek a lonely dwelling.

物以羣分 creatures are distinguished according to their classes; hence, to classify systematically. Used in the sense of "noscitur a socio."

同羣 of the same class.

羣才 the talented.

羣迷 the misguided.

羣己權界 the limits to other persons' and one's own power or rights.

所有羣房以及羣牆 all the various houses together with the walls.

儗駟孔羣 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.

羣策羣力 by all means and with all one's power.

群

3305

Same as 3304.

<p>裙¹ 3306</p> <p>R. 文 C. k'wên H. k'ün F. kung W. djung N. djüing P. } M. } ch'ün Y. } S. } K. kun J. kun, gun A. kwên Even Upper.</p> <p>The skirt of a woman's dress. -A petticoat. See 12,457.</p> <p>裙子 a skirt; a petticoat.</p> <p>裙釵 skirts and hairpins; women.</p> <p>裙下雙鉤 a pair of hooks (small feet) beneath the skirt. Cf. "Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice stole in and out."</p> <p>紅裙 a red skirt; a maiden.</p> <p>中裙 or 內裙 a petticoat.</p> <p>裙帶子親 near relatives of different surnames.</p> <p>簪裙 a skirt hung with tinkling ornaments.</p> <p>百摺裙 a heavily pleated skirt.</p> <p>帷裙 or 圍裙 an apron.</p> <p>朝裙 an embroidered silk apron, worn at court.</p> <p>着木裙 he wears the wooden skirt,—of a shopman who stands behind the counter.</p> <p>水缸穿裙 the water-kong has on its petticoat,—a damp</p>	<p>裙² 3306</p> <p>mark on the lower part of the kong means rain.</p> <p>裙脚妹 the waiting-maid who accompanies the bride.</p> <p>裙拖 a fringe of ornaments hanging from the girdle over the skirt.</p> <p>布裙 a poor dress.</p> <p>裙襖 skirt and bodice,—a lady's dress.</p> <p>裙衣 a covering to a table, etc.</p> <p>裙展少年 a dandy.</p> <p>困² 3307</p> <p>R. 真 C. k'wên H. k'wên F. k'ung, sk'ing, sk'ung W. sdjung N. c'üing, c'üing P. } M. } ch'ün Y. ch'ung K. k'ün J. kin, kon A. k'wên Even Upper Irregular.</p> <p>A granary. A pen; a fold. Spiral. [To be distinguished from 困 6542.]</p> <p>輪困 spiral; corkscrewlike.</p> <p>天困 a group of stars in Cetus.</p>	<p>筩² 3308</p> <p>R. 真 軫 See 困 Rising and Even Lower and Upper.</p> <p>A kind of black bamboo used for arrows.</p> <p>筩桂 a fine kind of cassia, said to resemble bamboo sprouts.</p> <p>彳¹ 3309</p> <p>R. 真 See 彳 Even Upper.</p> <p>To dawdle; to move slowly. The name of the father of the Emperor Yao.</p> <p>行彳彳 to walk mincingly.</p> <p>CHÜO. See 2218.</p> <p>CH'ÜO. See 2230.</p> <p>却 3311</p> <p>卻 3312</p> <p>Same as 2230.</p>
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E.

<p>我 3313</p> <p>哦¹ 3314</p> <p>R. 歌 C. ngo H. ngo F. ngo W. ng N. ngou P. } M. } ngo, o, wo S. } Y. ou, wou K. a J. ga A. nga Even Lower.</p> <p>See 12,680.</p> <p>To chant; to hum; to intone.</p> <p>哦詩 to hum poetry; to read poetry in a sing-song voice.</p> <p>吟哦 to hum; to chant.</p> <p>Good; beautiful. See 441, 10,348.</p> <p>娥女 a beautiful woman.</p> <p>嬌娥 elegant; refined.</p> <p>宮娥 the Imperial concubines.</p> <p>娥皇 one of the two daughters of the Emperor Yao, who were bestowed upon Shun as wives, B.C. 2288.</p> <p>素娥 a name for the moon.</p>	<p>蛾² 3316</p> <p>R. 歌 C. ngo H. ngo F. ngo W. ng N. ngou P. } M. } ngo, o, wo S. } Y. ou, wou K. a J. ga A. nga Even Lower.</p> <p>A moth.</p> <p>蛾子 or 蛾虫 or 撲燈蛾兒 a moth.</p> <p>蠶蛾 the silkworm moth.</p> <p>蛾眉 beautiful moth-like eyebrows; see 7714.</p> <p>蛾眉月 the crescent moon.</p> <p>白蛾瘋 a white fungus in the throat; diphtheria.</p> <p>餓⁴ 3317</p> <p>R. 箇 C. ngo H. ngo F. ngo W. ng, ngwai N. ngo</p> <p>Hungry.</p> <p>肚子餓 hungry.</p> <p>你餓不餓 are you hungry?</p> <p>餓了一日 went hungry a whole day.</p> <p>餓倒 to collapse from hunger.</p>	<p>餓⁴ 3317</p> <p>P. } M. } wo, ngo S. } Y. ou, wou K. ya J. ga A. nga Sinking Lower.</p> <p>餓壞了 prostrated with hunger.</p> <p>餓死 to die of hunger.</p> <p>餓不死 won't die of starvation. Also, won't kill by starvation.</p> <p>老天爺餓不死瞎家雀兒 the Heavenly Father does not starve even a blind sparrow. Cf. Matthew, x, 29.</p> <p>餓極了 starving.</p> <p>真餓了 very hungry.</p> <p>餓手兒 or 餓勁兒 greediness.</p> <p>餓眼 a hungry eye.</p> <p>餓殍 bodies of the starved.</p> <p>餓蚊子見了血 the hungry mosquito has smelt blood. Used in the sense of "where the carcass is, etc."</p>
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餓⁴
3317

餓鬼 hungry demons,—one of the six classes of sentient beings comprised in the circle of transmigration (see 3120), containing the souls of men who in their human state were avaricious or uncharitable. Sanskrit: *prētas*. Also, the manes of persons who have not received the rites of burial, sacrificed to on the 15th of the 7th moon. Also, an uninvited guest.

窮思餓想 to think deeply.

鵝³
3318

R. 歌
F. ngo, ngiē
W. ng, ngo

See 蛾
Even Lower.

The domestic goose. See 13, 137.

草鵝 the common goose.

鵝掌 goose-feet.

鵝毛 goose-feathers; trifles.

鵝絨 goose-down; fine velvet.

鵝翎管 goose-quills.

鵝翎扇 a goose-feather fan.

鵝翎筆 a quill pen.

鵝毛片 flakes of snow; "old Mother Goose." See 4845.

鵝頭 goose-head; stupid; a prominent forehead.

獸鵝頭 a stupid booby.

鵝眼 goose-eye; small; small cash.

鵝蛋臉 an oval face.

鵝脂 goose-fat,—used of shining faces.

鵝腿 a goose's leg,—a name for the back dressing of a woman's hair, from the shape.

水盡鵝飛 water exhausted and geese gone,—beggared; bankrupt; stone broke.

鵝蠱 a sort of slow poison.

鵝酒禮 the goose and wine ceremony,—consisting of presents of geese and wine sent upon concluding a betrothal, the goose being emblematical of conjugal fidelity.

塘鵝 the pelican.

企鵝 the penguin.

天鵝 the crane; the wild swan.

水翎鵝 a kind of teal.

布袋鵝 or 海鵝 the white albatross (*Diomedea brachyura*).

3318

鵝³

阿

3319

訛³

3320

R. 歌

C. } ngo
H. }
F. ngwo
W. ng, mg
N. ngou
P. o, ngo
M. o, wo
Y. ou
Sz. o, wo, ngo
K. wa
J. kū, gū
A. ngwa
Even Lower.

身先鵝鵠 I myself led the squadron.

現放着鴨子不拏, 要拏鵝 allowing the duck to escape in order to get the goose. Said of one who neglects a fair profit in order to defraud some one out of a larger sum, 訛 being punningly understood for 鵝.

See 1.

To lie; to deceive; to cheat. False; erroneous. To change. To move.

訛言 or 訛語 lies; false stories.

民之訛言 the false words of the people.

以訛傳訛 to propagate falsehood.

虛訛 false; erroneous.

訛誤 to make a mistake; to misrepresent.

隻字無訛 not a single word wrong.

篇中多訛字 many wrong characters in the chapter.

訛人 to be importunate; to take no denial.

訛謬 erroneous.

訛錯 an error.

原本訛九年 the original edition has "9th year" by mistake,—instead of etc.

訛索 to extort by lies; to defraud of....

訛詐人錢 to cheat people of money.

式訛爾心以畜萬邦 if you would but change your heart, and nourish the myriad States.

平秩南訛 to arrange the transformations of summer.

心訛訛如懸旌 my heart flutters like a banner.

或寢或訛 some lying down, some moving about.

Same as 3322.

額²²
3321

額²²
3322

R. 陌

C. ngak
H. ngiak
F. ngiah
W. nga
N. ngah
P. ē, ngē
M. ngē
Y. ēh, ēk
Sz. nge
K. ek
J. gaku, giaku
A. ngak, k'ak
Entering
Lower.

The forehead. A fixed number.

額頭 or 額顙 the forehead.

遍貼額上 stuck them all over his forehead.

額角 the temples.

額頂 the top of the head.

以手加額 raised his hand to his forehead,—delighted at the good news.

額手相慶 congratulated each other by raising the hand to the brow.

額數 a fixed number.

額外 over and above the fixed number or amount; supernumerary.

額外外委 a lance-corporal,—Chinese army.

額外叙會 a special meeting,—as of shareholders.

額兵 a fixed number of troops.

無缺額 there is no vacancy in the number.

額設船隻 a fixed number of vessels.

寬額 a liberal number or allowance.

匾額 a tablet with characters inscribed horizontally, eulogistic of some person or place.

額然 suddenly.

額額 unceasing.

額引 government salt.

額駙 the husband of an Imperial princess under the present dynasty.

額魯特 Oélot or Eleüth,—the Kalmuks or western Mongols.

額濟納 the river Edsinei.

額爾沁 Erch'in,—the envoy from the Dalai and Panshen Lamas, sent annually with presents to Peking. (Manchu: *elcin*).

額辣濟亞 a term adopted by Ricci to express *gratia*.

諤⁴²

3323

R. 藥

See 夢

Entering Lower.

Honest, sincere words.
See 8453.

審諤 to speak brusquely.

直諤 to speak plainly without circumlocution.

千人之諾諾不如一士之諤 諤 the toadying approval of a thousand people is not worth the straightforward criticism of one scholar.

鰐

3324

Same as 3328.

鶚⁴²

3325

R. 藥

See 夢

Entering Lower.

The osprey or fish-eagle, also called 鵬鷄 and 魚鷹. See 2981.

鶚立 to wait patiently,—as this bird does for its prey.

秋闈鶚薦 at the autumnal examination he took his second degree.

鶚展鵬程 the osprey has started upon the journey of the rukh,—of a successful graduate.

鷲鳥累百,不如一鶚 100 hawks are not worth one osprey.

惡

3326

See 12,779.

誣

3327

Same as 3323.

鱷

3328

R. 藥

C. } ngok

H. } ngok

F. ngauk,

W. ngo

N. ngoh

P. ngo², o

M. ngo, wo, o

Y. ak

Sz. ngo, wo

K. ak

J. gaku

A. ngak

Entering Lower.

The crocodile; the alligator. Rapacious; cruel.

鱷魚 a crocodile or alligator.

鱷紳劣吏朋比爲奸 the rapacious gentry and unscrupulous underlings are leagued in villainy.

譌

3329

Same as 3320.

EN.

Favour; grace; mercy; kindness; affection.

恩典 or 恩澤 or 恩德 or

恩惠 or 恩慈 bounty; grace; kindness.

皇恩 or 天恩 Imperial or Divine favour.

恩眷 Imperial favour.

恩愛 affection; love of the sexes.

恩愛夫妻 an affectionate husband and wife.

恩情 kindness; affection.

感恩 to be grateful for kindness.

開恩 to show mercy or kindness to.

結之以恩 to bind by ties of gratitude for favours.

恩准 to kindly grant.

恩膏 rich favours.

恩恤商艱 to have sympathy with the troubles of the merchants.

恩公兩便 satisfying both mercy and justice.

恩主 a benefactor,—generally of a master or superior.

恩人 benefactors,—in general.

大恩人怎做敵頭 how can my benefactor become my enemy?

恩試 or 恩科 special examinations granted in celebration of great public events.

恩貢生 a degree granted to 秀才 hsiu-ts'ai at a special examination as above.

恩賞 to graciously reward.

恩全 great compassion.

恩仇 love and hatred.

於是恩情即歇 at this, her love (for him) ceased.

恩綸 gracious words,—of the Emperor.

恩赦 gracious pardon.

恩鑒 your gracious consideration.

恩¹

3330

恩命 your gracious command.

恩禮 gracious courtesy; condescension.

恩義 kindness and justice; generous and just.

恩信 kindness (on one side) and devotion (on the other).

恩信相孚 bound by mutual ties of kindness on one side and devotion on the other.

恩相 kind Sir.

忘恩負義 to forget kindness and to neglect one's obligation.

恩將仇報 to requite good with evil.

報恩單 a notice or placard of a cure or other blessing which has been prayed for to some god, and which is supposed to be the result of the prayer.

恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.

See 12,644.

搵

3331

ENG.

See 3907.

哼

3332

ERH.

A child (male or female); a son; male. See 5809. A suffix to substantives, the extensive use of which is a feature of the Peking dialect.

兒女 boys and girls.

兒女之事 sexual intercourse.

小兒 my son.

我兒 my child,—to a girl or boy.

兒時聰慧 she was very clever as a child.

兒孫 sons and grandsons; posterity. See 10,760.

兒子 a son.

兒²

3333

R. 支齊

C. i, i

H. ngi

F. i, v. nie

W. ng, ni

N. êrh, êrh,

v. ng

P. êrh

M. ngi, yi

Y. orh, oa

Sz. êrh

K. ä

J. dji, kei

A. äyi

Even Lower.

兒³
3333

能兒子乎 can you be as a little child?

不是兒戲 it is not child's play,—trifling.

兒童 a lad.

兒郎 a son; a young gentleman; a husband; a soldier.

快馬健兒 swift steeds and sturdy "boys" = soldiers.

有兒貧不久 with sons, one is not long poor.

兒女乃是眼前歡 children are present joys.

十八個羅漢女,趕不上個點腳的兒 eighteen Lo-han (*sc.* gifted, *see* 7291) daughters are not equal to one lame son.

小兒的心似佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha. *Cf.* "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

偷兒 a thief.

女兒 a girl.

不負男兒志 he did not go back upon his manly resolve.

兒媳 a daughter-in-law.

兒夫 a husband.

兒馬 a stallion.

兒驢 a he-mule.

一點兒不錯 not the slightest mistake; quite right.

寶貝兒 my pet.

今兒 to-day. [In this and the four following entries, 兒 is a popular corruption of 日.]

明兒 to-morrow.

後兒 the day after to-morrow.

昨兒 yesterday.

前兒 the day before yesterday.

沒有風兒 there is no wind.

這邊兒 this side.

兒茶 an extract obtained by boiling the brown heartwood of *Acacia catechu*. Commonly known as *Cutch*, from the Runn of Cutch, near which the tree grows.

兒³
3333

兒葵 the sunflower; the anemone.

Read *ni*³ or *i*³. A surname; used with 5429.

打起黃鶯兒 drive the young orioles away.

A tributary State under the Chou dynasty, also known as 郎邾, situated in the south of modern Shantung. [Correctly read *i*³.]

郎³
3334

R. 齊

See 倪

Even Lower.

驕³
3335

R. 齊

See 倪

P. v. *érh*

See 兒

Even Lower.

耳³
3336

R. 紙

C. *i*

H. *ngi*

F. *ngi, ngei*²,

v. *mi*

W. *zz, n, ng,*

N. *érh, ng*

P. *érh*

M. *ngi*

Y. *oa, orh*

Sz. *érh*

K. *i*

J. *dji, ni*

A. *nyi*

Rising Lower.

The ear. A handle; that which is at the side. A fungus; *see* 8077 and 10,956. An expletive. A final particle. Radical 128. *See* 1617, 6254.

耳朵 the ear. *See* 11,321.

耳朵長 long-eared,—meaning one who hears all that is going on.

耳聾 or 耳朵背 deaf. *See* 2880.

耳朵軟 soft-eared,—credulous.

耳朵眼兒 holes in the ears for earrings.

耳環 or 耳圈 earrings.

耳帽 or 耳包兒 hats or coverings for the ears in cold weather.

長耳公 Mr. Long-ears,—a donkey.

耳巴子 or 耳瓜子 the side face.

打一個耳巴子 to give a box on the ear.

初打耳光子數下 got several boxes on the ear.

耳門 the cartilaginous prominence in front of the concha of the ear (*tragus*).

耳³
3336

耳郭 or 耳輪 the beading or rim of the ear.

耳根 the protruding round bone or cartilage at the back of the ear.

耳是主聽之竅 the ear is the aperture which governs hearing,—the organ of hearing.

耳竅 the cavity of the ear.

耳塞 ear-wax.

耳挖子 an ear-pick.

挖耳 or 掏耳 or 取耳 to clean the ear.

害耳朵底子 to have ear-ache.

耳目 ears and eyes; the senses; observation; spies.

耳目之官 ear and eye officials,—the Censors.

耳目之官不思 the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

耳力 power of hearing.

耳鳴 a singing in the ears.

不顧屬垣有耳 regardless that walls have ears. *See* 10,061.

打耳喳 [*ch'a*¹] to whisper.

一耳入一耳出 in at one ear and out at the other.

經耳必誦 what she had once heard, she could repeat.

掩耳盜鈴 to stuff one's ears when stealing a bell,—forgetting that others will hear; to deceive oneself.

耳子 the trunnions of a gun.

耳鬢斯磨 inseparable companions.

耳並私謀 to lay heads together and make a secret plan,—used of persons whispering.

兩耳搗風,敗家的妖精 two ears flapping in the wind forebode ruin to the family.

兩耳垂肩,大貴人 ears hanging down to the shoulders indicate high rank to be attained.

老人耳垂子乾,必定要入棺 if an old man's ears hang down and are shrivelled, he will soon enter his coffin.

耳

3336

耳後不容指,八十不能死 if the space behind the ear will not admit a finger, the age of eighty will be passed.

作耳語 to whisper.

耳食 to eat with the ears,—to be credulous. Also, to think a great deal of food which has a reputation, though it may really not be so very palatable.

耳食之徒 (or 流) *gobemouches*.

耳其名 I have heard his name.

遠近多耳其名 he was known far and near.

耳鼠 a name for flying squirrels and flying foxes.

耳聞 to hear as a rumour.

門耳 a door-knocker.

耳門 a side door.

耳房 a side room.

耳孫 a great-grandson's grandson,—who can only hear of his ancestor.

要聽者洗耳而聽 let those who want to listen, wash their ears,—out of respect for the subject.

六十而耳順 at sixty, my ear was an obedient organ,—for the reception of truth. Said by Confucius.

年至耳順 sixty years of age,—from the above.

充耳琇瑩 precious stones to stop the ear; see 4676.

雨餘忽生耳 when the rain ceases, fungi suddenly come into being.

六轡耳耳 the six reins soft and pliant.

女得人焉耳乎 have you got good men there? [女 = 汝.]

前言戲之耳 what I said just now was in joke.

直好 *hao* 世俗之樂耳 I only like the music of the present day.

何哉,無西施之色耳 why? Because they have not the beauty of Hsi Shih.

耳

3337

R. 眞

See 餌

Sinking Lower.

耳

3338

R. 眞

See 耳

Sinking Lower.

耳

3339

R. 眞

F. *nei*

See 餌

Sinking Lower.

耳

3340

R. 紙

See 耳

Rising Lower.

耳

3341

R. 眞 紙

See 餌

N. v. *mi*

Rising and Sinking Lower.

耳

3342

R. 眞

See 耳

Sinking Lower.

餌

3343

R. 眞 紙

C. *ni*

H. *ngi*, v. *hen*

F. *nei*

W. *mi*, *mi*

N. *erh*, *mi*

P. *erh*

M. *ngi*

A second; an assistant. Also read *ni*⁴.

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

無或劓刵人 you may not of yourself cut off the nose or ears of a man,—there must be the sanction of the law.

The space between the mouth and ears.

辟咄而對 to turn the mouth to one side and answer.

An affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

洱海 name of a lake in Yunnan.

普洱 a Prefecture in Yunnan, where P'u-êrh tea is prepared.

Ear ornaments.

簪耳 hair-pins and earrings.

日耳 a kind of rainbow issuing from the sun.

The blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice. 'To pull the hairs out of a victim's ears, that the gods may hear the prayers offered up with the sacrifice.

耳血 blood of the ears.

Cakes; meat dumplings. Also read *ni*².

餅餌 flour cakes.

糖餌朶 sugar cakes.

Read *ni*⁴. A bait.

食餌 or 吞餌 to swallow the bait.

餌

3343

Y. *orh*

Sz. *erh*

K. *i*

J. *ni*, *dji*

A. *nyi*

Rising and Sinking

Irregular.

餌

3344

R. 紙

See 耳

Rising Lower.

而

3345

R. 支

C. *i*

H. *i*, v. *i*

F. *i*

W. *zz*

N. *i*

P. *i*

M. *ngi*

Y. *oa*, *orh*

Sz. *erh*

K. *i*

J. *dji*, *shi*, *ni*

A. *nyi*

Even Lower.

水寒魚不餌 when the water is cold, the fish won't bite. 誘餌 to tempt; to lure on.

One of the 八駿 eight steeds of 穆王 Mu Wang, the fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty. See 7385.

Whiskers (see 3352). To reach (see 5668). A conjunction = and. A disjunctive conjunction = nevertheless; yet; and yet; but. Like; as. You; your (see 5668). A final particle. Radical 126.

學而時習之 to learn and as occasion offers to put in practice,—what one has learnt. 惠而好 *hao* 我 ye who love and regard me.

愛而不見 loving and not seeing.

幼而學,壯而行 learn while young, and when grown up put into practice.

人而無禮 to be a man and yet to have no sense of propriety.

善人雖多而不厭 though good men may be many, yet there will be no objection to them,—it is impossible to have too many.

日出而作,日入而息 at dawn to work, at night to rest.

瓜時而往,瓜及而代 to go away at one melon season and to return at the next. See 6281.

不嚴而治 he governs without severity.

用晦而明 to use darkness as a means to light.

不思而得 he got it without having thought of it.

煮海水而作鹽 to make salt by boiling sea-water.

而²
3345

其狀如虎而犬 in appearance, a cross between a tiger and a dog.

輪船拖帶而入 towed into port by a steamer.

拖帶而來 it was towed.

止此而已矣 this and nothing more.

九人而已 only nine men.

有仁義而已矣 charity and duty to one's neighbour: that is all.

胡然而天也 as though divine!

而月斯征 your months are going on.

而以是償我矣 you take this one and make good to me, —the one I have lost.

而秉義類 you ought to employ such as are good.

瓊華乎而 there were appended to them beautiful hua stones.

二十而一 one out of twenty.

而今 or 此而今 now; the present time.

而今的世界 the present generation.

而後 or 而后 henceforth; afterwards.

而況 still more; *a fortiori*.

而且 besides; in addition to what has been said.

比莫而且 a strengthened form of the above, the first two characters representing the Manchu equivalent of the last two.

而乃 and then; withal; and yet.

而竟 and yet; still.

作其鱗之而 to erect the hair or bristles on the jaws. [作=起: 而=髭.]

而¹
3346

The sides of the mouth. See 3339.

桷²
3347

A small post standing on the beam to support the roof. A fungus.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

洏²
3348

Water flowing.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

蒭²
3349

A fungus.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

輻²
3350

A hearse.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

隅²
3351

Name of a place near which 伊尹 I Yin overthrew the 夏 Hsia and founded the 商 Shang dynasty, B.C. 1766.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

髭²
3352

Whiskers; hair. A form of 3345.

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

鰕²
3353

Fish-roe. Name of a salt-water fish. Also read *ju*^{4*}.

R. 支

See 而

Even and Entering Upper and Lower.

爾²
3354

You; your. A final particle = 矣 5474; also used with interrogatives. An expletive. Used for 3345. Also read *ni*² = 8235.

R. 紙

C. i
H. *li*, v. *ngi*
F. i, *ngi*
W. *zz*
N. *erh*
P. } *erh*
M. }
Y. *oa*, *orh*
Sz. *erh*
K. i
J. *dji*, *tei*
A. *nyi*
Rising Lower.

爾等 or 爾曹 or 爾有 衆 you; all of you.

爾我 you and I.

無受爾汝之辱 not to suffer the disgrace of being *you'd* (or *thou'd*),—not to be spoken to in the second person, which is contrary to Chinese etiquette.

爾爲爾. 我爲我 you are you, and I am I,—we are quite distinct, and nothing that you may do will reflect upon me.

爾衆士 you scholars.

百爾 the various officials = 百官.

姥勿爾 don't, mother!

爾爾 repeatedly; alike; abundant.

若復爾爾 if you do this again.

萬千波之不過爾爾 all waves are similar. See 9336.

不爾亦 if not, we shall still have to....

不得不爾 there was no alternative.

不得爲爾 you must not act thus.

聊復爾耳 the same thing over again.

二十年後不復爾 twenty years hence you won't say this.

黃筌復生亦復爾爾 were Huang Ch'uan to come to life again, he could do no better, —than a certain artist. See 3721.

故爾如是 it therefore happened thus.

偶爾違和 became casually indisposed.

又卻爾耶 at it again, eh?

云爾 and so forth; etc.

自爾 from that moment.

式爾 purposely.

適爾 accidentally.

爾³
3354

乃爾 just that way; it is thus;
since it is so that; thus....

何敢爾 how can he dare?

爾撒 Mahometan name for
Jesus.

特爾撒 followers of Jesus,—
Tersa. See 11, 116.

邇³
3355

Near; close; akin.

遠邇 far and near.

邇近 near; hard by.

邇來 hitherto; recently.

密邇 adjoining; close by.

已不可嚮邇 already not
to be closely approached,—as a
raging fire.

日期伊邇 the hour is at
hand.

歲暮在邇 the end of the
year is at hand.

余³
3356

See 13, 612.

𦍋³
3357

The tail or hair of the
yak. An embroidery of
feathers.

白𦍋拂二枝 two white yak-
tail fly-brushes.

喏³
3358

A respectful reply to
superiors. Also read *jě*³
and *no*⁴. See 429.

唱個喏 to cry out a respect-
ful assent.

入³
3359

See 5690.

尔³
3360

An emphatic particle,
implying certainty. A sur-
name. Used with 3354,
and often wrongly written
尔.

尔時 at that time.

尔³
3361

槭³
3362

R. 眞

See 二

Sinking Lower.

二³
3363

R. 眞

C. i

H. nyi

F. nei, ni

W. n

N. êrh, nyi

P. êrh

M. i, ng

Y. oa, orh

Sz. êrh

K. i

J. ni

A. nyi

Sinking
Lower.

Same as 3360. Used for
3354.

A variety of jujube plum
(*Rhamnus*).

Two; both (see 1437);
the second; twice; to divide
into two. To be double or
insincere. Radical 7. See
3365.

二人 two people; parents.

有懷二人 I think of my
parents.

二皇 Fu Hsi and Shên Nung.

二帝 Yao and Shun.

二都 the two capitals,—of the
Han dynasty, Ch'ang-an and
Lo-yang.

二人同心,其利斷金
if two men are of one mind,
their sharpness will cut metal,—
they will be able to accomplish
anything.

第二 the second.

二月 the second moon.

二之日 the twelfth moon; see
5342.

二則 or 二來 in the second
place; secondly.

二次 the second time.

老二 familiar mode of address-
ing the second son of a family.

不二價 or 言無二價
no second price,—a shop notice,
meaning that all goods are at
fixed prices.

無二鬼 a blackguard; a rascal.
[? no second.]

雖一而致二 although
there is only one point at issue,
a second question has been
raised.

於斯二者 in these two
things.

不二其心 do not let the
mind work in two directions,—
cultivate singleness of purpose.

二⁴
3363

至明不二 until dawn, with-
out changing,—his feelings. See
Yen Shu-tzu.

姆指之無二字 his
"dame" never had to teach him
the same word twice,—of Po
Chü-i at 7 months.

願收爲沒齒不二(志
is understood) 之臣 I am
willing to be your faithful ser-
vant until I have no teeth left,
—until death. See 648.

陰陽二五,交通成和
the Yin and Yang each five (out
of ten, *sc.* in equal proportions)
produce harmony.

二天 two heavens,—two chan-
ces of life. Used by a corrupt
official in reference to his friend
蘇章 Su Chang of the Han
dynasty, who he thought would
not betray him and would there-
fore be a second heaven or crea-
tor to him; but he was mistaken
as to his friend's integrity.

二天之戴 under a second
sky,—restored to life.

二三 two or three.

二三其德 to be variable
(now two, now three) in conduct.
See 9552.

德二三動,罔不凶
when the conduct is variable,
mischief is sure to result.

二來來 or 二來謂 a
woman with a second husband.

二宅先生 a geomancer.

二藍 dark blue.

二吾猶不足 with a levy
even of two-tenths, I find them
(the taxes) not enough.

一人計短,二人計長
one man's plan is short, two
men's plan is long,—two heads
are better than one.

二套車 (*ch'ê*¹) a two-horse
carriage or cart.

二馬車 (*chü*¹) a water-pipe.

二門 a side gate.

二膀子 the forearm.

我年二六 I am 12 years old.

二八 twice eight,—sixteen years
old.

二十許麗人 a beautiful
girl of about twenty.

一⁴
3363

二具 both.
二豎爲災 a two page-boy calamity,—an incurable illness. The allusion is to an incident related in the *Tso Chuan*, where a sick man dreamt that two boys, the embodiment of his disease, hid in his vitals in such places as to be beyond the reach either of acupuncture or drugs. See 5095.
二拉二乎 indistinctly heard.
二比 both parties being mutually,—a phrase used in deeds.
二十五兩 twenty-five tael, —or 半封 half a package. Used in the sense of 半瘋 half-cracked.
二四寶 and 二七寶 2.4 ingots and 2.7 ingots,—i.e. ingots

一⁴
3363

at *Tls.* 52.4, and *Tls.* 52.7, the standard being nominally *Tls.* 53.
二梯脚 double-explosion fire-crackers.
二則龍 another name for the 八團褂子 robe with eight large figured circles on it.
二報鼓 or 二炮 or 二更 the second drum of the night,—the second watch.
二二忽忽 indistinct; confused.
Same as 3363. Written thus in accounts as a security against fraudulent alteration of amounts.

式
3364

貳⁴
3365

R. 寔
See 二
Sinking Lower.

To be double or changeable. To have doubts. Same as 3363. See 3364 11,646.
士貳其行 you, sir, have been double-dealing.
始貳於更始 began to be disloyal to the Emp. Kêng Shih.
貳臣傳 biographies of state men who have served under two dynasties.
無貳爾心 have no doubts in your hearts.
無貳無虞 have no doubts, have no anxieties.
任賢勿貳 when you employ good men, do not suspect them.
貳府 a sub-Prefect.
國之貳 second in the State,—the Heir Apparent.

FA.

法^{2*}
3366

R. 洽
C. fat
H. fap
F. hwak
W. fo
N. fah
P. fa, fa', sfa
M. fa
Sz. fa
Y. faah
K. pöp
J. hō
A. fap
Entering Upper.

The law of the land (see 1910); statutes; rules; regulations. To imitate; see 4349. Means; method; plan. A working factor, either multiplier or divisor; see 9947. The doctrines or Law of Buddha; the Sanskrit *dharma*. France; the French. Also read *fa*^{2*} and *fa*^{4*}. See 7940, 7548, 9987.
國法 or 律法 or 王法 or 法制 the law of the land.
因法律劣敗之故 because the laws were bad.
立法不可不嚴 laws should be enacted with severity.
行法不可不恕 laws should be administered with mercy.
懼法朝朝樂 to fear the law is to be happy day by day.
無法無天 no respect for either God or man.
法不可活 the law cannot let you live.

法^{2*}
3366

不法 contrary to law.
案上無刑, 案下無法 no punishment above, and no crime below,—a happy state of things between rulers and ruled.
犯法 to break the law; to offend against the right. See 3428.
作法 to make laws; to confess one's sins before Buddha. See 1460.
作法自弊 to offend against one's own laws.
爲法之弊一至于此 the abuses of the law having once reached this point.
法眼觀之 as seen with the eye of the law; from the point of view of the law.
緝私奉法也 to seize smuggled goods is to uphold the law.
販私犯法也 to sell smuggled goods is to break the law.
刑法 penal laws; corporal punishment.
執法如山 to maintain the law like a mountain,—immovably; rigidly.
法⁴場 an execution-ground.

法^{2*}
3366

法網 the net of the law; the arm of the law.
憲法 constitutional law,—modern term.
萬國公法 international law.
家法 home punishment,—offenders against the law. The family will bury a member alive rather than suffer disgrace and the authorities say nothing.
法家 writers on legislation.
禮法 rules of politeness; etiquette.
法度 or 法則 rules; regulations; method.
法令 or 法命 orders; commands.
人法則天地 man imitates heaven and earth.
法天明 to imitate the brightness of the sky.
法古所以知今也 the analogy of antiquity one can predicate of the present.
取法於上僅得其中取法於中不免爲下 if you aim at the top you

法^{2a}
3366
will only hit the middle, and if you aim at the middle you will infallibly find yourself at the bottom.
法式 methods; plans.
法帖 a copy; writing for pupils to copy.
沒法 *fa*² **子** or **無法** there is no help; no remedy. Also, beyond measure; excessively.
你想個法子 think of some plan.
無以爲法 no means of doing so.
歡喜得沒法 rejoiced beyond measure.
方法 means; way of doing.
閹鷄猪等小法 method of castrating cocks and hogs.
法 *fa*² **碼** standard weights.
水法 hydraulics.
折法 a plan for breaking through, solving, releasing, etc.
佛法 the Law of Buddha; Buddhism.
說法 or **轉法輪** to preach Buddhism.
得法 to come to apprehend the reality and truth of Buddhist doctrine.
法輪 the wheel of the Law,—the emblem of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *dharmachakra*.
法 *fa*⁴ **旨** the precepts of the Buddhist Law.
法相 the appearance of Buddha incarnate.
法紀 the Law; what the Law directs; a form or appearance put on by magic. See 4249.
法門 the south gate of the sovereign's palace; a temple gate; a set of Buddhist doctrines; the Buddhist church.
三乘法門 the systems of the Three Conveyances. See 770.
佛法無邊, 大開法門 the religion of Buddha is boundless: open wide the temple door.
法象 modes and forms; phenomena; see 6627.
法教 the religion of Buddha.
法 *fa*⁴ **語** words of the Law,—words of admonition.
法台 the Buddhist altar.

法^{2a}
3366
法船 the vessel of the Law,—a paper ship burnt at funerals.
法王 King of the Law,—Buddha. Sanskrit: *dharmarāja*.
法 *fa*⁴ **寶** the *sūtras*. Also, Buddhist emblems; see 5629, 8720.
法師 priests engaged in popular teaching.
法身 the spiritual body.
法器 the various instruments used by Buddhist priests.
法號 or **法名** the religious designation of a Buddhist priest, assumed at ordination to replace the **姓** name which he then renounces for ever.
法衣 clerical robes.
法水 the holy water sprinkled by priests.
法力 the magic arts,—of the Buddhists.
法術 tricks; mysteries of an art; the black art.
符法 to exorcise.
法 *fa*³ or *fa*⁴ **國** or **法蘭西** or **法郎西** France. See 3589.
法人 or **法國人** a Frenchman.
法文 the French text.
法 *fa*⁴ **蘭** enamel. See 3367.
法坐 the principal seat (**坐** = 座).

珐^{2a}
3367
Cloisonné enamel. [For correct term, see 2143.]
珐琅瓶 an enamelled vase.

Same as 3366, used only in reference to Buddhism.

伐^{2a}
3369
To cut down; to fell. A go-between. To smite; to chastise; to reduce; used of an open and regularly organised attack, as opposed to 侵 2087. A shield. To

伐^{2a}
3369
make a show. [To be distinguished from 代 10,547.]
伐木 or **伐樹** to cut down trees.
伐其條枚 I cut down the branches.
勿伐 cut it not down. [Also = 不伐 not boastful.]
伐柯如何 in hewing an axe-handle, how do you proceed?—you must use another axe. And so, in marriage, you must have some one to arrange matters between the contracting parties; *sc.* a go-between.
爲人作伐 to act as go-between.
與令愛作伐 to arrange a match for your daughter,—to be the go-between.
伐冰 to break ice.
伐毛 to shave.
伐國 to subject a country.
斬伐四國 destroying all through the kingdom.
韋顧旣伐 when the Wei and Ku States had been smitten.
伐罪 to punish an offence.
殺伐利害 to slaughter indiscriminately.
且旌君伐 he set forth the prince's deeds.
伐鼓 to beat a drum. Also, 6241.
伐善 to make a display of one's goodness.
不自伐故有功 he did not boast himself, consequently he was rewarded.
謙退不伐 modest and unassuming.

To till.
耕堡 to plough.

Same as 3372.

R. 洽
See 法
Entering Upper.

灑
3368

伐^{2a}
3369

R. 月
See 罰
J. bochi, batsu
Entering Lower.

堡^{2a}
3370
R. 月
See 罰
Entering Lower.

柶
3371

筏³³⁷²

R. 月
W. vi²
See 伐
Entering
Lower.

A bamboo raft.

繫筏子 to lash bamboos together for a raft.

排筏 rafts bent up at one end for going up rapids, etc.

火筏 fire-rafts,—for setting fire to an enemy's ships.

筏渡 a ferry-boat.

寶筏 the precious raft,—of Buddha's teachings, which carries us across to the other shore.

閥³³⁷³

R. 月
See 伐
A. fat, fiet
Entering
Lower.

The left-hand entrance of a triple gate, as opposed to 閥 the right-hand entrance. Classification according to rank.

閥閥 rank and length of service. See 13,777.

或起剛畝, 不繫閥閥 men were raised from the furrowed fields (like Shun), without reference to their rank in life,—provided they were able men.

閥閥之家鮮克由禮 people of rank and position are rarely given to being polite.

不審官閥 did not ask his name, etc.

具展宗閥 told all about his family.

波³³⁷⁴

R. 月物
See 發弗
Entering
Upper.

To open sluices. See 3697.

波灌 to irrigate; to water.

髮³³⁷⁵

R. 月
C. { fat. }
H. { fat. }
F. hwak, hwok
W. fo
N. fah
P. fa
M. fa
S. fa
Y. faah
K. pal
J. hatsu
A. fat
Entering
Upper.

The hair on the human head, as opposed to that on the body and to the hair of animals, both of which are 毛 7679. Vegetation; plants. See 2687, 6288, 7053 (a lock); 5562 (dye).

頭髮 the hair of the head.

一根髮 or 一條頭髮 a single hair.

髮迫其踵 she had hair down to her heels.

髮³³⁷⁵

3375

髮委藉地 her hair swept the ground.

髮同漆黑 hair as black as lacquer,—jet-black hair. See 黎 6942.

黃髮 yellow hair, i.e. whitening hair,—hoary heads; old people.

髮赤 red hair,—a small child.

髮白更黑 his hair changed from white to black.

髮鬚皆白 hair and beard quite white.

髮髮斑 the hair on the temples is becoming speckled,—with white.

三元女梳整髮如雲 the Heaven-Earth-and-Man comb for ladies makes the hair appear like clouds. Adv.

削髮 to shave the whole head,—as priests do.

益髮 added hair; false hair; a chignon.

髮辮 a pigtail; a queue.

留髮 to let the hair grow; (of a priest,) to become a layman.

帝命蓄髮 the Emperor bade him (a priest) let his hair grow.

落髮 to shave the head; to become a priest.

披頭散髮 dishevelled hair.

髮落 to become bald.

髮網 a silk cap worn by bald women.

結髮 to put the hair up.

結髮夫婦 an old couple, the woman being the man's first wife and he her first husband; Darby and Joan.

髮妻 a man's first wife.

束髮 to bind the hair in a knot on the top of the head, according to the fashion of the Ming dynasty.

髮冠 hair-cap—the knot of hair as above.

散髮 with streaming hair; expl. as 不爲冠所束也 not confined by a hat; hence, in retirement from official life.

豎髮 hair standing on end,—from fear. For anger, see 6373.

毛髮倒豎 or 毛髮爲豎 his hair stood on end.

髮³³⁷⁵

3375

聞者髮指 one's hair stand on end at the recital of such things. See 8080.

令人髮指 enough to make man's hair stand on end.

毫髮不爽 not a hair comfortable,—completely wretched.

間不容髮 couldn't put a hair in between,—exactly alike.

人之有髮兮, 旦旦思理 man has hair which he puts in order every morning,—followed by 有身有心兮

胡不如是 he has a body and heart: why not treat the likewise?

窮髮 devoid of vegetation.

髮菜 a kind of edible sea-weed.

苔髮 lichen; moss.

石髮 stalactites.

石髮垂若鬚 stalactites hang down like hair.

發³³⁷⁶

3376

R. 月
C. { fat. }
H. { fat. }
F. hwak, pwok
W. fo
N. fah
P. fa
M. fa
Y. faah
S. fa
K. pal
J. hatsu
A. fat
Entering
Upper.

To send forth; to issue; to put forth; to dismiss; to utter; to offer; to rise; to shoot with a bow; to stand on; to be manifest. To open. See 10,494.

發給 or 發出 to send out to issue.

發出來 to emit; to send forth to break out, as a fever or a skin disease.

發了 or 發出來了 mowed.

發票 or 發籤 or 發簽 issue a warrant.

發單 to issue a permit.

發單起貨 to issue a permit to land goods.

發還存票 to issue a draft back,—to recover duty paid.

發兵 to send troops.

發火 or 發怒 or 發氣 get angry.

發起火來 to make fire burn up; to get into a passion.

發慌 to be flurried.

發急 to get excited.

發昏 to faint.

發¹⁰
3376

發熱 or 發燒 to get hot.
發潮 to get damp or mouldy.
發汗 to sweat.
發誓 to take an oath.
發呪 to curse; to take an oath.
發言 or 發語 to speak; to call out.
發語詞 initial particles.—e.g.
顧 on the contrary, 載 etc.
發信 to send a letter.
打發 to send; to send away; to dismiss. See 10,494.
設計打發他出門
devise some plan to send him out of the house.
好打發 easy to satisfy.
打發不開 unable to get rid of.
我大把銀錢打發你
I will give you a lot of silver money,—if you etc.
發財 to make money; may you make money!
快發才 to call “nine” at the game of guess-fingers.
發售 or 發賣 to sell; for sale.
發客 for customers.
發兌 to sell by retail.
發行 *hang³* to sell wholesale.
發奮 to be energetic.
發癲 or 發瘋 to be mad
發福 to be in good health; to be stout.
發交 to forward to; to issue to.
發回 to 發還 to return; to send back; to remit to the original court.
發文 to distribute (instructions).
發批 to lease. Also, to send a reply, as a superior.
發田批 to lease fields.
發洩 to give vent to; to exude.
發解 to send; to forward.
發喪 to take the burial procession to the grave.
發作 to become; to develop into; to break out, as illness.
發作 (*fa¹ tso* not *fa¹ tso⁴*) or

發¹⁰
3376

發利害 to storm; to get into a passion.
發願 to vow.
發愣 to be wool-gathering.
發帖 to issue invitations; to issue proclamations; to be posted.
心發蹙 to be nervous; discouraged.
發案 to publish a list of successful *hsiu ts'ai*.
發榜 to publish a list of successful *chū jen* or *chin shih*.
發漏 to spring a leak.
發獸 to be stupid.
發愁 to be grieved or sad.
發送 to follow; to accompany, as a funeral.
發押 to send into confinement.
發遣 or 發配 to banish.
發引 to hold a funeral.
發帑 to bestow gifts,—of a monarch's presents.
發電 to send a telegram.
發媚 to assume a charming or winning manner; to fascinate
發粘 to be sticky.
發煩 to be annoyed.
發生 to bud; to spring; to feel strange; to seem new to.
發白 to turn white.
東方發白 it is getting light; day is dawning.
發紅 to turn red; to blush.
發青 to turn green,—as trees in spring.
發暈 to turn giddy.
發跡 to set forth from.
發拉罕 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. See 3942.
發拉罕木 red clubs placed in the doorways of Imperial clansmen, as insignia.
發令 to give the order.
發號 to give a signal,—as by trumpet, etc.
發下 to direct,—subordinates.
發抄 to publish; to make public, as Decrees, etc.; to send out for copying.

發¹⁰
3376

發怯 to be nervous.
發怵 to be nervous,—of horses.
發遞 to address,—as a despatch to an inferior.
發屬 to direct inferiors.
發審 to send to a subordinate for examination.
發堵 embarrassed; obstructed, as the organs of the body.
發脹 swollen.
發搭 the display or procession of led horses and crosier-bearers in a funeral procession (Man-chu *faidan*).
發忙 to beat fast,—of the heart.
發滑 to be slippery.
發個利市 to commence under favourable auspices.
發縣 to send to the District Magistrate's,—as for punishment.
發麵 yeast.
發起來 to rise, as in life; also, as dough; to grow; to increase.
發身 to become an adult; to start in life; to emerge from obscurity.
以財發身 to get (into an official career, by purchase,—instead of by competition.
發達 or 發揚 to rise to distinction.
發科甲 to graduate at the public examinations.
發威 to stand on one's dignity.
發現 to appear; to become manifest.
發明 to make clear; to dawn.
故以下痛發之 therefore he developed it more fully in the context.
發之鼠生三子 on opening it (a box), the rat was found to have given birth to 3 young ones.
有盜發張駿陵 some robbers opened Chang Chūn's tomb.
飄風發發 the rushing wind is very fierce.
要開發兒 I want a present, i.e. a money tip.
不要啓發我 don't try to get a tip out of me.

發¹⁰
3376

發落 to dispose of.

怎生發落 what will be the end of it?

聽 *ting*⁴ 其發落 let him settle it.

獨行發落各案 proceed-
ed to dispose of the various cases
by himself.

俟發落各案畢 wait until
all the cases have been dis-
posed of.

自應酌量發落 should
necessarily be taken into consi-
deration in determining punish-
ment.

Read *po*¹.

鱸鮓發發 shoals of sturgeon,
large and small.

機¹⁰
3377

R. 月
See 筏
Entering
Lower.

A large vessel; a raft.

Read *fei*¹. A kind of
pumelo.

乏¹⁰
3378

R. 洽
C. *fēt*
H. *fat*
F. *hwak*
W. *vo, o*
N. *vah*
P. *sfa*
M. *fa*
Y. *faah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pōp*, v. *p'ip*
J. *hō, bō*
A. *fap*
Entering
Lower.

To fail; to be in want
of; exhausted; finished.

反正爲乏 the character
chéng reversed makes *fa*.

不敢乏事 I shall not ven-
ture to hinder the matter.

乏人照應 wanted some one
to look after him.

不乏人才 no want of clever
men.

以乳哺乏人 because he
wanted a wet-nurse.

窮乏 or 空乏 destitute;
without resource.

缺乏 deficient in; lacking; not
supplied with.

掌乏利劍 no sharp sword
in hand.

家中乏物 nothing in the
house,—to eat.

非中國所乏 not a com-
modity which is lacking in China.

困乏 tired; weary.

走得乏了 I have walked
myself tired.

乏乏的 very tired.

乏¹⁰
3378

乏銀 or 乏鈔 without funds.

使乏了 exhausted; finished.

乏煤 exhausted coal,—cinder.

道乏 to thank for trouble.

無人保之乏商 needy
traders who cannot find sureties.

姪¹⁰
3379

R. 洽
See 乏
Entering
Lower.

Handsome; ladylike.

疲¹⁰
3380

R. 洽
See 乏
Entering
Lower.

Weary; exhausted.

帥¹⁰
3381

R. 月隊
See 伐肺
A. *fat, fe*
Entering
Lower.

To pound rice. Also
read *fei*⁴.

罰¹⁰
3382

R. 月
C. *fēt*
H. *fat*
F. *hwak*
W. *vo*
N. *vah*
P. *sfa*
M. *fa*
Y. *faah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pōl*
J. *hētse, batsz*
A. *fat*
Entering
Lower.

To punish; to fine.

賞罰 rewards and punishments.

責罰 or 罰罪 to punish.

刑罰 corporal punishments of
all kinds.

罰酒 to fine a person a cup of
wine, i.e. to make him drink it.

受罰 to be punished.

罰不論骨肉 in punishing,
there must be no question of
flesh and blood,—of favouritism
on account of relationship.

罰就不打, 打就不罰
if you fine, do not bamboo; if
you bamboo, do not fine. [This
rule holds good in Chinese po-
lice cases.]

罰銀 or 罰錢 to fine.

罰俸 to mulct one's salary.

罰糧 or 罰米 to cut one's
pay or rations.

罰項 or 罰款 fines.

罰¹⁰
3382

罰充入官 confiscated,—
by the Customs.

罰辦 to deal with an offense
to decide a case by fine or con-
fiscation.

恭行天罰 to reverently carry
out the divine punishment.

罰令 to compel by way of pu-
ishment.

罰惰 to punish idleness.

善者有賞, 惡者有罰
the virtuous will be rewarded
and the wicked punished.

FAN.

A time; a turn; to
repeat; to change. A
ancient Turkic tribe; A
origines; savages.

幾番 several times.

三番兩次 over and over
again.

連番 continuously.

做過了一番官 did a bo-
of duty as an official.

番攤 fantan,—the famous ga-
bling game of Macao and sou-
China. A heap of cash is plac-
under a bowl, and players bet
what will be the remainder wh-
it has been divided by four, v-
one, two, three, or nothing. T-
term means, "to allot sever-
times" in allusion to three tim-
the stake which is paid to th-
who back the right number.

更番 to alter.

今番 at the present juncture

番外 extra.

八番 eight tribes of 苗子

定番州 Ting-fan Chou in
province of Kueichou.

往番貿易 to go abroad
trade.

生番 barbarians or savages,
e.g. of the interior of Formo-

熟番 savages who have subm-
ted to Chinese rule.

社番 the tribal, or unreclaim-
savages of Formosa.

番¹
3383
R. 元寒
歌

C. *fan, p'un*
H. *fan, p'an*
F. *hwang*,
p'wang
W. *fa, p'ō*
N. *faan, p'aan*
P. } *fan, p'an*
M. }
Y. *faa, p'aa*
Sz. *fan, p'an*
K. *pōn, pan*
J. *ban, han*,
hon, bon
A. *fien*
Even Upper.

番¹
3383

平埔番 Pepo-hwan or savages of the plain,—the civilised aborigines living near the mountains in the southern part of Formosa.

一番僧 a foreign Buddhist priest.

番語喁噓 jabbering their foreign lingo.

番銀 Mexican dollars.

銅番 a copper dollar.

番鬼 a foreign devil,—term of abuse applied to foreigners.

番紬 flannel.

番茄 the tomato.

番石竹 the *Dianthus* or pink.

番役 policemen; constables.

番像 a Buddhist image.

番奴 servants to foreigners.

番棗 a name for the 波斯棗, see 11,623.

Read *po*¹. Martial. See 12,100.

番番良士 a brave warrior.

土番 the T'u-poh, a tribe on the west of China; Tibet. See 12,100.

西番 Sharbar.

Read *p'an*¹. Name of a District.

番禺縣 P'an-yü Hsien,—a District including a part of Canton and Whampoa.

A grave.

番間之祭 worship at the tombs.

番塚 a burying-ground.

番¹
3384
元

fan
hwang
va
bouñ
faa
pön
han, bon
fien
Even
Irregular.

幡¹
3385
元
番

fan, fien
Even Upper.

A banner; a pennant; a strip of silk with characters embroidered on it. See 3395.

張幡一對 to display a pair of banners.

幡¹
3385

樹素幡降 to hoist the white flag of surrender. [Conquest of Korea by China, A.D. 668.]

三幡 the triple banner carried before a corpse to the grave and there burnt.

打幡 to carry the banner before the corpse.

幡幡 waving about, as leaves; frivolous; changeable.

幡然 suddenly; without rhyme or reason.

幡纚 waving; fluttering; flapping in the wind. See 6916.

燔²
3386

R. 元

C. *fan*
H. *p'an, fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaan*
P. } *fan*
M. }
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fien*

Even Lower.

To roast meat for sacrifices. To burn.

燔肉不至,不稅冕而

行 when a part of the flesh presented in sacrifice was not sent to him, he (Confucius) went away even without taking off his cap of ceremony. Used in the sense of a pretext as opposed to the real cause. Confucius quitted

魯 Lu because of the bad conduct of the prince. [稅=脫.]

盡燔其糧穀 burnt up all the grain.

燔以草火 burnt him with lighted (wisps of) grass.

遭秦燔書 when the Ch'ins "burnt the books",....

璠²
3387

R. 元

See 燔

A. *fan, fien*
Even Lower.

A precious stone found in the State of 魯 Lu, and known as 璠璠.

繡¹
3388

R. 元

See 番

A. *fien, fien*
Even Upper.

To display; to open out, as a flag. To interpret.

繡譯官 official Interpreters of Manchu; Interpreters of the Consular Services.

繡甚麼漢話 what is it when translated into Chinese?

幡²
3389

R. 元

See 燔

Even Lower.

A small-sized deer found among the mountains of Koko-nor.

翻¹
3390

R. 元

See 番

Even Upper.

To come back; to turn over; to change; to re-open. See 供 6572. A bout; a set. Used with 3413.

翻生 to come back to life.

翻飛 to flutter hither and thither.

翻翻 to soar,—as a kite.

翻覆無定 backwards and forwards without deciding.

翻來覆去 tossing about; restless.

如江翻海沸 like tumbling river and boiling sea,—of a tumult.

翻江 to make a river run backwards,—by magic.

把箱子翻過來 turn the box upside down.

翻過來掉過去,總睡不着 turning over and over, unable to get to sleep.

把他翻個過兒 turn it the other side up,—as of a blanket, etc.

把這一篇翻開 turn over this leaf,—of a book.

翻騰東西 to turn things over,—into disorder.

翻弄 to turn over,—as the leaves of a book.

弄翻了 overturned it; upset it.

翻轉 turned round; wrong side up.

打翻 to upset.

雨翻盆 to rain in torrents.

翻筋斗 to turn somersaults.

翻異 to "go back on;" to alter one's conduct.

翻閱 to turn over the leaves of a book and examine it.

翻滾 topsy-turvy.

翻出來 to shake out; to cause to flutter out

翻了身 to turn round.

翻臉 to change countenance; to get angry.

只怕你又翻悔起來 I'm afraid that you will repent,—your promise.

翻控 to re-open a closed case,—of one of the parties to it.

翻¹
3390

重 *ch'ung*² 翻前案 to re-open a closed case,—of a Magistrate or other official.

翻刻必究 re-printers will be prosecuted,—a notice (= All rights reserved) seen on the title-pages of officially-issued books and others, apart from which there is no legal copyright in China, though officials will often, on general grounds, interfere to stop piracy. See 3588.

翻車 a spring net for snaring birds.

奔走一翻 a bout of rushing, —as on important business.

一翻雨過一翻風 a bout of rain followed by a bout of wind.

又是一翻天地 quite another sphere, or another universe.

叫水手在艙板底下

翻將起來 ordered the sailors to pass up (the goods) from below.

翻花楊梅 a bubo.

翻然復入 he turned and went in again.

膳¹
3391

R. 元
See 燔
Even Lower.

蕃¹
3392

R. 元
H. *p'an, fan*
F. *hwang*
See 藩
P. *fan, fan*
Even Lower.

Luxuriant vegetation. To increase; to breed; numerous. Used for 3383 *po*¹ and 3397.

蕃茂 flourishing, as a garden; to increase.

令類不蕃 cause the various species not to breed.

蕃衍 large and luxuriant,—as clusters of fruit.

蕃生 to breed; to increase.

蕃馬 to breed horses.

蕃庶 numerous; increasing, as population or progeny.

支孫蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.

蕃盛 abundant; luxuriant.

四國于蕃 acting as screens to the various States.

西蕃 barbarians of the west. See 3383, *po*¹.

南蕃 = 蜀 *Ssüch'uan*.

蹠¹
3393

R. 元
C. *sfan*
F. *hwang*
N. *vaan*
P. *fan*
M. *sfan*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fien*
Even Irregular.

輦¹
3394

R. 元
See 蕃
A. *fien*
Even Upper and Lower.

幡¹
3395

R. 元
See 番
Even Upper.

藩¹
3396

R. 元
See 藩
A. *fan*
Even Lower.

藩¹
3397

R. 元
F. *hwang*
See 燔
A. *fien, fan*
Even Lower.

An animal's paw.

熊蹠 bears' paws,—one of the

八珍 (see 599) eight delicacies on which the Emperor is supposed to dine.

王請食熊蹠而死 the king begged for a meal of bears' paws before he died,—because they take a long time to cook, and he hoped that meanwhile assistance would arrive.

A screen or hood for a cart, called 輦蔽.

A banner. Used with 3385.

旗幡 flags and banners.

招魂幡 a banner to summon spirits to their tombs, especially those of persons who have died abroad.

青幡 branches of trees, placed over graves, to call back wandering spirits.

信幡 banners with characters written down the middle to serve as signals or cognizances.

A sieve.

藩籬 a refuse basket.

A fence; a boundary; a frontier; feudatory. To guard.

藩籬 a bamboo fence.

藩垣 a boundary wall.

藩維 a fence; an outlying dependent State.

价人維藩 good men are a fence,—to their country.

藩域 the frontier.

藩邦 feudatory States.

藩¹
3397

稱藩于秦 Owned the suzerainty of the Ch'ins.

理藩院 the Mongolian Superintendentency, — a department charged with the control of tribes of Mongolia; also with Tibetan and Lamaist affairs.

外藩 the Mongolian princes.

藩邸 the Court or capital of a feudatory prince.

藩臣 officers employed at Court; an officer who defends the realm.

藩蔽 to protect and defend.

藩屏 a screen,—an official who protects the frontier.

藩司 official designation of the

布政使 Financial Commissioner or Provincial Treasurer.

藩台 colloquial designation of the above.

藩憲 H.E. the Provincial Commissioner.

藩庫 the Provincial Treasury.

藩將之類 such officials as provincial governors and generals—Viceroys and Tartar General.

Same as 3399.

All; everybody; the common herd. Generally for the most part. Mortal; secular; earthly. See 7000.

凡人 all men; men of this world; mortals. See below.

凡事 all matters.

凡物 or 凡百 all things; everything.

諸凡 all; every.

凡有 in every case of; wherever there is.

凡遇 or 凡是 whenever.

諸凡多勞 I am giving you great deal of trouble.

不知凡幾 I do not know how many there are altogether.

大凡 in general; generally speaking.

凡常 usual; common; ordinary.

凡要 the most important of the whole.

凡¹
3398

凡¹
3399

R. 咸
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaan*
P. *fan*
M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fam*
Even Lower.

凡³³⁹⁹

發凡起例 to take a rough or general survey of a question and then proceed to definite arrangements.

凡爲塊方官者 all the local authorities.

凡回籍之人 all those who return home.

凡人那有此法力 how should mortals have this power?

凡世 or 凡間 the world.

凡夫 or 凡庸 a common person; an ordinary mortal.

非凡 not of this vulgar world; uncommon.

降凡 or 下凡 to come down to, or be born upon earth.

脫凡尸 to shuffle off this mortal coil.

凡胎 of human birth.

思凡 to long for the world,—and its sinful vanities.

凡囂 the turmoil of the world.

凡心 worldly desires.

凡眼 mortal eyesight.

凡雲 earthly clouds.

A sail.

帆篷 a sail.

帆隨風張慢也 the sail offers its full surface to the wind,—running free.

帆船 a sailing-vessel.

帆布 sail-cloth; canvas.

揚帆 to set sail.

扯起半帆 to close-reef the sail.

趁風起帆 to set sail when the wind is fair.

張雲帆 to set the sky-sails.

錦帆高掛 to hoist high the embroidered sail.

借一帆風 to borrow a sailful of wind,—to get help.

帆隨湘轉 to trim to circumstances.

帆柱 a mast.

石帆 a kind of seaweed.

帆³⁴⁰¹

R. 咸
See 凡

Even Lower.

汎³⁴⁰²

梵³⁴⁰³

R. 陷

C. fan²
H. sfam²
F. kwang²
W. va², swa²
N. vaañ
P. } fan
M. }
Y. faa
Sz. fan
K. pöm
J. han, bon
A. fam²
Sinking
Irregular.

A large tree, the bark of which floats in water.

Same as 3423. [To be distinguished from 汎 4894.]

Brahma. Sanskrit or Pali.

梵王 or 梵天王 or 梵

噴摩 Brahma,—the first person of the Brahminical Trinity, adopted by the Buddhists but relegated to an inferior rank in their hierarchy.

梵天 the heavens of Brahma,—consisting of eighteen (in Southern Buddhism, sixteen) heavenly mansions which constitute the world of form. Also, the retinue of Brahma.

梵相 a fabulous Buddha whose domain is south-west of our universe.

梵國 India.

梵字 or 梵書 Brahma's writing,—the written characters of the Brahmans, said to have been the invention of Brahma, but referring to Pāli as well as to Sanskrit.

梵言 or 梵語 Sanskrit.

梵志 a Brahmin.

梵刹 a Buddhist monastery.

梵宇 the hall of images in a monastery.

梵咒 Buddhist prayers and charms.

梵唄 Buddhist hymns; heavenly or supernatural music.

Read fêng². The sighing of wind through the trees.

Many; multitudinous; troublesome; harassing, as opposed to 簡 1604. Used with 3411.

以爲繁則近簡 there appear to be many (brush-strokes), but seen close there are few,—of a picture.

繁³⁴⁰⁴

繁多 multitudinous.

繁省 many and few.

繁瀆 very numerous; engrossing.

繁雜 or 紛繁 multifarious.

繁盛 abundant; prolific.

繁複 complex; complicated.

繁緒 or 繁冗 overburdened with work or cares.

繁費 extravagant; costly.

繁華 pomps and vanities; show; display.

繁缺 a busy post. See 1604.

繁難 or 繁疲 troublesome; difficult to manage, as a busy post. See 2916.

繁愿 superfluous; redundant; in excess.

繁重 unwieldy; cumbrous.

繁纓 the elk.

繁 p'an² 纓 girth and martingale richly ornamented with coloured silk.

Read p'o² A surname.

灤³⁴⁰⁵

R. 元

See 攀

A. fien
Even Lower.

To water plants.

灤溢 to overflow.

繁³⁴⁰⁶

R. 元

See 攀

A. fien
Even Lower.

A kind of *artemisia*, defined as 白蒿; white southernwood.

于以采繁 she gathers the white southernwood.

楸³⁴⁰⁷

R. 元

See 攀

Even Lower.

A hedge; a fence.

帆³⁴⁰⁰

咸陷

fan
fan
p'ung,
kwang
va, wa
vaañ
} fan
faa
fan
pöm
han, bon
fam
ven Lower.

樊²

3408

R. 元
See 樊
Even Lower.

A fence; an enclosed place.

營營青蠅止於樊 the flitting blue-bottle fly has stopped in the hedge.

樊籠 a cage.

不蕲畜乎樊 (birds) do not wish to be fed in a cage.

飾以金樊 put it into a golden cage.

礬²

3409

R. 元
C. } fan
H. }
F. hwang
W. va
N. vaan
P. } fan
M. }
Y. faa
Sz. fan
K. pön
J. han, bon
A. fan, fien
Even Lower.

Metallic salts for dyeing or painting. Alum. To tan leather with lime and copperas.

白礬 alum. [Followed by 珠 = 1st quality; by 片 = 2nd quality.]

礬石 alum shale.

皂礬 or 青礬 sulphate of iron.

膽礬 sulphate of copper.

紅礬 arsenic.

綠礬 acetate of copper.

山礬 a tree in Honan, the leaves of which furnish a dyeing salt.

礬紙 paper sized with alum.

礬皮店 a tanning-shop.

蟻²

3410

R. 元
See 蟻
Even Lower.

A small grasshopper, called 負蟻.

氣蟻 the cockroach.

煩²

3411

R. 元
See 煩
A. fien
Even Lower.

To trouble; to annoy. Repetition; fatigue.

敢煩 I venture to trouble you.

煩駕 or 多煩您 may I trouble you?

干煩 or 煩勞 to trouble one, —to do anything.

煩帶此信 please take this letter.

煩交 please deliver to.

煩爲 to request one to; to trouble one to.

有一事相煩 I have a matter to trouble you with.

煩²

3411

煩瀆 to importune; to bother.

煩托 to trouble; to request.

煩憂 low spirits; depression.

煩望 to venture to hope.

煩慮 anxious.

煩喧 noisy.

煩擾 or 煩簡 to annoy.

煩瑣 or 煩雜 or 煩碎 troublesome; vexing.

煩惱 vexed; annoyed.

煩惱皆因強出頭 annoyances all come from making oneself violently prominent.

煩悶 depressed; downcast; melancholy.

禮煩則亂 too much ceremony is confusing.

不耐煩 cannot bear the annoyance; impatient.

怪煩的 very annoying.

煩難 to be in trouble about.

言要不煩 the important points without detail. See 11,660.

煩絮 tautology.

濯去支體煩 to wash away the fatigue of the body,—as by a bath.

蘋²

3412

R. 元
See 蘋
A. fien
Even Lower.

An aquatic grass or sedge, known as 青蘋.

反²

3413

R. 阮元
C. } fan
H. }
F. hwang, v.
peing
W. fa
N. faan
P. } fan
M. }
Y. faa
Sz. fan
K. pön
J. han
A. fan
Rising Upper.

To turn back. To turn over. To turn wrong side up. Contrary; opposite. To rebel; to clash. Used with 3390. See 1272, 1601, 8080, 884.

反回 or 反還 to turn back; to revert to.

晉文反國 when (Duke) Wên of Chin (= 重耳) returned to his country.

反覆 or 反來覆去 backwards and forwards; over and over. [The first is also "to go back on."]

反²

3413

反棹 to back water.

反教 to give up one's religion.

反悔 to repent.

照反 to reflect light.

反照 the afternoon sun.

反轉 to turn round.

反轉面皮 to change countenance; to get angry.

反倒 to turn upside down; or the contrary.

反首 to disarrange the hair.

反面 to turn the cold shoulder the reverse, as of a coin; the wrong side of cloth.

從反入從一 it (the character 干 kan) is composed of 入 upside down and 一.

反口 to go back on what one has said; to say the opposite.

反言 words spoken ironically. See 5367.

將毋反言之耶 surely you speak ironically?

正言若反 the truest sayings are paradoxical.

以此夫妻反目 because of this, husband and wife quarrelled.

相反 contrary to; opposite to.

反正 to go back to what is right (see 9365); to turn right into wrong (see 687).

勢如斜而反正 they look crooked, but are really straight.

這件事有反正面 this matter has two sides to it.

這件事反正得辦 this matter must in any case be put through.

一反一正 diametrically opposed.

二者正相反 the two are diametrically opposed.

反接其臂 tied their hands behind them.

反性 intractable; unruly.

反道 to act contrary to Tao, —as opp. to 從道.

造反 or 作反 to rebel.

反叛 or 反寇 or 反賊 rebels.

反³
3413

偏反 to drive into revolt.

平反 to reduce insurgents; (read *fan*¹) to set aside a judgment.

反骨 the bump of rebellion.

反亂 anarchy; rebellion; confusion.

反側 on the verge of rebellion; wavering.

反^{fan}案 to send a case back for rehearing [反 = 翻].

反其所餘 to send back the surplus.

反胃噎食 to reject food from the stomach.

反此五者未嘗不危

也 he who offends against these five (rules) cannot but be in danger.

未便出反 it would not be convenient to alter the arrangement.

反心自問 examine your own heart.

反病 to have a relapse in illness.

反爲不美 on the contrary, it was disagreeable.

反嫌其短.... but on the contrary object to it as being too short.

反風 a contrary wind.

反論 to argue from the opposite, as opposed to 正論,—e.g. to show the advantages of 孝 filial piety by establishing the disadvantages of 不孝 unfilial conduct.

反語辭 a disjunctive particle.

反切 the system of spelling or expressing the sound and tone of any given character by two other characters, the initial of one of which added to the final of the other making up the sound required. First adopted by Sun Shu-jan. [反 was used alone at first, and when it became taboo,

切 was substituted. Later on, the two were used together. E.g.

甬尹竦切 the character

yung is spelt 尹竦 *y[in s]ung*³ = *yung*³. The first char. gives the initial, the second the vowel and tone, even or oblique.]

反罪 to be punished for another's crime.

反³
3413

反挑 to give the other side of the question.

反穿 to put on after turning; inside out.

反成 became; was turned into.

反反 respectful; observing the rules of politeness; to fondle; to tickle.

十八反 eighteen drugs which "clash" when taken simultaneously, two or more in one prescription.

反美不美 to turn good into not good,—to spoil in the process of making.

用反間計 to contrive to set at loggerheads.

反不如初 not equal to what he (or it) was at first.

反身 to turn round.

反映 to typify; to foreshadow; to prefigure.

反者 on the contrary.

反是則 if not, then....

反話 reverse language as opposed to 正面話,—i.e. phrases used with a meaning the reverse of what they seem to express.

反撇下 to throw away; to abandon.

反覆無常 fickle.

反覆詳訊 to interrogate minutely backwards and forwards,—with a view to elicit the truth.

反風滅火 to turn the wind and put out a fire,—as was done by a virtuous magistrate of old.

反變 to shift one's ground; to tell another story.

反繫張 and struck Chang instead,—of letting Chang strike him.

坂³
3414

R. 阮

C. H. } *pan*

F. pang

W. pa

P. } *fan*M. } *fan*Sz. } *faa*K. } *p'an*J. } *han*A. } *ban, fan*

Rising Upper.

A hill-side; a slope; a cliff. Used with 3421.

坡坂 a bank; a slope.

蒲坂 the place where Shun built his capital, now 蒲州府 P'u-chou Fu in Shansi.

悔⁴
3415

R. 諫

See 販

Sinking Upper.

販⁴
3416

R. 諫

See 販

Sinking Upper.

痾⁴
3417

R. 願阮

See 反

Sinking and Rising Upper.

販⁴
3418

R. 願

C. fan

H. } *pan, fan*

F. hwang

W. fa

N. faa

P. } *fan*M. } *fan*

Y. faa

Sz. fan

K. } *p'an*J. } *han, hon*A. } *ban*

Sinking

Upper.

To regret; penitent.

悔悔 to regret.

A plain; a field. A farm; a hamlet.

販疇 fields.

To vomit; to faint.

To buy; to trade; to carry about for sale; to deal in. See 3743.

販賤賣貴 to buy cheap and sell dear.

販貨 to trade.

販糧 to deal in grain.

販馬 to deal in horses.

販戶 dealers.

販客 or 販夫 or 販仔 pedlars.

販運 to convey for sale; to trade.

販賣人口 to deal in male and female,—children.

人販子 a dealer in children.

販家 a dealer in women.

拐販 to kidnap for sale.

販莊 a warehouse; a large shop.

Same as 3418.

販⁴
3419返⁴
3420

R. 阮

See 反

Rising Upper.

To return; to revert to. On the contrary. Used for 3413.

往返幾日 how many days to go and come back?

返旋 to go back.

返³⁴²⁰

返魂 the return of the soul to the body after death.

返棹 to back water. See 3413.

返之於天 to go back to heaven,—as the soul at death.

返程 a return journey.

而返受累 but on the contrary got into trouble.

阪³⁴²¹

A bank; a mountain-side.

R. 阮潜

See 坂板

Rising Upper.

飯³⁴²²

Cooked rice; food; any cooked grain. See 7254.

R. 願阮

C. } fan

H. } fan

F. } hwang²,
pwong²

W. } va

N. } vaan

P. } fan

M. } fan

Sz. } fan

Y. } faa

K. } pan

J. } han

A. } fan

Sinking

Lower.

白米飯 cooked white rice,—of good quality.

飯湯 the water in which rice has been boiled,—much used after meals.

水飯 rice water with the rice left in it.

喫飯 or 用飯 or 食飯 to eat; to take a meal.

喫過飯沒有 or (more elegantly) 用過飯沒有 have you eaten rice?—a conventional phrase of enquiry after a person's general well-being. See 3930, 9215.

一頓飯 or 一餐飯 a meal.

早飯 breakfast.

夜飯 supper. See 9731, 12,769.

無飯喫 without food to eat.

討飯 to beg for food.

他的飯量大 he is a great eater.

飯後 after eating.

當下治飯 he then got food ready.

飯不是飯 food is not food,—i.e. it is no longer enjoyable, as under anxiety, etc.

飯尖 a snack.

飯館子 or 飯莊子 or

飯店 or 飯鋪 a restaurant; an eating-house.

飯攤子 an eating-stall.

飯³⁴²²

飯金 rice-money,—board.

飯單 a napkin or bib.

靠天喫飯 trusting to Providence for their daily bread. This sentiment is often expressed pictorially, viz., by two or three people 靠 leaning against the character 天 God and eating rice out of bowls.

肉食謂之下飯 meat is called that which makes the rice go down.

緊活不緊飯 be quick over your work, but not over your food.

肚饑好 hao⁴ 喫麥米飯 a hungry man will gladly eat boiled wheat.

會飯 cooked millet.

煮荳飯 to cook beans and glutinous rice,—for mourners.

飯鋏 rice-cutters,—the teeth.

烏飯 black groats, made from millet; a Buddhistic sacrifice.

白飯魚 the whitebait (*Leucosoma*),—so called from its transparent body.

飯匙頭 the spoon-shaped head,—the cobra.

Read fan³. To eat

放飯 to eat immoderately.

不飯俱去 they all went away without eating.

飯疏食 ssü⁴ 飲水 with coarse rice to eat, and water to drink,—Confucius said he could be happy.

亞飯 the band master who played at the second meal of a feudal prince. So 三飯 and 四飯.

To float; to drift; to sail. Unguided; careless; reckless.

浮泛 floating about.

泛漂 light; buoyant.

泛泛其流 drifting with the stream.

泛舟 to float a vessel.

泛遊 to wander; to travel.

泛³⁴²³

R. 陷治

C. } fan

H. } fam

F. } hwang²,
hwang²

W. } fa

N. } faan

P. } fan

M. } fan

Sz. } fan

Y. } faa

K. } pöm, pöp,

泛³⁴²³

v. p'ip

J. } han, hon

A. } fien

Sinking

Upper.

發兵泛海往救 sent force by sea to his aid.

泛言 vague expressions.

泛言事 to vaguely allude to matters.

泛說 to speak vaguely or roughly.

人泛指衆人也 jen must here be regarded as a plural,—men.

泛視 to regard as a mere matter of form.

泛濫 to overflow; verbose.

泛溢 to flow.

泛常 ordinary; usual.

泛泛的交情 a casual acquaintance.

泛淫 excessive; overwhelming

泛洒 to sprinkle abundantly.

Read fa^{2*}.

泛漣 the sound of waves dashing on a shore.

Read fêng³. To throw as a horse its rider.

泛駕之馬 a horse that throws its rider.

芝³⁴²⁴

3424

R. 陷咸

See 泛

Sinking and

Even Upper.

氾³⁴²⁵

3425

R. 陷

C. } fan

H. } fam

F. } hwang²,
hwang²

W. } fa

N. } faan

P. } fan

M. } fan

Y. } faa

Sz. } fan

K. } pöm

J. } han, hon

A. } fien

SinkingUpper.

Plants floating on water to float.

Water overflowing. Agitated. Name of a river in Shantung and Honan.

氾濫 overflowing; a flood.

氾論 the title of one of Huai nan Tzū's chapters, in which success and failure are reduced by Tao to uniformity.

范

3426

兼

va, swa

範

ng Lower.

Plants; grass.

范冠 an ancient kind of cap.
See 3427.

范張 ellipt. for Fan Shih and
Chang Shao (see Biog. Dict. 101).

范

3427

兼

範

ng Lower.

A bee or wasp.

范則冠而蟬有綫 the
bee has the cap, the cicada the
fringe.

犯

3428

兼

範

ng Lower.

To rush against; to clash
with; to invade; to offend
against; to transgress; to
violate.

犯死 to risk one's life.

犯夜 to be benighted.

犯潮 to get damp.

犯潮濕 to suffer from malaria.

天是犯了潮了 the air is
damp.

不犯 or 犯不上 it is not
worth while.

犯不着生氣 it's not worth
while getting in a rage.

玉字犯了寶玉的名
the character *jade* (in her name)
clashed with Pao-yü's name,—
which also contained the word
jade. Such a point would con-
stitute an objection to the be-
trothal of two young people,
whose names should not be sim-
ilar but rather complementary
one of the other.

犯一個唐字 to utter the
tabooed word "T'ang."

河水不犯井水 river-
water does not interfere with
well-water,—each goes its own
way.

犯地 or 侵犯 to invade or
violate territory.

犯境 or 犯邊 to cross or
violate the frontier.

客星犯牛女 a strange star
appeared in the Herdboy and
Weaving Damsel constellation.

犯界 to break bounds.

犯名 to discredit one's name.

犯手 to take trouble; to be at
pains.

犯

3428

犯思量 to set people wonder-
ing; to give cause for consid-
eration.

犯分 (*fén*) to go beyond one's
duty; to exceed one's powers
or duty.

犯疑 to encounter suspicion;
to be open to suspicion; to look,
or be, suspicious.

犯罪 to commit a crime; to
incur punishment.

犯斬罪 to commit a capital
crime.

犯禁 to violate prohibitions.

犯規 to break through a rule
or custom.

犯人 a criminal.

囚犯 a criminal in gaol.

首犯 ringleaders; principals.

夥犯 accomplices.

積案纍纍之竊犯 a
thief with a long and bad record.

犯案 to be arrested on a charge
of....

他已經犯過案 he has
already been convicted.

犯法 or 犯例 to break the law.

斬絞軍流徒, 法不可

犯 decapitation, strangling, mil-
itary service, banishment (for a
period), and banishment (to a
distance), are punishments not
to be incurred.

懼法自不犯法 if you
fear the law you will not break it.

肥童生犯法 a fat student
is an offence against all rule,—
he should be thin from study.

The same is said of a 瘦和尚
thin priest, who should be
fat from absence of care, etc.

干犯例禁 to do what is for-
bidden by law.

相犯 to clash, as colours etc.;
to violate.

舉動各無相犯 there was
nothing inharmonious in the
pose of each,—of a monkey and
a crane in the same picture.

欲相犯 wished to violate her.

竝不相犯 I never touched
her improperly.

有犯尊顏 I have offended
against you.

犯

3428

悞犯 to unintentionally infringe.

觸犯 to intentionally offend.

犯上 to offend against one's su-
periors; to rebel

衆怒難犯 it is awkward to
incur public resentment,—one
will not be able to stand against it.

犯諱 to violate the taboo,—as
by using certain characters which
have been set aside or tabooed.
See 5217.

不犯前輩 does not violate
the rights of predecessors,—is
not plagiarised from them.

犯而不校 offended against,
and yet entering into no alter-
cation. Said to refer to 顏淵
Yen Yüan, the favourite disciple
of Confucius.

犯漆瘡 to get sores from var-
nish-poisoning.

犯病 to get an illness back
again; to have a relapse.

犯小人 to be hindered in the
accomplishment of a matter by
the interference of a third person.

範

3429

R. 賺

C. fan²

H. fam²

F. hwang

W. swa

N. vaan

P. { fan²

Y. faa²

Sz. fan²

K. põm

J. hon, han

A. fam²

Rising Lower.

A law; a rule; a pattern;
a custom.

洪範 the Great Plan,—title of
one of the chapters in the Canon
of History.

模範 a mould; a matrix; a
pattern.

範常 a constant law; a custom.

防範 to guard against.

風範 a stylish appearance.

範圍不過 not to go beyond
bounds.

雅範 or 尊範 your good self,
—a conventional phrase used in
letters.

塑土範金 to model in clay
and cast in metal,—as Buddhas.

A horse galloping; to go
quickly.

驚颿 a frightened horse run-
ning away.

船颿颿而行 a boat sailing
rapidly.

颿

3430

R. 陷咸

See 帆

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

筭¹

3431

R. 元
See 攀
A. fien
Even Lower.

An osier basket, used in ancient times by brides to carry millet and dates to their husbands. Also read *pien*⁴.

執筭之禮 the ceremony of carrying a basket (of chestnuts), —by wife on introduction to husband's parents the day after marriage.

醕⁴

3432

R. 願
C. fan
P. fan²
J. han, hon
A. fan, fan
Sinking
Lower.

Spirits distilled from refuse grain.

齋

3433

Same as 3432.

𪛗⁴

3434

R. 銑元
遇
See 婉翻
赴
Rising
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

The young of rabbits, said by the Chinese to be born at the mouth. To litter, as rabbits. Also read *fan*¹ and *fu*⁴. Used with 婉 7901.

FANG.

方¹

3435

R. 陽
C. fong
H. kwong
F. fong
W. fong
N. fong
P. fang
M. fang
Y. fang
Sz. pang
K. pang
J. hō
A. fong
Even Upper.

Square, physically or morally (see 4600). A place; a region. To possess (*Odes*: explained by 以爲其所也). A slip or tablet of wood for writing on; see 11,691. A recipe; a prescription; a means. Now; still; ever; then; at; at most; actually. To compare. See 5438. Radical 70.

四方 square; rectangular; N.E.S. and W.; everywhere outside China, which is 中.

四方之極 a model for all parts of the kingdom.

方¹

3435

五方 N. E. S. W. and the centre. Hence used to denote China and the remainder of the world lying on its four borders.

西方 the west; from the west.

方式 square.

方格 chequers; chequered.

方圓 square and round; all round. See 2450.

方平 a plane quadrilateral surface.

方徑 the measurement of cubic area.

方字 square characters.

方寶 square ingots of silver.

方目 a square on a chess-board.

方桌 a square table.

方面 the face of a square; a square face.

方面大耳 square face and large ears,—regarded as good features in a man.

志圓行方 round in disposition, square in action,—as a man should be.

何方圓之能周兮 how can a square (handle) fit into a round (hole)?

方丈 an abbot. See 424.

方單 square document,—a title-deed for land, issued in lieu of original deeds which may have been lost. So-called, either because the document itself is square, or because it is sealed with a square seal.

圓而幾向方矣 round with a strong bias towards squareness.

無方之傳 the doctrine of non-angularity,—which adapts itself to all circumstances.

方寸 the square inch,—the heart, from its supposed size.

端方 correct,—as one's demeanour.

方正 square and upright,—of high moral character.

做人甚是端方 very honourable or straightforward.

大方 a master workman; a man of eminent virtue. A doctor for adults; see 6089.

不能知方 unable to recog-

方¹

3435

nise the rules of righteous conduct.

教子要有義方 teach children their duty to their neighbour.

敬以直內,義以方外 be reverent and thus straighten the internal: do your duty and thus square the external.

維鳩方之 the cuckoo possesses it,—the magpie's nest.

方便 convenient; the "good works" of Buddhism.

萬望方便 I sincerely hope it will be convenient,—to do so.

於人方便自己方便 if you are accommodating to others, you will find it an accommodation to yourself.

行方便 to bestow alms, etc.

佛以慈悲爲本,方便爲門 Buddha makes compassion the root and charity the door,—of salvation.

說方便 to say a good word for.....

方便方便我 say a good word for me.

地方 a place; see 10,956.

方位 location; situation.

依方位 to proceed to a place or in a direction, indicated.

方言 local dialect.

方物 local produce,—usually presents.

遊必有方 (a son) who travels abroad must keep his parents informed of his whereabouts.

上方 a superior place; a Buddhist monastery.

上方來的 come from the Emperor, or from the palace.

賜上方劍 presented him with a sword,—of the Emperor to a general going on a campaign.

適至寶方天晚 just as got to your country, evening came on.

下方人 a mortal,—as opposed to the gods.

何方人 where is the man from

外方人 a man from another part of the country; a foreigner.

方外 beyond the limits of the visible universe; transcendental.

方¹
3435

beyond bounds; out of the limit; a wandering priest; *see* 12,442.

母及妻皆有方外志
both his mother and sister were anxious to retire from the world, —into seclusion.

方向 direction; bearings.

連方向都忘了 you have even forgotten your way about.

省方 to examine the places.

修方 to change the aspect,—as of a grave, for geomantic purposes.

往城于方 to go and build a city in that place.

方子 a prescription; a cure; a remedy.

開方子 to write a prescription.

方士 a master of recipes,—a medicine man; a necromancer.

草頭方兒 a domestic recipe,—that can be made up at home.

方脈 to feel the pulse and write a prescription.

良方 a good prescription.

沒有方法 there is no way, no means of doing it.

方術 a trick; a stratagem.

方略 a plan; a mode of action.

方畧館 Military Archive Office.

仁之方也 the art of virtue.

墨一方 of ink, one cake.

吾家嫁我今天一方
my family have married me into a remote part of the world.

任在一方 our jurisdictions lie in the same quarter.

真有天各一方之嘆
truly it is a case of sighing that each is in a different corner of the earth.

相怨一方 to repine against each other, each holding his own point of view.

多方培植 you have much banked up my roots,—I am deeply indebted to you.

日之方中 then when the sun is at the meridian.

方何爲期 what time can be fixed for his return?

方¹
3435

如川之方至 like the stream ever coming on.

黍稷方華 the millet just then in flower.

方可 in which case it will do.

方纔 just now; a moment ago.

方今 at the present time.

方且 then; forthwith.

方始 then and not till then.

方始放心 upon which he began to feel at ease in his mind.

年方十歲 just ten years old.

方命 to violate orders; a polite phrase for declining to obey, etc.

[方=放.]

只得方命 we cannot but disregard your orders.

不可方思 it cannot be navigated with a raft.

萬邦之方 the centre of all the States.

苑方秦地少 its parks, compared with those of Ch'in (Shensi) are few.

方人 to compare or measure men's abilities. Also, upright men.

方程 equations.

立方 cubic involution.

方田 plane mensuration.

方頂車子 or 方車
square-roofed carts,—used only by high officials.

方良 a spirit of the lakes and mountains.

方伯 epistolary title for a Provincial Treasurer. Anciently, a Governor.

方城 a fortified place; old name of 裕州 in Honan.

方殷 critical; in a critical position.

方相氏 an exorcist charged with the duty of driving away evil influences in dwelling-houses and tombs.

Same as 3456.

仿¹
3436

坊¹
3437

R. 陽
P. } *fang*
M. } *sfang*
Even Upper.

A lane; a street; a hamlet; a subdivision of a city; a ward; a parish; a store; a workshop.

坊社 the altar to local deities, i.e. those who protect the district.

牌坊 an honorary stone gateway put up in commemoration of the virtues of some local celebrity. So 坊表.

坊里 a street; a neighbourhood; the office of a petty police magistrate.

便宜坊 a restaurant.

堆坊 a warehouse.

書坊 a book-shop.

作坊 a work-shop.

春坊 the study or private apartments of the Heir Apparent.

僧坊 a Buddhist monastery

寶坊 your monastery,—said to a Buddhist priest.

表坊 a pattern or exemplar to be followed.

會禁洋坊 a notice put up in the fields, signifying that the neighbouring farmers have entered into an association to protect each other's crops from the depredations of thieves.

To hinder; to oppose.

妨碍 to be an obstacle; an impediment.

不妨 or 無妨 there is no objection; it does not interfere.

小心妨害 beware of injury.

妨賢病國 a hindrance to good men and a curse to the State,—as an evil minister

妨事 to matter.

妨生以送死 to injure the living from eagerness to honour the dead.

To be like. Used with 3456.

彷彿 like; resembling.

彷徨 undecided; agitated.

彷徨 unsettled; doubtful.

彷徨無所倚 in a state of uncertainty without anything to rely upon.

妨¹
3438

R. 陽漾
W. *foa*
N. *fōng*
P. } *fang*
Y. } *sfang*
M. *sfang*
See 防
A. *sfong, fōng*
Even
Irregular.

仿¹
3439

R. 養
See 方
Rising Upper.

房²
3440R. 陽
C. { fong
H. {
F. hwong, v.
pung, p'ung
W. voa
N. vōng
P.
M. { fang
Y. {
Sz. {
K. pang
J. bō
A. fong
Even Lower.

A room; a house. The seed-case of a flower. A District in Hupeh.

房子 or 一處房 a house.

The former is used in the south for a room. See 12,737.

房間 or 房屋 or 房舍 houses; buildings.

正房 that part of a Chinese house which is in the middle and faces the south. See below.

照房 the back or north aspect.

廂房 the wings, east and west of the 正房.

蓋房子 to build a house.

耳房 or 陪房 side-buildings. The second is also a bride's female servant.

上房 the central or best suite of rooms in an inn, always reserved for mandarins; the rooms occupied by the master and mistress of a house.

走過許多房頭 passed by several rooms.

門房 the gate-keeper's quarters; the porter's lodge.

號房 the registry office of a *yamen*; a station for sentries, as at the gate of a city.

房東 the proprietor of the house.

房租 or 房錢 rent.

房柁 a tie-beam.

房脊 the ridge of a house; a roof.

房頂子 the roof.

房簷 the eaves.

房廠 the buildings of a factory, etc.

房金 house-allowance.

房飛子 notices of houses to let, stuck up on walls.

房親 agnatic relatives of the same branch.

房族 fellow-clansmen of the same branch.

房長 the head of a branch of a family.

房地 houses and land.

房產 house property. Also, houses and land.

房契 title-deeds for houses.

房²
3440

房樑 the cross-beams of a house.

內房 the women's apartments.

下房 the servants' quarters.

房下有多少姬妾 how many women have you in your household?

賤房 or 敝房 my wife.

正房 the one legal wife. See above.

偏房 or 二房 a concubine. See below.

一連取過三遍妻房 married three wives in succession.

補妻房 to take a second wife.

專房之寵 the favourite concubine. See 2934.

行房 or 同房 or 房事 sexual intercourse.

房中丹 aphrodisiacs.

長 *chang*³ 房 and 二房 the eldest and second married brothers; first and second class aspects for a grave. See above.

還要尋幾房使喚人 I also want to find some servants.

房科 an office.

六房 the six offices or departments in a *yamen* among which the work is distributed. They are supposed to bear a resemblance in miniature to the Six Boards in Peking.

房官 or 十房司 the ten officials who examine essays previous to handing them to the Grand Examiner. See 9909.

出房 to have one's papers at an exam. passed on from the 房師 to the 座師, instead of being plucked at once.

The bright light of dawn; to appear; to be made manifest.

昉亮 dawn.

昉亮炮 the morning gun.

昉於何時 when did this become known?

造紙昉於漂絮 the manufacture of paper began with silk floss steeped in water.

枋¹
3442R. 陽
F. hwong, v.
pung
Even Upper.

A wood used in making carts and boats. A white board used at night with lamp to attract fish to jump into a boat.

飛檐榆枋 in flight to reach only an elm or *fang*,—to fly from tree to tree, as a cicada.

偶以枋榆之飛 just because I can take a short flight.

枋子 a support; a strip of wood used to strengthen the gird in a roof.

枋木 laths; thin pieces of boarding.

蘇枋木 a kind of sapan wood.

枋拱有準的否 (asked) all the supports to the beam were accurately placed.

To mould clay, as potter.

瓶人爲簋豆 the potter makes sacrificial dishes.

陶瓶 potters and moulders.

Indistinct. Used for 3439.

昉睇 resembling.

兩下相昉 the two are mutually alike.

To spin; to reel; to twist. 紡紗 or 紡績 or 紡線 spin thread.

紡絲 to make silk thread.

紡車子 a spinning-wheel.

紡車上 to go under the belly of a horse and resume one's seat in the saddle.

紡織 to spin and weave.

紡花 to spin cotton.

川紡 Ssüch'uan pongee.

紡綢 reeled pongee.

Fat; goose-grease.

脂肪 the fat of meat.

肪¹
3446R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.昉¹
3441R. 養
See 方
A. fōng, fong
Rising Upper.

舫³

3447

Usually
read Rising

方

Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

Two boats lashed together; a large boat; a galley.

畫舫 a "flower-boat,"—a large gaily-painted barge used for festive purposes.

輕舫如葉 a boat light as a leaf; a skiff.

採蓮舫 a pick-lily boat,—a pleasure boat for a lake.

舫中談飲 talking and drinking on a barge.

芳¹344²

Even Upper.

Fragrant; agreeable; excellent; virtuous.

芳馥 fragrant.

芳氣 fragrance.

芳芷 or 芳草 fragrant plants.

尋芳問柳 to amuse oneself with flowers and trees.

芳名 a fragrant name; a good reputation.

流芳百世 to hand down a good name for many generations.

遺芳 to leave a fragrant behind one.

芳踪 fragrant records,—as of good men of old.

芳德 fragrant virtue.

芳塵 fragrant dust; the scent of flowers.

芳魂 a woman's spirit.

芳麗 tasteful and savoury,—as a meal.

芳儀 your fragrant presence.

訪³

3449

Everywhere
read Rising)

方

Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

To search out; to enquire about. To visit.

明查暗訪 to openly investigate and secretly enquire about.

訪問 or 訪察 to enquire about.

私行察訪 to make secret enquiries,—as a detective.

訪拏 or 訪緝 to hunt up and seize,—as a criminal.

訪確 to find out for certain; to ascertain.

訪聞 to learn on enquiry.

訪道 to search for Tao or abstract truth.

訪³

3449

訪查 or 訪尋 to search for; to hunt up.

訪悉 to discover.

訪事人 a newspaper correspondent.

採訪使 the title of a kind of Censor employed under the 遼 Liao dynasty.

訪賢 to make search for virtuous men,—to be officials.

訪議 to consult about; to deliberate.

嘗訪僧不禮 he went to the priests about it, but they paid no attention to him.

訪見 or 訪謁 to visit.

訪親 to visit one's parents or relatives; to enquire about the connections of.

訪友 to go out calling on friends.

恰好吳翰林訪他 by a fortunate chance Dr. Wu of the Han-lin called.

訪于落止 I take counsel at the beginning,—of my rule

邠¹

3450

R. 陽

See 方

Even Upper.

鈐¹

3451

R. 陽

See 方

Even Upper.

防³

3452

R. 陽

C. } fong

H. } fong

F. } kwong, v.

houng, v.

W. } vaa

N. } boŋ

P. } fang

M. } fang

Y. } fong

Sz. } fong

K. } pang

hō, bō

A. } fong

Even Lower.

The ancient name for 武康縣 in Chehkiang.

A square goblet. A boiler or kettle. An imitation of the word *fanam*, an old Madras coin worth about one-tenth of a rupee.

An embankment. To protect from; to guard against; a remedy. To be a match for.

隄防 an embankment; (*fīg.*) a bar; a protection against.

防有鵲巢 on the embankment are magpies' nests. [防 may here be the name of a place.]

防備 or 防禦 to be ready for; to take precautions against.

防微 or 防範 to take protective measures.

防賊 to guard against thieves.

防³

3452

防患 to guard against calamities.

人不及防 one cannot guard against it,—of a secret or sudden attack.

防不勝防 impossible to guard against.

防荒 or 防饑 to provide against famine,—by laying in a stock of provisions

防避 to take shelter; to seek refuge.

防禦 or 防守 or 防護 to guard; to watch over; to protect.

防禁 to forbid; to prohibit.

防險號 danger signals.

防風 to guard against flatulency; caraway seeds. Also, name of an ancient State situated in modern Chehkiang.

防弊 to guard against abuses.

防後手 to lay up for a rainy day.

不防頭 to forget oneself,—in talking.

防身 to guard the person; self-defence.

防務 defence works; defence measures.

防戰 offensive and defensive.

防軍 a defence corps.

大爲之防 to draw the line between.

中外之防 the line drawn between Chinese and foreigners.

冷不防 all of a sudden; before one had time to guard against it. See 6869.

私防 private; secret.

海防同知 a maritime sub-Prefect.

海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect or sub-Prefecture.

百夫之防 a match for a hundred.

防民之口,甚于防川 to stop the mouth of the public is more important than stopping a river,—which may be causing a flood.

髣³

3453

Same as 3439.

魴²
3454

R. 陽
F. *shwong*, v.
hōng
See 防
A. *fong*, *fōng*
Even Lower.

A bream.
豈其食魚，必河之魴
why, when eating fish, must we
have a bream from the Ho?
魴魚赭尾 the bream is
showing its tail all red.
伊洛鯉魴美如牛羊
the carp and the bream from the
river I-lo are as sweet as beef
and mutton.

放⁴
3455

R. 養漾
F. *hwong*, v.
poung,
hwang
See 方
A. *fong*
Sinking and
Rising Upper.

To let go; to loosen; to
let off; to issue; to scatter;
to put. To appoint to a
post. See 13, 151, 7329.
放行 or 放走 or 放開 or
放回 to release; to let go.
放行單 a release permit; a
clearance.
放狗 to let slip dogs,—as from
a leash.
放鷹 to fly a falcon.
放手 to let go one's hold; to
stop work. See 5304.
放鬆 to slack off; to loosen.
放縱 to release from superin-
tendence; to allow to run wild.
放生 to release living creatures,
—to buy birds and fishes and
let them go as the Buddhists do,
hoping to secure thereby rewards
in the world to come.
放出來了 he has let it out,—
as a bird out of a cage.
放風箏 to fly a kite.
放河 (or 水) 燈 to float
water-lanterns,—as is done on
the 15th of the 7th moon, to
soothe the ghosts of those who
have been drowned.
放戒 to release from a vow of
abstinence.
放爆竹 to let off crackers.
放花 to let off fireworks.
放砲 to let off cannons.
釋放 or 發放 to release,—
as a prisoner who has served his
time.
放赦 to pardon and release.
放給 to issue; to give out, as pay.
放賑 to distribute relief,—as
during a famine.
放屁 to break wind.

放⁴
3455

放肆 to be impertinent; to be
disorderly in conduct.
放謂食之放肆而得
所節 *fang* is to eat in an extra-
vagant way, without any limit.
放蕩 to be profligate.
放金銀紙 to scatter tin-foil
money,—upon the departure of
an avaricious and unpopular
mandarin.
放心 or 放寬心 to relax
the tension on the mind; to
cease to be anxious about.
放心不下 or 心中放
不下 unable to quiet one's
anxiety; did not feel easy in his
mind.
不放在心上 did not think
any more about it.
放在心裏 to bear in mind;
not to speak of.
放洋 to put to sea.
放羊 to tend sheep.
放良 to give freedom to a slave;
to allow a prostitute to marry
and become a respectable mem-
ber of society.
放衙 to dissolve or adjourn a
court.
放着……不做 to give up
(doing, making, etc.).
放印子 to lend small sums
for short periods at exorbitant
rates, reckoned by the day.
放閻王賬 to lend money at
devil's (i.e. at exorbitant) rates.
放家口 to admit the family,
—to allow an interview between
a condemned criminal and his
wife, in order that she may bear
him a son after his death, and
the line may thus be continued.
放學 to give holidays to school-
boys.
放火 to set fire to.
放桌子 to set out the table;
to put on the food.
放過去 to let go.
怎麼放得他過 how can
I let him go scot free?—meaning
that I won't.
放聲 to utter a sound.
放氣 to let off steam.
放號筒 to blow a steam-
whistle.

放⁴
3455

放案 to publish a list of suc-
cessful candidates.
放京債 or 放官債 to
make loans to officials to enable
them to proceed to their posts.
放步 to set foot; to step.
放大收小 to expend a great
deal and to get back very little.
放血 to let blood.
放下 put it down.
放下外任來 to get ap-
pointed to a provincial post.
放在這邊 put it on this side.
放戶 depositors,—as in banks.
放光 to gleam; to glisten.
放藍光 to burn a blue-light.
放斂 to give off and concentrate
again,—as a fixed and flashing
light.
放膽 to pluck up one's courage,
to venture.
放浪江湖間 roamed about
the streams and lakes.
毋放飯 do not eat immoder-
ately.
放飯 appears also to mean "to
distribute rice in charity."
放差 to release from duty; to
give a holiday.
放牌 to release batches of can-
didates who have finished their
essays, as is done at intervals
during the examination.
放晴 to clear up,—of weather.
放定 to betroth,—as a daughter.
Read *fang*³. To rely on.
To reach. To imitate.
摩頂放踵 from head to foot.
放乎四海 extending to the
Four Seas.
放勳 Fang Hsün,—the name of
the Emperor Yao = Imitator
of the achievements (of the
ancients).
To be like; to resemble;
according to.
相做 much alike.
做照 like; as; according to;
conformably with.
做造 to make according to
pattern.

做³
3456

R. 養
See 方
A. *fong*
Rising Upper.

倣³
3456

倣效 like; in imitation of.
倣格 or 倣紙 or 倣影
copy-slips. See 13,339.
寫倣字 to write copies.
倣樣 to follow the pattern.
倣古筆意 to imitate the
writings of the ancients.
倣圈 a flat brass ring, placed
on writing paper to keep the
surface smooth. See 1889.

旒¹
3457

Same as 3443.

匚¹
3458

An open basket with a
handle, holding about a
peck. Radical 22.

FEI.

非¹
3459

Not; that which is not,—
right, *sc.* wrong. Negative,
as opposed to 是 9940.
Sometimes forms a whole
sentence by itself = But
this is a mistake. To dis-
approve. Radical 175.

非不 not not,—a strong affir-
mative.

非此則彼 if not this, then
that.

非易 not easy.

非輕 it is light.

非常 not usual; uncommon.

必非無因 it was certainly
not without a cause.

非神仙而何 if not a god,
what are you?

非喫即喝 if not eating, then
wanting to drink.

非禮勿言, 非禮勿動
if not in accordance with pro-
priety, neither speak nor act.

非止 or 非但 or 非特 or
非徒 or 非獨 or 非直
not only.

非此不行 cannot do without
this.

非¹
3459

非體 disreputable; not respect-
able.

非語 wrong language.

非僻 profligate; abandoned.

豈非如此 how is it not so?
—meaning that it is so.

非同小可 not a small
matter.

無非是他 it must be he.

溥天之下, 莫非王土
under the wide heaven, all land
is the king's.

非也 or 非然 not so; not
right.

非分 *fén*⁴ 之事 not his busi-
ness.

是非 see 9940.

不敢爲非 will not venture
to misbehave.

四十九年非 I have made
a mess of my forty-nine years
of life.

或非笑之 some one ridicul-
ed him for acting thus. [非 =
put him in the wrong.]

非老子 the title of an article
by 湛若水 Chan Jo-shui,
adverse to the claims of Lao Tzu
as author of the *Tao Tê Ching*.

俱非 they are both wrong,—
in their identifications.

何非何惡 why should (God)
disapprove of and dislike it?

喜或作善非 some write
shan for *hsi*, but this is a mistake.

俗作兔非是也 the vul-
gar form 兔 (a hare, see 12,122)
is not correct.

俗作避字非 the common
reading of 避 [for 遊] is wrong.

無非無儀 to do neither evil
nor good,—such is the function
of woman.

賊使非智, 官動非刑
when thieves practise unusual
cunning, the official employs
unusual punishments.

非法 illegal; wrongful.

非戰之罪 not the fault of
the fighting,—*i.e.* doomed to be
defeated; a saying of 項羽
Hsiang Yü on his final over-
throw.

非¹
3459

非併就騙 always cheating
in one way or another.

非望 or 非想 unexpected;
unhoped for.

非解 not easy to understand;
ambiguous.

非得 there *must* be.....

非離 not without; only by.

非他不可 indispensable.

非我也 not I.

剐⁴
3460

R. 未

See 肥

Sinking Lower.

扉²
3461

R. 未

See 肥

Sinking and
Even Lower.

斐¹
3462

R. 尾

C. *fei*

H. *fui*

F. *p'i*

W. } *fi*

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pi*

J. *hi*

A. *fi*

Rising Upper.

扉⁴
3463

R. 未

See 肥

Sinking Lower.

悱³
3464

R. 尾

H. *fui*

F. *p'i*, *p'i*

See 匪

Rising Upper.

The punishment of cut-
ting off the feet, or re-
moving the knee-pan. Also
written 跽.

The south corner of a
room, where a table was
spread with offerings to the
spirits of earth. Hidden;
low; base.

Streaks; lines; see 988.
Graceful; elegant; polished;
finished.

斐美 elegant; polished,—of
things and persons.

有斐君子 an accomplished
prince. See 3479.

斐然成章 a finished com-
position.

Coarse grass sandals.

To be desirous of
speaking.

不悱不發 I do not help out
any one who is not anxious to
explain himself.

憤悱 eager (to learn) and anxi-
ous to explain oneself.

扉¹

3465

R. 微

F. *p'i*

See 非

Even Upper.

A door with one leaf; a cottage.

依扉而待 leaning against the door and waiting.

柴扉 movable bars in a fence; a rough door; a hut.

雙扉外局 the two leaves of the gate were closed on the outside.

黃扉 the Grand Secretariat.

園扉 a gaol.

斐²

3466

R. 微

See 非肥

Even Upper and Lower.

To pace to and fro; undecided.

斐斐遲遲 hesitating.

江斐 a water-nymph.

棗³

3467

R. 尾

See 匪

Rising Upper.

Torreya nucifera, a species of yew found in northern China. To strengthen; to assist.

棗子 the nuts of the above tree, used as a vermifuge.

棗几 benches or tables made of yew.

粗棗 *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, an evergreen tree like a yew.

篤棗 to zealously assist.

以棗民彝 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

痲⁴

3468

R. 微未

賄

See 飛

Even and Rising and Sinking Upper.

An ulcer. Anæmic swelling of the feet.

緋¹

3469

R. 微

F. *p'i*

See 非

Even Upper.

Dark red.

一緋衣小女 a girl dressed in dark red.

緋紫 purple.

緋紅 deep red.

牙緋 the ivory (audience-tablet) and red (robe),—used under the T'ang dynasty by officers of the 5th grade and upwards.

緋¹

3469

翡⁴

3470

R. 未

C. *fei*, *fei*H. *fui*F. *houi*, *p'i*W. *fi*, *fi*N. *fi*P. *fi*M. *fi*Y. *fi*Sz. *fi*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *fi*

Sinking Irregular.

腓⁴

3471

R. 微

See 肥

Even Lower.

脫刺史緋 to put off the dark red dress of a Governor,—as on promotion.

A cock king-fisher. See I I, 933.

翡翠 the small turquoise king-fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); a silicate of aluminum.翡赤羽, 翠青羽 the *fei* are the red, the *ts'ui* the blue, feathers.

翡翠玉 chrysoprase; green pyroxene; malachite.

The calf of the leg. To protect. To decay; to change.

腓腸 the calf of the leg.

小人所腓 our protection.

牛羊腓字之 the sheep and oxen protected him with loving care.

百卉具腓 the plants all decay.

A kind of radish or red turnip, called by the Chinese 土瓜 earth-melon. Frugal; mean; trifling; unworthy.

采葑采菲無以下體 when we gather the mustard-plant and earth-melon, we do not reject them because of their roots,—neither should a wife be rejected because her beauty has decayed.

菲飲食 coarse food and drink.

菲薄 mean; trifling.

菲儀 or 菲物 my poor gift.

菲敬 with my poor respects,—written on a present.

菲悵 or 菲怒 mournful; sad.

菲材 my poor abilities.

Read *fei*¹. Fragrant.

芳菲 fragrant; luxuriant.

菲菲 odoriferous.

蜚¹

3473

R. 微尾

F. *p'i*, *p'i*

See 非

Even and Rising Upper.

An insect produced in damp places, which devours grain and clothes; a cockroach. Used for 3483.

蜚零 a ground-bee.

蜚語 slander; calumny.

緋¹

3474

R. 微

F. *p'i*

See 非

Even Upper.

Robes dragging on the ground; the train of a dress.

誹³

3475

R. 微未

尾

See 非

Even, Rising, Sinking Upper.

To slander.

怨誹 to spitefully slander another.

誹謗 to calumniate.

霏¹

3476

R. 微

F. *p'i*

See 非

Even Upper.

Driving rain and snow sleet.

雨雪霏霏 the sleet is falling fast.

馥¹

3477

R. 微

See 非

Even Upper.

Fragrant.

馥馥 or 芳馥 fragrant. See 3472.

郁郁馥馥 very sweet and fragrant.

駢¹

3478

R. 微

F. *p'i*

See 非

Even Upper.

The outer horses of four driven abreast; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces. See I I, 556.

四牡駢駢 my four steeds advanced without stopping.

匪³

3479

R. 尾

C. *fei*H. *fui*F. *p'i*W. *fi*, *fi*N. *fi*

Not; without. Vagabonds; banditti; rebels. Variegated. Used with 3459, 3462.

稼穡匪解 we have not been remiss in our husbandry.

匪³
3479

P. M. Y. Sz. K. pi J. hi A. fi
fei
Rising Upper.

匪媒不得 without a go-between you cannot get,—a wife.

匪遙 not far off.

莫高匪山 there is nothing higher than a mountain. See 4956, 12,721.

匪女之爲美 it is not you (the flower) who are beautiful,—it is the lady who gave you.

[女=汝]

匪我愆期 it is not I who would protract the time.

有匪君子 there is our accomplished prince.

匪類 or 匪徒 vagabonds; rebels; banditti.

要匪類 to become dissipated.

奸匪 insurgents; rebels.

會匪 or 匪黨 a league or society of bad characters, rebels, etc.

教匪 rebels who have formed a sworn brotherhood.

比之匪人凶 the company of bad men is dangerous.

匪犯 one who has been convicted of highway robbery, sedition, etc.

匪首 leaders of brigands.

匪巢 a rebel stronghold.

匪色 particoloured.

框³
3480

Same as 3467. See also 8572.

筐³
3481

Bamboo baskets, round or oval, with a cover and short legs.

R. 尾
See 非匪
Rising Upper.

筐筐 baskets of various kinds.

女受以筐 a woman should receive things (from a man) in a basket,—so that their hands may not touch.

妃¹
3482

R. 微
See 飛
Even Upper.

A wife; an Imperial concubine of the third rank.

王妃 the wife of the Heir Apparent; the wife of any prince of the blood.

天妃 the guardian goddess of sailors.

妃¹
3482

皇貴妃 and 貴妃 Imperial concubines of the first and second ranks.

太妃 a Dowager concubine.

宮妃 or 嬪妃 ladies-in-waiting; a general term for the women in the Palace.

奸妃 a designing woman.

一騎紅塵妃子笑 at the clouds of dust beneath the horsemen's feet the concubine laughed,—said of the famous

楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei, who caused lichees to be forwarded to her from the south by express couriers. See 6985.

飛¹
3483

R. 微
C. fei
H. fui
F. hi, pwi
W. } fi
P. }
M. }
Y. } fei
Sz. }
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi
Even Upper.

To fly; to move with speed. See 1736, 12,836. High; see 7784. Radical 183.

飛翔 to soar and wheel around, as a hawk.

飛潛動植, 各爲類 birds, fishes, animals, and plants, each form a separate class.

飛禽 or 飛鳥 birds.

飛禽走獸 birds and beasts.

飛沙走石 dust and stones flying,—in a storm.

飛簷走壁 flying along eaves and walking along walls,—as a housebreaker.

飛雁 the wild goose.

飛蟻 flying ants.

飛星 a shooting star; a meteor.

黃鳥于飛 the yellow birds (orioles) flew about.

不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.

插翼難飛 even with wings it would be hard to get away.

飛龍在天 the flying dragon is in the sky,—the weather is rainy.

龍飛 the Emperor has ascended the throne.

飛漲 to go up with a rush,—as prices.

飛揚 to be raised, as dust; to spread, as fire.

飛上天去 to escape.

飛奔 to hurry.

飛¹
3483

飛雲 scudding clouds.

飛觥 the flying bowl,—the wine passing from one to another, especially for forfeits in drinking.

飛觥給他 he had to pay the forfeit by drinking.

飛昇 to go up to heaven.

飛車 a flying chariot; an aeroplane.

飛騰 to fly upwards; to get rapidly promoted.

飛鷹 to fly a falcon.

飛速 post haste.

飛馳 or 飛跑 to go express speed.

飛黃之快 with the speed of Fei-huang,—a famous horse.

飛函 an urgent note.

飛咨 to send an express.

飛報 an urgent message; posters; bills.

飛稟 to send an express despatch,—to a superior.

飛飭 to send urgent orders.

差飛馬 to send an express courier.

飛啓者 I write in haste to say that....

飛送 to forward by express courier.

飛賊 flying rebels, i.e. here one day and gone the next.

飛脚 swift of foot.

飛筆 flying pencil,—quick writing.

飛拳 quick with one's fists.

飛災 an unexpected calamity.

火藥飛災 a powder explosion.

飛射士 rapidly-shooting archers.

飛白體 characters written as it were with insufficient ink, so as to show white spots in them. They were invented by 蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung, who took the idea from a whitewasher.

太宗飛白答劉洎 the Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang dynasty) replied in the *fei pai* character to Liu Chi,—meaning that he dashed off a reply.

飛¹

3483

飛熟 to thoroughly master a subject.

他念過的書他飛熟

不能忘了 the books he has studied he has thoroughly mastered and cannot forget.

飛劍 to let fly a sword,—out of the mouth or elsewhere, as magicians do.

飛廉 name of a wicked minister of 紂 Chou; name of a palace under the Han dynasty; name of a bird with a stag's body, horns, and a snake's tail, which can cause wind to blow and is worshipped as the Chinese Æolus; name of a drug.

飛語 anonymous placards.

乃縣飛書誹謗 he there-upon posted up anonymous and scurrilous placards.

飛鹽 flying salt,—snow. A certain 謝道韞 Hsieh Tao-yün compared falling snow with the scattering of salt, in a verse running 撒鹽空中差可擬 "It seems, methinks, as though the air were filled with scattered salt," which line his niece immediately capped by the following 不如柳絮滿天飛 "Say rather willow-catkins floating thick o'er heaven's vault."

飛頭老子 the old man with the flying head,—referring to a superstition that the heads of certain people fly away at night-fall and return at dawn. The day before, the neck is said to become encircled with a scar; and towards evening on the following day, wings make their appearance. This story is told in reference to Java by an Indian 凡僧 Brahmin, 菩薩勝 the P'u-sa Shêng.

飛駝鳥 the eastern magpie (*Pica media*).飛鼠 a flying squirrel (*Pteromys xanthipes*, *alborufus et melanopterus*, A. M.-Edw.; also the Siberian *Sciuropterus volans*, F. Cuv.). The term is loosely applied to bats.

飛生 or 飛鼯 flying squirrels and flying foxes.

肥²

3484

R. 微

C. *fei*
H. *p'ui*
F. *p'ui*, v. *pui*
W. *vi*N. *vi*, *bi*

P. }

M. } *fei*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *p'ui*

Even Lower.

Fat; plump, as opposed to 瘦 10,021. Unctuous; rich; fertile.

肥壯 stout and strong. See 3428.

肥胖 or 肥大 corpulent.

肥澤 fat and glossy; sleek.

肥美 plump.

肥肉 fat meat.

通肥 or 精肥 rolling in fat.

君瘦民肥 let the ruler be thin so long as the people are fat.

車馬輕肥 our carts are light and our horses are fat,—advertisement of a livery-stable.

策肥 to whip fat,—horses, *sc.* to have a fine equipage. See 1622.

損人肥己 to injure others and profit oneself.

只顧己肥 only caring for one's own benefit.

分肥 to share the fat; to divide the plunder.

肥腍 or 肥甘 fat and rich, as meat.

潤肥 fertile; rich, as soil.

肥土 fertile soil.

肥田 to manure fields.

上肥 or 落肥 to lay down manure.

肥腍 or 肥豚豚 fat as a pig.

肥皂 soap,—made from the seeds of *Gleditschia*.

肥頭子兒 name of a fruit, the sticky inside of which is used as a hair-pomade.

肥國 a small feudal State in the east of modern Chihli.

淝²

3485

R. 微

See 肥

Even Lower.

Name of an affluent of the Po-yang lake.

淝水 a small stream in Anhui. Also, the old name of 蒙城縣 Mêng-ch'êng Hsien in the same province.

淝泉 diverging streams from the same source.

蟹²

3486

R. 微尾

See 肥

Even Lower.

廢⁴

3487

R. 隊

C. *fai*H. *fui*F. *hie*

W. }

N. } *fi*

P. }

M. } *fei*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *p'ei*J. *hai*A. *fe*

Sinking

Upper.

A grub. A kind of snake.

蟹蟻 the grubs of beetles.

蠧蟹 a cockroach.

Ruined; useless; abandoned; waste.

殘廢 useless; worn out; good for nothing.

廢物 a useless thing. Used as a term of abuse.

廢去 thrown aside; discarded.

廢時 to waste time.

廢事 to waste one's labour.

半途而廢 to fail when half way; an abortion.

不以人廢言也 do not let the (iniquity of the) man cause us to undervalue what he says.

以私廢公 to let private business interfere with public.

廢長立幼 to set aside the elder in favour of the younger.

不豫則廢 without precautions there will be failure.

舉一而廢百 laying too much stress on a single point.

國政廢弛 the administration of the State is going to ruin.

視為廢紙 to regard as waste paper.

廢墮 lazy; unthrifty.

廢鐵 old iron.

廢墜 going to wrack and ruin.

廢官 or 廢員 to dismiss an official; discarded officials, who have been removed from office.

廢棄 to abandon.

廢酒 to give up wine; to become a teetotaler.

廢人 cripples; the infirm and superannuated.

廢王 to depose a sovereign.

廢帝 a deposed Emperor.

廢鎧塔 an abandoned light-house.

廢了他 destroy it.

漢廢郡為縣 the Hans changed it from a Department into a District.

癢⁴

3488

R. 隊
F. v. poui²
See 廢
Sinking Upper.

Incurably diseased.

癢疾 a disease which renders one hopelessly unfit for anything.

發⁴

3489

R. 隊
See 廢
Sinking Upper.

A rush mat.

編蘆爲發 to weave rushes into mats.

沸⁴

3490

R. 寘物
C. fai, fēi
H. pui
F. p'woi, houk
W. fai,
N. fēh, fi
P. fai, fu², p'u
M. fai, fu
Y. fai, fuk
Sz. fai, fu
K. pi, pul
J. hi, futsz
A. fi
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To bubble up; to boil.

百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.

如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is sedition in the State.

鼎沸 the caldron is bubbling,—sedition is rife.

水沸山崩 the water is bubbling, the hills are falling,—anarchy reigns.

風浪沸騰 waves lashed up by the wind.

過三沸則老 boiled more than three times, (water) is spoilt,—for making tea.

沸淫 to boil; to seethe. Used also of a volume of sound.

止沸不如去薪 to stop water boiling, there is nothing like removing the fuel.

是止沸而益之薪也 this is only to throw oil on the flames.

沸水 a stream in Shantung, the water of which is believed to prolong life.

Read fu⁴. The appearance of water issuing from a spring.

響沸檻泉 right up bubbles the water from the spring.

Read p'ei⁴.

鴻沸 greatly raging,—as waves.

狒⁴

3491

R. 未
F. hei², hie²
P. fei
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A kind of ape found in the south-west of China. It is described as black, with large lips, carnivorous, and four or five feet in height.

痲⁴

3492

R. 未
See 癢
A. fi
Sinking Upper.

Pimples; an eruption.

痲子 or 痲瘡 or 熱痲 a severe form of *lichen tropicus*, known as "prickly heat."

生痲子 or 長痲子 to have prickly heat.

誦⁴

3493

R. 寘
See 費
Sinking Upper.

To talk fast.

費⁴

3494

R. 寘未
C. fai
H. fui
F. hie
W. } fi
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi, fi²
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To expend; to waste; to involve expenditure of. Extended.

費錢 to spend money.

使費 or 花費 expenditure. See 5002.

費項 or 費用 or 費銀 expenditure; fees.

斂費 to collect fees.

盤費 travelling expenses.

小費 tips, etc.

惜小費而忘大害 to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.

惜費之心 a frugal mind.

枉費 incidental expenses.

厚費 to go to great expense.

費去多金竟不起 spent a lot of money, but did not get well.

浪費 to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.

耗費 waste.

費唇舌 to waste one's lips and tongue,—one's breath.

費財 to waste wealth; to spend money.

費材料 to waste material.

費⁴

3494

費草 or 費料 eating their heads off.

又費一番枝節 again giving a lot of trouble.

費事 to involve trouble; difficult.

白費事 to labour in vain.

過費 I have put you to too much expense or trouble,—a conventional phrase used to a host.

破費 you have spent too much on me,—said to the giver of a present.

費盡 to the utmost.

費眼 to try the eyes; to hurt the eyes.

費心 or 費神 involving mental labour; troublesome.

費心費心 you have expended your mind,—on my behalf, i.e. many thanks for the trouble you have taken.

頗費神 involving considerable effort of mind.

費手 involving labour of hand; difficult.

勞費 to make physical or mental effort.

費力 or 費勁兒 to take trouble; anything involving exertion of strength; difficult.

費時 to waste time.

共費二十天 will take at least twenty days.

費解 involving trouble to explain; difficult of explanation.

君子惠而不費 when a prince is beneficent without great expenditure,—that is one of the

五美 five excellent things.

君子之道費而隱 the Way of the superior man reaches far and wide, and yet is secret.

費時則有饑餒 if the times (for husbandry) are neglected, the result will be hunger.

Read pi⁴. Name of a District in Shantung. See 2105.

爲費宰 to be governor of Pi.

潰

3495

Same as 3490.

柿

3496

See 9906.

肺

3497

R. 泰隊
See 蒂廢
Sinking
Upper.

The lungs. See 11,584.

肺子 or 肺家 the lungs; the lights.

祭肺 to sacrifice the lungs of a victim

肺癰 an abscess on the lungs.

以肺疾斷酒 to leave off wine because of lung disease.

如見其肺肝然 as though seeing his very lungs and liver, —into his inmost self.

自有肺腸 he holds only to his own opinions.

調理肺經 to put the lungs in order,—as by medical treatment.

說肺腑話 to express one's real convictions.

知吾肺腑 to know my inmost feelings.

欲以爲肺腑 wishing to associate him closely with them.

肺石 a reddish kind of jasper.

地肺 the 終南山; see 8128.

Read *p'ei*⁴. Luxuriant.

其葉肺肺 the leaves are very luxuriant.

蒂

3498

R. 未泰
物

To be umbrageous.

蔽蒂甘棠 this umbrageous sweet cherry-apple tree.

Read *fu*⁴*. A knee-cover worn with the sacrificial dress.

三百赤蒂 three hundred red knee-covers.

朱蒂斯皇 his red knee-covers were resplendent.

吠

3499

R. 隊
C. *fai*
H. *p'oi*
F. *hie, pie, poui*
W. *vi, bi*
N. *vi*
P. }
M. } *fei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *p'ei*
J. *hai, ba*
A. *fe*
Sinking
Lower.

To bark, as a dog. See 6141.

亂吠狗 a dog which barks without rhyme or reason.

犬所吠也 that which would make a dog bark,—a strange sight.

一犬吠形, 百犬吠聲 one dog barks at something, and the rest bark at him.

狗各吠非其主 all dogs bark at strangers.

黃犬背後吠 the yellow dog barks behind one's back. Used in the sense of "back-biting."

紂 (or 桀) 犬吠堯各爲其上 like the dog of the (evil) Chou (or Chieh) barking at the (good) Yao: every one for his master.

無使龍也吠 do not make my dog bark.

吠噬 to bark and bite.

Ropes used for coffins; see 3662. Weighty; powerful. Also read *fu*⁴.*

使一介老某相執紼 caused a certain old servant to hold the rope of the coffin.

王言如綸, 其出如紼 the king's words are like silk cords: they issue forth like cables. See 7472.

The dung-beetle. See 1079.

Read *pên*¹. A clam; a mussel.

The crescent moon, three days old. [To be dist. from 6273.]

朧明 by the light of the young moon.

朧魄之變 the phases of the moon.

Read *p'ei*⁴. A fabulous kind of wild cat, also pronounced *k'u k'u*.

閤

3503

Same as 3491.

梳

3504

A shaving. To plane wood.

R. 卦

See 派

Sinking Upper.

茂

3505

R. 月隊

泰

See 伐吠

Sinking and Entering
Lower.

Luxuriant. Also read *fa*².*

茅茂 covered with leaves. Name of a person in the *Tso Chuan*.

Read *pei*⁴. In regular order.

FÊN.

分

3506

R. 文間

C. *fên*

H. *fun*

F. *hung, pwong,*

W. *fung*

N. *feng*

P. } *fên*

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pun*

J. *fun*

A. *fên*

Even Upper.

To divide; to distribute; to separate; to detach; to distinguish. A tenth of an inch, or of anything; a candareen or tenth of a 錢 mace, see 1736, or the hundredth of a 兩 tael, see 7010. A minute. See 8504.

分一分 to divide out; to make a division. See *fên*⁴ below.

平分 or 平等分析 or 中分 to divide equally.

分身 to be in two places at once,—body in one and soul in another. Also, to absent oneself; to get away; see 6115.

分業 to divide up an estate,—as between brothers.

一分爲二 one divided makes two.

分作十分 (*fên*⁴) divide it into ten parts.

話分兩頭, 却說 the story dividing into two heads, let us say,—let us now digress to say.....

呼子分金, 兄八之弟二之 calling his sons, he divided his money, giving eight-tenths to the elder and two-tenths to the younger.

分¹
3506

分派兩處 to send to two different places,—e.g. one official to one place and one to another.

分佈 to distribute over,—as over a tract of country.

分別 to part; to distinguish between; respectively. See 9155.

分別賞罰 to reward or punish, respectively.

分給 to distribute.

不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom; to make no distinctions of rank; not to know one's place.

五穀不分 you cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain.

分而爲二 to distinguish two kinds of.

分開 to divide; to pull apart; to distinguish.

把這個柚子給他們分開 divide this pumelo between them.

分不開 not to be pulled apart.

四聲他分不開 he can't distinguish between the four tones. Correctly 分不出來.

可也分得出來 yet they can be distinguished one from the other.

分清 or 分明 or 分晰清楚 to clearly distinguish between.

妾身未分明 your handmaid's (i.e. my) bust is not yet developed.

分明多事 it is manifest that he attends to what doesn't concern him.

但恐女死之後不見分明 but fearing lest, after my (your daughter's) death, the matter should not be properly cleared up,.....

分明我箭中了白兔 I am sure I hit a white rabbit with my arrow.

分辨是非 to discriminate between right and wrong.

分鋸爲板 to saw into planks.

分離 or 分手 or 分携 to separate; to part, as friends.

分¹
3506

分鴛 the separation of married couples.

分妻 to divorce a wife.

兩口子要分家 husband and wife want to separate.

分隔 separated.

分久必合, 合久必分 things (or persons) which have long been separated will unite, and things which have long been united will separate.

分出之 made him (her stepson) live away from home.

分散 to utterly rout; to scatter; to distribute.

分夥 to dissolve partnership.

分成 to distribute in portions.

分撥 to detach.

分發 to send in various directions.

分次序 in order; in rotation.

分次 by instalments.

分類 to classify; according to classes.

分欸 to divide into clauses; according to the clauses.

分承 to take in hand one after another,—as in dealing with a number of different matters.

分柑同味 half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one.

分憂 to share a person's sorrow; to sympathise with.

分章 by-laws.

分贓 to share the plunder. See 3484.

分心 the mind divided; distracted.

分路 to take different roads.

分付 to order; see 3508, 3667.

隨天分付來 come at the call of God.

分娩 child-birth.

分資 subscription tickets.

十分 the full measure,—tenths.

十分好 excellent; capital.

九分不樂 nine-tenths (sc. very much) displeased.

二十四分兩之一 one twenty-fourth of an ounce or tael.

分¹
3506

三分之一 one-third.

二分銀 two hundredths of a tael of silver; two candareens.

五分銖之四 $\frac{4}{5}$ of a *shu*. See 10,038.

三寸三分 three inches and three tenths.

三分天下有其二 to possess two-thirds of the empire.

雨得分寸不等 rain fell more or less in different places.

分毫不多, 分毫不少 not a fraction more nor less,—to either party; exactly equal.

分項 an amount to be paid; a dividend.

分等 varying; of different degrees.

分胙 to share in the clan's ancestral meat. See 11,277.

分割 to make clear.

分補 to fill the places of.

分租 to rent to joint holders.

分門 separate gates,—various professions.

分道 different roads.

分投 making for different places.

分疆畫界 to delimitate a frontier.

分巡 detached patrols. See below.

分部 to be allotted to one of the Six Boards.

分保 security for a certain portion of a sum.

無分寸 without measurements,—of a person who is wanting in tact and does not know the proper bounds.

分文 a single cash; to divide up a paragraph.

分文不取 not to take a farthing,—of reward.

不過日進分文 only earn a small sum a day.

分文析字 to divide up paragraphs and explain words.

分利 to pay a dividend.

分居 to live apart.

分爭 to dispute.

分半 in part; to divide.

分¹

3506

分限 to divide into instalments.

分解開 to explain in detail.

不分付 not to consider or weigh one's actions.

分往 to visit the various....

分訴 or 分冤 to go into the details of a grievance.

分設 to establish in various places.

分咨 to communicate with the various authorities.

分札飭 or 分飭 to give orders to the various subordinates.

非到二十分危急, 必不可行 unless in utter extremity, it may not be done,—e.g. ask a favour.

長分始醒 after some time he awaked.

自分必死 knew that he was dying.

不容分說 without allowing any explanation.

照依分關, 再沒話了 go according to the (written) instruction and there will be no more to say.

人性無分於善不善 man's nature is indifferent to good or evil,—it will take whichever is offered to it; not being under the guide of a moral sense.

欲知舜與跖之分 if you want to know what is the difference between Shun and (Robber) Chê,—one thinks of getting good and the other of doing it.

周與蝴蝶則必有分矣 between Chou (Chuang Tzū) and a butterfly there is undoubtedly a barrier,—to be crossed only by metempsychosis.

分巡道 territorial Intendant of Circuit, or Taot'ai,—an official who has administrative control over two or more 府 Prefectures.

分管佐領 a non-hereditary cap'tain under a Manchu Banner.

分府 a sub-Prefect.

分司 a petty magistrate, working under and subordinate to a District Magistrate.

分¹

3506

分守 to have administrative control of several districts; part of the official title of the Hunan Grain Intendant; also colloquially applied to sub-Prefects.

分闍 the food given to Buddhist mendicants; alms. Sanskrit: *pinda-pāta*.

行分闍 to go about for alms.

Read *fên*⁴, often written 份. A part; a share. Function; rôle; lot; duty. See 9921.分 *fên*¹ 一分 *fên*⁴ to give or receive one share or portion.分 *fên*¹ 分 (*fên*⁴) to divide into shares.

分子 a share; a contribution of money sent to friends on the occasion of a wedding or death.

三釐小分子 3 per cent of the profits made.

分書 land register,—kept by private persons but officially controlled.

股分 a share,—as in a company.

分兩大 the weight is very great.

分外 more than the share; extra; beyond one's "province."

分內功名 worldly honours not exceeding the amount allotted by Fate.

本分 duty,—opposed to 人情 sympathy as a spring of action.

給你是人情, 不給你 是本分 that I give it to you is mere kindness; my strict duty would be not to give it.

情分 obligations,—as of friends and relatives.

詩情酒分合相親 poetry and wine are closely allied.

身分 one's position in society; one's moral and intellectual standing.

自佔身分 to stand on one's dignity; to assert one's rights.

這等非分之事 these improper doings.

喜出非分 overjoyed.

天分高 or great natural abilities.

分¹

3506

若天分不高者安能學此 if his abilities were not great, how could he learn this?

安分 or 安本分 or 守

本分 to mind one's own business; to do one's duty in that state of life, etc.

有蟒玉分否 shall I ever wear the dragon robes and jade girdle?—become a Secretary of State.

越分 to go beyond one's powers or functions.

緣分 fate or lot,—to come together, as friends or husband and wife, the union of the latter being specially held to be pre-ordained.

名分 fame; reputation. See 7940.

一分行 *hang*² 貨一分 錢 each kind of goods has its own price.

一分禮物 one lot of presents

一分桌椅 one set of tables and chairs.

上分 the maximum that one can get or expect.

若有桃子喫就爲上分了 to have peaches to eat is quite the most one can expect

看我分上饒他罷 spare her for my sake!

分兒 (=地步) pitch; degree

到這個分兒上 having reached this pitch of.....

要分兒 to put on "side."

有分教 it must have come to this, that.....

分位 social standing; condition

各人自覺是分兒 each thinking himself the best man.

分起 in detachments.

份

3507

Same as 分 *fên*⁴, 3506. Also, another form of 彬 *pin*¹, 9255.吩¹

3508

R. 願

See 噴

Even Upper.

A form of 8853. Used for 3506; to give orders.

吩咐 to command; to order.

坊⁴
3509
R. 吻 問
See 憤
Rising Lower.

Dust; a bank of earth.
To bring together. To dig.

坊集京師 to collect at the capital.

坊鬆 to loosen soil by digging.

坊息 breathless haste.

並丹朱坊身 they smear their bodies with rouge.

Same as 3509.

盆¹
3510

帨¹
3511

文 文
Even Upper.

A handkerchief or towel hung at the girdle.

帨幌 a towel or napkin.

弁²
3512

文 吻
Even and
Rising Lower.

A hill; steep.

登隱弁之邱 he went up the Yin-fên mountain.

忿⁴
3513

吻 問
fên, fên²
fun
hung
uang
veng
fên²
fên²
pun
fun
fên²
Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

Anger.

忿火 hatred; fury.

忿怒 angry; wrathful.

一朝之忿 the wrath of a morning,—temporary or hasty anger.

忿恨 to hate bitterly.

棄捐小忿 to lay aside petty resentments.

忿疾 cross; displeased.

未嘗見其忿厲之容 never once saw him out of temper.

忿忿不消 implacable anger.

不忿 or 氣不忿 cannot but be angry.

甚是不忿 was very displeased.

忿懣 perturbed; feeling deeply.

吩¹
3514

文 分
Even Upper.

The light of the sun issuing forth.

粉²
3515

R. 文

F. hung, sung

See 焚

Even Lower.

A kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

東門之粉 the elm at the east gate.

粉榆社 the elm shrine,—a temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

髣¹
3516

R. 文

See 分

Even Upper.

Hair falling off; feathers moulting.

氛¹
3517

R. 文

See 分

Even Upper.

An *aura* which may be either auspicious or inauspicious; vapour; miasma; poisonous exhalations. See 氤 13,826.

海氛 sea malaria,—pirates.

國氛 malaria of the State,—rebels; sedition.

賊氛正熾 the poisonous gas of sedition fiercely blazed.

逃俗氛 to flee from the bane of vulgarity.

氛祲 or 妖氛 evil portents; dreadful omens.

楚氛甚惡 the spirit of the Ch'u State is evil.

非祭祥也, 喪氛也 it is not auspicious, it is a vapour of death.

汾²
3518

R. 文

H. fun

F. hung

See 焚

Even Lower.

Name of a river in the Wei State.

汾水 the chief river of the province of Shansi.

汾王之甥 the niece of king

Fên, or 厲王 of the Chou dynasty, who was so called from the river near which he lived after he was driven from the throne.

汾酒 spirits or wine made at

汾州府 Fên-chou Fu in Shansi.

汾陽王 prince of Fên-yang,—a petty ruler under the T'ang dynasty who had a great number of descendants.

汾²
3518

汾陽點頭 (may you be like) Fên-yang bowing his head,—in recognition of each member of his numerous family; *i.e.* may you have a numerous progeny!

粉²
3519

R. 吻

See 分

Rising Upper.

Rice-flour; meal; powder of any kind, especially face-powder. Pus; matter. See 2183.

米粉 rice-flour.

麵粉 wheat-flour.

粉麵子 flour of any kind.

粉絲 or 粉條 or 粉仔 or

粉皮 vermicelli.

粉團 cakes of bean or rice-flour.

研成粉 rub it to a powder.

粉碎 ground to powder.

已成羹粉 already smashed to a jelly,—of persons.

粉不厭白 powder can't be too white.

涼粉子 a jelly made from agar-agar.

塗脂抹粉 to rub on rouge and daub on the powder,—to paint the face. Also used of touching up inferior or damaged goods.

粉澤 to colour the face; glossy.

粉黛 painted and pencilled,—young ladies. See 10,553.

粉白 young ladies.

粉裝 tricked out; bedizened.

粉裝兒 a cosmetic box.

粉面 to rouge or powder; a delicate complexion.

粉蝶 the white butterfly.

粉棍 a rod painted white with black rings, carried in funerals.

粉頭 a prostitute.

靠着粉頭過活 living on the proceeds of prostitution.

這是有名的粉頭 this is a famous courtesan.

胭脂計 a paint and powder trap,—a pretty woman.

脂粉客 an *habitué* of evil houses; a rake.

粉花蕩產 to ruin oneself over women.

粉³

3519

粉飾 to paint and adorn; to gloss over; to put on a specious appearance; the ornamental "get up" of goods.

粉飾家童之耳目 to keep up appearances, or to make a show, before the servants.

粉飾太平 a pretended general prosperity.

粉油 whitewash.

粉牆 to whitewash a wall.

粉壁 a whitewashed wall. See 12,748.

粉紅 flesh-coloured.

粉嫩 blooming.

紅粉 red powder; red and white; womenkind.

紅粉佳人不及當初 the rouged beauty is not equal to what she was at first,—in youth, before she had recourse to paint.

紅粉贈與佳人 give rouge and pearl powder to the beauty.

不擦紅粉也風流 (a beauty) is beautiful even without rouge. Beauty when unadorned, etc.

粉板 or 粉牌 a board covered with powder or flour, on which boys learn to write.

不襲粉本 he did not inherit any "studies" or preliminary sketches for paintings.

粉袋 a tailor's chalk bag.

粉線 a chalk line used by i-lors.

粉刺 pus thorns,—pimples on a woman's nose. See 2260.

粉流 the pus is running.

粉瘤 a tumour.

粉侯 the same as 駙馬, an Imperial son-in-law.

紛¹

3520

R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Numerous; confused; disorderly; ill-assorted.

紛紜 or 紛繁 numerous; endless.

紛紛揚揚 abundantly; thickly, as snow; mentally disturbed.

紛紛亂動 moving about in confusion; much disturbed.

紛¹

3520

紛紛潰敗 defeated and flying in confusion.

紛紛效尤 many others will imitate.

紛紛多事 distracted by many affairs.

雨紛紛 a steady fall of rain.

紛紛然 in a disorderly manner; in great numbers.

紛紛不一 contradictory and confused.

紛亂 confused; disorderly.

禁掃各紛然 sacrificing and sweeping (at the tombs) all going on at the same time, *sc.* in confusion.

紛雜 mixed up in confusion.

紛華 bustle; gaiety.

用志不紛 never confused in his aims.

利欲紛拏 befooled by desire of gain and by lust.

聞隔院粉拏 hearing sounds of a scuffle in the next yard.

紛更 to make different.

紛囂 a number of voices; confused murmur.

紛岐 a misunderstanding.

粉¹

3521

R. 文
See 粉墳
Even Lower.

A ewe.

粉¹

3522

R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

To fly. [To be distinguished from 翕 12,667.]

翻翕 flying around.

翕翕 soaring about.

粉¹

3523

R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Long flowing robes.

粉粉排排 a wide flowing skirt.

霏¹

3524

R. 文
See 文
Even Upper.

Misty; foggy.

雨¹雪霏霏 the sleet falls thick.

粉¹

3525

R. 文
See 焚
Even Lower.

Aromatic; fragrant.

花粉香 the flowers smell sweet.

香粉粉 very fragrant.

鴉¹

3526

R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Birds flying in flocks. A dark-coloured bird, the feathers of which are used in helmets.

Read *pan*¹.

鴉鳩 the wild pigeon.

粉³

3527

R. 吻
See 粉
Rising Upper.

Court robes covered with a spotted embroidery.

畫粉 gaily embroidered.

鼫¹

3528

R. 文 吻
間
C. *sfen*
F. *hung*
N. *sweng*
See 忿
P. *fēn, sfēn*
Even, Rising,
and Sinking
Lower.

A kind of mole (*Scaptomyza moschatus*), said to be transformed from the shrike, and known to the Chinese as 犁鼠 plough rat, 田鼠 field rat, 地老鼠 earth rat, etc.

芬¹

3529

R. 文
See 文
Even Upper.

Fragrant. Used for 3520. See 8933.

芬芳 fragrant; sweet-smelling
芬芳 smelling nice,—like cooked meats.

其芬可以奪沉麝 its fragrance it surpasses garoo-wood and musk.

混芬 confused.

芬然 like a cloud of dust.

焚¹

3530

R. 文
See 分焚
Even Upper
and Lower.

焚¹

3531

R. 文
C. fên, v. fên
F. hung
See 墳
Even Lower.

焚¹

3532

R. 文
F. hung, v.
hang
See 墳
Even Lower.

鼗²

3533

R. 文
See 焚
Even Lower.

饊¹

3534

R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

A kind of wood burnt
for perfume.

Beams in the roof of
a house; the ridge-pole.
Disordered; tangled. Used
with 3529.

混混焚焚 in disorder; in
confusion.

治絲而焚之 to wind silk
and tangle it.

To burn.

焚香 to burn incense.

焚化 to consume by burning;
to burn paper-money.

焚燒 to set fire to; to destroy
by fire.

焚如 burnt down; destroyed
by fire.

焚 (fên² or fên⁴) 斃 to be burnt
to death.

焚拆 or 焚毀 to burn down.

焚紙 to burn paper-money,—
for the use of departed spirits.

焚書坑儒 burnt the books
and buried alive the scholars,—
which was done by 始皇帝
the First Emperor, B.C. 213.

仲春毋焚山林 do not
set the woods on fire in spring.

象有齒以焚其身 the
tusks of the elephant are its
destruction,—because ivory is
wanted.

A large bass drum.

To steam rice.

可以饊饊 (certain water)
may be used to steam rice or
millet.

償⁴

3535

R. 吻聞
C. fên
H. fun
F. hung
W. vang
N. vêng
P.
M. } fên, fên
Y. }
Sz.
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên²
Rising Lower.

墳²

3536

R. 文吻
C. fên
H. fwen
F. hung
W. vang
N. vêng
P.
M. } fên
Y. }
Sz.
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên²
Even Lower.

Prostrate; overthrown;
to ruin.

一言償事 a single word will
spoil an affair.

A grave; a mound. An
embankment. Soil; earth.
Great.

墳墓 or 墳塋 or 墳山
a grave.

墳地 or 墳院 a grave-yard;
a cemetery.

掃墳 to sweep the tombs,—of
one's ancestors, as performed
annually at the 清明 festival.

拜墳 to worship at the ancestral
tombs.

生墳 a tomb prepared for a
person still living.

荒墳 a neglected grave.

墳少爺 a custodian or care-
taker of graves.

劫墳賊 robbers of graves,—
jewellery, money, etc., being
often buried with the corpse.

三年打柴, 會看墳塋
he who has split firewood for
three years is fit to determine
favourable sites for graves,—
which is a difficult branch of
the geomancer's art.

旁有新土墳起 alongside
there was new earth raised up.

遵彼汝墳 along the raised
banks of the Ju.

黑墳 black loamy soil.

墳壤 rich soil.

群羊墳首 the ewes have
large heads.

三墳五典 the books of the

三皇 and 五帝 (see 9952,
10,942).

幘²

3537

R. 文
H. fun
See 焚
Even Lower.

憤⁴

3538

R. 聞吻
C. fên
H. fun
F. hung
W. vang,
wang
N. vêng
P.
M. } fên²
Y. }
Sz.
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên²
Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

鼗²

3539

潰²

3540

R. 文
See 焚
Even Lower.

瘡¹

3541

R. 聞
See 份
Sinking
Lower.

羴¹

3542

R. 文
See 焚
Even Lower.

The ornament on a bridle,
near the horse's mouth, also
called 扇汗 a sweat fan.

朱幘 a red-tasselled bridle.

Read fên⁴. A bag full
of grain.

Zeal; energy; ardour.
Used with 奮 3549.

發憤 to be excited; to be roused
to effort.

壯復發憤 in mature life he
again [took to it] with great
energy.

發憤爲學 to be eager to
learn; to show zeal for study.

憤興 to revive; to regain ardour.

憤力 to exert one's strength.

憤激 much concerned; moved;
exasperated.

憤恨 angry.

憤悶 vexation.

Same as 3533.

A river in Honan.

Pimples or boils caused
by fever.

瘡脰 fever boils.

A sexless goat. Another
form of 3536, in its sense
of great.

羴羊 the "genius" of a river
or mountain.

蕢²

3543

R. 文
F. *hung, ung*
See 墳
Even Lower.

Luxuriant; abundant.

蕢實 abundant in fruit.

蕢子 caraway seeds.

𧯛²

3544

R. 文
See 墳
Even Lower.

To geld a pig.

𧯛豕之牙吉 there is nothing to fear from the tusks of a gelded boar.

饋

3545

Same as 3534.

饋

3546

Same as 3525.

𧯛⁴

3547

R. 間
See 憤
Sinking Lower.

A skate;—said to be transformed from the osprey. See 3528.

𧯛²

3548

R. 文
See 汾墳
Even Lower.

The seeds of flax or hemp.

𧯛不類布而可以爲布 though flax-seeds are not like cloth, cloth can be made from them.

奮⁴

3549

R. 間
C. *fēn*
H. *fun*
F. *houng*
W. *fang*
N. *ving*²
P. *fēn*
M. *fēn*
Y. *fēng*
Sz. *fēn*
K. *fun*
J. *fun*
A. *fun*
Sinking Irregular.

To spread the wings. To rouse. To rush out. Impetuous; violent; courageous; determined. To diffuse. Used with 憤 3538.

不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.

王奮厥武 the king roused his warlike energy.

奮伐 to attack vigorously.

有能奮庸 is there any one who can vigorously display his merits?

奮興 or 奮氣 to rouse one's energy.

叔寶奮行 Shu-pao (= Ch'ín Ch'ung) at once volunteered to go.

奮⁴

3549

宗元亦不常奮筆 neither was [Wu] Tsung-yüan in the habit of making much effort to get work,—a painter of the Sung dynasty.

奮勇 to put forth one's courage; with great bravery

奮震 to shake, as by an earthquake.

奮發 to burst forth; enthusiasm.

奮力 to exert strength.

奮擊 to dash against.

奮起 to rise or go up at a bound, —as a suddenly-made reputation.

奮跡 to press on to....

奮拳 with active fist,—by force; see 3161.

奮勉 to incite; to emulate.

奮志不懈 to keep up one's determination without faltering.

奮至德之光 to diffuse the light of perfect virtue.

奮乎百世之上 they made themselves distinguished a hundred generations ago.

糶⁴

3550

R. 吻
See 憤粉
Rising Upper and Lower.

A sack crammed with grain. A bow-string.

糞⁴

3551

R. 間
C. *fēn*
H. *fun*
F. *houng*,
poung
W. *fang*, *pang*
N. *fēng*
P. *fēn*
M. *fēn*
Y. *fēng*
Sz. *fēn*
K. *fēn*
J. *fun*
A. *fun*
Sinking Upper.

Ordure; dung; liquid manure.

糞廁 a privy.

糞門 the anus.

糞坑 or 糞池 or 糞窟 a cess-pool.

落糞 or 上糞 to put down manure.

糞田 to manure fields.

視錢如糞土 to look on money as so much dirt.

糞草 sweepings; refuse.

糞肥 or 糞料 or 糞土 manure.

糞除 a dust-pan; to clean up.

糞截 constipation,—of animals.

糞箕子 a manure-basket.

糞汁灌之 dosed him with liquid manure,—as an emetic.

漢⁴

3552

R. 間
See 糞
Sinking Upper.

Name of a river in Shansi

神漢 the vapours which rise from a valley after rain.

瞌⁴

3553

R. vulgar.
C. v. *fēn*²
F. v. *k'auing*
W. v. *k'ue*
Sinking Upper.

To sleep; to doze.

合眼瞌 to nod and doze.

你瞌勻 you are half asleep.

FĒNG.

The wind. Rumour. Reputation. Custom. Spirit. Influence. Example. Habit. Skill; inspiration afflatus. Lust. Used for 風 3558. Radical 182. See 6363, 4587, 6497, 6029, 12,089, 10,656.

颯風 to blow. See 2825, 6296

一陣風 a blast of wind; a blow

順風 a fair wind.

因風色不順 because the wind was not fair.

頂風 or 逆風 or 打頭

風 or 迎風 a head wind.

橫風 a beam wind.

大風 a gale. Has been suggested as the etymology of *typhoon*.

風力 the force of the wind.

風似刀 the wind cuts like a knife.

清風 a clear breeze.

風災 a hurricane; a blizzard.

羊角風 a whirlwind.

寒風 a cold wind. See below.

風寒 a chill.

見風 to be exposed to the wind

見不得風 I can't stand wind

不受風 not exposed to wind —as a sick room.

不欲出風 did not wish to expose himself to draughts.

傷風 to catch cold.

風¹

3554

鬼頭風 a hot wind.

閃山風 a puff or gust coming down between hills.

明庶風 or 谷風 or 滔風 the east wind.

清明風 or 熏風 the south-east wind.

景風 or 凱風 or 巨風 the south wind.

涼風 or 淒風 the south-west wind.

閭闔風 or 秦風 the west wind.

不周風 or 厲風 the north-west wind.

廣漠風 or 寒風 the north wind.

融風 or 炎風 the north-east wind. [The above terms are fancy names, the direction of the wind being usually expressed by 東南, 西北, etc.]

東風微拂 an east wind was gently stirring. See below.

風伯 or 風神 the wind-god; the Chinese Æolus. See 3483.

風信 the direction of the wind.

花傳風信 flowers (Angl. straws) show how the wind blows. See 4587.

偶聞風信 chanced to hear a rumour,—"nouvelle de vive voix," says Père Hoang.

風色順了 the direction of the wind is fair.

賊風 a draught,—such as is liable to give cold.

風口裏坐 to sit in a draught.

此時風已定了 by this time the wind had already dropped.

風息 the wind has fallen.

等風頭緩了好走 wait until the wind has taken off before we start.

甚麼風兒吹了你來 what wind has brought you here?

當作耳旁風 to regard as wind at the side of one's ear,—idle rumour.

石尤風 an adverse wind,—from the name of a woman who wasted away in longing for an absent husband, and wished to

風¹

3554

be changed into a storm which might prevent husbands from leaving their wives.

風領 a hood; a cowl.

風爐 a portable stove.

風篷 a sail.

風匣 or 風箱 bellows.

風琴 an organ.

風景 a view; a prospect; doings.

殺風景 to destroy the poetry of a situation,—by some tactless act.

風光 scenes, as in the country; manners and appearance, as of cities. Also; customs; usages.

風物 the features, both natural and artificial, of a landscape; a scene; a landscape.

風烟 scenery; population.

風絲 a breath of wind.

風蕩 moved by the wind.

風毛 a fringe of hair; a "bang," the edge of a fur.

風毛松 the aspen.

風生 wind-born,—very rapid.

風行 swift as the wind.

風行海內於今數十年矣 it has circulated (of a book) within the empire now for many years.

風燈子 lanterns in streets.

試風頭 to see how the land lies.

風霜苦 the miseries of wind and frost,—the hardships of travel.

臉上風霜 travel-stained.

風圈 a wind-ring,—a halo round the moon, presaging a gale.

風筒 a windsail.

風吹草動 when the wind blows, the grass moves.

風波 or 風浪 wind and waves,—a storm.

幾釀風潮 very nearly caused a riot.

風雨 or 風日 the weather.

風雨調 favourable weather; a favourable season.

風¹

3554

風調雨順 wind and rain in proper quantities and at proper times.

風雨表 a barometer.

風化 influence or example; customs; public morals; to reform by influence or example.

漸染華風 had gradually come under Chinese influences,—and felt like a Chinaman.

風幡動 is it the air or the banner which moves?—used in the sense of Buddhist doctrine.

風幡堂 a Buddhist teaching-hall.

風濕 rheumatism.

得風疾 to become insane.

上風 the superior wind, i.e. the wind which gives an advantage, as in shooting, sailing, etc.

我得個上風來了 I got to windward of him.

佔上風 to get to windward of.

由上風飛至 coming up flying before a fair wind.

下風 the inferior wind, or that which gives one the inferior position.

順下風膝行而進 approached on his knees, against the wind,—i.e. respectfully. Cf. "To come between the wind and his nobility."

甘拜下風 I willingly take up a position against the wind,—leaving you the windward position; sc. I willingly admit your superiority.

繫靠下風一岸 made fast under the lee of the bank.

風水 wind and water,—that which cannot be seen and that which cannot be grasped. The geomantic system of the Chinese, by the science of which it is possible to determine the desirability of sites for tombs, houses, or cities, from the configuration of such natural objects as rivers, trees, and hills, and to foretell with certainty the fortunes of any family, community, or individual, according to the spot selected; by the art of which it is possible for the geomancer to counteract evil influences by good ones, to transform straight and noxious outlines into undulating and propitious curves, and generally to rectify the influences of nature, which if left to them-

風¹
3554

selves would entail ruin upon all concerned. [In Amoy, these characters mean "a grave;" in Ning-po, "a typhoon."]

風水先生 a professor of geomancy.

看風水 to practise geomancy.

前臨大溪，後靠高崖，左右諸峯環抱，風水甚好 a wide river in front, a high cliff behind, enclosing hills on the right and left, —such is a first-class geomantic position (for a grave).

做風水度活 to practise as a geomancer for a living.

風水轉了 their luck changed.

風從虎 wind comes with the tiger,—i.e. with the negative or evil current in nature.

姑年風燭 my mother-in-law's life is like a candle in the wind,—liable to be extinguished.

豈吸風所活耶 how can you live on air?

風聲 the noise of wind; rumour; fame.

風言 or 風語 or 風傳 rumours.

說些風話歡酒 to talk a lot of gossip to give a zest to the wine.

風聞 I have heard that...; a rumour has reached me that...

聞風 or 知風 to get wind of.

聞風逃走 getting wind of the matter (e.g. hearing they were "wanted") ran away.

聞風捉影 listening to gossip and grasping at the shadows,—raised thereby.

聞風而逃 hearing who was opposed to them, ran away. Such is said to have been the force of the reputation of 謝安 Hsieh An, a famous statesman and general of the 4th century A.D.

安天下人聞其風而歸者不可勝計 the number of persons who on hearing his reputation flocked around him, was beyond all count.

聞柳下惠之風者 those who hear the character of Liu-hsia Hui,—become themselves elevated.

風¹
3554

向風 turned towards the north; to be influenced by some one's teaching or example. Also, a name for the lute.

向風長嘆息 my face turned northwards, I continually sigh.

天下學士靡然向 (or 鄉) 風 of all the scholars in the empire not one but was influenced by him.

風門 a touch-hole.

門風 or 風調 family reputation; standing.

別是一家風 things have changed at home.

有包孝肅遺風 the mantle of Pao Hsiao-su had fallen upon him.

義婦可風 (the act of) an heroic woman, worthy of imitation.

[風 = to be adopted as a custom.]

其術實有可風 his skill is truly worthy of imitation.

有古人風 on the model of the men of old.

有父遺風 he possessed the afflatus of his father,—i.e. his genius.

寫出一段太古風氣 describing the state of things in the good old days.

民風 the temperament of a people; the national character.

風俗 customs; usages. [Expl. in the Sacred Edict, as 風 = temperament, characteristics, due to climate; 俗 = difference of likes and dislikes, due to the particular bent of people of various parts.

Also as 上所化曰風，下所習曰俗.]

成風 to become a custom.

運斤成風 wielding the adze had become habitual,—was very skilful with his adze.

溺女之風 the practice of drowning girls.

文風 a literary spirit.

有國士之風 he had the spirit of a perfect gentleman,—e.g. Kuan Ti; see 6368.

風¹
3554

風致 temperament,—of a man.

風氣 the air; the atmosphere, locally speaking; the temper or attitude of a community. Also = 風俗 customs; see above.

知風氣 to be a good weather-prophet.

受風氣 to catch an infection or poison conveyed by air.

開風氣 to open up a new line or system; to enlighten.

他們風氣還沒開了 they are not sufficiently enlightened,—to receive you properly. Argument against an expedition to Hunan.

古今風氣 the characteristic tempers of ancient and modern times.

風流 gay; dissipated; stylish; refined; accomplished. Used in both good and bad senses.

風流子弟 gay young sparks; mashers; stylish and accomplished young fellows.

處士風流水石間 the hermit is happy among streams and rocks.

淫風 wanton; lascivious.

風雅 graceful; refined.

風情 seductive; gaiety; dissipation; poetical inspiration.

風塵 the dissolute life of a harlot. Also, mortal affairs.

風人 an inspired person; a poet.

非風人其孰能之 who could have written this, save a true poet?

愛風月 or 好 風月 to love dissipation.

風狂 or 風月子弟 dissipated rakes; profligates.

爭風 to contend for "favours."

漸知風月 to be "up to snuff."

男風 sodomy.

發風 to be on heat. See 9581.

風馬牛不相及也 our horses and oxen at the breeding season will not meet,—so far apart are our territories. Hence the term has come to mean people whose walks lie in different directions.

風¹
3554

風馬無關 like our horses at the breeding season; no connection with one another. [This is only a variety of the last entry.]

馬牛其風 when horses and oxen are on heat.

匪類失風, 官軍奏凱 the rebels were beaten and the Imperialists reported a victory.

歌大風之章 sang See the Conquering Hero comes!

國風 the title of the first book of the *Odes*. See 6497.

缺少東風 short of east wind, —having no money. Cf. To raise the wind.

風鬃雲轡 wind-manes and cloud-reins, —swift horses and many chariots.

走風 or 露風 to let the cat out of the bag.

中 *chung*⁴ 風不語 struck speechless by paralysis.

頗有風味 it has rather a nice flavour.

風烈得狠 very irascible.

風帳 wind-shelters for plants, etc., made of millet-leaves dried.

接風酒 a feast to welcome home.

晨風 the falcon,—alluding to its flight against the wind.

風車 a whirligig.

風車花 the passion-flower.

風笙 a whistle.

早來東風不下雨 in time of drought, an east wind brings no rain.

滂來北風不晴天 in time of flood, a north wind does not clear the sky.

聽風即是雨 hearing wind and calling it rain,—of exaggeration.

不行春風, 難望夏雨 no wind in spring, no rain in summer.

要求南風, 須開北牖 if you want to get a south wind you must open the north window,—to secure health keep the passages clear.

風窗 a vent-hole; a ventilator.

德律風 a telephone.

風¹
3554

Read *fēng*³. To abuse; to ridicule.

風以意 talked at him; censured him in an underhand way, i.e. not openly. See 5460.

風示 to make enquiries.

楓¹
3555

R. 東

See 風

K. *p'ung*
Even Upper.

The maple. Also, *Liquidambar Formosana*. Used for the plane, the sycamore, and the tallow tree.

丹楓 the maple,—from the colour of its leaves in autumn.

楓宸 the palace,—so called from a number of maples planted about the palace by an Emperor of the Han dynasty. A name for Peking.

楓陞 a name for Peking, as above.

霜染江楓醉 when frost colours the river, the maple gets drunk,—turns red.

坐愛楓林晚 to sit and enjoy the autumn tints on the maple.

楓香 the gum of the liquidambar,—said to turn into amber.

大楓子 *Lucrabau* seeds,—of *Gynocardia odorata*, brought from Siam and Java and used for leprosy and the itch.

颯²
3556

R. 東咸

See 逢凡

K. *p'ung, p'om*
Even Lower.

The rippling of waves along a shore. Also read *fan*².

瘋¹
3557

R. 東

See 風

Even Upper.

Leprosy; scrofula. Paralysis. Insanity. Wild; unruly.

痲瘋 leprosy.

發瘋 to become leprous; to become insane.

瘋院 a leper-hospital.

羊角瘋 epilepsy.

瘋癱 or 瘋病 paralysis.

瘋癲 or 瘋狂 insane; mad.

瘋子 or 瘋魔 a madman.

瘋話 gibberish.

瘋¹
3557

瘋狗 a mad dog.

半瘋子 a half-witted man.

瘋傻 stupid.

瘋氣 or 瘋癡 lunacy.

鷄爪瘋 contraction of the fingers in paralysis.

一點不瘋 一點不野 not the least wild or unmannerly.

諷⁴
3558

R. 送

H. *fung*

F. *houng*

P. *fēng*

M. *fēng*

See 風

A. *fung*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To chant; to intone. To ridicule; see 11,366.

諷誦 to intone; to chant; to hum.

諷經 to chant liturgies,—as priests do.

諷書 to hum over the words of a book.

譏諷 or 諷刺 to ridicule; to chaff.

不知其諷刺 did not see the satire conveyed.

諷諫 to remonstrate with,—as by satire.

諷語 ridicule.

詞諷 pasquinades; lampoons.

蕙¹
3559

R. 東

See 風

Even Upper.

鳳⁴
3560

R. 送

C. *fung*

H. *fung*

F. *houng*

W. *vung*

N. *fēng*

P. *fēng*

M. *fung*

Y. *fung*

Sz. *fung*

K. *pong*

J. *hō, bo*

A. *fung*

Sinking Lower.

The wind swaying the trees. The sound of priests chanting.

The male phoenix,—one of the 四靈 four supernatural creatures, said to appear only when a virtuous sovereign is upon the throne. See 7222. Is an emblem of matrimonial alliances, and of happiness. See 5108.

鳳凰 the male and female phoenixes; the phoenix.

鳳毛鷄膽 the feathers of a phoenix with the courage of a chicken.

沒有梧桐樹, 叫不着

鳳凰來 if you have not a *wu tung* tree, you will not get a phoenix to come,—as it will not settle on any other tree. See 12,707.

鳳⁴
3560草鷄窩裏拉不出鳳
鳳來 you can't get phoenixes
out of hens' nests.鳳凰落架不如鷄 a
phoenix on your perch is not
as good as a chicken.鳳凰蛋 a phoenix egg,—a son
who is the sole support of his
aged parents.

夏后之世民始食卵.

鳳凰乃去 in the days of
the Great Yü mankind first took
to eating eggs, whereupon the
phoenix disappeared.鳳生鳳兒 the phoenix begets
a phoenix.烏鴉不與鳳凰棲 the
crow does not roost with the
phoenix.析鳳之憂 the sorrow of
being separated from a husband.鳥中之鳳 a phoenix among
birds; chief.鳳髓 phoenix marrow,—a great
delicacy.

鳳冠 a bride's coronet.

鳳兮鳳兮,何德之衰
O phoenix! O phoenix! how has
thy virtue fallen,—by coming out
of due season. Said to Confucius
by an eccentric personage who
wished to imply that Confucian-
ism was unsuited to the age.

鳳仙花 China balsam.

吐鳳之才 vomit-phoenix ta-
lents,—great talents, like those
of 楊雄 Yang Hsiung who
dreamt that 口吐白鳳
he brought out of his mouth a
white phoenix.鳳毛濟美 adding beauty to
the plumage of the phoenix,—
said of an official who has a
virtuous son.鳳頭鞋 ornamented ladies'
shoes.

鳳尾草 ferns.

龍鳳之姿 an Emperor's
children.

鳳眼 the Emperor's eye.

鳳池 and 鳳城 names for
Peking.鳳凰池 the Phoenix Pool,—
guests at which are the success-
ful candidates at the Metropo-
litan examinations.鳳⁴
3560昔爲鳳閣郎 formerly I was
a gentleman of the Court.鳳尾金魚 Phoenix-tail gold-
fish,—the cultivated trilobous or
quadrilobous tailed varieties of
Carassius auratus.鳳頭阿藍兒 the crested
lark (*Galerida cristata*).鳳頭鴨子 the tufted duck
(*Fulix cristata*).丰¹
3561

R. 冬

F. hung

See 蜂

K. pong

Even Upper.

Plump and good-looking;
handsome; graceful; refin-
ed. [To be distinguished
from 丰 1488.]子之丰兮 full and good-
looking was the gentleman.

丰采 graceful; elegant.

丰雅 refined.

丰姿 or 丰神 sylph-like;
graceful.丰姿綽約 good-looking and
well made.

丰儀 dignified.

丰裁 or 丰格 of easy man-
ner.丰情瀟灑 very pleasing and
animated.丰韻 a mellow sound; a pleas-
ing voice.

丰茸 luxuriant vegetation.

言其丰範 describing their
appearances.蚌¹
3562

R. 冬

See 丰

Even Upper.

To trifle; to flirt.

峯¹
3563

R. 冬

See 逢

Even Lower.

The peak of a hill. The
hump of a camel.

峯巒 peaks of mountains.

峯嶺 mountain ranges.

高峯 a lofty peak.

峯¹
3564玉峯 a green, grassy peak; a
sacred peak.

孤峯 a solitary peak.

夏雲多奇峯 in summer
clouds there are many wonder-
ful peaks.一峯既盡一峯又興
one height hardly vanquished ere
another is in sight. See 9336.

鼻峯 a high bridge to the nose.

烽¹
3565

R. 冬

See 鋒

Even Upper.

A conical brick structure,
in which to light a beacon
fire by night. See 10,406.烽烟 the smoke of a beacon
fire.

燒烽火 to light a beacon fire.

五烽 the Five Beacons,—be-
yond the 玉門關 Yü-mén
pass on the Kansuh frontier.眸¹
3566

R. 冬

See 鋒

Even Upper.

Half-open eyes.

眯眸眼 a half-closed sleepy eye.

眼都合眸了 your eyes are
half-closed.蜂¹
3567

R. 冬

C. } fung

H. } fung

F. } fung

W. } fung

N. } fung

P. } fung

M. } fung

Y. } fung

Sz. } fung

K. } fung

J. } fung

A. } fung

Even Upper.

A bee; a wasp; a hornet.

蜜蜂 a bee. See 7834.

蜜蜂數萬頭 many tens of
thousands of bees.

蜂王 the queen bee.

蜂窩 or 蜂房 (see 7834) or

蜂衛 a bees'-nest; a wasps'
nest.土蜂 a humble bee; a carpenter
bee.

蜂釀蜜 bees store honey.

蜂採百花人食蜜 bees
gather from a hundred flowers,
and man eats the honey,—sic
vos non vobis mellificatis apes.蜂針 or 蜂蠆 or 蜂釘
a bee's or wasp's sting.

馬蜂 a hornet; a horse-fly.

馬蜂崽兒 the larvæ of wasps.

黃蜂 a wasp.

蜂腰 a wasp waist. See 12,893.

蜂¹
3567
崑崙山有大蜂一丈其毒殺象 on the K'un-lun mountains there is a kind of bee ten feet long, whose sting will kill an elephant.
掇蜂 to catch a wasp,—as 伯奇 Po-ch'i did, on the neck of his stepmother, for which his suspicious father turned him out of doors.
盜賊蜂起 robbers arose like bees,—in swarms.
蜂擁而上 pressed forward in swarms.
蜂媒蝶使 the bee go-between and the butterfly assistant,—alluding to the fertilisation of flowers.
吳蜂 a blue-bottle.
蜂糖罐 *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Lib.

鋒¹
3568
冬
A sharp point; a spear head; the tip of a lance or bayonet. See 10,656.
鋒鏑 or 鋒鏑 the point of a weapon.
交鋒 to cross swords; to join battle; to fight.
鋒刃交加 points and edges crossed,—in fight.
鋒快的刀 a sharp-pointed blade.
鋒稜 sharp and angular = thin.
及鋒而試 when the point is sharp, try,—do not wait until it is blunt. Strike while the iron is hot.
不可與他碰鋒 do not run against the enemy's spears,—kick against the pricks.
爭鋒 to struggle for mastery.
先鋒 the van-guard.
同他鼓動幾舌鋒 exchanged a few sharp remarks with him.
前鋒 a sergeant of the provincial Banner forces.
前鋒校 a sergeant of the van-guard division of Banner forces.

逢²
3569
R. 冬東
C. } *fung*
H. }
F. *hung*
W. }
N. } *vung*
P. *feng*
M. *feng, fung*
Y. *fung*
Sz. *feng, fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *fung*
Even Lower.

To meet. To happen; to hit on.
相逢 to meet,—as two people.
弟兄喜相逢 a joyful meeting of brothers.
逢吉 or 逢喜 to meet with good fortune.
逢迎 to go out to meet; to receive, as a guest.
巧於迎逢 clever at entertaining guests.
難逢 hard to meet with.
逢人之怒 to encounter people's anger.
每逢 whenever one meets with, or lights upon, or reaches.
每逢三 whenever a 3 occurs,—as in the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of a moon.
逢場 when there happens; on the occasion of....
逢危 to incur danger.
逢時 to succeed in life.
時逢 just now met; it is the season of....
逢此百凶 meeting with all these miseries.
逢人便說 to meet a man and straightway tell him,—said of people who gossip.
狹路相逢 to meet in a narrow way,—where one or the other must yield.
逢君之惡罪大 the crime of him who excites the wickedness of his prince is great.
衣⁽⁴⁾逢掖之衣 to wear large-sleeved robes,—as Confucius did; hence—
徒見三千石不如一逢掖 better than an interview with a Governor is a visit from a sage.
Read *p'eng*². The roll of drums.
鼉鼓逢逢 the lizard-skin drums rolled harmonious.
Read *p'eng*². A surname.

縫²
3570
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

澧²
3571
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

縫²
3572
R. 冬宋
C. *fung, p'ung*
H. *fung, p'ung*
F. *fung, p'ung, p'ung*
W. *vung*
N. *vung*
P. *feng*
M. *feng, fung*
Y. *fung*
Sz. *feng, fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *fung*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To sew; to baste; to mend. Used with 3572.
The name of a river; a pool; a marsh.
澧渚 harassed; anxious.
Read *p'eng*². The eddies in a rapid.
To sew; to stitch. To mend. See 8588.
裁縫 to cut and sew; a tailor.
縫衣裳 to sew or make clothes.
縫口 to sew up a rip, or the mouth of a bag.
縫口子 to pay promised bribes. See 6654.
縫窮的 women who do stray jobs of sewing in the streets.
縫線 sewing-thread; to sew.
縫綻 to mend; to repair clothes.
縫縫補綻 to mend and patch.
縫密行 (*hang*²) to sew with fine stitches,—as in quilting.
臨時密密縫 to mend up (a son's clothes) when he is about to (leave home).
彌縫 to mend; to rectify a blunder; to conceal the truth. See 7812.
以綿縫之 bandaged it with cotton wool.
Read *feng*⁴. A crack; a split; a seam.
糊縫子 to paste up cracks,—with strips of paper.
齊縫 to level cracks,—as when pointing bricks, etc.
無地縫可鑽 not a crack to hide in.
綻了縫 the seam has split.
如天衣無縫 without seam, like heavenly raiment,—used in the sense of without break or pause.

縫²

3572

無縫衫 a shirt (or robe) without seam,—as worn by the Emp. Ch'êng Ti of the Han dyn.

找人錯縫子 to look out for a person's wrong-doings.

漏縫 to lose; to let slip.

指縫 the creases of the fingers.

縫

3573

Same as 3567.

奉⁴

3574

To receive respectfully with both hands. To have the honour to, as conventionally used to imply self-depreciation by the speaker. To nourish.

奉命 to receive a command, as from God; to receive orders.

奉旨 to receive an Imperial Decree.

奉割飭 to receive instructions to the effect that...

奉諭 to receive commands.

奉天承運 entrusted by God with the care of,—the empire.

奉天府 Moukden.

奉錦山海 the Circuit of the Taot'ai at Newchwang, consisting of 奉天府 Fêng-t'ien Fu,

錦州府 Chin-chou Fu, and

山海關 Shan-hai Kuan.

奉遵 or 奉行 to receive and act in accordance with orders.

奉行古事 to follow old customs.

奉揖 to make a bow.

奉法 to profess the Buddhist faith.

我能畫, 可奉君法 I can draw, allow me to teach you method.

奉教 to receive instruction; to obey; to become a convert to Christianity.

願謹奉教 I am willing to respectfully receive your instructions, or enter your sect.

奉承 to flatter; to do service (in a good sense).

奉勢 to flatter the powerful.

奉⁴

3574

買奉 to curry favour with.

奉求 to entreat.

奉候 to pay one's respects to.

奉賀 to congratulate.

奉拜 to make obeisance to; to pay one's respects to.

奉攀 to venture to drag,—a conventional phrase used in invitations.

奉陪 to have the honour to bear company to any one.

奉還 to have the honour to repay or to return.

奉到 to have had the honour to receive.

奉勸 to have the honour to warn; to venture to advise.

奉獻奉上 to have the honour to offer.

奉送 to have the honour to send.

自奉 one's personal expenditure.

奉養 (yang⁴) to respectfully nourish,—one's parents.

厚自奉養 lavish in expenditure on oneself.

侍奉晨昏 to wait on morning and night.

奉公 employed on public business.

奉復 to have the honour to reply.

奉批 to receive the reply,—of a superior.

奉聞 had the honour to hear.

奉繳 to hand back respectfully.

奉贈 to present respectfully.

奉謁 to have an interview,—with a superior.

奉迎 to receive,—as a guest.

奉宸苑 (or 苑) the Department of Parks and Hunting Grounds.

奉官 to be officially licensed or appointed.

奉懇 to respectfully beg.

奉頒 to be appointed as...

奉調 to have the honour to be transferred to....

奉達 or 奉致 have the honour to inform.

奉⁴

3574

奉准 to receive,—from a superior.

奉申 to write a despatch to superior.

奉派 to be deputed.

奉發 to receive something, or sent by a superior.

奉詢 to beg to ask....

奉領 to have the honour to receive.

奉煩 to beg to trouble.

奉約 or 奉請 to have honour to invite.

奉事 to serve; to wait on.

寧自死了也不事二主 better to die than serve a second master.

奉託 to beg to request,—so one to do something.

實言奉告 I beg to speak plainly to you.

奉烟奉茶 to hand tobacco and tea.

供奉 to wait upon; to supply with.

奉此 on receipt of these orders.

奉留 to venture to detain.

奉布 to have the honour to acquaint.

Salary; emolument.

俸⁴

3575

俸祿 or 俸米 or 薪 or 俸銀 or 俸脩 or 俸 official salary,—paid in grain down to the time of the Han dynasty; from the Han to T'ang, half in cash and half grain; and since the T'ang wholly in cash.

給俸祿之半 put him on half-pay.

俸廉 salary and allowance; 7128. Also, his salary is small.

額俸 a fixed salary.

罰俸 to fine; to deduct from one's salary.

加俸 to increase the salary.

帶俸歸田 to retire on one's salary.

俸滿 when the term of office (3 years) is at an end.

R. 宋

C. fung

H. fung

F. houn²W. fung²

N. fung

P. feng²

M. } fung

Y. } fung

Sz. feng², fung²

K. pong

J. hō

A. fōung

Irregular

Sinking

Upper.

俸⁴

3575

爾俸爾祿民膏民脂
your salary is the fat of the
people,—be careful not to take
too much. An inscription seen
in the *yaméns* of magistrates.

歷俸推陞 promotion by
length of service or seniority.

自俸至儉 he spent very little
on himself. See 3574.

唸³

3576

To intone; to chant.

唸經 to chant liturgies,—as
Buddhist priests do.

唸唸 very productive.

Read *pèng*³. To laugh
aloud.

捧

3577

See 8903.

豐¹

3578

Luxuriant; fruitful;
abundant, as opposed to
歉 1633.

豐草 luxuriant grass.

豐年 a year of plenty.

豐收 an abundant harvest.

五穀豐登 the five grains
abundantly rising,—in the gran-
aries, *sc.* plenty.

豐盛 or 豐盈 abundant;
prosperous.

豐足 or 豐滿 ample; plenti-
ful.

豐熟 full and ripe,—as fruit or
grain.

豐富 wealthy.

豐厚 sumptuous,—as a feast.

豐席 a plenteous table.

打抽豐 *see* 2486.

從豐 from one's own abundance,
—to give to others.

豐人 a stout, well-fed man.

肌膚微豐 inclined to plump-
ness.

面貌豐隆 a fine hearty coun-
tenance.

豐¹

3578

豐隆 the god of thunder or of
clouds.

豐樂 pleasant and prosperous.

豐本 garlic.

豐京 the capital of 文王 Wên
Wang, in modern Shensi, called
after the 豐水 river Fêng.

作邑于豐 he fixed his capi-
tal at Fêng.

儷¹

3579

Spirits; genii.

儷儷 the "immortals" of Taoism.

R. 東

See 風

Even Upper.

澧¹

3580

A stream in Shensi.

R. 東

See 風

Even Upper.

鄧¹

3581

The old way of writing
the surname 豐, 3578.

R. 東

See 風

Even Upper.

鄧都 a District in Ssüch'uan,
where is said to lie the entrance
to the Infernal Regions.

鄧都城 Hades, or the city
ruled over by 閻羅王 King
Yen Lo (Yama), the Chinese
Pluto, to which all departed spi-
rits go, and where a ghost life
continues on much the samelines
as in this upper world.

封¹

3582

A fief or principality, held
under the feudal system.
To appoint to territory or
office. A boundary; a dyke.
A mound; a tumulus.
Name of the ninth son of
文王 Wên Wang. To
enrich. To seal up; to
attach. To blockade.

R. 冬 宋

See 鋒

Even Upper.

往即乃封 (*fêng*⁴) go to your
principality.

封之也, 或曰放焉 he
made him a prince, which some
said was famishing him.

無有封而不告 let there
be no appointments which are
not announced,—to the Emperor.

封¹

3582

周公封於魯 Chou Kung
was appointed to Lu.

封建 to set up as a feudal prince;
to enfeoff; to establish.

自改封建爲郡縣 ever
since fiefs were exchanged for
departments,—ever since the feu-
dal was changed to the Imperial
system.

封建厥福 he firmly estab-
lished his happiness.

封國 to confer the right to rule
over a vassal State.

封神 to raise to the rank of a
god; to deify; to canonise.

封官 to appoint to office.

封大官 to raise to high office;
to ennoble as; to raise to the
rank of.

封爵 to ennoble; to bestow the
rank of a noble.

封贈 titles of honour,—as 封
bestowed upon wife, parents or
grand-parents, or 贈 granted
as posthumous honours to de-
ceased progenitors.

素封之家 a wealthy family.

慎固封守 be careful to
strengthen the guard-posts
throughout the territory.

域民不以封疆之界
a nation is bounded, not by the
limit of dykes and frontiers,—but
by the virtue and enterprise of
its people.

封疆大臣 the high officials
at the frontier; the high pro-
vincial officials.

封比干墓 raised a tumulus
over the grave of Pi Kan.

封十有二山 he raised al-
tars upon twelve hills.

封樹 to throw up a mound and
plant trees at the grave.

專利以自封殖 entirely
devoted to gain in order to en-
rich oneself.

比戶可封 groups of 5 fami-
lies and single households will
be in a condition to prosper.
See 8942 *pi*⁴.

封典 the granting of hereditary
rank.

封誥亭 the stone pillars at the
grave of an official who has been
posthumously promoted.

封¹
3582

封土 to heap up earth.

封禪 (*shan*⁴) sacrifices in honour of the high heaven and the broad earth, respectively. Said in the *Yüan chien lei han*, ch. 159, to be a contr. of 封泰山禪梁父 Liang-fu being a small hill at the foot of Mt. T'ai. See 13,367.

封地 the ground frozen.

封河 to close a river,—by frost.

封書 or 封信 to seal a letter.

一封信用 (or 書) a letter.

公文一總封 a general despatch cover, i.e. one cover containing several despatches.

封密 to seal closely.

發封則皆美珠 when he broke the seals (over bottles) he found them all full of pearls.

封套 or 封袋 an envelope.

封筒 a bamboo tube,—used for the conveyance of letters.

釘封 a despatch nailed up in boards,—either for secrecy or safe keeping if sent to a distance. Sometimes a certain distance is mentioned within which the boards are not to be removed; e.g. 五十里釘封 to be kept nailed up for fifty *li*.

封條 or 封皮 strips of red paper pasted down the middle of letters or parcels and used for the address (see 1714). Also, strips of paper used for sealing a house or goods. See below.

露封照送 to enclose, under flying seal, in a despatch.

一封銀子 a package of money,—usually *Tls.* 50. See 3363.

封固 to seal up,—as in an envelope.

查封入官 to confiscate.

賞封 to give a tip or a bribe.

一個賞封兒 a present.

門封 the money-package given as a bribe to the doorkeeper. Also, the inscription of titles, etc., placed outside the front gate of a high official.

封門 to seal up a door,—with cross strips of paper, as is done

封¹
3582

when officially attached for debt, etc.

封舖 to seal or attach a shop.

封鎖 to seal and lock up,—as when attaching property.

封禁 to seal and prohibit access to.

啓封 to remove an attachment on property.

封船 to impress boats,—for government use.

封貨 to “seal” or arrange for purchase of goods at a pawnbroker's on expiration of the time allowed to the pawner. This is effected by payment of bargain-money.

封印 to close up the official seals,—as is done all over the empire during the New Year holidays. See 6595.

封存 to keep under bond; to deposit officially.

由法人封堵之各口 the ports blockaded by the French.

A fabulous hill, said to have been ascended by a carp which became a dragon. An emblem of literary success. See 7479.

封¹
3583

R. 冬
See 封
Even Upper.

犂¹
3584

R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

葑¹
3585

R. 冬東
宋
See 鋒
K. *pong*, *p'ung*
Even Upper.

馮²
3586

R. 東蒸
C. *fung*, *p'ing*
H. *fung*, *p'in*
F. *hung*, *ping*
W. *vung*, *bing*

馮²
3586

P. *feng*, *p'ing*
M. *fung*,
Y. *p'ing*
Sz. *p'ing*
K. *p'ing*, *ping*
J. *hiyō*, *hei*, *fū*
A. *bēng*, *fung*
Even Lower.

不敢馮河 they dare not cross a river without a boat.

有馮有翼 you have helpers and supporters.

馮翊 an Assist. Magist. under the Han dyn.

馮馮 a sound indicative of solidity.

馮氣 pride; arrogance.

馮夷 the god of streams.

Read *p'êng*¹. Wide; vast.

𦵏³
3587

R. 腫
See 風
K. *pong*
J. *hō*, *fu*
A. *fung*²
Rising Upper.

To oppose. To throw a rider.

𦵏駕之馬 an unmanageable horse. See 3423.

賙⁴
3588

R. 送
C. *fung*
H. *fung*
P. *pong*
K. *fung*
Sinking Upper.

To give aid towards funeral expenses.

賙賙 or 賙贈之物 money or other contributions to funeral expenses. See 3635.

FO.

佛²
3589

R. 物
C. *fēt*
H. *fēt*
F. *houk*
W. *vai*, *wai*
N. *vah*
P. *sfo*, *sfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fēh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz*, *buchi*
A. *fēt*
Entering Lower.

To see without examining; to take a general view. Buddha, in which sense it is said to be short for 佛陀. [For names of some fabulous Buddhas of the Mahakalpa, see *China Review*, XXIV, p. 45, col. 2.] See 4680, 7812, 9050.

其求之也佛 what they seek is heretical.

佛爺 or 佛祖 or 佛陀 or

佛圖 (a variation of 浮圖; see 3600, 3088) Buddha; the Lord Buddha,—by which term must be understood 釋迦牟尼 Shākyamuni Buddha. See 8720.

佛門 or 佛家 Buddhism. See 1671.

An ox with a hump; the Zebu (*Bos indicus*), found in Persia.

A species of mustard-plant. See 蕪 12,759.

爰采葑矣 I am going to gather the mustard.

葑菲 mustard and earth-melons,—cheap vegetables; trifling; unworthy.

A surname.

Read *p'ing*². A horse running swiftly. To cross a river without a boat. To rely on. Used for 憑 9328.

佛²³

3589

佛道 or **佛教** the religion of Buddha.

佛道日子 days sacred to Buddha (e.g. 1st and 15th of the moon) when people ought to "be good."

佛門子弟 Buddhist priests and nuns.

佛法 the Law of Buddha. See 3366.

遵佛法餓煞, 遵王法

打煞 in the observance of the Law of Buddha there is much hunger (from fasting), and in the observance of the law of the land there is much bamboozing.

念佛 to repeat the name of Buddha; to pray; (of a cat) to purr.

唐佛 as devoted to Buddhism as an Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.

五佛冠 a hat worn by Buddhist priests, and having 5 lapets folded up as a brim.

佛國 the Buddhistic kingdoms, —the various States of the continent in which Buddha lived and taught, and in which his religion prevailed.

佛像 images of Buddha; Buddhist figures.

然燈佛 or **定光佛** Dipankara Buddha, —the predecessor of Shâkyamuni, so called because of the radiance which emanated from his body when a baby.

阿彌陀佛 O-mi-t'o Fo, i.e. Amida Buddha, —the favourite Buddha of the Chinese. Mere repetition of this name, if uttered sufficiently often, is supposed to cure diseases, while its employment in every-day life is frequent and varied. E.g. when a layman styles a priest

和尚 Ho-shang, the latter politely replies **阿彌陀佛** Amida Buddha, meaning that if he is a priest, the layman is Buddha.

阿彌陀佛不要殺他 for God's sake don't kill him!

求看佛面赦他 for God's sake pardon him!

是不信佛之報 it is what you get for not believing in Buddha.

佛²³

3589

求佛求一尊 if you pray to Buddha, pray to one Buddha only.

閒時不燒香, 急時抱

佛脚 when all is well you do not burn incense, but when in trouble you clasp Buddha's foot. Cf. When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be, etc.

有事抱佛腿, 無事把

佛推 when there is anything the matter, to cling to Buddha's foot; when there is nothing, to push him aside.

放下屠刀便成佛 down with the butcher's knife, and you are a Buddha forthwith, —alluding to the value of prompt repentance.

臥佛 sleeping Buddha, —a name given to recumbent images of Buddha.

活佛 living Buddha, —a cardinal in the hierarchy of Lamaism. See 4912.

活佛不敬, 敬死佛 you do not honour living Buddhas (sc. your parents), but you honour dead Buddhas.

萬家生佛 the living Buddha of a myriad families, —a complimentary phrase to a just official.

出家如初, 成佛有餘 if you remain as when you first took orders, it will suffice to make you a Buddha and to spare.

心堅即是佛 strength of mind makes a man a Buddha.

滅却心頭火, 剔起佛

前燈 you must extinguish your inward fire (of passion) if you would trim the lamp of Buddha.

不受磨難, 不成佛 without suffering, one does not become a Buddha.

佛做不成也 I can't become a Buddha, —I am not good enough.

各自稱佛 each perfect in his own estimation.

小兒的心似佛心 the heart of a little child is like Buddha's heart, —pure.

佛口蛇心 the mouth of Buddha but the heart of a serpent.

激惱佛 (you are enough) to make Buddha angry.

佛²³

3589

賴佛偷食鞋 to rely on Buddha to steal food and clothes, —to make religion a cloak for crime.

漢前有佛 there was a Buddha before the Han dynasty, —meaning that right and wrong were not first rewarded and punished by Shâkyamuni. Also interpreted to mean that Buddhism was known in China before the usually-accepted date.

佛奴 a cat. See above.

佛旨 the commands of Buddha.

佛事 religious services in connection with death.

佛龕 a niche for the figure of a god.

佛火長明 the ever-burning sacred flame of Buddha.

佛塔 a Buddhist pagoda.

佛母 Mother of Buddha, —Mâyâ. Also, Maritchi, popularly known as **天后** the Queen of Heaven; see 4027.

浴佛節 the festival of washing idols, —8th of 4th moon.

佛性 of a nature like Buddha's, sc. kind, forgiving, etc.

我佛慈悲 the loving-kindness and sympathy of our Buddha.

佛眼相看 to regard with the eyes of Buddha, —with loving-kindness, etc.

佛眼婆心 the eye (i.e. the appearance) of a Buddha but the mind of an old woman.

佛頭 Buddha's head; prominent hills are often so called; the large beads which occur at intervals in a rosary.

佛頭銀 Spanish dollars.

佛銀 any dollar taken by weight.

番佛二尊 two foreign dollars. See 3653.

佛郎 a franc.

佛郎機 Faranghi, Feringhee, or Franks, —the early name given by the Chinese to the Portuguese or Spaniards, expl. by Verbiest as referring to the French.

法蘭西一日弗郎西

即明之佛郎機也 the Fa-lan-hsi (French), or Fulang-hsi, are the same as the Franks of the Ming dynasty.

佛³
3589

佛骨 a bone of Buddha; the pith or essence of Buddhism.

正佛 the mistress of the house.

當今老佛爺 the present Buddha,—the Emperor.

佛茄兒 the thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*).

佛甲草 the house-leek.

佛菓草 the stone-crop.

佛手 a kind of citron, almost all rind, found on the 檸檬 tree; see 13,738. One end of this citron terminates like a hand, with fingers. Used by the Chinese for scenting rooms, at religious sacrifices, etc. [Stands pictorially for 福 *fu* happiness.]

佛手露 Buddha's-fingers' dew, —a wine flavored with 佛手.

佛公壳 Buddha shells,—mussel shells found in Siam, containing one or more figures of a sitting Buddha in relief. Pious priests watch for half-open mussels, and slip into their shells thin clay images of Buddha, over which the mussel deposits a thick layer of nacre, with the above result.

佛桑 see 3613.

佛青 the colour of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.

黃泥饅頭好供佛 clay dumplings are good enough for Buddha.

埭泥匠不拜佛,老底兒在他心裏 the image-maker does not worship Buddha: he knows what stuff he is made of.

坭佛勸土佛 the mud Buddha reproving the clay Buddha, —the pot calling the kettle black.

Read *pi*⁴⁴. To aid; to support. Great.

佛時仔肩 assist me to bear the burden,—of my position.

佛肸召 Pi Hsi invited,—Confucius to go and see him. This individual was a rebellious military official, and it was not considered right for the sage to visit him.

艷⁴⁴
3590

R. 物

See 弗

Entering Upper.

價
3591

婦
3592

嬪
3593

祓⁴⁴
3594

R. 物

C. *pit*₅

F. *houk*₅

W. *bo*₅

N. *bah*₅

P. *spa*

M. *pa*

Y. *fēh, paah*

K. *pul*

J. *futsz*

A. *fēt*

Entering Irregular.

不
3595

否³
3596

R. 有紙

C. *fau, p'ei*

H. *feu, p'i*

F. *p'eu, p'i*

W. *fōe, p'i*

N. *fōū, p'i*

P. *fou, p'i*

M. *fou, p'i*

Y. *fou, p'i*

Sz. *fou, p'i*

K. *pu, pi*

J. *hiu, hi*

A. *fu, fi*

Rising Upper.

The countenance changing.

艷然不悅 his countenance showed his displeasure.

Read *pu*⁴⁴. Flushed.

色艷如也 his face flushed,—with anger.

Same as 3589.

See 3749.

See 3745.

To remove evil; to wash away sins; to cleanse, as by lustration. See 3698.

祓除釁浴 to cleanse and to wash,—for the removal of sins.

祝祓社 caused the priest to sprinkle the altar of earth.

祓飾厥文 to purify and modernise language.

FOU.

See 9456.

Not; on the contrary; negative.

是否 is it so, or not? whether it is or is not.

是否屬實 whether it is true or not.

王曰否 the king said, "It is not."

可否 whether or not it may be possible.

夫人聞知,即亦無所

可否 Lady X. heard them, but was unable to scold one more than the other.

否³
3596

事無可否 there were not two sides to a question (for him),—only his own side.

是否可行 whether or no action may be taken in the said direction; whether or no it will do.

更換與否,悉聽自便 whether they change (their style of dress) or not, is a matter for themselves to decide.

唯唯否否 yes, yes: no, no—of indecision.

允少否多 more negative than affirmatives.

而用人獨否 (he could value foreign goods) but only could not employ the men.

未知合否 not to know if suitable or not.

否則不誅 if not, then we shall not kill him.

予所否者天厭之 whatever I have done 'the thing which is not', may God punish me!

其本亂而末治者否

矣 for the root (the fundamental) to be in confusion and yet the branches (the accessories) to be in good order, is impossible

我不識能至否乎 I do not know whether he can have reached it or not.

以定然否 in order to decide yes or no.

Read *p'z*³. Bad; wicked. One of the Diagrams.

臧否 good and evil.

臧否人物 to praise and blame people; to criticise.

否則威之 if evil, then overawe him.

晦盲否塞 dark and gloomy.

否世 an evil world.

命否 a hard lot.

先否後喜 sorrow first, joy afterwards.

否極則泰 when things get to the worst they begin to mend.

獻可替否 recommend the practicable and set aside the objectionable.

紵
3597
尤
Fresh-looking silk.
絲衣其紵 his silken robes are fresh and bright.

罽
3598
尤
A net to catch rabbits.
A screen or partition.
罽罽 a wooden screen, placed across a doorway.
芝罽 Chefoo. See 1787.

苳
3599
尤
Rib-grass or rib-wort.
苳苳 *Plantago major*, — also known as 車前草 and 牛舌草. It is cooked and eaten by the Chinese, and its seeds are used as a diuretic.
苳山 a mountain in Honan.

浮
3600
尤
To float; to drift; see 8149. Volatile; unsubstantial; fleeting. Cracked; silly.
浮橋 or 浮梁 a floating bridge; a pontoon bridge.
浮雲 floating clouds; brick houses over graves.
浮塵 floating dust.
浮石 floating stone, — pumice stone.
浮于 to float above; to surpass; to exceed. See 2472.
浮尸三尺 the corpse floated three feet,—in the air above the ground. Said to have happened to the coffin of 朱夫子 Chu Fu-tzū.
沉者自沉浮者自浮 let them sink or swim,—of friends' letters thrown into the river by Yin Hsien.

浮
3600
偶得魚雁亦不免浮沉 sometimes I receive letters and sometimes they are lost,—based on the above.
雪上浮凍 the snow lightly frozen on the surface.
浮遊在世 drifting about the world.
泛宅浮家 having no fixed place of abode. Cf. floating population.
浮頭 flotsam.
浮頭兒的 floating on the top.
浮頭浪子 a wandering wave; a thriftless man who never sticks to anything. Cf. A rolling stone.
浮浪子弟 dissipated young men.
浮漚釘 a “froth nail,”—i.e. a nail with a bulging head, used for large doors.
浮議 frivolous suggestions.
浮文不叙 not to speak of unimportant matters.
浮水 to float on water; (read *fu*) to swim.
浮華 a pendent blossom.
浮餘 left over; over and above.
浮收 to take more money than is due.
浮籤 the foil or detachable part of (e.g.) a cheque book. See 9118.
浮出來 to project from a surface.
浮花 floating flowers; ornaments in relief.
郎意在浮花 the young man's thoughts were wandering like the flower,—which he had thrown into the stream.
浮薄 fickle; untrustworthy; treacherous.
浮躁 frivolous; fickle.
輕浮 light; unsteady; shiftily.
浮浮汎汎 floating hither and thither; wanting in fixity.
交情是浮的 the friendship is superficial.
莫信浮言 do not believe random talk.
浮面皮兒 an insincere countenance.

浮
3600
浮生若夢 life passes away like a dream.
浮生言人生如萍而無根脚 *fou shēng* (float born) means that man's life is like duckweed, without anything to hold on to below.
浮額 an excess; more than the fixed number.
一浮太白 a bumper of wine.
請浮君 I beg to fine your Majesty a drink,—for some forfeit incurred.
浮記賬 daily accounts.
浮冒開銷 to enter as expended more things than actually procured (浮), and of a better quality than they really were (冒).
事浮於人 more things to be done than men to do them.
浮財 uncertain gains,—not a fixed income.
浮報 to return over and above (the amount due).
浮浮 abundant; spreading over; rising, as vapour; superficial; vain.
雨雪浮浮 rain and snow in abundance.
浮圖 or 浮屠 or 浮屠 characters used to represent the sound *Buddha*. See 3589. The old name of an Indian *toran* or pagoda.
浮圖太子也 *Buddha* was the Heir Apparent,—of *Suddhōdana*, King of *Kapilavastu*.
不用浮圖 he did not use Buddhist rites,—at the funeral services of his parents.
躡浮圖起 a fallen (image of) *Buddha* getting up again!—used ironically of a mistake or mismanagement which cannot be righted.
三層浮圖一所 a three-storey pagoda.
救人一命,勝起七級浮屠 better save one man's life than build a pagoda of seven storeys.
初爲浮屠 he began life as a Buddhist priest.

𤇗²

3601

R. 尤

See 浮

Even Lower.

𤇗²

3602

R. 尤

See 浮

Even Lower.

枹²

3603

R. 虞肴
尤

C. *fu*, *pau*
H. *v*, *po*
F. *hu*, *v*, *p'au*
W. *fu*, *v*, *p'au*
P. *fu*, *fu*,
sfou

M. } See 柚

Y. }
Sz. }

K. *pu*, *p'o*

J. *hō*, *bō*

A. *fu*

Even Lower.

缶³

3604

R. 有

C. *fu*
H. *feu*, *feu*
F. *p'eu*
W. *vuē*

N. *fōu*, *vōu*

P. }

M. } *fou*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pu*

J. *fu*, *fū*

A. *fēu*

Rising

Irregular.

𤇗

3605

𠂔

3606

阜^{4*}

3607

R. 有

C. *fu*²
H. *fu*, *fu*

Steam.

𤇗氣 steam.

𤇗人 one who steams food.

A kind of large ant.

𤇗蟥 gnats produced from dung.

蚍𤇗撼樹, 可笑不自

量 an ant pushing against a tree: how laughable not to know its own strength!

A drum-stick.

援枹 to draw forth a drum-stick.

執枹而鼓 to take a drum-stick and drum.

枹罕 (*fu*¹ *han*⁴) the ancient name of 河州 Ho Chou in Kansuh.

Read *pao*¹. Bushy.

Vessels of earthenware for holding wine, drawing water, etc. A musical instrument. Radical 121

瓦缶 earthenware in general.

See 3723.

坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!

Same as 3604.

Contracted form of 3607.

A mound; a tumulus. Fertile; abundant; prosperous. Radical 170, which in its contracted form, 3606, is always seen at the left-

阜^{4*}

3607

F. *p'ain*²
W. *vuē*
N. *vōu*
P. *fu*², *fou*²
M. *fu*², *fou*²,
fou
Y. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *hū*, *bu*
A. *fu*²

Rising Lower
Irregular.

hand side and is thus distinguished from 𠂔 the contracted form of 邑 5481.

如山如阜 like mountains and like hills,—is your prosperity.

豐阜 or 盛阜 abundant.

物阜民康 things in plenty and the people happy.

阜成兆民 to improve the condition of the masses.

賴汝小阜 my small prosperity (*sc.* property) has come to me by your means.

駟驥孔阜 his four-iron-black horses are in fine condition.

火烈具阜 the fire spreads widely.

香阜 a scented hill,—a Buddhist monastery, so called from the incense burnt.

阜財解慍 (the south wind) brings prosperity and removes discontent.

趯趯阜螽 the grasshoppers jump about.

A port; a trading-place, on a river or on the sea.

埠口 or 埠頭 or 埠子 a port; a trading-place.

過埠 to visit a port.

穀埠 a grain port.

新埠 new port,—a name formerly given by the Chinese to Singapore.

埠商 wholesale salt merchants.

A grasshopper. See 3607.

See 3723.

涪²

3611

R. 尤

See 浮

Sz. *fu*

K. *pu*

J. *hu*, *bu*

A. *fu*

Even Lower.

A river in Ssüch'ua known as 涪陵 or 涪 or 黑今江. It joins the Yang-tsze at 涪州.

涪漚 bubbles on water; foam

FU.

A man; a hero; a husband. Used as a title for women. See 工 6553.

夫子 a sage; a prophet; a hero. Added as a title of respect to the names of great teachers; the Master.

夫子曰 the Master said.

夫子先生長者之稱也 *fu tzü* and *hsien sheng* are titles for elders.

孔夫子 Confucius—the Latinised form of *K'ung-fu-tzū* K'ung the Sage.

朱夫子 Chu-fu-tzū, —朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great commentator of the Sung dynasty.

大夫 a great officer; a high minister of State; a chief mate (read *tai' fu*¹) a doctor.

大夫君子 ye great officers and gentlemen!

五大夫 five trees appointed by the First Emperor to be Ministers of State because they sheltered him from a rainstorm during his descent from Mt. T'ai.

二夫 or 三夫 second and third mates.

匹夫 a common man; one of the masses; a low fellow. See 9029.

鄙夫 a low, mean fellow.

夫夫也 good sir!

大丈夫 a man of liberal mind; a great and good man; a hero. See 424.

萬夫之長 (*chang*³) the chief of all the heroes,—the sovereign.

萬夫之勇 courage to oppose ten thousand men.

夫¹
3612百夫之長 (*chang*²) leader of a hundred men; a centurion.

老夫 your humble servant; I.

轎夫 chair-bearers.

販夫 pedlars; hucksters.

挑夫 or 夫役 or 夫馬 porters; coolies.

夫頭 a coolie head-man.

車夫 carters.

馬夫 grooms.

廚夫 a cook.

農夫 agricultural labourers.

武夫 a warrior; a leader; troops.

丈夫 or 夫君 or 夫主 a husband. See 4249.

夫妻交拜 husband and wife saluting each other at marriage.

這是小婦的後夫 this is my second husband.

人盡夫也 everybody has been her husband.

人倫有五, 夫婦爲先 of the Five Relationships, that of husband and wife ranks first.

夫唱婦隨 the husband sings and the wife accompanies,—domestic harmony.

夫婦不和, 奴婢欺 if husband and wife fall out, their servants cheat them.

有福死夫前, 無福死

夫後 if fortunate, she dies before her husband; if unfortunate, after him.

夫妻本是同林鳥, 大限到來各自飛 husband and wife are like birds together in a forest: when the great limit (death) comes, each flies its own way.

夫人 title of ladies whose husbands are of the 1st or 2nd 品 rank. Politely used of anybody's wife.

夫人城 an earthwork thrown up by women. See Chu Hsü, Biogr. Dict.

大夫人 your mother.

如夫人 as a wife,—a concubine.

竹夫人 a bamboo wife,—a

夫¹
3612

bamboo leg-rest used in bed in hot weather; a Dutch wife.

夫己氏 So-and-so, No. 6; somebody; other people.

Read *fu*². An initial particle; now; forasmuch as; then; in that case. A preposition, = 於 13,515. A final particle, used as an interjection. A demonstrative. An untranslatable particle, lending rhythmic vigour to a sentence.

夫孝者善繼人之志 now filial piety consists in skillfully carrying on the purpose of one's forefathers.

夫固 indeed; then.

夫然 this being the case,....

夫將... 故吾得 ... if he will... then I shall be able to...; as he is now on the point of... then I am in a position to....

夫何敢 what then will he dare do?

夫復何詞 what will you have to say to that?

夫豈不知 surely you must know that...

夫人而知之 why, every one knows it.

夫如是則 it seems then that....

夫微之顯, 誠之不可揜, 如此夫 such is the manifestness of what is minute! such is the impossibility of repressing the outgoings of sincerity!

甯習於勤劬, 勿貪夫

逸樂 rather practise a laborious diligence than desire a pleasurable ease.

嗟夫 alas!

悲夫 'tis sad indeed!

道其不行矣夫 how untrodden is the Way!

其某之言夫 it was So-and-so who said so.

夫也不良 that man is not good.

夫¹
3612

非夫人之爲慟而誰爲 if I am not to mourn bitterly for that man, for whom should I mourn?

今夫天 the heaven now before us.

原夫立法之意 this then is the object of the law.

君子疾夫舍曰欲之 the superior man hates that declining to say "I want it."

且夫 moreover; besides.

若夫 if indeed.

故夫 and thus.

扶²
3613

R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *fu, p'u*
F. *hou², shu*
W. } *vu*
N. }
P. }
M. } *fu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pu*
J. *fu, bu*
A. *fo, fu*
Even Lower.

To aid; to support; to prop up. A measure of length, equal to four fingers spread out. See 5366.

扶助 to aid; to succour.

扶持 or 扶挾 to uphold; to sustain.

把他扶上 hold it up,—by putting the hand underneath.

分兩大我扶不起來 it is too heavy for me to hold up.

把他扶起來 help him up,—of one unable to move.

顛而不扶 did not help him when fallen.

扶出之 carried him out,—as a drunken man.

扶災 to bear up under calamity.

扶櫬 to escort a coffin.

扶手 to support by the hand.

扶手板 a narrow board covered with cloth and placed across a sedan chair for the hands to rest on.

扶掖 to support under the arms.

扶杖 to lean on a staff.

扶老 an old man's staff; a fancy name for the adjutant, from its habit of standing on one leg.

策扶老以流憩 I lean on my staff as I wander on or stop to rest.

扶鸞 *planchette*. See 877.

赤子扶扶 young and helpless children.

山有扶蘇 on the mountains is the mulberry tree.

扶¹
3613

扶桑 or 佛桑 Fu-sang, — a country named after a plant so called which was seen growing there, and is said, but without foundation, to be the Mexican aloe. It has been identified by KLAPROTH with Saghalien; by DE GUIGNES and LELAND, with a part of the American continent; and by others, with Japan. Is mentioned by Ch'ü P'ing (d. B.C. 295); see 12,010. The term is also used for *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. See 3633.

扶荔宮 a palace built by Wu Ti of the Han, to commemorate the conquest of Nan-yüeh.

扶保 to protect.

扶搖 to steady; to soothe. See 12,916.

扶車 to support the shafts of a cart.

扶作 to raise one to be; to promote.

扶風 bending to the wind. Also, a tempest; a District in Shansi; title of an official.

扶拔 see 3687.

扶住 to support.

扶疏 spreading, — of branches.

扶窮 to relieve the poor.

扶²
3614

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

扶¹
3615

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

扶¹
3616

Same as 3615.

芙¹
3617

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

The *Hibiscus* flower.

芙蓉花 *Hibiscus mutabilis*. Also, the lotus flower.

芙蓉面 a pretty face; fancy name for a looking-glass.

阿芙蓉 an imitation of the Arabic word *Afiyun*, — opium.

芙蓉江 a branch of the 烏江 Black River in Yunnan.

芙²
3617

蚨¹
3618

R. 虞
H. *fu*
See 夫
Even Lower.

袂¹
3619

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

跣¹
3620

R. 虞
F. *hu*, *spwo*
W. *hu*
See 夫
Even Upper.

鈇¹
3621

R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *fu*
F. *shu*
W. *fu*
P. *fu*, *sfu*
M. *sfu*
See 夫
K. *pu*
J. *hu*
Even Irregular.

芙蓉城七郎子 the son of a high official.
芙蕖 the lotus flower.

A kind of water beetle, known as 青蚨 or 蚨蟬. It is said that if the mother and a young one are killed, and the blood of each is rubbed on 81 copper cash, these 162 cash, although dispersed in the market, will always find their way together again.

青蚨 copper cash. So first named by 淮南子 Huai Nan Tzū.

花蚨 coins; dollars; rupees, etc.
京蚨四吊 four strings of Peking cash.

洋蚨五餅 five cakes of foreign money, — five dollars.

蚨虫 or 蚨蝶 a butterfly.

The lapel of a skirt. Leggings.

袂襖 a case for a scabbard.

To sit with the legs under one. See 1152. To bow; to make obeisance. Used with 3677.

跣坐 to sit cross-legged, — as priests do.

跣跣然 bowing low.

女跣坐 the woman bowed and sat down.

An axe.

鈇鈇 hatchets and battle-axes. See 13,780.

人有亡鈇者 a man lost a hatchet.

颶¹
3622

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

麩¹
3623

R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *ku*
F. *p'wo*
See 夫
Even Upper.

甫¹
3624

R. 虞
C. *fu*, v. *p'ow*
H. *p'u*
F. *ku*, *p'wo*
W. *p'u*, *fu*
N.
P. *fu*
M. *fu*
Y.
Sz.
K. *po*
J. *fu*
A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

A storm.

颶風 a tempest.

颶颶 a gust of wind; a squall.

Bran.

麩子 bran.

麩料 the food of a horse or mule, consisting of bran and chopped straw.

麩楊 the Chinese nutgall tree (*Rhus semialata*, Murr.) which produces the 五倍子 gall-nuts.

麩皮 dandruff.

Great; large. To begin. Just now; a short time ago. A name or "style;" see 3884. Name of a State; of a hill, etc.

無田甫田 do not try to cultivate fields too large.

倬彼甫田 bright are those extensive fields.

魴鰔甫甫 full of big bream and tench.

甫初 at first; a beginning.

甫謂 first began to state....

甫識 knew for the first time; first became acquainted with.

甫及月 a month ago.

年甫弱冠 he has just been capped, — he is a very young man.

年甫十歲 just ten years old.

請問台甫 may I ask what is your "style?" — the fancy names by which friends address each other.

章甫 a coronet. A cap worn by scholars under the Yin dynasty.

Read *pu*³. A garden.

甫草 vegetables.

See 9457.

哺¹
3625

脯³

3626

R. 虞
C. fu, p'ou
I. p'u
F. hu, p'wu
W. fu
N. p'u
M. p'u
Y. fu
Z. p'o
K. fu
A. fu
Rising Upper.

Dried meat.

市脯不食 (Confucius) would not eat dried meat from the market.**脩脯** or **束脯** slices of dried meat formerly given in payment to school teachers, from which the term came to mean a teacher's salary.**脯鮮品** preserved meats.**桃脯** dried peaches.**輔**³

3627

R. 虞
C. fu
H. p'u
F. hou
W. v'u
N. fu
P. fu
Y. fu
Z. p'o
K. fu, bu
A. fu
Rising Irregular.

Poles used to prevent carts from upsetting, or as levers to raise the wheels, etc. To help. Numerative of scrolls and paintings.

乃棄爾輔 if you throw away your cart-props,—your cart will be upset.**輔車相依** the mutual reliance of prop (Legge says "wheel-aid") and cart,—when one is taken away, the other falls.**爲周室輔** to be a support to the House of Chou.**輔佐** or **輔助** or **輔翼** to aid; to succour.**輔行** to assist in carrying out; to act as colleague.**相與輔相** (hsiang⁴) joined in assisting,—the work of administration.**四輔** four chief ministers of State; to help the four quarters, sc. the empire.**宰輔** a minister of State.**輔國將軍** a noble of the Imperial lineage, tenth in line of descent.**輔衛** or **輔保** to protect.**輔政司** Colonial Secretary's office.**輔笏** high statesmen; in geomancy, hills which surround or guard.**以友輔仁** by friendship to help on one's virtue.**明輔** the arbiter appointed by the various feudal States to preside at their conferences.**輔佐之物** condiments; pickles, etc.**輔**³

3627

輔頰 the jaw-bone.**輔爾噶尼** the Fúrg'an or Koran.**關輔** or **幾輔** neighbourhood of the metropolis.**置域相輔** having adjacent frontiers.**有彩畫三輔** there were three paintings.**輔**³

3628

R. 虞
See 釜
Rising Upper.

A large measure, containing six 斗 pecks four 升 pints. A boiler or cauldron. See 3739.

魁³

3629

R. 虞
See 府
Rising Upper.

A star in Ursa Major.

黼³

3630

R. 虞
H. p'u
See 府補
K. p'o
Rising Upper.

An ornamental texture of black and white in alternate stripes; see 3702. The figure of an axe, one of the symbols on the Emperor's lower robe.

白與黑謂之黼 white and black embroidery is called *fu*³. See 3702.**黼扆** a screen used at audiences, adorned with figures of axes.**常服黼黻** constantly appearing in State robes and coronets.**黼黻** finely embroidered.**黼黻夫章** elegant compositions.**專**³

3631

Same as 3638.

傅⁴

3632

R. 遇
C. fu
See 赴
A. fo
Sinking Upper.

To reach to. A tutor; to teach. To lay on, as colour; to gloss. [To be distinguished from 傳 2740.] Used for 3666, 3690.

亦傅于天 even-reaching up to heaven.**傅**⁴

3632

太傅 and **少傅** great officers under the Chou dynasty. Now, Grand Tutor and Junior Tutor of the Heir Apparent. Collectively known as **官傅**.**傅訓** to teach.**師傅** a tutor; a master-workman. A term of address to Buddhist priests. See 9909.**傅彩** or **傅顏色** to lay on colour.**傅粉** to powder the face.**面如傅粉** your face is as if you had powdered it,—white.**傅油** to anoint.**傅會** see 5184.**王命傅御** the king charged the chief steward.**傅別** a deed or like document, of which each party took one half.**搏**²

3633

R. 虞遇
See 扶附
Even and Sinking Lower.

A tree or plant known as **搏桑** said to grow where the sun rises. See 3613.**縛**²

3634

R. 藥
C. fok
H. p'ioh
F. p'woh
W. voh
N. poh, voh, v. bou
P. sfu
M. fo, po
Y. fak
K. pak
J. haku, baku
A. fā
Entering Irregular.

To bind; to tie up. [Dist. from 縛 2708.]

細縛 or **縛綁** or **縛束** to bind, as a prisoner or a bale.**縛在車下** tie it under the cart.**縛帶** to fasten up a girdle.**縛緊** tie it tight.**縛上一道箍** bind a hoop round it.**縛一隻猪** to tie a pig,—by the feet, for carrying on a pole.**縛行囊** to strap up one's baggage.**手無縛雞之力** not strength enough to tie up a chicken.**憂病病彌縛** the more you worry about illness, the tighter its grip.

賻⁴

3635

R. 遇

C. fu²

See 赴

A. fu²Sinking
Upper.慙¹

3636

R. 虞

See 夫

Even Upper.

莛¹

3637

R. 虞

See 敷

Even Upper.

敷¹

3638

R. 虞

H. fu

W. fu, fu

N. p'fu

See 夫

Even Upper.

To contribute towards funeral expenses. See 3588.

賻儀 presents of money for funeral expenses.

賻贈 to give pecuniary assistance; to make pecuniary amends.

Hasty.

慙慙 a hasty, irascible disposition.

To display; to manifest.

To make known to; to announce. To distribute; to diffuse; to open, as a flower. To arrange. To apply. Ample; sufficient.

敷奏 to memorialise the Throne.

敷告 to proclaim,—as the Emperor.

敷施 or 敷放 or 敷佈 to distribute; to circulate; to make known.

敷演經典 to extend the knowledge of the canonical books.

敷教 to propagate a doctrine.

敷求先王 to widely study the doings of former rulers.

敷言 or 敷衍 surplus or unnecessary words,—“padding.”

旻天疾威敷于下土 the angry terrors of God above extend through this lower world.

草木敷榮 plants and trees diffuse a glory around,—in spring.

如蓮花初生未敷時 like the bud of a lotus, before it has opened.

禹敷下土方 Yü arranged and divided the regions of the land.

敷藥 to apply medicine,—externally.

敷¹

3638

敷天之下 all under the sky.
不敷 or 不敷用 not enough.

敷不敷 is it enough or not?

敷解 to remit in full.

入不敷出 income not equal to expenditure.

敷餘 over and above.

簠³

3639

R. 夔

See 簠

Rising Upper.

A basket, square outside and round inside, used to hold boiled grain in State worship. See 6455.

簠簠 dishes used at State worship. See 6455.

簠簠不飾 sacrificial dishes not kept in good order. Used figuratively to express a fault in conduct.

Same as 3639.

See 3603.

簋¹

3640

枹¹

3641

罟²

3642

R. 尤肴

See 浮

Even Lower.

A net for catching birds.

雉離于罟 the pheasant has got into the snare.

孚¹

3643

R. 虞

W. fu, fu

M. fu, fu

Y. fu

See 夫

Even Upper.

To repose confidence in.

萬邦作孚 the myriad regions have confidence in you.

成王之孚 he secured the confidence due to a king.

作周孚先 to be an example of loyalty to the future statesmen of Chou.

罔不是孚 every one reposed confidence.

交孚 mutual confidence.

孚信 to trust.

上下相孚 on terms of confidence with high and low.

以孚衆志 as a satisfaction to the general wish.

孚甲 see 3675.

中孚 the 61st Diagram, which refers to confidence.

俘¹

3644

R. 虞

W. fu, fu

Y. fu

See 夫

Even Upper.

A prisoner of war; to take captive.

俘囚 prisoners; captives.

賤俘 I, a poor captive!

俘掠 or 俘擄 to take captive.

不相遺俘 did not leave any prisoners behind.

俘擄甚衆 many prisoners were taken.

獻俘 to hand in captives,—to a superior.

桴²

3645

R. 虞尤

C. fu, fau

H. fu

F. fu, p'eu

W. fu

N. fu

P. fu, fau

M. fu

Y. fu

S. fu

K. pu

J. fu, fu

A. fu

Even

Irregular.

A raft. A ridge-pole in a roof. Used with 3603.

乘桴浮于海 to float over the ocean on a raft.

桴炭 floating charcoal; hence, anything light.

桴思 a door-screen. See 3598.

浮¹

3646

See 3600.

桴¹

3647

R. 虞

See 孚

Even Upper.

Bran of rice. The capsule of a seed.

桴¹

3648

Same as 3642.

葍¹

3649

R. 虞篠

See 夫舜

Even Upper

and Rising

Lower.

The white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant; the inner membrane of the bulrush. Hence, related; friendly.

葍葍之親 related; connected.

Read p'iao³ = 9141. To die of hunger.

郭¹
3650
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.
The parts outside a city; suburbs; territory.
入其郭 entered their territory.
五經爲衆說郭 within the limits of the Five Canons (see 2122) all other literature is contained.

膚¹
3651
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.
The skin; flesh. Great; admirable. The breadth of four fingers.

膚如凝脂 her skin was like congealed ointment,—white.
麻紙緩膚飲墨 hemp paper is of a "slow" consistency and absorbs the ink,—i.e. the ink runs.

觀子膚極臉 I notice that your body is very well nourished.

皮膚 the skin.

髮膚 hair and skin,—the body.

肌膚 flesh and skin.

膚受 in his own skin he received,—the wound.

膚淺 skin-deep; superficial.

左右見其膚淺不覺晒之 the attendants, seeing the feebleness of his remark, burst out laughing.

膚文 superficial writing.

公孫 *hsün*⁴ 碩膚 the duke was humble and greatly admirable.

以奏膚公 thereby achieving great merit. [公=功.]

膚敏 admirable and alert.

樹膚 the bark of trees,—first used by 蔡倫 Ts'ai Lun for making paper.

膚¹
3652
R. 虞
See 膚
Even Upper.
A plant used to make besoms (*Kochia scoparia*).

弗^{4*}
3653
R. 物
C. *fēt*
H. *fwit*
F. *houk*
Not. Used in Japan for the sign \$ = dollars, the concrete 佛, with its appropriate numerative 尊, being often substituted. See 3589.

弗^{4*}
3653
W. *fai*
N. *fēh, fah*
P. *fu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fēh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz, fuchi*
A. *fēt*
Entering Upper.

瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.
永矢弗告 (*ku*⁴) he swears he will never tell.
雪弗如雨 snow is not equal to rain,—in usefulness.
弗敬弗愛 neither to respect nor to love.
弗乎弗乎 by no means
弗成 incomplete.
弗克 inadequate to.
弗措 insufficient.
以弗無子 in order not to be childless.
飄風弗弗 the rushing wind is blustering.
弗郎西 France; see 3589.

佛
3654

剌^{4*}
3655
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

拂^{4*}
3656
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

佛^{4*}
3657
R. 物
P. *fu*
See 弗
Entering Upper.

See 3589.
To chop. To strike.
苑子剌林雍斷其足
Yüan Tzū made a slash at Lin Yung and cut off his foot.
剌鐘無聲 to strike a bell without making a noise.
To oppose.
罔拂百姓以從己之欲 do not oppose the people in order to follow your own desires.
從諫弗拂 he listened to expostulation, and did not seek to resist it.
吁拂哉 oh no, by no means!
拂其耆長 to oppose the old men and elders.
拂囀 flannel.

Like.
彷彿 like; resembling.

拂^{4*}
3658
R. 未物
F. *houk*
P. *fu*
M. *fu*
J. *hi, hutsz*
A. *fēt, fi*
Sinking and Entering Irregular.

拂^{4*}
3659
R. 物
C. *fēt, pēt, v. fak*
H. *fēt, v. p'at*
W. *fai, bi*
P. *fu*
See 弗弼
Entering Upper and Lower.

Anxious; annoyed.
拂鬱 anxious and irritable.
拂而不釋 unable to get rid of anxiety.
拂然作色 flushed up with anger.
To oppose. To brush away; to drive away To cross. See 3554, 1031, 4483.
拂人性 to run counter to the disposition of people.
拂輿情 in defiance of popular wishes.
勿拂吾意 do not thwart my wishes.
拂戾 or 拂逆 opposing; perverse; contrary.
四方以無拂 throughout the kingdom none dared oppose him.
拂拭 to dust and wipe.
但畧拂拭而已 giving merely a few touches,—as opposed to detail in drawing.
拂塵 to brush away dust.
拂淚 to wipe away tears.
拂慮 to drive away care.
拂暑 to drive away heat,—to fan oneself.
拂袖而去 he shook out his sleeve and left,—as a sign of disapprobation or contempt. Cf. shaking off the dust.
拂衣早退 he soon retired in disgust,—from official life.
互相題拂 (*pi*⁴) to lift up one another and cleanse from stains; to mutually aid.
拂蠅 a fly-brush.
拂手 a duster.
早雁拂金河 the early geese sweep across the Golden River.
拂堤 to sweep the bank,—as hanging boughs.
拂蒜 or 拂懷 or 拂郎 has been identified, through the old sounds *but lam*, with Bethle-

拂^{4s}
3659

hem (*Hirth*). This view is borne out by the fact that 拂蒜 is stated to be identical with 大秦 (*see* 2093), in which, says the Nestorian tablet, a virgin gave birth to a son. Also, Syria.

沸^{2s}
3660

See 3490.

第^{2s}
3661

A bamboo screen at the back of a carriage. Used with 3663.

R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

簾第 an ornamental carriage-screen.

緋^{2s}
3662

Tangled silk. A cord for dragging a bier; *see* 3500.

R. 物
See 紱
Entering Upper.

緋絳 a cord; a rope.
執緋 to hold the ropes of a hearse; to attend a funeral.
緋袍 a coarse silk outer robe.

葦^{4s}
3663

Luxuriant vegetation choking a road. A screen of a carriage To clear away. Happiness. Head ornaments.

R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

翟蒲以朝 with pheasant-feather carriage-screens she went to Court.

蒲厥豐草 having cleared away the thick grass.

蒲祿爾康矣 with peace around your happiness and dignity.

臨衝蒲蒲 the engines of siege were vigorously plied.

婦喪其蒲 the woman lost her head-ornaments.

獸死不擇其音,氣息蒲然 an animal at point of death makes wild and random sounds.

蒲蒜國 *see* 3659.

颺^{4s}
3664

A light breeze.

R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

飄風颺颺 the zephyrs gently blow.

惠風颺我 the breeze of your kindness has blown upon me.

髻^{4s}
3665

R. 物末
See 弗
Entering Upper.

付^{4s}
3666

R. 遇
C. fu²
See 赴
A. fu, fo
Sinking Upper.

Dishevelled hair. Used for 3657.

To give to; to hand over to; to transfer to. As a numerative, used for 3705. *See* 3667.

付給 to give to; to hand over.

交付 to hand over to.

付寄 to send.

付書 or 付信 to send a letter.

付諸東流 to entrust to the east-flowing streams,—to leave a matter to luck.

付之流水 to throw to flowing water,—*sc.* to the winds.

付清 to pay in full; to acquit a debt.

付託 to charge; to entrust with. Also, to transfer the Throne.

過付 to arrange a bribe.

過付人 one who introduces,—a middleman.

付償 to repay.

付管 to entrust to the care of.

付價 to pay the price.

付貨 to ship cargo.

付刊 to send to be engraved,—on blocks; *sc.* for publication.

付之 to entrust to...

一付對子 a pair of scrolls.

咐^{4s}
3667

R. 遇
C. fu²
F. hou, v. nou²
See 赴
A. fu, fo
Sinking Upper.

To order. Used for 3666; *see* 3506.

吩咐 or 囑咐 to order; to enjoin.

Read fu². To breathe gently on.

拊^{4s}
3668

R. 虞
See 府
Rising Upper.

The middle of a bow, where it is grasped. *See* 8513.

忖¹
3669

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

To think on with pleasure.

拊³
3670

R. 虞
See 府
Rising Upper.

To pat; to slap; to tap.
拊心 to lay the hand on the heart.

拊我畜我 you patted me, you fed me,—my parents.

拊拊 to pat and stroke; to soothe.

拊其背 patted him on the back,—in commendation.

拊掌大笑 clapped their hands and laughed loudly.

柎¹
3671

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A railing. A raft. Calyx of a flower. Handle of a knife. To wash and bleach.

柎柎 a raft; a ferry-boat.

泐²
3672

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A raft. *See* 3645.

庶民乘泐 the people got on rafts.

泐漚 bubbles on water.

耐^{4s}
3673

R. 遇
See 耐
A. fu²
Sinking Lower.

To worship ancestors; to inter.

耐食 a general sacrifice,—as when a newly-deceased ancestor has his tablet added to the rest.

耐葬 to bury together.

升耐太廟 gone up into the great temple,—gathered to his forefathers.

廟不耐姑 there is no worship in the ancestral temple for an aunt.

耐^{4s}
3674

Same as 3647.

苻³

3675

R. 虞

H. p'u

See 符

Even Lower.

A herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves and red seeds, known as 鬼目 devil's eye.

Read fu¹. Buds bursting, as in spring.

苻甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud.

Read p'u³. See 5076.

蚺⁴

3676

R. 遇

See 附

Sinking Lower.

The scales on the belly of a serpent.

蛇蚺 a snake's scales.

跗³

3677

R. 虞 遇

See 夫

Even Lower.

The instep. A pedestal.

蹶泥濡跗 to get up to one's ankles in mud.

跗注 gaiters.

劍跗 the tip of a sword.

輶³

3678

R. 腫 虞

See 茸 府

Rising Lower.

To tilt up a cart; to push.

輶車奉饌 to tilt the cart and give refreshments,—attend to an arriving guest.

駙⁴

3679

R. 遇

C. fu

H. fu

F. hou

W. vu

N. fu

P. fu

M. fu

Y. fu

Sz. fu

K. pu

J. fu

A. fu², sfo

Sinking Lower.

An extra horse, harnessed alongside of the team.

駙馬 the name from the Han dynasty downwards for an Imperial son-in-law, known as 額駙 under the present dynasty.

鮒⁴

3680

R. 遇

W. fu

See 駙

A. fu²

Sinking Lower.

A kind of freshwater fish, resembling a perch, said to go in pairs and remain faithful to each other.

鮒行 to go like perch,—in pairs.

鮒魚涸轍 like a perch in a dry rut,—perishing for want of water.

鼓³

3681

R. 虞

See 夫

Even Lower.

府³

3682

R. 虞

C. fu

H. fu

F. hu

W. fu

N. fu

P. fu

M. fu

Y. fu

Sz. fu

K. pu

J. fu

A. fu

Rising Upper.

The noisy din of an army.

前軍鼓譟 the van-guard raised a great din.

A store-house; a treasury; a palace. A political division or "Prefecture," as established under the T'ang dynasty.

天府 the store-house of God,—eternity. Used for the Imperial Court. See 3711.

萬物一府 all things are ONE.

府庫 a treasury; a *dépôt*

六府 the six treasures,—of nature, viz. water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain.

佩文韻府 the great "Treasury" of Chinese literature, known as the "Concordance."

王府 the palace of a prince.

宗人府 Court of the Imperial clan.

公府 1. a palace; 2. Public (see 6568) departments.

領事府 a Consulate; a Consul.

府上 or 貴府 or 尊府 a conventional phrase for "your house." The second is also a term of address to a Prefect.

府上都好 are all well at your home?

府城 a Prefectural city.

知府 he who administers the Prefecture,—a Prefect. Corresponds with the 郡首 of the First Emperor, B.C. 221, and with the 太守 of the Han dynasty. See 3506.

太府 or 府尊 his Honour the Prefect. The first was Comptroller of the Imperial Household under the Han dynasty.

首府 the Prefect in whose Prefecture lies the provincial capital; the Prefecture itself.

府署 a Prefectural *yamen*.

府離府三百五 Prefectures are 350 *li* apart.

府³

3682

府尹 Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of 順天 Shun-t'ien, in which lies Peking. Also, Civil Governor of the Manchurian province of 奉天 Fêng-t'ien.

府丞 Vice Governor of Shun-t'ien Fu; also Civil Vice Governor of Fêng-t'ien. See above. Also, Vice-Director of the Imperial Clan Court.

空一府隨之 the whole Prefecture (or Prefectural city) followed him.

身居府職 he is in government employ.

開府 provincial *chancellerie*, or department of Imperial Secretaries under the Mongols; hence, the modern Censorate.

府考 or 府試 the Prefectural examination of students.

府案首 the first on the list at the Prefectural examination.

府學 the Educational officers of a Prefecture.

本府 or 敝府 or 卑府 I, the Prefect.

無政府黨 the brotherhood of anarchists; see 692.

俯³

3683

R. 虞

See 府

Rising Upper.

To come down; to look down, as opposed to 仰 12,885. To stoop; to bend; to condescend.

引之則俯, 舍之則仰 you pull it, and down it comes; you release it, and up it goes,—of a well-sweep.

俯仰之間 between looking up and down,—in the twinkling of an eye.

俯仰皆寬 whether looking down or up, he treats all well, sc. his inferiors and superiors.

不能與世俯仰 unable to adapt himself to the exigencies of his environment; too unconventional.

俯伏 to fall prostrate; to make obeisance.

俯首 to bow,—as to equals or inferiors, in recognition of a salute.

俯首默想 or 俯思 to bend the head and reflect.

俯首無言 he bent his head and said nothing.

俯³
3683

俯准 to graciously authorise.
俯念 to graciously remember;
to condescend to read.
俯恤商情 looking with pity
upon commercial interests.
俯賜照會 to favour with a
despatch.
俯察地理 to examine into
the configuration of land,—as a
strategist or geomancer.
俯視 to look down on from
above.
俯窺不見人 looking down
from the cliff I could not see
anybody.
俯從 to condescend to do as
proposed.
俯就 to make the best of; to
adopt, as the plan of an inferior;
to attend, or to wait on, as infer-
iors going to superiors on busi-
ness; to accommodate oneself to
the peculiarities of others.
俯順 to defer to.
俯順輿情 to defer to popular
opinion.
俯允 to entertain,—as a claim.

拊³
3684

Same as 3735.

腑³
3685

The bowels.

R. 夔
C. fu
H. fu
F. hu
W. fu
N. fu
P. fu
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu
K. pu
J. fu
A. fu
Rising Upper.

腐³
3686

Rotten; putrid; worth-
less.

R. 夔
C. fu²
H. fu²
F. hou², v.
pon²
W. vu, vü
N. vu, wu
P. vu
M. fu
Y. fu
Sz. fu

腐肉 rotten flesh.
去腐生肌 remove the proud
flesh and cause healthy flesh to
grow.
腐爛 or 腐朽 or 腐敗
rotten; spoilt.
腐刑 the punishment of castra-
tion.

腐³
3686

K. pu
J. fu, bu
A. hu
Rising
Irregular.

腐氣 pedantic; pig-headed.
腐儒 a pedant.
荳腐 bean-curd. See 11,417.
荳腐官 bean-curd officials,—
a term of contempt applied to
certain of the poorer classes of
official servants who are com-
pelled to feed largely on this
cheap food. Also explained as
flabby or unenergetic officials.
奶荳腐 a Mongol name for
cheese.
乳腐 a kind of milk made from
beans.
腐語 or 陳腐 platitudes;
old saws.

符²
3687

R. 虞
H. pu
See 夫
Even Lower.

The two halves of a tally,
one half of which is en-
trusted to an official (e.g.
at a city gate), and the
production of the other
half is authority for any act
to be performed by him
(e.g. opening the city gate).
To tally; to agree. A
charm; a spell.

虎符 or 兵符 a tally, as
above, issued on military busi-
ness, in time of war, etc.

符節 a tally given as a warrant
or commission; credentials.

若合符節 (their statements
agreed) like the two halves of a
tally.

恃符 relying on official position.

符板 a tally,—as used for check-
ing goods, etc.

符信 credentials of office; evi-
dence; proof of identity.

不符 or 不相符 not to fit
together, as the halves of a tally;
not to agree.

字跡不符 the handwriting
does not agree,—it is a forgery.

符合 to reconcile.

符頌 to happen according to
good wishes expressed.

符咒 charms; spells; amulets.

符袋 small bags for scapularies
or amulets.

畫符 or 書符 to draw and
write charms, respectively.

符²
3687

靈符 an efficacious charm.
符籙 books on magic.
符瑞 auspicious or genial in-
fluences.
病符 sickness; disease.
不得恃游歷爲護符
must not screen themselves under
the pretext of travelling.
符拔形似麟而無角
the fu-pa is like the unicorn
(see 7186), but has no horn.
It has been identified by von
Gutschmid with βοῦβαλις the
antelope.

洊²
3688

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper
and Lower.

To cross a stream on a
raft.

附⁴
3689

R. 遇
See 附
Sinking
Lower.

Aconitum variegatum;
wolf's-bane. Also written
附.

附子 the poisonous seeds of the
above, used as a tonic.

附片 tubers of the above.

地附子 the seeds of *Kochia*,
one of the *Chenopodiaceæ* or
goose-foot family.

白附 a plant of the *arum* fa-
mily brought from Manchuria
and used as a medicine.

附⁴
3690

R. 遇
See 赴附
A. fu²
Sinking
Upper
and Lower.

To be near to. To
adhere to; dependent. To
add to; to enclose. See
3689.

附近 near; neighbouring.

附耳道 whispered into his ear.

扯袂附語 caught hold of her
sleeve and whispered to her.

附離不以膠漆 things
which stick naturally require no
glue.

如塗塗附 like adding mud
to mud,—carrying coals to New-
castle.

女蘿附松 the wistaria clings
to the pine,—so should a wife
cling to her husband.

附⁴

3690

附喬松 clinging to tall pines, —the wistaria.

附和 to play the sycophant.

附會 to add to; to gloss; to exaggerate.

蓋其書本無文章, 我不欲附會 as the book originally contained no *wén chāng*, I would not add any.

太史笑附會之誣 the T'ai-shih laughed at what he considered mere idle talk,—the gradual exaggeration of the circumstances.

附庸 a petty dependant State of feudal times, the chieftain over which had not the right of audience.

被鬼附身 or 附鬼 possessed by a devil.

附在人身上 to possess or inspire people,—as spirits do.

附於其末 to put oneself last.

附生 a licentiate of the first degree whose name is amongst the number allowed by ancient regulation,—as opposed to the 增生 additional licentiates.

附貢生 accessory senior licentiate.

歸附 to return to allegiance,—as rebels.

附益 to increase one's wealth; to benefit.

依附 to depend on.

附續 or 附錄 or 附編 to append; a supplement.

附手 to join hands.

附搭 to add as an extra.

附搭便船 to join a convenient ship,—to take passage in one starting at the time and going to the place required.

附勢 to take sides with the strongest.

附片 a postscript to a Memorial.

附去 enclosed; forwarded herewith.

附從 to become adherents of.

附繳 to send enclosed.

附呈 to send enclosed,—to a superior.

附抄 to append a copy of.

附⁴

3690

附卷 to add to the papers of a case; to place with the record.

附交 to send the appended...

附貨 to ship goods.

附登 to insert,—as a letter in a paper.

附上 or 附送 to annex or forward as an enclosure,—in a despatch.

附呈抄案清摺 to append a copy of the record of a case.

附有 enclosed there is...

附單 to enclose an account.

伏²⁷

3691

R. 屋宥

C. fuk

H. fuk, v. p'uk

F. huk

W. vu

N. voh

P. sfu

M. fu

Y. fuk

Sz. fu

K. pok

J. fuku

A. fuk

Entering

Lower.

To fall prostrate; to yield; to suffer; humbly. To lie in ambush. To sit, as a bird on eggs. A summer decade.

寢毋伏 in sleeping do not lie on your face.

匍伏台塔 crouching before your steps,—up to the dais or raised hall in which a mandarin sits.

伏誅 to suffer decapitation. See 2556.

伏罪 or 伏刑 to admit one's guilt; to accept punishment.

君等伏乎未也 do you gentlemen yield the point or not?

既伏其辜 they have suffered for their misdeeds.

伏乞 or 伏祈 to humbly beg.

伏望 or 伏希 to humbly hope.

伏查 to humbly consider; it is my humble opinion, etc.

伏候 to humbly await.

伏謁 to receive with great deference.

伏思 or 伏念 to presume to think.

伏願 to humbly desire.

伏几 to rest one's head on one's hands,—as on a teapoy.

伏侍 to attend on; to wait upon.

伏線 to lay or prepare a clue.

伏道 an underground passage; a mine.

伏出 to half conceal.

伏²⁷

3691

伏身 to conceal oneself; to throw oneself down.

涼風伏秋字 "Cold wind" (in this passage) contains a hidden reference to autumn.

伏蔽 to throw oneself down so as to cover something.

伏莽未清 those lurking in thickets not yet cleared out,—of rebels, savages, etc.

伏兵 soldiers in ambush.

設伏要路 to set an ambush right in the way,—to be passed through.

伏下 to place in ambush.

埋伏 or 伏藏 to hide; to conceal oneself.

摘奸發伏 to expose the wiles of treacherous men.

潛伏 to slink away and hide.

伏卵 or 伏窩 to sit on eggs,—as a bird.

轉輾伏枕 tossing over and over on my pillow.

伏天 or 三伏 the three decades of summer, 初伏, 中伏, and 末伏, equivalent to the "dogdays," and extending from about the middle of July to the middle of August.

三不伏 the three which don't yield,—one any more than the others. These are the 蜈蚣 centipede, the 蛤蟆 frog, and the 蛇 snake. The first is destroyed by the second, the second by the third, and the third by the first.

伏臘炎涼 the summer and winter months are hot and cold, respectively.

歇伏 to spend the hot season.

伏侍 or 伏事 to serve; to wait on.

伏翼 the bat.

伏氣 satisfied; appeased.

伏²⁷

3692

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering Lower.

• A girder to strengthen a beam.

湊²⁰

3693

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering
Lower.袱²⁰

3694

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering
Lower.茯²⁰

3695

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering
Lower.𢇛²⁰

3696

R. 𢇛

See 𢇛

Entering
Lower.𢇛²⁰

3697

R. 物

See 弗

Entering
Upper.𢇛²⁰

3698

R. 物

See 弗

Entering
Upper.

A race; "chow-chow" water; an eddy.

A square cloth for wrapping bundles.

包袱 a wrapper; a bundle.

手袱 a small cloth with a string at one corner.

A false tuber, called 土茯苓 (*Pachyma cocos*, Fries), found growing like a fungus from the roots of fir trees. Used medicinally by the Chinese, and commonly known as "China Root."

茯苓糕 a kind of cake made from the above.

To prick a dog to make him go on. Used in Manila for a *real*.

Cold winds. See 3374.

A split feather used in one kind of dance, as opposed to the 全羽 whole feather used in another kind. Also explained as = 3594.

𢇛舞 the split-feather dance, or a dance for purposes of exorcism or lustration.

紵²⁰

3699

R. 物

P. *fu*², *sfu*

See 弗

Entering
Upper.被²⁰

3700

R. 物

C. *fēt*H. *phēt*F. *houk*W. *fai*N. *fēh*P. *sfu*M. *fu*Y. *fēh*Sz. *fu*K. *pul*J. *futsz, fuchi*A. *fēt, bat*Entering
Upper.𢇛²⁰

3701

R. 物未

See 𢇛

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.𢇛²⁰

3702

R. 物未

See 𢇛 弗

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

A ribbon; a sash.

朱紵 the red sashes,—the gentry.

朱紵皆大夫 those with the red sashes are all high officials.

A knee-pad or covering for the shins; greaves; buskins.

朱被 red buskins.

被補 or 被膝 knee-pads.

A knee-pad. A cap used in worship. A strap or fastening.

An ornamental texture of black and blue, in alternate stripes, used for the Emperor's sacrificial robes. See 3630. [亞 (to be dist. from 亞, see 6987 and 12,810) seems to have been an old form of 弗 (3653), used later for 紵 and 𢇛. There is no authority for its identification with 福 *fu* happiness.]

黑與青謂之𢇛 black and blue together is called *fu*².

𢇛紵 an ornamental skirt.

畫𢇛 embroidered figures.

Same as 3696.

𡩺²⁰

3704

R. 屋

See 蝠伏

Entering
Upper
and Lower.副⁴

3705

R. 宥職

W. *fu*², *fū*

See 赴

A. *fo*Sinking
Upper.

To be full; to fill. A roll of cloth.

To aid; an assistant (see 7219); a deputy, as opposed to 正 687. A second; a duplicate. Numerative of pairs or sets of things; also of faces (see 7886). See 8022.

副使 a subordinate rank in use amongst the 土司 native tribes of the south-west frontier.

副將 a colonel,—of Chinese, not Banner, forces.

副戎 literary designation of a colonel.

副爺 common designation of a 把總 sergeant.

副榜 or 副車 a supplementary list of candidates for the second degree, who though unsuccessful at the examination have deserved honourable mention.

副元 first on the list of supplementary candidates.

副郎 literary designation of a second-class secretary to one of the Six Boards.

副分府 deputy sub-Prefect.

副管輪 assistant engineer.

副夥 the second officer on a ship.

大副 and 二副 chief and second officers.

副帥 assistant Commander-in-chief.

副外務大臣 Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

副事 assistant manager.

副室 a second wife.

正副 original and duplicate.

副本 a duplicate copy.

全副執事 all the paraphernalia complete,—as for a mandarin procession.

𢇛²⁰

3703

副⁴

3705

一副心腸 the general disposition of a person.

又是一副臉色 in that case he wears quite a different countenance.

揀一副潔淨坐頭 chose a couple of clean seats.

一副環子 a pair of earrings.

Read *fu*^{1*}. To split; to divide.

不圻不副 there was no bursting, nor rending,—when 后稷 Hou Chi was born.

Read *pi*⁴. A queen's headdress.

幅^{2*}

3706

屋職

幅

幅

幅

A strip of cloth. A roll of paper. A hem; an edge; a border. Numerative of maps, scrolls, banners, etc.

四條幅 four scrolls,—for hanging on walls.

幅員遼闊 of wide area.

邊幅 border; frontier; externals.

修飾邊幅 to pay attention to external appearance.

成幅 to behave in a ceremonious or proper manner.

過失邊幅 to offend against etiquette.

當脫邊幅 we may lay aside ceremony.

蕩無檢幅 without self-restraint; dissipated.

幅寬 the breadth of a flag.

幅地 an imitation of the English *foot* measure.

鎖幅 or 梭幅 a term for woollens and other foreign fabrics, said to be a corruption of the Arabic *sūf*.

福^{2*}

3707

屋

福

福

Happiness; luck; blessings, as opposed to 禍 5313. Success. The province of Fuhkien. See 2476, 8106, 11,368, 3759.

無事爲福 happiness consists in having no cares.

福^{2*}

3707

轉福爲禍 to turn happiness into misfortune.

福氣 or 福分 (*fén*⁴) a man's allotted share of worldly happiness or good luck, more than which he is incapable of enjoying or appropriating.

惜福養身 to take care of oneself by not drawing too largely on one's 福氣 as above. See below.

福薄不能任 his allotted share of luck is inadequate to it,—as for instance of a person promoted to a high position which he fails to fill satisfactorily.

這是天大的福氣 this is great good luck.

有福之人不在忙 the man destined to happiness need not be in a hurry,—it will come of itself.

休說這般折福的話 don't make such inauspicious remarks,—allusions which carry bad luck with them. See 550.

望財折福 longing for wealth destroys happiness.

福自天來 blessings come from God.

豈可望福於天乎 how can you expect God to bless you? —if you act thus.

有福不會享 he has (what makes) happiness, but not the power of enjoying it.

有福不可享盡 do not exhaust your happiness,—by too large drafts on it.

一人有福, 托帶滿屋 if one man is blest, the whole house shares in it.

福不雙至 blessings do not come in pairs. See 5313.

福當如此愛惜 he is rightly careful of the blessings of this life,—said by Ming Huang when his son wiped a carving-knife on cake and then ate the cake.

福兮禍之所伏 success is the lurking-place of failure,—according to the eternal law of change by which all human affairs move, as it were, upon a wheel, up to a certain point and then down.

無端獲福, 禍必隨之 if success is improperly obtained, calamity will certainly follow.

福^{2*}

3707

福在醜人邊 happiness stands beside the ugly.

居之安平爲福 to dwell at peace is happiness.

福至心靈 when happiness comes the mind is spiritualised.

一兩黃金, 四兩福氣 for one ounce of gold a man must have four ounces of *fu ch'i* (see above),—to enable him to avail himself of the possession of the gold.

自求多福 he who depends on himself will have much happiness.

樹福田 to plant that from which you will reap happiness,—to do good works.

欲廣福田, 須平心地 if you would extend your fields of happiness, you must level the soil of your heart.

禍福無不自己求之者 failure and success are always of one's own bringing.

五福 the Five Blessings,—viz.:

壽 old age, 富 wealth. 康寧 health, 攸好 *hao*⁴ 德 love of virtue, and 考終命 a natural death. See 3709.

發福 to grow fat.

散福 to distribute offerings to one's friends after a sacrifice.

福晉 the wife of an Imperial Prince,—under the present dynasty.

厚德載福 great virtue carries happiness along with it.

福建 the province of Fuhkien, for which the first character is often used alone.

福地 blessed ground; one's native place.

福祉 the blessings of happiness.

福音 the Gospel.

福蔭 the beneficent influence of one's ancestors' virtues.

福德正神 beneficent and good divinities.

福澤 favour.

福祿 happiness and a prosperous career. Also, a name for the wild ass, from the Arabic *fara*.

福^{2c}

3707

福庇 the blessed protection of...

福字履 shoes with the character 福 on the front.

福命 a happy destiny.

頭大福大 if your head is big, your luck will be big. Said also of mouth and feet.

有福之人大腦袋, 無

福之人腦袋大 a lucky man has a large head, an unlucky man's head is large.

福德 religious merit, Sanskrit: *punya*.積福德行 (*hsing*⁴) a course of conduct by which religious merit is accumulated.

福德舍 a wayside shrine and rest-house for sheltering travellers.

菰^{2a}

3708

R. 屋

See 蝠

Entering Upper.

蝠^{2a}

3709

R. 屋

C. } *fuk*
H. }
F. *houk*
W. *fu*
N. *foh*
P. *sfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fuk*
S. *fuk*
K. *pok*
J. *fuku*
A. *fuk*

Entering Upper.

輻^{2a}

3710

R. 屋 宥

P. *fu*²

See 蝠 副

K. *pok, pu*A. *tít, fuk*

Entering Upper.

The spokes of a wheel.

三十輻共一轂 thirty spokes unite in one *ku*; see 6232

輻計三十以象日月 the spokes of a wheel are thirty in number, in order to resemble the sun and the moon.

地輿輻輳 a place where people collect, as spokes at the hub of a wheel,—*sc.* the capital.

人烟輻輳 a centre of population,—as above.

輻^{2a}

3710

脫輻 the wheel coming to pieces, —family jars.

每占脫輻爻 whenever they cast the wheel-coming-to-pieces lot,—whenever they quarrelled.

萬方輻輳之區 the hub of the universe,—said of Peking.

富⁴

3711

R. 宥

F. *hou, v. pau*W. *fu, fū*

See 赴

A. *fu*

Sinking Upper.

Wealthy, as opposed to 窮 2362. See 6323, 7608.

富貴 rich and holding official rank.

富豪 or 富厚 or 富足 rich; affluent.

富家 or 富戶 or 富室 a wealthy family.

富餘 surplus of wealth.

多文爲富 learning is wealth.

富者怨之府也 wealth is the storehouse of resentment,—arising from the envy of the world.

富人思來年, 窮人思

眼前 the rich man thinks of the future, the poor man of the present.

富人讀書, 窮漢餵猪 the rich man studies books, the poor man feeds pigs.

富人捨錢, 窮人捨力 the rich man expends money: the poor man, strength.

非富天下 he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.

學富者 a very learned man.

然未有富如子美者 yet none are so rich as Tzū-mei (=Tu Fu),—referring to his poetry.

才詞辨富 very accomplished.

年富 in the prime of life.

富麗 splendid; luxurious.

富強 riches and power.

富國強兵 to enrich a nation and increase its military power.

富⁴

3712

Same as 3708.

復^{2a}

3713

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering Lower.

塤^{2a}

3714

R. 屋

See 覆 伏

Entering Upper and Lower.

腹^{2a}

3715

R. 屋

H. *puk*F. *houk, pouk*P. *sfu, fu*²

See 腹

Entering Upper.

To go back; to retrace steps.

To make a cave to live in.

陶塤是也 just a kiln-shaped hole in the hill-side.

The belly; the upper side or belly of a *ch'in* see 2109. To bear in the arms.

肚腹 the belly.

小腹 the belly below the navel

腹脹 swelling of the belly dropsy.

肚腹大 big-bellied; gluttonous

腹結 constipated.

腹疼 belly-ache.

令人捧腹 enough to make one hold one's belly (sides) with laughing.

腹隱機謀 full of contrivances or plans.

指腹爲婚 to point at the belly and betroth,—unborn children.

割腹明心 to cut open the belly and expose one's inmost heart.

不過滿腹 not more than enough to fill the belly.

果腹 a bellyful; satisfied. See 6627.

聖人虛其心而實其

腹 the true Prophet keeps men's minds open and their bellies full

剖腹藏珠 to cut open the belly to hide pearls,—to sacrifice one's life for gain.

稿懷於腹 kept the draft of it in my mind.

腹中全無滴墨 utterly uneducated.

遺腹子 a posthumous child.

腹²⁹
3715

腹心 beloved; dear, as a child.

心腹人 a confidant.

心腹話 secrets.

公侯腹心 the belly and heart (intimate or trusty adviser) of his prince.

腹地 the interior.

腹背 belly and back,—front and back.

腹庇 to shelter; to protect.

窃腹非母 secretly made fun of his mother.

瞻 (or 心) 腹之言 inmost words; trustworthy statements.

口是腹非 mouth yes, heart no,—of people who make promises intending to break them, etc.

專爲口腹 all for mouth and belly,—greedy.

坦腹之倚 the support of a bare-the-belly,—a son-in-law. From the story of a man who chose a son-in-law for his *negligé* attire, in preference to other candidates who had dressed for the occasion.

水澤腹堅 the pond is covered with ice.

出入腹我 out and in ye bore me in your arms,—of parents.

蝮³⁰
3716

A venomous snake. See 11,840.

蝮蛇 the viper; the cobra, etc.

蝮虺 a python.

複⁴²
3717

Double or lined garments.

複姓 double surnames. See 4599.

複道 two covered galleries built one over the other; a covered bridge,—as often seen in southern China.

重 *ch'ung*³ 複 double; repeated.

敵複提刀 to buckle up and seize one's sword,—to prepare to fight.

複襟 a double flap to a robe or coat.

輶³⁰
3718

R. 屋

See 蝠

Entering Upper.

馥²⁷
3719

R. 屋

H. *puk*

P. *fu*

See 蝠

A. *fuk, fuk*

Entering Upper.

鰓³⁰
3720

R. 覺屋

See 蝠

K. *pak, pok*

J. *haku, boku*

Entering Upper.

復⁴²
3721

R. 屋脊

F. *huk, houk*

W. *fu, vu, vöe*

N. *foh, voh, vöü*

See 覆

J. *fuku, buku*

Entering and Sinking

Upper and Lower.

Two pieces of wood which hold the axle firm on both sides underneath the body of a cart. Also used for 3710.

A fragrant smell.

芬馥 odoriferous.

馥郁 fragrant and beautiful.

Haliotis or ear-shell, called 鰓魚, and used as a medicine, especially in Korea.

To come or go back. Again; a second time; repeatedly; further. On the other hand; as an alternative. Used for 3723. To remit taxes. [As a particle with a peculiar force, see 4761, 10,313.]

復來 to come again.

復我邦族 back to my country and kin.

復我諸兄 back to my brothers.

復活 or 復生 to come back to life; to revive, as from fainting.

復降在原 he descended again to the plains.

復元 to get back to health.

復舊如初 as it was originally.

日復一日 one day slips away and another comes.

復原 or 復初 to begin again; to go back to the beginning; to be as one was at first.

復轉 or 復返 or 復還 to return once more.

復⁴²
3721

復新 anew; afresh.

起復 to resume business,—as after mourning.

後勿復爾 do not do so again. See 3354.

二十年後不復爾 twenty years hence it will not be so. See 10,011.

復讎 to take revenge.

報復 to pay a person out,—as for a grudge.

反復 backwards and forwards; repeatedly.

復戰 to renew the battle.

復興 to recover prosperity.

復出爲惡 on the contrary proceeding to more evil. [Here used for 3723.]

復行下船 to re-ship; to re-export.

復進口 to re-import,—as native goods from another Treaty port.

復進口半稅 coast-trade duty.

復入內地 to be taken on into the interior.

復查 to re-examine.

復啓者 in reply to your letter, I beg to say.

復准 or 復核可行 to send a reply authorising.

是顧是復 (bad men) are looked after and continually advanced,—while good men are left out in the cold.

有不復能辨者 it was impossible to tell,—the originals from the copies.

無復晝夜 there was no alternation of day and night,—he was always drunk.

榮華誠足貴, 亦復可憐傷 glory is a grand thing, but it has nevertheless its sad side.

非復人世 unlike the world of mortals. [For similar usage, see 4761.]

復任 to resume office.

復運 to re-convey; to re-export.

復文 a despatch in reply.

照復 to reply in a despatch.

復疊 repeatedly.

復^{4a}
3721

復力排之 still more energetically denounced him.

復示 instructions in reply,—used conventionally.

復論 or 復辯 to discuss further.

復到 to send back in reply.

復經 further....

復諭 a reply from a superior.

復職 to re-install an official.

復位 restoration to a throne, etc.

復姓歸宗 to resume one's family name after having previously been adopted into another family.

覆^{4a}
3722

Same as 3714.

覆^{4a}
3723

R. 屋脊

C. fuk, fau²

H. fuk²

F. houk, p'aiu²

W. fu, fōe

N. foh, fōu

P. fu, fu², fou

M. fu, fou

Y. fuk, fou

Sz. fu, fou

K. pok, pu

J. fuku, hū, hu

A. fuk, fu

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

On the contrary; the reverse. To overthrow; to defeat; see 1031. [Used for 3717 and 3721, and colloquially pronounced in many instances fu².]

不懲其心, 覆怨其正 he will not correct his heart, but on the contrary resents endeavours to rectify it. See 3721.

覆北 when the back is turned.

畏此反覆 I am afraid of the vicissitudes of things. See 3413.

傾覆 overthrown; fallen.

顛覆 overthrown; in a state of destitution.

顛覆厥德 your virtue is subverted.

顛覆流連 overthrown and scattered,—as a beaten army.

覆奏 to reply in a memorial; to reply to questions from the Throne.

覆溺 to capsize.

覆盆 to turn a basin upside down; (dark as though under) an inverted bowl,—used of unjust imprisonment or punishment. See 13,729.

覆審 to re-examine.

覆試 the test examination undergone (e.g.) by chū jen before admission to the Metropolitan examination.

覆^{4a}
3723

覆壓 to press down.

覆板 to reprint.

覆業 (or 產) to return to one's occupation or calling.

覆土 to cover with earth.

覆上 to cover with,—e.g. gilding.

全軍皆覆 the whole army was destroyed.

覆敗 to be utterly routed

覆舟 a capsized ship.

覆沒 sunk, as a ship; lost.

查覆 to find out and reply.

覆白 to make a further report.

覆奉 to again receive,—as further orders.

覆碗絕食 to upset the bowl and cut off food,—to take away one's livelihood. [In this and the three following entries 覆 is read fu⁴ or fou⁴.]

覆水難收 you can't pick up spilt water (milk). See 120.

馬前覆水 water upset before a horse,—impossible to get it up.

覆車之戒 the warning of the cart upset,—ahead of you.

Read fou⁴. To cover over; to sit, as a bird. An ambushade.

覆蓋 to cover over.

射覆 to guess something hidden under a bowl,—an ancient pastime. See 6138.

覆缶 to cover pickle-pots,—with valuable MS., as was done by the illiterate widow of a famous writer.

留爲覆之用 only fit for covering jars. Cf. quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

鳥覆翼之 birds sheltered (后稷 Hou Chi) with their wings,—at his marvellous birth.

天無私覆 heaven covers no man in particular,—but all equally. See 5642, 10,956.

天地無不覆載 there is nothing which heaven and earth do not cover or support,—equally with all the rest.

覆^{4a}
3723

自遺覆載之外 to find oneself beyond the pale.

爲三覆以待之 place three bodies in ambushade to be ready for them.

必^{4a}
3724

鳧²
3725

R. 虞

W. vu, vii

See 夫

Even Lower.

See 7833.

A name for various kinds of wild duck.

家鳧 a tame duck.

冠鳧 a crested duck.

沉鳧 a diver.

鳧鷖在涇 duck and wild geon are on the R. Ching.

泛若水鳧 drifting about like a duck on water,—aimless; good-for-nothing.

鳧尊 a drinking-cup shaped like a duck,—used at banquets to warn people not to take too much liquor. [The duck rests on the surface, and does not sink below as a drunkard.]

鳧趨 to hasten towards.

鳧水 to swim.

雙鳧 a pair of ducks, sc. shoes,—from a story about 張天

師 the Taoist Pope, who changed his shoes into ducks.

鳧鳥重 ch'ung² 來 his duck shoes (he himself) have come back,—said of an official resuming his post.

鳧脰雖短, 續之則憂 a duck's leg may be short, but it cannot be lengthened without sorrow to the duck. See 3888.

蕪²
3726

R. 虞

See 夫

Even Lower.

An edible tuber, called 蕪苳, resembling a water-chestnut.

服^{2a}
3727

R. 屋

See 伏

Entering Lower.

The two inside horses of a team. Clothes; to put on clothes. Mourning. garb. To think affectionately of. A quiver. Business; doings. To submit to; to

服²⁷
3727

serve. To subdue. To swallow.

兩服上襄 the two inside horses are very fine animals.

象服 figured robes.

之子無服 that man has no clothes.

衣服 clothes. See 2759.

服衣 to wear clothes.

服之無斃 to wear a garment without getting tired of it.

未服丞相之服 he had not got on the robes of a Minister.

佩服 to hang on to the dress,—to respect; to reverence.

朝服 or 公服 court dresses.

服官 to put on official dress; to take office.

服飾 clothes and headdress,—personal adornment.

服食 dress and food. Also, a term used for elixirs of life, spiritual drugs, etc.

吉服 ordinary clothes.

凶服 mourning garb.

服喪服二十一天 to wear mourning for 21 days.

換素服 to change into white clothes,—for mourning.

服內 or 有服 to be within the five degrees of mourning.

服內納妾 to take a concubine while in mourning,—is a punishable offence.

服制 mourning regulations. Also, style of dress.

在服制之內 to be a near relative,—as above.

改換服制 to change the style of dress,—as from Chinese to western style.

在私第內之服制 the style of dress worn in private life.

五服 the five degrees of mourning garb, viz.:—

斬衰 for parents or husbands, to be worn 27 months.

齊衰 for grand-parents, to be worn 27 months.

大功 for brothers, sisters, etc., to be worn 9 months.

服²⁷
3727

小功 for uncles, aunts, etc., to be worn 5 months.

總麻 for distant relatives, to be worn 3 months. See 7504, 10,348. [A husband usually wears mourning one year for a wife, but this is not compulsory.]

服中生子 to have a child while in mourning,—a punishable offence if the child is born at any time between ten months after the death of a parent and the expiration of the full three years' period of mourning.

成服去 he has gone into mourning,—as on the third day after a death.

服滿 at the expiration of the term of mourning.

除服 or 脫服 or 起服 or 釋服 to go out of mourning. See 3254.

三日釋服 mourning to be left off after 3 days,—so ordered for the people at large in a posthumous edict of the Emperor Wên Ti of the Han dynasty.

袒免 wén¹ 服 mourning for distant relatives.

國服 national mourning.

服叔 a paternal relative, of the same generation as one's father, within the mourning degrees.

正服 the regular or legal mourning.

義服 mourning worn in deference to circumstances.

加服 extra mourning,—as when a nephew has to conduct the funeral ceremonies of his uncle, and consequently wears three years' mourning as if he were the son.

降服 diminished mourning,—as when a married daughter wears mourning only one year for a parent instead of three.

報服 three months' mourning for a son.

寤寐思服 waking and sleeping he thought about her.

魚服 a seal-skin quiver. See 13,510.

我服既成 when our preparations were completed.

昭哉嗣服 to brilliantly continue the achievements of one's father.

服²⁷
3727

服從 or 歸服 to submit to. 服法 to submit to the law.

服罪 to admit one's guilt; to pay the penalty.

無思不服 not a thought (among the people) but was subservient to him.

淮夷攸服 the tribes of the Huai will submit.

以德服人 to win men by virtue.

心服口服 to have complete confidence; to assent cordially to.

豈無服馬 is there then no subjugation of horses?—no driving about in chariots.

諸侯見子胥把宏詞大辯理服哀公 the nobles seeing that Tzū-hsü had, by the force of his arguments, utterly routed Duke Ai,

欽服 to respectfully submit to.

不服教 not to submit to be taught; intractable.

水土不服 not to stand the water and earth,—to find the climate unsuitable.

這塊兒水土,他服不下來 the climate here does not agree with him.

不服老 not to be willing to be considered old.

服事 or 服侍 to serve; to wait on.

服勞爲養 was obliged to toil for a living.

以勤服勞 with diligence to toil for,—parents.

無替厥服 do not perform your duties perfunctorily.

爾服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.

不以服箱 they do not help to draw our carts,—of a constellation called the "Draught Oxen."

舒服 in good health; comfortable.

服藥 to take medicine.

一服藥 a dose of medicine.

服毒 to swallow poison purposely. See 2875.

服^{2c}

3727

服栢實以輕身 to show his contempt for life, he fed upon cypress-seeds.

喫不服 it does not agree with me.

荒服之人 people from wild outlying districts; border-men; savages.

服衆心 to conciliate popular feeling.

服禮 to apologise.

服...管 to own subjection to...

服役 men employed in a general capacity; servants.

不服氣 not to accept a decision; won't submit.

箠^{1c}

3728

R. 屋

See 服

Entering Lower.

蕞^{2c}

3729

R. 屋職

See 服 蕞

Entering Lower.

鵂^{2c}

3730

R. 屋

See 服

Entering Lower.

服

3731

Same as 3727.

俛

3732

See 7899.

頰

3733

Same as 3683, 11,081.

腊

3734

See 4108. Also used for 臘 6667.

撫³

3735

R. 虞

H. wu

F. u

See 府

Rising Upper.

To rub; to clap. To soothe; to cherish; to pacify. To play, as on a lute, ect.

以手撫之漸溫 rubbed (the body) until warmth was gradually restored.

撫掌大笑 clapped his hands and laughed aloud.

撫劍 to grasp a sword.

撫尸 to "soothe" a corpse, i.e. to stroke it in an endearing manner.

撫之悲號 stroking (the corpse), he cried out in lamentation.

撫棺 to mourn by the side of a coffin.

撫字 to care for like a father.

安撫 or 撫慰 to soothe; to pacify.

撫卹 to compassionate; to relieve.

摩撫 to pat; to soothe.

撫心 to comfort one's mind; to ponder carefully upon.

撫心嘆曰 laid his hand on his heart and said with a sigh.

撫番 to pacify (sc. subjugate) savages.

撫御 to soothe and drive,—to govern.

撫綏四方 to pacify the country.

撫養 or 撫育 to cherish; to foster.

撫女 an adopted daughter.

撫膺 to yield to circumstances.

巡撫 or 撫部院 or 撫軍

or (colloq.) 撫臺 the Governor of a province. Ranks with the Governor-General, and exercises much the same functions, in a slightly inferior degree. In provinces where there is no Governor-General, he wields supreme power.

撫標 troops under the control of the Governor. They garrison the provincial capitals.

撫絲竹 to play on guitars and flutes.

父⁴

3736

R. 虞

C. fu

H. fu

F. hou, hu

W. wu, wü,

wu, fu

N. wu, fu

P. fu

M. fu

Y. fu

Sz. fu

K. pu, po

J. fu, ho

A. fu

Sinking Lower.

A father. An uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname. Used for male, see 4699. Radical 88. See 966.

父親 or 生父 a father. See 3269, 13,088.

家父 my father. See 11,945, 12,667.

本生父 one's real father.

所後父 or 嗣父 one's adopted father.

同居繼父 a step-father with whom the children are living.

晚父 a step-father.

先父 my late father.

謂他人父 I call a stranger father.

不如我同父 none are like those who have the same father with me,—my brothers.

長兄如父, 嫂如母 the eldest brother takes the place of father, the eldest sister-in-law that of mother.

神父 a spiritual father,—a Roman Catholic priest.

父母官 father and mother officials,—a term popularly applied to Prefects and Magistrates from the close connection of their functions with the people's welfare.

知子莫若父 no one knows a man so well as his own father.

有此父斯有此子 or 是父是子 like father, like son.

父執 a father's friends or contemporaries; πατρίαις ἐταῖροι.

父父子子 to treat a father as a father should be treated, a son as a son should be treated.

父命 a father's orders.

父債子還 the son must pay the debts of his father.

大父 a grandfather.

大父父五世相 hsiang'

韓 for five generations his ancestors had served the Han State as Ministers.

養身父母 foster-parents.

父⁴
3736

父不仁，子奔他鄉 if fathers are not kind, sons flee to other neighbourhoods.

父慈子孝 a kind father makes a filial son.

嚴父出孝子 stern fathers have filial sons.

老父臺 a term of address to a Prefect.

父要子亡，子不留 if a father wants his son to go, the son may not remain.

父在，子不敢自專 while the father is alive, the son may not act of his own authority.

天下父母愛小的 all fathers and mothers love their little ones.

伯叔父 paternal uncles,—elder and younger, respectively.

以速諸父 in order to invite my paternal uncles.

父老 village elders.

Read *fu*³. A title of respect = Mr., given to old people, and used after clan names.

漁父 the old fisherman.

家父作誦 I, Chia-fu, have made this song.

To chew.

咬咀 to chew; to ruminate; to think over.

An axe. [Said in the 釋名 to be the same as 甫 (3624) to begin; because to make any article, one must begin by cutting down a tree.]

斧頭 or 斧斤 or 斧子 an axe; a chopper.

雙斧伐枯樹 two axes cutting down an old tree,—will soon bring it to the ground. Said of any one who is a slave to his passions. [Was actually applied to an old man who married a young wife.]

斧³
3738

斧削 to lop off; to prune; to correct, as composition.

斧鉞 battle-axes and halberds.

資斧 travelling expenses.

資斧不濟 not enough to pay expenses.

作冰斧 to act as ice-hatchet, —to act as marriage go-between. See 9277.

A pan; a caldron; a boiler. Used for 3628.

釜中之魚 a fish in a kettle, —in imminent danger.

釜底游魂 a wandering ghost at the bottom of the caldron, —in hell fire.

釜底毒烟生 noxious fumes coming from the bottom of the cooking-pot,—to be cursed with a bad wife.

破釜沉舟 to smash the kettles and sink the ships,—to make return impossible = burn one's boats. Colloquially = in all details.

To fall prostrate. Also read *p'u*^{1*}

仆倒 fallen down; dead.

驚仆 to fall down from fright.

眩仆 to turn giddy and fall.

昏仆 to lie unconscious,—as an injured person.

男仆女仰 (drowned) men lie face downwards, women face upwards,—in the water.

To announce the death of a parent; see 9951. Bad news in general.

訃音 or 訃聞 or 訃報 an announcement of death; a *billet de part*.

聞訃丁憂 to go into mourning on hearing of a parent's death,—which involves retirement from office for a term of 27 months for Chinese civilians, though in special cases the period is sometimes reduced.

訃⁴
3741

捷音與訃踵至鄉里 the news of his success and of his death reached his home in quick succession.

To go to.

速赴 to proceed quickly to.

赴任 to go to one's post.

不赴 equiv. of formula "but did not proceed;" see 2283.

赴省 to go to the provincial capital.

赴席 or 赴宴 to go to a feast.

赴會 to go to a meeting.

赴海 to jump into the sea; to drown oneself.

赴幽冥 to go to Hades; to die.

赴蓬萊 to go to fairy-land; to die.

赴湯蹈火 to get into hot water and walk on fire,—for any one's sake; to go through fire and water.

赴約 to go to a tryst.

赴命 to obey a call; to go as invited.

赴告 to go to inform.

切赴台前 I venture to come before you,—used in petitions, etc.

赴試 or 赴考 to go to an examination.

赴體 to get into the body,—as an evil spirit.

赴難 or 赴救 or 赴援 to go to the assistance of.

赴案 to go before a court.

赴質 to come forward with evidence.

赴官 to go before the authorities.

赴保 to come forward and go security.

赴鄉 to go into the country.

To trust to; to rely upon. To carry on the back; to suffer. To turn the back on; to owe; to be ungrateful; to wrong. To defeat; to lose (see 9876 *shèng*);

赴⁴
3742

R. 遇

C. *fu*²

H. *fu*

F. *hou*²

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *pu*

J. *fu*

A. *fo*

Sinking Upper.

釜³
3739

R. 虞

H. *p'u*

See 府

Rising Upper.

仆⁴
3740

R. 遇屋

宥

C. *p'uk*

H. *fu*

F. *p'auk*, v.

pwak, v.

W. *p'u*

N. *fu*², v. *p'oh*

P. *fu*², *p'u*

M. *p'u*

Y. *fu*²

K. *pu*

J. *fu*, *hoku*

A. *fo*

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

訃⁴
3741

R. 遇

See 赴

A. *fo*

Sinking

Upper.

負⁴
3743

R. 有

C. *fu*²

F. *hou*²

W. *fu*, *fu*

N. *vu*

負⁴

3743

See 駙
Rising Lower
Irregular.to fail to comply with. See
13,564. Minus; see 687.負劍負劍 trust to your
sword! trust to your sword!或負其餼 some carry their
provisions on their backs. See
5615.負荷 to bear on the back; to
sustain.今學負販 I will now learn
carrying on the back and sell-
ing,—as a pedler, *sc.* trade.負賊 to make off with the plun-
der.

負戴 to carry on the head.

負重 to carry a heavy weight;
burdened with.如釋重負 as if he had got
rid of a heavy burden.負販窮人 a poverty-stricken
burden-carrier.

負苦 to endure hardships.

襁負其子 strapped her child
on her back.阿負 or 負耳 one who car-
ries on the back,—a mother.

負屈 to suffer a wrong.

負債 or 負欠 to owe money.

負物者 a debtor.

汝先夫負我家 your late
father owed my family....皇天不負苦心人 Al-
mighty God never turns from
those who sorrow.負陰就陽 to avoid shade and
make for sunshine,—of bamboos.負心 or 負情 or 辜負
ungrateful.

負心賊 you ungrateful wretch!

負背 to carry on the back; hence,
ungrateful.負義 or 負恩 ungrateful for
kindness.寧人負我, 我不 (or 毋
我) 負人 let others be un-
grateful to me, not I to others.
Cf. Better be the pigeon than
the rook.寧教我負天下人, 休
教天下人負我 rather
let me be ungrateful to the world
than the world to me. Cf. Better
to sin than to be sinned against.負⁴

3743

我不負人, 人何負我
I do not wrong others, why should
others wrong me?負主 to turn against one's
master.生素負氣 the young man
had naturally a bad temper.又負令兄這般美意
and thus defeat the good inten-
tion of your brother.

勝負 to win and lose.

負敗 to suffer defeat.

負棋 to lose at chess.

負失 to lose; to fail.

莫負吾言 do not fail to
comply with my words.虧負了他 treated him un-
justly.抱負不凡 containing and
carrying no common,—stock of
knowledge, as a learned man.

自負 self-confident; see 5423.

以功自負 to be self-confi-
dent from one's achievements;
took the credit to himself. See
4594.自負才地高華 consider-
ed himself as a man of brilliant
parts.常負其才地 was always
boasting of his talents.少負驚才 of extraordinary
talents in youth.負才不遇 to meet with no
chance to exercise one's talents.負約 to break an agreement or
a Treaty.

負違 to oppose; to rebel.

負咎 to bear the consequences,
—of an offence.徒負虛名 to gain an un-
deserved reputation.Like; resembling. To
rely on. Also read *fou*⁴.禮樂負天地之情 cere-
monies and music are as it were
the emotions of the universe.自負其志 relying on his own
determination.

Same as 3749.

負⁴

3744

R. 有
See 負
Rising Lower.負⁴

3745

苐

3746

縛

3747

賦⁴

3748

R. 遇

C. *fn*²

See 赴

A. *fu*Sinking
Upper.

See 3498.

See 3500.

To diffuse; to spread.
To give. To levy, as taxes
or troops. An irregular
metrical style of composi-
tion in rhyme, something
between poetry and prose,
used for narrative; to com-
pose verse. See 12,402.賦政于外 to spread govern-
ment abroad.

賦布 to spread out.

賦子 to give.

賦貢 to pay tribute.

賦稅 to pay taxes.

賦粟倍他日 to exact dou-
ble the amount of grain formerly
paid.薄賦輕徭 small taxes and
light dues.賦斂之臣 a collector of
revenue.重賦於民 to heavily tax the
people.賦納 to forward taxes,—to the
Emperor.賦役 land-tax and personal ser-
vice to the State; to be a govern-
ment servant.賦額 the fixed amount of taxa-
tion.詩賦 *shih* and *fu*,—two kinds
of poetry. See above, and 9918.秋聲賦 an autumn dirge,—a
famous prose-poem by 歐陽
修 Ou-yang Hsiu.賦閒 verse-leisure,—*i.e.* leisure
time, because, 'by a pleasing
fiction, a Chinaman writes verses
when he has nothing else to do.賦詩陳詞 to set forth one's
thoughts in verse.因賦五言詩 accordingly
he composed a poem in five-
word lines.

賦形 the natural form.

賦⁴

3748

賦界之初 the moment of birth.

世人賦分有定 a man's share of this world's goods is a fixed quantity,—by fate.

賦性 or 賦質 one's natural powers or talents.

賦性呆蠢 naturally a fool.

婦⁴

3749

有

fu, v. p'ou

fu, fu

hou, v.

pou, v.

vu, vi

vu

fu

pu

fu, bu

fu

Rising Lower

Irregular.

A married woman; womankind. See 4035, 6306, 10, 121.

夫婦 husband and wife.

婦女 wives and daughters; women.

婦人 a wife.

小婦人 I,—a wife speaking of herself.

小婦 a concubine.

婦工 women's work.

婦節 a wife's fidelity.

娶新婦 to take a wife.

婦容 feminine appearance or deportment.

婦⁴

3749

婦道人家 womenkind.

爲婦之道貴乎柔順 it is a wife's business to be yielding and submissive.

婦人長舌維厲之階 the long tongue of a wife is the flight of steps by which misfortune,—comes into the house.

十個婦人敵不得一個男子 ten women are no match for one man.

婦人無德有三,曰獨妒毒 if a woman is without virtue, she will be one of three things, viz.: selfish, jealous, or poisonous.

最毒婦人心 most poisonous of all things is woman's heart.

婦人之仁,匹夫之勇 a woman's goodness is like a coward's courage.

婦人可以共患難,不可以共富貴 a woman can share adversity, but not prosperity.

十個婦人九個妒 of ten women, nine are jealous.

廊¹

3750

R. 虞

See 孚

Even Upper.

由²⁵

3751

R. 物未

See 蒂

Entering and Sinking Upper.

𩚑¹

3752

R. 灰尤

N. böü

K. pe

J. hō, fu

A. fzu

Even Upper and Lower.

𩚑

3753

A small Department in the west of Shensi.

A devil's head. Used by Buddhists for 鬼 6430.

諸由子等 all you spirits.

Coagulated blood.

赤如 𩚑血者死 if red like coagulated blood, he will die.

Read fou¹.

𩚑 𩚑 oats.

Same as 3589.

H A.

哈¹⁰

3754

合

hēp, v. ha

I. kap

ha

N. ha

N. hah, kah, v.

ha, ga

ha, ha

ha

K. kap

hō, gō

A. kap, kap

Entering

Irregular.

Sound of laughter. See 10, 473.

哈哈的笑 to laugh loudly or heartily.

打哈哈 to joke; to jest.

拏人打哈哈 to make a joke of a person.

哈喇吧 shoulder-blades (Manchu halba).

打哈息 to yawn. See 3935.

With 公 after 打 = unbecomingly; with 母 after 打 = becomingly.

哈巴 to straddle.

哈巴狗兒 a Peking pug dog.

哈兒嗎的 careless; slovenly; no distinction between great and small.

哈喇子 saliva; drivel.

哈¹⁰

3754

哈拉 (or 辣) fetid; rancid; frowzy.

哈腰 to bend; to stoop; to bow.

哈凍 to thaw the fingers by blowing on them.

Read ha⁴ or ka⁴.

哈密 Hamil or Khamil, a town near Barkoul in the west of Kansuh. It was once the capital of a Turkic State.

哈密瓜 gourds from Hamil.

哈喇 cloth. [Read k'a¹ la³ or ha¹ la¹.]

哈薩 to jog; to shake.

哈沙 Cantonese-Manchu for cash.

Read ho³. To sip.

哈飲 to sip.

哈¹⁰

3754

蛤

3755

蝦

3756

亥¹

3757

R. 賄

C. } hoi²H. } hai²

F. } se

W. } } se

N. } } } se

P. } } } } se

M. } } } } } se

哈什嗎 a small insect, dried and used as food; the game and other articles of food imported from Manchuria into Peking.

See 6058.

See 4199.

HAI.

The last of the 地支 Twelve Branches; see Tables Vd. It is associated with water, and stands for North on the compass.

亥月 the 10th moon.

亥

3757

Y. hae²
Sz. hai²
K. he
J. k'ai, gai
A. hoi²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

亥時 the period from 9 to 11 p.m.

亥年 every twelfth year in the cycle, beginning with the twelfth.

巳亥一冲 ssü and hai clash, —i.e. persons born in years with those cyclic signs should not marry. See 2908.

魯魚亥豕. 以己爲誰 (if he mistakes) 魯 lu for 魚 yü and 亥 hai for 豕 shih,

for whom will he take 己 chi himself?

亥市 a market held on all days marked by the cyclical sign hai.

亥外 spectacles of very low magnifying power, —the strengths of lenses being ranged under the Twelve Branches, the last of which is 亥.

咳

3758

孩

3759

R. 灰
C. hoi, h'ai
H. hai
F. hai
W. e
N. e, v. c'ih
P. } hai
Sz. }
Y. hae
K. ke
J. gai
A. hai
Even Upper.

A child. The young of animals.

孩子 or 孩兒 or 孩稚 a child; children.

男孩子 a boy.

女孩子 a little girl.

添了一個孩子 she has had a child.

這個孩子狠福胎 this child is very heavy.

孩童 a lad.

嬰孩 or 孩赤 an infant.

孩提之童 a baby in arms.

孩氣 or 孩子脾氣 child-ishness; playfulness.

孩兒聽我道來 my child, listen to me!

孩兒似的 like a child.

孩兒見識 having the wisdom of a child.

孩兒兵 child-soldiers; children playing roughly.

無殺孩蟲 don't kill the young ones.

孩兒面 a name for the peony.

孩兒茶 cutch or Terra Japonica. See 兒 3333.

核

3760

R. 泰
See 害

Sinking
Lower.

核

3761

R. 賄
See 亥

Rising Lower.

頰

3762

還

3763

盆

3764

R. 賄
See 海

Rising Upper.

榼

3765

R. 賄
See 海

Rising Upper.

醃

3766

R. 賄
F. hai, ai
N. haañ

See 海

Rising Upper.

Sorrowful; anxious.

核病 to be very ill.

核眼 to suffer with one's eyes.

Name of a deity. To raise up.

禹命豎亥度地 Yü ordered Shu Hai to arrange for the appearance of land,—at the great draining of the empire, circa B.C. 2000.

See 6102.

See 5047.

A wine-jar.

A wooden vat for holding spirits.

酒榼 a wine cask or vat.

榼燈 the perpetual lamp in Buddhist temples.

To mince; to cut up and pickle; hash.

斲爲肉醃 may you be made into minced meat!

筍醃 preserved fruits; the minced-meat death,—being chopped up into small pieces.

烹醃 to boil alive,—an ancient punishment.

醃蝦 pickled shrimps.

毋歆醃 do not suck up the hash.

海

3767

R. 賄
C. } hoi
H. }

F. hai
W. } he
N. }

P. hai, v. ha

M. hai

Y. hae

Sz. hai

K. he

J. hai

A. hai

Rising Upper.

The sea; any expanse of water; often used for "river." See 5085, 9624, 2728.

塞外得水皆謂之海 beyond the Great Wall all water is called hai. See 3936.

過海 to cross the sea. Also, to cross a river or any expanse of water.

出海 to go abroad; the supercargo of a junk. See 2742.

海上 or 海面上 on the sea. [The first is also "on the sea-shore."]

海上篇 idle stories; a yarn.

牧豕海上 tended pigs on the sea-shore.

下海劫船 to go to sea and plunder vessels,—as pirates.

海外 beyond the sea; beyond the Yang-tsze.

海外奇談 or 海說 beyond-the-sea talk,—travellers' tales.

海口 a sea-port.

誇海口 to talk big; to brag.

海岸 or 海邊 or 海濱 or

海沿 the sea-side.

海賊 or 海盜 pirates.

海鬼 water-demons.

海疆 the sea-coast.

海欖 a kind of palm.

海汊 tidal creeks.

海若 the God of the Sea.

海船 a sea-going junk.

海洋 seas and oceans; the ocean.

海圖 or 海道圖 a chart.

海塘 or 海壩 a bund; a sea-wall.

海墁 the paved space just inside the Peking city gates.

海量 or 海涵 sea measurement or capacity,—sc. very large; capacious. Hence, liberal-minded; able to forgive, etc.

海罵 to abuse everybody all round.

遂得稱雄海上 and so came to be called Cock of the Ocean,—Mistress of the Sea.

海

3767

滄海桑田, 世事多變
the affairs of this life are ever changing, like the sea and dry land.

海味 marine delicacies.

海角天涯 the extreme of sea and sky,—the horizon.

海豹 a sea-weedfish.

海馬 a sea-horse.

海帶 sea-weed.

海菜 agar gar,—the Malay name for a kind of sea-weed; edible sea-weed generally.

海關 a custom-house.

海關監督 Superintendent of Customs. Known at Canton as the "Hoppon."

海腰 a strait.

海股 a gulf.

海灣 a bay.

海島 an island.

海市 sea-mar' t,—mirage, like the Fata Morgana of the Straits of Messina. Said to have been originally 之罘海市 the Chefoo sea-market, from the prevalence of mirage at that point on the coast.

福如東海 may your happiness be like the eastern sea!—plenty of it.

西海 western sea,—has been referred to the Caspian, the sea of Aral, the Indian ocean, Kokonor, and Baikal.

指西海以爲期 I pointed to the western sea as my goal.

海西 the country to the west of the (Red) sea,—Syria.

北海 lake Baikal.

青海 lake Kokonor.

苦海 the bitter sea,—this life.

生死大海 the great sea of life and death,—the world of mortals as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *samsāra*.

海澄公 an hereditary title given to 黃梧 one of the generals of 鄭成功 Koxinga, who expelled the Dutch from Formosa towards the middle of the seventeenth century. See below.

陸海 a country which, from the

海

3767

richness of its products, can only be compared with the ocean.

海軍 the Chinese Admiralty.

海防 protection of the sea-coast; Haiphong, a port in Tonquin.

海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect.

海防兵備道 a Taot'ai with military jurisdiction and charged with the coast defence.

海防經費 coast defence expenses; the *Hai-fang* tax.

海防無他得人而已 in the matter of coast defence, the one essential is to get men.

海運 the grain transport by sea,—to Peking.

海子 a name for the 南苑 park within the Imperial city, Peking.

南海子 an Imperial park to the south of Chinese city, Peking.

萬川歸海而海不盈 all the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full.

家雀子過海, 沒有落

兒 like a sparrow crossing the sea, he is without resource,—the bird having no place on which to settle.

揭竿而求諸海 to try to fathom the sea with a pole.

海不揚波 the sea raising no waves,—a golden age in which sages are born.

四海 the Four Seas,—the ocean which was supposed to surround China on the N. E. S. and W. Hence, the term is sometimes used for "China." This term also means "possessing a spiritual horizon."

四海分崩 his rule fell to pieces,—his dynasty was broken up.

四海之內皆兄弟 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

人狠四海的 he is a very cheery fellow.

出去遊逛就四海了 if we go out for a stroll we shall cheer ourselves up!

海內 within the (four) seas,—China.

今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not as broad as the sea of old. See 9663.

海

3767

池魚放入海, 一往何時還 throw a pond-kept fish into a river, once off, when will it return?

海澄縣 a district in Fuhkien, near Amoy.

澄海縣 a district in Kuangtung, near Swatow.

海來着 as much or many as one likes; whatever one likes.

你只管海來着, 我信着你 do just whatever you like, I'm your man!

海肥 shells used as money,—so called in the Ming history.

害

3768

R. 泰易

C. hot.

Not to include

vulg. Cant.

hai and Ning.

cin.

H. hoi

See 孩易

Sinking

Lower,

and Entering

Upper.

To injure. To suffer from; hence, very; extremely. See 13, 129.

害傷 or 戕害 to wound.

殺害 or 害死人 to kill a person.

害命 to take a life; to murder.

被害 was put to death.

害自己 to injure oneself.

害衆 to injure the public.

害處 injuries.

殘害 to seriously injure.

水害 injury by water.

有害無害 is there any harm in it or not?

除害 to get rid of an evil.

爲害不淺 it does no slight evil.

害盈福謙 to injure the full (sc. the proud) and give blessings to the humble.

害處因貪其利 his calamities arose because he was greedy of gain.

害人即害己 to injure others is to injure yourself.

害人利己 to benefit oneself at the expense of another.

我獨無害 why do I alone suffer this misery?

王其罔害 the king will not be injured.

心害其能 envious of his power.

害⁴
3768

要害之處 vital spots on the body; important strategical points.

害怕 to suffer from fear; to be sore afraid.

你害甚麼怕 what are you afraid of?

害臊 to be sore ashamed.

利害 severe; dangerous; wicked; "awfully." See 6885.

那賊來燒得利害 those robbers came and burnt everything.

好得利害 "awfully" good.

害病 to fall ill. [Not used of illness from which one has before suffered.] See 3760.

害口 the pica or longings of pregnant women.

害課 injurious to the revenue.

害不着 not to signify or matter.

害羅 to injure.

read ho³*. What? which?

害澣害否 which need to be rinsed, and which do not?

噓⁴
3769

An interjection of surprise or regret. Also read hsia².*

R. 泰點
See 害轄
Sinking and Entering Lower.

噓呀 alack!

噓可惜了 oh, what a pity!

髀⁴
3770

Bones.

賤骨髀 an ungrateful wretch.

R. 泰
See 害
Sinking Lower.

味⁴
3771

Same as 3945.

和⁴
3772

See 3945.

餽⁴
3773

Same as 3945.

哈¹
3774

Sounds of laughing. To smile. An interjection of astonishment.

R. 灰
F. hai, 't'ai
K. he
J. kai
A. 't'ai
Even Upper.

軀²
3775

Tall and thin.

軀軀 a gaunt, lank man.

R. 灰
See 孩
Even Lower.

趑²
3776

Undecided.

R. 灰
See 孩
Even Lower.

妒⁴
3777

Envy; jealousy. To nourish envy.

R. 卦
See 蔣界
Sinking Lower and Upper.

相友無妒傷之心 friendly and without malice.

HAN.

𪗇⁴
3778

Used for 含 3818.

R. 覃翰
Even and Sinking Lower.

蚌¹
3779

Bivalve shells with scolloped surfaces, known as 蜆蚌.

R. 覃
C. om
H. ham
F. hang
W. hō
N. hein
K. ham, v. kam
J. kan
A. ham, kam
Even Upper.

酣¹
3780

Merry from wine; tipsy. Smiling, as a landscape. Deep, as sleep. Fearless, as a soldier.

R. 覃
See 慈
A. ham
Even Upper.

酣暢 jovial; smiling, as a landscape; lively, of style.

酒半酣 half-seas over.

酣¹
3780

酣歌 to sing in a tipsy way.

酣醉 drunk

酣飲 to drink to intoxication.

酣睡 to sleep heavily,—as when drunk.

酣足 excellent,—of compositions.

邯¹
3781

R. 寒覃
C. shon
F. shang, hang
W. hō
N. hein
P. han
M. shan
K. han, ham
J. kan
A. han
Even Irregular.

Capital city of the 趙 Chao State and the 趙 dynasty. See 2162.

邯鄲 a District in Chihli, where there is a rain-compelling table which in times of drought is carried in state to Peking.

魯酒薄而邯鄲園 was the thinness of the wine of Lu which caused the siege of Han-tan. [The presentation wine of Lu was maliciously passed off as the wine of the Chao State and its inferior quality was made a casus belli.]

學行於邯鄲 to study at Han-tan,—as was done by certain youths of 壽陵 Shou-ling the result being that they not only failed to learn what they wanted, but even forgot all they had known before.

不失邯鄲故步 not to depart from the ways of Han-tan,—of one's youth.

邯鄲夢覺 the Han-tan dream and awakening,—reference to 呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin who fell asleep at Han-tan and dreamt a long life as Emperor awaking to find that only a short time had elapsed.

Same as 3779.

Same as 3778.

𪗇¹
3782

渚¹
3783

Sweat. A wide expanse as of water. Used for 汗 3829.

汗¹
3784

R. 翰寒
C. H. hon
F. hang, kang
W. yüe
N. ein
P. han
M. han
Sz. han

出汗 to sweat.

汗衫 a "sweater," a shirt.

發汗 to cause to sweat.

發汗藥 a sudorific.

汗⁴

3784

Y. haa
K. han
J. kan
A. hanSinking
Lower.

說得衆人一身冷汗
frightened them all into a cold sweat.

自汗 or 盜汗 sweating fits;
night sweats.

令無反汗 orders are like
sweat: if once issued, they cannot
be recalled.

汗牛充棟 (books enough)
to make a bullock sweat (to drag
them), and to fill (a house) up
to the rafters.

汗巾 a girdle.

無汗的 without sweat,—with-
out trouble.

汗青 to sweat out the sap from
bamboo tablets for writing pur-
poses. See 9632.

無日汗青 shall never get the
sap out,—i.e. shall never reach
the end, win a place in history.

汗馬功勞 sweat-horse merit,
—achievements in war.

洗汗澡 to take a sweat bath,
—over a hot fire.

心汗濁 heart-sweat-dirty,—
full of guile; evil.

香汗如珠 the fragrant sweat
stood like pearls upon her.

氣汗水 condensed steam.

汗癍 sweat-blotches,—blotches
supposed to be caused by ob-
structed sweat.

汗顏 shame; bashfulness.

濔汗 bright; dazzling.

汗汗 or 瀾汗 a vast expanse
of water.

Read han².

汗 or 可汗 a Khan. See 6078.

狂⁴

3785

R. 寒翰
刪C. hon², ngon²
F. ngang²
W. yüe²
N. sngciñ
P. han
M. kan, an²
K. an
J. gan
A. ngan,
ngan²
Even and
Sinking Lower.

A wild dog like a fox
but smaller.

Read an⁴. A prison.

由不平, 以立繫狂
because of disturbances arising,
the lock-up was established,—
i.e. a village lock-up in which
disturbers of the peace could be
temporarily confined.

狂狴中人 a man in the
lock-up.

研⁴

3786

R. 翰

See 幹

Sinking
Upper.罕⁴

3787

R. 旱翰

C. hon

F. hang

W. hūe

N. hein

P. han

M. han

Y. haa

Sz. han

K. han

J. kan

A. han

Rising Upper.

A rock; a cliff.

研白玉 white marble.

丹研 cinnabar.

A net; a snare. Few;
rare; seldom.

罕得見 seldom seen.

看希罕 to see seldom; hence,
to value. See 4048.

罕有 it is rare.

罕物 a curiosity.

罕規 an unusual custom.

叔發罕屈 Shu shoots but
seldom.

物以罕而見珍 or 罕
者見珍 things which are
rare are prized,—as a one-eyed
man in the kingdom of the blind.

罕言 of few words; reticent.

納罕 to be astonished at.

雲罕 an ornamental flag.

罕車 eight stars in Hydra.

豕⁴

3788

R. 旱

See 旱

Rising Lower.

To run away, as a pig.

豕豕則難獲 when pigs
make off, it is difficult to catch
them.

豕⁴

3789

Same as 3785.

邗²

3790

R. 寒

P. han, shan

M. shan

Y. shaa

K. han

J. kan

A. shan

Even
Irregular.

Name of an ancient place,
邗溝 Han-kou, in the State
of 吳 Wu. Another name
for the State of 越 Yüeh.

邗州 an old name for 揚州
府 Yang-chou Fu in Kiangsu.

鈇⁴

3791

R. 翰

F. hang², ang²

See 捍

Sinking
Lower.

Greaves; leg-guards for
soldiers. To solder.

鈇口 or 鈇住 or 打鈇 to
solder.

鈇料 or 鈇藥 or 鈇口錫
solder.

拏錫鐵鈇上 take spelter
and solder it on.

閘⁴

3792

R. 翰

C. hon

F. hang

W. yüe

P. han

K. han

J. kan

A. shan

Sinking Lower.

The gate of a walled
village, or of a ward in a
town. Hence, a village.

高其閘閘 raised high his
gate.

里閘 a walled village.

同閘 of the same village.

面⁴

3793

R. 翰

See 幹

Sinking Upper.

Dark spots on the face.

頤¹

3794

R. 寒

C. shon

W. hū

N. sein

P. han

M. kan, kan²

Y. haa

J. ban, man

A. shan

Even
Irregular.

A large face.

頤額 bald-headed.

臉頤皮厚 thick-skinned on
the face,—shameless.

鼾¹

3795

R. 翰

C. shon

H. hang

F. hang

W. hūe, yüe²N. hein², hein

P. han, han

M. han

Y. haa

Sz. han

K. han

J. kan

A. han

Sinking
Irregular.

To snore.

鼻鼾 or 鼾鼾 to snore.

臥榻之旁, 豈容他人

鼾睡乎 how can I let an-
other man snore by the side of
my bed?—said by the Emperor

太祖 T'ai Tsu of the Sung
dynasty, in reference to the pre-
tender 李煜 Li Yü, meaning
that there was not room for two
sovereigns in China.

旱⁴

3796

R. 旱¹⁴.

C. hon

H. hon

F. ang

W. yüe

N. eiñ

P. }

M. } han²

Sz. }

Y. haa

K. han

J. kan

A. han²

Rising Lower.

Drought. Dry land, as opposed to water (see 2742). The name of a mountain.

天旱 the weather is dry, — without rain.

旱天多雨勢 in drought, it often looks like rain.

如彼歲旱 as in a year of drought.

旱荒 or 旱災 drought.

旱澇 drought and inundation. See 6803.

夏大旱, 公欲焚巫尪 there being a great drought in summer, the Duke wished to burn a witch and an emaciated person.

旱既太甚 the drought is excessive.

大旱不過五月十三 a great drought will not extend beyond the 13th of the 5th moon.

旱魃爲虐 the demon of drought is raging.

旱來東風不下雨 in times of drought, an east wind brings no rain.

旱歉米如珠 in times of drought, grains of rice are like pearls.

久旱逢甘雨 genial rain after long drought,—is one of the pleasant things to fall in with.

走旱路 to travel by land,—as opposed to water.

我是旱路來 I came by road.

旱道 road,—not water.

旱雷 dry thunder,—i.e. without rain.

旱烟 dry smoke,—ordinary pipes, not hookahs.

旱金蓮 the nasturtium. See 3804.

埠⁴

3797

R. 埠

See 汗

Sinking

Lower.

A bank; a dyke.

悍⁴

3798

R. 翰

H. hon, hon

F. hang

See 汗

Sinking

Lower.

Fierce; cruel; overbearing; imperious.

悍急 hasty; violent.

强悍 overbearing; imperious.

兇悍 cruel; fierce.

悍婦 a virago; a shrew.

悍潑 unabashed; bold.

捍⁴

3799

R. 翰

C. hon, hon²

F. hang

See 汗

Sinking

Lower.

To ward off; to defend; to forbid.

捍禦 to guard against.

能捍大患則祀之 he who can ward off calamity should be sacrificed to,—as a god.

鞞⁴

3800

R. 翰

See 汗

Sinking

Lower.

Leather armlets for archers.

睥³

3801

R. 潜

See 睥

A. hwan

Rising Lower.

Protuberant eyes.

睥其目 his goggle eyes.

鐙⁴

3802

Same as 3791.

驛⁴

3803

R. 翰

See 汗

Sinking

Lower.

A vicious horse.

無轡策御驛馬 to drive a vicious horse with whip and no bridle,—is dangerous. Used of government.

蔞³

3804

R. 旱

See 漢

Rising Upper.

A pungent plant like cress, known as 蔞菜. Also, the nasturtium. See 3796.

憨¹

3805

R. 覃

C. hom

H. ham

F. hang

W. hō

N. heñ

P. }

M. } han

Y. haa

Sz. han

K. ham, kam

J. kan, kon

A. kam

Even Upper.

Foolish; silly.

憨生 silly.

憨癡 idiotic; hare-brained.

憨頭郎 a crazy loon.

半憨子 half-witted; cracked.

憨頑 childish.

憨頭憨腦 dull; stupid-looking.

憨包 dull; useless; stupid.

闢¹

3806

R. 勘

陷

謙

C. hom², hom²

H. ham

F. hang,

k'ang²

W. k'a

N. k'añ

P. k'an², han,

hsien

M. k'an

K. ham, kam

J. kan

A. ham

Sinking and

Rising Upper.

The growl of an angry animal; savage.

闢如虓虎 as savage as a mad tiger.

Read k'an⁴. To peep to spy. Name of a city in the State of Lu. A pavilion.

鬼闕其室 devils watch the houses,—of good men.

闕¹

3807

Correct form of 3806 when read han³.

函¹

3808

Same as 3809.

函¹

3809

R. 覃

咸

C. ham

H. ham

F. hang

W. a

N. eiñ

P. }

M. } han

Y. haa

Sz. han

K. ham

J. kan, gon

A. ham

Even Lower.

A press; a box. A case or cover for books, especially a wooden case with silk cover. To contain; to envelop. Hence, large minded; see 3810. A letter a writing. Armour; see 3816.

實函斯活 seeds contain germ of life.

函之如海 enfolding it like the sea.

函容 generous; forgiving.

函忍 to be patient with.

辦函 or 修函 to write letter.

函件 or 信函 or 書函 letter.

函²
3809琅函 or 瑤函 or 尊函 or
吉函 or 華函 your valued
favour; your letter.

手函 an autograph letter.

專函 I specially write this letter.

函託 or 函懇 or 函請 to
request by letter.函請核示 to apply by letter
for instructions.

函稱 to state by letter.

函致 or 函達 or 函知 or
函布 to inform by letter.

函詢 to enquire by letter.

函復 to send a note in reply.

函送 to send with a note.

函商 to consult by note.

函開 stating in a note that.....

函申 to communicate by note
to a superior.古人萬億不盡茲函
the myriad heroes of antiquity
are not exhausted in this book.石函尚存 the inscription on
the stone is still there.函丈 enclosing ten feet,—3.33
feet for the master, 3.33 feet for
the disciple opposite to him, and
a space of 3.33 between them
= one *chang* or ten feet.函丈之下 at the feet of a
teacher.

同函丈 fellow-pupils.

函人惟恐傷人 the only
fear of the armourer is lest men
should be hurt,—through his
armour.To swamp; to submerge.
Vast; capacious. Large-
minded; lenient. Used with
3809 and 3818.

函沉 submerged; sunk.

函洞 a weir; a sluice.

波浪函天 the waves reached
the sky.海函 sea-capacity, — large-
mindedness; indulgence towards
faults. First said of an Emperor
of the Han dynasty.萬望海函赦罪 pray for-
give me.涵²
3810涵養 to cherish; to be patient
with; to be lenient towards.

涵量 to be lenient.

乞賜包涵 pray be lenient.
See 8699.

涵照 your information.

涵泳 to widely penetrate; to
wander at will; to be free to
go and come,—esp. of fishes.菡³
3811

R. 感

C. 'am

F. hang

W. 'ha

N. 'ciñ

P. 'han

M. 'han

K. han

J. kan

A. ham²Rising
Irregular.函²
3812

The bud of a lotus flower.

有蒲菡萏 there are rushes
and lotus flowers.榼²
3813

R. 覃

See 函

Even Lower.

脰²
3814

R. 覃

See 函

Even Lower.

袖³
3815

R. 覃

See 函

Even Lower.

鎧²
3816

R. 覃

See 函

Even Lower.

Armour, the best of which
was formerly made in 燕
Yen, the modern Chihli.

鎧甲 armour.

鎧人 armourers. See 3809.

頤²
3817

Same as 3814.

含²
3818

R. 覃勘

C. hom

H. ham

F. hang, v.

W. ö

N. ciñ

P. han, hñ

M. han

Y. haa

Sz. han

K. ham

J. kan, gon

A. ham

Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth;
to contain; to cherish; to
restrain. Used for 3809,
3810.生不布施, 死何含珠
if one is not charitable in life,
how should one have a pearl in
the mouth after death?含斂 to prepare a corpse for
burial,—some valuable being
usually placed in the mouth.
Quicksilver is poured down the
throat of a dead Emperor, in the
belief that it preserves the body.嘴裏含着 holding in the
mouth.

含笑 to smile.

含笑花 the magnolia.

含羞 to feel bashful; to be
ashamed.

含淚 to restrain tears.

含怒 or 含忿 to restrain
anger.

含記 to bear in mind.

含德 to trust to one's natural
(as opposed to artificial) virtue.含烟 to hold the mist,—as
willows do in the early morn-
ing; hence, beautiful, etc.含春 to look merry or in good
spirits.

含香 to be sweet.

含悲 to feel compassion.

含啦子 saliva.

流含啦子 to slobber.

潛含 to keep to oneself; to make
a secret of.含章 to possess virtues which
are not openly manifested,—as
women do.

含恨 to cherish resentment.

含而不露 vague; ambiguous,
as of language purposely used
to veil a secret, etc.

含冤 to have a grievance.

含筆 to put a pencil in one's
mouth.含糊 or 含混 indistinct; va-
gue; careless; scamped, as work.

含²
3818

含蓄 to contain a great deal within it, as "pregnant" language; to be reticent.

含弘光大 the vast and glorious canopy that embraces all.

四舍 four classes into which Chinese Buddhists divide the *sūtras* of the 小乘 *Hinayāna*.

含桃 a cherry.

他含 *hén²* 著意思是來的不晚 his implied meaning being that he was not late.

哈²
3819

A sound. To put into the mouth.

R. 覃
See 含
Even Lower.

哺哈 to feed by hand,—as a baby.

羹藜哈糗 to make soup of weeds and to eat broken rice.

飲¹
3820

To restrain; to suppress.

R. 覃
cf. 闕
(but always with the *h* initial, never *k*.)
Even Upper.

飲笑 to suppress a smile.

琿⁴
3821

Gems and other valuables formerly put into the mouth of a corpse. See 3818.

R. 勘
See 含
Sinking
Lower.

甌²
3822

A water-jar, with ears.

R. 覃
See 含
Even Lower.

甌空 a drain; a spout.

溝甌子 drain-pipes.

水甌 a sluice; an aqueduct.

豁²
3823

An opening; a mouth.

R. 覃
See 蚶
Even Upper.

豁豁 the mouth of a cave; a cavity; the entrance to a ravine; a gorge.

頷³
3824

The chin; the jowl. To shake the head; see 5421.

R. 感
C. *hom*
H. *ngam*,
ngam
F. *hang²*
W. *gō*
N. *cin*, v. *hak*
P. } *han*
M. }
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*, *am*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham²*
Rising Lower.

頤頷 or 頤頷 the chin; the jaws.

頷下珠 a pearl under the chin, —of a dragon, *sc.* difficult to get.

下頷尖 a sharp chin.

燕頷 a swallow's beak,—sharp-pointed.

有向之賀喜者頷之 to those who congratulated him, he replied by a bow.

寒²
3825

Cold; icy; chilling. Poor.

寒冷 or 寒凍 or 寒涼 cold.

冷而不寒 cold, and yet not chilling,—of wine.

嚴寒 extremely cold.

寒氣 cold air; cold.

饑寒 hungry and cold.

寒涼藥 cooling medicines.

傷寒 to catch cold.

老怕傷寒, 少 *shao⁴* 怕

痢疾 the aged fear catching cold, the young fear dysentery.

寒疾 a chill, or the result of a chill.

偶沾寒氣 accidentally got a chill.

救寒莫如重裘 for keeping out the cold there is nothing like heavy furs.

實寒 true (*i.e.* dangerous) cold, as opposed to 虛寒 false cold, —a sub-division invented by Chinese physicians.

發寒病 ague.

打寒噤 or 打寒戰 to shiver with cold; to shudder.

寒衣 winter clothing.

未能寒而忘衣飢而忘食 he cannot be cold and yet neglect clothing, be hungry and neglect food,—hold a fire in his hand by thinking on the frosty Caucasus, etc.

寒溫 cold and warm; the weather; adversity and prosperity.

叙寒溫 to talk about the

寒²
3825

weather; to exchange conventional remarks.

寒熱 fever.

寒暑 cold and heat.

十六寒暑 sixteen colds and heats,—years.

寒暑表 a thermometer.

寒來暑往 cold and heat alternate.

一寒一暑 now cold, now hot.

寒食節 the cold food time,—the day before the annual festival of 清明 (*see* 2188), when only cold provisions are eaten.

寒具 a cold repast, as above.

愚民被這大話一寒 the crowd, having their ardour cooled by this strong language,...

寒心 cold at heart; afraid; disheartened.

見者莫不寒心 all the bystanders were horrified. *Cf.* blood running cold.

豈可不爲之寒心哉 how can it but give cause for fear?

寒露 cold dew,—a solar term which begins about 8th October the ninth moon.

寒露兒 the butcher-bird (*Zenaidura macroura*).

寒至此哉 to such destitution have we come!

寒家 a poor family.

寒儒 or 寒士 or 寒賤 a poor scholar (*see* 3282).

雖寒生儉士皆得—

見 so that even poor or thrifty students may have a chance to see it,—of a book in a cheap edition.

孤寒 alone; destitute.

寒苦 poverty-stricken.

寒舍 or 寒門 my poor home—a conventional phrase.

我們是寒門 our family a poor one.

寒族 my poor clan.

寒窗誦讀 to study at a cold window,—poverty-stricken during study.

寒素 plain; unpretending.

寒²
3825

寒毛 hair on the skin; pubescence; the front tresses of an unmarried girl. [寒 is said to be a corruption of 毫.]

寒鴉 the white-necked or "parson" crow.

See 5047.

還²
3826

韓²

3827

寒寒

ven Lower.

A boundary; a fence. The star ζ in Ophiuchus. A small feudal State. An old name for Korea.

韓湘子 one of the Eight Immortals (see 4449); a woman-hater.

韓非子 a philosopher of the 3rd century B.C.

韓信 the general who chiefly contributed to the foundation of the Han dynasty.

韓信曾爲跨下夫 Han Hsin was once between the legs, —of a bully of his neighbourhood who forced the future hero to crawl under the arch of his legs.

韓文公 or 韓愈 the famous poet, philosopher, and statesman of the T'ang dynasty.

韓江 a river near Swatow.

三韓 the three Han States, —Korea; so called from the three kingdoms, 馬, 辰, and 弁, into which the peninsula was formerly divided.

今人謂遼東爲三韓 nowadays, people speak of Liaotung as the Three Han.

翰²

3828

翰¹⁵

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翰

The red feathers of the 天鷄; to fly high. Used for 翰 5813; a prop; a support. A pen or pencil; to write.

翰海 the sea of feathers which fell from the crows when the archer Hou I dispersed the 9 false suns by shooting at them with his arrows.

翰飛戾天 it flies up to heaven. See 如 5668.

翰⁴
3828

王后維翰 (regarding) the royal prince as their protector.

維周之翰 the support of Chou.

翰筆 a pencil.

染翰 to dye one's pencil,—to write a letter.

翰書 a letter; a document.

華翰 or 翰音 your letter; your valued favour. The second is also a name for the cock or cock-crow.

墨翰 pen and ink.

翰墨香 the fragrance of pen and ink.—odour of scholarship.

詞翰 or 文翰 literary; polished in style.

翰林院 the Han-lin Yüan, or College of Literature at Peking, election to which is the reward of the best of the Metropolitan graduates at the triennial examination.

點翰林 to be marked off as a member of the above College, —nominally, by the Emperor's own hand.

翰苑之才 the talents of a (future) Han-lin.

瀚

3829

R. 翰

See 翰

Sinking Lower.

翰⁴

3830

R. 翰

See 翰

Sinking Lower.

咸

3830a

The northern sea; the ocean.

波濤浩瀚 the vast expanse of ocean wave.

瀚海 the desert of Gobi.

瀚海石 petrified wood from the desert.

A pheasant, known as 白翰, also known as 白雉 white pheasant.

See 4498.

喊³

3831

R. 喊

C. 喊

H. 喊

F. 喊, v.

W. 喊, v. 喊

N. 喊

M. 喊, hsien

Sz. 喊

K. 喊

J. 喊

A. 喊

Rising Upper.

To call; to vociferate.

喊他來 call him.

喊呼 to shout.

喊冤 to call out one's wrongs, —a method of obtaining justice adopted when ordinary procedure has failed. The aggrieved party puts on a kind of loose sack, and often a conical hat, upon which the character 冤 wrong has been conspicuously painted, and parades the streets or applies at the magistrate's yamen until the attention of the latter is duly attracted to the case.

喊救 to call on to rescue,—from danger.

苦喊 bitterly wailing.

喊殺連天 the great noise of shouting filled the sky.

喊叫 to roar out,—in anger or pain.

喊拏 to call out to people to stop a man.

喊明 to cry aloud.

喊叩 to implore.

喊聲 to give a shout.

喊控 to loudly accuse.

喊堂 to announce closing-time.

憾⁴

3832

R. 憾

C. 憾

H. 憾

F. 憾

W. 憾

N. 憾, v. 憾

P. 憾

M. 憾

Y. 憾

Sz. 憾

K. 憾, v. 憾

J. 憾, gon.

A. 憾

Sinking Lower.

Regret; remorse; vexation.

抱憾終身 to regret a thing all one's life.

死而無憾 to die without regret.

人猶有所憾 all men have something to be vexed at.

憾恨 to be vexed with; to cherish resentment.

缺憾 to be disappointed.

以私憾忘公事 to sacrifice duty to private spite.

撼⁴

3833

R. 撼

N. 撼

See 憾

(in practice

Sinking)

Rising Lower.

To move; to shake. See 2136.

動撼 or 撼搖 to move; to shake.

風撼 shaken by the wind.

撼振人心 to excite people's minds.

撼⁴

3833

撼山易, 撼岳家軍難
to shake a mountain is easy, but
it is difficult to shake the armies
of Yo Fei. See 岳 13,788 and
7350.

顛

3834

Same as 3837.

嘆

3835

R. 翰旱

See 漢

Sinking
Upper.

Hot; dry; parched.

嘆其乾矣 it is scorched up
in the drier places,—of a plant.

農夫耐嘆而耘 the
farmer must weed even though
it be hot.

漢⁴

3836

R. 翰

C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *hūc, hō*
N. *heĩn*
P. }
M. } *han*
Sz. }
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han, hōn*

Sinking
Upper.

The large branch of the
Yang-tsze which joins it at
Hankow. The Milky Way,
called *Han* because it was
regarded as the correlate
in the sky of the Han river
on earth; see 3936. Name
of a famous dynasty; hence,
of or belonging to China.

漢有游女 on the banks of
the Han are girls rambling about.

維天有漢 there is the Milky
Way in heaven.

倬彼雲漢 vast is the Milky
Way.

出天漢之外 to travel be-
yond the limits of the Milky Way,
—sc. beyond China.

敬王十四年漢不見
于天 in the 14th year of king
Ching the Milky Way disappear-
ed from the sky.

雲漢 or 銀漢 or 天漢
names for the Milky Way. [The
first expresses the belief that it
consists of the vapour (some say
essence) of water.]

漢朝 the Han dynasty,—which
lasted from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220.
It was divided into 前漢
Former Han or 西漢 Western
Han, and 後漢 After Han or
東漢 Eastern Han, by the re-
moval of the capital from 長安
Ch'ang-an to 洛陽 Lo-yang in
A.D. 25.

漢⁴

3836

蜀漢紀 the Minor Han dyn-
asty,—one of the Three King-
doms, which was established in
Ssüch'uan and lasted from A.D.
221 to A.D. 264.

漢室 the House of Han; the
Han dynasty.

漢人 a man of Han, as above;
a native of China; a Chinese as
opposed to a Manchu.

滿漢 Manchu and Chinese.

漢文 the literature of the Han
dynasty; Chinese, as opposed
to Manchu or foreign writing.
Also, the Emp. Wên Ti of the
Han.

漢話 the Chinese spoken lan-
guage.

漢洋兩文 Chinese and for-
eign texts.

漢制非劉氏不得王
(*wang*⁴) according to the regu-
lations of the Han dynasty, no
one not named Liu could come
to the throne.

投漢 to submit to or acknow-
ledge the suzerainty of China.

漢禮 the Chinese fashion or
custom.

漢妝 the Chinese style of female
dress.

漢兵 Chinese troops. See 3276.

漢奸 a traitorous Chinaman; a
spy.

好漢子 or 好漢相 a fine
fellow.

何物漢子 a fine son of Han
indeed!—Used contemptuously,
by 1st Emp. of N. Ch'í dyn. of
魏愷 Wei K'ai (died 561)
who refused to take up an ap-
pointment.

大漢 a tall man; name of a reg-
iment of giants, Yüan dyn.

老漢未曾經目 I (the old
Han) have never seen him.

壯漢 strong; lusty; brave.

莊稼漢 a farmer; a peasant.

有錢男兒漢, 無錢漢

兒難 with money, you are a
brave son of Han: without it, it
is difficult to be (even) a son of
Han,—with money, you are
everybody: without it, nobody.

漢口 Hankow.

漢號 a Hankow firm.

漢⁴

3836

漢黃德 the three Prefecture
which form the circuit of the
Taot'ai at Hankow.

漢諾威 Hanover; Hanoveria.

漢謝城 the Hanse towns
Germany.

漢白玉 a white marble such
as stone lions are made of.

漢仗 figure; person.

爇⁴

3837

R. 翰

See 漢

SinkingUpper.

To roast; to dry.
Wearied.

莫爇乎火 nothing is more
drying than fire.

我孔爇矣 I am exceedingly
tired.

嘆⁴

3838

R. 翰

See 漢

SinkingUpper.

Arable land.

禾

3839

和

3840

餽

3841

歛⁴

3842

R. 勘

See 蚶

SinkingUpper.

To desire; to ask for
thing playfully. [To be dis-
tinguished from 斂 714]

厂⁴

3843

R. 翰

See 漢

SinkingUpper.

A cliff which projects.
Radical 27.

厦

3844

Same as 3845.

閭⁴
3845
R. 潛
See 限
Rising Lower.
門閭 a door-sill.
君子立不踐閭 the superior man does not step on the door-sill,—but over it.
門閭稅 a door-tax,—levied according to the number of doors to a house.

賺³
3845a
R. 賺 29.
Rising.
Half-grown beans.

HANG.

猓²
3846
R. 江
See 降
A. 'giang
Even Lower.
猓猓 an obstinate, intractable hound.

砵¹
3847
R. 東
See 紅
v. hang
f. 夯
Even Lower.
Noise of stones clattering; to ram down earth for making foundations, etc. Correctly read *hung*².

砵磅 the noise of stones,—rolling down hill.
砵歌 the sing-song of workmen,—as when ramming earth, driving piles, etc.
砵號 the signal to strike,—as above.

亢
3848
See 5917.

吭^{2,3}
3849
R. 養
See 陽
See 漾
The throat, generally of a bird.
鳥弄吭 the bird is working its throat,—singing.

珠吭 pearl-throat,—sweet melody.
扼吭而死 throttled him.
絕吭而死 choked him,—of a bone.

沆³
3850
R. 養
See 亢
See 杭
Mist; fog. An expanse; a waste. See 4429.

沆瀟 a smoky mist.

沆茫 an expanse of marsh.

沆瀟 a wide expanse,—as of water.

莽沆 vast; expansive.

筧¹
3851
R. 陽
See 岡
Even Upper.
Bamboo poles, as used for hanging clothes to dry. A rude kind of fiddle made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips.

航²
3852
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.
Two boats lashed together; a large vessel. To sail; to navigate.

乘航 to take ship; to go afloat.
航船 a large junk; a passenger-junk.

普渡慈航 all pass over in the merciful barge,—of **觀音** Kuan Yin (6363), who is supposed to transfer departed spirits from the ills of mortality to a state of bliss.

溥示慈航 to show far and wide the ship of mercy,—applied to the circulation of good books.

採蓮航 boats for plucking lilies,—alluding to picnic parties and dissipation.

梯山航海 to scale hills and sail over seas,—to travel.

術²
3853
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.
Musicians, formerly called **術術**.

迹¹
3854
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.
The tracks of an animal or a cart.

車迹 cart-ruts.

頔²
3855
R. 陽
See 漾
To fly down.

頔頔 fluttering up and down, as birds. See 1472.

與李杜相頔頔 on terms of equality, or on a par in intellectual ability, with Li Po and Tu Fu.

頔
Even and Sinking Lower Irregular.

杭²
3856
R. 陽
C. } hong
H. }
F. hong
W. oa
N. ong
P. }
M. } hang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hang
J. kō, gō
A. hang
Even Lower.
A boat. A pontoon. To cross a stream. See 3852.

一葦杭之 crossed the stream on a reed. [Some say, "on a bundle of reeds."]

天杭 the Milky Way. See 漢 3836.

杭州 Hangchow,—the capital of the province of Chehkiang. The **京師** Kinsai or Quinsay of MARCO POLO; it was the capital of the empire under the Sung dynasty.

杭綢 Hangchow silk.
上有天堂, 下有蘇杭 above us there is paradise, on earth the cities of Soochow and Hangchow,—famed for their beauty.

Same as 3851.

See 4624.

See 3909.

符²
3860
R. 庚
See 陽
See 桁
Even Lower.
A coarse bamboo mat, called **符簾** (*tan*⁴), to spread on the ground; see 10,492. Also read *hêng*².

See 4292.

惹⁴
3862
R. 絳
J. kō
A. kan
Sinking Upper.
Stern; fierce; angry. Correctly read *kan*⁴.

闍²
3863
R. 陽
J. kō
A. hang
Even Upper.
To open a door. Fragrant.

有闍無色, 有色無闍 (flowers) which have scent have no beauty, and those which have beauty have no scent.

項

3864

項¹

3865

R. 養

C. 'k'ong

N. hōng

P. hang, v.

J. hō

A. hang²

Rising Upper.

See 4291

Noises made by workmen and others when using great effort. To ram down earth. See 3847

打項 to ram down earth.

項子 a beetle; a rammer.

項藥 to pound gunpowder.

項性 obstinate; perverse.

夯

3866

Same as 3865.

HAO.

哮

3867

See 4335.

漹

3868

R. 皓

See 皓

Rising Lower.

Name of a river in Shensi. The bubbling or rippling of water.

漹汗 wide, spread out, as a sheet of water.

漹漹 water foaming.

鄯

3869

R. 皓藥

See 皓

Rising and

Entering

Upper.

Name of a place, now 高邑縣 in Chihli. Also read ho^{4*}

鎬

3870

R. 皓

C. 'hou

H. 'kau

F. 'koa, hoat

W. 'kōe

N. 'oa

P. 'kau, hau

M. 'kau, hau

Y. 'kōa

Sz. 'kau, hau

K. 'ho

J. 'kō

A. kau, kien

Rising

Irregular.

Name of a place. A stove; bright.

鎬京 the capital of 武王 Wu

Wang, lying to the west of 西

安府 the modern capital of

Shensi. Its site was turned into

a lake by 武帝 the Emperor

Wu of the Han dynasty.

蒿¹

3871

R. 豪

C. 'hou

H. 'kau

F. 'koa

W. 'hōe

N. 'hoa

P. 'hou

M. 'hou

Sz. 'hou

Y. 'hoa

K. 'ho

J. 'kō

A. kau

Even Upper.

Plants of various kinds; jungle. See 4891, 6691.

青蒿 wormwood or southernwood

食野之蒿 (deer) eat the southernwood of the fields. See 8433.

蒿子 or 香蒿 artemisia, — coiled into ropes and burnt to drive away mosquitoes.

蒿子 a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

臭蒿 or 黄花蒿 *Artemisia annua*, L.齊頭蒿 *Artemisia japonica*, Thbg.茼蒿 *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, L.

茼蒿菜 a kind of celery.

塘蒿 celery.

蘆蒿 a fragrant edible plant found among the rushes along the banks of the Yang-tsze.

蒿草 jungle.

蒿里 a tomb.

槁死三尺蒿下 to rot beneath three feet of jungle, — in obscurity.

蒿目 perplexed.

噓¹

3872

R. 肴

See 肴

Sometimes

read as 蒿

Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

噓矢 a sounding arrow, — discharged by bandits as a signal to begin the attack. See 10,928. Used in the sense of *magnum opus*.

焉知曾史之不為桀

跖噓矢也 how can I tell that (the sages) Tseng and Shih are not signals for the appearance of (scoundrels like) Chieh and Chê? — teaching "good" calls into existence its correlate "evil."

山禽噓 the wild birds sing.

毫¹

3873

R. 豪

See 豪

Even Lower.

The down on plants; long soft hair. Trifling; minute. The ten-thousandth part of a 兩 tael or ounce; the thousandth part of a 畝 mou or Chinese acre. See 5580. [To be distinguished from 毫 9399.]

白毫茶 Pekoe tea, — so called from its downy white leaves.

毫¹

3873

秋毫 variously explained as the down on hares in autumn, the autumn spikelets of corn, and autumn down on plants; hence trifling; petty.

天下莫大於秋毫之末 there is nothing on earth greater than the tip of an autumn spikelet, — greatness being only relative.

毫末事 petty, trifling affair

毫芒 a hair.

毫楮 or 毫端 the hair pencil. See 10,783.

毫毛 hair, — as of a Chinese pencil

含毫 to put hair in the mouth, — i.e. a Chinese hair pencil writing, in order to make a fine point.

揮毫 to flourish hair, — to write the pen; to write.

毫釐 a small fraction; very little

失於毫釐之中 to sink ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.

一毫私心 a trifle of selfishness.

毫髮之多 the amount of hair; very trifling.

秋毫無犯 or 絲毫不錯 or 分毫不差 (3506) there is not the slightest error or discrepancy.

毫無過犯 I have not in least transgressed.

毫不容情 he will not make any allowances.

毫無疑議 there is not slightest doubt.

毫無更改 do not make slightest change.

豪¹

3874

R. 豪^{4a}

C. 'hou

H. 'kau

F. 'hoa

W. 'hōe

N. 'oa

P. 'kau, hau

M. 'kau, hau

Y. 'kōa

Sz. 'kau, hau

K. 'ho

J. 'kō

A. kau

Even Lower.

A porcupine. Brave; heroic; overbearing. Gallantly. A hair; a bristle used for 3873.

豪猪 or 豪豕 a porcupine

豪氣 heroism

豪傑 or 豪客 a hero.

遴選英豪 to choose a brave man, — as leader.

豪民 a brave people.

豪馬 a noble steed.

豪²
3874

豪俠 one who goes about redressing wrongs; heroic,—generally in an exaggerated sense, *sc.* Quixotic.

性奢豪 of a quixotic disposition.

豪強 brave; violent; overbearing.

豪橫 overbearing; tyrannical.

土豪 a local bully.

豪光 a bright flash.

豪舉 bullies; ruffians.

豪奴 truculent followers or slaves.

豪富 well off.

豪放 impassioned; masculine,—of poetry. *See* 13,468.

豪興 exhilarated.

豪華 gay and gallant.

豪分縷析 defining each particular hair and thread,—in painting.

萃於豪端 collected at the tip of his brush,—of effects which a painter could reproduce.

豪豹 the buzzard (*Archibuteo aquilinus*).

Same as 3885.

A moat; a ditch.

城壕 a city moat.

壕塹架吊橋 let down the drawbridge over the moat.

To compare; to estimate.
To pull out.

壕較 to compare and estimate.

壕鬚 to pull out the beard.

A moat; a ditch. Used with 3876.

通壕 to clear out a ditch or moat.

溝壕 ditches; drains.

濠州 an old name for 鳳陽府 in Anhui, so called from the river Hao which runs near.

蠔²
3879

R. 豪

See 豪

Even Lower.

謔²
3880

R. 豪

See 豪

Even Upper.

撓²
3881

耗²
3882

耗⁴
3883

R. 號

H. *hau*, *hau*

See 好

Sinking Upper.

An oyster.

蠔殼 oyster-shells.

蠔山 or 蠔塘 oyster-beds.

蠔豉 dried oysters.

蠔油 a native preparation of oysters.

蠔塹 the Second Bar near Whampoa, so called from the oysters there.

To cry out loudly.

See 8155.

Same as 3883.

To waste; to destroy.
Hence, a rat.

耗斲下土 wasting and ruining our country.

損耗 to destroy; to spoil.

耗磨日 the 16th of the 1st moon.

耗磨日子 to waste time.

虛耗國帑 to exhaust the exchequer of a State.

錢都耗得精光 he has run through all his money.

耗散元氣 to undermine one's constitution.

耗費 to squander; waste; loss in value or weight, as when alloy is separated from silver, etc.

耗輕銀 waste silver.

耗銀色 of inferior "touch,"—as alloyed silver.

耗米 waste allowance of rice.

耗減 to diminish.

池水耗去一寸 the water in the pond has gone down an inch.

加耗 to add on loss, *i.e.* to make an allowance to cover loss, as by evaporation, etc.

耗⁴
3883

耗羨 extra silver paid into the Treasury to cover loss in melting.

斗給耗二升 allowing two *shéng* on every *ton* (of wine) for wastage,—*i.e.* one-fifth.

煞耗 mischievous; pernicious,—as evil spirits, malaria, etc.

作耗 to do mischief; to play pranks.

年之豐耗 the balance of the year's profit or loss.

傷耗 loss; damage.

鼠耗 loss from the depredations of rats.

無鼠耗之糧 not enough to feed a rat.

耗子 a rat. *See* 7676, 10,072.

狗拏耗子, 多管閒事 a dog catching rats; minding another's business,—the cat's.

耗子纔知耗子路 it takes a rat to know the ways of rats,—every one knows his own business best.

耗子進書房 like a rat in a library,—he is one who 咬字 (or 嚼字) gnaws words, *i.e.* is over-precise or pedantic.

我是耗子尾巴上長 *chang*³ 瘡 I am but a pimple on a rat's tail,—of no authority.

天生個耗兒 a heaven-born waster,—a spendthrift.

音耗 or 耗息 news; report; rumour.

行耗行耗飯 to take a "constitutional."

號⁴
3884

R. 豪^{4a}.

號²⁰.

See 豪

A. *shau*, *hiu*²

Even and Sinking Lower.

A mark; a distinction; a designation; a fancy name for a person, usually given by a friend. A firm; a bank.

國號 the name or style of a dynasty. *See* 6609.

年號 the style or designation of an Emperor's reign, according to which the years are dated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Formerly, this style or designation was frequently changed during the same reign, but the custom of thus changing ceased at the accession of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368. Down to the Sung dyn. both

號⁴
3884

characters of the *nien hao* were always given; but under the Sung and Ming dyns. it became customary to give, in certain cases, one only, either the first or last, as necessary to avoid confusion.

廟號 the temple name,—of an Emperor, *i.e.* the title under which he is 謚 canonised in the ancestral temple.

稱號 to style.

正號 a fancy name or pseudonym,—now confused with the 字 12,324. [In books, the *hao* often precedes the surname and private name; thus 昌黎韓愈 Han Yü, whose *hao* was Ch'ang-li.]

別號 another name,—an additional fancy name or pseudonym, of which several are often adopted by the same person.

閣下尊號 what is your venerable style, sir?

丕稱尊號 [Ts'ao] P'ei took the Imperial title.

晚號 the *hao* assumed on retirement from public life.

曾號 *see* 2257.

混號 a nickname.

法號 the designation of a Buddhist priest. *See* 3366.

懺佛號 to call on Buddha's name.

字號 the name of a shop; a mark; a brand. Hence, respectability.

字號貨 goods marked with the shop name or brand; genuine wares.

他狠有字號 he is a very respectable man.

號主 the master of a shop.

你寶號 what is the name of your shop?

銀號 a bank.

號收 a bank receipt.

記號 a distinguishing mark or brand. *See below.*

立個記號 to take a note to aid memory.

號上個記號 put a mark on it,—to know it by.

掛號 to enter on a register.

號⁴
3884

號數 a register number.

號船 a registered vessel.

號單 or 號照 a certificate,—of registry, etc.

號商 licensed merchants.

號頭 numbers or marks; a trumpet signal.

頭號 number one.

號在 the items of a bill; the marks, etc., on boxes.

號令 an order; a word of command.

號記 signals. *See above.*

號旗 a signal flag.

放號砲 to fire a signal-gun; to fire a salute.

號標 a signal-post; marks; beacons.

號燈 a signal lamp; the "lights" on a steamer, etc.

號筒 a trumpet.

號衣 uniform.

號軍 the attendants at examinations, supposed to be drawn from the army.

號房 the registry office of a *yamen*; a station for sentries.

掌起雙號 two men began to blow trumpets,—as at a funeral.

聖號 the sacred symbol,—used by the Roman Catholics for the cross of Christ. *See* 1157.

起號 to give a name to anybody or anything; to give a signal.

暗號 a secret sign; a password.

一號買賣 one class of trade,—as the wool trade, tea trade, etc.

口號 a watchword; a saying.

傳出幾句口號 circulated several sayings,—usually doggerel rhymes in praise or blame of some one.

號召 to summon.

將號召鄉里 was about to summon the village,—to his rescue.

Read *hao*². To call out; to appeal to; to wail.

號呼 to shout out; to scream.

號啼 to crow, as a cock; to scream, as a parrot, etc.

號⁴
3884

誰之永號 whose will be the endless wailing?—not ours, *i.e.* we shall not wail.

或不知叫號 some new hear a sound,—have nothing to distract them.

號哭 to bewail.

鬼哭神號 demons weeping and angels wailing,—a frightful din.

號泣于昊天 to invoke Almighty God with weeping.

號天 to call to God for help.

The cries of wild animals. To howl; to bawl; to wail.

狼嗥怪叫 the wolves howl hideously.

嗥嗥聲 a roaring; a howling; a bawling.

兒子終日嗥而嗑 not to growl a child will cry all day long and yet not become hoarse,

because of 和之至也 the perfection of its constitution harmony.

Bright; glorious. Use with 3887.

王者之民皞皞如也 under a true sovereign, the people have an air of deep contentment.

熙熙皞皞之風 very grand and excellent customs.

太皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 伏羲

Hsi, B.C. 2953; an old name for the 1st moon.

少皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 金天

T'ien, B.C. 2597; an old name for the 9th moon.

The appearance of the sky in summer. Vast as the sky; an epithet of the Deity. Used with 3888

[To be distinguished from 昊 7927.]

昊天 Almighty God.

昊天不備 Almighty God unjust.

昊天不惠 Almighty God unkind.

嗥⁴
3885

R. 豪

C. *hou*, *hou*

H. *hou*

F. *hoa*, *ngoa*,

W. *ko*

N. *oa*

P. *hou*

M. *hou*

Y. *hoa*

Sz. *hou*

K. *ho*

J. *ko*

A. *hou*

Even Lower.

皞⁴
3886

R. 皓

See 高昊

Rising and

Sinking

Upper

and Lower.

昊⁴
3887

R. 皓

C. *hou*²

H. *hou*²

F. *hoa*²

W. *ho*²

P. *hou*²

M. *hou*²

Sz. *hou*²

Y. *hoa*²

A. *hou*², *hou*²

Rising

Irregular.

昊

3887

昊天上帝 Almighty God and the Ruler on high; see 10,942; Almighty God.

昊天金闕 the golden palace of God.

投畀有昊 to hand over (wicked men) to God.

昊慈 God's mercy.

昊昊然 bright.

鶴

3888

藥

kok
houk
ngo
ngoh
shau, ho
ho
hak
ho
hak
kak, gaku
hak
Entering
Lower.

A crane,—used pictorially as an emblem of longevity. Cranes are said to be divided into four classes, viz., black, white, yellow, and blue, of which the black is the longest lived. They are the horses of the gods. Also read *ho**. See 446, 5943.

仙鶴 the Manchurian crane (*Grus viridirostris*). Paper images of it are carried and burnt at funerals, in the belief that the departed spirit rides upon its back to heaven. Its blood is said to be a virulent poison. It is the distinguishing badge upon the official robes of a 尙書 President of one of the Six Boards.

墨染仙鶴不受觀 if you dye a crane black, it will not be fit to look at,—things should be naturally, and not artificially, what they are.

玄鶴 a black, i.e. an aged, crane; hence the term is used for a long period of time.

鶴算同長 may your life be as long as the crane's!

鶴髮童顏 the hair of a crane (*sc.* of age) with a face of youth.

鶴立鷄群 a crane among chickens,—a Triton among the minnows.

鶴脰雖長,斷之則悲 a crane's leg may be long, but it cannot be shortened without misery to the crane. See 3725.

鶴脰有所節 a crane's leg is of the length required.

陳兵鶴列 troops marshalled after the manner of the flight of cranes.

鶴

3888

鶴骨松姿 crane-bone and pine-complexion,—lean and shrivelled.

有鶴在林 the crane is in the forest.

聞鶴唳於華亭 to hear the cry of the crane at Hua-t'ing,—to be happy. See 13,297.

梅妻鶴子 plum-wife and crane-sons,—referring to the poet Lin Pu, who said that the plum-trees which he grew, and the cranes which he kept, stood him in stead of wife and children.

鶴頂 the fleshy knob on a crane's head. Its blood is said to be poison.

仙鶴頭上血 the blood from a crane's head,—though a virulent poison, is nothing compared with woman.

因鶴敗 lost through a crane,—alluding to a battle lost by

懿公 I Kung, B.C. 676, in consequence of infatuated devotion to a pet crane.

風鶴皆兵 wind and cranes all soldiers,—of panic-stricken troops who mistake the whistling of the wind and the screams of cranes for the shouts of the enemy.

鶴膝瘋 crane-knee scrofula,—diseased knee-joint.

白鶴 the white crane,—another name for the 仙鶴 above.

霧水鶴 a gray crane found near Canton.

朱頂鶴 the red-crested crane.

好

3889

R. 皓號

C. hau

H. hau

F. hao

W. hōe

N. hao

P. } hau

M. }

Sz. }

Y. hao

K. ho

J. kō

A. Shau, hieu

Rising and

Sinking

both Upper.

Good, as opposed to 歹 10,541, and 壞 5031; right; fit; well; safe; dear; kind; friendly; meritorious, etc. etc. Very; extremely.

好歹 good and bad. See below.

好人 a good man. Also, the healthy relatives of a sick person.

好人服之 a great man wears them.

好事 a meritorious act. See hao¹ below.

好得狠 or 好極了 very good; first rate.

單好 good and 雙好 very

好

3889

good,—marks given to candidates.

好的一路 equally good.

好嘴 a good mouth,—the gift of the gab.

好看 good-looking.

好喫 good to eat.

好說 proper, or easy, to say.

好說好說 or 好話 very kind of you to say so.

好日 a birthday; a holiday.

不好過 not well; out of sorts.

好了 he has got well; it is finished; that'll do.

好了沒有 is he all right again? is it finished?

作好了 it is finished,—as work to be done.

不好了 it is not well,—a cry indicating that things have come to extremities, that the first blow has been struck, that a sick man is dying, etc. etc.

不好兒 an evil; a misfortune.

一家都好 the whole family is well.

好謝 ready to fall,—as flowers.

好上學 time to go to school.

他不好回來 he can't very well come back,—under existing conditions.

好不好 is it good or not? do you approve?

如此怎麼好 what is to be done now?

好是好 it is all right, but.....

好却好只 or 好倒好 只 I admit the advantage, but....

好上去麼 is it safe to go up?

好姐姐 dear sister!

我好回話 to enable me to give an answer.

好心 or 好意 a kind or good intention.

好一個馬 what a nice horse!

好個馬, 不作臉 that's a nice horse to do you credit!—used sarcastically.

好道 the right way or course.

好端端的 rightly; properly.

好

3889

好樂 affectionate.

好打 a good thrashing.

好巧 well done! good stroke!

好命婆 women of luck,—who in some parts of China assist the bride to step over the threshold of her husband's house. Their husbands and children must be living.

好用 feasible; good to employ.

好數目 very exactly reckoned.
See hao⁴.

好死的 dying by natural causes,—not from poisoning, violence, etc.

好在 it is a good thing that.....

相好 to be on friendly terms.

永以爲好 to be always friends.

有甚麼好處 what is the good of it? See 2660 ch'u⁴.

好處在那裏 where is the advantage?

你來的恰好 you have come in the nick of time.

作行好的事情 to do meritorious acts.

修好 to practise goodness; to cultivate charity.

君子好逑 a good mate for our prince. See 2328.

揖我謂我好兮 you bowed and said I was skilful.

驕人好好 the proud are elated.

好好兒的 quietly; peacefully; with deliberation.

昨天還好好的呢 yesterday he (or it) was all right.

不管好歹 he is a fool.

不知好歹 he is a bad lot.

不知好歹就跟着他 foolishly (without suspecting any mischief) followed him.

好歹別作 on no account do it.

叫好 to applaud.

花錢買好 to lay out money with a view to get some advantage or benefit.

好

3889

你給我帶個好去 present my compliments for me.

替我問好 ask after him for me.

討不出好來 nothing good to be got out of it.

好不答言的笑了 he laughed for no reason.

已經說好了 has already been agreed upon.

好到了不值錢 however good, it is not worth anything.

兩好並一好 as like as two peas.

好些個 a good many; a large number.

好些 or 好一些 a little better; improving, as a sick man. See 4363.

好幾次 very many times.

好多 a great many.

好大 very large.

好笑 very laughable.

好熱 very hot.

好妙 very clever; capital!

好似 or 好一似 very like.

好像你 very like you.

好久 a long time.

好采 very lucky.

好生詫異 to be very much astonished. See hao⁴.

好容易 see 5754.

好生.... or 好聲.... Mind you.... Be careful to....

好沒 not to have the least....

好不耐煩 I can easily put up with it!

好不辛苦 very trying; very painful. See 9456.

好不疼呀 how dreadfully painful!

好不費事 very difficult; very troublesome. [In this and the three previous entries, the negative disappears through the ironical tone of the speaker. See 9456.]

既係至親來請, 他好不來 since she is invited by very near relatives, she will have to come.

好

3889

Read hao⁴. To love; to like, as opposed to 惡 (wu⁴) 12,779. To look pleased. The hole in a cash; see 5665.

好酒 fond of wine.

好色 fond of women.

敏而好學 clever and fond of study.

各有所好 every one has his fancy, or his own particular taste.

外好 a "weakness,"—as for gambling or wine.

妻有外好 his wife has a lover.

偏好 to have a partiality for.

百姓心好義 the heart of the people is for justice.

好事 to be fond of fun; to love mischief; officious; interfering to be a connoisseur. See 9990.

以資好事 as a contribution to curiosities of literature,—or a tale.

惟好事者能辨也 only connoisseurs could tell the difference.

噫好事者爲之也 alas! the work of some dilettante,—of a pious fraud in literature.

中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.

好古惡新者 Conservative or Tories.

好數目 overreaching. See hao⁴.好生之德 the virtue of loving production, as attributed to the creative energies of heaven and earth. Also applied to man in the sense of love for the welfare of living things. See hao⁴.

好喜 to be addicted.

好吃懶作 ready to eat but not to work,—good-for-nothing.

好道 to be a Taoist devotee.

好強 to be fond of athletic warlike.

好高 proud; thinking very highly of oneself.

好行 to like to.

皓⁴

3890

皓

皓

ising Lower.

皓

3890a

浩

3891

皓

hou²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

hau²

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hau²

Fear; anxiety.

Same as 3891.

Vast; grand.

浩然 overwhelming, as a flood; beautifully embracing or extending, as moonlight; without hesitation; resolute; on a grand scale.

浩然之氣 a term used by Mencius to express a natural greatness or elevation of soul, fostered by strict practice of duty towards one's neighbour 集義所生者. "Passion-nature" was coined by Dr. LEGGE to meet the exigencies of translation. Commonly used in the sense of resolution.

浩然而去 to depart quickly, without a moment's hesitation.

浩浩昊天 O great and almighty God!

浩繁 numerous; perplexing.

江山之浩蕩 the grandeur of the scenery.

Bright; luminous. White; hoary.

月出皓兮 the moon comes forth in her splendour.

揚之水白石皓皓 amidst the fretted waters, the white rocks stand glistening.

太皓 the firmament.

趁着皓月走路 to take advantage of moonlight to travel.

光芒皓耀 bright and glorious to behold.

皓皓 shining; glittering; dazzling.

皓齒 gleaming teeth.

皓首 a white or hoary head.

四皓 the Four Gray-heads,—four recluses who fled from the troubles which marked the close of the reign of the First Em-

皓⁴

3892

涸⁴

3893

R. 遇藥

C. k'ok

H. k'ok

F. k'auk

W. o², o²

N. koh

P. k'u, ho²

ku²

M. k'o

Y. hak

K. hu, v. ho,

hak

J. kaku

A. hak

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

peror, B.C. 212, and returned to ordinary life after the final establishment of the Han dynasty.

天皓 a star in Sagittarius.

To dry up; to become exhausted. Also read ho^{4*} and ku⁴

乾涸 parched; in want of water; needy.

泉涸魚相與處於陸 when the stream dries up, the fishes are left upon the ground.

甦涸輒之魚 to give life to a fish in a dry rut,—to help a person in extremities.

水始涸 (thereupon) the water began to dry up.

無本之水, 涸可立待 if a stream has no source, one can wait for it to dry up,—it will not be long in doing so.

濟涸 to help people in distress.

陰涸 loss of virility.

涸鮒 a fish out of water; stranded; at the last gasp.

以涸其船 so as to strand their ships.

Same as 3892.

Vast; boundless; unfathomable. The liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by Buddhist priests for washing images of Buddha.

灑灑 a boundless waste of waters.

灑灑 deep; obscure; abstruse.

To pull up weeds.

薅草 to weed.

薅頭髮 to pull out the hair,—in a rage.

薅亂絲膠 to unloosen the sticky snarls of raw silk.

Same as 3896.

秣

3898

黑¹

3899

R. 職

C. hak

H. het

F. haik, heih

W. he

N. hak

P. hei, hei, hē

M. hē

Y. hēk

Sz. he

K. hēk

J. koku

A. hēk

Rising Upper.

Same as 3896.

HEI-

Black; dark; evil. Also read hē^{4*}. Radical 203. See 12,721.

黑色 black colour,—is generally tabooed as evil or unlucky.

漆黑的 black as lacquer,—as jet.

黑子 a mole; a black spot; a common name for a black dog.

黑子彈丸 a figurative expression for a very small place.

日中屢有黑子 there were frequent spots on the sun,—at accession of first Emp. of Ming dynasty.

黑胛星 a blemish; a fleck.

黑土 or 黑貨 or 黑烟 opium. [The second is also stolen goods.]

黑籍 on the "black list,"—a notice pasted by the authorities on the doors of all who continue, in spite of prohibition, to smoke opium.

他染了黑 he is dyed black,—he is an opium-smoker.

黑乾枯瘦 yellow and shrivelled.

覺得一陣黑 all became black before him.

白紙上寫著黑字 black words written on white paper,—in black and white.

不分黑白 not to know black from white,—stupid; unreasonable. See 11,604.

黑人 a black man. Also, one whose ancestry is unknown. Used in works on Tibet for "layman." See below.

黑道日 an unlucky day. Cf. Black Monday.

黑稿 a pencil sketch; an outline.

黑蒼蒼 very black,—as hair.

厥土黑墳 the soil was blackish and rich.

黑暗 dark.

黑靦靦 quite dark.

黑下 or 黑家 nightfall; dusk.

黑¹

3899

黑夜 or **黑更** a dark night; night time.**黑早** very early; while yet dark.**次日起個黑早** next day, he got up before it was light.**黑上來** to grow dark.**黑姑冬** just before daybreak.**摸着黑兒** feeling in the dark for something.**黑天黑地** dark above and dark below.**黑心** black at heart; evil.**黑話** dark language,—mysterious; not easy to understand.**黑水** a river forming one of the head waters of the Yangtsze,—(?) an affluent of the **岷江**. See 10,128.**黑龍江** the Amoor river up to its junction with the Songari river.**黑龍江省** the Manchurian province of Tsitsihar.**黑鉛塊** plumbago.**黑金** the black metal,—iron.**黑棗** black dates.**黑牲口** the black animal,—a euphemism for "pig," much used by Mahommedans.**黑臉** or **黑面** a negro; a Malay.**黑了臉** to turn black in the face,—to become angry.**黑豆** black pulse.**黑淨** actors who take civil officials' parts.**黑胡椒** black pepper.**黑芝蔴** black sesamum.**黑點魚** the bleak (*Leuciscus ethiops*).**黑魚** or **黑鱧** the snake fish (*Ophiocephalus argus*).**黑頭鷹子** the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).**黑紅壳** a game played with a bamboo tube and two pieces of stick, one coloured black and one red.**黑瓜** the black (really dark purple) melon.**黑**¹

3899

黑王相公 the Black Prince, a name given to **王德用** Wang Tê-yung of the Sung dynasty.**黑人** the Banshen's lamas. See above.**黑徒** Urga lamas.**恨**

3900

很³

3901

R. 阮

C. hên

H. hên

F. hōung, v.

hēing

W. hang

N. hēng

P. hên, v. hēng

M. }

Y. } hên

Sz. }

K. hân

J. kon, gon

A. ngên²

Rising Upper.

恨⁴

3902

R. 願

C. hên

H. han, hen

F. haung

W. ang

N. êng

P. }

M. } hên

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hân

J. kon, gon

A. hên

Sinking Lower.

黑王相公 the Black Prince, a name given to **王德用** Wang Tê-yung of the Sung dynasty.**黑人** the Banshen's lamas. See above.**黑徒** Urga lamas.

HĒN.

See 5973.

很心 overbearing; quarrelsome; overbearing; sullen; intractable. Very; used with 3904.**發很** to get angry.**好** hao¹ **勇鬪很** fond of violence and fighting.**很好** or **好得很** very good.**很多** very many.**很很的** thoroughly.

To hate. Used at the beginning of sentences in the sense of "Alas, that...." etc.

可恨 hateful; odious.**恨極** very detestable.**恨怒** to feel resentment; animosity.**懷恨** or **怨恨** to cherish hate; to bear a grudge.**抱恨終身** to cherish hate all one's life.**恨視** to look at angrily; to glare at.**惹得人恨** to stir up people's enmity.**恨人** to irritate; irritating.**悔恨** to feel remorse.**還恨於人** to cause people to bear a grudge against oneself.**雪恨** to wipe out a grudge; to wreak vengeance.**理舊恨** to avenge an old grudge.**出我心頭之恨** to work off my feeling of hate,—by taking vengeance.**恨**⁴

3902

恨不能 vexed at not being able to....; alas! that I was unable to....; only too glad to (or that).**只恨我不能** very sorry I am unable to....; the worst is I cannot....**恨不得** vexed at non-attainment; I only wish I could!**恨不得如此爲妃** I could only get one like her for a concubine.**長恨歌** the ode upon the everlasting resentment of **明皇** Ming Huang (the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty) at the death of his famous favourite **楊貴妃** Yang Kuei-fei and of all those connected with the tragedy.**恨狐** the horned owl.

To pull; to drag; to stop; to restrain.

根格 to drag out; to turn out.**根抑** to press down; to restrain.**根**²

3903

R. 元

See 痕

Even Lower.

根³

3904

R. 阮

C. hên

H. hên, hen

F. hōung, hēing

W. hang

N. hēng

P. }

M. } hên

Y. hēng

Sz. hên

K. hân

J. gan, gon

A. ngên²

Rising Upper.

Correctly read yen³, dog fighting. Also k'ên³, to root like a hog. Used for 3901, as below.**厥心疾狠** he was at his wit's end.**狠難** very difficult.**狠是** that's very true! quite right!**多得狠** very many.**狠小** very small.**不狠怕他** I don't much fear him.**狠勁的** truculent; overbearing; bullying.

A scar; a mark; trace.

傷痕 the scar of a wound.**癍痕** a scar; a mark, as the pitting of small-pox.**淚痕** traces of tears.**枕上啼痕固在也** traces of tears were on her pillow.**水痕** water stains; stains from liquids; watermarks.**痕**²

3905.

R. 元

C. hên

H. hên, hen

F. hōung, oung

W. ô, ang

N. êng

P. }

M. } hên

Y. }

Sz. }

痕²
3905. hin
hon, gon
. ngên
Even Lower.雨跡添來隔宿痕 the
traces of last night's rain,—as
on flowers.

痕跡 marks; traces.

露痕跡 to betray oneself; to
give a clue.

波痕 ripples on water.

苔痕上階綠 the moss is
green upon my door-step,—there
are no footsteps to wear it away.不免有痕之未化 it is
impossible to avoid traces which
will not disappear,—referring to
the passage of material existence.

HÈNG.

To pervade; to perse-
vere; to be successful.出入亨通 in every way suc-
cessful.大亨天衢 an Imperial road;
a causeway.亨嘉 or 泰亨 prosperous;
successful.亨屯 (*chun*¹) to free from diffi-
culty.Read *p'êng*¹. Used for
烹 (8907) to boil; to cook.或剝或亨 some flay (the vic-
tims), some boil (the flesh).Frightened. A sound of
reply. To moan.

嗆亨 aghast.

亨哈二將 the two ferocious
guardians painted on temple
doors. See 12, 114.

亨哈 to hum and haw.

亨阿亨的 humming and
hawing.亨不是他麼 what! is not
that he?

亨咳 to moan.

亨亨的 groaning.

亨¹
3908. hin
hon, gon
. ngên
Even Upper.

Fat; puffed up.

膨亨 a swollen belly; bloated;
puffed out.桁²
3909R. 陽庚
漾C. hang, hong
H. hang
F. heing, ang
W. oa, ²oa
N. aŋg
P. hêng, hang
M. hên, hang
Y. | hêng
Sz. | hêng
K. hiöng
J. kō
A. haing, hang
Even Lower.Beams which support
rafters. A row, as of tiles,
trees, etc. Planks for var-
ious purposes. A clothes-
horse. A pontoon.

桁桷 beams and rafters.

屋桁 the beam of a house.

樹桁子 a row of trees.

桁楊 a cangue.

珩²
3910R. 庚
H. hang
W. oa
M. hên
See 衡
Even Lower.The top gem of the
girdle-pendant.有璫葱珩 the gems of his
girdle-pendant sounding.苻²
3911R. 衡²
3912C. hêng
H. fen
F. heing
W. a
N. êng
P. hêng
M. hên, hun
Y. | hêng
Sz. | hêng
K. hiöng,
hweng
J. kō, giō
A. haing
Even Lower.Cross-wise, horizontal, or
east and west, as opposed
to 從 (12,028) vertical or
length-wise or north and
south; see 橫 3915. Dis-
orderly; perplexed. The
yoke of a draught ox. The
beam of a balance or steel-
yard; to weigh. A balus-
trade; a railing. The space
between the eyebrows.衡從其畝 the acres must
be (ploughed) cross-wise and
length-wise.二衡一縱 two horizontals
and one perpendicular,—des-
cribing the character 工.衡說 is the opposite of 從說;
see 12,028.衡門之下 beneath my door
made of crossed pieces of wood,
—the simple door of a hut.一人衡行於天下 one
man was pursuing a disorderly
course in the empire,—the
tyrant 紂 Chou; see 2472.衡²
3912

衡於慮 perplexed in thought.

見其倚於衡也 let a
man see these things (truth and
rectitude) attached to the yoke
of his carriage,—have them ever
with him. See below.同量衡 he made uniform the
measures of length and of capa-
city.玉衡 part of an ancient astro-
nomical instrument, said to have
been used by the Emperor Shun;
the star Alioth ε in the Great
Bear.玉衡指孟冬 the *yü hêng*
indicates the first month of
winter,—(= the 7th moon of
the modern calendar).穆穆迂衡 to reverently
make even,—as with scales, *i.e.*
to adjust difficulties and establish
order.

衡量 to measure; to estimate.

衡平 a pair of scales.

鑑空衡平 to have a quick
and clear perception of what is
just.衡情 to consider the circum-
stances of a case.

衡文 to examine essays.

衡論 to consider; to discuss.

爭衡 to contend for victory.

抗衡 to oppose; to refuse to
yield.權衡 the weight and the steel-
yard, *i.e.* the power of adjusting;
authority.權衡執掌 the power is in
his hands.百金之子不倚衡 a
man of 100 taels (*sc.* a man of
some small property) does not
lean against a balustrade,—his
life being too well worth having,
and the balustrade possibly
rotten. See 垂 2829.阿衡 the 名 personal name,
according to the 史記 Histor-
ical Record, of 伊尹 I Yin;
considered by others to be the
title of his office.衡山 a mountain in Hunan, one
of the 五岳 five mountains of
China.台衡 designation of a Grand
Secretary.

衡
3913

Same as 3912.

蘅
3914

R. 庚
W. a, wae
See 衡
Even Lower.

A plant, called 杜蘅, which flowers early in spring, and occurs in shaded places on cliffs (*Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.). See 4564.

橫
3915

R. 庚 敬
C. wáng
H. wang
F. hwang, haing
W. wae
N. wêng, wāng
P. hêng
M. hun, hên
Y. hung
K. hweng
J. kwō, wō
A. kwain
Even and Sinking Lower.

Cross-wise; horizontal, as opposed to 豎 10,079. At right angles to. Side-ways. Unexpected. Evil; perverse. See 3912, 2825.

橫木 a cross-beam; a boom; the axle of carts; the spokes of wheels.

橫梁 cross-beams.

橫經 the warp of a texture.

橫斜 criss-cross.

打橫 (see below) or 橫躺著 or 擺橫 to lay cross-wise.

橫豎要過河 I must cross the river at all costs.

橫豎不可 on no account can it be so.

橫躺豎臥 to lounge; to lollop about

橫線 horizontal stripes,—painted on anything.

橫骨 the share-bone.

橫門 a side door.

橫植 at right angles.

橫於道左 at right angles to the road, on the left-hand side.

橫行 to walk sideways, like a crab; to overspread. See below.

橫量 to measure cross-wise,—the breadth.

橫水渡 ferries.

橫生 to raise on all sides; a cross-presentation at birth.

橫生事端 to stir up trouble on all sides.

從橫 agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means. See 3912.

橫眉立目的 surly-looking.

橫
3915

橫撐 or 橫枋 spokes of wheels.

橫向 the outline or profile of a hill, etc.

橫互 to cross.

打橫 to take a seat at the side, —of a table, not at either end. See above.

橫桅 a ship's yards.

橫倒 lying across.

橫對洋面 lying length-wise towards the sea,—as an island lying across the mouth of a bay.

橫設 set cross-wise.

橫幅 or 橫披 an oblong hanging inscription; pictures which unroll horizontally, as opp. to 直 vertically.

引兵以橫突 to take in flank.

橫道兒 or 橫盪兒 a horizontal line.

打個橫道兒 to draw a horizontal line.

橫躲裏 the diagonal of a rectangle; across.

橫躲裏殺出程咬金 cross-wise to be interrupted by a Ch'êng Yao-chin,—to be unexpectedly interrupted in a fight. [Ch'êng Yao-chin, who plays a comic part in Chinese theatricals, was a general under 李世民 Li Shih-min the founder of the T'ang dynasty. See 9632.]

打橫做事 to act perversely.

橫行霸道 to act contrary to all reason and right. See 4427.

橫三豎四 in all sorts of ways.

橫抽 to levy blackmail.

橫徵私派 to exact unlawful levies.

橫住了 stopped him by getting across his path; parried the blow

橫手買 to buy underhand, or through another's agency.

雲橫秦嶺 clouds lie athwart the Ch'in mountains.

洪水橫流 the vast waters, flowing out of their channels.

天橫 eight stars in or near Cassiopeia.

橫
3915

Read *hêng* or *hung*. Perverse; unreasonable unlooked-for.

處 *ch'u* 士橫議 unemployed scholars indulge in unreasonable discussions.

橫政 a lawless government.

家無橫事 nothing to trouble the family happiness.

其待我以橫逆 he treated me in a perverse and unreasonable manner.

豪橫 arrogant; overbearing.

刁橫 violent; disobedient.

發橫 to show perversity; to b cross; threatening; blustering.

橫遭 to meet sudden and unlooked-for misfortune.

橫禍 an unexpected calamity.

橫財 a wind-fall.

橫死 an untimely death.

兇橫人 an evil fellow.

橫心橫腸 heart and bowel put the wrong way across,—of a person with whom it is difficult to get along.

Same as 3919.

恆
3916

經
3917

R. 蒸
See 恒
Even Lower.

A rope; see 1398. Hasty quick.

經梯 a rope ladder.

採者腰經而入水 those who seek (pearls) bind a rope round their waists before entering the water.

姮
3918

R. 蒸
W. syüe
N. wouñ
P. hêng
M. hên
Y. eu
K. häng
J. kō, gō
A. häng
Even Lower Irregular.

The goddess 姮娥, now known as 嫦娥 (see 441), 姮 being changed to 嫦 because 恒 was the personal name of 穆宗 of the T'ang and 眞宗 of the Sung dynasties.

恒¹

3919

R. 蒸
C. hēng
H. hēn, v.
shong
F. hēng
W. ang
N. ēng
P. hēng
M. hēn
Y. { hēng;
Sz. {
K. hāng
J. kō
A. hāng
Even Lower.

Constant; permanent;
regular; persevering.

無恒安息 do not reckon on
your rest being permanent.

則財恒足 thus wealth will
always be sufficient.

得見有恒者,斯可矣
could I see a man possessed of
constancy, that would satisfy me.

難乎有恒矣 it is difficult
to be constant.

人而無恒,不可以作
巫醫 a man without constancy
cannot be either a wizard or a
doctor.

非恒人 no ordinary man.

恒心 with perseverance.

有恒產者有恒心 those
who have a fixed source of in-
come, have their minds fixed, i.e.
they mind their own business
and are disinclined to agitation.

人有恒言 people have this
saying,.....

口如局,言有恒 if a man
keeps his mouth shut, his words
become proverbial. See 2542.

愛人者人恒愛之 those
who love others are themselves
beloved.

恒久 for a long time.

恒常 constant; enduring.

恒性 a persevering disposition.

恒情 a rooted feeling or bias.

如月之恒 (kēng¹) like the
waxing moon.

恒 (kēng¹) 之 universal.

恒河 or 恒伽 the Ganges.

恒河沙那麼多 as many
as the sands of the Ganges.

恒²

3920

Same as 3917.

莖¹

3921

R. 庚
C. kēng, shēng
H. kēn
F. kēng,
shēng

The stalk of a plant; a
stem; the hilt of a sword.
Numerative of hairs of the
head.

蓮莖 a lotus stalk.

莖²

3921

W. ciang,
sūjang
N. sēng
P. ching, shēng
M. chin, shēn
Y. ching, kēn
K. hiōng, v.
kiōng
J. kō, giō
A. shaing
Even Upper
and Lower.

一根莖 one stalk.

玉莖 or 莖物 or 陰莖
the penis.

莖舉 an erection

鐃¹

3922

R. 庚
See 旬
A. hwaing
Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

鐃鐃 the mingled sounds of
bells and drums.

諄¹

3923

R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Angry words; reproof.

向他發諄 scolded him
roundly.

荅¹

3924

Same as 4625.

莢¹

3925

See 5300.

獲¹

3926

See 5304.

穫¹

3927

See 5306.

鑊¹

3928

See 5308.

曷²

3929

R. 曷 7.
C. hot.
H. hot.
F. hak.
W. yüe.
N. ah.
P. sho
M. ho
Y. hēoh
Sz. ho
K. hal, kal

How? Why? Where?
What? When? To check;
to stop.

曷維其已 how can it cease?

曷故 for what reason?

曷可 how is it possible to.....?

曷嘗出乎衆哉 how will
they manage to distinguish them-
selves?

曷²

3929

J. katz, kachi
A. hat
Entering
Irregular.

曷若速化歸虛之爲
愈也哉 how is it to be com-
pared with quick dissolution and
return to the Infinite?—of em-
balming.

曷勝感戴 how can I ad-
equately express my gratitude?

曷勝欣躍 I am very much
delighted.

曷其奈何弗敬 why this
disrespect?

曷至哉 where is he now?

曷月 in what month?

曷其有佸 when will he come
back to me?

曷極 what limit or end to.....?

曷之用 to decline to use.

喝²

3930

R. 曷卦
C. { hot.
H. {
F. hak
W. hō, ha
N. hak
P. hē, ho, ho
M. ho, ho
Y. hēoh
Sz. k'o
K. hal, kal
J. katz
A. yet
Entering
Upper.

To shout out. To drink.

喝道 said in a loud voice, (as
follows). Also, to shout to clear
the road before a mandarin's
procession, or as the gate-keeper
of a yamen does before throwing
open the gates.

聽得遠遠喝道的聲
heard the distant cry of lictors
clearing the road.

喝大聲 to bawl loudly.

把他喝住了 shouted to
him and made him stop.

聞喝 (hé¹) 一聲 heard a
shout.

喝開 to shout at and separate,—
as people fighting.

喝令 to shout an order; to
incite; to egg on. See 10,014.

呼喝 to shout at; to order about.

嘶喝 to sob; to wail.

喝采 to applaud; to encore.

蟬喝柳 the cicada chirps on
the willow.

喝阻 to call upon one to stop;
to check.

喝盧呼雉 to shout the black
and call out the white,—to cry
the throws at a game with certain
dice shaped like apricot-seeds
with five black calves on one
side and five white pheasants
on the other. The term is now
applied to ordinary dice.

喝早茶時候 time of early
tea-drinking.

喝^{1*}

3930

喝茶了沒有 have you drunk tea?—an early morning salutation. See 3422.

喝癩巴酒 to sit mumchance drinking wine,—as when not playing "guess-fingers," etc.

喝得成了泥 so drunk that one can't stand.

喝酒 to drink wine. So tea, soup, water, etc.

喝醉 to get drunk.

喝墨水 to drink ink-water,—to study; from the habit of putting the brush into the mouth.

喫喝嫖賭 to eat and drink and whore and gamble.

喝西北風 to drink the north-west wind,—for wages; *sc.* to get none.

駢^{2*}

3931

R. 曷
See 曷

Entering.
Irregular.

褐^{2*}

3932

R. 曷

C. *hōt*,
F. *hak*,
W. *yūe*,
N. *ah*,
P. *sho*,
M. *ho*,
Y. *hiōh*,
Sz. *ho*,
K. *hal*, *kal*,
J. *katsz*, *kachi*,
A. *hat*, *kak*

Entering
Irregular.

Coarse woollen stuff; serge; baize.

衣褐 to wear serge.

褐夫 a serge-wearer,—a poor man.

車褐子 a carter,—from the serge coats worn by this class.

被褐振裾 he put on his serge coat and shook out his skirts.

無衣無褐,何以卒歲 without warm clothes, how shall we get through the winter?

寓眠多擁褐 when sleeping at an inn, have plenty of woollen wrappers.

解褐 or 釋褐 to cast off serge,—to become an official.

鞞^{1*}

3933

R. 曷

See 曷

Entering
Irregular.

A stocking; a buskin.

紅鞞 red buskins.

鞞巾 a kind of turban.

鞞鞞 name of a nomad tribe.

鵓^{1*}

3934

R. 曷

See 曷

Entering
Irregular.

A variety of Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrnaticus Reevesii*). It is an emblem of courage, and its long tail-feathers are worn by actors.

鵓冠 a cap adorned with pheasant feathers.

鵓冠子 the actors who wear the above cap are so called. Also, name of a Taoist philosopher of the 楚 State who is said

以鵓羽爲冠 to have worn a cap of pheasants' feathers.

鵓鵒 a kind of nightingale which is said to sing for the dawn to come.

呵¹

3935

R. 歌

C. *ho*, v. *so*

H. *ho*

F. *shoa*, v. *oa*,
soa

Y. *hou*

N. *hou*, v. *ho*

P. *ho*, v. *ha*

See 訶

K. *ha*, v. *ka*

Even Upper.

To expel the breath; to yawn. To instruct; to order. See 哈 3754. Also read *k'o'l*.

打呵欠 (pronounced *ta' ha' shih*) or 打呵 or 打呵氣

to yawn; to gape; to hiccough.

只是呵欠 does nothing but yawn.

似一氣呵成 seems as though completed in a yawn,—in a single unbroken effort. Of composition.

呵開凍筆 to thaw a frozen brush with the breath.

呵凍作字 to breathe on the frozen (tip of a pencil to warm it) for writing.

呵之不化 couldn't thaw it by breathing on it.

不要呵奉他 do not flatter him.

呵斥 to scold; to reprimand.

呵索 to vex; to harass.

嘗呵某畫工曰 instructed a certain painter, saying....

出入呵引 preceded, in and out, by (a retinue) shouting to clear the way.

Read *ha'*. Sound of laughing. See 3754.

呵呵大笑 roared with laughter.

呵¹

3935

是個呵呵兒事 it is very amusing affair.

拏着人打呵呵兒 make fun of a person; to "draw" a person. See 3574.

河^{2*}

3936

R. 歌

F. *ea*

See 何

Even Lower.

The river, *i.e.* the Yellow River; see 5124. A river

[This term is used mostly in the north; in the south

江 1208.] The province of Honan. See 4819.

不敢馮河 they dare not cross the Yellow River without a boat.

河套 the great bend of the Yellow River in the Outer country in Mongolia.

張騫窮河源 Chang Ch'ien traced the source of the Yellow River,—to the Milky Way.

北人得水皆謂之河 northerners call all water *ho*. See 3767.

河海 rivers and seas.

河渠 rivers and creeks.

河水 river water.

河岸 or 河沿 or 河邊 river bank.

河沿兒上 on the river bank

河口 the mouth of a river.

河身 the body or "volume" of a river.

河道 the channel of a river waterways.

決河 to change the course of a river.

河面 the surface of a river.

河淺 the river is shallow.

河路 a navigable stream.

河下 in the river; on the river—of shipping, etc.

河下人 the boating population on rivers.

河溝子 a small stream; brook.

河工 river works.

運河 or 閘河 or 御河 the Grand Canal.

天河 or 銀河 or 明河 or 秋河 or 絳河 the Milky

河

3936

Way. [The last is used because the Milky Way is seen *south* of the north pole, and the colour corresponding with south is red.] See 3836.

銀河高耿 the Silver River (Milky Way) shining brightly overhead.

天河掉角, 要襪要襖 when the Milky Way flows across the sky, you will want wadded clothes,—for the cold.

天河劈叉, 要襪要褂 when the Milky Way divides, you will want thin clothes,—for warm weather.

河燈 river lamps,—the paper lotus-shaped lanterns sent floating on rivers on the 15th of the 7th moon.

隔河一錠金 across the river is an ingot of gold,—out of reach.

口如懸河 his mouth is like a cascade,—for flow of talk.

河潤之 fertilised him, as a river does,—aided him.

一統山河 union of the mountains and rivers,—of China; *sc.* a united China.

能走凍河一寸, 不走

開河一尺 you may walk on inch-thick ice in the river when freezing, but not on foot-thick ice when thawing.

土地神掉在河裏 like the local god falling into the river, *q.d.* 失神 abstracted, or not knowing what one is about, the sounds being the same as those of 濕神 a wet god.

河圖洛書 the plan of the Yellow River and the book of the River Lo,—mystic diagrams said to have been supernaturally revealed through the agency of the above two rivers, to 伏羲 Fu Hsi and 大禹 the Great Yü, but it has not yet been decided what are precisely the secrets therein contained.

河伯 the god of the Yellow River. Also, of any other river.

河伯婦 the bride of the River God. It is related that in the times of the Contending States a young woman was every year thrown into the Yellow River as the bride of the River God, to ensure prosperity to the neighbourhood.

河

3936

河泊所 an inspectorate of river-police.

一別阻河關 when once we have parted, the River will be a barrier between us.

河內 the territory on the east of the Yellow River on its southern stretch along Shensi.

河南 the province of Honan; Honan, the transriverine suburb of Canton.

河中府 or 蒲州府 the capital of the Emperor Shun; modern Samarcand.

河東 the south-western portion of Shansi.

河鼓 the stars β, γ Aquilae; another name for the Herdboy. See 1702.

梗河 the stars ρ, δ in Boötes.

河間 and 河中 the stars γ and β in Hercules.

河漢 another name for 天津 = the star γ in Cygnus; see 2163. A name for the Milky Way.

其言猶河漢而無極也 his words seemed far off as the star γ in Cygnus.

河漢清且淺 the Milky Way is clear and shallow.

你不要河漢我 don't try to frighten me with big talk.

不以爲河漢 you won't think (what I say) wide of the mark.

Small plants. Petty; troublesome; vexatious; harsh. Also read *k'o*¹.

苛癢相關 we each feel the other's petty itches,—we are in close sympathy.

苛求 to frame excuses. See 12,774.

君子不爲苛察 the superior man is not a fault-finder.

苛刻 very severe.

上責其苛刻 the Emperor blamed his severity.

苛待 to treat with severity or sternness.

苛派 harsh acts or measures of officials.

苛疾 a dangerous illness.

苛

3937

苛政猛于虎 harsh government is worse than a tiger.

不得偏徇苛縱 there must be no partiality and favouritism.

蚶

3938

R. 歌

See 何

Even Lower.

鰓

3939

R. 歌 苛

F. v. *k'oa*²

See 何可

Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

訶

3940

R. 歌

C. *ho*
H. *ho*
F. *oa*
W. *ho*
N. *hou*
P. *ho*
M. *ho, o, k'o*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha, v. ka*
J. *ka*
A. *sha, k'a*
Even Upper.

To blame; to upbraid. Used with 3937.

譏訶 to traduce; to slander.

訶責 to blame.

詆訶古人 to disparage the ancients.

訶求責備 to go out of one's way to find fault.

訶遣役卒 to bully and order about one's servants.

訶子 or 訶黎草 the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, an astringent nut used for the toothache; a stomacher.

金訶 a fancy name for 肚兜 a stomacher.

How? Whence? Why? What? Which? What; whatever; any. Used with 3940. [See 如 5668 for all cases in which that character occurs.]

何故 or 何因 or 因何 or 爲何 for what reason? why?

何日 on what day?

何事 what business?

何處 at what place? wherever.

何物 what thing?

何

3941

R. 歌

C. *ho*
H. *ho*
F. *hoa*
W. *wu*
N. *ou*
P. *ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ga*
A. *ha*
Even Lower.

苛

3937

R. 歌

C. *ho*
H. *k'o*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'o*
N. *hou*
P. *k'o*
Sz. *k'eo*
Y. *k'eo*
K. *ha, ka*
J. *ka*
A. *sha*
Even Upper Irregular.

何¹
394I

詰以何物 he asked what it was.
何告爲 why do you bring the charge?—since you say nothing can be done.
各詢年紀若何 each asked the other's age.
何人來 who comes?
賢士何來 what may be your business, sir?
問血何來 I asked where the blood came from.
何不早來 why did you not come earlier?
何不去也 why don't you go?
將若之何 what shall we do now? what is to be done?
何時 at what time?
何時起貨, 即何時照納 at what time the cargo is landed, then at that time the duty is payable.
何以 by what means? wherefore?
何以知其將見殺 how did you know that he would be killed?
何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?
何以告之 what will he tell them?
何罪之有 where does guilt come in?—it was done by accident.
何謝之有 what is there to thank me for?
何小子之有 where does "sonny" come in? why "sonny"?
何貴之速 what a rapid rise in life!
何妨 what harm or objection is there?
有何妨礙 what objection is there?
何必殺他 why is it necessary to kill him?
此非喜而何 if this is not joy, what is it?
吾與爾何有 what have I to do with thee?
何往 where are you going?
何堪 how am I equal to.....? how can I?

何¹
394I

何乃 see 8113.
何然 see 555I.
何敢 how can I dare?
何在 where is?
何干 what has it to do with.....?
何至 what..... would there be?
吾何從作此 how did I come to do this?
何由至此 how did you get here?
何期 how can I hope.....?
何興 how is it you are pleased to.....?
何使 why let or make.....?
何致 how comes it that.....?
何者 what is there which is.....? whatever.
何者不有盡期 which of them but comes to an end at some time?
何據 what warrant or what authority?
何愁 why fear?
何得 how is it possible that.....? how can.....?
何得又更估價 how has the value got changed again?
無何 soon; shortly; when all of a sudden.
亡何 or 無幾何 in no long time; shortly; soon.
問子女幾何 asked how many sons and daughters she had.
何則謂之 how is this so?
何等 or 何等樣 to what degree? how? Used sarcastically (see 10,877).
何等推尊孔子 how then is this to be wanting in respect for Confucius?
何解 how do you explain this?
何哉 why? pray?
誠是何心哉 truly, what is your opinion?
汝意何居 what is your opinion?
何事同生壬子歲 what avails it that we were born

何¹
394I

together in the *jen tzü* year?—if.....
何苦 why so much trouble to... See 6258.
何曾沒喫酒 what do you mean by saying you have not been drinking?—*sc.* you have See 11,735.
無奈何 etc. See 8121.
莫可誰何 it matters not to any one; he cannot do anything to anybody.
何況 how much more.....? *fortiori.* See 6412.
何有何無 there may be or there may not,—it is immaterial.
何處難忘酒 wherever you may be, it is difficult to forget wine.
何官 the cashier in a *fan-tan* hell.
何首烏 *Polygonum multiflorum*, Thbg.

Read *ho*⁴. To carry; to bear. Used for 3942.

何天之休 he received the blessing of God.
何戈 to carry arms.
百祿是何 he sustains all the dignities,—of his Imperial position.

The lotus or water-lily (*Nelumbium*). See 芙蓉 3617, and 7115. [Stands pictorially for 和 3945, concord.]

荷蓮 the lotus.
荷池 a lotus pond.
隰有荷華 in the marshes is the lotus flower.
有蒲與荷 there are rushes and lotus plants.
荷衣 lotus leaves.
荷月 the lotus month,—the 6th moon.
荷露 the dew on a lotus leaf.
荷包 a purse or pouch,—so called from its likeness in shape to the lotus leaf.

荷¹
3942
R. 歌箇
荷
H. *o, sho*
N. *ou, hou*
See 何賀
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

荷²
3942

荷包手巾 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. See 3376.

荷葉 a lotus leaf. Used for the hinges of a door; a skiff, etc.

荷葉酥 a kind of cake.

荷葉餠兒 rolled wafers.

金絲荷葉 the marsh flower.

荷芙蕖 marsh mallows.

荷蘭國 Holland.

荷蘭薯 the potato.

荷蘭水 soda-water.

荷風 a pleasant breeze.

Read *ho*⁴. To bear on the back; to sustain; to wear. To be grateful.

背荷 to bear on the back.

荷負 to carry; to sustain; to be adequate to; to be competent.

荷蒙天恩 I am a recipient of your great kindness.

荷笠 to wear a large conical hat.

荷枷 to wear the cangue.

荷戈 to carry arms.

卽祈速還爲荷 which kindly return to me at an early date.

感荷隆情 I am grateful for your consideration.

望祈玉成是荷 I trust you will accomplish it for me, and I shall be grateful.

禾²
3943

R. 歌

See 和

Even Lower.

Growing grain. Radical 115, described as 禾木見禾.

禾役穰穰 his rows of paddy shot up beautifully.

禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all the acres over.

禾稼 crops in general.

十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon they gather in the harvest.

胡取禾三百億兮 how do you get your thirty millions of sheaves?

禾苗 the young blade of corn; young paddy.

禾²
3943

禾穗 an ear of corn.

一禾九穗 nine ears of corn on one stalk.

割禾 to reap grain.

禾米 paddy.

禾黍 millet.

嘉禾 a fine crop.

禾稈 the straw of grain.

早禾 the early crop.

禾不實 grain not filled.

禾束 a sheaf of paddy, etc.

禾田 grain fields; arable land.

禾虫 a harvest-bug.

Same as 3945.

味²
3944

和²
3945

R. 歌箇

C. wo

H. fo

F. ho, hwo, hu

W. wu

N. ou

P. ho, v. hai²,
han, huo

See 8402

M. ho

Y. hou

Sz. ho

K. hwa

J. wa, kwa

A. hwa

Even and
Sinking

Lower.

Harmony; to be harmonious; to be on friendly terms; at peace. See 7248. To mix. Bells attached to the crossbars of carriages; see 7457. Used with 12,681.

和美 harmony.

終和且平 he shall have harmony and peace.

樂 *yo*⁴ 既和奏 while the musical instruments sound in harmony.

和鳴 to sound in harmony,—of musical instruments.

老夫不能屬和 I cannot match your harmony,—sing a song like yours.

和而流 compliant; pliable.

和合 to agree; harmonious union.

和合二仙 the two gods or spirits of harmony,—represented pictorially, by two laughing boys, or punningly, by 荷 *ho*² a lily and 盒 *ho*² a box.

和諧 in concert, of musical instruments; connubial harmony.

和好 to be friendly; to be reconciled.

和氣 friendly feeling; goodwill. See 7886.

和²
3945

一團和氣 general harmony or friendliness.

免傷和氣 do not disturb the *entente cordiale*.

失和氣 to cease to be on friendly terms.

心恬氣和 a pleasant peaceful frame of mind.

和平 or 平和 level and harmonious; peaceful; even, as a pulse; even-tempered; mild as the weather.

和誼 or 和睦 at peace; on friendly terms.

求和 to sue for peace.

和樂 delight; friendly feeling.

太和 universal harmony.

他們不相和 they do not agree.

講和 to treat of peace.

和約 a treaty of peace.

給人說和 to arrange a peace; to make up a quarrel between people.

和事老人 a mediator.

和息 agreement; reconciliation.

和息狀 or 和息呈詞 a motion to stay proceedings,—filed in a case which has been amicably settled out of court.

和局 a drawn game; a good understanding; amicable relations.

私和人命 to privately arrange a case in which life has been taken,—contrary to law, like compounding a felony.

人命至重,汝不應私和 human life is of the utmost importance, and you had no business to settle the case privately.

和風 a gentle gale.

和順 complaisant; obliging.

和悅 delighted; happy; pleased.

和顏悅色 a pleasant smiling countenance.

和頭 expl. as 兩人相爭, 有人出來說和 two men quarrelling, and some one coming forward to make peace.

做和頭 to be a peace-maker.

和³
3945

沒有和頭 expl. as 和了
沒有甚麼益處之
意 = reconciliation without any
particular advantage.

盤餐少而和頭多 not
much to eat, but plenty of good
fellowship.

調和 to mediate; to mix.

風雨調和 wind and rain
each in due season.

昭君和番 Chao-chün (a con-
cubine) making peace with the
barbarians, — by being married
to their chieftain, as was done
under the Emperor 元帝
Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty.

和甲墮江 dropped into the
river, armour and all.

和勻 to mix properly or equally;
well blended.

四樣對和 mix in four equal
parts.

和菜 mixed vegetables.

和味 well flavoured; properly
seasoned.

酒既和旨 the wine was of
the right strength and good.

和聲署署正 Director of
the Imperial Board of Music.

和碩 (*shé⁴*) a Manchu term for
land assigned to a prince on the
frontier = appanage; used for a
"Yellow Girdle;" see 5124.

和碩親王 a prince of the
1st order.

和碩公主 a princess Im-
perial of the second rank, — the
daughter of an inferior consort.

和碩特 the Khoshoits, a
southern branch of the Kalmuks.

和尚 or 和闍 a Buddhist
priest, — the 親教師 self-
taught teacher. Sanskrit: *upa-*
dhyāya, from the Kashgarian
vernacular of which, 鶻社
pronounced *hua hsieh*, the Chi-
nese term is said to be taken.
See 9617.

我是當一天和尚撞
一天鐘 I am one who being
a priest strikes a bell, — I only
do my duty.

和尚爲賊禿 a priest is
only a thief with a bald head.

和³
3945

無結梢做和尚 those who
can't earn their living become
priests.

禿子爲和尚 like bald-
headed men becoming priests, —
they are ready-made articles.

遠來和尚會念經
priests from a distance are the
best preachers, — no man is a
prophet in his own country.

和尚娶親, 說過光陰
like a priest wanting to marry,
much time will be wasted in
talking, — without any result.
Great cry and little wool.

和尚頭放青菓 like put-
ting an olive on a priest's head, —
a difficult matter to accomplish.

在京的和尚, 出京的
官 a priest in Peking or an
official out of it, — Peking being
a good or bad field accordingly.

海和尚 demons which bring
bad weather to sailors.

老和尚搨燈 a box on the
ears.

五葷和尚 or 酒肉和
尚 phrases applied to priests
and meaning that they do not
stick literally to a vegetable diet.

和尚肉 priests' meat, — a name
for the mushroom.

老和尚賣廟 like an old
priest selling his temple, — 留
神 he keeps his gods; which
phrase also means "Take care!"

小和尚 the *membrum virile*.

和鈴央央 the bells on the
chariot tinkled.

和掌 to join the palms, — as in
prayer. See 421.

和南 or 和掌南無 or
和南拜 I fold my hands and
give salutation, — a phrase used
by Buddhist priests. See 421,
8128.

和伽那 *vyākaraṇa*, — one of
the 12 divisions of the Buddhist
Scriptures. See 1558.

和漢 Japanese and Chinese.

Read *han⁴* or *ho⁴* or (in
Peking) *hei⁴*.

我和你 go I will go with
you.

和他 with him.

和³
3945

和別人 with another man.
和衣而睡 to sleep in one's
clothes.

和誰 (vulg. *hei⁴ shei²*) with
whom?

Read *ho⁴*. To respond
to in singing; to accord
with; to keep in tune with;
to agree with. To make
rhymes with.

倡子和女 give us the first
note, and we will join in with
you. [女 = 汝.]

一唱百和 one sings and all
chime in.

寡和 few assented.

阿⁰和 to agree with, — what
some one else has just stated, in
a sycophantic manner.

隨聲附和 to chime in with
what anybody says.

和韻 to adapt rhymes, — to a
given sound.

Same as 3945.

齎³
3946

合³
3947

R. 合 15.
C. *hop, kop*.
H. *hap, kap*
F. *hak, kak*,
W. *ö, gö*,
N. *ah, kah*
P. *sho, sko*
M. *ho, ko*
Y. *hōh, kēh*
Sz. *ho, ko*
K. *hap, kip*
J. *kō, gatz*
A. *hiep, hap*
Entering
Lower.

To shut; to close, as
opposed to 開 5794, and
起 1070, and 舒 10,045
(*q.v.*); to join; to pair; to
be correlated; to agree; to
suit; in accordance with.
To take together; to add.
A bout; a round in a fight.
Side by side; to unite; to
come together; see 3506.
Name of a musical note.
Is used for 3836 and 3962.

合眼 or 合目 to close the
eyes.

合口 to shut the mouth; unani-
mous; bringing together two
"mouths" or openings.

上合下開其狀如門
closed at the top and open at
the bottom, making a kind of
gateway, — of a natural arch in
rock.

合門 to shut the door.

合³⁹⁴⁷

合家 the whole family.
 合族 the whole clan.
 合府 or 合郡 the entire prefecture.
 合圍 shut in on all sides.
 合住 to close; shut up, as an umbrella.
 合爪 *see* 484.
 合掌 to clasp the hands. *See* 421.
 合手 to clasp the hands; to be the equal of; obedient.
 合本 to unite capital; to go into partnership.
 合局 to enter into partnership; to end, as a game; syllogistic reasoning. *See* 2955.
 合夥 or 合做生意 to enter into partnership.
 合會 to assemble; to form a society.
 合心 of one mind; agreeing.
 相合 agreeing; fitting; corresponding.
 配合 to pair; to mate.
 合偶 to unite in pairs.
 天作之合 God made for him (Wên Wang) a mate.
 妻子好合 loving union with wife and children.
 凡物必有合 everything must have its correlate.
 合意 in accordance with one's views.
 合式 suitable; fitting; like the pattern.
 辦這件事你很合式 you didn't make a bad thing out of that business.
 合理 or 理合 or 合就 or 合宜 in accordance with what is right.
 合乎規矩 in accordance with prescribed rule; befitting.
 合乎此 agreeing with this.
 合法 in accordance with law.
 不合道理 not in accordance with eternal principles.
 合我用 suitable to my wants; just what I needed.
 立合同 to make a contract; to execute an agreement.

合³⁹⁴⁷

合符 tallying with; agreeing. *See* 3687.
 合一打算 to calculate; to estimate the amount.
 共合 amounting in all to,—as of items in a bill.
 合算 to add up; to reckon.
 合就照知 in accordance (with my duty) I write this despatch to inform you.
 合行備文 it is therefore necessary to prepare a despatch.
 合再聲明 it is therefore incumbent on me to again state clearly.
 合並聲明 it is incumbent on me to also state clearly that.
 合亟照送 it is incumbent on me at once to forward.
 合先 meanwhile, as in duty bound,.....
 合當 (*tang*¹) it is my duty to.....
 合當 (*tang*⁴) suitable; it so happened.
 合無 the only course open; it is absolutely necessary that.
 合成 to unite to make.
 合中 to strike an average; medium; proper.
 合訂 to agree,—to invite a guest. A phrase seen on invitations from two or more hosts.
 合上 to fit on; to put something on to another.
 合腰 to bow; to bend the body.
 合演 to act with the entire strength of the company.
 合浦還珠 the return of the pearls to Ho-p'u,—alluding to the re-appearance of the pearl-mussel at the Ho-p'u fishery under the virtuous rule of 孟嘗 Mêng Ch'ang of the Han dynasty. Used in the sense of recovery of former advantages.
 合力 with united efforts.
 合作 united effort or action.
 合謀 to conspire.
 合氣 angry feeling.
 合勢 advantageous; profitable.
 合而爲一 to bring into connection.

合³⁹⁴⁷

合計 equivalent to,—of sums in different money denominations.
 合骨匠 a bone-setter.
 吾合盡矣 it is right (in accordance with destiny) that I should die.
 合衣臥榻 went to bed in his clothes. *See* 3945.
 一合 a handful.
 一合流北, 一合流南 one branch of the river flows north, one branch south.
 合抱 would take two men to encircle it with their arms.
 合面 the back of the body. *See* 12,885.
 合璧 side by side,—of things.
 合龍起來 bring them together,—as when joining things; especially of repairs to a breach in the embankment of a river.
 龍盾之合 side by side are placed the dragon-figured shields.
 窻二合 two windows.
 六合 the six points,—N., E., S., and W., the zenith, and the nadir: Hence, the universe; the empire.
 朕親主六合二十餘年 WE have personally ruled the empire for more than 20 years.
 開合 to have a round.
 兩個戰了三百餘合, 不分勝負 the two fought more than 300 rounds, without victory declaring itself for either.
 戰不數合 they had not fought many rounds, when....
 合歡 *Acacia Nemu*,—the interlacing tree in stone sculptures.
 合歡芳樹連理枝 the fragrant *ho huan* tree with its interlacing branches,—used in reference to lovers.
 合昏花 *Magnolia pumila*, Andr. *See* 12,970.

 Read *ko*^{3*} The tenth of a 升 pint.

 Read *ka*^{4*} = 哈 3754.
 合的 Mussulmans licensed under the Mongols to pray for happiness. *Kadi*.

𠂔*

3948

R. 合
See 峇
Entering
Upper.

哈

3949

始*

3950

R. 合
See 𠂔
K. ap
J. kō
A. hap,
Entering
Upper.

飲*

3951

R. 合治
See 哈
Entering
Upper.

郃*

3952

R. 合
See 合
Entering
Lower.

頷*

3953

R. 合
See 鵠
Entering
Upper.

盒*

3954

R. 合
C. hop
H. hap
F. hak
W. ō
N. ah, v. ciñ
P. sho
M. ho
Y. hōh
Sz. ho
K. hap
J. kō, an
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

To environ.

蒼𠂔 a dull smoky atmosphere.

𠂔𠂔 stones piled up.

See 3754.

A charming woman.

美始 beautiful.

嫺始 the concubine of Duke
Hsiang of the Wei State, B.C.
540.

To sip; to drink.

口飲湯水 to sip broth.

Name of a District, 郃
陽縣, in Shensi.

The jaw; the jowl.

A small box with a cover.
[Stands pictorially for 合
3947, united.]

盒子 or 盒兒 small boxes of
various kinds.

盒蓋 the lid of a box.

揭開盒子 to open a box,—
of this kind.

拜帖盒 a card-case.

鼻烟盒 a snuff-box.

全盒 a box divided into com-
partments,—for sweetmeats.

盒*

3954

𨮒

3955

豁

3956

壑*

3957

R. 藥
C. } k'ok.
H. }
F. k'auk
W. ho
N. hoh
P. ho
M. ho
Y. hak
K. kak
J. kaku
A. hak
Entering
Upper.

活

3958

盍*

3959

R. 合
C. hop
H. hap
F. hak
W. ō
N. ah, ih
P. sho
M. ho
Y. hōh
Sz. ho
K. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

菓盒 a fruit box,—of an orna-
mental kind, for presents.

一盒禮物 a box of presents,
—meaning sweetmeats, fruit, etc.

盒錢 box-money,—given to the
servants who bring presents.

痰盒 a spittoon.

See 10,527.

See 5315.

A ravine; a gully. A
puddle; a pool.

豁壑 a ravine; a gully.

嵯巖絕壑 a precipice over a
deep ravine.

布假山之邱壑 to arrange
artificial hills and valleys,—
garden rockwork.

胸中邱壑 he has hills and
dales in his breast,—he is obsti-
nate, or wedded to his own ideas.

寸巒尺壑 an inch of moun-
tain and a foot of stream,—of a
landscape.

溝壑 a ditch; a moat round a
city. See 13,464.

壑底 the bed of a ditch.

大壑 the ocean.

壑一鼻 a flat nose.

以隣爲壑 to shunt a diffi-
culty on to o e's neighbour.

See 5324.

Why not? Would it not
be better to..... See
1644.

盍思天道好 hao¹ 還 why
not reflect that the way of God
is retributive?

盍反其本矣 why not go
back to the root (the essential)
of the matter?

子盍爲我言之 will you
not tell him this for me?

盍歸乎來 why should I not
go and follow him?—sc. Wèn
Wang.

盍*

3959

寇至、盍去諸 the bandits
are coming; why not leave?

盍各言爾志 why doesn't
each of you speak his mind?

盍稚 a kind of secret name by
which the various clans or fami-
lies of the 氏人 Ti nation
used to speak of themselves after
their dispersion.

朋盍簪 surrounded by friends,
—as men who are 至誠

不疑 truly sincere and un-
suspecting.

Sounds of talking; loqua-
cious. Used for 3930.

嗑嗑 the hum of many voices.

子路嗑嗑尙飲十榼
Tzū Lu, in spite of his talk,
could get through ten goblets.

嗑然 the sound of laughter.

嗑一杯茶 to drink a cup of
tea.

噬嗑 the 21st Diagram.

See 6113.

盻

3961

闔*

3962

R. 合
C. hop
H. hap
F. hak
W. ō
N. ah
P. sho
M. ho
Y. hōh
Sz. ho
K. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

A leaf of a door. To
shut; to cover. All; the
whole. Used with 3947.

門闔 a door; see 2566.

闔門 or 闔戶 to close a door;
the whole family.

闔廬 to close one's cottage,—
to retire from public life.

闔家大小 the whole family,
great and small.

闔宅 the whole family.

闔城 the whole town.

闔省 the whole province.

闔屬 all who belong to.....

闔朝 the whole court,—military
and civil alike.

闔郡公啓 the whole Pre-
fecture unites in this public
notice.

闔²²

3962

闔潭均吉 I trust your whole family is well.

闔闔風 a westerly breeze,—supposed to blow from the gate of Paradise.

劾²²

3963

職泰隊

N. yüe, k'ö, k'e, ke

See 覈

N. k'ek

K. hek, he

K. koku, kai

A. hak

Entering and

Sinking

Lower

and Upper.

核²⁵

3964

R. 月陌

C. hêt, wêt

H. fut, het

F. houk

N. yüe, v. su

N. ah, wah

P. shê, shu

M. hê, hu

Y. hêh, v. hwêh

S. he, hu

K. hîl, hek

J. kaku, kiaku

A. hak

Entering

Lower.

The stone of a fruit; the kernel. A hard lump; a nodule. To examine into; to weigh facts.

荔枝核 the stone of the lichee.

桃核 a peach stone.

鑽李核 to bore through the stones of plums,—as Wang Jung did, lest some purchaser might plant them and spoil his monopoly.

核桃 a walnut.

核桃仁 the flesh of a walnut.

核仁 a fruit kernel.

去皮求核 take off the husk and get at the kernel,—look at the intention or motive rather than at the thing.

生核 to have a hard lump or growth on the body.

核查 or 核明 or 察核 to investigate. See 11,980.

核奪 or 核定 or 核斷 to decide upon the merits of a case.

核議 to deliberate; to decide upon.

核准 to grant after consideration,—as permission to file a petition.

核對 to compare,—as original and copy.

核算 to calculate.

核算清單 a table for calculation; a ready reckoner.

核²⁵

3964

核加 to add; to calculate the additional.....

核估 to assess.

核辦 to act accordingly.

核錯 to discover a mistake.

核示 to consider and give an answer or instructions how to proceed.

刻核太甚 to examine too strictly; inquisitorial.

核與上年 as compared with previous years.

核計 to examine an account; to find the sum amounts to.....

核閱 to read and examine.

核付 to duly pay.

核銷 to duly cancel.

核實 to verify.

覈²⁵

3965

R. 陌月

C. hêt

H. het

F. houk

W. yüe

N. ah

P. shê

M. hê

Y. hêh

K. hek

J. kaku, giaku

A. hak

Entering

Lower.

To examine into. Used with 3964. To cut; to engrave.

覈查 or 考覈 to investigate; to scrutinize.

覈驗 to verify.

審覈 to investigate judicially.

核覈 to examine with "torture," i.e. to extort evidence by flogging with the bamboo.

糠覈 the husks of threshed wheat. See 3987.

簡而覈 terse and pithy.

See 5326.

See 5328.

火

3966

夥

3967

郝²⁵

3968

R. 藥

C. k'ok

H. het

F. k'auk

W. ha

N. hoh

P. 'hau, ho'

M. ho', ho,

Y. hak

K. kak

J. kaku

A. hak, k'ik

Entering

Upper.

Name of a village in Shensi. A Department in Ssüch'uan under the Sung dynasty. Read hao³ in Peking. A surname. [Dist. from 赧 nan³ 8144, 赦 shê⁴ 9802, and 赭 chê³ 546.]Read shih⁴. To plough.赫²⁵

3969

R. 陌

C. hak

H. het

F. haik

W. ha

N. hak

P. hê

M. hê

Y. hêh

S. he

K. hiök

J. kaku, kiaku

A. hak

Entering

Upper.

Bright; luminous; scorching. To be red. To be awe-inspiring. To be enraged at. To frighten.

赫光 bright; glorious.

顯赫 brightly manifested.

赫明 to burn brightly.

赫赫炎炎 fierce and fiery.

至陽赫赫 perfect Yang (see 12,883) is powerfully active.

赫赫有名 having a great reputation.

赫甚 very powerful,—of a mandarin.

赫如渥赭 I am red as though rouged.

王赫斯怒 the king rose majestic in his wrath.

赫奕 grand; mighty; enduring.

天子臨下有赫 when the Emperor comes among the people, it is with majesty.

反予來赫 but you become the more incensed against me.

赫然 irate; angered.

赫^{hsi}蹄 a kind of paper, manufactured under the Earlier Han dynasty.嚇²⁵

3970

R. 陌

C. } hak

H. } hak

F. haik, v. hial

W. ha

N. hak

P. hsiá, hê

M. hê, hsiá

Y. hêh

S. he, hsiá

K. hiök

J. kaku, kiaku

A. hak

Entering

Upper.

To frighten; to terrify. Also read hsiá⁴.

嚇他一下 gave him a fright.

嚇死人 to frighten people to death.

嚇掉了魂 frightened him out of his wits.

驚嚇 to frighten.

嚇詐 to impose on by threats.

嚇醒 to awake with a start.

嚇楞了 very frightened.

恐嚇 to arouse one's fears; to terrify.

嚇昏 afraid of the dark.

嚇禁 to deter.

嚇跑了 to have run away for fear.

嚇了一跳 made me jump with fright.

嚇^{4*}
3970

嚇勢 to make use of power or influence to threaten; to intimidate.

窮苦來嚇殺 miserably poor.

被財主嚇殺 intimidated by a rich man.

嚇煞妾矣 you frightened me (your handmaid) out of my life.

呼嚇 or 嚇呼 (or 唬) to shout at threateningly; to threaten; to menace; to intimidate. (Read *hsia¹ hu¹*) to startle; to frighten.

垆^{4*}
3971

R. 陌
J. *kaku, giaku*
A. *k'ak*,
Entering
Lower.

Water drying off land.

稭^{4*}
3972

R. 藥
See 涸
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

A small kind of millet, or panic grass.

貉^{4*}
3973

R. 藥陌
C. *hok⁵, mēk⁵, k'ok*
H. *hok*
F. *houk, louk, meik*
W. *mā, lo*
N. *mah*
P. *ho², sho*
M. *ho*
V. *hak, lak*
K. *hak*
J. *gaku, baku*
A. *hak, lak, mak*
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

A small animal found in Tibet, with a pointed nose and thick red fur; a badger. A name for the racoon dog (*Canis procyonoides*).

一之日于貉 during the first month they hunt the badger.

衣狐貉者 dressed in fox and badger fur.

貉裘 badger-skin robes.

狐貉之厚以居 when at home, he used thick furs of the fox or badger,—of Confucius.

如一邱之貉 like the badgers of one mound,—as like as two peas.

打貉睡 to become sleepy.

Read *mo^{4*}*. A common name for the barbarous tribes on the north.

予之道貉道也 your way would be that of the Mo barbarians,—alluding to a proposed administrative change.

畫^{4*}
3974

劃^{4*}
3975

雀^{4*}
3976

R. 沃藥
See 鶴
cf. 斛
A. *hsak*
Entering
Lower.

膾^{4*}
3977

R. 藥
See 霍
A. *hsak*
Entering
Upper.

鶴^{4*}
3978

霍^{4*}
3979

R. 藥
C. *fok*
H. *k'ok*
F. *hwok*
W. *ho*
N. *hoh*
P. *ho²*
M. *ho*
Y. *hwak*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hwak, v. kwak*
J. *kwaku, waku*
A. *hwak, hwat*
Entering
Upper.

擢^{4*}
3980

瘡^{4*}
3981

臃^{4*}
3982

藿^{4*}
3983

See 5013.

See 5014.

A bird flying high.

Read *chio^{4*}*. Ambitious.

夫乾雀然 the Diagram *ch'ien²* denotes exaltation.

Soup; broth, made from meat only.

See 3888.

Quickly; suddenly.

飛霍 to fly swiftly.

霍然 suddenly.

揮霍 to gambol; to frolic. See 5149.

霍亂 cholera.

霍山 originally another name for the 衡山 Hêng mountain in Hunan. See 3912. From the Han dynasty, the "central guardian mountain" of China, in Honan.

See 5330.

See 5331.

Same as 3977.

See 5332.

聒^{4*}
3984

R. 陌錫
C. *wak*
F. *heik*
N. *wah, wèh*
P. *hwo²*
K. *hwèk, hiòk*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kwak*
Entering
Lower.

The sound of tearing the skin off an animal.

聒然 with a noise of ripping.

See 6255.

拈^{4*}
3985

紇^{4*}
3986

R. 月
C. *hêt⁵*
H. *nget*
F. *houk⁵*
W. *ngö*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê², sho, skê*
M. *hê, kê*
Y. *hêh*
Sz. *hê*
K. *hîl*
J. *ketsz, kotsz*
A. *hout⁵*
Entering
Lower.

The ends of a fringe; tassels.

廻 (or 回) 紇 or 袁紇 or 烏紇 or (under the 隋 Sui) 韋紇 or 紇國 the Ouigours or Wigours. See 5163, 574.

回紇其先匈奴也 the ancestors of the Ouigours were the Hsiung-nu.

Read *ko¹*. A knot.

死紇縫 a fast knot.

活紇縫 a running knot.

麩^{1*}
3987

R. 月
See 紇
Entering
Lower.

Wheat in the husk.

糠麩 the husks of threshed wheat. See 3965.

齧^{4*}
3988

R. 月屑
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngiek*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê²*
M. *hê*
K. *hîl*
J. *kotsz, gochi*
A. *hout⁵*
Entering
Upper.

To gnaw, as a rat. To speculate.

或^{4*}
3989

See 5316.

惑^{4*}
3990

See 5320.

黑 3991
禍 3992
貨 3993
賀 3994
箇 3994
何 3994
Sinking Lower.

See 3899.

See 5313.

See 5329.

To congratulate, the congratulations being often accompanied by presents.

四方來賀 from the four quarters congratulations come.
道賀 or 慶賀 or 賀喜 to congratulate.

恭賀 with respectful congratulations,—when presents are sent.
可賀可賀 allow me to congratulate you.

賀新年 to wish a happy new year.

賀壽 to wish many happy returns of a birthday.

奉賀 to offer congratulations,—generally including presents.

禮賀 congratulatory presents.

朝賀 a Court congratulation,—as on the birthdays of the Emperor and Empress, etc.

賀節喜 to wish one the compliments of the season.

賀戟 to carry a spear.

賀蘭山 the Ara-shan mountains, lying north of Kansuh.

See 3893.

Same as 11,013.

Same as 盞 3959.

An animal resembling a fox. Is regarded by some as identical with 3973.

灞 3999

謫 4000

R. 藥肴
See 燒
A. houk
Entering and Even Upper.

渦 4001

R. 陌
See 覈
Entering Lower.

翮 4002

R. 陌
C. lik
F. kaik
N. ngah
P. shê
M. hê
Y. kêt
K. hik
J. kaku, giaku
A. kak, hak
Entering Irregular.

蠶 4003

R. 藥
See 那
Entering Upper.

鼾 4004

R. 尤
C. hau
H. } heu
F. }
W. hau
N. hōu
P. hou, v. hu
M. hou
Y. hōo, v. hu

Same as 3893.

To slander.

多將謫謫 he is always back-biting.

Name of a small lake
合漏湖 in the east of Kiangsu.

The root of a feather; feathers; pinions.

羽翮 a feather; a quill.

整翮 to preen the feathers.

奮翮 rushing pinions,—of any one who carries out his intentions promptly and decisively.

振翮高翔 to shake out one's wings and fly aloft,—to obtain advancement.

高舉振六翮 to rise in the world,—as above.

六翮 the six chief wing feathers.

The poisonous sting of an insect.

HOU.

To breathe noisily; to snore. Very; extremely.

發鼾 to wheeze.

鼾病 asthma.

鼾鼾 or 鼾鼾 to snore.

鼾臭的 stinking horribly.

鼾臟的 filthy; dirty.

齷 4004

Sz. hou
K. hu
J. kō, ko
A. hēu, hu
Even Upper.

物 4005

R. 有
See 吼
Rising Upper.

侯 4006

R. 尤
C. hau
H. } heu
F. }
W. au
N. ōu
P. }
M. } hou
Sz. }
Y. hōo
K. hu
J. kō, gu
A. hēu
Even Lower.

齷齪的 salt to excess.

齷苦 very bitter. Also used with sour, salt, etc.

齷包草 the asthma plant (*Epimedium macranthum*, M. & D.).

The lowing of an ox. A calf.

牛物 the ox is lowing.

The second title of nobility; a marquis; see 公 6568. A target. Admirable; beautiful. A particle.

侯位 or 侯爵 the rank of marquis or count.

侯爺 a marquis.

貴侯爵 my lord marquis.

諸侯 or 侯氏 the feudal princes generally.

諸侯力政 the struggle of the Feudal States,—at the close of the Chou dynasty.

謹爾侯度 be careful of your duties as a prince of the empire.

公侯好仇 a good companion for his prince.

封侯 to create a marquis.

侯服 the territory ruled over by a marquis.

侯門似海 a nobleman's house is like the sea,—one feels lost in its grandeur.

侯門千金而且又小 the daughter of an aristocratic house is always ignorant of some trifles,—which ordinary people know.

終日射侯 shooting all day at the target.

大侯既抗 the great target is set up.

洵直且侯 truly smooth and beautiful,—of fur.

侯于周服 they became subject to the House of Chou.

侯作侯祝 thence come oaths and curses.

侯誰在矣 and who are there?

侯²

4006

肆師侯禳 the master of the sacrificial ceremonies responded to good omens and exorcised evil ones.

侯生伏劍 Hou falling upon his sword,—referring to a friend of 信陵君 Hsin-ling Chün (Prince 無忌 Wu-chi of 魏 Wei) of the 3rd century B.C., who committed suicide rather than incur the suspicion of his patron.

喉²

4007

R. 尤
F. v. hōa, hō
N. v. u, wu, ho

See 侯
Even Lower.

The throat; properly the oesophagus or gullet, as opposed to 嚔 the larynx or windpipe. See 7481.

喉嚨 or 喉嚨眼子 the gullet. Also, the windpipe. See 息 4034.

好喉嚨 a fine strong voice.

軟喉 the soft throat,—the gullet.

硬喉 the hard throat,—the windpipe.

咽喉 the windpipe; a channel; a passage.

咽喉之地 windpipe places,—important strategical points.

結喉 or 喉嚨 Adam's apple.

生鵝喉 to have goose-throat,—diphtheria.

封喉 to have the throat stopped up.

自刺其喉而死 committed suicide by cutting his throat.

潤喉 to moisten one's throat,—to "wet one's whistle" or "wash one's neck."

喉嚨 the throat; the voice.

王之喉舌 the king's throat and tongue,—mouthpiece.

願代某君喉舌之司 willing to act as Mr. So-and-So's interpreter.

令人喉舌 to make people talk about you; to set tongues wagging.

婉轉歌喉 exquisite modulations of the voice in singing.

見人屙尿, 喉嚨癢 itching to do whatever one sees others doing.

堠⁴

4008

R. 宥
See 侯
Sinking
Lower.

嫖²

4009

R. 尤
C. } v. hāu
H. }
F. v. hau
See 侯
Even Lower.

喉²

4010

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

猴²

4011

R. 尤
F. v. kau
See 侯
Even Lower.

Mounds for fire-signals. A double one was placed every ten *li*, a single one every five *li*. See 墩 12,205.

嚴斥堠 let strict attention be paid to the fire-beacons.

Wanton; lewd.

A constellation, known as 羅喉, and regarded by fortune-tellers as unlucky.

A monkey; a short-tailed macaque. See 1060.

猴兒 or 猴子 a monkey.

好個猴頭 my dear monkey!

你這猴頭 you monkey fellow!

猴精 shrewd; clever.

猴快 quick; agile; smart.

猴子戲 monkey tricks.

耍猴子 to exhibit a performing monkey.

跳猴 to jump like a monkey,—to be untrustworthy.

沐猴而冠 a female monkey with a hat on. Said of the famous

霸王 Pa Wang, Hsiang Yü, by Han Shêng, who meant that he was a jackanapes. [沐猴 = 獼猴 7814.]

殺鷄嚇猴 to kill the fowl as a warning to the monkey.

少是觀音, 老是猴 a goddess when young, a monkey when old,—of a beauty.

猴子撿到一塊薑 like a monkey which has picked up ginger,—dog in the manger.

猴抱琵琶 like a monkey with a guitar,—亂彈 making

猴²

4011

discord, two words which sound precisely like 亂談 you talk nonsense! rubbish!

孫猴兒 the famous monkey character in the 西遊記 Hsi-yu-chi. See 10,431.

猴三 sa¹ 兒 or simply 三兒 or 阿三 a monkey.

墨猴 or 研猴 a small species of marmoset, found in Yunnan. It is said to be able to rub ink on a palette; hence the name.

猴熊 a bear.

黃猴 the yellow monkey (*Macacus thibetanus*, A. M.-Edw.).

金青猴 the golden brown monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae*, A. M.-Edw.).

猴爪子 *Cratogeomys cuneata*, & Z., and *C. pinnatifida*, Bung

猴兒皂 *Sapindus Mukorossi* Gaert., the fruit of which is used as soap.

瘡²

4012

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

瞶²

4013

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

瞶²

4014

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

篳²

4015

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

篳²

4015

R. 尤
See 侯
Even Lower.

Warts; pimples.

Dim of sight.

羅喉 a king of Asuras.

羅喉羅 Rāhula,—the eldest son of Shākyamuni Buddha. He is to be reborn as the eldest son of every future Buddha.

羅喉羅多 Rāhulata,—native of Kapila, and 16th patriarch. He entered Nirvāna B. 113.

To pray for blessings; offer sacrifices.

A musical instrument with twenty-five strings called 篳篥, like a lute.

糗

4016

R. 尤

See 侯

Even Lower.

Dry provisions. See 6156.

糗糧 food taken on a journey.

鄩

4017

R. 宥尤

See 侯

Sinking and
Even Lower.Name of a place, called
鄩田, belonging to the 晉
Chin State.

鏃

4018

R. 尤

See 侯

Even Lower.

The metal head of an
arrow.四鏃既鈞 the four arrows
are all balanced,—have their
centre of gravity in the proper
place.

餽

4019

R. 尤

See 侯

Even Lower.

Same as 4016.

A large fish, called 餽
鱈 or 餽鮐, and said to
be poisonous.

餽鯨 a river porpoise.

候

4021

R. 宥

C. hau

H. hau

F. hain, hau

W. au

N. üü

P. } hau

M. } hau

Sz. } hau

Y. hao

K. hu

J. ho

A. hau

Sinking
Upper.To await; to expect the
arrival of. A period of 5
days.

等候 or 守候 to wait.

候許久 to wait a long time.

候至半夜 he waited till
midnight.過午不候 I shall not wait
after noon.

在此候着 waiting here.

至家候余 when you get
home, wait for me.候示 to await a reply or in-
structions.善候風 good at waiting for
wind,—knowing what the weather
will be.候駕 I await your chariot,—a
conventional phrase used in in-
vitations.候叙 I await your conversation,
—same as last entry.

候

4021

拱候 or 恭候 to respectfully
wait,—upon a person, as a visit
of ceremony.遣童往候之 sent a servant
to ask after him,—in illness.問候 to enquire after a person's
health; to visit.

致候 to send salutations.

我候你們喫 I will pay for
you all,—as a dinner at a restau-
rant.我候罷 I will pay; I will stand
treat.伺候 to wait upon; to attend
upon, as a servant.轎子伺候 let the chair be
in waiting for me.候人 a person in waiting; an
usher.彼候人兮 those officers of
escort.候訊 or 候質 to await ex-
amination,—as a witness.候驗 to await examination,—
as goods at the Customs.候結 to await the termination,
—as of a trial.候補 or 候缺 waiting to fill
a vacancy; expectant,—of offi-
cials who have the rank but not
an actual appointment. Used of
provincial officials. See 9463.候補老爺 a jocular term for
an expectant official.候選 to await selection,—for
official employment. Used of
officials in the Peking Boards.

氣候 or 節候 season; weather.

氣候猶寒 the weather was
rather chilly. See 1064.

疾候 disease. See 7884.

平日曾有此症候否
has he previously suffered from
this disease?火候須知 (a cook) should
know about the strength of a fire,
—either 文 or 武 as required.

See 12,633, 12,744.

留他在此看看火候
keep him here to look after the
strength of the fire.

時候 time. See 9921.

候晤 to await an interview.

候

4021

候候 to wait for; to enquire
after.你在這邊候候 you wait
here.替我候候他 present my
compliments to him.候乘 (shéng') as soon as you
have mounted,—said by the
host when asked by a departing
visitor to return to his house.候朝命 to await his Majesty's
commands.七十二候 the 72 periods of
5 days which make up the year
of 360 days. Thus divided by
Ching Fang, 1st cent. B.C.The roar or bellow of
animals; a voice of anger.河東獅吼 the lioness of Ho-
tung roars,—said by Su Tung-p'o
of the shrewish wife of 陳季
常 Ch'en Chi-ch'ang; hence the
term has come to mean a virago
or shrew.咆哮如雷 he roars like
thunder.

吼病 asthma.

吼喘 to pant.

蒲牢吼 the bell rings.

A fierce wolf, found in
Mongolia. An astrological
term for the 15th constella-
tion in Aries. The dragon's
head on roofs.叫天吼 to call upon the
heavenly wolf or dragon's head
upon a roof,—said of workmen
engaged in dangerous work
upon high scaffoldings, etc.Thick, as opposed to 薄
9381. Substantial; rich.
Generous; kind. Sincere.
Secure. Virtuous.厚薄 thin and thick; thickness
(as a relative term); liberal and
stingy; much and little.躬自厚而薄責於人
require much from yourself and
little from others.聊厚不爲薄 not to think
thick thin,—as a pessimist.

厚此薄彼 to show partiality.

吼

4022

R. 有

C. hau

H. hau, hau

F. hau

W. hau, hau

N. hōü, v. üü

P. } hau

M. } hau

Sz. } hau

Y. hao

K. hu

J. ho, hu

A. hau

Rising

Irregular.

吼

4023

R. 有

See 吼

Rising Upper.

吼

4024

R. 有

C. hau, hau

H. hau, hau

F. hain, hau

W. au, gan

N. üü

P. } hau

M. } hau

Sz. } hau

Y. hao

K. hu

J. ho, gu

A. hau

Rising Lower

Irregular.

厚

厚⁴

4024

謂地蓋厚 we say of earth that it is thick,—yet one should tread carefully on it.

及其廣厚 when you come to the breadth and thickness,—of the earth.

面皮厚 face-skin thick,—brazen-faced; thick-skinned.

巧言如簧, 顏之厚矣 their artful words, like organ tongues, show how unblushing are their faces.

厚顏 brazen-faced. Also, good-looking.

厚酒 generous wine.

厚味 savoury; tasty.

厚聘 liberal betrothal presents.

厚禮 liberal presents.

厚祿 a liberal salary.

厚資 a large fortune.

厚澤 unbounded favour.

厚底 thick soles.

厚贈 or 厚賜 to bestow generously.

厚利 large profit.

厚幸 great good fortune.

是所厚望 what he earnestly hopes.

厚集 to collect a strong force of.....

厚實 well-to-do; substantial.

厚情 or 厚意 friendly feelings; kindness.

厚着 to be kind or generous to.

厚待 to treat kindly or cordially.

厚道 kindly; considerate; generous.

厚恩 great kindness.

厚惠 great benevolence,—alluding to money given.

厚交 close friendship.

厚密 very intimate.

誠厚 sincere; honest.

忠厚 loyal; trustworthy.

非能厚勝之 you will not be able to conquer him.

厚往而薄來 to send away (their envoys) with liberal presents when they only brought

厚⁴

4024

small presents,—is the way to treat vassal princes.

敦厚 earnest and sincere.

孔之厚矣 perfectly secure,—of territory.

俾爾單厚 making thee entirely virtuous.

厚魚 a kind of bleak (*Leuciscus idellus*).

厚樸 (*p'o'*) *Magnolia sp. nova*, the bark of which is highly valued as a drug. See 9509.

後⁴

4025

R. 有宥

C. hau
H. ²heu, heu²
F. haiu, heu,
hau, a
W. ²au
N. ²öü
P. }
M. } hou
Sz. }
Y. hêo
K. hu
J. kô, go
A. hêu

Sinking
(W. and N.
Rising)
Lower.

Behind, of time and place, as opposed to 前 1737.

Verso, the second page of a leaf in a Chinese book; see 12,978. After, as opposed to 先 4440. Descendants; posterity. To follow; see 5185. To put in the rear; to postpone. North, as applied to hills, houses, streets, etc.; see 1737. See 天 11,208.

後來 or 後手 or 後首 or 後經 or 以後 afterwards. 然後 after that; accordingly; subsequently. 後天 or 後日 or 後兒 the day after to-morrow. [For the first, see also 11,208.] 大後天 the fourth day from to-day, inclusive. 後半天 the afternoon. 後半夜 after midnight. 自此之後 henceforth; ever afterwards. 其後亦皆病斃 all died of illness subsequently,—to the events narrated. 自後而前 from back to front; backwards, like the Mongol script. 慎無後期 take care that you are not behind time. 後生 after-born; descendants; a youth, as opposed to 先生; used respectfully for "I" or "me." Also, young; see 繼 966. 以保我後生 and so he preserves us, his descendants.

後⁴

4025

後生家 a youth; a young man

授後生 he took pupils.

後學 I, your pupil.

後世 or 後代 or 後輩 after ages; posterity.

我生之後 the after part of my life.

後漢 the After (or Later) Han dynasty.

只要久後記得我 only want you to think of me in days to come.

久後都是你這個孩兒的 by and by, all will be your child's.

不自我後 they were not after me.

後裔 or 後繼 descendants.

後嗣 an heir; posterity.

有後無後 has he any descendants?—in the male line.

無後爲大 not to have male offspring is the chief,—of the three unfilial acts. See 孝 433.

你是縉紳之後 you are gentleman by birth.

以襄子爲後 name Hsiang as his successor.

吩咐後事 to give dying injunctions.

置 (or 治) 後事 to settle one's affairs,—before death.

以觀其後 in order to watch the development of events.

先後 or 後先 first and last. See 4440.

後祿 a further blessing,—food as well as drink, alluding to the ancient sacrifices at which wine only was drunk at first, but when the sacrifices were performed full banquet was served.

後母 or 後娘 or 後媽 stepmother.

後媽臉 a stepmother (i.e. a lowering) face,—of spring weather.

後婚 a widow re-marrying.

後怕 to shudder at a danger past.

後悔 to repent.

後續 to supplement.

後⁴
4025

後圖 to make plans for the future.

後會有期 we shall doubtless meet again.

而後馳隨其後 and afterwards walked behind her.

命彼後車 order one of the attending carriages,—to carry me.

隨後就到 I will come on by and by.

隨在後 following behind.

後頭 or 後面 or 後邊 behind; at the rear; aster-

後心 the back.

背後 on the back; behind the back.

末後尾 the very last; the hindmost.

列於後 or 後開 enumerated as follows:—

後據 an extended protest.

後場 or 後臺 behind the scenes; the green-room.

後庭 a back hall; the anus.

後陰 the anus.

未有義而後其君者也 no man with a sense of duty ever put his sovereign second,—to himself.

自後者人先之 men put him in front who puts himself behind.

後其身而身先 keep behind, and you shall be put in front.

後路 the rear of an army.

後應 a force in reserve.

後門 a back-door; the breech of a gun.

後堂 the rear part of a house; the breech of a gun.

後堂鎗 breech-loading rifles.

後堂開花炮 heavy breech-loading guns.

後簷牆 the rear wall of a house.

後押 the back hair,—of a woman's coiffure.

山後 north of the hill.

後山 the northern hill.

後街 the north street.

蟹⁴
4026

R. 宥

C. hau²

H. hau

F. { hau²

W. {

N. hōi

P. { hou

M. {

Y. hak

Sz. hou

K. hu

J. kō, ku

A. hēu²

Sinking
Irregular.

后⁴
4027

R. 有宥

See 後

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

The king-crab (*Limulus Polyphemus*), known as 蟹魚. [In Shanghai this word is used for "rainbow."]

蟹簾 *Ipomœa biloba*, Forsk.

A sovereign; a ruler; a feudal prince. See 羿 5501. Used for 4025.

王后 烝哉 a sovereign true was our royal prince.

二后 the two sovereigns 文王 Wên Wang and 武王 Wu Wang.

三后 the three chief rulers under the Emperor Shun, viz.: 伯夷 Po I, 大禹 the Great Yü, and

后稷 Hou Chi. Also, 大王 King T'ai (or 亶父 T'an Fu), 季王 King Chi (or 季歷 Chi Li), and 文王 Wên Wang.

三后在天 the Three Rulers are in heaven,—alluding to the second set given above.

皇皇后帝 Almighty God.

元后 or 君后 the sovereign.

皇后 or 國后 the Empress.

皇太后 or 太后 the Empress Dowager.

母后 Our Imperial mother,—said by the Emperor.

后妃 maids-of-honour.

我先神后之勞 the toils of my sainted predecessors on the throne.

皇天后土 Heaven and Earth personified as powers.

天后 the Taoist Queen of Heaven,—the sailor's goddess, to whom he prays or sacrifices for fine weather and safe conduct. The Buddhist goddess

摩利支 Maritchi, represented with eight arms, two of which are holding aloft emblems of the sun and moon.

后⁴
4027

听³
4028

R. 有

See 侯

A. hēu²

Rising Lower.

逅⁴
4029

R. 宥

C. hau

H. hau

F. hau², k'aiu²

W. hau

P. { hou

M. {

Sz. hou

Y. hau

K. hu

J. kō, gū

A. hēu

Sinking
Lower.

郈⁴
4030

R. 有

See 後

Rising Lower.

西¹
4031

R. 齊

C. sai

H. si

F. sai

W. si

N. si

P. { hsi

M. {

Y. si

Sz. si

K. sè

J. sai

A. te, tsi

Even Upper.

天后鐘 an aneroid barometer.

方命厥后 in those quarters he appointed the princes.

撫我則后, 虐我則讐 he who soothes us is our sovereign; he who oppresses us is our enemy.

To scold; to abuse.

To meet unexpectedly.

邂逅相逢 to meet unexpectedly,—as a friend.

Name of an ancient place in the State of 魯 Lu.

HSI.

The west, as opposed to 東 12,248; western; foreign. Shansi. Used for Radical 146; see 4244.

西邊 the west side.

西南 south-west.

西北 north-west.

西南之西 west south-west.

西下 in the west,—of the Eighteen Provinces.

西上 to go to the capital.

東西 east and west; colloquially, a thing. See 12,248.

西方美人 the fine men of the west,—alluding to the early seat of the House of Chou.

西¹

4031

西方極樂世界 or 西

天 the paradise of the west,—the Buddhist heaven which is said to be only a foretaste of the bliss of Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *sukhavati*.

魂升西天 his soul has gone to heaven.

老僧歸西 the old priest has gone to the west,—is dead.

西國 or 泰西國 western nations. See 蘇 30,315.

西人 western men; foreigners.

西洋 Portugal; foreign countries.

西藏 Tibet. See 3383 p^o.

西域 western regions; Mahomedan States.

西川 a name for 熱河 Jehol.

西陵 the western mausoleum,—of the Imperial family.

西清 a fancy name for the palace in which the Emperor pursues his studies.

日平西 the sun is level with the west,—that is just before it appears to go down straight to the horizon.

東一嘴西一句 east a mouth and west a sentence,—everybody talking at once.

西賓 or 西席 the western guest,—a tutor, from his position as opposed to that of 東主 the master of the house.

西家 servants; employes, as opposed to 東家 masters.

西湖 or 西子湖 western lake,—of which there are two famous ones, viz.: at Hang-chow in Chehkiang and at Hui-chow in Kuangtung. Both were visited by the poet Su Tung-p'o.

西湖色 "lake water" colour, a pale clear green; more commonly 湖色

西湖景 peep-shows.

西葫蘆 a kind of pumpkin or gourd.

西紅杭子 the tomato.

西瓜 a water-melon. See 6281.

西瓜皮 rind of a water-melon; a cap.

西¹

4031

老西兒 a popular term for a Shansi man. Also, the Japanese hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*, var. *japonicus*).

山西找子要財不要

命 Shansi grabbers love money more than life,—alluding to banking and financial operations generally, which are all in the hands of Shansi men, the Jews of China.

西廂繚子 a border of figures from the *Hsi-hsiang-chi*, a famous novel.

西口馬 a horse from beyond the western passes.

西皮簫兒 sheepskins from Kansuh.

Grieved; miserable.

恹¹

4032

恹惶 grieved; vexed.

何爲恹恹若是歟 why so miserable?

孤孤恹恹的住在遂

州 lived lonely and miserable at Sui-chou,—of a widow and orphan.

Same as 985.

恹

4033

息²

4034

Breath; to breathe (see 4297); to blow (see 2579). That which is produced; posterity; interest on money; see 利 6885. To stop; to put a stop to; to rest; to appease. See 5665.

氣息 vapour; breath. See 8919 and below.

脈息全無 neither pulse nor breathing,—no signs of life; dead.

長太息 to draw a deep sigh.

喘息不停 not to stop panting.

抽息 to sob; to exact interest.

止息 to stop the breath,—*samādhi*; see 7733, 9552. Also, to put a stop to.

斂容屏息 to compose the features and check the breath, as in the presence of a superior. See 9319.

息²

4034

其息深深 to breathe deeply.

眞人之息以踵, 衆人

之息以喉 the perfect man

breathes from his heels, mankind

in general from their throats.

以息相吹 to blow with the

breath.

火息再燒則 if the fire

has been let out and re-lighted,

then.....

並無子息 he had no chil-

dren.

女息 my little daughter.

賊息 my son.

息銀 interest on money.

生息 or 出息 the blessings

of peace; prosperity; to produce

interest; to be profitable.

外出息 perquisites; tips; vails.

沒出息兒 good for nothing,

—as a bad son.

起息 to exact interest.

利息照典起息 interest

to be at pawnbroker's rate,—

2 per cent per month.

行息 to bear interest.

息摺 a dividend warrant.

出作入息 beginning work at

dawn and stopping at dusk.

歇息 to rest; to cease from.

不覺的氣息了 imper-

ceptibly his breath stopped.

去以六月息者也 for a

flight of six months' duration.

父息于外 his father was

abroad.

息肩 to rest the shoulders, as

a burden-carrier.

一息間 in the time of a rest;

in a short space of time.

息業 to stop one's trade or

business.

睡息 to sleep.

息念頭 to give up the idea.

息駕 to stop one's chariot; to

come to a stop.

處息 to come to a friendly

settlement.

息兵 to suspend military opera-

tions.

息^{2*}
4034
息戰端 or 息兵端 to prevent war.
息事 to bring a matter to a conclusion.
莫敢遑息 not daring to take a little rest.
無恒安息 do not reckon on your repose being permanent.
See 安 44.
息心 to set one's heart at rest; to cease to be anxious.
息怒 to appease anger.
姑息 to spoil, as a child; to pet.
好茶好飯去將息他 solaced her with some good tea and good food.
不可休息 cannot rest under them,—of trees without shade.
[息=思 final particle.]
養息 to breed,—as bird-fanciers.

媳^{2*}
4035
職
The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew.
兒媳婦 a daughter-in-law.
媳婦 or 子媳 or 兒媳 a daughter-in-law; (in the north) a wife.
婆媳 mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.
新媳婦 a bride.
娶媳婦 to marry a wife.
說媳婦 to arrange a marriage.
養媳婦 (Nanking) or 童養媳婦 or 探養媳婦 (Shantung) a name for girls who are living in the families of their betrothed husbands.

熄^{2*}
4036
職
息
To extinguish, as a fire; to obliterate.
熄燈 to put out a lamp.
滅熄 or 折熄 to extinguish; to quench.
烽烟未熄 the beacon-fires are not yet extinguished,—the rebellion is still going on.
救熄不曾 has the fire been put out yet?
王者之跡熄 the traces of the ancient kings are obliterated.

癰^{2*}
4037
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.
鄔^{2*}
4038
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.
餽^{2*}
4039
R. 職
See 息
Entering Upper.
析^{4*}
4040
R. 錫
C. sik, ts'ik
H. sit
F. scik
W. si, v. sie
N. sih
P. hsi, shsi, hsi
M. hsi
Y. hsih
Sz. hsi
K. sök
J. schi, shaku
A. tik
Entering Upper.
A polypus.
鼻癰 or 肉癰 a polypus in the nose.
Name of a place in the State of 齊 Ch'i.
師於鄔 they encamped at Hsi.
To draw breath. To eat.
To split, as wood; to divide. To explain. [To be distinguished from 析 11,398.]
析薪 to split firewood.
分析 to divide,—as money.
析而二之 divided it into two parts.
立析產書 to execute a deed for the division of family property.
同居析爨 to live together but mess apart.
析義 to explain the meaning of.
出言輒析理中 when he spoke, he always hit the nail on the head.
析翳 a name for the rainbow.
析津 old name of 大興 in Chihli.
析木津 = constellation 天津.
析言之 to draw distinctions; to differentiate; to go into details.

慙^{1*}
4041
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.
Sorrowful. To venerate.

皙
4042
晰^{1*}
4043
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.
Same as 4043.
Clear; bright; perspicuous; white.
明晰 clear; perspicuous.
詳晰 minutely; in detail.
間難晰疑 to enquire upon difficult points and dispel one's doubts.
晰眸晰齒 a clear eye and white teeth.
揚且之晰也 and her high forehead, so white.
白晰晰 dazzling white.

浙^{4*}
4044
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.
An affluent of the river 漢 Han in Honan. To wash rice.
浙米 to wash rice.
接浙而行 he took up the washed rice and went off.
浙瀝 sound of pattering rain. [So K'ang Hsi. But also = sougling of wind; see 渡楊子江 by 丁仙芝]

皙
4045
蒔^{1*}
4046
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.
Same as 4043.
Shepherd's-purse called 蒔萁, eaten as greens.
蒔蒔 a kind of panic grass.

蜥^{1*}
4047
R. 錫
See 析
Entering Upper.
A species of lizard or chameleon, called 蜥蜴, found in central China. Also known as 石龍子 store dragon, and by many other names.

希¹
4048
R. 微
C. hei
H. hi
F. hi
Few; rare; seldom; see 稀 4058, and 2511. To hope.
希少 few.
希不失矣 few (of the valua-

希¹

4048

W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. hsi J. hi, he A. hi
Even Upper.

bles) were not lost,—in the civil wars.

希奇 rare; curious.

希罕 rare; curious; to value.
Also, the nails or knobs carried away from the doors of 學宮 Confucian temples by graduates.

我本不希罕你銀子
I really do not value (*i.e.* want) your money.

何足希罕 'tis of no value.

希希罕兒 a wonderful thing; a great curiosity.

知希爲貴 I honour those who are known to few.

知希之貴 to know the value of that rarity,—a friend.

視之不見名曰希 that which eludes the sense of sight is called *hsi*¹. [Also applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the sense of hearing.]

希夷 that which can neither be heard nor seen,—the subtle; the infinitesimal.

希世之珍 a rare jewel,—of a man.

希革 to shed hair.

鼓瑟希 a rest in music.

伏希 I humbly trust that.

希望 to hope that.

希爲 (or 即希) 見復 I shall hope to get a reply.

希即轉移 which kindly communicate to...

希圖 to scheme for; to aim at; to hope.

希圖重利 in the hope of great profit.

希圖偷漏 intending to evade payment of duty.

希冀 to desire; to wish for.

希候光臨 I hope you will come to see me.

希請 to beg to request.

希壽 or 古希 seventy years of age. See 4058.

希乎 almost; nearly.

徕¹

4049

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

唏¹

4050

R. 微尾
See 希
Even Upper.

悌¹

4051

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

晞¹

4052

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

歔¹

4053

R. 微未
See 希
Even Upper.

洸¹

4054

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

唏¹

4055

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

晞¹

4056

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

To pretend; to counterfeited.

依徕 appearing as if.

徕徕 obscurely; dimly. See 18, 19, 21.

To grieve; to whimper.
To chuckle.

唏哈 dear me! alas!

To consider; to reflect.
To compassionate. To wish.

To dry in the sun. To dawn.

白露未晞 the dew has not dried up.

東方未晞 it is not yet light in the east.

To sob; to whimper.

歔歔流涕 to blubber and snivel,—which last is the Chinese test of real grief.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tsze in Hupeh.

The noise used in calling pigs. Used for 4057.

唏韋氏 one of the fabulous monarchs of old, said to have set the universe in order.

To long for; to gaze at.

唏¹

4057

R. 微尾
See 希
Even Upper.

稀¹

4058

R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

Swine. See 4055.

唏唏 pigs grunting; noise of scampering pigs.

豬突稀勇 a name given to the criminals employed for State purposes under the administration of 王莽 Wang Mang, the Usurper.

Thin (of liquids), as opposed to 濃 8411; scattered; separated, as opposed to 稠 2502 and 密 7835. Close, as the mesh of a net; see 487. Few; rare; seldom; used with 希 4048. See 依 5387.

稀薄 or 稀稀的 watery thin.

稀稠 consistency of,—a fluid.

拉稀 to have diarrhoea

稀飯 rice boiled to a thin gruel; congee; porridge.

煮得稀爛 cooked very soft; done to rags.

我打你個稀糊腦子
爛 I will pound you to the consistency of brains.

剝得稀泥爛 you have minced it to a pulp.

稀賤 very poor.

稀破 in tatters.

月朗星稀 when the moon is bright and the stars are few.

稀疏 scattered; sparse; with wide intervals.

稀遠世路 he separated himself from the world.

稀少 few.

稀罕 or 稀奇 rare; curious.

稀鬆平常 insignificant; immaterial; commonplace.

古稀 seventy years of age. See 4048. From the following line by 杜甫 Tu Fu:—

人生七十古來稀 from of old until now, men of 70 have been rare.

已近古稀年 already nearly 70.

稀¹
4058
稀稀拉拉的 few and far between.
稀翅 the mandarin duck.
稀袈裟布 muslins.

郗¹
4059
微希
ven Upper.

希³
4060
支紙
喜
Even and ing Upper.

系⁴
4061
霽
係
Sinking Lower.

稀稀拉拉的 few and far between.
稀翅 the mandarin duck.
稀袈裟布 muslins.

The articulations of the bones.

Read *ch'ih*¹. Name of a city under the Chou dynasty. A surname often wrongly used for 郗 1130.

To snore; to blow through the nose.

A connecting link; succession; family connection. A duct.

相系 connected; joined.

系累無窮 connected without end; an interminable series.

系繼 to be connected.

系繫 to tie together.

世系 genealogy; a man's male line traced backwards from himself, as opposed to 世襲 (see 4142) where the direction is the other way.

世系未詳 genealogy not traceable.

世系圖 or 譜系 a genealogical tree.

非他支系 not his blood relatives.

系出理氏 a branch of the Li clan.

系出皖南 my ancestors came from the south of Anhui.

亡其系出 there is no record of his ancestry.

不勝懸系之至 to be deeply anxious or concerned, — as for another's safety.

胃系 the oesophagus or gullet.

肝系 a duct which, according to Chinese physicians, connects the heart and the liver.

係⁴
4062
R. 霽
C. hai
H. he
F. hie
W. } yi
N. }
P. }
M. } hsi
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. hei
A. he
Sinking Lower.

To connect with; to belong to; attached to; consequent upon; used for 4061, 4104. To be; is; are.

係屬 connected with; belonging to.

係親 related to.

係累 to bind; bound up with.

係戀 very much attached to.

係友 friendly relationship.

關係人命 involving human life. See 關 6368, and 干 5814.

沒有甚麼關係 there are no particular consequences involved.

關係重大 the consequences will be very serious.

他係惡人 he is a bad man.

本係小孩子所爲 this is the act of a child.

實係他人所辦 it was really done by another.

委係一人 there was only one man, — concerned in it.

果係如此 it actually turns out to be thus.

係爲因讐陷害 the injury was done to him out of spite.

係都有的 I have them all.

Why? how? what? A servant.

奚不爲政 why do you not take office?

奚爲後我 why do you put us last?

子以爲奚 what do you think of it, sir?

欣慰奚如 what could be more agreeable?

奚可以與我友 how can he become my friend?

奚堪 how is it to be endured?

奚似 what like? to what degree?

奚落 to make fun of.

吾今爲狐奚落矣 and now foxes thus play the fool with me.

奚¹
4063

晨門曰奚自 the gate-keeper said, "From whom (do you come)?"

小奚奴 a servant; a page.

奚鬻 a tribe which was found, during the T'ang dynasty, towards the north-east of Manchuria.

沒入奚官 were made government slaves.

A man from the right bank of the Yang-tsze; a barbarian. To bind, as a prisoner; used with 4104. A servant; a waiter; used for 4063.

奴奚 a page; a servant-boy.

A waiting-maid.

To wait for; to expect; to hope. Used for 4070.

奚我后 to wait for my sovereign.

奚待 to await.

今雖遭此, 奚後毋咎 though now in this difficulty, I trust there will be no trouble in future.

See 1009.

A kind of grasshopper. See 蜥 1014.

See 1008.

奚²
4064
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

奚¹
4066
R. 齊
See 奚
A. he
Even Upper.

溪
4067

溪²
4068
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

溪
4069

蹊¹

4070

R. 齊
C. *hai, hai,*
H. *hai*
F. *shie, h'ae*
W. *chi*
N. *tyi*
P. *hsi, ch'i*
M. *chi*
K. *hie*
J. *hei, gei*
A. *hie*
Even
Irregular.

A foot-path; a narrow path over a hill.

蹊徑 a short cut.

雖工實有蹊徑 although his work (as a painter) really has the short cut,—i.e. the art of expressing much by 'little.

山蹊 a mountain path.

曲逕蹊橋 winding paths leading across bridges.

蹊蹊古怪 very extraordinary. See 1401.

桃李無言, 下自成蹊 the peach and the plum tree say nothing, yet a path is worn beneath them,—by their admirers. Applied metaphorically to persons, esp. to 李文進 and 李廣

蹊²

4071

R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

Shoes.

女蹊 or 坤蹊 a woman's shoe.

紅繡蹊 a red embroidered shoe; a fancy name for the red bean.

蹊²

4072

R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

A kind of mouse, the bite of which is said not to give pain but to be venomous.

社蹊不灌 don't flood mice out of a shrine,—for fear of injuring the decorations, etc. See

鼠 10,072.

執蹊鼠之尾猶能反

噬于人 catch hold of a mouse's tail and it will still be able to turn and bite. (A worm will turn.)

千鈞之弩不爲蹊鼠

發機 a 1000 lb. crossbow is not the weapon for killing a mouse.

喜³

4073

R. 紙
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *hi*
W. *hsi*
P. *hi*
M. *hi*
Y. *hi*
Sz.

Joy; gladness, as opposed to 哀 11 or 憂 13,381; compared with 樂, see 7331. One of the seven passions; see 情 2187.

喜色 or 喜氣 or 喜容 a joyful countenance. [The last also = 行樂圖; see 12,128.]

喜³

4073

K. *hi*
J. *hi*
A. *hi*
Rising Upper.

喜悅 or 喜歡 or 喜愛 to rejoice; to delight in.

他歡喜得狠 he is overjoyed.

我不喜歡他 I do not like him.

甚喜 overjoyed.

喜不自禁 beside oneself with joy. See 2033, chin¹.

喜出望外 joy beyond all expectation.

喜笑 to smile with joy.

化悲爲喜 turned grief into joy.

喜得手舞足蹈 clapped his hands and danced for joy.

不勝之喜 exceeding great joy.

喜溢門庭 joy fills the house.

把盞稱喜 drank their (health and) happiness.

喜從天降 or 喜自天來 rejoiced over it as a godsend.

助喜色 to add to the fun.

雙喜 double joy, — happiness and longevity. The emblem 囍 "double joy" is frequently used for decorative purposes, sometimes being represented pictorially by two spiders; see 4082.

喜事 or 喜慶 joyful affairs; merry-making; a marriage.

辦喜事 to manage a wedding.

喜轎 a bridal chair.

夫人有喜了 your wife has joy,—is in the family way.

喜病 pregnancy.

不是病是喜 it is not illness, it is joy,—the lady is *enceinte*.

天喜 the small-pox.

恭喜 respectful joy; a phrase of congratulation, as upon promotion. See 6574.

喜敬 respectful congratulations, —written on the 分子 *fén²* *tsü* money-present given on the occasion of a marriage.

喜麵 (N.) or 喜蛋 (S.) a feast given upon some auspicious occasion.

大喜 my best congratulations.

喜³

4073

新喜 new joy,—a happy New Year to you!

道喜 to congratulate,—upon any success, etc.

喜酒 or 喜筵 wine drunk in congratulation.

喜花 a bubble,—as on wine.

報喜 to announce joy,—as a omen. See 8731.

無喜可述 I have no good news to tell you.

中心喜之 I like it with all my heart.

喜雀 the bird of joy,—the magpie. See 1388.

似喜 the robin magpie (*Copsychus saularis*).

喜詔 the edict announcing accession of a new Emperor.

喜夢 a pleasant dream.

喜子 a kind of spider,—of good omen. Used for 4082.

妹喜 the favourite of the tyrant 桀 Chieh; see 1498.

喜樂 joy and pleasure,—the fourth Dēvalōka where all Bōdhi-sattvas are reborn before finally appearing on earth as Buddhas. Life lasts there 4,000 years twenty-four hours of which are equal to 400 years on earth. Sanskrit: *Tuchita*.

喜疾毒而畏藥石 to prefer the disease to the cure,—perverse liking for bad things.

喜¹

4074

R. 支
See 希
J. *hi*
Even Upper.

Cautious; careful. Used for 4073.

嘻¹

4075

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, anger, or grief.

噫嘻 oh!

嘻嘻呵呵 (or 哈哈) to titter; to laugh.

嘻笑 to smile.

嬉¹
076
Upper.

Pleasure; amusement; an excursion; a picnic. Elegant; handsome.

嬉玩 or 嬉耍 or 嬉戲 to play at games; to amuse oneself; to sport.

業荒于嬉 to neglect business for play.

婦子嬉嬉終日 wife and children playing all day long.

遊嬉 an excursion; a pleasure trip.

水嬉 a regatta.

盤天嬉 to soar exultingly in the sky.

嬉皮笑臉的 grinning; grimacing.

喜⁴
077
Upper.

To be delighted; to delight in.

欣喜 delighted.

喜改造 to delight in changing.

歡¹
078
Upper.

Joyful.

Read 歡³.

歡歡 to bray as an ass,—in imitation of the sound, as "hee-haw."

喜¹
079
Upper.

Lucky stars shining; to worship a star. To roast.

喜¹
080
Upper.

To heat; to roast; to toast; hot; bright. Abundant; diversified. Illustrious.

晨光之熹微 the faint warmth of morning.

禧¹
081
Upper.

Blessings; good luck. To pray to the gods.

禧慶 joyful; auspicious.

禧事 an auspicious event.

鴻禧 may you have great joy!

禧¹
4081

迎禧 may you meet with joy!

賀禧 to congratulate.

恭賀新禧 to respectfully wish a happy New Year,—a phrase written on visiting cards.

蟻³
4082

R. 紙

See 喜

Rising Upper.

A red spider, called *hsi* because it is the colour of joy, of good omen when seen in the morning. [Stands pictorially for 喜 4073, joy.]

壁蟻 a small wall-spider.

今朝蟻子飛 this morning the spider (her lover) has fled.

蟻到簷前每是雙 spiders (joys) always come to the house in pairs.

禧¹
4083

R. 支

See 希

Even Upper.

A cry of grief or pain.

禧禧咄咄 the wail of disembodied spirits, calling for sacrifices to be made to them.

兮¹
4084

R. 齊

C. *shai*

H. *hi*

F. *eye, shie*

W. *si, syi*

P. *hsi*

M. *hsi*

Y. *hsi*

K. *hye*

J. *kei*

A. *she*

Even Irregular.

An emphatic particle peculiar to poetry, occurring at the end of lines and of parts of lines, generally indicating admiration. [To be distinguished from 分 3506.]

乃如之人兮 just like that man.

鳳兮鳳兮何德之衰 O phoenix! O phoenix! how has thy virtue fallen!

有美人兮天一方 I have a dear one beneath another sky!

燕笑語兮 how we did laugh and talk at the feast!

若有人兮山之阿 methinks there is a genius of the hills!

被薜荔兮帶女蘿 clad in ivy, girdled with wistaria.

子兮子兮 oh dear! oh dear!

盼⁴
4085

R. 雲

See 係

Sinking Lower.

To look at in anger. Perplexed. [To be distinguished from 盼 8644.]

盼視 to glare at.

盼恨 to look at in anger.

瞋目盼之 looked at him sternly.

盼盼然 perplexed; anxious; wearied.

聒⁴
4086

R. 質物

C. *yét*

F. *heik*

W. *hsiai*

N. *hsih*

P. *hsi*

M. *hsi*

Y. *yik*

K. *hil, hül*

J. *kitsa, kochi*

A. *bët*

Entering Irregular.

Sounds of bells, of gnats buzzing, of wind sougning, etc. A name; see 佛 (read *pi*⁴) 3589.

習²
4087

R. 緝

C. *tsap*

H. *sip*

F. *sik*

W. *zai*

N. *jéh*

P. *shsi*

M. *hsi*

Y. *sik*

Sz. *hsi*

K. *sip*

J. *shü*

A. *tép*

Entering Lower.

To practise; a custom; a usage.

學而時習之 to learn, and from time to time to put in practice what one has learnt.

習慣成自然 by practice it becomes natural,—to do anything which was before difficult. Practice makes perfect.

相習成風 by practice (*i.e.* by usages) customs are formed.

鍊習 to practise the use of anything; to drill.

重 (*ch'ung*²) 習 to repeat; to reiterate.

熟習 versed in; conversant with; expert.

文字習胡 the style of their writing is that of the Tartars.

已成習熟 have already become hackneyed.

溫習 to rehearse; to furbish up one's knowledge of; to review, as troops.

習口音 to practise one's accent,—by speaking.

習氣 habit; custom; mental attitude.

習^{2c}
4087

大有文士習氣 he exhibits to a great degree the characteristics of a cultured scholar,—of 曹植 as a poet.

習染 inducted into an evil habit; corrupted.

漢口有一惡習 there is a bad custom at Hankow, viz....

習耶蘇教 to practise the teaching of Jesus,—to be a Protestant Christian.

習俗使然 usage makes it so.

習尚 to esteem.

習而不察 to be accustomed to and (consequently) not to verify; to accept without questioning;—used of the carelessness begotten of over-confidence.

庶習逸德之人 men who count idleness a virtue.

卜不習吉 divination, when fortunate, may not be repeated.

一習吉 all (the omens) were favourable.

習習谷風 gently blows the east wind.

習習 intermittent fluttering or throbbing.

習^{2c}
4088
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Upper.

The noise of shivering with cold.

習^{2c}
4089
A. 嶺
Entering Doubtful.

A mountain in the south of Yunnan. Also written 嶺.

習峩 a District in 臨安府 in Yunnan.

習^{2c}
4090
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

A kind of hard wood.

霽^{2c}
4091

R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

義¹
4092

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Heavy rain. See 4063.

霽霽 rain in torrents.

白霽 a name for the Ouigours.

Breath; vapour. Name of one of the families in charge of the astronomical department in the time of the Emperor Yao.

伏羲 or 義氏 or 庖義氏 Fu Hsi,—the legendary monarch who is said to have discovered the Diagrams (see 卦 6311) on the back of a tortoise. See 3886.

義和 Hsi Ho,—the charioteer of the sun.

義和將欲傾 the sun is about to set.

願攬義和轡 I would grasp the reins of the (chariot of the) sun.

曦¹
4093

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

The light of day.

赫曦 the effulgence of the sun.

曦馭 the bright chariot; the orb of day.

犧¹
4094

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Victims for sacrifice: these had to be uniform in colour. See 3179.

以我犧羊 I take my all-of-one-colour victim-rams,—and sacrifice.

享以騂犧 he offers perfectly red bulls.

虛¹
4095

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An earthenware sacrificial vase.

噦¹
4096

R. 支 寘
See 希
Even Upper.

A whistling sound; a shrill cry; noise; uproar.

鳴噦 alas! alas!

巖¹
4097

R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

A mountain gorge ravine. A crack. An omission, as offered by a crane.

戲⁴
4098

R. 寘 支
C. hei
H. hi
F. hie
W.
N.
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. hii
J. hi
A. hi
Sinking Upper.

To play,—especially theatrical performances; to jest; to sport. Used 5161.

聽戲 or 看戲 to listen to theatrical performance; to go to the theatre.

演戲 to perform plays.

唱戲 to act,—strictly applying vocalisation only.

做戲 to act,—with gesticulation.

串戲 to act; to play in amateur theatricals. See 清 2188.

戲館子 or 戲園 or 戲棚 or 戲場 or 戲莊子 a theatre.

戲班 a theatrical troupe. 8595.

戲子 an actor.

戲婆子 an actress.

戲臺 the stage. See 後 4

戲衣 theatrical clothes.

戲本 a book of the play; library.

戲單子 a play-bill.

戲報 a theatrical announcement; a poster.

一齣戲 a short play.

是那一齣戲 what play is it?—now going on.

渾戲 licentious plays.

素戲 pure plays.

文戲 literary plays,—written in a polished style.

武戲 military plays,—in which the style is less polished.

戲曲 a name given to the musical plays composed A.D. 961-1119.

戲酒 theatricals and wine,—entertainment.

提戲 or 木人戲 Punch and Judy; see 6495.

戲⁴
 戲士 a conjuror.
 變戲法 or 弄戲法 or 頑把戲 to do conjuring tricks.
 戲舞 to play, as actors; to sport, as children.
 戲言 jokes; pleasantry.
 前言戲之耳 what I just said was in joke.
 視為兒戲 to regard as mere child's-play.
 戲笑 or 嘲戲 or 戲謂 to laugh at; to ridicule.
 戲弄 or 戲謔 or 調戲 to play practical jokes upon; to make fun of.
 戲他一戲 to play a trick on him.
 戲耍 to play; to amuse oneself.
 戲談 to jest; to joke.
 戲賭 to play games of chance.
 雙龍戲珠 two dragons playing with a pearl.
 戲彩娛親 acting in coloured clothes to amuse his parents,—as the filial 老萊子 Lao Lai Tzū did at the age of seventy-three.
 鴨戲水 ducks playing in the water.
 魚戲落花 fishes playing with fallen petals,—nibbling at them to see what they are.
 看戲的流眼淚 like one who weeps at a play,—grieving over by-gones.
 戲不穀, 神仙湊 what the play cannot do (by ordinary agencies), let gods and fairies accomplish.
 逢場作戲, 不可專意 act in accordance with circumstances, without being committed to any definite course.
 養船如共戲 keeping up a junk is as expensive as keeping a theatre.
 洋蠻看戲 like the southern-er (see 7644) at a theatre,—what he sees is 異樣 of a different kind from what he sees at home. But the phrase implies of the same kind, the homophonous words 一樣 being understood.

戲⁴
 4098

噓
 4099

嘶¹
 4100

R. 齊
 C. { sz
 H. { sz
 F. sai
 W.)
 N. { sz
 P. hsi
 Y. sz
 K. sii
 J. sei, sai
 A. te
 Even Upper.

慄¹
 4101

R. 齊
 See 嘶
 Even Upper.

撕
 4102

繫⁴
 4103

R. 霽
 See 計
 A. he
 Sinking Upper.

繫⁴
 4104

R. 霽
 W. yi, ci²
 See 係 計
 Sinking Upper and Lower.

戲殺 accidental homicide,—caused in rough play or gymnastics.
戲狗 to behave indecently.
戲月 to spend a night of amusement.

See 4712.

The neighing of a horse.
 Din; noise.

馬嘶芳草 the horse neighs over his pasture.
人喊馬嘶 the shouts of men and the neighing of steeds.
殺嘶 loud noise.

Afraid.

慄慄 alarmed; terrified.

See 10,267.

The pivot in a well-sweep. Name of a fruit like a plum.

To tie; to bind; to fasten. To be attached to; to remember. [Dist. from 擊 869.]

繫船 to moor a boat.
繫馬 to tie up a horse.
繫上去 fasten it on.
提繫兒 a strap or cord fastened on to hold anything by.
繫續 to tie on and make longer; to join; to connect.
繫聯 connected; consequences.

繫⁴
 4104

繫累 implicated; involved.
我的帶子繫不上 my girdle won't tie,—it is too short.
繫紇 to tie a knot.
繫兒 the hooped handle,—e.g. of a basket.
繫獄 to imprison.
繫戀 or **繫懷** to think of with longing or affection.
無庸繫念 do not be anxious,—as about any one's safety.
不繫于名 having no desire for fame.
繫春情 engrossed with "thoughts of love."
繫辭 name of a section of the 易經 Canon of Changes; explanation of the prognostics; to append the written text.

昔¹²
 4105

R. 陌
 C. sik
 H. sit
 F. seik
 W. si
 N. sih
 P. shsi
 M. hsi
 Y. hsih
 Sz. hsi
 K. sök
 J. seki, shaku
 A. tik
 Entering Upper.

Formerly; once upon a time; at first.

昔日 or **昔時** formerly; on a previous occasion.

昔年 in past years.

古昔 of old. See 曩 8148.

今昔不同 present and past are not the same.

人言不如昔 people say (the present) is not equal to the past.

昔有 formerly, or once upon a time, there was.....

昔者 of old; formerly,—with an idea of restriction to a particular period or date.

昔者辭以病 yesterday, you declined on the ground of sickness.

不念昔者 you do not think of old days.

自古在昔 from of old before our time.

宮殿如舊而人非昔也 the halls and palaces are those of old, but the men are not those of old.

大醉一昔卒 got very drunk and died the same night.

爲一昔之期 the space of one night.

通昔 all night.

惜^{1*}

4106

R. 陌

C. sik, sek^o

H. sié, siak

F. seik

W. si

N. sih

P. hsi

M. hsi

Y. hsi

Sz. hsi

K. sök

J. seki, shaku

A. tik

Entering
Upper.

To pity; to regard. To spare; to be sparing of.
See 花 5002, 福 3707.

可惜 what a pity! how sad!

可惜了見的 poor fellow!

實爲惋惜 it is truly to be regretted.

惜乎 unfortunately.

惜念 to compassionate.

痛惜 to feel for.

不惜工本 to spare neither labour nor money.

惜錢 to be sparing of money; to save money.

吝惜 stingy.

愛惜 to grudge. See 15.

惜光陰 to be sparing of time.

禹惜寸陰, 吾人當惜

分陰 if the Great Yü took care of every inch of time, we should take care of every tenth of an inch,—referring to the flight of time on a sun-dial.

不惜勞苦 not to be sparing of pains.

不惜力 indefatigable.

不惜小費 not to grudge a small outlay.

惜物 to be careful of things,—not wasteful.

惜身 or 惜福 to take care of one's health

惜字紙 to spare written paper. See 1889.

玉惜 take care of her as if she were jade!

義者惜之 good men regretted him.

碯

4107

See 2237.

腊^{4*}

4108

R. 陌

See 昔

Entering
Upper.

Dried meat. Preserved. Old. Used for 臘 6667.

腊肉 dried meat.

腊人 an official who dried the meat for sacrifices.

腊酒 old wine.

兜

4109

夕^{2*}

4110

R. 陌

C. tsik

H. sip

F. sik

W. zi

N. zih

P. shsi

M. hsi

Y. hsi

Sz. hsi

K. sök

J. seki

A. tik

Entering
Lower.

See 10,298.

Evening; dusk. Not oriented. Radical 36.

旦夕 or 朝夕 morning and evening.

在旦夕 between morning and evening,—in the space of a day.

朝不保夕 in the morning one cannot guarantee the evening,—used specially of any one lying dangerously ill.

今夕何夕 what evening is this evening?—what an evening this is (for happiness)!

七夕 the seventh night of the seventh moon,—when magpies bridge over the Milky Way. See 1388.

除夕 the last night of the year; New Year's eve.

夕陽 that part of a mountain which receives the afternoon sun, *sc.* the west side; hence, the afternoon.

必歷多少夕陽 how many afternoons must be passed,—before....

夕月 to turn towards or bow to the moon,—part of the old Shaman ceremony. Also, the evening moon.

不爭夕 not to quarrel for turns,—of wife and concubine.

當夕 to take turns, as above.

夕室 a house which is not duly oriented; a dark room.

夕郎 a name given to the 給事, because it was their duty to see that the palace gates were shut at night.

汐^{4*}

4111

R. 陌

F. v. p'wong²P. hsi²

See 夕

Entering
Lower.

Night tides, as opposed to 潮 519.

潮汐逐波浪 morning and night the tides roll up in waves.

窆^{4*}

4112

R. 陌

P. hsi, hsi²

See 夕

Entering
Lower.**醯**¹

4113

R. 齊支

C. hei

H. hi²

F. kie

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hie

J. hi

A. h'e

Even Upper.

哇

4114

熙¹

4115

R. 支

H. hi, hi²

See 希

Even Upper.

The gloom of the gr death.

窆 窆之事 funeral rite

Sour; vinegar for ling; a relish.

醯 醬 sauce piquante.

醯 鷄 the animalcules in vi

See 1082.

Bright; splendid; perous. See 康 5908.

熙光 glory; splendour.

熙朝人瑞 a glorious dynasty and a prosperous people.

熙朝 our glorious dynasty the present dynasty.

熙和之世 an age of prosperity and peace.

咸熙 general prosperity..

時純熙矣 when the were bright,—*i.e.* favourable

衆人熙熙 the people at of merriment.

木熙 walking on the tight is so called by 淮南子 nan Tzü.

熙熙 crowds; see 6885.

熙來攘往 to come in crowds.

Same as 4115.

熙

4116

嵇¹

4117

R. 齊

See 稽

Even Upper.

Name of a mountain in Anhui, so called a

嵇康 Hsi K'ang, a man of letters of the Chin dynasty.

携³

4118

齊

C. sk'wai

I. } shie

N. yü

I. yi

P. shsieh, shsi

I. shi

N. shsi

Z. shsi

K. hui

K. hui, ye

A. hwe

Even Lower.

To lead by the hand; to take with one; to carry in the hand.

携手 to lead by the hand.

携手同行 (hang²) let us join hands and go.

不念携手日 he thinks no more of the days when we went hand in hand.

扶老携幼 to support the aged and lead the young.

提携往來而不絕者 children carried in arms, children dragged by the hand, coming and going in unbroken succession.

携眷 to bring one's family.

携妻 to bring one's wife.

携帶 to bring along with one.

携同 to be accompanied by.

携起 to lift up and carry away.

携去 to carry off.

可携者携之去 what there was to carry off, was carried off.

携失 carried off and lost.

携筐 to carry a basket on the arm.

如取如携 as you take a thing and bring it away in your hand,—so simple is the enlightenment of the people.

左右携僕 personal attendants.

徙³

4119

R. 紙

C. sai

H. sai

F. sae

W. sa

N. si

P. }

M. }

Y. }

S. }

K. sai

I. shi

A. ti

Rising Upper.

To move one's place of abode; to flit. [To be distinguished from 徙 12,028, and 徙 12,126.]

孟母三徙 the mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode,—before finding a place suitable for the education of her son.

遷徙 or 移徙 or 徙居 to change house.

作者數搖徙則亡其功 if a worker is constantly changing houses, it will ruin his chances of success.

徙任 to be moved to another post.

徙³

4119

徙善 to reform; to follow virtue.

徙月 to encroach upon another month.

徙陽 old name for 雅州府 in Ssüch'uan.

尋徙員外 he was then transferred to be Secretary in a Board.

屣³

4120

R. 紙

See 徙

Rising Upper.

Straw sandals or slippers without heel-backs. See 4186.

脫屣 to take off a slipper.

猶棄敝屣 like casting away an old sandal,—so Shun would have renounced the empire.

倒屣迎賓 to go out to meet a guest with one's shoes on the wrong way,—i.e. hurriedly, as

蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung went out to meet 王粲 Wang Ts'an.

縱³

4121

R. 紙

See 徙

K. sa, swae

Rising Upper.

A band or fillet to confine the hair. Same as 6916.

縱縱莘莘 the appearance of a crowd.

縱韜髮者 wearing the hair under a gauze kerchief.

徙³

4122

R. 紙支

C. sz

F. sü, sae

W. sz

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

S. }

K. sai

I. shi

A. si

Even and Rising Upper.

Name of a plant. To increase fivefold.

或相倍徙 some twice, some five times as many.

或什伯倍徙也 ten times or five times as many.

蹠³

4123

吸³

4124

R. 緝

C. k'ip

H. kip, k'ip

F. ngcik

W. ciai, hsiai

N. hsih

P. hsi

To draw in the breath; to inhale. To suck up. To attract. Used of non-aspirated characters; see 4912.

吸一口氣 to draw in a breath—to make an inspiration.

吸³

4124

M. hsi

Y. chik

Sz. hsi

K. hip

J. kin, kō

A. hēp, ngēp

Entering

Upper.

一口吸在肚裏 swallowed it at a gulp.

一吸即盡 emptied it at a draught.

吸吸哈哈的 to draw in and emit the breath with a noise.

吸烟 to smoke,—tobacco or opium.

吸飲 to sip.

魚吸水 fishes suck up water,—through their gills, so as to absorb air for breathing.

吸露水 to sip dew,—to be very poor; to live on air.

吸鐵石 a loadstone.

吸去魂靈 to suck the soul out of one,—as devils are believed to do.

呼吸相通 expirations and inspirations in harmony,—their views accord.

𩑦³

4125

R. 緝

See 吸

Entering

Upper.

Stertorous breathing.

隰³

4126

R. 緝

P. hsi, shi

See 習濕

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

Low, marshy ground.

隰有苓 the liquorice grows in the marshes.

隰田 marsh land.

度其隰原 he measured the marshes and the plains.

隰桑有阿 in the low wet grounds the mulberry-trees are beautiful.

隰州 a Department in the west of Shansi.

棲³

4127

犀³

4128

R. 齊

H. si, shi

See 西

A. tsi, te

Even Upper.

See 985.

The tapir. A rhinoceros (see 10,298). Hard; tempered, as good steel; sharp. The section of a melon.

犀牛 or 犀兕 a rhinoceros.

犀角 rhinoceros horn.

犀皮 rhinoceros skin.

犀¹

4128

一大犀盃 a goblet of rhinoceros horn.**如牛渚燃犀** like lighting the rhinoceros horn at Niu-tu, —as was done by **溫嶠** Wên Chiao of old, to enable him to examine a river.**毛犀** the hairy rhinoceros,—the yak.**器不犀利** the weapons were not tempered and sharp.**犀部** the Board of War.**心有靈犀一點通** his mind is very quick to apprehend every point.**齒如瓠犀** her teeth were like the seeds in a melon.**樺**¹

4129

R. 齊

See 犀

A. te

Even Upper.

席^{2*}

4130

R. 陌

See 蓆

A. tiet, tik

Entering Lower.

A mat, as used for sitting or sleeping on; hence, an entertainment. To rely on. To fit comfortably. A sail.

我心匪席 my mind is not a mat,—which can be rolled up, and so lose its evenness.**席卷天下** he rolled up the empire like a mat,—conquered it.**席地而坐** to take the ground for one's mat, and sit down,—to sit on the bare ground.**酒席** a banquet.**設席** to spread a second mat over another one; to prepare a banquet.**就席** or **赴席** to go to a banquet.**席單** a bill of fare.**坐席** to take one's place at table; to sit down to a banquet.**下席** to get up from the table.**席尊** the guest who sits in the place of honour; the "guest of the evening."**越席就之** left his place at table and went and sat by him.**席**^{2*}

4130

大家出席 the party left the table.**同席** at the same banquet; a fellow-guest.**還席** to give a return banquet. Also, to vomit a meal.**席面** the style of banquet given.**席面上** on the mat,—at table.**屢易席** often changed the mat, —went from room to room to a fresh table, as the Chinese do at grand dinners.**換席** to change the mat,—as done for a dying person.**移席** to change one's seat, e.g. at an exam.**席上爆** fire-crackers let off at a feast.**一席話** one-mat talk,—the amount of talk which can be got through in a meal; a conversation bout; a long yarn; a tirade.**聽了劉四媽一席話** having heard all that Mother Liu had to say,—implying a somewhat lengthy yarn.**可當半席** he is entitled to half the mat of,—may be regarded as the peer of.**當分一席矣** we must make room for him on the mat,—of a man who is distinguishing himself.**割席** to cut the mat,—to cease to be friends with.**席捲** a roll of bedding.**兵有數百萬席捲** the soldiers numbered several millions.**席捲而逃** to abscond, bag and baggage.**席捲囊括之計** bag and baggage policy.**西席** a western mat,—a tutor. See 4031.**刑席** the legal secretary in a Yamên.**前席而請** invited him to be Prime Minister.**儒爲席上之珍**, 待聘 scholars are like jewels on a mat: they wait to be fetched.**席寵惟舊** had long relied on the favour which they had enjoyed.**蓆**^{2*}

4130

蓆^{2*}

4131

R. 陌

C. tsik, tsek

H. ts'it, ts'iah

F. sik, ch'ioh

W. zi

N. jêh

P. shsi

M. hsi

Y. hsyk

Sz. hsi

K. sök

J. seki

A. tik, tiet

Entering Lower.

翕^{2*}

4132

R. 緝

C. yip

H. hip

F. hei', ngeik

W. hiai, hsiai

N. hsih

P. shsi

M. hsi

Y. hsih

Sz. hsi

K. hip

J. kiü, kō

A. hêp

Entering Upper.

緇衣之蓆兮 how easy sit the black robes on you!**挂蓆** to hoist a sail.**四蓆** see 9099.**主席** the chairman of a meeting.

A mat; used for 4130.

草蓆 grass matting.**一包蓆** a roll of matting.**蓆包** mat packing.**籐蓆** a rattan mat.**蘆蓆** a rush mat.**織蓆** to weave mats.**蓆箔** mats in general.

To be in harmony. All; altogether. To close; to contract. See 1530, 4134.

翕翕訾訾 now on good terms, now abusing one another.**兄弟既翕** when brothers are in harmony.**翕河** a river in harmony,—with its channel, i.e. not overflowing.**和翕** at peace.**載翕其舌** idly showing its mouth,—instead of helping those in trouble. Said of the constellation 箕 Sieve, 855.**翕然** closely; tightly; greatly.**翕然稱之** greatly respected him.**翕然推伏** every one declined,—his proposal.**翕然而合爲一體** became closely united so as to form one body,—instead of two.**翕合** united.**翕受** to receive all.

Same as 4124.

喻

4133

歛⁴¹³⁴
緝葉
chip, hiap
hek, hiek
hsiai
hsih
shê, hsi²
sê
hsieh
se, hsi
hip, öp
iü, kô
hêp, ngêp⁵
Entering
Upper.

To shut; to contract.
Used with 4132.

歛張 to shut and to open.

將欲歛之必固張之
if you would contract, you must first expand.

歛 noise of wind among the trees.

歛施 a deep red glow.

Read shê^{2*}. Head District of the 徽州 Hui-chou Prefecture in Anhui.

淪⁴¹³⁵
緝
yêp
heik
翕
Entering
Upper.

Noise of flowing water.
Used with 4132.

燭⁴¹³⁶
緝
hip, ngip
翕
Entering
Upper.

To burn; to roast.

燭熟之肉 thoroughly roasted meat.

燭死 to die from asphyxia.

闌⁴¹³⁷
緝
吸
hip
kiô, kô
hap⁵
Entering
Upper.

A kind of halberd. Steadily. Peacefully.

持矛而操闌戟者 those who carried spears and halberds.

闌然止 to stand suddenly still.

闌然更始 peacefully inaugurated a new régime.

闌茸之中 belonging to a menial class.

閭閻闌茸 a mere country lout.

Read ta^{4*} Name of a valley, and of a place.

土闌 a valley in Shensi.

悉⁴¹³⁸
質
C. ts'ik, sik
H. sit
F. seik
W. si
N. sih
P. shsi
M. hsi
Y. hsyk
Sz. hsi
K. sil
J. shitsz
A. têt
Entering
Upper.

To know; to comprehend. All; altogether; fully; minutely.

未悉是否願服 I do not know whether you are willing to submit or not.

知悉 to be fully acquainted with; "take notice!"

熟悉 well versed in; conversant with.

諗悉 to fully understand.

悉皆 all; altogether.

悉數 the whole lot.

悉聽朕言 listen all to Our words!

王命衆悉至于庭 the king ordered them all to come into the hall.

乃悉命汝 he fully charged you.

乃汝其悉自教工 you must yourselves train the officers in everything.

悉心 with one's entire mind.

悉力 with all one's force.

悉索 rustling.

蟋⁴¹³⁹
質
C. tsik, v. tsik
H. sit
F. seik
W. si, v. siê
P. hsi², shsi
M. hsi
Y. hsik, v. ch'wik
Sz. hsi
K. sil
J. shitsz
A. têt
Entering
Upper.

A cricket.

鬪蟋蟀 or 打蟋蟀 to fight crickets,—as is often done for heavy wagers.

蟋蟀居壁 the cricket lives in the wall.

膝⁴¹⁴⁰
質
C. sêt
H. ts'it
F. ch'eik
W. sai, sùe
N. sih
P. shsi
M. hsi
Y. hsik
Sz. hsi
K. sil

The knee; the lap. To kneel. Children. See 5754, 8761.

膝頭 or 磕膝 the knee.

膝蓋 or 膝蓋骨 or 膝頭骨 or 膝餒骨 the kneepan; knee-cap.

提抱膝頭 took him on his knee.

膝⁴¹⁴⁰
J. shitsz, shichi
A. têt
Entering
Upper.

膝眼 the dimple at the knee.

屈膝 to bend the knees.

打半膝 to bend one knee.

雙膝跪下 knelt on both knees.

罰膝之 made him kneel as punishment.

膝行 to creep; to crawl on hands and knees.

抱膝長吟 to nurse one's knee and hum over,—as a student learning by heart.

促膝而談 to draw close together (knee to knee) and chat,—as friends.

按膝雄談 placed his hands on his knees and held forth on the subject.

跪膝 knee-pads.

膝褲 Chinese trousers, reaching to the knee.

膝下 below the knee,—i.e. at one's knee, sc. children. A term of address to parents.

鶴膝水 crane's-leg water,—a long narrow stream of water is so called in the language of geomancy.

鶴膝瘋 a stiff knee-joint.

牛膝 cow's-knees,—the dried stalks of *Pupalia geniculata* and *Achyranthes aspera*, used as a cooling medicine. See 4141.

藤⁴¹⁴¹
質
See 膝
Entering
Upper.

A kind of amaranth, known as 牛藤; see 4140.

襲⁴¹⁴²
緝
C. tsap
H. sip
F. sik
W. zai
N. jêh
P. shsi
M. hsi
Y. hsik
Sz. hsi
K. sip
J. shü
A. têt
Entering
Lower.

The lining of garments. Double; repeated. To follow; to accord. To make a surprise attack or raid. To plagiarise. To inherit; hereditary.

服襲 the lining of clothes

一襲衣 a suit of clothes.

袈裟一襲 one *kichya* or cassock of Buddhist priest

襲事 the wrapping business,—of a corpse for burial.

襲

4142

襲于休祥 the auspicious omen is two-fold.**下襲水土** on earth he (Confucius) conformed to the water and land,—was in harmony with his environment.**非義襲而取之** it (perfection of man's moral nature) is not to be attained by incidental acts of righteousness.**侵襲** to make a surprise attack,—as opposed to **征** 689.**晉獻公將欲襲虞** when Hsien Kung of Chin wanted to make a raid upon Yü.**襲國** to make a raid on a country.**冷襲骨** chilled to the bone.**風襲袂** the wind stole up his sleeve,—and made him cold.**風寒相襲** the cold wind was nipping him.**不相襲** not opposed,—though possibly different.**襲以爲利** to appropriate for one's own benefit**襲彼後路** to take an enemy in the rear.**拔白刃襲之** stole upon her with a drawn sword.**乘隙襲取** to avail oneself of an occasion to steal in and carry off.**酒氣襲人** he smelt of wine enough to knock one down.**抄襲成文** to compose by the aid of plagiarism.**追襲前人** to imitate or plagiarise from one's predecessors.**勦襲** to crib,—at an exam.**襲爵** hereditary rank.**世襲** hereditary,—for a specified number of lives, ranging from twenty-six (for a **公** duke) to one.**世襲子爵** an hereditary viscount,—whose eldest son would in the ordinary course of things take the lower title of baron.**世襲罔替** hereditary rank for ever,—the eldest son taking the father's title, and not a lower one, as usual. This distinction is conferred only as a reward for military services.**襲**

4142

襲蔭 to inherit a title bestowed upon a father or other relative who has lost his life in the service of the State.**襲職** or **襲官** hereditary office.**襲恩** to receive favour.**承襲** to come into a title.**庶繼承襲** the title taken (in default of direct issue) by a concubine's son or by an adopted son.**不襲吉也** when you get a favourable answer, the divination must not be repeated.**嗜鴉片者氣襲于人** smoking opium imparts a special character to those who do so.**璽**

4143

R. 紙

W. si

See 徒

Rising Upper.

The great seal of the Emperor of China. It is made of the finest jade, and that of **始皇帝** the First Emperor bore the following legend:—**受命於天, 既壽永昌** *Dei gratia*: may the reign be long and prosperous!**玉璽** or **國璽** the State seal.**符璽** a seal in two parts, one of which would be used to stamp an important State missive, and the other, by the person to whom it had been confided, to verify the genuineness of the document in question.**璽書** an Imperial letter.**偽璽一穿** a string of false seals.

Same as 4143.

璽

4144

苒

4145

R. 紙

C. sai

H. sai, sz

F. sai

W. sz, sz

N. si

P.

M. } hsi

Y.

Sz.

K. sa

J. shi

A. ti, tti

Rising Upper.

Afraid; nervous; bashful.

畏苒 to be afraid.**色苒** nervous-looking; bashful.**慎而無禮則苒** caution, without propriety, becomes timidity.**洗**

4146

R. 薺銑

C. sai, syn

H. se, sen

F. sai, sieng

W. si

N. hsi, hsiên

P.

M. } hsi, hsiên

Sz.

Y. hsi, hsiên

K. sün, se

J. sen, sei

A. tien, tti

Rising Upper.

To wash; to bathe; clean with water.

洗却 or **洗掉** to wash away to cleanse.**洗臉** or **洗面** to wash face.**洗澡** or **洗浴** or **洗** to take a bath. See **澡** 11,6**飽洗澡** to bathe on a stomach. See **剃** 10,988.**他是洗過澡來的** had bathed before he came.**洗澡, 洗倒眉塘** bath an establishment where business is not brisk,—and you will clean water. See **眉** 7714.**洗澡花** *Mirabilis jalapa*,—so called because the flower open in the evening, when Chinese usually bathe.**洗心** to wash the heart,—reform.**刷洗** to wash and scrub; cleanse.**洗耳恭聽** to listen reverently with washed ears.**自此洗手** henceforth I wash my hands,—of the matter.**洗城** to wash a city,—to cleanse it of inhabitants, as by an invading army.**洗冤** to wash away a wrong to avenge a wrong.**洗冤錄** Record of the Redressing of Wrongs,—the Chinese "Instructions to Coroners."**洗三** the washing on the third day of a new-born child.**洗禮** the ceremony of baptism—used by R. Catholics and n Protestants. See **浸** 2090**蘸** 317.**領 (or 收) 洗禮** to receive baptism.**筆洗子** a small earthen vessel to hold water for writing purposes.Read *hsien*³. To wash the feet. To clarify spirit.**太子洗馬** an equerry to the Heir Apparent.**司經局洗馬** Groom of the Library in the Supervisorate Instruction.

洗
4146
自洗腆致用酒 you may then (when your parents are happy) clarify and make strong your wine and proceed to use it.
姑洗 name of one of the twelve
律 7548; a fancy name for the 3rd moon.

汔
4147
Water dried up. To shed tears. Almost; perhaps.
汔可小康 perhaps a little ease may be got for them.

臍
4148
The sternum or breast-bone. Used for 胛 6031.

迄
4149
To reach to; until; finally. Also read *ch'i*^{3.4}.
迄今 or 迄於今 even until now; up to the present date.
迄無成功 he has not yet accomplished it.
迄未見效 so far to feel no better,—after taking medicine.
迄竟 after all; finally.

愀
4150
To sigh; to groan.
愀然太息 to heave a deep sigh.
愀我寤嘆 ah me! I awake and sigh.
Read *k'ai*⁴. See 10,921.
愀聞僂見之思 a longing to hear the sighs and see the souls of one's ancestors.

𩚑
4151
R. 眞
See 餼
Sinking Upper.

餼
4152
R. 未
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ei*
W. }
N. } *hsi*
P. }
Y. *ch'i*
K. *hii*
J. *ki, ke*
A. *k'ai, hi*
Sinking Upper.

𩚑
4153
R. 眞
See 餼
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

𩚑
4154
See 2643.

𩚑
4155
R. 錫
See 錫
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

𩚑
4156
R. 錫
C. *tik*
H. *t'it*
F. *t'eik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi, hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *t'ik, hsih*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Cattle starving for want of food. Fodder.

An animal offered in sacrifice. [It is disputed whether the term means "living" or "uncooked."] To give a banquet. Provisions; fodder.

告 *ku*⁴ 朔之餼羊 the offering of a sheep on the first day of a month.
廩餼 the stipend of 廩生 salaried graduates of the first degree. See 7189.
馬餼 fodder for horses. See 6767.

Cloudy.
𩚑 𩚑 indistinct; obscured.

See 2643.

Fine cloth; a shirt.

Thin clothes; a wrapper.
𩚑衣 a thin garment.
𩚑裘 a light wrapper worn over fur to preserve it.
馬𩚑 a horse-cloth.
袒𩚑 to "pull off one's coat;" to "turn up one's sleeves," as if about to fight; to play the bully; to brag.
袒𩚑暴虎 with bared arms he seizes a tiger.

𩚑
4156
Read *t'it*⁴. A piece of cloth; a sheet.
載衣之𩚑 (a girl) will be wrapped up in a common sheet,—as opposed to the robes in which a boy will be dressed.

錫
4157
R. 錫¹²
C. *sek*
H. *siak*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To give; gifts; used with 12,416, *q.v.* for further entries. Tin. [To be distinguished from 錫 12,882.]
九錫 the nine marks of Imperial favour, *viz.*: horses, clothes, bodyguard, musical instruments, audience, red doors, bows and arrows, battle-axes, and wine.
公言錫爵 the duke gives me a cup of wine.
錫我百朋 he gives us a hundred sets of cowries.
錫爾純嘏 we confer on you great blessings.
王三錫命 the king thrice commanded him.
永錫無疆 bestow endless and unlimited,—happiness.
如金如錫 pure as gold or tin,—is our prince.
錫磚條 tin, in slabs.
錫器 tin-ware.
錫箔 tin-foil.
錫匠 a tin-smith.
掛錫 (*see below*) or 盪錫 or 包錫 to tin.
連錫 tin ore.
粉錫 white lead.
斗錫 tin from the Straits.
花錫 tin from Banca.
錫鑊 pewter; solder.
錫鑊頂子 the pewter knob on a sedan-chair.
錫杖 a Buddhist abbot's staff. See 426, 2620.
虎錫 another name for an abbot's staff, because a monk once drove away tigers with it.
掛錫 a Buddhist priest who is permanently attached to a monastery. Also, to lodge at a temple.
錫羨 balance of good deeds for posterity

錫^{2c}

4157

飛錫 a wandering or mendicant priest.**卓錫** to lodge at a temple,—as a travelling Buddhist priest.**錫泉** pewter (staff) spring,—a spring near Canton said to have been produced by a priest striking the ground with his staff.**無錫** a District in Kiangsu,—so called by the First Emperor in reference to the peaceful character of its inhabitants after the exhaustion of the tin-mines which had formerly been a source of trouble.**錫縣** or **錫穴** an old name of **鄖陽府** in Hupeh.**堦**

4158

See 4705

啞⁴

4159

R. **支屑**
質寘C. *hei*²
H. *hi*
F. *tiék*, *hei*²,
hié
W. *dzai*⁵, *hsi*²,
tsz
N. *hsi*²
P. *stie*, *chi*²,
*hsi*²
M. }
Y. } *tiéh*, *hsi*
Sz. }
K. *chöl*, *ch'il*,
hi
J. *tetsz*, *chitsz*,
ki
A. *hi*Entering and
Sinking
Lower
and Upper.**鬩**^{4c}

4160

To quarrel; resentment.

R. **錫**
C. *nik*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngiek*, *heik*
W. *hiat*
N. *hsih*
P. *hsé*
M. *ni*, *hsi*
Y. *hsik*, *hsing*
Sz. *hi*
K. *hyök*
J. *geki*, *kaku*
A. *hik*, *hwik*
Entering
Upper.**鬩鬩** causes of strife.**鬩恨** to hate and detest; resentment.**脅鬩** to nurse wrath.**鬩訟** angry litigation.**兄弟鬩于墻** brothers quarrelling in the house.**禳**⁴

4161

R. **霽**W. *ci*²See **係**Sinking
Lower.A religious ceremony of purification, called **禳禳**, performed in spring and autumn, with a view to secure divine protection for agricultural interests. [To be distinguished from **禳** 1494.]**蘭亭修禳** to keep the festival of purification in the Epidendrum pavilion,—as was done by the celebrated calligraphist **王羲之** Wang Hsi-chih and his forty friends on the 3rd of the 3rd moon, A.D. 354. Now used in the sense of a literary gathering.**修禳** to remove evil or disease,—in a popular sense.**檄**^{4c}

4162

R. **錫**C. *hét*
F. *k'it*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *hsi*², *chi*²
M. *hsi*, *chi*
Y. *hsih*, *chik*
K. *hyök*
J. *kuki*, *giaku*
A. *hik*
Entering
Lower.

A summons to war written on a tablet of wood of one foot two inches in length. A proclamation. A despatch; an official communication.

討檄 to call on the feudal princes to punish a recalcitrant prince,—as under the Chou dynasty.**羽檄** or **飛檄** an urgent despatch,—to be forwarded at 600 to 700 *li* a day. So called from a cock's feather which was attached to it.**檄文** a despatch; an official communication.**傳檄而定** to issue a manifesto and settle the country.**布檄宣揚** or **各處檄傳** to proclaim far and wide.**長檄** a large-sized sealed official cover,—as used by the Boards.**檄各屬嚴緝** ordered (by letter) his subordinates to make a strict search for them.**檄催** to give urgent orders.**檄委** to order on service.**檄行** to direct.**檄飭** to peremptorily order.**檄批** to give stringent orders in reply to a representation,—from a subordinate officer.**檄調** an order for immediate transfer to another post.**細**⁴

4163

R. **霽**C. *sai*H. *se*F. *sai*W. *si*, *sai*N. *si*

P. }

M. } *hsi*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *se*J. *sei*, *sai*A. *te*Sinking
Upper.Fine, as opposed to 11,863; thin; small; delicate; trifling. See 辛 4. [To be distinguished from **細** 2485.]**細微** small; minute.**細密** tiny; delicate; perfect**細雨** fine rain.**細地** finely-sifted earth.**無細不覩** able to see smallest trifles,—of an eagle eye.**細軟** fine and soft.**細柳** slender (as the twigs of a willow).**細腰** a slender waist.**細狗** a greyhound.**細步** small or short steps.**細樂** (*yo*^{4c}) refined music,—that of the flute.**細小** petty; trifling; my family's small belongings with me.**細君** my wife,—a term used by **東方朔** Tung-fu So of the Han dynasty.**割肉遺細君** to "pock" meat to take home to one's wife.**適此我傳自細君** the (tune) I have just (played) I learnt from my wife.**細絲** fine silk,—*sycee* or pure silver; from the thin threads in which pure silver can be drawn out under the application of heat. "Sycee" is the Canton pronunciation of the two words.**細切** to cut up fine; to mince.**細心** careful; attentive.**細細的** minutely; carefully.**細數** amounts in detail,—not round sum.**細述** to set forth in detail.**細講** to go into detail; explain.**細思** or **細想** think carefully over.**細認** to look closely at.**細說** to enumerate.**細問** to ask carefully.

細⁴
4163
細驗 to examine in detail,—as goods by Customs authorities.
細談 to speak minutely about.
細審 or 細察 or 細究 to investigate minutely.
細故 or 細事 a trifling affair.
仔細 or 子細 carefully; minutely.
不矜 (or 謹) 細行, 終累大德 if you do not attend jealously to your small actions, the result will be to affect your virtue in great matters.
不守細行 to be careless of small matters in conduct.
細作 a spy.
細磁器 fine chinaware.
細斜紋布 jeans.
細葵扇 trimmed palm-leaf fans.
細蔴布 linen goods.
細崽 a foreigner's "boy" or *sheedzai*.
細胸 a sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

See 950.

A depreciatory term for a woman. To play.

戲娛 to play; children's games.

Read *ai*^{1,3}. A female slave.

奴婢 a slave-girl.

An interjection.

談談 fie! fie!

談笑 to giggle.

Contemptuous.

悞他 insulting; reproachful.

舊²
4168

R. 紙齊

cf. 髓

Sz. *'hs*

Rising Upper.

攜
4169

蟠²
4170

R. 齊支

See 攜

Even Lower.

觸⁴
4171

R. 支齊

H. *hi, sk'wci*

See 攜

Even Lower.

鄺²
4172

R. 齊

See 攜

Even Lower.

鐃⁴
4173

R. 齊

See 攜

Even Lower.

鑒¹
4174

R. 齊

See 鑒

A. *he*

Even Upper.

匳³
4175

R. 齊

See 奚

Rising Lower.

Name of a bird. A revolution of a wheel.

子舊 (*kuci*¹) the goatsucker or nightjar.

Read *sui*¹. An old name of 麗江府 Li-chiang Fu in Yünnan.

Same as 4118.

A kind of land tortoise. Name of a star.

An ivory spike, worn at the girdle and used for loosening knots. A constellation; see 12,332.

童子佩觸 there is that lad, with the spike at his girdle.

Name of a town in the 紀 Chi State.

A tripod; a caldron. A large bell. The sun's rays darting through clouds.

A kind of jet, described as a mineral amber of a clear black colour.

A box; a chest. Radical 23. [To be distinguished from 匳 3458.]

肩
4176

屬⁴
4177

R. 賓

C. *ai*

F. *hie*

W. *hi, hsi*

N.

P.

M. *hsi*

Y.

Sz.

K. *hii*

J. *ki*

A. *hi*

Sinking

Upper.

咽⁴
4178

R. 賓

See 屬

Sinking

Upper.

號^{4e}
4179

R. 陌

cf. 隙

K. *hiök*

J. *saku*

A. *k'ik*

Entering

Upper.

𪛗²²
4180

R. 質

K. *hił*

J. *kitsu*

A. *hił*

Entering

Upper.

𪛗²⁸
4181

R. 錫

See 圓

Entering

Upper.

澁
4182

閔
4183

Same as 4177.

Herculean in strength; titanic.

鼉 鼉 a river god, endowed with supernatural strength and depicted as a tortoise, under which shape it is sculptured in stone to support huge tablets bearing inscriptions, etc.

To breathe; to snort.

A frightened tiger; alarmed; frightened. A kind of spider.

To rejoice; to smile.

𪛗 𪛗 pleased.

𪛗 𪛗 一堂 every one burst out laughing.

Sound of merriment.

Same as 4135.

See 3124.

纒¹
4184

See 6916.

蠅¹
4185
R. 支霽
See 醜麗
Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

躡¹
4186

Same as 4120.

分途躡緝 to take different
roads and go in pursuit.

帛³
4187
R. 紙
C. { sai
H. {
F. sae
W. sz
N. {
P. {
M. { hsi
Y. {
Sz. {
K. si
J. shi
A. tsi
Rising Upper.

The male nettle-hemp
plant, the fibres of which
are called 麻 and are used
for making cloth.

帛耳 the burr-weed (*Xanthium
strumarium*) of the northern
provinces.

帛布 linen.

鳥¹
4188
R. 陌
C. sik
H. sit
F. seik
W. si
N. sih
P. hsi
M. hsi, hsi,
Y. hsi
Sz. hsi
K. sök
J. seki, shaku
A. tik
Entering
Upper.

A shoe or slipper; the
sole of a shoe. Large-look-
ing; glorious. [Correctly
written 鳥.]

赤鳥几几 self-composed in
his red slippers,—was the Duke.

金鳥 gold embroidered slippers.

松栢有鳥 the projecting
beams of the pine were large.

鳥奕乎千載 gloriously to
endure for a thousand years,—
as a man's good reputation.

渴¹
4189
R. 陌
W. si
See 鳥
Entering
Upper.

Land which has been
overflowed by the tide and
thus become salt.

鹹渴 salt,—as land which has
been covered by the sea.

碣¹
4190

R. 陌

See 鳥

Entering
Upper.

葛¹
4191

R. 陌

See 鳥

Entering
Upper.

漫¹
4192

R. 職

See 前

Entering
Lower.

賙²
4193

R. 質

See 恤

Entering
Upper.

段³
4194

R. 麻

See 瑕

Even Lower.

暇²
4195

R. 麻

See 暇瑕

Even Lower
and Upper.

暇⁴
4196

R. 福

See 下

Sinking
Lower.

The stone on which a
pillar rests.

礎碣 the base of a wooden
pillar or stone column.

玉碣 a marble base to a column.

Name of a plant.

馬葛 *Plantago major*, L.

Waves rolling one after
another.

漫滅 the fish-scale appearance
of waves,—rippling.

To give alms.

賑賙 to give in charity.

賙孤 to help the orphan.

HSIA.

Occurs as a surname,
but is not included in the
百家姓 Family Names.
[To be distinguished from
段 12,140.]

Read *chia*³. Used for 假
1160.

The throat; the gullet.

Leisure.

暇時 or 暇晷 leisure.

稍暇 a little at leisure.

未暇 have no leisure to.

偷暇 to steal leisure; to take a
rest.

暇⁴
4196

餘暇 spare time after work
leisure.

暇逸 luxurious ease.

不遑暇食 did not allow
self time to eat.

迫我暇矣 whenever we have
leisure,—let us drink.

憚我不暇 I am worked
out leisure.

朝夕不暇 morning
night we have no leisure.

我則不暇 I have no leisure
—to be making comparisons.

今且無暇與辯也 but
have now no leisure to argue
the point.

以暇日修其孝弟
occupy one's leisure days in
cultivating filial piety and fraternal
love.

國家閒暇 the country
peace,—i.e. no wars.

須暇 see 4716.

不敢自暇自逸 da
not give way to idleness
pleasure,—such were the rules
of old.

瑕³
4197

A flaw; a blemish, as
a gem. How?

白玉無瑕 white jade with
out a blemish. See 玷 11,116.

德音不瑕 no flaw in
virtuous reputation.

烈假不瑕 his brightness and
magnanimity were without stain.

瑕病 a flaw; a blemish,
things.

瑕疵 a weak point; a blemish
—in people.

吾不汝疵瑕 I will not
make it a cause of quarrel.

瑕裂 a split; a rent.

乘瑕則神 to take advantage
of (an enemy's) weak point
the triumph of strategy.

不瑕有害 but would it
this be wrong?

瑕邱 an old name for 滋陽
縣 Tzū-yang Hsien in Sha
tung.

不汝瑕殄 so that I shall not
have to blame you or cast you out.

R. 麻
C. {
H. { ha
F. {
W. o
N. yuo, o
P. {
M. { hsi
Y. {
Sz. {
K. ha
J. ka, ge
A. ha
Even Lower.

<div><div>暇⁴ 4198</div><div>麻福瑕</div><div>Even and kingLower.</div></div> <div>To gaze at; to watch.</div> <div>A shrimp; a prawn. Used with 4203.</div> <div>蝦米 dried shrimps or prawns, —without shells.</div> <div>蝦皮子 or 蝦糠 the shell of the shrimp.</div> <div>蝦鬚 the feelers of a shrimp.</div> <div>蝦醬 shrimp sauce.</div> <div>蝦油 shrimp oil.</div> <div>蝦蛤 a strange beast found in the Ho-lin mountains.</div> <div>蝦夷 Ainos,—a tribe of abori- gines found in the island of Yezo.</div> <div>蝦子草 <i>Ancilema nudiflorum</i>, Br.</div> <div>Read <i>ha</i>³. A frog.</div> <div>蝦蟆 the common toad.</div> <div>蝦蟆酒 Adam's ale; water.</div> <div>蝦蟆菇 蓴 frog-buds,—tad- poles. Also, muscles; the biceps. See 6218.</div> <div>三脚蝦蟆 the 3-legged toad, —found only in the moon; hence used to denote the unattainable.</div> <div>蝦蟆教書 like frogs giving lectures,—absurd.</div> <div>Hunchbacked; to stoop.</div> <div>蝦腰 to bend the body.</div> <div>蝦不下腰 did not bend his body.</div> <div>Clouds tinged red. Va- pour; obscurity.</div> <div>晚霞 or 暮霞 the glow of sunset.</div> <div>晚霞晴千里 a red sky in the evening means fine weather for a thousand li.</div> <div>早霞別出門 if there is a red sky in the morning, do not leave home.</div> <div>雲霞出海曙 red clouds from the sea proclaim dawn.</div>	<div><div>霞² 4201</div></div> <div>霞光萬道 glowing rays shine in all directions.</div> <div>開作臉邊霞 opening as though in emulation of a rosy cheek,—of a red flower.</div> <div>霞映 sunlight; radiance.</div> <div>餐霞 to make a meal off red,— off a water-melon.</div> <div>莫霞霧 don't be so confused.</div> <div>醉流霞 flushed with wine.</div> <div>霞珮 or 霞帔 a cloak; a sleeveless mantle.</div> <div>A horse with red and white hairs intermixed.</div> <div>有駮有駮 some are cream- coloured, some red and white.</div> <div>A shrimp; a prawn. Used with 4199.</div> <div>蝦子 or 子母蝦 a shrimp.</div> <div>明蝦 large yellow prawns.</div> <div>龍蝦 the great crayfish or <i>Pali- nurus</i>.</div> <div>銀蝦 small shrimps.</div> <div>笋蝦 dried and salted prawns.</div> <div>蝦仁兒 shelled shrimps.</div> <div>Long-enduring; far- reaching; distant; far off, as opposed to 邇 3355.</div> <div>Advanced in years. To abandon. What? How?</div> <div>降爾遐福 (God) sends thee long-enduring happiness.</div> <div>宜其遐福 to enjoy the last- ing happiness which is his due.</div> <div>遐邇皆知 it is known to all, far and near.</div> <div>遐邇一體 those near and those from afar are (treated) alike.</div> <div>遐荒 far-off wilds.</div> <div>遐齡 to grow old; old age.</div> <div>松鶴遐齡 the fir and the crane live each to a great age. They are emblems of longevity.</div>	<div><div>遐¹ 4204</div></div> <div>登遐 to ascend to the far-off,— a Taoist phrase = to die.</div> <div>遐終 for ever.</div> <div>不我遐棄 he has not cast me away.</div> <div>毋有遐心 do not purpose to abandon me.</div> <div>遐不謂矣 why not say so?</div> <div>遐不作人 did he not exert an influence upon men?</div> <div>The leaves of the water- lily.</div> <div>Read <i>chia</i>³. Water- rushes not yet in flower.</div> <div>See 12,799.</div> <div>The mouth of a valley.</div> <div>豁豁 the mouth of a cave; a cavity; the entrance to a ravine; a gorge.</div> <div>To set a door ajar.</div> <div>閉着門, 不要關上 set the door ajar, do not shut it tight.</div> <div>To take a breath; to pant.</div> <div>Blind; see 瞽 6244, and 盲 7651. Ignorant. Heed- less; reckless; random.</div> <div>瞎眼 blind. Also, sore eyes.</div> <div>到春天瞎眼的人多 了 in spring, many people suffer from sore eyes.</div> <div>瞎子 a blind man. Used as a term of abuse.</div>
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瞎¹⁸

4210

K. hal
J. kechi, katz
A. hal
Entering
Irregular.

睜眼瞎子 a blind man whose eyes seem to see but do not.

瞎一眼 or 瞎虎 blind of one eye.

瞎姑兒 blind singing-women.

瞎走 to go blindly on.

瞎闖 to blindly run against.

瞎抓 to blindly clutch; to do anything for a living.

被某人射瞎左眼 was shot in the left eye by him and blinded.

瞎子摸魚 a blind man feeling for a fish,—blindman's buff.

瞎充 to muddle; blundering.

瞎充掌櫃 like a blind man keeping a shop,—not the right man in the right place.

兩個瞎作揖 like two blind people bowing,—all in the dark.

盲人騎瞎馬 a blind man riding a blind horse,—the blind leading the blind.

瞎子心思像一把刀 the thoughts of the blind are sharp as a knife. See 禿 12, 116.

瞎子背着癩子去逛燈 like the blind man carrying the lame man to see the illuminations,—a one-sided bargain.

瞎漢 an ignorant fellow.

瞎說 or 說瞎話 to make wild statements; to talk in too unrestrained a manner; to lie.

瞎答瞎講 to talk at random.

瞎弄 to throw into confusion,—as by meddling.

瞎鬧 to make a disturbance.

瞎七瞎八 all in confusion.

摸着瞎兒走 to feel one's way in the dark.

黑燈瞎火的 dark; obscure.

瞎老鼠 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurus*).

瞎賴 to accuse; to lay the blame on.

瞎咧咧 whining; maudlin; nonsensical.

瞎攪 to blunder over: to make a mess of

瞎謔 gos ap.

轄²³

4211

R. 轄
C. hēt
H. hal, wal
F. hak
W. hwa, a
N. ah
P. shsia
M. hsia
Y. haah
Sz. hsia
K. hal
J. katz, gechi
A. hat
Entering
Lower.

The linch-pin of a cart-wheel. To govern; to control.

投轄留客 to throw his linch-pin (into the well) and thus prevent a guest from going away,—as was often done by 陳遵 Ch'ên Tsun of the Han dynasty.

萬世之極轄 the linch-pin of all generations,—is filial piety.

統轄 to direct generally; to oversee.

管轄 to manage; to control.

受轄 to be under the orders of.

左轄 and 右轄 names of stars.

文怕翰林, 武怕轄 civil officials dread the Han-lin College (because of the time and expense necessary to success there), military men dread duties connected with the Court (where it is not easy to supplement their incomes). [轄 is the Chinese transliteration of the Manchu hiya "bodyguard."]

轄境 limits of jurisdiction.

轄罕木 chevaux-de-frise at yamen gates. Manchu hiyahan.

鐺²²

4212

R. 洽
H. hap
F. ak
N. v. ah
See 狹
K. hap, v. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Lower.匣²⁰

4213

R. 洽
H. hap
F. ak
N. v. ah
See 狹
K. hap, v. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

Same as 4211.

A small box.

箱匣 a case; a box.

拜帖匣 a card-case.

花線匣 a lady's thread-case.

珠寶匣 a jewel-case.

狎²²

4214

R. 洽
H. hap
F. ak
N. v. ah
See 狎
K. hap, v. hap
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

Pleased; delighted; joyful.

桺²²

4215

R. 洽
C. hap
H. hap
F. ak
W. a
N. yah
P. shsia, ch'ia
M. hsia
Y. hsia
Sz. hsia
K. hap
J. kō, ㄅ
A. hap
Entering
Lower.

A pen for wild animals; a cage for prisoners. scabbard.

虎兕出於桺 when a tiger or rhinoceros escapes from cage,—whose fault is it? Obviously, the keeper's.

有干越之劍者, 桺而藏之 those who possess blades from Kan and Yüeh, keep them in their scabbards.

楓桺 name of a fragrant tree.

狎²²

4216

R. 洽
H. ap
See 匣
K. ap, hap
J. kō, gō
Entering
Irregular.

On familiar terms; to be near to. To be disrespectful to.

雖狎必變 although an intimate acquaintance, he (Confucius) would change countenance—if he met his friend in mourning dress.

予不狎于不順 I cannot be near to one so disobedient.

狎愛 to be fond of.

人望而慕之然不可

狎也 everybody admired him very much but found it impossible to become intimate with him.

狎好 to be very intimate,—improperly so.

狎暱 intimacy (in a bad sense)—of the sexes.

狎邪 profligate.

作狎邪遊 to go on the loose.

狎褻 indecent.

褻狎 to desecrate; to profane.

玩狎 to sport with; to take liberties, as with a woman.

狎習 intimate with; expert at.

未狎君政 I am not used to government.

狎優 to be on intimate terms with.

少相狎, 長相優 the young were great companions when young, and when grown up they made sport together.

小人狎大人 the mean man is disrespectful to great men.

輕狎 to treat lightly; to slight.

侮狎 to annoy; to treat with disrespect.

鞞⁴²¹⁷

洽
See 狎
Entering
Lower.

A saddle-cloth.

紅葩鞞鞞 red flowers arranged in a row.

峽⁴²¹⁸

洽
C. hap₅
H. hia₅
P. hiek₅, k'iek₅
N. a₅
N. kiah₅
P. shsia₅
A. } hsiak
K. hiö₅
K. kō, gō
A. hap, hie₅
Entering
Lower.

Hills on each side of a chasm; a gorge; a mountain pass.

峽口 a mountain pass; a defile.

水峽 water running between cliffs; a gully.

巫峽 and 三峽 noted gorges in Ssüch'uan.

峽州 an old name for 宜昌 Ichang in Hupeh. See 4220.

狹⁴²¹⁹

洽
C. hap
H. k'ia₅
P. hiek
N. a
N. yah, v. ah
P. shsia
M. hsia
Y. hsiak
S. hsia
K. hiö₅
A. hie₅
Entering
Lower.

Narrow; strait, as opposed to 廣 6397. Narrow-minded; petty. Used with 4221.

狹窄 or 狹小 narrow; contracted; want of room.

狹路相逢 they met in a narrow path,—where an issue was forced upon them.

狹道 a narrow road.

肚皮狹窄 belly-skin of narrow limits,—mean; stingy.

卑狹 or 狹志 low; mean; sordid.

度量狹 illiberal; narrow-minded.

無自廣以狹人 do not make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others.

硤⁴²²⁰

洽
See 狹
A. hap, giap
Entering
Lower.

Name of an ancient town, called 硤石, near the modern 宜昌 Ichang in Hupeh.

硤州 the modern Ichang. See 4218.

陝⁴²²¹

H. hia₅, k'ia₅
W. a, v. ka
See 狹峽
Entering
Lower.

A mountain pass; a defile. Used with 4219. [To be distinguished from 陝 9709.]

陝隘 a defile; a narrow pass; a gorge.

陜⁴²²²

Same as 1569.

筴⁴²²³

See 1569.

劼⁴²²⁴

R. 點
H. ket
P. chia², hsia²
K. hal
J. katss, kechi
A. kêt₅
Entering
Upper.

Careful; cautious. Energetic.

劼慤 energetic and earnest.

Read chia⁴² and chi^{1*}. Diligent.

劼棉花 to gin cotton.

黠⁴²²⁵

R. 點 8.
N. ah₅
P. hsia², schie
Y. chieh
K. hal
J. katss, kechi
A. kiet
Entering
Upper.

Artful; wily. Clever; sharp. See 桀 1498.

奸黠 treacherous; guileful.

狡黠 slippery; untrustworthy.

孰痴孰黠 which is the stupid and which the smart one?

黠憂斯 the Kirghiz,—lit. red-yellow face; a name given by the Ouigours, in allusion to the red hair, white complexions, and green eyes of the Kirghiz.

斜⁴²²⁶

See 4372.

夏⁴²²⁷

R. 馮馬
See 下
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Summer. Great; spacious.

夏之日, 冬之夜 through summer day and winter night, —I shall be alone.

無冬無夏 be it winter or be it summer,.....

四月維夏 in the fourth moon comes summer.

夏天 or 夏季 or 夏令 summer; the summer season.

夏至 the summer solstice

立夏 the beginning of summer, —about the 5th May.

夏⁴²²⁷

夏間 during the summer.

夏日可畏 summer days are to be feared.

夏熱 summer heat.

炎夏 hot summer weather; the dog-days.

夏苗 the summer hunt.

夏坐 to go into retreat for the summer,—strictly for the rainy season, as enjoined upon Buddhist disciples, for which Chinese Buddhists have substituted the hot months, viz. from the 16th of the 5th moon to the 15th of the 9th moon.

夏布 grass-cloth.

綠樹陰濃夏日長 when the trees are green and the shade is thick, the long day summer time.

夏chia² 楚 a ferule; a rod. [夏 for 恆, 楚 for 荆.]

夏草冬虫 Cordyceps chinensis.

夏枯草 Brunella vulgaris, L. It is green in winter, but dies in summer; hence the name. An infusion of this plant is used as a cooling drink.

夏朝 the Hsia dynasty,—which began with 大禹 the Great Yü, B.C. 2205, and ended with the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1818.

夏后 a name for the Great Yü.

華夏 or 諸夏 the kingdom of Chou; China,—from the name of the dynasty above.

功揚華夏 his merit is known throughout the empire.

於我乎夏屋 he assigned us a spacious house.

不長夏以革 without extravagance or changeableness.

夏兒敏 carmine,—from the Spanish carmin.

夏鷄 a kind of shrike (Dicrurus cathacus).

大夏國 Bactria. [夏 Hia may be the first syllable of Yavana — 'Iároveç; Pers. Yauna the Indian and West Asiatic name for Bactrian and other Greeks (Minns).]

西夏 Tangut.

厦⁴

4228

R. 馬

F. ha, a
N. o

See 下

Always read

Sinking.

Rising Lower

Irregular.

A great house; a mansion; a room. Amoy.

一木難支大厦 you can't make a palace out of one stick, —one swallow doesn't make a summer.

大厦須異材 a great building requires a variety of material.

厦廳 the chief room or hall.

抱厦 a kind of verandah at the front of a house, as opposed to 後厦 at the back.

便厦 side-rooms in a court-yard.

厦門 Amoy.

厦防分府 the maritime sub-Prefect of Amoy.

望厦村 the village of Mongha near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

厦

4229

Same as 4228.

下⁴

4230

R. 馬福

C. ha

H. ha

F. ha, a, v. kia

W. o

N. yüo, o

P. hsia

M.

Y. } hsia, ha

Sz.

K. ha

J. ka, ge

A. ha

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

Lower; down; beneath, as opposed to 上 9729; under; in. Inferior in quality. To come down; to send or put down; to make to go down (see 3422); to take down; to take off. To lay, as eggs; to produce, as the young of animals (see 6141). [Read, strictly speaking, in the 去聲 when a 活字; in the 上聲, when a 死字.]

底下 underneath.

下民 the lower people; the masses.

下土 or 下塵 this lower world, as opposed to heaven.

下界 to descend into the world of mortals; this world.

手下 under the hand,—subordinates. See below.

底下人 or 下人或 下役人 servants; menials.

下邊 below; in the servants' quarters. See 上 9729.

下⁴

4230

在下 your humble servant; I.

See 足 11,840.

下屬 subordinates.

治下 we who are under your rule,—as when addressing an official.

下身 the lower part of the body; the genital organs.

下賤 low; mean; sordid.

下午 or 半天 or 下晝 the afternoon.

下晚 evening.

下半夜 after midnight.

下旬 the last decade of a moon, from the 20th to the 30th.

下月 next month; to go off duty at a yamen.

下次 or 下回 or 下輪 next time.

下家 the drawer of a cheque.

將前項銀票退還下家 with regard to the aforesaid draft, refer to drawer.

天下 beneath the sky,—China; the empire.

都下無比 no equal in the capital.

不恥下問 do not be ashamed to ask of those below you.

覺得天在下地在上 he thought the sky was below him and the earth above,—of a drunkard.

不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom, as when turning a box the wrong way up. Also, not to show deference to superiors.

不知上下 not to know top from bottom,—to be a fool.

你下來我上去 come down and let me get up!

不下數千 not less than several thousands.

下找多少 how much have you over? how much is still due? how much have I to pay afterwards?

自願下之 was willing to be under her,—as concubine vis-à-vis a wife.

尙出其下 nevertheless comes out below him,—is inferior to him.

下⁴

4230

不下於唐宋先賢 no ranking below the former worthies of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.

下段 the lower section; the lower limit, as of a harbour.

下流 or 下游 the lower part of a stream; down the river.

下流人或 下作人 people of the lowest class.

慮以下人 anxious to humble himself to others.

下聲 a low tone.

下平聲 the lower even tone.

四下 or 四下裏 on all sides.

兩下裏 both parties; on both sides.

長下裏 in point of breadth.

下部 the lower part of the body the latter section of a book.

下巴 or 下巴頰兒 the chin.

下等 or 下品 of a lower kind or order; inferior.

下等絨 inferior Spanish stripes.

下等參 crude ginseng.

下冰片 refuse Baroos camphor.

下雹子 to hail.

下雪 to snow.

下霧 a mist is falling.

下露 dew is falling.

下起雨來了 it has begun to rain.

下雨 to rain.

下淚 to weep.

下落 or 下處 a place of residence; an abiding-place; a halting-place; lodgings.

必先下之 you must approach him first.

下天津 to go down to Tientsin,—from Peking.

下朝鮮 to make a descent on Korea.

下樓 to come down stairs.

下轎子 to get out of a chair.

下馬 to get off a horse.

下騎 a servant's or groom's horse.

下

4230

下寨 to go into camp.

收下 received.

換下 exchanged.

臥下 to rest; to recline.

坐下 to sit down.

下坐 or 下席 to rise from table; to get up.

下牀 to get off a bed.

下地獄 to go down to purgatory.

下地方 to become a prostitute.

下船 see 2742.

下岸 to embark.

下車 to get out of a cart; to take up one's post for the first time.

下海 to transport by sea.

下載 or 下入 to ship,—as goods.

下齊貨物 to have finished loading,—a ship.

下貨單 a shipping order.

下錨 to drop anchor.

下戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.

下筆 to put pen down,—on to paper, *sc.* to write.

下棋 to play at chess.

下聘 to send betrothal presents; to betroth.

鋸方下 he had just begun to saw, (when.....)

聞言之下 on hearing these words.

下蛋 to lay an egg.

廚下去取熱水來 to go and bring hot water from the cookhouse.

一下子 one blow; one time, etc. See 打 10,494.

君能下下 a (true) prince treats inferiors as though equals.

不下來 will not come down.

下不來 or 下不去 it will not do; "it won't go down."

上不來, 下不去 neither way will do; there is no way of doing it.

下

4230

講不下去 cannot explain it,—as a difficult passage.

如此還講得下來 in this way you can make sense of it.

臉上下不來 he is quite put to shame; he cannot show his face.

滾下去 be off! get out with you!

說不下去 not to be able to gain one's point,—by persuasion.

下臨 to come to; to visit.

下個軟腰 to bend back until one falls on the palms of the hands.

下水 to go into the water; to launch a ship; to be a sailor; to have an intrigue with a woman. Also, the guts of animals; see 2569. See 10,128.

下酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine at a feast.

下擺 the lower border,—of a robe.

下場 the "exit" side of a Chinese theatre, *i.e.* the left facing the stage; to enter as a candidate at an examination.

下檻子 the sill of a door, as opposed to 上檻子 the jamb.

下聯 the second in order of a pair of scrolls.

下個斷章 to make a prophecy; to predict.

下葬 to bury.

下得下來 it can be taken down.

下肩兒的 porters who load and unload heavy packages from carts, etc. (Peking).

下個半跪 to bend one knee in salutation.

下拜 to make an obeisance.

下死 very severely.

下死我了 gave me a bad fright.

害怕下死了 died of fright.

下注 to put down a stake,—in gambling.

下藥 to give medicine.

下世 to descend into the world also, to die.

下

4230

下首 a place other than that of honour.

下餘 the remainder.

下委 to delegate a man on special service.

我還有下情 I have further details to state.

下府 the lower Prefectures,—the four southern ones in the province of Fuhkien.

下古 the latter period of antiquity,—from Wên Wang, B.C. 1150, to Confucius, B.C. 557.

下保 to deposit a guarantee; to secure.

下學 to come out from school; to have done studying.

下弦 a name for the 22nd and 23rd of each moon.

下氣 lowly; submissive.

Used with 4228.

前廊後庀 the front verandah and the back apartments.

半庀的廂房 side rooms built against a wall, with a single slope of roof.

庀

4231

R. 禍

See 沙

Sinking Upper.

疝

4232

R. 禍

See 下

Sinking Lower.

治

4233

R. 治 17.

C. hap;
H. kiap;
F. hak;
W. a
N. yah
P. ch'ia', hsia'
M. ch'ia
Y. hsieh, hsia'
Sz. hsia
K. hip
J. kō, gō
A. hiep;
Entering Irregular.

To penetrate; to permeate; to blend with; to be in harmony with. Also read ch'ia'.

道治政治 principles that penetrate and an administration that results in good order.

猶未洽於天下 still (his influence) had not penetrated through the empire.

溥洽 large-minded; magnanimous.

教化浹洽 to exercise a harmonising influence,—as over the empire.

洽于民心 in accordance with the wishes of the people.

治^{4*}

4233

傾治 thorough sympathy with.

相治 or 和治 on friendly terms.

洽當 suitable; proper.

洽然 harmoniously; equally.

洽可 in accordance with the possible; it will do.

洽情合理 in accordance with principles and the general circumstances involved.

以洽百禮 in full accordance with ceremonial propriety.

恩洽 grace descending,—as that of the Emperor upon his people.

在洽之陽 on the south bank of the Hsia,—the old name of the 金河 river Chin in Shensi.

水洽 juicy; fresh-looking, of young people.

這個菓子狠水洽 this fruit is very juicy.

嘯³

4238

R. 福馬

See 鯢

Sinking Upper.

嘯

4239

罅⁴

4240

R. 福

See 罅

A. gia

Sinking Upper Irregular.

罅⁴

4241

R. 福

C. } v. la

F. ha², hia

W. ju

N. hūo

Y. sa

K. ha

J. ka, ke

A. zha, hou²

Sinking Upper Irregular.

罅⁴

4242

諱⁴

4243

R. 福

See 下

Sinking Lower.

而⁴

4244

R. 福

See 罅

Sinking Upper.

Noisy talk or laughter.

See 呵 3935.

話嘯 to bluster; to bully.

See 4351.

A cleft in a rock.

罅石爲魚穿 the fishes pass through the clefts in the rock.

A rent; a crack; a rift; a split, as between friends; a grudge.

裂罅 a rent; a crack.

孔罅 a hole

漏罅 a leak.

牆罅 a hole in a wall.

巷罅 a narrow lane; an alley.

罅隙 a crack; a split; a grudge.

彼此毫無罅隙 there is not the least ill feeling between them.

莫教罅罅紙條鳴 do not let the paper (pasted) over the window-cracks make a noise.

Same as 4241.

Wild, random talk.

說諱話 to talk wildly or recklessly. See 瞎 4210.

A cover. Radical 146. Also read ya⁴. [To be distinguished from 西 4031.]

羣

4245

圓^{3*}

4246

R. 點

J. atsz, yechi

A. kiet²

Entering Lower.

脍^{4*}

4247

R. 點

cf. 瞎

Entering Upper.

坵^{4*}

4248

R. 點

See 憂

Entering Upper.

相²

4249

R. 陽漾

F. siang, v.

siong

See 想

Even and Sinking Upper.

Same as 4211.

The cry of the camel.

載實駝鳴圓 when loaded too heavily the camel cries out.

Stout; vigorous; brave.

脍不知懼 brave and knowing not fear.

Rubbish; refuse.

埃坵 a dust-heap.

HSIANG.

Mutual; reciprocal; correlate. A particle implying direction towards anything or anybody.

相同 each the same as the other; identical.

相等 similar; corresponding.

相對 to agree with; to tally; mutually.

相得 pleased; agreeable; suited.

相待 to treat one another; to behave towards.

相見 to meet; to have an interview. See 9155.

相交 to exchange; to have dealings with; to associate with; friendship.

相商 to consult with; to deliberate.

相符 to agree with; to correspond with,—as one half of a tally with the other.

相能 to agree together; not to quarrel.

相左 to disagree; to be at variance,—of people.

烱^{4*}

4234

R. 洽

See 洽

Entering Lower.

禘^{4*}

4235

R. 洽

P. hsia²

M. ch'ia

Y. chiak

See 洽

Entering Lower.

嚇

4236

See 3970.

間³

4237

R. 馬寄

See 罅

A. k'a

Rising Upper.

To throw wide open, as a door. Empty; vast.

間罅 to overthrow,—as an enemy. Also, to grasp one another firmly.

相¹
4249

相好 to be on friendly terms; a friend; a lover. *See below.*

相合 or 相並 to join with; to correspond to

相連 joined together.

相談 to talk with; to chat.

相似 or 相若 alike; resembling one another.

相打 to fight.

互相呈控 they accuse each other.

不相干 it is no matter.

與他不相干 it is no business of his; it does not affect him.

相與 to be associated with; an acquaintance.

乃相與赴稟縣尉 so they went together to lay the case before the Magistrate.

門生相與謀曰 the disciples put their heads together and said.

相與頭兒 a feeling of friendship.

相離 separated from; apart.

相距 distant from.

相近 near; in the neighbourhood.

性相近 men's natures are much the same,—at birth.

習相遠 by their habits, they come to diverge,—from this natural uniformity.

相煩你 may I trouble you?

相隔天淵 or 天地相隔 as far apart as heaven and earth.

相隔一日 a difference of one day in time.

相邀 to invite.

相幫 to assist.

相遇 to meet with,—as a friend or an accident.

相會 to meet together.

相間 (*chien*⁴) in stripes or bands.

相繼 consecutively; in succession.

相求 to beg; to entreat.

相傳 to hand down; to transmit (orally); to be currently reported.

相¹
4249

相反 contrary; exactly the opposite.

相向 fronting each other; *vis-à-vis*.

相信 to believe; to trust.

相承相受 each carrying out the requests of the other; on good terms.

相參 to consult together.

相應 or 相當 it becomes my duty; as in duty bound; corresponding; suitable.

相應照會 I have therefore the honour to address to you this communication.

相候 to await; to be prepared to receive.

相安 the *entente cordiale*.

相尋 as the result; followed by.....

相遂 agreeable to.....

相歷 consecutively,—of times.

相託 to entrust to.

相愜 agreement.

相犯 incongruous.

相下 congruous.

不相下 not getting on well together.

相錯 mixed up; *see* 11,770.

相因 having reason for being so; the result of a cause.

相知 an acquaintance; a girl's unmarried female friends.

相忘 forgetfulness,—of others.

相愛 or 相思 to love; to be in love with. *See* 10,271.

相思病 mutual love-sickness. *See* 4251.

夢裏相思不相見 I loved her in my dreams but we never met there.

相思鳥 a small brown bird like a titmouse; a "love-bird."

相思樹 true-lovers' tree,—from the two trees which grew at the graves of Han P'êng and his wife and finally twined (*à la* Lord Lovel) into one.

相投 to hit it off; good friends.

相關 mutually affected by. *See* 12,859.

相¹
4249

相告 to tell; to inform.

相勸 to warn.

相碍 to interfere with.

相贈 to give to.

相襯 to match; to suit, as one part of a dress with another.

相聚 collected together.

相率 to follow one another.

相伴 a companion.

相款 to entertain guests.

相加 to treat; to behave to.

相囑 to order; to instruct to.

相陪 attending on; in company with.

相援 mutual assistance.

相摩 action and reaction,—of forces.

相盪 mutually acting upon one another.

相抵 to counterbalance.

相依 interdependent; mutually dependent.

相維 mutually supporting.

相着 in company with.

Read *hsiang*⁴. To look at; to see; to judge of by the looks; to practise physiognomy; the "marks" of a Buddha; name; symbol. Form or appearance, as opp. to 實 9947. To help; an assistant; a minister of State. Used for 象 elephant, the "bishop" of Chinese chess, in order to distinguish one side from the other.

相鼠有皮 look at that rat: it has a skin!

相彼鳥矣 look at that bird!

相了又向 looked at him again and again. *See* 間 4283.

相時而動 watch the time for action.

相女配夫 choose a husband suitable to the wife.

相¹
4249

別家相媳婦,他偏要
相女婿 others are particular
about their daughters-in-law, he
about his son-in-law.

相度 (to⁴) to calculate; to consi-
der; to take steps to.

相聲 to mimic.

相貌 the face.

人不可貌相 men must not
be judged of by their faces. See
7675.

面相不如心相 what you
learn of a man from his face
is not equal to what you learn
of him from his heart.

相面的 a physiognomist.

只有皮相沒有骨相
physiognomy deals only with a
man's skin, not with his bones,
—with his exterior, not with his
interior.

君子小人骨相或 the
anatomy of good and bad men
is no doubt the same,—but....

骨相不具 bodily imperfec-
tions.

另具一骨相者 they form
another school,—of painters.

無失吾真相也 paint me
as I am.

相法 the art or rules of physi-
ognomy.

看相 to practise physiognomy.

法相 a shape or form assumed
by virtue of magical powers.

收法相 to resume one's natu-
ral shape.

本相 one's real or natural shape,
as opposed to assumed shape
or form.

教宗無相 God is without
form,—inscription in synagogue,
K'ai-feng Fu.

有異相 of no ordinary appear-
ance.

照相 to take a likeness.

相好 the thirty-two greater and
eighty lesser marks on a Buddha,
respectively.

希有之相 rare appearances,
—prodigies.

內相 inward qualities.

色相 objective existences.

實相 realities.

相¹
4249

無我相無人相 no ob-
jectivity either of self or of others.

落相 to be a slave to objective
distinctions,—the thrall from
which the Buddhist strives to
be free.

有相之道 to act on the
principle of aiding,—as the
growth of a plant.

考慎其相 searching care-
fully for helpers.

相維辟公 the princes assist-
ing.

管仲相桓公 Kuan Chung
acted as Prime Minister to Duke
Huan.

聘爲上相 engaged him as
Prime Minister.

欲相之 wished to appoint him
Minister.

相臣 or 相爺 or 首相 (the
more "modern term") a Prime
Minister.

宰相 or 相國 the epistolary
designation of a 大學士
Grand Secretary.

相火 secondary source of
warmth, situated in lower part
of body; see 3269.

相公 a young gentleman; a
catamite. See 6568.

相月 the seventh moon.

Side rooms. Used for
鑲 4272. Suburbs.

廂房 or 廂屋 or 廂廡
rooms on the east and west of the
courtyard of a Chinese house.
See 4228.

關廂子 the house over a city
gate; the suburbs near the gates.

城廂 city and suburbs.

城內廂外 inside and outside
the city.

廂黃旗 the bordered Yellow
Banner. See 1045.

向那 na³ 廂去 where has he
gone?

To think about; to re-
flect; to recall. To hope;
to expect.

思想 to reflect; to think; to
consider. See below.

想¹
4251

W. siac
N. hsiang
P.
M.
Y. hsiang
Sz.
K. sang
J. sã, shã
A. tòng
Rising Upper.

你想一想 or 你心裏
想一想 think about it; just
consider.

想念 to let the mind dwell on;
to call to mind.

想許 I think there may be;
probably; possibly.

想得慌 to be always (or inten-
sely) thinking of.

我想 or 想來 I think.....;
my opinion is.....

我想不來 I can't think of it.

他的姓名我想不起

來 I can't think of his name.

這件事我想不開 I
can't get this matter out of my
thoughts.

當初是怎麼想出來
的 how did he ever come to
think of it?—or "think it out,"
as of inventions, etc.

這是想不到的 this is un-
expected.

誰又想得到他來呢
who would have thought he
would have come?

想回來 to recall to mind.

渴想 to think of longingly.

不堪設想 I can't bear to
think of it.

倘撲救稍遲,將有不
堪設想者矣 if there had
been any delay in putting out
(the fire), there's no saying what
might have happened.

想家 to think of home; to be
homesick.

想思病 love-sickness. See
4249.

把林姑娘想死了 died
for love of Miss Lin,—the fa-
mous heroine of the 紅樓夢
Dream of the Red Chamber.

雲想衣裳花想容 the
clouds remind us of her robes,
the flowers of her face,—she is
always with us.

想像 a thought's image,—an
idea.

想頭 a thought; an expectation.

你想頭太大 your notions
are too grand; you aim at too
much.

廂¹
4250

R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

想¹
4251

R. 養
C. sòng
H. siang
F. siang, v.
siang

想¹
4251

沒有想頭 no hope,—of accomplishing or getting something.

想望 to hope; to expect; to wish.

妄想 to indulge in extravagant expectations. See 12,503.

不想喫 to have no appetite.

莫想莫想 don't expect to!

湘¹
4252

A large tributary of the Yang-tsze, which flows through Hunan and gives its name to several towns. See 帆 3400. A lake in Chehkiang. To boil; to cook.

清湘 the clear water of the Hsiang.

湘竹 or 湘妃竹 the speckled bamboo,—which grew over the grave of the legendary Emperor Shun, buried near the river Hsiang. It became speckled by the tears of his two wives, the daughters of the Emperor Yao.

于以湘之,維錡及釜 she boils it in her tripods and pans.

箱¹
4253

A box; a trunk; a chest. 一個箱子 or 一隻箱 a box.

箱隻 or 箱籠 or 箱籠 boxes; cases.

箱包 boxes and packages.

箱蓋 the lid of a box.

裝箱 to pack a box.

皮包箱 a leather trunk.

衣箱 a clothes box.

火食箱 a box to hold eatables, divided into compartments.

條箱 a kind of basket, arranged in layers, with covers, for carrying presents.

棺箱 or 紙杠箱 paper trunks,—with paper clothes in them, for burning at funerals.

下箱方 below, it was shaped like a square box.

頂箱 the upper part of a wardrobe.

箱¹
4253

車箱 the body of a cart.

箱房 a granary.

千倉萬箱 many storehouses and granaries.

箱廚 a sideboard with drawers and cupboard.

緗¹
4254R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

A light yellow colour.

緗色 the colour of budding mulberry leaves.

縹緗 a bluish yellow,—the colour worn by the literati under the T'ang dynasty; hence, literary men.

葑¹
4255R. 陽
See 想
A. tōng, nyōng
Even Upper.A medicinal plant (*Celosia argentea*).

青葑子 the black smooth seeds of the above, from which an oil is extracted.

香¹
4256R. 陽
C. hōng
H. } hiong
F. }
W. hsiae
N.
P.
M. } hsiang
Y.
Sz.
K. hiang
J. kiō, kō
A. hōng
Even Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling, as opposed to 臭 2521. Radical 186.

不知香臭 not to know scents from stinks,—senseless.

香味 or 香氣 a fragrant smell.

香味大極咯 what a sweet smell!

香噴噴 (p'én⁴ p'én⁴) deliciously fragrant.

香氣亦同 their smell was the same,—as of flowers.

香甜 sweet or pleasant to the taste; affable; agreeable. Also, closely allied.

香濃 highly flavoured; spicy.

酒香 the aroma or "bouquet" of wine.

香料 perfumery.

香油 scented oil.

香水 scent; perfumes.

香綿丸 scented balls to stuff into the nostrils.

燒香 or 拈香 or 行香 to burn incense; to worship at a temple. See 佛 3589.

燒香擺供 (kung⁴) to burn incense and set forth sacrifices.香¹
4256

遠處燒香不如近地作福 to go a long way to burn incense is not equal to doing good deeds at home.

燒悶香 to burn stupifying drugs.

進香 to offer incense.

行香之日 a burn-incense day,—saint's-day or festival.

每日清晨一炷香 light a stick of incense every day at dawn.

香爐 an incense stove,—a censer.

早晚一爐香 morning and evening a censer of incense.

香案 or 香几 an altar for burning incense.

香燈 the lamp kept burning opposite the tablet of a deceased person.

香桶 incense holders; censers.

香荷包 scented purses.

香袋 scent-bags.

香盒 a box for incense.

香錢 presents to priests.

香紹 perfumed (i.e. old) Shao-hsing wine.

香色 incense colour,—a brownish yellow.

偷韓壽之香 the incense of intrigue with Han Shou,—referring to the daughter of 賈充 Chia Ch'ung who, when her father received a present of incense from 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the 晉-Chin dynasty, took some and gave it to Han Shou, her lover; the result being that her father discovered the intrigue and married the couple at once.

有偷香手段 he is very clever at ingratiating himself with the ladies,—from the above.

香塵 fragrant dust,—fallen flowers.

香蘭 fragrant orchids.

香資 money given to priests for incense.

香燭 incense and candles,—for worship.

香阜 or 香界 a Buddhist temple.

香¹

4256

香墨 scented ink.

香茶 scented tea.

香火 incense and paper-money.

破了香火 has put an end to my incense-fire (*i.e.* to my influence as a god).

一村香火 a village where piety prevails.

今無香火情耶 have you quite forgotten your oath?

香片茶葉 a highly-scented tea of a medium quality.

香餌 an attractive bait.

香骨扇 a fan with scented handle and spokes.

香烟冷落 the incense smoke has ceased,—of a disused temple.

插香 to put sticks of incense on an altar.

香客 worshippers at temples.

香珠 or 香串珠 a rosary of scented beads.

猶佛教中做香花 like the liturgy-chanting of Buddhism.

香房 or 香閣 or 香閨 women's apartments.

香奴 a female slave.

香口 or 香喉 scented throat, —used in praise of a woman's voice or speech.

香粉 cosmetics and face-powder.

香魂 the soul of a woman.

香信 or 香菌 mushrooms.

香柴 or 香木 fragrant-wood.

香牛皮 Russia leather.

麝香 musk. See 4257.

香麝子 the musk-deer.

香瓜 the melon.

香奔打木 the pied wood-pecker.

千里香 a name for pigs' pet-titoes.

香柏 the cypress.

香娘 an insect which smells like ginger. See 7126.

香菱 coriander; caraway.

香桃 or 香櫞 the lemon. See 13,738.

香¹

4256

木香 putchuck,—the root of a thistle found in Cashmere, used as a medicine and for making incense. See 安 44.

香附 a medicine (*Radix cyperi*).

香港 fragrant lagoon,—Hong-kong.

書香 or 翰墨香 literary fragrance,—which attaches to families holding learning in high esteem.

麝¹

4257

R. 陽

See 香

Even Upper.

鄉¹

4258

R. 陽

See 香

Even Upper.

The navel of the musk-deer.

麝麝 musk. See 4256.

A village; country, as opposed to town; one's native place; a neighbourhood; a suburban district containing 12,500 families.

于此中鄉 all through these villages.

鄉村 or 鄉里 a village.

下鄉 to go into the country,—as (*e.g.*) the Dist. Magistrate does, to inspect crops in times of famine.

鄉下 in the country; one's native place.

鄉下腦瓜子 a country bumpkin.

家鄉 one's home; native village.

鄉貫 or 鄉曲 one's native place.

離鄉 away from home.

住鄉 or 落鄉 country residence; village.

同鄉 or 親鄉 of the same village; a fellow-townsmen.

鄉民 villagers; rustics.

鄉老 or 鄉耆 or 鄉長 or 鄉先生 village elders.

鄉紳 country gentlemen.

鄉黨 a village clan,—of the same surname.

朝廷以爵, 鄉黨以齒 at Court precedence goes by rank, in private life by age.

鄉學 a village school.

鄉¹

4258

鄉談 local *patois*; dialect.

打鄉談 to speak in one's native dialect.

鄉團 or 鄉勇 village militia; local volunteers; train-bands.

鄉宦 retired officials living in the country.

鄉官 a petty official.

鄉眾 the villagers; the whole village.

鄉心 my heart.

鄉居 to live in the country.

鄉鄰 neighbours of the village; country neighbours.

鄉約 a village headman,—appointed by the people themselves.

鄉薦 the second or master's degree.

鄉試 or 鄉科 the provincial examinations, held in every third autumn, for the second or master's degree.

鄉會試 the double examinations in the year of the triennial examination at Peking.

異鄉 a strange region.

入於無何有之鄉 to enter the domain of nothingness,—to die.

入醉鄉 to get drunk.

黑甜鄉 the domain of black and sweet,—of sleep.

居國南鄉 to dwell in the southern part of the kingdom.

沫之鄉矣 the fields of Mei.

望鄉臺 the See-one's-home Terrace,—in Purgatory, to which departed spirits are led to view, as a punishment, the revolution which has taken place since death in their domestic affairs.

Read *hsiang*⁴. Towards. Used for 向 4283.

夜鄉晨 the night is getting towards morning.

鄉導 to show the way; to guide.

豈勝鄉往 my heart has been with you all the while,—*lit.* how was I equal to the (desire) to go to you! Explained as 身雖未往, 心已往之.

𦵏⁴

4259

R. 漾
See 香
Sinking
Upper.

A little while; formerly.
To verify.

𦵏者 recently; hitherto.

𦵏役之三月 I lately employed him for three months.

證𦵏今古 in taking count of the present and the past,—the wise man does not grieve that the past is gone nor rejoice that he has the present.

𦵏¹

4260

R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

Soup; hashed beef.
Proud flesh; see 5665.

𦵏¹

4261

R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

The fragrant smell of grain, etc. Incense.

微聞𦵏澤 to perceive a slight fragrance.

𦵏³

4262

R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

Larvæ of insects.

𦵏𦵏 small flies rising in swarms from damp ground; (*fig.*) in great numbers.

𦵏³

4263

R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

Noise; discordant sound, as opposed to 聲 9883.
An echo. See 12,285.

𦵏音 or 𦵏動兒 sound; noise.

𦵏器 musical instruments.

𦵏尺 a piece of wood, about 2 ft. long, struck with a stick at funerals.

𦵏亮 a loud clap; a crash.

一聲𦵏 a single sound.

水𦵏 the noise of water.

吹不𦵏 you can't make it sound,—as a trumpet.

莫𦵏 silence! don't make a noise!

𦵏號 a signal; a call.

方𦵏 a four-cornered iron plate, which is beaten with a hammer.

磕𦵏頭 to kotow with a ringing thump of the head on the

𦵏³

4263

floor. [In order to make this more possible for high officials kotowing before the Emperor, a hollow space is left under the tile to be touched by the head.]

𦵏馬 mounted highwaymen.

𦵏應 an echo; a reverberation.

窮𦵏以聲 to try to drown an echo by making more noise.

影響 shadow and echo,—effects which result unerringly from their causes, form and sound. See 13,339.

若影之於形, 𦵏之於聲 what shadow is to form, and echo to sound.

影響之談 shadow and echo talk,—mere idle gossip.

能以𦵏言 he was a ventriloquist.

𦵏晴天 a clear, cloudless sky.

𦵏快 prompt; decided.

𦵏楊 a tracing over a drawing held to the light.

九𦵏毛瑟鎗 a nine-shot magazine Mauser rifle.

𦵏³

4264

R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

To offer as a feast, or as a sacrifice. To consume the flavour of sacrifices, as spirits are supposed to do.

一朝𦵏之 all the morning will I feast him.

宴𦵏賓客 to entertain guests.

上𦵏 a dinner to graduates.

𦵏糖 sugar figures carried at weddings.

神𦵏 offerings to the gods. See 4334.

以𦵏以祀 for offerings and for sacrifice.

既右𦵏之 (the spirit) has descended upon the right to enjoy the sacrifices.

未見有其𦵏之者也 no one has ever yet seen them (spirits) come and eat the sacrifices.

尙𦵏 deign to accept this my sacrifice,—the final words of a kind of funeral oration, which is burnt at the grave of a departed friend or relative as a means

𦵏³

4264

𦵏⁴

4265

R. 養 漾
See 香
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

of communicating the feelings of the survivors. See 4286.

𦵏祭 or 𦵏供 to sacrifice.

𦵏飯 sacrificial rice.

To incline towards; over against; towards. Used for 向 4283. To show one's mind to. Encouraging; hortatory.

南𦵏 facing the south.

不可𦵏邇 not to be approached.

𦵏慕已久 long wishing to see you.

天下𦵏應 the empire relies upon him; the country turns to him.

𦵏背 backwards.

雖有斯𦵏不可得也 though knowing the true path, I am unable to succeed,—in guiding others.

𦵏于時夏 (God) indicated his will to the sovereign of Hsia.

𦵏用五福 the hortatory use of the Five Blessings,—the ninth division of the 洪範 Great Plan given by God to 禹 Yü.

使知𦵏化 so as to bring him to a sense of the value of civilisation.

裏¹

4266

R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

To remove; to clear away. To change position. To be fit for the yoke. To accomplish. To praise.

不可裏也 it cannot be removed,—the remedy would be worse than the disease.

上裏 first-class animals for a chariot.

不克裏事 unable to accomplish the matter.

裏同 to take part in; to assist.

裏助 to assist; to facilitate.

贊裏 to praise; to eulogise.

裏陽府 a Prefecture in Hupeh.

𨔵¹

4267

R. 陽

See 稍想

A. nyōng

Even Upper.

To stroll; to ramble.

𨔵 徉 to wander about; to saunter.

𨔵 𨔵 walking fast.

𨔵¹

4268

R. 陽

See 想

A. nyōng

Even Upper.

A tree found in Annam which furnishes a white grain like sago.

𨔵¹

4269

R. 陽

See 想

A. tōng, nyōng

Even Upper.

Caparisons; ornaments.

𨔵 珠子的扁簪 flat hair-pins set with pearls.

𨔵¹

4270

R. 陽

See 想

A. tōng, nyōng

Even Upper.

A cord to hold up the sleeves; a horse's girth or belly-band. To pull by the arm. To carry in the girdle.

𨔵¹

4271

R. 養

See 讓

Rising Lower.

A euphemistic term for corpulency. Fat; stout.

𨔵¹

4272

R. 陽

See 想

A. tōng, nyōng

Even Upper.

To inlay; to set, as a jewel. To plate. To rivet or clamp on. To border.

𨔵 嵌 to inlay.

𨔵 筷子的 inlaid chopsticks.

𨔵 杯 𨔵 盞 the inlaid wine-cup and saucer,—used at weddings.

𨔵 牙 false teeth; to out in teeth.

𨔵 成的 bordered.

𨔵 白旗 the Bordered White Banner.

𨔵 上 to frame.

𨔵³

4273

R. 養

See 香

Rising Upper.

To prepare food and take it to labourers in the field. Used with 餉 4285.

其 𨔵 伊 黍 fed them with millet while at work.

𨔵¹

4274

R. 陽

See 想

A. tōng, nyōng

Even Upper.

To frisk, as a spirited horse. A horse with a white hind leg.

龍 𨔵 虎 步 (his step is like) a dragon's gambol and a tiger's walk.

騰 𨔵 to caracole; to prance.

駑 駘 之才 無 志 騰 𨔵 an old jade like myself has no energy for prancing.

𨔵¹

4275

R. 江

See 扛

K. kang, hang

A. giang

Even Upper.

A canal boat.

Read *ch'uan*². Same as 2742.庠¹

4276

R. 陽

C. ts'ōng

H. } siong

F. } siong

W. ziae

N. dxiang

P. hsiang

M. } ch'iang

Sz. } ch'iang

K. siang

J. shō, djō

A. tōng

Even Lower.

A school or college. An asylum for the old.

謹 庠 序 之 教 let careful attention be paid to education in schools.

邑 庠 a district school.

入 庠 to matriculate.

身 列 膠 庠 his name is enrolled in the National Academy.

庠 生 a graduate 秀才 of the first degree.

祥²

4277

R. 陽

See 庠

Even Lower.

Happiness; good luck; of good omen. See 刑 4621, and 13,646.

祥瑞 or 吉祥 felicitous; of good omen.

不祥之兆 a bad omen.

不弔不祥 to be regardless of evil omens.

骨肉爲患, 不祥孰甚 than a family quarrel nothing is more sinister.

祥²

4277

背人之惠不祥 it is sinister to be ungrateful for kindness shown.

祺祥 the reign-name first adopted by the Emperor afterwards known as 同治.

翔²

4278

R. 陽

See 庠

Even Lower.

To soar; to wheel around in the air. To roam about. See 108.

翔而後集 it flies around and then settles.

將 翔 將 翔 bestir yourself and move about.

羔 裘 翔 翔 in your lamb's you wander aimlessly about.

高翔 to soar high.

價翔貴 the price is rising very high.

回翔 to wheel around,—as kite.

室中不翔 don't stick your elbows in a room.

翔翔 grave; decorous.

詳²

4279

R. 陽

See 庠

Even Lower.

Details; particularly minutely; carefully. To examine closely. To report to a superior, especially routine, as opposed to extraordinary, business.

不可詳也 cannot be related in detail.

其詳不可得聞也 particulars cannot be learnt.

詳說 to discuss minutely.

詳言之 stated in detail.

言不可詳 words cannot fully describe.

願聞其詳 I wish to hear about it.

不詳其故 did not state the reason; the motive was not clearly brought out.

不詳其姓名 whose name and surname are not mentioned.

名爵未詳 his name and rank have not been ascertained.

音未詳 the sound (of this character) is not known.

詳乃視聽 be cautious as to what you see and hear. Also

詳³

4279

pay minute attention to what you see and hear.

詳悉 clearly; intelligibly.

推詳 to carefully search out or investigate,—of exhaustive research.

詳稟 or 詳稱 or 詳報 or 詳陳 or 詳達 or 申詳 to report or state to a superior.

詳文 an official report to a superior.

會詳 to unite in reporting.

詳知 to bring to the notice of a superior.

京詳已轉 reference to the capital has already been replied to.

詳錄 to write in detail; to reply to in a report.

詳咨 to communicate in detail.

詳載 to give a detailed account; to enumerate.

詳告 to inform in detail.

詳記 to record.

詳分 to distinguish carefully between.

詳訂 to clearly define.

詳閱 to read carefully.

詳祈 to respectfully request.

詳慎 very carefully; circumspect.

詳加核對 to compare carefully.

詳核 to scrutinize; to give careful consideration to.

詳詢 to interrogate closely.

詳明 to report explicitly.

詳復 to report in reply.

詳細 minute; special; carefully drawn, as rules.

詳細講 to explain in detail.

詳定 admitted,—as rules by one's superiors.

詳請 to report requesting....

詳辦 to report action.

詳蒙 to beg one to be good enough to.

詳准 to apply for and obtain permission; to report to a superior the receipt of.

詳³

4279

詳審 or 詳察 or 詳稽 or 詳詰 to investigate carefully.

詳革 to impeach; to impeach and cause to be stripped of rank.

詳述 to narrate.

詳議 to consider in detail,—an order given to the Boards, as opposed to 速議 immediate consideration. In the former case several weeks, in the latter five days, are allowed.

詳人部倮字註 for explanation see under the char. 倮 with "man" as Radical.

委詳委字註 for 委, see under that character. See 4972.

鯊³

4280

R. 養

C. sōng

H. } siong

F. } siao

W. } siao

N. } siao

P. } hsiang

M. } hsiang

Y. } hsiang

Sz. } hsiang

K. sang

J. shō, sō

A. tōng

Rising Upper.

Dried salt fish of various kinds.

鯊³

4281

降³

4282

向⁴

4283

R. 漾

See 香

Sinking

Upper.

A window facing the north. Towards; facing; in the presence of; before; opposite to, as opp. to 背 8774 (q.v.); from; to. See 4258 (hsiang⁴), 4265, 703, 3554.

塞向墻戶 to stop up northern windows and plaster up doors,—in the tenth moon.

你向那裏去 whither are you going?

向先走 or 向前去 to go ahead.

無不向前 not one who did not press forwards,—as in a battle.

向⁴

4283

向他借錢 to borrow money of him.

向山客買茶葉 to buy tea from a tea-man.

不喜向人寫竹 he did not like drawing the bamboo before people.

我向你說 I will tell you.

向二人問曰 asked the two men, saying....

相向惡^{wu} 其不潔 one to another they complained of his uncleanness.

向江心一跳 jumped into the middle of the river.

向殼內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.

先向殼中把自己東西取出 first pulled his own things out of the shell.

向子口呈單 to hand in a manifest at a Customs' barrier.

向某人告述 to report to any one.

面面相向 face to face; looking at each other.

向使四君却客 formerly, if the four princes had driven out the foreigners.

一向 for a while; formerly.

這一向 recently; of late.

相^{hsiang} 了一向 looked at him.

一向所託 about what I asked you to do for me some time ago.

向日 on a former day; towards the sun.

向年 in previous years.

向來 hitherto; heretofore.

向常 in the ordinary way; according to routine.

向例 (according to) the established rule.

向南 facing or towards the south.

向海外面 seawards.

向上 turned upwards; upwards.

方向 bearings; direction; aspect.

轉向 to lose one's bearings; to become confused.

轉不過向來 I lost my bearings.

向⁴

4283

定向 to decide on a course; a fixed intention.**定個向當** to fix on a position,—as for a grave. See 風 3554.**二十四向** the twenty-four points of the compass.**你心二十四向** your mind is confused.**心不向** the mind not concentrated; preoccupied.**志向** bent; bias; inclination.**意向** intention; scope; meaning.**向盤** a ship's compass.**向至** on the coming date, when.....**向論** or **向理** to discuss with.**向義** loyal inclinations.**向在** or **向居** to be at; to live at.**向隅** see 13,564.**向着** siding with, as opposed to**背着** siding against.**喫誰的向誰** stick up for the man whose bread you eat.**珣**⁴

4284

R. 漾

See 香

Sinking Upper.

餉³

4285

R. 養 漾

See 香

Rising Upper.

Provisions given to field labourers as part of their wages; see 4273. Rations or pay for troops. Taxes; revenue.

以黍肉餉 to give millet and meat to labourers.**婦餉于田** his wife took his food to him in the fields.**乃葛伯仇餉** when the chief of Ko shewed his enmity to the provision-carriers,.....**兵餉** soldiers' pay, rations, etc.**餉需** rations and pay.**餉銀** revenue; money paid to the government for a monopoly or "farm."**餉項** revenue.**餉**³

4285

餉源 revenue; sources of revenue.**納餉** to pay duties.**洋餉** maritime duties; duties leviable by the foreign Customs.**餉單** a receipt for duty paid.**抽釐助餉** to levy *likin* to increase the revenue.**餉平** a standard weight of sycee as used for paying duty.**餉渡** a licensed ferry.**享**³

4286

R. 養

See 香

Rising Upper.

To present offerings in sacrifice; to accept offerings, as the gods do; hence, to enjoy. To satisfy; to render acceptable. [To be distinguished from 亨 3906.]

是用孝享 thou dost filially present offerings!**莫敢不來享** they did not dare not to bring offerings.**享于祖考** to sacrifice to ancestors.**我將我享** I have brought my offerings.**嗚呼哀哉，伏惟尚享** alack! alas! it only remained to say God bless you,—for she was dead. [*Lit.* "to say, Deign to accept my sacrifice or offering." See under 4264.]**享堂** the hall of sacrifice; the room where the corpse is laid out.**享用** to enjoy the use of.**享年多少歲** how many years of life did he enjoy? See 8301.**享福** to enjoy happiness; to take one's ease.**福不可享盡** one's allotted share of happiness should not be used up. See 折 550, 福 3707.**人犯其難，我享其利，非廉也** for another to suffer the toil and for me to enjoy the profit, is not honourable.**享國祚** to reign; to enjoy the throne.**享壽** to enjoy old age. See 10,019.**享**³

4286

象⁴

4287

R. 養

C. tsöng²H. siong²F. ch'iong²W. ²sia²

N. ziañg

P.

M. { hsiang³

Y.

Sz.

K. sang

J. shā, dzo

A. töng

Rising Lower

Irregular.

享榮華 to have good fortune; to be prosperous.**享受** to enjoy the possession of..... See 4600.**長享** a long enjoyment; to enjoy long.

The elephant, once common in the 漳浦 District in 漳州; ivory (see 3532). A figure; an image; form; objectivities; the Platonic Idea (*noumenon*) as an entity, as opp. to 形 (*phenomenon*). Stars; constellations. [One writer says, the elephant subsists by virtue of its trunk and not of its mouth; the stars subsist by virtue of 氣 vitality and not of words; therefore they have the same characters. Others say that in ancient days the *form* or *figure* of a living elephant was inferred from inspection of its bones.] The visible figures of the Diagrams; the illustrations of 周公 Chou Kung. The elephant or "bishop" of Chinese chess; the game itself; see 1031 and 4249 *hsiang*⁴. A visible sign or counterpart of something, such as force or influence; an omen, or prognostic. To be like; to resemble. Used with 4288. See 2143.

拏象跑象 set an elephant to catch an elephant.**獨象** a rogue elephant.**象即以鼻鉤出之** the elephant immediately seized him with its trunk and pulled him out,—of the water.**象奴不似象奴** the elephant-slave (*mahout*) is not like a slave,—exhibiting two meanings of 象.

象⁴

4287

開口獅子, 閉口象 the lion opens its mouth, the elephant shuts its mouth. *Moral*: —Be like the latter.

象皮 elephant's skin,—used as medicine. Also, india rubber.

象齒 (see 3532) or 象牙 elephants' tusks or teeth; ivory.

五歲識象戲 at five he could play at chess.

相對象戲 they were playing chess.

象牙碎 scrap ivory.

象牙器 ivory ware.

象簡 ivory tablets.

狗口沒得象牙 you can't get ivory out of a dog's mouth, —make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

象闕 the ivory gate,—the palace.

象鼻眼 elephant-trunk eyes,—looped slits in wood.

象教 the religion of images,—Buddhism.

無象設 they have no idols,—in their temples; of Mahometans.

各物象數 the inherent characteristics of things.

豐年有象 there are signs of a plentiful year.

君臣顛倒之象 a prognostic of the reversal of the rôles of prince and minister,—a revolution.

角兵象 a horn (growing from a man's head) is a presage of militarism,—and dangerous.

氣象 see 1064.

有子象賢 with a son who can walk in the ways of the virtuous,—men of old.

天象 or 乾象 celestial signs or luminaries. See 4819.

能知天象 able to interpret portents.

象服 pictured robes.

包涵萬象 comprehending all nature.

體無形象 without form; immaterial.

西京亂無象 the W. capital is in confusion and without its landmarks.

象⁴

4287

象曰 the illustration (of the Diagram) means....

笨象 stupid; doltish.

象胥 an interpreter; a dragon-man.

象州 a Department in Kuangsi, where elephants used to be found.

象王 Gadjapati,—one of the four kings of Djambu Dvīpa.

繪象自此始 painting portraits dates from this.

像⁴

4288

R. 養

See 象

Sinking Lower.

Like; resembling; a likeness; an image. Used with 4287. See 9813, 4404, 4295.

像似 like; resembling.

有帝王之像 of kingly mien.

像樣 like the pattern.

像一樣 exactly alike.

不像樣 or 不像 not what it should be; not presentable; not properly done; not up to muster.

像模像樣的 well arranged; properly dressed, etc.

像不像 is it like?—of a portrait.

像甚麼 what is it like? Used in reproach, as What sort of an arrangement is this?

像又不像 like and yet not like,—doubtful.

像生 life-like.

像真的 exactly resembling; life-like.

看 k'an¹ 像了他 take care lest our son be like him (whom you are abusing),—to a pregnant wife abusing any one.

作的不像 he has not made it like,—the original.

像貌 countenance; facial expression.

畫像 to paint likenesses.

以畫像不類 because the portrait was not like him.

是其遺像 [painting a fowl at a door to keep off evil spirits] is a survival of the likeness [of certain birds brought from the 祇支 Ti-chih country].

像⁴

4288

百年遺像誰復識 who recognises the portraits of a hundred years ago?

五分像 a profile portrait. So

七 is a $\frac{3}{4}$ face, and 十 a full face.

背像 a picture of the back of a person's head.

像繡 illustrations in books.

雕像 sculptured figures.

形像 form; figure.

像形 hieroglyphics; pictorial characters (one of the 六書 six scripts).

偶像 or 神像 an image; an idol.

想像 a concept; an idea.

像是 it seems.

像事 creditable; "the thing."

橡⁴

4289

R. 養

See 象

Rising Lower Irregular.

The chestnut oak (*Quercus sinensis*), known as 橡碗樹.

橡粉 the meal of acorns.

橡碗子 the cupules of acorns, —used to dye black.

鷄⁴

4290

R. 養

See 象

Rising Lower.

The *Buceros* or hornbill of Siam, known as 象鷄. Carved ornaments are made from its bill.

項⁴

4291

R. 講

C. hong²H. hong²F. haung²

W. 50a

N. ngoŋg, oŋg

P. hsiang

M. } hang²Y. } hsiang²

Sz. } hang

K. hang

J. kō

A. hang²

Irregular Lower.

The nape of the neck; the back of the head. A sort; a kind. Funds; sums of money; income.

頸項 the neck.

項領 the lower part of the neck.

四牡項領 four steeds with long necks.

項軟 a soft mouth,—of horses.

脖項 the throat.

強項 stiff-necked; self-opinionated.

項帶 a neck-tie; cap-strings.

金項 hang¹ 圈 a gold necklet, —as worn by ladies.

項⁴
4291

上項事 the above details.
正項 the regular or legal kinds of.....

各項貨 every kind of goods.

別項 another kind.

前項情弊 the malpractices above referred to.

這一項事情 this sort of business.

這一項錢 this particular sum.

欠項 liabilities; debts.

來項 income; assets.

款項 large and small items; an amount.

項下未清 the account is not yet clear; there is money still owing.

公項 public funds.

A side street; a lane; an alley. See 6870.

巷子 a lane or by-street.

巷口 entrance to a lane.

僻巷 a side-street.

閭巷 or 里巷 a "court."

陋巷 a wretched street; a slum.

巷議街談 street gossip; rumour.

巷戰 street brawls.

巷陌 or 小巷 a lane: an alley; a side-street.

水巷 a sluice.

柳巷 "willow lane."—a brothel.

此曲巷內 this is a brothel.

巷伯 a chief eunuch.

永巷 a prison for women attached to the Court, who misbehave themselves. See 掖 12,972.

待罪于永巷 awaiting punishment in the Yung-hsiang.

閭⁴

4293

R. 絳

See 巷

Sinking
Lower.

小³
4294

R. 篠

C. siu

H. sian

F. siö

W. siö

N. hsioa

P. } hsiau

M. } Y. hsioa

Sz. hsiau

K. so

J. shö

A. tiou

Rising Upper.

HSIAO.

Small; younger, of persons, as opposed to 大 10,470. Mean; sordid. A child. A concubine. Used conventionally for "my" and "our." Radical 42.

小大稽首 great and small bow their heads. See 是 9940.

其小無內 the smallest possible; very small. See 大 10,470.

小民 the people; the masses.

小人 a small man; the people; the masses; common soldiers. Also, the mean man, as opposed to 君子 the perfect or superior man (see 3269); a marplot; a third person (see 3428).

君子所履, 小人所視 the officers trod on it, the common people looked on it,—of the great highway to 周 Chou.

君子有微猷, 小人與屬 if the sovereign have good ways, the people will follow in them.

禮治君子, 法治小人 the superior man is governed by propriety; the mean man, by law.

賊是 小人智過君子 a robber is a mean man with more cleverness than a superior man.

才勝德爲 小人 he whose talents exceed his virtues is a mean man.

以 小人之心度君子之腹 to measure the feelings of a gentleman by the sentiments of a cad.

脚大是 小人 large feet proclaim the mean man. See 3269.

小人乍富 a nouveau riche.

小器 narrow-minded; illiberal.

小氣 mean-spirited; petty; sordid.

小家數 on a petty or mean scale.

小子 children; young men; the people; my son.

小³
4294

小子有造 the young men attained,—to virtue.

妻小 wife and children.

打小時候相好 friends from infancy.

小星 or 小老 a concubine. See below.

雖說是做小老 although you may say it is to be concubine,—and not wife.

小老兒 "I"—of old men to their superiors.

做小 to become a concubine.

房裏有個小 I have one concubine.

羣小 the mean herd; a crowd of concubines.

慍于羣小 I am hated by the mean herd.

小店 my shop.

小犬 my son.

小寓 my house.

小兒 my son. Also, your son; I, as used to parents. In general, an infant.

小女 my daughter.

小孫 my grandchild.

小的 the little one,—a phrase used by servants and others of themselves.

小弟 your younger brother; I.

小我一歲 a year younger than I am.

小姐 a young lady,—a title of respect.

好問則裕, 自用則小 by asking many questions one becomes more enlarged: by trusting to self only one becomes narrow,—of learning.

小道貨 stolen goods

小心 take care! be careful! to be careful.

哀我小心 alas! through my anxious cares,.....

小心小膽 petty and cowardly; frightened at small things.

小受, 大走 bear slight (correction), but flee excessive.

小工 an unskilled labourer; a mason's assistant.

小小兒的 small; slight, of persons or things.

小

4294

將身小一小 made himself smaller,—by magic.

小奶奶 or 小老婆 or 小女人 a secondary wife; a concubine. See above.

小聲 a low voice or tone.

小地方 my home; my native place.

小官人 the young master (in a family); the clients of a brothel.

小夫人 the young mistress.

小引子 appeals, for subscriptions for charities, etc., on walls.

小酌 a small entertainment.

小轎 a two-bearer chair.

小解 same as 小便; see 9187.

小煩 small vexations.

小腸氣 hernia; rupture.

小智 low cunning.

小竊 petty thieves.

小麥 wheat.

小么兒 pages; servant-boys.

小紅蘿蔔 radishes.

小荳 a variety of small bean.

小寒荳 peas.

小寒鴉兒 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*).

小宗 small stock,—the younger branches of a family as opposed to the 大宗.

小意 small thoughts,—tricks; dodges.

小意思 a slight token of regard.

小熟 a name for the period from October to April, in which wheat and beans are sown.

小半 the lesser half.

小兒蠱 a sort of slow poison.

小取 to be mean about small things; to gain by unfair tricks.

小哥兒倆 a pawnbroker's term for the chief and assistant managers.

小馬兒 petty attendants or coolies in some of the Peking *yaméns*, whose duty it is to assist the 件作 corpse-examiners.

小麻 hemp.

小

4294

小麻子兒 hemp-seed.

小拿兒 the bearers of various small objects in funeral processions.

小月 premature birth.

月小 a moon with 29 days.

小票 debentures.

小旗 small banners carried in the ranks.

小傳 a summarised biography.

小三元 the 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai* who has come out 案首 first in his three examinations.

小底 the sole of a shoe.

小使 servants.

小販 petty tradesmen.

小名 the pet name of a child.

小窗 a young student.

小襖兒 a short jacket.

小種 Soochong tea.

小齋 my room.

小巧 minutely arranged; made in detail; delicate; fragile.

小輪艇 a steam-launch.

小十行 (*hang*²) the name given to Manchu children in Peking who learn to skate, and to whom rations are given.

小米粥 millet-gruel.

小口 young,—of horses.

小飯舖兒 an eating-house.

小土 or 小洋藥 Malwa opium.

小呂宋 the Philippines.

小白 see 桓 5075.

小川馬 a Ssüch'uan pony.

小水鴨 or 小填鴨 teal (*Querquedula crecca*).小水駱駝 the little bittern (*Ardetta cinnamomea*).

小花鵝 a species of swan.

小花皂鵬 a species of eagle.

小紅狼 the eastern jackal (*Canis rutilus*).小雛嚙兒 the whimbrel (*Numenius tahitiensis*).白小魚 a fish (*Leuciscus argenteus*).

佼

4294d

肖

4295

R. 嘯

C. ts'iu

H. ts'iau

F. siou, saiu

W. siöe

N. sioa

P. {

M. { *hsiau*Y. *hsioa*Sz. *hsiau*

K. so, ch'o

J. shō

A. tiou

Sinking Upper.

A character used instead of 小 when the latter would otherwise form part of a man's "style." Same as 4341.

The likeness of flesh and blood; to be like; to imitate. [Originally under radical 肉 with 小 as phometric.]

形如人面色亦肖 in shape like a man's face, and also of the same colour.

肖似 like; resembling.

微肖 slightly resembling.

面龐相肖 alike in face.

象形惟肖 alike in appearance,—of people.

某人之肖像 portrait of So-and-so.

絕肖所見 very like what he had seen.

肖子 a son who is like, i.e. equal to, his father; a filial son.

不肖 unlike; degenerate,—a term used by a son of himself when writing to or about his father.

不似其先故曰不肖 he is unlike his forbears, and is therefore called *pu hsiao*.

見不肖而內省 when you see unfilial behaviour, examine your own heart. See 4513.

不肖之徒 worthless characters.

無不酷肖 imitated them all very well.

Night; dark.

宵行 to travel by night; a glow-worm. See below.

通宵 or 終宵 all night.

深宵 in the dead of night.

中宵 midnight.

三朝連宵 three days and nights.

宵衣旰食 wearing clothes at night and taking meals at sunset,—hard worked, as the Emperor. See 旰 5817.

元宵 the first full moon of the year; the Feast of Lanterns.

宵

4296

R. 蕭

See 小

Even Upper.

宵¹
4296

宵燭 a glow-worm.
春宵一刻值千金 half
an hour of a spring night is
worth a thousand taels.
宵小 evil-doers.
太宵之宅 the mansion of
long night,—the grave.

消¹
4297
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

To melt; to consume; to
lessen; to disperse. To be
necessary or needful. Used
with 4304.
見睨日消 when (snow) feels
the sun's heat, it dissolves.
消釋 to melt away.
消化 to melt; to thaw; to digest.
所喫的東西我消化
不動 I cannot digest my food.
消食 to digest food.
消滅 to destroy utterly.
消夜 to pass the night,—as with
festivity.
下棋消閒 to play chess to
pass the time.
消悶 to dissipate ennui,—as by
amusements.
消耗 or 消費 to waste; waste-
ful.
消貨 to dispose of merchandise,
—to consumers.
存鹽不敷消售 the sup-
ply of salt not equal to the con-
sumption or to the demand.
消熱 to allay fever.
消散 to disperse; to get rid of,
—as by medicines.
消腫 to reduce a swelling.
消長 (chang³) decline and rise;
waxing and waning.
消路 a market; a demand for
goods.
消磨 to melt away; to ooze
out, as courage.
消患於未萌 to prevent a
disease from taking hold.
消折 to dissipate,—as property.
消肉 to fall away in flesh.
消滅 to diminish; to lessen.
消除 to abolish.

消¹
4297

消渴 see 4298.
消災降福 to get rid of
calamities and send down bles-
sings.
令我消魂 caused me to lose
my wits,—of fear, joy, grief, fine
poetry, music, etc. See 5244.
等消消氣再說 wait until
he has cooled down.
消息 the expiration and inspir-
ation of breath; the ceaseless
flux and reflux of the Yin and
Yang, as exemplified in the ebb
and flow of the tides, the waxing
and waning of the moon, etc.;
rumour; report; news. Also,
mechanism; a syphon.
怕他走了消息 I fear he
has let the cat out of the bag.
一去無消息 gone, and no
more heard of,—like the bottle
dropped in the well.
消停 to wait a while.
花消 expenditure; outlay; fees.
只消請客長一兩位
進去 it is only necessary for
one or two of you gentlemen to
step inside!
不消 not necessary; no need
to; not worth while.
不消說了 (that such and
such is the case) goes without
saying.
不消半個時辰 in less
than an hour.
這都不消 it is of no conse-
quence whatever.
消受不得 it is no use my
taking it,—as I am sure to lose
it again.
無福消受 my allotted share
of happiness is insufficient to
absorb,—such luck as this. See
折 550 and 福 3707.

瘡¹
4298
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Excessive thirst.
瘡渴病 a disease characterised
by great thirst; diabetes.
酸瘡 a spring headache.

綃¹
4299

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Raw silk; common s
stuffs.
玄綃, 衣以爲褌 bl
silk, to be worn as vests.
蛟綃 a kind of byssus or
brought up by divers.

Read shao¹. To cor
the hair. A spar; a ya
Used with 梢 9758.

蛸¹
4300

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

The chrysalis or eg
cocoon of the mantis.
4322.

蛸蛸 the aurelia of the man

硝¹
4301

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Nitre; saltpetre. To t
硝石 a stony kind of nitre.
硝磺 saltpetre; nitre.
硝廠 saltpetre works.
朴硝 crude Glauber's salts
sulphate of soda.
洋硝 foreign saltpetre.
硝鹽 carbonate of soda
苦硝 a saline substance
when lixiviating salt.
馬牙硝 crystals of nitre, c
peras, etc.
硝强水 nitric acid.
硝皮 to tan leather.

誚¹
4302

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

See 1423.
To roam; to saunter.
逍遙 to wander aimlessly abo
a pleasant state of mental
straction.
河上乎逍遙 they saun
along by the Ho.
逍遙遊 a pleasant abstract
of self across the bounds of t
physical universe to an infin
domain beyond; transcender
bliss. The title of Chuang Tz
first chapter.
逍遙乎寢臥其下
repose blissfully beneath,—
shade of a tree planted nowhe
逍遙自在 a state of bliss

銷¹
4304
蕭
小

en Upper.

To fuse metal; to melt; to consume; to finish; to cancel. Used with 4297.

銷鎔 or 銷鎔 to smelt,—as ores.

兵器銷爲日月光 melt-ing down weapons of war makes the sun and moon bright,—referring to peace after warfare.

銷金 to melt gold; to wash with gold.

銷金鍋 a pot for melting gold,—a slang name for Hangchow, referring to its gay life.

銷毀 to destroy,—so that it can be no longer used.

銷售 to sell; to put into circulation.

銷路 range of circulation or sale,—of goods.

有銷場 there is an area of consumption, i.e. a demand,—for goods.

開銷 to debit; to charge to, for expenses incurred; (government) expenditure.

奏銷 to lay any expenditure before the Throne.

坐銷歲月 to sit still and let time pass by.

棋局銷日 to while away the day at chess.

一筆勾銷 annulled it with a stroke of the pen.

除銷 to clear off; to get rid of.

銷案 to close a case; to write a case off as settled.

銷號 to cancel a certificate.

撤銷勇號 to deprive of the title of "brave."

銷差 to report that instructions have been carried out.

如奉委銷差 to treat as a mere routine affair.

此恨難銷 this hatred is hard to appease.

銷魂 see 4297 and 5244.

銷算 to settle,—as accounts.

銷泯 to obliterate; to destroy.

銷寒花 the acacia.

霄¹

4305

R. 蕭

See 小

Even Upper.

Sleet; mist; vapour; ether; the sky.

雲霄 fleecy clouds; a sub-Prefecture in Fuhkien.

騰清霄 to ascend into the pure ether.

冲霄之忿 an anger which dashes against the sky,—in its violence.

霄漢 the Milky Way.

霄壤 heaven and earth.

凌霄花 the bignonia.

鞘⁴

4306

R. 嘯

See 鞘

Sinking Upper.

Same as 1424.

An elf; the demon of malaria.

山魈 an evil-disposed mountain sprite. It has one leg sticking out behind, and tries to injure people, but desists on being called by name. It is scared by bonfires of bamboo, lighted on New Year's Eve.

鯨¹

4308

R. 肴

See 稍

Even Upper.

A fish with a whip-like body and a forked tail.

削¹

4309

R. 藥

C. sōk

H. siok

F. siok, siok

W. sia

N. siak

P. hsiau, hsie

M. hsüo

Y. siak

Sz. hsio, hsio

K. siak

J. shaku, saku

A. tük

Even and

Entering

Upper.

To cut; to pare; to smooth down; a knife for scratching out mistakes in writing on tablets; to erase. [By a misconception this word has been taken to mean a knife for engraving characters.] Sloping; sheer. To receive soil from the 社 (9803), in token of feudal subjection. Also read *hsüeh*^{1*}

把鉛筆削削 cut the lead-pencil.

批削 to trim; to pare.

削到薄 to pare or plane thin.

削¹

4309

針尖上削鐵 to pare iron from a needle's point,—to make small profits.

削骨難填 if I scraped my bones I could not make up the amount.

削髮爲僧 to cut off one's hair and be a Buddhist priest.

削皮 to flay; to take off the skin.

於下民日削月朘, 寢以大窮 he flayed and squeezed the people continually, until they were reduced to destitution.

削去 to get rid of; to do away with.

誤則以刀削去之 when a mistake was made it was erased with a knife.

筆則筆削則削 (Confucius) wrote what it was proper to write, and deleted what it was proper to delete,—in the 春秋.

以削刻字 or 削字 to engrave characters with a burin.

改削 or 斧削 to amend; to correct.

削面光 to lose face.

削職 to dismiss from office.

帝遂削伯溫 the Emperor then cashiered [Mao] Po-wên.

削地 to seize territory.

受削土于周 were invested with fiefs under the House of Chou.

削于一朝 to disappear in one day, *sc.* rapidly.

削跡 to obliterate traces.

削肩 sloping shoulders.

曳近削壁 led him to the edge of a precipice.

削格 a fence-trap, for catching hares and deer.

掣^{1*}

4310

R. 覺

See 朔

Even and

Entering

Upper.

Long and beautiful arms; tapering. Also read *so*^{4*}.

箭

4311

Same as 4321.

曉

4312

R. 蕭
H. *hiau, slau*
See 蕭
A. *hiu, Engieu*
Even Upper.

A cry of fear. Querulous.

子維音曉曉 I can but cry out with this note of alarm.

曉曉辯論 querulously arguing.

曉

4313

R. 篠
C. *hiu*
H. *hiau*
F. *hiu*
W. *hsia*
N. *hsioa*
P. }
M. } *hsiau*
Sz. }
Y. *hsioa*
K. *hyo*
J. *hiō*
A. *hiu*
Rising Upper.

Dawn; light; bright; perspicuous. To know; to understand. To enlighten.

天將曉 day begins to dawn.

曉日 or 曉天 morning; dawn.

漸漸五更天曉 gradually the fifth watch was reached and day dawned.

鷄報曉 the cock announces the dawn.

曉鷄亂叫 the fowls all crowing,—one of the day-periods, next after cockcrow.

曉鐘 the morning bell; matins; —in a monastery.

曉行夜宿 start at dawn and stop at night.

比曉橋成 by morning, the bridge was completed.

曉明 daybreak; to make clearly known.

曉示 or 曉諭 or 曉布 to make known to all,—by proclamation.

通曉 every one knows; to make known to all.

不知分曉 he does not understand it at all.

未曉何意 I do not catch the meaning.

曉得 to know; to understand.

百曉 one who knows all about it,—a master of any art or science.

使帝易曉 so as to be easy for His Majesty to understand.

以大義曉之乃就 showed him that it was his duty, and accordingly he accepted the post.

曉事 efficient; able.

澆

4314

See 1330.

曉

4315

R. 蕭
cf. 曉
Even Upper.

Pork soup. Savoury; fragrant.

曉

4316

R. 蕭
See 蕭
A. *hiu*
Even Upper.

A fine horse. Brave; strong; skilful.

勇曉 warlike; valorous.

曉騰 martial and spirited,—of a war-horse.

曉將 a brave general.

曉騎 *chi*⁴ 營 the divisions of the three nationalities in the Manchu army previous to the establishment of the Eight Banners in 1614.曉騎 *chi*⁴ 參領 a Banner or Manchu colonel, having general civil control over a sub-division or 甲喇.曉騎 *chi*⁴ 校 a Banner lieutenant.曉騎 *chi*⁴ 尉 an honorary military title, conferred upon officials of the fifth and sixth grades.曉中 (*chung*⁴) to succeed in pitching an arrow into a three-necked jar, according to an ancient game; to hit the mark.

To whistle; to scream; to roar; to let off steam.

善嘯 good at whistling.

其嘯也歌 he whistled and sang.

吟嘯成羣 to sing and whistle in chorus.

長嘯不顧 went on whistling without paying any heed.

虎嘯 a tiger's roar. See 4920.

Read *su*⁴.

條其嘯矣 long drawn are her moans.

簫

4318

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

The horns or ends of bow

櫛

4319

R. 蕭屋
See 小 蕭
Even and Entering Upper.

Abundant foliage; leaves falling in autumn. Also read *su*¹.

歎

4320

Same as 4317.

簫

4321

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

A flute of dark brown bamboo, measuring about 1.8 feet in length, said to have been invented by 耶仲 Yeh Chung of the Han dynasty. It has five holes above, one below, and another at one end, the other end being closed. See 10,939.

洞簫 and 鳳凰簫 names of the above flute, as used at weddings, funerals, etc.

吹簫 to play the flute.

排簫 or 鳳簫 the Chinese pan-pipes,—originally a collection of ten tubes gradually decreasing in length and connected together by silk cord, but now always consisting of sixteen tubes, arranged with the longest at the ends, and the shortest in the middle of the row.

簫管備舉 the pan-pipe and the double flute begin at the same time.

嘯

4322

R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

A small spider (長足蜘蛛) with long legs.

嘯蛸在戶 the spiders' webs were in our doors,—so long were we absent.

蕭¹

4323

蕭小

Even Upper.

Sound of beating wind and rain. Name of a river in Hunan.

蕭江 a branch of the river 湘 4252.

詞旨蕭灑 cheerful in speech and manner.

甚覺身蕭灑 I feel myself very light-hearted.

蕭¹

4324

蕭小

Even Upper.

Southernwood, a common species of artemisia, known as 香蒿 and 牛尾蒿. A small principality near the Yellow River. A District in Kiangsu. Used with 4321. The sound of horses neighing.

彼采蕭兮 there he is gathering southernwood.

蕭荻 a species of artemisia.

蕭條 lonely; desolate.

蕭索 silent; lonely; decaying; ruinous.

一路蕭索之景 the desolate look of the scenery along your road.

心事同蕭索 my mind is decaying with it,—with my body.

蕭牆之禍 home troubles.

禍起蕭牆 troubles arising within one's own doors.

蕭然煩費 troublesome; annoying.

豈不蕭然世外耶 is not this to be happy beyond the bounds of mortality?

風樹蕭颯 the wind whistles through the trees.

蕭蕭馬鳴 the horses neighed loudly [毛詩]. Or, the wind whistled and the horses neighed.

[Hsiao hsiao 原非馬鳴聲. Cf. the line by Tu Fu:

馬鳴風蕭蕭.]

蕭寺 a Buddhist temple,—so called because the character 蕭 was the family name of the 梁 Liang dynasty, A.D. 502–557, who were eminent patrons of Buddhism

蕭¹

4324

and endowed many temples, inscribing this character upon the façade.

讀書蕭寺 to study at a Buddhist temple.

蕭齋 lenten fare.

不信蕭何律 to be a law-breaker.

蕭郎 a lover,—said to be taken from Hsiao Yen (*Biog. Dict.* 720).

号¹

4325

R. 蕭

See 蕭

A. shieu, shau

Even Upper.

杓¹

4326

R. 蕭

See 蕭

Even Upper.

Vast; spacious.

号然 boundless.

Read hao¹. A voice of anger.

A hollow stump of a tree; empty. [To be dist. from 杓 12,718.]

以輕韌木杓其中 take some light tough wood and hollow it out,—for a polo ball.

杓腹 an empty belly; hungry; ignorant.

杓腹從公 to do work without pay.

虎杓甚 the tiger was very hungry.

杓耗 to waste.

溜杓 quite thin.

杓薄 thin; thinness.

杓厚 thickness.

元杓 a constellation,—parts of Capricorn and Aquarius.

鴞¹

4327

R. 蕭

See 蕭

A. shieu, shau

Even Upper.

A fabulous bird which eats its own mother, all but the head.

鴞鳥生翼, 欲啄母睛 by the time that the *hsiao* is fledged, it is ready to peck out its mother's eyes

鴞首 a head which has been cut off. See 4329.

鴞鴞 the eared owl.

青鴞 a greenish-coloured kind of owl. Same as 4329.

鴞獍 (like) the owl or muntjak,—for fierceness. See 2168.

嘍¹

4328

R. 肴

See 交

Even Upper.

To brag; to boast.

其志嘍嘍然 their aim led them to talk magniloquently.

Read chiao¹. The cry of a fowl in distress.

鷄鳴嘍嘍 fowls crowing and making a noise.

Read lao² or liao². Talkative.

嘍啁 (tao¹) garrulous; verbose.

梟¹

4329

R. 蕭

See 蕭

A. kieu

Even Upper.

An owl; see 4327. The heads of criminals, exposed as a warning to others. Wicked; unscrupulous. Brave. The highest throw with dice.

梟子長食其母 the young of the *hsiao* eat their mother.

梟鵂 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris* and *brachyotis*).

梟鳥 owls in general.

梟首示衆 or 梟示 to expose criminals' heads.

私梟 a smuggler.

鹽梟 a salt smuggler.

梟騎 a brave horseman.

梟雄 brave; heroic; savage.

梟羹 a soup made of the *hsiao* owl,—very much eaten by the ancients, not because it was nice, but with a view to exterminate an unfilial race of birds.

聒¹

4330

R. 蕭豪

C. hui, ngou

H. hiau

F. hieu, engoa

W. hioe

N. hsiao

P. hsiau, sau

M. hsiau

Y. hsiao

Sz. hsiau

K. hio

J. kiō, gō

A. hieu

Even Upper.

The noise of many voices; hubbub; clamour. To treat with contempt or contumely. Name of an ape.

選徒聒聒 there was clamour of voices as they told off the men,—for hunting.

民情浮聒 the disposition of the people is inconstant and excitable.

聒塵 dust and noise,—the world.

人世塵聒那裏有桃源佳境 where in this dusty

囂¹
4330

noisy world of ours is the lovely country of the Peach Fountain?—alluding to an allegorical sketch by 陶淵明 T'ao Yüan-ming of a kind of Utopia.

爐火之事最忌俗囂 the practice of alchemy is incompatible with the noise and bustle of the world.

囂凌 to oppress; to insult.

囂薄 impoverished; without resources.

Read ao³.

聽我囂囂 you hear me with contemptuous indifference.

讒口囂囂 to abuse foully,—as an angry mob.

民之囂囂 the people clamouring,—as for justice.

See 12,928.

爻¹
4331

肴¹
4332

R. 肴 3a.

C. } ngáu

H. }

F. }

W. oa

N. yoa

P. } hsiau

M. }

Y. hsioa

Sz. hsiau

K. hio

J. hō

A. hau

Even Lower.

餚¹
4333

R. 肴

See 肴

Even Lower.

孝¹
4334

R. 效

C. } háu

H. }

F. hau, ha

W. hōa

N. hsioa, hōa

P. } hsiau

M. }

Y. hsioa

Sz. hsiau

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See 12,928.

Sacrificial meats; delicious food. Used with 4333.

佳肴旨酒 exquisite viands and fine wine.

Food; delicacies.

燒餚 to roast meats.

餚饌 delicacies for the table.

餚核 meat with vegetables and fruits, arranged for offering to the gods or departed ancestors.

Filial piety. Mourning.

百善孝爲先 of all virtues filial piety is the chief. See 13,244.

孝者, 善繼人之志, 善述人之事者也

filial piety is seen in the skilful carrying out of the wishes of our forefathers, and the skilful carrying forward of their undertakings.

孝¹
4334

K. hyc

J. kō, kiō

A. hieu

Sinking

Upper.

不孝有三 there are three unfilial acts,—to fail to have sons, to fail to support parents in poverty, and to fail to remonstrate with them when necessary.

孝衰于妻子 filial piety is weakened by the possession of wife and children.

孝子 a filial son.

行孝 to practise filial piety.

孝順 filial and obedient.

孝敬 filial and respectful.

忤逆不孝 perverse and unfilial.

孝道 the path of filial piety.

孝經 the Canon of Filial Piety,—a work of doubtful authenticity, attributed to the age of Confucius and said to contain the very utterances of the Sage.

孝心 a filial heart.

孝親 to honour one's father and mother; to be dutiful to parents.

孝養 to dutifully nourish one's parents.

敦孝弟以重人倫 cultivate filial piety and fraternal love, in order to give due weight to human relationships.

孝治爲先 to make filial piety of paramount importance in government.

有命之父母不知孝

子 lucky parents do not know what it is to have filial children,—filial piety never has a chance of being brought out if the parents are well-to-do.

孝乎鬼神 to worship departed spirits,—of ancestors.

神保是饗, 孝孫有慶 their spirits happily enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendant receives blessings.

謝孝 to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.

孝廉 now = a 舉人 graduate of the second degree, but was originally a degree founded A.D. 134 and gained by the best man in every 郡 at an annual competition.

父不慈, 子定不孝 if the father is not kind, the son will assuredly not be filial.

孝¹
4334

二十四孝 twenty-four notable examples of filial piety. Used as a term of reproach since if a person embodies all the twenty-four in himself, he must be 大賢人 a very virtuous individual, which sounds the same as 大閒人 an idle fellow.

孝親十六兩, 後輩兒孫還一斤 he who gives sixteen ounces of filial piety to his parents will receive one pound of it from his descendants.

子孝父心寬 a filial son makes his father's heart glad.

兒不賢媳不孝 an unworthy son brings an unfilial daughter-in-law.

穿孝 to put on mourning.

不死老爺也穿孝 though his father has not died, he nevertheless wears white clothes,—said of a member of the 白衣 White Clothes sect, now known as 在禮.

穿著一身重孝 clad himself in deep mourning.

穿國孝 to put on national mourning.

孝服 or 孝衣 mourning clothes,—worn twenty-seven months (nominally, three years) for a parent. See 3727.

孝滿 the expiration of the period of mourning.

脫孝 or 除孝 to take off mourning.

寧可戴孝而死, 決不除孝而生 I would rather die in mourning than live without it.

夫死三年妻大孝 three years does the wife wear full mourning for her husband's death.

哮¹
4335

R. 肴屋

See 孝

A. hau

Even Upper.

To roar; to scream. To pant; to gasp.

咆哮怒罵 to angrily rail at and curse.

哮喘 to howl at and terrify.

哮喘 or 哮喘 to be short of breath; to gasp; asthma. See 4337.

摩¹

4336

R. 肴
See 摩
Even Upper.

Grand; imposing, as lotty buildings.

摩豁 or 呀摩 lofty and grand.

瘳¹

4337

R. 肴
F. *heu*
N. *hoa*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

A difficulty in breathing; asthma. See 4335.

瘳癰 a hacking cough.

瘳症 or 瘳疾 asthma.

學

4338

See 4839.

擗⁴

4339

R. 巧
See 效
Rising Lower.

To stir about; to confuse.

敦⁴

4340

R. 效
See 敦
Sinking Lower.

To imitate. To arouse; to excite to effort; to teach.

敦鷄鳴 to imitate a cock crowing.

敦悟 to arouse one,—as from indifference.

惟敦學半 to teach is one half of learning,—as thereby one learns the difficulties of learning.

敦于民 to educate the people.

Read *chiao*³. Clever; intelligent.

篠³

4341

R. 篠¹⁷.
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *sieu*
W. *siōe*
N. *hsioa*
P. *hsiau*
M. *hsioa*
S. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *diou, tiou*
Rising Upper.

The dwarf bamboo, found in Shantung.

篠蕩旣敷 bamboos, small and large, then spread about,—over the country.

脩¹

4342

R. 蕭
W. *hiōe*
See 小
Even Upper.

The appearance of frayed feathers.

子尾脩脩 my tail is all broken.

Read *shu*^{2*}. The rapid flight of a bird.

Read *yu*³. Appearance of haste.

脩然而往 suddenly he went away.

脩然有 emphatically has....

脩然終日 the day passed quickly,—and therefore pleasantly.

笑⁴

4343

R. 嘯
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *siōe*
N. *sioa*
P. *hsiau*
M. *hsioa*
S. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tiou*
Sinking Upper.

To laugh; to smile. To ridicule. See 5002, 4772.

笑一笑 to laugh.

笑哈哈 to laugh heartily.

笑嘻嘻 to giggle; to titter.

笑破唇 to split one's lips with laughing.

可笑得狠 or 狠可發笑 or 可發一笑 very laughable.

招笑 to cause laughter.

破涕爲笑 to turn weeping into laughter.

喜笑顏開 her face beamed with smiles of joy.

暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.

失笑 to laugh the other side of one's mouth; see 11,753. But also simply "to laugh."

使讀者失笑 causing the reader to laugh.

冷笑 to laugh sardonically.

含笑 or 舍笑 to smile.

乾笑 a dry (tearless) smile, as when trying to conceal emotion.

乾笑疾 hysterical laughter said to be caused by eating

菌蕈 a certain fungus.

偷笑 to secretly smile.

佳節清明桃李笑 at the festival of Ch'ing ming (early in April) the peach and the plum smile,—in flower.

笑⁴

4343

陪笑 to laugh with some one else who is laughing.

先號啕而後笑 to grieve first and laugh afterwards.

笑斷肚腸子 to burst with laughing; to split one's sides.

恥笑 to ridicule.

說個笑話 to have a joke; to tell a funny story.

笑頭 something to laugh at.

笑口 a laughing mouth; smiles.

笑柄 a handle for laughter,—a ridiculous thing; an absurdity.

死笑 or 笑不合口 to laugh immoderately.

轟堂都笑起來了 the whole room burst out laughing.

不假笑 don't pretend to laugh.

笑臉 or 笑面 or 笑容 a laughing face.

笑臉生花 a face beaming with smiles.

嗔拳不打笑面 an angry fist cannot strike a smiling face.

笑面虎 a smiling tiger,—a treacherous person.

難得笑容 could rarely get her to smile.

千金難買一笑 a thousand taels won't buy a smile.

笑一笑少 *shao*⁴ 一少 laugh and keep young. See 惱 8165.

五十步笑百步 (those who ran away) fifty yards laughing at (those who ran away) a hundred yards.

笑引笑 laughter begets laughter,—is infectious.

魔王笑道 the devil king laughed and said,....

笑之曰 laughed at him, saying,....

笑人 to laugh at people.

笑話人 or 取笑人 to ridicule people.

他竟拏人取笑 he makes a laughing-stock of everybody.

供他笑具 to make oneself a laughing-stock.

討笑 or 惹人笑 to excite people's laughter,—in ridicule.

笑
4343

人所笑也 that which would make people laugh; laughable.

有所見而笑 something he saw made him laugh.

見笑於大方 to be laughed at by an expert,—as for bungling work. Popularly, to become a general laughing-stock.

佛見笑 a pure white rose.

効
4344
R. 效
See 效
Sinking
Lower.

To toil; to serve in the army. To imitate. Used with 效 4349.

効力 exertion; effort; toil.

効力贖罪 to cancel punishment, or wipe off disgrace, by further exertions,—used of officials who have incurred the displeasure of their superiors.

効勞 to take trouble for; to oblige.

白効勞 to toil for nothing or without reward.

報効 to repay a kindness; to recompense efforts on one's behalf.

乞徵來軍中効用 begged to be admitted into the army on probation.

効命 to devote one's life to.

効命疆場 to exert oneself in defence of the empire.

投効 to make a tender of services.

上行下効 what those above do, those below will imitate.

See 1302.

校
4345校
4346
R. 效
See 效校
Sinking
Lower.

Cheerful; joyous.

於人心獨無校乎 is there no satisfaction to the natural feelings of a man?

Read *chiao*³. Wise; sagacious.

心校 enlightened.

肢
4347R. 肴
F. v. k'a
See 交
Even Lower.

The sound of cracking one's joints. The shin-bone.

壺公山頂見蚊子交

肢 on the Hu-kung hill (near Amoy) to see the mosquitoes cross their legs,—travellers' tales.

談
4348R. 效肴
See 孝交
Sinking
Upper.

To shout to from a distance; to hail.

效
4349R. 效 19.
C. { hâu
H. {
F. hau
W. oa
N. yoa, oa
P. { hsiau
M. {
Y. hsiao
Sz. hsiau
K. hyo
J. kō, gō
A. hieu, hau
Sinking
Lower.

To imitate; like; similar. To fulfil; to yield a result, as in the operation of medicines; to be efficacious. Used with 効 4344.

效法 to follow the rule of; to imitate.

莫效他 don't imitate his example.

跟誰效的 who have you learnt this from?

學效 or 效做 to strive to imitate.

效尤 to imitate and excel,—in doing evil.

以免效尤 so as to prevent others from imitating their bad example.

前言已效 the prediction has been verified.

效驗 verification; fulfilment; result; efficacy.

見效 to be conscious of improvement,—as after the operation of a dose of medicine.

不可期近效也 you should not expect immediate results,—but be content with results to come. See 5337.

服藥無效 no benefit from medicine taken.

功效如神 its efficacy is almost supernatural.

辦得有功效 it has been very properly put through.

倣
4350R. 效
See 效
Sinking
Lower.

To imitate; to take as pattern. Used for 4349.

倣倣 to copy; to imitate. 君子是則是倣 the superior man takes it as his rule and pattern.

唬
4351R. 肴
C. hâu
F. hau
W. hoa
N. hsiao
P. {
M. { hsiau
Y. {
Sz. {
K. hio
J. kō, kiō
A. hau
Even Upper.

The growl or roar of a tiger. To frighten. See 4923.

鬪如唬虎 savage as a growling tiger.

唬怒 to roar with anger.

唬了一跳 gave me a start made me jump.

唬得腿軟筋麻 frightened so that her legs became weak and her muscles numb.

唬
4352

Same as 4351.

唬
4353

Same as 4351.

歟
4354R. 蕭
See 囂
Even Upper.

Vapour; mist; steam.

歟蒸 hot mist; steam.

歟浮雲 clouds of floating mist.

焯
4355

See 5957.

晶
4356R. 篠
See 囂
Rising Upper.

Bright; white.

晶飯 three white kinds of food—turnips, rice, and white soup set before 蘇東坡 Su Tung p'o by 錢穆父 Ch'ien Mu-fu

咲
4357

Same as 4343.

HSIEH.

獨^{1*}
4358
屑曷
歌
yet
Entering
Upper.

A fierce dog. To terrify.
Also read *ho^{4*}* and *ko^{8*}*.

載獠獨獠 (carts) convey the
long and short-nosed dogs.

恐獨 *ho⁴* 良民 I fear he will
harass the peaceable people.

獨 *ko⁸* 狙 a great wolf.

See 1460.

蛄
4359
蛄^{1*}
4360
曷
e曷
ed for 蠍
Entering
Irregular.

A grub which bores into
and destroys trees. Used
for 4362.

桑蛄 the mulberry grub.

蛄蠹 grubs and larvæ of all
kinds.

蛄盛則木朽 when grubs
abound the tree decays.

歇^{1*}
4361
月
hse
het
hiok
hsieh
höl
ketss, kochi
yet
Entering
Upper.

To rest; to stop; to leave
off. Used for 4358.

歇一歇 to rest; rest awhile!

歇店 an inn.

歇一宿 to stay over a night.

歇客 a guest at an inn.

歇夏 to pass the summer,—in
the country.

坐在一塊石頭歇脚
sat down to rest on a stone.

歇息 to rest; to desist.

歇臥或歇覺 to sleep; to take
rest.

歇過乏兒來 to have, or
feel, rested.

歇止 or 歇下 to stop.

歇工 to stop work.

歇擔 to put down one's burden
for a rest.

歇嘴 to stop talking; hold your
tongue!

歇住口 to stop one's mouth,—
either when talking or eating.

歇住手 to stay one's hand; to
stop work.

歇^{1*}
4361

歇業 to give up business; to
fail.

不歇 uninterrupted; continuous.

十年不歇其味 not to
lose its flavour for ten years.

脈歇至 the pulse is irregular.

一歇工夫 half a moment.

帶歇人 to involve or affect
others.

歇心 to set one's mind at rest.

歇後語 set phrases of which
only the protasis is uttered, the
apodosis being understood by
the speaker, not literally but in
a punning sense. [For examples,
see p. 50, fifteenth entry on third
column, and p. 542, first entry
on third column.]

A scorpion.

蠍^{1*}
4362

R. 月
See 歇
Entering
Upper.

蠍子 a scorpion.

蠍螫 or 蠍子勾子 or 蠍
刺 a scorpion's sting.

蠍毒 the venom of a scorpion.

蠍虎子 the house lizard (*Gecko
japonicus*).

蠍螫石崇擠破門 if a
scorpion stings (the wealthy) Shih
Ch'ung, his door is besieged,—
with callers. See 狗 6141.

些¹
4363

R. 麻箇
C. se
H. sia
F. sie
W. si
N. si, v. shi
P. hsie, v. 'hsie
M. { hsie
Sz. {
Y. hsei
K. sa
J. sa, sha
A. la
Even Upper.

A little; few; some;
trifling; rather; slightly.
Used to form the com-
parative degree.

一些 a little.

沒有一些 I have none at all.

這些 and 那些 these and
those.

快些 be a little quicker.

少些 fewer,—are wanted.

大些纔好 it will be better
a little larger.

似乎多些 there seem to be
rather too many.

那麼些個 that lot; that quan-
tity.

作些甚麼 what are you
up to?

有些不是 there are faults.

些¹
4363

好些個 a good few; many.

好些 a little better.

老些 a good many.

一大些 a great many; a large
number.

稍些有味 a little less will
make it taste nicer.

無些味 without much flavour.

沒些意思 not much point
about it.

沒些好意思 without any
good-will or good intention.

些小事情 a trifling matter.

些閒話 a chat on things in
general.

些須 a little; somewhat; trifling.

些 *hsieh¹* 微 rather; slightly.

要一根粗壯些的繩
子 a rather thicker rope is
wanted.

正佳二些, 人氣也無
得 the natural constitution of
man is such that he cannot be
both good and beautiful.

Read *so⁴*. A final par-
ticle of regret.

何爲四方些 why wander
about? alas!—of a restless, dis-
embodied spirit.

些馬 to bid a sad farewell to
an old horse.

See 1053.

契
4364

揅^{4*}
4365

R. 屑
See 屑
Entering
Upper.

To rub; to wipe. To
estimate.

拭揅 to rub off.

揣長揅大 to estimate the
size of.

楔^{1*}
4366

R. 屑
P. hsie
See 褻
Entering
Upper.

The side-posts of a gate.
The thorny juniper. A
wedge or slip of wood, etc.

加一個木楔子 stop it up
with a slip of wood.

破頭楔 a wedge driven into a
crack or split.

楔^{1*}
4366

打破頭楔 to put a spoke in his wheel.

又有木片支楔傷 there was also the mark of a wedge driven in to tighten,—the hoop round his head.

楔子 a prologue.

挈^{4*}
4367

See 1561.

絜^{4*}
4368

See 1493.

屑^{4*}
4369

R. 屑 9.

C. syl.

H. set, sep

F. sick

W. hsia

N. sih

P. hsiau², hsie²,

hsue², hsue²

M. hsie, hsia²

Y. hsieh, hsieh

Sz. hsie, hsue

K. söl

J. setsa, sechi

A. tiet

Entering

Upper.

A fragment; a crumb; to powder; to break in pieces. To condescend; to hink worth while; to consider pure. Lightly; triflingly.

微言如屑 small words like powder,—used of close reasoning where minutiae are not slurred over.

傅金屑於鬚上 they powder the beard with gold-dust,—of Persian kings.

不我屑以 you think me not worth being with.

不屑去 there is no need to go.

是亦不屑就已 for he did not think it proper to go to them or associate with them.

乞人不屑也 a beggar will not condescend,—to take food that has been trampled on.

予不屑之教誨 I do not condescend to teach.

欲得不屑不潔之士 he wanted to get scholars who would not condescend to anything impure.

然非其人弗屑 however, if not the right people, he would not condescend,—to give them any.

屑有辭 making trifling excuses.

爾乃屑播天命 do you triflingly set aside the will of God?

往來屑屑不憚煩 constantly coming and going without minding the trouble.

輕屑 to depreciate.

瑣屑 vexatious.

搨^{1*}
4370

R. 屑

See 屑

Entering
Upper.

楮^{4*}
4370a

To push or pull out a stopper.

A limit; to restrict. Used for 4366.

薛^{1*}
4371

R. 屑

P. hsüe, hsüe,

hsie

See 褻

Entering
Upper.

A large kind of marsh grass.

薛國 name of a small feudal State in Shantung.

薛埠 a market-town in Kiangsu.

薛濤箋 a kind of note-paper. Biog. Dict. 743.

斜²
4372

R. 麻

C. ts'e

H. sia, she

F. sia, v. p'ia,

v. ch'ia²,

ch'ie²

W. zo, zi

N. zia, v. ts'ia,

dzien

P. hsie

M. hsia, hsie

Y. hsia

Sz. ts'e, hsie

K. sa, or sia;

ya

J. sha, ta

A. ta

Even Lower.

Slanting; oblique; transverse, as opposed to 正 687 and 橫 3915.

斜視 to look askance; to cast sidelong glances at.

斜眼 eyes squinting outwards; see 11,418.

斜目瞪眼 cock-eyed.

眼斜心不正 if the eye squints, the heart is not upright.

斜對 or 斜對過兒 obliquely opposite; not quite opposite.

斜過去 to have slanted; to be less direct, as the sun's rays.

斜着 slanting; crooked.

斜長 diagonal; length diagonally.

歪斜 awry; out of the straight.

桌面斜坡, 叫筆滾下來 the table is not level, so that the pencil rolls off.

斜紋布 drills; jeans.

斜風 a side wind.

斜街 a side street.

斜陽 slanting rays of the sun.

放斜 to lay a thing aslant.

斜坡 a sloping bank.

斜簽 awkwardly.

斜²
4372

橫斜 slanting; oblique; out the horizontal.

疎影橫斜水清淺 widely-chequered shadows sh the water clear and shoal.

斜¹
4373

R. 麻

See 斜

Even Lower.

Name of a plant, call 斜蒿, having leaves transversely veined.

Read yeh¹. To accumulate.

Read t'u². An ear grain.

See 1133.

See 1448.

See 1137.

挾^{4*}
4374

浹^{4*}
4375

鍊^{4*}
4376

鞋²
4377

R. 佳

C. hái

H. hai

F. ae

W. a

N. ye, a

P. hsie

M. hai, hsiai

Y. hae, hsiae

Sz. hai, hsiai,

hsie

K. he, hie

J. ai

A. hai, wa

Even Lower.

Shoes; slippers.

一隻鞋 a shoe.

一雙鞋 a pair of shoes.

鞋面 the uppers of shoes.

鞋底 the sole of a shoe.

鞋掌 a piece of leather at

sole of a shoe; a hard piece

leather used to beat the mou

of lying witnesses.

提鞋 to pull on a shoe.

鞋拔子 a shoehorn.

鞋葉拔 the loop of a shoe

to pull it on by.

鞋帶兒 a shoe-tie.

鞋匠 a shoemaker.

鞋金 brokerage; commissio

弓鞋 bow shoes,—for wor

with small feet.

冰鞋 skates.

踏拉着鞋 with shoes d

at heel.

水鞋 wooden shoes; sabots

給他小鞋穿 to give a

son a small shoe to wear,

put him into a difficult posit

鞋³
4377

乍穿新鞋高擡脚 a man with new shoes lifts his feet high,—for fear of tripping. Used as "a beggar on horse-back."

脫下芒鞋躡 took off his grass slippers.

給你拾鞋也不要 un-worthy to carry your shoes.

澡堂的鞋 like the shoes at a public bath,—不對 not in pairs; or, as understood in its general application, not suitable.

鞋頭 shoes with the heel uppers turned down, worn as slippers.

張天師的鞋 the shoes of Chang [Tao-ling], the first Taoist Pope,—exaggerations.

Same as 4377.

鞋³
4378

Same as 4377.

鞋³
4379駭³
4380

Startled; frightened.

駭怕 to be frightened.

驚駭 or 駭愕 startled; frightened.

駭羞 abashed.

駭異 strange; frightful; horrid-looking.

駭形 frightened-looking.

不勝駭憤 very much astonished and angry.

駭然 suddenly startled.

駭詫 to be astonished.

骸³
4381

The bones of the body. Also read *kai*¹ = 骸 5774.

四肢百骸 the four limbs and the various bones,—of the body.

六骸 the head, the trunk, and the four limbs.

屍骸 a corpse.

骸骨 a skeleton.

以老乞骸骨 applied to retire on the ground of old age.

會足疾懇乞骸骨乃授 as he was suffering from a

骸³
4381

bad foot he asked to be allowed to retire, but was appointed to....

忘形骸 to be oblivious of one's objective existence; to be regardless of one's outward appearance; forgetful of self; self-sacrificing.

洩³
4382洩³
4383

R. 屑霽

See 洩 褻

Entering and Sinking Upper.

See 5476.

To leak; to ooze out. Used with 泄 5526; see 8514.

振河海而不洩 (the earth) contains rivers and seas without their leaking away.

發洩 to leak; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers; to ooze out, as a secret.

洩氣 to lose smell or strength, as by exposure; to vent one's feelings; satisfied; appeased.

洩漏 to leak out; to be divulged, as a secret.

事洩了 or 洩底了 the affair has leaked out.

莫洩風聲 do not breathe a word about it.

洩忿 to work off or gratify hate.

惱未洩 his anger is not yet dissipated. See 寫 4404.

濟其不及以洩其過 supplying whatever is deficient so as to carry off whatever is in excess,—of a cook mixing flavours.

Read *i*¹.

洩洩 gleefully; with a fair wind.

綫³
4384

R. 屑霽

See 綫 褻

Entering Upper.

To tie up; to secure; fetters; bonds.

縲綫 bonds; fetters.

羈綫 a halter and bridle.

憂于繫綫 my grief fetters me.

協³
4385

R. 葉

C. *hy*²H. *hiop*F. *hick*W. *ye*

To agree in; to be united in. To agree with; to harmonise with; to bring into harmony; used with 叶 4402. To help; to assist. A territorial regiment.

協³
4385N. *yah*P. *shsie*M. *hsieh*Y. *hsieh*Sz. *hiop*J. *kiō, giō*A. *hiēp, hiep*

Entering Lower.

Used with 4388. 音 13,209.

協于帝 (Shun) was in harmony with the (previous) Emperor,—Shun carried on the traditions of Yao.

協于克 —harmony in attaining to the One,—uniform obedience to the voice of conscience.

龜筮協從 the tortoise and the divining-grass both gave the same answer.

朕夢協朕卜 Our dreams agree with Our divination.

協比讒言予一人 to form parties to defame me, the one man, i.e. the Emperor.

畢協賞罰 rewarding and punishing in accordance with what is right.

不協于極 not to reach the highest pitch of excellence.

協和萬邦 he united and harmonised the various States.

相協厥居 to be in harmony with their environment.

與下句相協 to be in keeping with the sentence which follows.

協同 to act conjointly in....

衆情允協 being all of one accord.

協力 united strength.

協力山成玉 by united strength a mountain becomes jade,—union is force.

弗協 not to assist.

協保 to co-operate with the *ti-pao*.

協謀 to plan together; to conspire.

協餉 in aid of the revenue.

協緝 to aid in searching for.

協辦 to assist in transacting.

協辦官 an Assistant,—in a Consulate.

協辦大學士 assistant Grand Secretary.

協揆 epistolary designation of the above.

協律郎 chief musicians of the Board of Music.

協*
4385

協台 or 協鎮 or 協戎
names for a 副將 colonel (Chinese).

協守 a colonel, as above. Also, to defend.

協領 a colonel (Manchu).

協尉 (yü*) a major of police in Peking.

協爾幫 a Hierbang, or Commissioner of Justice in Tibet.

協理台吉 Administrator in Mongolia, or assistant to the Dzassak in administering the affairs of the Banner.

協時 a favourable moment.

協骨 the ribs of a vessel.

協
4386

Same as 4390 but used for 4385.

協*
4387

R. 葉
See 協
Entering
Upper.

To fold; to double up.
To drag; to pull.

脇*
4388

R. 葉 洽
See 協
Entering
Lower.

The ribs; the sides. To be pressed; to be forced; to coerce. Used with 4385.

脇骨 or 兩脇 the ribs.

短脇 the false ribs.

駢脇 ribs all in one piece,—a peculiarity attributed to 晉文公 Wên Kung of the Chin State, known as 重耳 Ch'ung Êrh.

脇生 born from the ribs,—as Lao Tzû was.

脇 hsi* 肩詔笑 to play the toady or sycophant.

猶虎脇生翼 like a tiger with wings growing from its sides,—more formidable than ever.

爲賊裹脇 carried off by rebels.

脇驅 (chu²) side-straps of an ancient chariot.

脇勒 or 迫脇 or 威脇 to terrify or impress by one's power and dignity.

脇*
4388

脇權相滅 making forcible use of (the Emperor's) power to destroy one another,—of rival ministers.

被脇難民 the suffering and oppressed people.

脇從罔治 not to punish those who were coerced into taking part.

脅

4389

脅^{1*}
4390

R. 葉 洽
See 協
Entering
Upper.

To intimidate; to overawe.

假威力以相脅 to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.

歛^{1*}
4391

R. 葉 洽
See 協
Entering
Upper.

To inhale; to sip. Lean; emaciated.

爍^{1*}
4392

R. 葉
See 協
Entering
Upper.

Hot air; to scorch.

髒

4393

褻²
4394

R. 麻
See 斜 邪
Even Lower.

Same as 4385.

A buskin; a gaiter. Awry; unbecoming. Vicious; lewd.

奇褻 vile; low.

邪²
4395

R. 麻
C. se
H. sia
F. sia
W. si, i
N. zia
P. }
M. } hsié
Y. ch'ici, ya
Sz. hsié

To be morally deflected, as opposed to 正 687; to be depraved; corrupt; ous; evil; heretical; heterodox; magical; demoniacal. A final particle, expressing doubt.

改邪歸正 to forsake the deflected and return to the straight,—to reform.

邪²
4395

K. sa, or sia;
ya
J. sha, dja, ya
A. ta, ja
Even Lower.

思無邪 not to have depraved thoughts.

邪辭 corrupt words.

邪說暴行 corrupt speech and oppressive deeds.

陳善閉邪 to set forth and keep back evil.

周于德者邪世不亂 an age of corruption confound him whose virtue is complete.

心邪 evil-minded; impure.

邪淫 or 邪僻 corrupt; ous; obscene.

邪地方 a haunted place; brothel; a gambling-house.

邪道 or 邪教 false or tical doctrines or religion applied to any teaching except that of Confucianism.

邪術 or 邪法 sorcery; magic conjuring tricks.

邪神 false gods; corrupt vicious objects of worship.

邪路 a wrong path or course.

邪謬 wrong; perverse.

邪祟 evil spirits.

奸邪 treacherous; malicious evil.

邪物 evil things; ghosts; bad things.

邪氣 the evil aura which affects persons possessed by demons etc.

中 (chung⁴) 了邪 pos with a devil.

邪手 a profligate; masturbator.

邪病 epilepsy.

邪幅 (pi^{1*}) buskins. See

未知樂之果樂邪 不樂邪 I do not know (so-called) happiness is real or not.

Read yeh³. The of a place.

琅邪 an ancient place in tung.

Read hsi².

其虛其邪 is it a delay?

携

4396

攜

4397

諧

4398

佳

hai

V. a

I. ye

I. hai

I. he

I. kai

I. hai

Even Lower.

See 4118.

Same as 4118.

To be in accord; to harmonise together; to agree. To laugh at; to joke. See 6145.

八音克諧 the various musical instruments in harmony. See 音 13,209.

和諧 in accord; harmonising; agreeing together.

蓋言諧古人 in style he resembles the ancients.

白髮諧老 a couple who have grown old and grey together,—Darby and Joan.

諧聲 phonetic characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged.

E.g. 百 *pai* "a hundred" consists of the stroke 一 *yi* "one," giving the clue to the meaning, and 白 *pai* "white" giving the sound; 支 *pu* "to tap" consists of 又 *yu* "the right hand," as clue to the sense, and 卜 *pu* "to divine," giving the sound.

事無不諧 the matter can be settled.

事不諧了 the thing is not to be accomplished.

吾事諧矣 my affair is all right.

諧笑 or 詼諧 to laugh at; to ridicule.

Same as 4398.

諧

4399

燮

4400

葉屑

V. syl.

V. sic, si

ce 屑

süp

shō

niep

Entering

Lower

and Upper.

To blend; to harmonise; to adjust.

燮理陰陽 to harmonise the Yin and the Yang.

燮和 or 調燮 to harmonise; to adjust; to bring into accord.

燮伐大商 and in accordance with (the will of God) he smote the great Shang,—alluding to 武王 Wu Wang.

踐

4401

R. 葉

See 燮

Entering Upper.

叶

4402

R. 緝

See 協

Entering Lower.

To walk.

蹀躞 to walk fast; to hurry on.
牀頭蹀躞之役 attendance at a sick bedside.

To harmonise; to unite. To rhyme by poetical licence. Used with 4385.

叶時月 to bring into harmony the seasons and months,—to rectify the calendar.

與某人不叶 not on good terms with So-and-so.

叶孔五切音苦 *k'ung* and *wu* spell *k'u*. See 3413.

叶韻 or 叶音 the pronunciation of a word, not according to its ordinary sound but in accordance with the requirements of rhyme; a rhyme by poetical licence.

古無叶音 there were no *hsieh* sounds of old,—the dictum of Ch'ên Ti; see Biog. Dict.

叶音制 its rhyming sound is *chih*,—i.e. it takes the sound of *chih* in order to complete the rhyme required.

聽叶平聲 *ting* is here read, for rhyme's sake, in the even tone.

魚叶農 *yü* must be read *nung*,—in order to rhyme with 龍 *lung* in a previous line, both the last two coming under the standard rhyme 冬 *tung*.

三多叶吉 may you enjoy the three blessings which should be in abundance,—happiness, long life, and sons!

Same as 4385.

To dissipate; to remove; to disburden. To write; to draw (Cf. *ypapeiv*) in black and white; loosely, to paint. To engage a theatrical troupe. See 10,780.

以寫我憂 in order to dissipate my sorrow. See 12,691.

寫

4404

Sz. *hsie*K. *sia* (sa)J. *sha*A. *ta*

Rising Upper.

我心寫兮 my mind is relieved.

洩寫 to ease one's mind; to disburden oneself.

寫字 to write.

寫字樓 a merchant's or other office.

寫字端楷 to write evenly and neatly.

轉寫變易 errors of transcription; copyists' errors.

寫信 or 寫書 to write a letter.

寫得好 it is well written.

寫不得字 not to be written down, as when a thing is dangerous or improper. Also, when the paper is not to be written upon, etc. Also, when one has a bad hand, etc.

那個告白你寫出來了沒有 have you written out that notice?

隸字我寫不上來 I can't write the *li* character.

那個筆軟我寫不來 I can't write with that soft brush.

紙上有油我寫不上 the paper is oily, I can't write on it.

再寫過來 write it out again.

我實寫不下筆 I really cannot write them all down,—there are so many.

寫下首狀 wrote down his charge or accusation.

寫明 to write or state plainly.

寬定 to fix by writing it.

寫秃 written bald,—of a Chinese pen; spoilt.

寫立 to draw up,—of deeds, etc.

爲立寫照 drew his portrait.

寫生 to draw living animals.

寫生之筆 a lifelike description.

摹寫傳神 to draw a speaking likeness.

寫意 *genre* pictures produced by a few touches, chiefly outline, giving the idea and leaving the details to be filled in by the imagination. See 筆 8979.

寫

4404

寫意如草 *hsieh i* (the above style) is like writing in the grass character. See 5013.

善寫人面 good at painting portraits.

寫真小技 to paint a portrait is a small art; see 589.

寫生逼真 to draw almost life-like,—pictures.

追寫其像 painted her portrait from memory.

工寫貌 was a portrait-painter.

後命畫人寫以爲圖 he then instructed an artist to make a picture of them,—g birds.

寫出黃金盤 picturing forth the yellow gold plate,—the moon, on water.

瀉

4405

R. 瀉馬

N. *sic*, v. *dza*

See 瀉

Sinking Upper.

To drain off; to leak. Purging; dysentery. See 4406 and 4412.

瀉水 to let off water,—as by a sluice.

瀉底事 a matter without foundation; an unfounded story.

崩瀉 to crumble away,—as a river bank.

如水銀瀉地 like spilt quicksilver,—flowing about in all directions; covering the whole ground.

瀉肚子 to have diarrhoea.

上吐下瀉 vomiting and purging.

水瀉 a watery stool.

抽筋腹瀉 colic and diarrhoea.

傾談如瀉瀑 a perfect flux of talk.

瀉藥 a purgative.

瀉火 to reduce feverishness by purging.

瀉土 barren land.

新瀉 Niigata, in Japan.

瀉

4406

R. 瀉

See 些

Even Upper.

Diarrhoea; dysentery.

藹

4407

R. 藹

See 藹

Rising Upper.

血

4408

世

4409

R. 世

See 世

Entering Upper.

泄

4410

泄

4411

疳

4412

R. 疳

See 疳

Entering Upper.

紮

4413

R. 紮

See 紮

Entering Upper.

鞞

4414

嫖

4415

R. 嫖

See 嫖

Entering Upper.

縹

4416

A medicinal plant, known as 澤藹, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

See 4847.

Extravagant.

他華放蕩 to spend in a reckless manner.

See 5525.

See 5526.

Dysentery.

疳痢 dysentery.

To fasten with cords. To remove.

弓紮 a frame to keep a bow in proper shape.

是紮裨也 the more cumbersome and warm garment being removed.

See 5528.

To insult women; to outrage; to lust after. See 12,068.

嫖狎 or 汚嫖 indecent or wanton behaviour.

Same as 4413.

屨

4417

R. 葉屑

See 葉屑

K. *söp*

Entering

Lower

and Upper.

鮮

4418

解

4419

懈

4420

R. 卦

See 懈

Sinking Lower.

懈

4421

R. 卦

C. *hái, hái*H. *hai*F. *hai*W. *a*N. *ye*P. *hsie*M. *hsiai, hai*Y. *hsiae*Sz. *hsiai, hai*K. *ke, he*J. *kai, he*A. *gai*

Sinking Lower.

懈

4422

R. 卦

See 懈

Sinking Lower.

懈

4423

R. 蟹

C. *hái*H. *ngai*F. *hai*W. *ha*N. *hsie*P. *hsie*M. *hsiai*, *hai*Y. *hsiae*K. *ke*J. *kai, ge*A. *gai*

Rising Irregular.

The stuffing of shoe soles; a sandal; a clog or patten.

步履 on foot; to walk.

步履尋幽 let us go and seek a shady place.

Same as 1515.

See 1515.

A valley. Name of one of the K'un-lun mountains.

Idle; remiss; inattentive. See 1515.

懈惰 lazy.

鬆懈 or 懈怠 or 懈弛 negligent; lax.

夙夜匪懈 never idle morning or night.

使防者稍懈 causing the watchers to become rather slack.

A creek. See 9426.

渤懈 a cove; an estuary.

溲懈 a rivulet.

糲子懈了 the paste has become watery,—from being kept too long.

A fabulous animal; see 245.

解⁴
4424
R. 卦
See 懈
Sinking
Lower.

邂⁴
4425
R. 卦
H. shai
See 懈
K. he, giai
Sinking
Lower.

薜⁴
4426
R. 卦
See 懈
Sinking
Lower.

蟹⁴
4427
R. 蟹 9.
C. shai
H. hai
F. hai², hae²
W. hai
N. ye, ha,
hsie
P. hsi²
M. hai
Y. hae
Sz. hai, hsiai
K. hai
J. kai
A. giai
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Old clothes.
挫針治解足以餬口
to make a sufficient living by
tailoring and washing.
浣解 to wash or cleanse old
clothes.

To meet unexpectedly.
See 4029.

A woody climbing plant,
known as the 草薜, with
hooked spines, axillary ten-
drils, and large oval leaves.
紅草薜 a species of the above,
with reddish flowers.

A crab.
螃蟹 a crab.
膏蟹 a fat red species of crab.
黄油蟹 a large swimming crab
found at Canton.
蟹黃 crab spawn.
蟹羹 crab soup.
無脚蟹似的 like a crab
without legs,—not making much
progress.
快蟹艇 a swift passenger-boat
used at Canton.
扮蟹 a mode of tying a man
up by the hands and feet, to
make him confess.
蟹眼 crabs' eyes,—bubbles on
water.
螃蟹橫行他說正 the
crab walks sideways, but calls
it straight,—from its own point
of view.
滿地跑螃蟹 like crabs run-
ning about,—橫行 walking
sideways, or as understood in
its other sense, lawless, unre-
strained, etc. See 3915.

蟹⁴
4427

蟹⁴
4428
R. 卦
See 薜
Sinking
Lower.

濯⁴
4429
R. 卦 隊
See 薜
A. giai, houi
Sinking
Lower.

薜⁴
4430
R. 卦
W. a, ha
See 邂
A. giai²
Sinking
Lower.

榭⁴
4431

R. 福
See 謝
Sinking
Lower.

謝⁴
4432

R. 福
C. tse
H. ts'ia
F. sia
W. zi
N. zia
P. } hsi
M. }
Y. hsi

他也算是海螃蟹 he
must be considered a sea-crab,
—i.e. 大鉗 great pincers, or
大家 a man of an influential
family.
一蟹不如一蟹 going
from bad to worse.

Courageous; bold.
蟹慄 full of fight.

Sea mist; vapour.
含沆濯以長生 to inhale
the sea mist and live for ever.
師生沆濯一氣 teacher
and pupils on the best of terms,
—referring to two such, whose
names were *Hang* and *Hsieh*,
both of which are similar in
meaning.

An eschalot or scallion
(*Allium escalonicum*).
山上有薜者下有金
scallions on the hills are a sign
of gold below.
薜菜 or 薜白 the bulbs of
scallions.
山薜 a wild species of garlic.
薜露 dew on a scallion,—life.
Also, an elegy; a lament.
薜葉篆 or 倒薜篆 a kind
of seal character.

A kiosk or arbour. A
salle d'armes.

臺榭 belvederes and kiosques.
舞榭 a stage in the open air.

To thank; to express
gratitude. To decline to
receive; to break with. To
acknowledge; to confess.
To appease. To hand over
charge to. To die, especi-
ally of flowers; see 3889.

多謝 many thanks. For pre-
sents, see 領 7219 and 璧 8958.

謝⁴
4432
Sz. hsi
K. sia (sa)
J. sha, dja
A. ta
Sinking
Lower.

謝謝大人 I beg to thank
your Excellency.
拱手稱謝 to make a bow
and return thanks.
不足爲謝 not worth thanks.
感謝 to give grateful thanks.
謝恩 to render thanks for mercy
or kindness received.
謝恩摺子 the letter of thanks
to the Emperor for an appoint-
ment, etc.
小恩可謝, 大恩不可
謝 one can thank for small
mercies but not for great ones,
—which no words can duly ac-
knowledge.
謝帖 a card of thanks; a no-
tice of reward offered.
謝候 to reward,—as for finding
lost money.
謝步 to thank a person for his
steps,—to return a visit.
謝儀 a return present; fees, as
for a doctor.
謝酒 to thank for wine received,
—to make a "digestion call."
謝忱 to thank sincerely.
謝金 a doctor's fee.
謝禮 a "thank-offering;" a pre-
sent of money.
謝錢 to give a reward of money.
謝賞 to thank one for a gift.
謝神 or 謝天地 to thank
the gods.
謝妝 to return thanks for the
trousseau.
謝客 to decline to receive a
visitor,—on the plea of illness,
etc.
謝絕 to break off intercourse
with.
謝別 to take leave.
皆謝不知 in each case he
was obliged to say he did not
know.
道謝 or 鳴謝 or 申謝
or 聲謝 to express thanks.
謝道 to apologise for.
謝過 or 謝罪 to confess
one's faults.
謝罪服禮 to own and apol-
ogise for a fault.

謝

4432

石追謝之 Shih ran after her and begged her pardon.

請誅錯以謝天下 begged (the Emperor) to slay the evildoers, in order to appease public indignation.

謝任於某 to hand over charge to any one.

謝世 to die.

花有開時有謝時 flowers bloom and fade.

四時不謝 they bloom all the year round.

四時更代謝 the four seasons alternate.

人事有代謝 the affairs of men are liable to change.

燭謝淚 the candle drips.

謝仙 a name for lightning, — derived from 火仙謝, three characters found on the solitary pillar left standing after the burning of the 玉仙 Yü-hsien temple at 兵州 Ping-chou.

誓

4433

R. 屑

See 褻

Entering Upper.

褻

4434

R. 屑

C. syl.
H. set
F. siek
W. hsie, si
N. sih
P. hsie?
M. hsie
Y. hsieh
Sz. hsie
K. söl
J. setsz, sec.ii
A. tiet

Entering Upper.

To treat disrespectfully. A familiar; a servant. Used for 4434.

誓御 a groom of the chamber; a eunuch.

Undress. Dirty; ragged. To treat irreverently.

以褻衣見 appeared in undress.

褻服 undress; dirty or ragged clothes; mourning clothes.

燕褻 to spend one's time in pleasure.

燕褻之服 undress; mufti.

褻穢 dirty; filthy.

褻器 drinking utensils (Han History); a dirty vessel or thing.

獸子褻器 a pot de chambre.

褻慢 to treat with contumely.

褻瀆神明 to mock at the divine insight of the gods, — to blaspheme.

褻臣 a favourite, — in a bad sense.

私褻 to favour; one's private judgment; undress.

械

4435

R. 卦

See 械

A. gai

Sinking Lower.

械

4436

R. 卦

C. hai

H. hai, kai

F. hai

W. a

N. ye

P. hsie

M. chiai, kai

Y. chiae

Sz. hsie, chie, kai

K. he, kie

J. kai, gai

A. gai

Sinking Lower.

To take in the hand.

械茶來 bring tea.

Weapons; arms; fetters.

軍械 or 兵械 or 槍械 weapons; firearms; munition of war.

械鬪 to fight with weapons.

機械 an ingenious contrivance or piece of mechanism.

機械變詐 to act in a crafty treacherous way.

挈水械 a mechanical contrivance for raising water to a higher level, as for watering paddy-fields, etc.

檻械 to send in a cage and in fetters to.

破械 to break fetters; to release a prisoner.

毀械而亡 broke his fetters and escaped.

齧

4437

R. 卦

See 齧界

Sinking Lower and Upper.

To gnash the teeth with anger. The scaly appearance of a coat of mail.

齧齧 to gnash the teeth with anger.

凡甲衣之, 欲其無齧也 in coats of mail, it is desirable for the plates to fit evenly.

炷

4438

R. 馬寄

C. tsel

P. hsie, to

M. ye

Y. i²

K. sia

J. sha, ta

A. da

Rising Lower.

The ashes of a pastille; the expiring flame of a lamp or candle. Also read to³.

香炷燈光奈爾何 the dying light of the pastille, the flame of the lamp, alas! how long will they last?

餘炷猶明 the expiring flame flares brightly up.

卸

4439

R. 福

See 寫

Sinking

Upper.

To unload; to get rid of to resign office or hand over charge; to undo.

卸貨 to discharge cargo.

卸載貨物 to discharge and take in cargo.

卸賣 to land (goods) for sale.

卸車 to take the horses out of a cart.

卸脚 to unload goods carried for others.

卸擔 to lay down a burden.

卸交 to consign goods to.

投行 hang² 交卸 to go to hong to deliver goods. See below.

花卸瓣 the flowers are shedding their petals.

卸禍 to get rid of a misfortune to get out of trouble.

卸事 to throw up an affair; stop further action.

卸任 or 卸仕 or 卸官 to vacate a post, — as when one term of office has expired.

交卸在即 I shall hand over charge.

卸妝 en déshabillé.

卸開 to take off; to remove.

卸脫 to throw aside.

脫卸 to take off; to undress.

卸仔肩 to rid oneself of responsibility.

眾人立相推卸 all immediately declared the others responsible for it.

陷卸 to fall in, — as a river bank.

拆卸 to pull down, — as a house.

卸甲而走 to throw off one's armour and flee.

卸頭 to take down one's hair — for the night, as women do.

將刑具全行卸下 to lay out all the implements of punishment.

卸媒 to dismiss the marriage go-between.

形卸神短 form emaciated and spirits wanting, — as from overwork, etc.

活身止就至樂卸 physical enjoyment is merely a factor in perfect happiness.

HSIEN.

先¹

4440

先^(1a)

霰

syn

sen

sieng, sing,

seng

sie

sien

hsien

hsiei

sün

sen

tien

ven Upper.

Before, in time and place, as opposed to 後 4025. Former; past; deceased. In front; to place in front; an exemplar. A cent. See 4146 *hsien*³.

先後 first and last; on various occasions; successive. Also, to assist, as a minister his prince. Also, the wives of brothers; sisters-in-law.

共爭姓族先後 quarrelled over the precedence of their respective families.

爲 *wei*⁴ 你先後 to help you.

不自我先,不自我後 why were not these things before my time or after it?

先我而逝 died before me.

恐高辛之先我 I feared that Kao Hsin would be beforehand with me. *Li Sao*.

先時 (see below) or 先日 or

先年 or 先期 formerly; previously.

先三年 three years before.

先今 before and now.

先頭裏 at first.

先已 having previously.

先人 forefathers.

先民 the ancients.

先古 in ancient times; of old.

先王 the ancient rulers.

先前失敬失敬 I have to apologise for my previous rudeness.

特行言明在先 therefore I let you know beforehand.

此時已不似在先你
我之稱 we were no longer as before, on terms of "you" and "I."

先事豫防 to take precautions beforehand.

先生 the first-born; an elder or senior; a teacher; a term of address corresponding with "Mr." A term applied under the Mongols to Taoist priests.

先¹

4440

先生如達 her first-born (came forth) like a lamb.

桌上先生 the teacher on the table,—the dictionary.

鐵先生 see 11,156.

先見之明 the intelligence of a seer.

先聲 a harbinger; a presager.

先期聲明 to declare beforehand; to give notice beforehand.

先兆 a presage; an omen.

先說 to foretell.

先知 foreknowledge. See 1783.

先用 or 儘先 expectant of immediate promotion.

先機 premature.

先發 to issue beforehand.

先行知照 to give notice beforehand.

先行試辦 to put into operation on trial,—as a new regulation, to test its working.

先是 before this,—a phrase used at the opening of a digression, introducing the reader to events which have already taken place, or to a previous time.

先是蜀人未曾得見

生鶴 now the people of Ssü-ch'uan had never before seen live cranes.

先世 past generations; one's ancestors.

先夫 my late husband.

先君 or 先父 or 先考 my late father.

先妣 my late mother.

令先弟 your late younger brother.

先天 one's natural physical endowments. See 天 11,208.

先朝 previous dynasties.

所得書皆古文先秦

舊書 the books he obtained were all old books belonging to the pre-Ch'in days and written in the ancient style.

先冬至一日 one day before the winter solstice.

爲 *wei*⁴ 我先容 to say a few words on my behalf before,—I arrive; to introduce me.

先¹

4440

莫爲之先 no one to say a word for me beforehand,—until my arrival.

當先 formerly; at a previous time; in front.

爲天下先 to be an exemplar for the empire.

先走 to go first; to go on ahead.

先驅 a forerunner.

爭先 to strive for precedence.

宜居先以易俗 you should be in the front rank in reforming manners and customs.

先聖 ancient sages; esp. Confucius.

先令 an imitation of "shilling."

先時 (see above) or 先士 a cent.

Read *hsien*⁴. To be beforehand with; to take precedence; to put first.

請卽先主而行 let me go before you, Master.

教人自苦而身先之 to teach self-mortification, and show the way.

不如先之 I had better be beforehand,—strike the first blow.

尙或先之 some one will step in before and save it,—of a hunted hare.

疾行先長者謂之不弟 (41) to strive to get before one's elders is considered disrespectful.

不可使吾女先此女而嫁 I can't let my daughter marry before this lady.

先己後人 to put oneself first and others last.

制

4441

R. vulgar.

Used for 鐵

See 霰

Sinking Upper.

To castrate a fowl.

制鷄 a capon.

拏³

4442

R. 銑

See 銑

Rising Upper.

毬³

4443

R. 銑

See 鮮

Rising Upper.

洗

4444

硯¹

4445

R. 先

See 先

Even Upper.

筊³

4446

R. 銑

See 銑

Rising Upper.

跣³

4447

R. 銑

See 洗

Rising Upper.

銑³

4448

R. 銑 16.

H. -sen, sen

See 洗

Rising Upper.

仙¹

4449

R. 先

See 先

Even Upper.

To take up in the fingers.

揶揄 to hold a thing in the fingers.

To moult; to shed hair.

鳥獸毛毬 the birds and beasts shed their feathers and hair.

See 4146.

A fine kind of pebble.

Bamboo articles of various kinds.

筊帚 a small bamboo hand-broom.

狼筥 a bamboo stockade.

Barefooted. See 12, 126.

若跌弗視地 if you walk barefooted, do not look at the ground.

披髮跣足 with dishevelled hair and bare feet.

A small chisel. Burnished; bright. A metal ornament at the end of a bow. Chilly; raw. Rust.

物飾其銑 everything brightly burnished.

Genii; elves; fairies; the "immortals" of Taoism and Buddhism. [An old form was 𡗗 = to enter the hills.]

神仙 genii; good spirits; elves; fairies.

仙人 or 仙師 or 仙郎 or 仙班 those who by a pro-

仙¹

4449

cess of physical and mental refinement have succeeded either in deferring death or in becoming altogether exempt from dissolution; immortals. [The first is also the "back" of a *ch'in*; see 2109].

修仙 to become an immortal, —by the above process.

修仙路徑甚多 the direct roads to immortality are many.

天上多一仙人不如

世上多一聖賢 better one more good man on earth than an extra angel in heaven.

酒仙 the Genius of Wine.

臣是酒中仙 I am as drunk as a god, —i.e. so drunk that I enjoy the happiness of a god.

Said by the famous poet 李

太白 Li T'ai-po.

仙釋 Taoism and Buddhism.

仙家妙術 the mystic practices of the Taoists.

天仙 an angel, —a term used by Mahometans.

仙境 fairy-land; heaven.

仙女 or 仙姑 a fairy; a goddess.

仙骨 of immortal frame; a fairy form; fairy-like; graceful.

仙凡 gods and men.

仙藥 or 仙丹 the elixir of life. See 10, 618.

成仙 or 仙遊 or 登仙

or 仙逝 to become an immortal; to die.

仙馭升遐 to take the fairy ride and ascend to the far country, —to die.

半仙之戲 the half-fairy sport, —swinging.

半仙之體 half divine, —as a soothsayer or a medium.

仙法 magic; conjuring tricks.

仙景 beautiful scenery.

仙鶴 or 仙禽 the white crane (*Grus viridirostris*).

百花仙子 the goddess of Flowers.

水仙花 the immortal of the water, —the jonquil or narcissus; used pictorially as an emblem of longevity.

仙¹

4449

水仙子 water-sprites, —poles.

鳳仙花 the touch-me flower (*Impatiens balsamina*).

仙人掌 or 仙人拳 a tus (*Opuntia Dillenii*, Haw).

仙鼠 fairy rats, —bats.

八仙桌 the eight-immortal table, —a square table to eight diners, so called from

酒中八仙 Eight Immortals of the Winecup:

李白 Li Po.

賀知章 Ho Chih-chang

李適之 Li Shih-chih

李璿 Li Chin.

崔宗之 Ts'ui Tsung-

蘇晉 Su Chin.

張旭 Chang Hsü.

焦遂 Chiao Sui.

八仙 the Eight Immortals of Taoism:

鍾離權 Chung-li Ch'uan

張果老 Chang Kuo-lao

呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin

曹國舅 Ts'ao Kuo-chiu

李鐵拐 Li T'ieh-kua

韓湘子 Han Hsiang-

藍采和 Lan Ts'ai-ho (woman).

何仙姑 Ho Hsien-kü (woman).

金仙 a name for Shākyam Buddha.

身皆金色故稱金身 his body was of a golden color and so he was called the Golden God.

仙佛 the Rishis and the dharmas.

仙掖 the walls round the palace.

秣¹

4450

R. 先

See 先

Even Upper.

The common rice plant as distinguished from glutinous rice; upland rice. See 8370.

糶

4451

Same as 4450.

快

4452

To take pleasure in; to enjoy.

R. 鹽
cf. 險

散帙揮毫總不快 it gives me no pleasure to spread out my paper and flourish my pen,—i.e. to compose.

快謝 grateful.

杓

4453

A wand used in dramatic performances. A trough to carry off water.

R. 鹽或
cf. 險

Read *hsien*¹. A shovel.

次

4454

Same as 涎 4508.

掀

4455

To lift up; to pull aside; to take off; to open. To whirl. Lofty; proud.

R. 元
C. *hyn*
H. *hiun*
F. *hieng, hūng, hiong*
W. *hiōe, v. hsiang*
N. *hsien*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hōn*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

掀簾子 to lift up or pull aside a bamboo screen. See 7129.

把帳子掀開 lift up the curtains.

這個箱蓋兒我掀不開 I can't lift up the cover of this box.

把茶壺蓋兒掀起來 take the lid off the tea-pot.

這個箱子我掀不動 I can't move this box.

把書本掀開 open the book.

語莫掀唇 in speaking, do not open wide the lips,—of women.

掀帽 to raise the hat.

掀被 to lift off the bed-clothes.

掀將下來 was thrown,—from the saddle.

木掀 a wooden shovel used on threshing-floors.

首掀 to carry the head high.

白浪掀天 the white waves reached the sky.

掀

4455

掀發 to escape; to fly out,—as something confined.

掀揪 to wrap closely round.

Read *hên*². To lead.

掀引 to lead; to guide.

儉

4456

R. 鹽 謙
琰

C. *ts'ym, hym*
K. *sōm, hōm*
See 儼 險

Even and Rising Upper.

Sharp-mouthed; litigious. Flattering. Also read *hsien*³.

國則罔有立政用儉

人 in the empire, never has government been carried on by the aid of artful-tongued men.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 時儉民 look at the poor people.

儉

4457

Same as 涎 4519. Also read *lien*³.

險

4458

R. 琰

C. *hym*
H. *hiam*
F. *hieng, v. hiang*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsien*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsiei*
S. *hsien*
K. *hōm*
J. *ken*
A. *hiem*
Rising Upper.

A narrow pass; a defile; difficult of access; dangerous. See 5397.

終踰絕險 you will ultimately get over the difficult places.

危險 steep; precipitous; dangerous.

險口 a dangerous pass.

險處 a dangerous-place.

險要 dangerous and important,—as the key to a strategical position.

險得狠 very dangerous.

險中 in danger.

險船 a ship in distress.

險阻 an obstacle causing danger; in straits; in difficulties.

行險道 to follow dangerous courses.

行險僥倖 to run into danger on the chance of coming out all right.

化險爲夷 to change danger into comfort.

險傷 a dangerous wound.

險症 a dangerous disease.

心險 the mind full of evil designs.

陰險人 a dangerous man.

險

4458

險惡 malicious; evil.

險詐 to backbite.

險些死了 I was very nearly killed.

險險沒有打死了 very nearly beat him to death.

險一險兒死了 he just escaped with his life.

險易 danger and security.

險固 secure; strongly defended.

See 6204.

𪔐

4459

R. 先

See 先千
Even Upper.

To rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.

僊

4460

R. 先

See 先
Even Upper.

To hop about. Used for 仙 4449.

屢舞僊僊 they keep dancing and capering,—when drunk.

山不在高,有僊則名. hills are not famous for height alone: 'tis to their Genius they owe their fame.

僊侶 godlike companions.

僊人 an Immortal.

褰

4461

R. 先

See 先
Even Upper.

The appearance of clothes.

蹣

4462

Same as 4463.

躔

4463

R. 先

See 先千
Even Upper.

To walk round and round. See 9224.

牽

4464

騫

4465

See 1690.

See 1692.

鵞²

4466

R. 元

See 軒

K. hōn

J. ken

A. hien

Even Upper.

鮮¹

4467

R. 先銑

C. syn

H. sen

F. sieng,

ch'iang

W. sie

N. sien

P. hsien

M. hsien,

hsüan

Sz. hsien

Y. hsien

K. sōn

J. sen

A. tien

Even and

Rising Upper.

To soar.

騰騫 or 高騫 to fly high.

Fresh, as opposed to 乾 dried, 5809, and other terms. New; clean; pure.

不鮮 not fresh. See below.

鮮菓子 fresh fruit,—not dried.

鮮菜 fresh vegetables,—not salted.

鮮魚 fresh fish.

小鮮 a small fish; see 1845.

活鮮 perfectly fresh,—as fish.

鮮鹹雜貨店 fresh and preserved food sold here.

鮮食 flesh meat,—as opposed to vegetables.

唯君用鮮 it is only the sovereign who uses venison,—in sacrifice.

清清鮮鮮 nice and fresh,—of food.

鮮花 fresh-cut flowers.

鮮甜 fresh and sweet.

海鮮 fresh fish, etc., from the sea.

鮮明衣裳 new clothes.

五色俱鮮 the colours all standing out brightly,—as in a picture.

鮮紅 fresh red.

鮮瑩 sparkling; glittering.

鮮艷 beautiful,—especially of flowers.

鮮卑 a tribe which originally occupied the mountains and glens of south-east Mongolia, and were first heard of in A.D. 45.

They founded the 遼紀 Liao dynasty, A.D. 937, generally known as 契丹 the Kitan Tartars. Also, a girdle.

鮮卑之類多依山谷爲氏族 the Hsien-pi mostly take their clan-names from mountains or valleys.

鮮¹

4467

Read hsien³. Few; rare; seldom.

終鮮兄弟 few are my brethren.

有始鮮終 many begin, but few carry on to completion.

鮮可以飽 few can get their fill.

鮮不爲則 few will not take you as a pattern.

鮮少 few.

鮮觀 seldom seen.

孝弟²而好 hao³犯上者鮮矣 among the filial and fraternal, those who love to offend against their superiors are few.

巧言令色, 鮮矣仁 fine words and an insinuating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.

不鮮 not few; nothing out of the way. See above.

度其鮮原 he measured out the finest plains,—for a settlement.

鮮民之生, 不如死之久矣 than to live an orphan, it would be better to have long been dead.

廩³

4468

R. 銑

See 鮮

Rising Upper.

癬³

4469

R. 銑

C. syn

H. sen

F. sieng,

ch'iang

W. sie

N. sien

P. hsüan

K. sōn

J. sen

A. tien

Rising Upper.

Ringworm. Used for various forms of skin disease.

環癬 ringworm.

生癬 to get ringworm.

牛皮癬 a kind of lepra.

金錢癬 a leprous patch.

白面癬 Tinea decalvans.

自唐以至于近代已

嘗爲中國疥癬矣 from the T'ang dynasty down to recent times, they (the Japanese) have always been an itch to China,—thorn in the side.

蘚³

4470

R. 銑

See 鮮

Rising Upper.

嫌³

4471

R. 鹽

C. im, ym

H. hiām

F. hieng

W. ye

N. yen

P. } hsien

M. } Sz. }

Y. hsien

K. hiām

J. ken, gen

A. hien

Even Lower.

Mosses or lichen on damp walls.

苔蘚 moss and lichen.

瓦蘚 the moss on tiles, etc.

蘚痕 a trace; a vestige.

Dislike; enmity; jealousy To reject; to take exception to. See 3413.

小嫌 petty dislikes.

嫌氣 dislike; jealousy; disgust

挾嫌 to bear a grudge.

不畏嫌怨 not to fear to incur animosity.

不敢冒此嫌疑 I do not venture to incur this odium.

避嫌疑 to avoid giving rise to ill feeling, or suspicion.

嫌隙 a disagreement; a difference.

嫌於 prejudicial to; encroaching upon.

嫌棄 to reject; to despise.

嫌小 to object to a thing being too small.

嫌多嫌少 he objects to much and objects to little,—nothing pleases him.

嫌醜嫌好 he takes exception to good and bad alike.

嫌路太遠 objected to the length of the journey.

嫌好道歹 to find fault with everything.

嫌煩 to dislike the trouble of to think it troublesome.

嫌貧愛富 to slight poor people and court rich ones.

莫嫌家裏貧 don't raise objections (to educating your children) on the ground of poverty.

體嫌於不能降 (God 天 is hampered by an inability to descend (to earth) in bodily form)

療¹

4472

R. 鹽

See 愈兼

Even Lower

and Upper.

To breathe with difficulty

癩癩 asthma.

謙
4472a

See 3845a.

隄
4473

A stony mountain path.

險
See
Rising Upper.

軒
4474

A carriage high in front.
A porch; a balcony; a pavilion.

元
C. hyn
I. hen
F. hong
N. hsie
I. hsien
P. hsüan
M. hsien
Y. hsiei
K. hön
A. hen
ken, kon
A. hien
Even Upper.

軒車不容巷 his high chariot could not get into the lane.

軒車來何遲 why is thy chariot so long in coming?

鶴有乘軒者 cranes rode about in carriages,—and were even taken into battle by the infatuated marquis of 衛 Wei.

與之犀軒 with it (the coffin) went a chariot of rhinoceros-hide.

魚軒 a lady's carriage,—ornamented with shagreen.

軒檻 the railing of a balcony.

書軒 or 舍軒 a study; a library.

茶軒 a restaurant; a tea-house.

臨軒對月 let us go into the balcony and look at the moon.

軒峻 lofty,—as a room.

軒爽 or 軒敞 spacious; unconfined.

軒昂 lofty, as a room; dignified, as a man; high in price.

其軒昂磊落 he was very dignified and imposing.

昂首軒尾 raising its head and cocking its tail,—of a lion.

軒然仰笑 smiled pleasantly.

軒軒自得 merry; happy; jolly.

眉軒 to raise the eyebrows,—as when pleased.

軒亭之名 a fancy name.

Read *hsien*⁴. A thin slice of meat.

纖¹
4475

R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ssiam
F. ch'eng
See 纖
A. tiem
Even Upper.

纖¹
4476

R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ssiam
F. ch'eng, ch'eng
W. hsie
N. sien
P. hsien
M. chien, ch'ien
Y. hsiei
K. sön
J. sen
A. tiem
Even Upper
Irregular.

祆¹
4477

R. 先
See 天軒
Even Upper.

摻
4478

Slender; sharp-pointed; cunning.

纖弱 slight and delicate.

纖介之事 a trifling matter.

纖趨 over-respectful; artful; cunning.

纖悉 minute details.

Small; fine; delicate.
Silk embroidery. Thin, as opposed to 穠 8412.

纖小 small; puny.

纖細 fine; delicate; minute.

巨細宏纖 very great and very small.

纖巧 slender; fine work, as embroidery.

纖指 or 纖手 a woman's slender fingers.

不沾纖塵 did not get the least dusty.

始終無纖芥之間 never had the slightest difference with him.

纖毫 very little; infinitesimal.

纖腰 a slender waist.

纖纖 fine; taper; see 10,348.

纖月 the new moon.

God; heaven. A term adopted by the Zoroastrians about the 6th cent. A.D., and subsequently borrowed by the Manichaeans. [Not known before that time; entry in 說文 is later.] See also 7969. [To be distinguished from 祆 12,905.]

關中謂天爲祆 in Kuan-chung (see 6368) God is called Hsien.

祠祆神 to worship Hsien, — Mazdeism.

事火祆者 those who worship the God of Fire.

See 9691.

暹¹
4479

R. 鹽
C. ts'ym
H. ts'iam
F. ssiam
F. ssicng
W. sie
N. sien
P. hsüan
M. hsüan
Sz. hsien
Y. hsiei
K. sön
J. sen
A. hsien
Even Upper.

弦¹
4480

R. 先
C. yn
W. ye
See 絃
Y. hsiei, swei
A. hien, huen
Even Lower.

眩¹
4481

R. 霞
See 沚
Sinking
Lower.

The sun rising. To advance.

暹羅國 Siam. The first character is said to be an imitation of the native word *Sayam*, meaning a reddish brown, and alluding to the colour of the people. "Siam" is said to be the Burmese *Sham*, written *Sciam* by the Portuguese.

The string of a bow or of a musical instrument (see 4483); the chord of an arc; a crescent; the moon at her quarters on the 8th and 23rd days. Stringy or thready, as a pulse. See 13,129.

奏鼓弦歌 they beat their drums and sang to the sound of stringed instruments.

春誦夏弦 study in spring, music in summer.

弦子 a lute.

通弦 the chord of an arc.

正弦 the sine.

餘弦 the cosine.

弦月半之名也其形一旁曲一旁直 *hsien* is a name for the half-moon, when one side of it is curved and the other straight. See 12,509.

上弦 and 下弦 the first and third quarters of the moon.

脈弦長 the pulse is thready.

弦國 name of a small feudal State.

To illuminate, as the sun.

世幽昧以眩曜兮 in order to illumine the darkness of his generation.

疝²

4482

R. 先

See 立

A. hien, hūan

Even Lower.

Indigestion; dyspepsia.

疝癖 dyspeptic symptoms of various kinds.**橫疝** blind piles; a large extrusion of the intestines.**絃**²

4483

R. 先

C. yn

H. hen

F. hieng

W. ye

N. yēn

P. hsien

M. hsüan

Y. hsiei, swei

Sz. hsüan

K. hyōn

J. ken, gen

A. hūen

Even Lower.

The string of a musical instrument.

彈絃 to play the lute. See 2109.**一根絃** a string of an instrument.**二絃** the two-stringed violin,—having only two strings, tuned at an interval of a fifth from each other, the bow passing between them.**三絃** or **絃子** the three-stringed guitar (Japanese samisen),—generally played with a plectrum. Introduced under the 元 Yüan dynasty.**四絃** the violin,—also known as **四胡** the four-stringed 胡琴; see 2109.**調絃** or **理絃** to tune the strings.**擊絃** to strike the string,—with a plectrum; see 10,340.**拂絃** to sweep the strings.**絃馬** the bridge of a violin.**曉絲絃** or **曉絃索** to understand stringed instruments.**聞絃歌之聲** to hear sounds of playing and singing.**聞絃歌而知雅意** to hear the string and song, and to divine the refined meaning,—to be able to put two and two together.**斷絃** to break a string; to lose one's wife.**將斷絃重** *ch'ung*² **整** to re-adjust the broken string.**續絃** to splice the (broken) string,—to marry another wife. The phrase is said to refer to the splicing of a guitar-string, with blood from an argus pheasant, by **武帝** Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.**改絃而更張之** to put a new string,—to a guitar.**絃**²

4483

脰²

4484

R. 先

See 立

A. hien, hūen

Even Lower.

The stomach of an ox.

牛脰 bullock's tripe.**舷**²

4485

R. 先

See 立

A. hien, hūen

Even Lower.

The side of a ship; gunwale; bulwarks.

採菱以扣舷 to pluck a water-chestnut and beat time with it on the boat's side.**蜎**²

4486

R. 先

C. yn

W. ye

See 絃

A. hien, hūan

Even Lower.

The millipede or gally-worm, known as 馬蜎.

蜎憐蛇 the millipede envies the snake,—its power of moving without legs.**閒**²

4487

R. 刪

C. } han

H. } han

F. hang

W. a

N. yēn, aān

P. hsien

M. hsien, han

Y. hsiang

Sz. hsien, han

K. han

J. kan, ken

A. nyan

Even Lower.

Leisure; quiet; idleness; vacant; unoccupied. [The correct form of 閒 1601. To be distinguished from 閑 4494.] See 等 10,877.

閒時 leisure; spare time.**閒空** or **閒來** or **有閒** or **得閒** or **清閒** or **閒坐** or **閒靜** or **閒常** at leisure; nothing to do; in repose.**閒坐閒耍** (or **玩**) pleasure-loving; idle.**閒住** or **閒處** or **閒居** unemployed; living retired.**閒不住** or **不得閒** busy; not able to find time.**抽閒** to find leisure for.**忙裏偷閒** to steal a little leisure when busy.**得一日閒**, **閒一日** when you get a day to idle, idle for a day.**閒**²

4487

國家閒暇 when the country is at rest,—from external trouble.**閒談** to have a chat.**閒言** or **閒語** talk on the side in general; chit-chat; gossip; scandal.**閒話了一會** having chatted awhile.**閒步** or **閒行** or **閒遊** to stroll.**閒散** to take relaxation; to be truant; disbanded, as troops.**閒書** light literature.**閒民** or **閒人** unemployed persons,—generally in a sense.**閒人免進** no admittance except on business.**賣閒** to idle about; *flâner*.**閒手** or **閒漢** an idler; loafer.**閒雜** idlers; disreputable.**好** *hao*⁴ **閒的人** the idle man—always up to some mischief.**貪閒躲懶** to be given to laziness and shirking work.**閒看** to look idly on.**閒等兒** or **閒得兒** *gars*.**打開兒的** to beg.**閒門** a private door.**閒事** private affairs. See 3**這個猫怎麼不管事** this cat, how is it that it is not minding its own business.**招惹閒是閒非** to invite trouble from meddling matters which do not concern one.**幽閒** private; retired.**閒世之人其性必** those who live retired from the world do not fail to have positions different from the ordinary.**虛閒** to waste one's time.**閒地** vacant land.**等閒** ordinarily. See 10,8**閒雲** a passing cloud.**閒藤** straggling creepers.

攔 然 in anger.

R. 册
C. H. } han
F. hang
W. a
N. yēñ, aañ.
P. M. } hsien
Sz. }
Y. hsiang
K. han
J. kan, gen
A. nian
Even Lower.

臨衝閑閑 the engines of
assault were sluggishly plied.

R. 咸 15a.
C. } ham
H. }
F. hang
W. a
N. yen, aañ
P. }
M. } hsien
Y. hsiang, haa
Sz. hsien
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Even Lower.

咸陽 Hsien-yang, — in Shensi;
the capital under the 秦 Ch'ins.
See 12,577.

喊

4499

See 3831.

緘

4500

See 1612.

𧈧

4501

The nylghau (*Portax pictus*); an elk.

R. 咸

See 咸

Even Lower.

𧈧

4502

A flat bivalve, known as 𧈧蛤, found on the coast of Shantung.

R. 咸

See 咸

A. sham

Even Upper.

誠

4503

Sincerity. To bring into harmony.

R. 咸

C. ham

H. hiam

F. hang

Y. hsiang

K. ham

J. kan

A. ham

Even Lower.

鹹

4504

Salt; salted; bitter; brackish. See 12,073.

R. 咸

C. ham

H. hiam

F. hang, v.

keing

W. a

N. yeh, aah

P. ham

M. ham

Y. hsiang, haa

Sz. hsiang

K. ham

J. kan, gan

A. ham

Even Lower.

鹹菜 salted vegetables.

鹹魚 salt fish.

鹹酸 a salt and sour flavour.

鹹土 salt land.

受慣鹹苦 to be accustomed to bitter trials.

鹹水 brackish water.

鹹水妹 salt-water sister,—a name given to the class of Cantonese girls who are the kept mistresses of foreigners.

鹹水謠 songs sung by the above.

鹹水話 pidgin-English.

鹹水官話 badly-spoken Mandarin.

𧈧

4505

R. 咸

See 巖咸

Even Lower.

銜

4506

R. 咸

C. ham

F. hang, kang,

v. keing

W. a, ga

N. yeh, ngaañ

P. hsien

M. hsien, han

Y. hsiang, haa

Sz. hsiang, han

K. ham

J. kan, gan

A. ham

Even Lower.

An antelope; an elk.

Same as 羚 7208.

To carry in the mouth; to gag; a bit; to control. Rank; official title. See 3198. Also written 銜

出則銜恤 when I go abroad, I carry my grief with me.

如赴敵之兵. 銜枚疾走 like soldiers advancing rapidly, gag in mouth, upon the enemy. [Chinese soldiers making a night attack are gagged with a piece of wood fastened like a bit, to prevent talking in the ranks.]

馬銜 a horse's bit.

銜環以報 to carry a bracelet in the beak as recompense,—alluding to the story of a bird saved from death by one 楊寶 Yang Pao; which bird, to requite its preserver, brought every day a fine piece of jade and laid it at his feet.

銜感 or 銜恩 to feel grateful.

緊銜 to hold a horse in.

銜恨 to restrain one's anger.

銜杯酬酒 pledging one another with wine.

官銜 or 職銜 or 銜名 the full official title of an officer.

官銜牌 a board inscribed with the rank and titles of an official and carried before him in procession.

掛同知銜 to hold brevet rank as sub-Prefect.

虛銜 nominal or brevet rank.

會銜 uniting titles,—as when several officials join in a memorial, etc.

唱銜 to call out titles,—as at a levée.

銜命 to receive the sovereign's commands.

人銜 a name for ginseng.

𧈧

4507

R. 咸

C. ham

F. hang, v.

kang

W. ga

N. cih, ngaañ

P. hsien

M. hsien, han

Y. hsiang, haa

Sz. han

K. ham

J. gan

A. ham

Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth. A vulgar form of 4506.

𧈧下 to hold in the mouth

𧈧草壘巢 to carry grass build a nest.

燕子𧈧泥 the martin takes mud in its beak,—to build a nest.

𧈧糖攪 to have a sugared olive in the mouth,—to be quite satisfied.

𧈧鐵彈 may you hold a (hot) iron ball in your mouth,—hell, as a punishment for the lies you tell!

半山𧈧月 the moon half obscured behind the hill.

𧈧 Spittle; saliva; water flowing. Also read yen nien³, and ch'ien².

𧈧沫 saliva.

𧈧帔 or 𧈧衣 a bib.

口𧈧 the mouth watering.

流粘𧈧 to drivel; to water the mouth.

道之固以流𧈧 to speak of it positively makes the mouth water.

垂涎已久 my mouth has long watered for it.

蝸涎 the mucus of snails.

龍涎 or 龍涎香 dragon spittle,—ambergis, of which an imitation is made by mixing Borneo camphor and musk.

涎皮賴臉 shameless effrontery.

Read hsien⁴.

洄涎 water flowing along.

𧈧 A kind of hoe; also read hsien³. Sharp; acute.

𧈧利 sharp.

𧈧筆 the sharp pen,—of a clever writer.

𧈧于詩學 clever at writing poetry.

Read tien³. To cut; to hew.

檻²
4510
R. 賺陷
C. lam²
H. kam²
F. 'k'ang
W. 'k'a, k'a'
N. 'chien
P. 'hsien²
M. 'han, chien²
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. lam²
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

Bars; railing; a cage.
圈檻 an-enclosure; a pen.
花檻 a garden fence.
檻車 a cart with a cage on it for holding prisoners, also known as 囚車. Often used merely in the sense of "prison."
檻送京師 to send in a cage to the capital.
Read k'an². A threshold; a door-sill. See 絆 8607.
檻墻子 a low wall, as at an entrance gate or door, to keep out animals, etc.

艦⁴
4511
R. 賺
C. lam²
H. kam²
F. 'k'ang
W. 'k'a
N. 'chien
P. 'chien, 'hsien²
K. ham
J. kan
A. lam²
Rising
Irregular.

A wooden room. A war-vessel for defence, in which the men fight behind wooden walls capable of resisting stones and arrows.
戰艦 a war-junk.
大艦 a large vessel.
將下脚艦 was about to let down the gangway.
飛行艦 a flying ship; an air-ship.

輶²
4512
R. 賺陷
See 檻
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

The noise of carts; a cart with a cage on it. See 4510.
大車輶輶 the great waggons go lumbering along.

賢²
4513
R. 先
C. yn
H. hen
F. 'hieng
W. ye
N. 'yeñ
P. 'hsien
M. 'hsien
S. 'hsien
Y. 'hsiei
K. 'hyön
J. hen
A. hien
Even Lower.

Good; virtuous; worthy; excelling others. See 9602.
賢人 a man of lofty virtue; a worthy man; the good man *par excellence*. Wine; see 2260.
賢書 the list of successful *chüjen*.
先賢 former worthies,—a term applied to certain philosophers associated with Confucius in the Confucian temple.
賢德 lofty virtue.
鄉賢 a village worthy.
大賢幾亞聖 in worth almost the equal of Mencius.

賢²
4513

見賢思齊 when you see worthy men, strive to equal them. See 4295.
求賢若渴 to crave for virtue as (for water) when thirsty.
賢其賢 to deem worthy what (the ancients) deemed worthy.
自賢 self-righteous.
以長 *chang*³ 不以賢 to put age before worth,—as when dividing an estate among brothers.
賢兄 or 賢弟 my worthy brother,—used to a brother or friend.
賢妻 my worthy wife.
賢契 my good young friends,—a term of respect to juniors.
賢愚 the great and small,—of mankind.
賢孝 virtuous and filial.
賢女 virtuous women.
賢善 worth and excellence.
賢惠 kind and virtuous; good and gentle.
賢名 a reputation for goodness.
賢良 or 賢淑 good and virtuous,—of women.
賢員 officers worthy of confidence.
賢慧 virtuous; discreet.
賢牧令 a complimentary title often used by a man to his wife.
賢豆 a name for India. See 9813 *yen*².
彼賢於此 that one is better than this.
我從事獨賢 making me serve thus as if I alone were worthy.
我獨賢勞 I alone toil.

磻²
4514
R. 眞先
See 賢詢
Even Lower.

賢
4515

慙
4516

Difficult; slow; laborious.
陽氣微動動而磻磻 when the breath of spring gently moves, movement slowly begins,—of nature in spring-time.
Same as 4513.
See 3805.

獾³
4517
R. 感
See 關
Rising Upper.

關
4518

獾³
4519
R. 琰
See 險
Rising Upper.

鐵
4520

霰⁴
4521
R. 霰 17.
H. v. san
See 線
Sinking
Upper.

顯²
4522
R. 銑
See 顯
Rising Upper.

顯
4523

R. 銑
C. hyn
H. hen
F. 'hieng
W. 'hsie
N. 'hsien
P. 'hsien
M. 'hsien
S. 'hsien
Y. 'hsiei

The yapping bark of a little dog.

See 3806.

A dog with a long nose like a greyhound.

獾狁 wild tribes of the north,—an early name of the Hsiung-nu (Huns).

Correct form of 4441.

Sleet; snow and rain.

霰雪 sleet.
如彼雨雪,先集維霰 when snow falls, it first forms as sleet.

望空捉霰 to look up and try to catch sleet,—a vain attempt.
嗚呼淚如霰 alas! my tears fall like rain.

霰尼 an unorthodox form of Buddhism.

Motes in a sunbeam; infinitesimal; impalpable. Thready; fibrous. The name of Facfur, the Emperor who officially surrendered Manzi to Kublai's general, Bayan.

To be evident; to display; to be illustrious. To seem; to look; to appear. See 4539, 9918, 13,391.

天維顯思 the will of God is evident.

不顯亦臨 though out of sight, he acted as though under inspection.

顯³
4523K. hyōn
J. ken
A. hien
Rising Upper.貞觀之儉則顯形天
寶之奢矣 the economy of
the Chêng Kuan period (A.D.
627—650) brings into relief the
extravagance of the Tien Pao
period (A.D. 742—756).不顯其光 was not his glory
conspicuous?示我顯德行 show me how
to display a virtuous conduct.顯顯令德 most illustrious is
the excellent virtue,—of our so-
vereign.顯榮 honours; marks of distinct-
ion.顯然 or 顯焉 or 顯明
or 顯著 to be evident; to be
manifest; plainly seen, as objects
under a microscope; obvious.講不顯然 to explain too
vaguely.顯著幽雅 to sound refined,
—as music.

顯達 to be successful in life.

顯揚 to be notable; to be famous.

這個事情不能不顯
出來 this affair must come out.

顯考 a deceased father.

靈顯 or 顯應 a divine ma-
nifestation.大顯其道 to make his ways
known; to manifest the truth
to all mankind.顯見供詞不實 it is clear
that his evidence is not true.顯手段 to make a display of
one's skill.

顯亮 clear; lucid.

顯微鏡 a microscope.

顯係 it is evidently

顯違 to show disregard of.

顯而易見 perfectly easy to
see; obvious.

顯露 to come out,—as the truth.

顯弄 or 顯排 to show off, or
praise one's own things.顯³
4524

Same as 4523.

燹³
4525

R. 眞銑

C. hei, syn
H. sen
F. sieng
W. sie,
N. sien
P. } hsien
M. }
Y. hsi
Sz. hsien
K. hii, sōn
J. ki, sen
A. c, tien
Sinking and
Rising Upper.A fire. Also read *hsi*⁴.地經兵燹 the country has
gone through troops and burning,
—as from the passage of rebels or
an invading army.兵燹之餘 what remains from
the ravages and burnings of
troops.獮³
4526

R. 銑

See 鮮
A. tien, kien
Rising Upper.The autumnal hunt of
ancient Emperors. A judi-
cial progress through the
country. To kill.

獮田 to hunt.

蒐獮 the spring and autumn
hunts.獮薙 to destroy utterly; to ex-
tirpate.陷⁴
4527

R. 陷

See 陷
Sinking
Lower.A pitfall to catch wild
beasts; a hole in the ground
used for pounding rice, etc.
To be distinguished from
百 12,943.]

坎陷 a pitfall; a trap.

虎陷 a pit to catch tigers.

陷⁴
4528

R. 陷 30.

C. } ham
H. }
F. hang
W. a
N. yen
P. } hsien
M. }
Y. hsiang
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Sinking
Lower.To fall down; to fall
into; to sink. To involve;
to beguile. See 10,554,
10,793.崩陷 to fall,—as a building or
cliff.城陷 the city has fallen,—been
captured.

陷於李 it has submitted to Li.

車陷在泥 the cart is stuck
in the mud.

陷水 to fall into water.

陷井 to fall into a well.

陷地獄 to sink into hell.

箭頭陷于肉內 the arrow-
head was left in the flesh.身死陷父子不義 had
he died, he would have caused
his father to commit an un-
righteous act.陷⁴
4528陷坑 a pitfall; to fall into a pit.
See 2153.

坑陷 to entrap.

陷溺 overwhelmed in; absorbed
in; sunk in, as in vice.泥陷馬蹄 mud clogged the
horses' feet.

陷罪 to be involved in crime.

陷害 to involve in trouble; to
get others into a scrape.陷人不義 to seduce men to
do wrong.剛健不陷 strong and not to
be forced.

陷給 to submit,—as a city.

餡⁴
4529

R. 陷

C. } ham
H. }
F. ang, hang
W. ga
P. } hsien
M. }
Y. haa
K. ham
J. kan, gan
A. ham
Sinking
Lower.The fruit, meat, sugar,
etc., put inside cakes or
dumplings. An intention;
a secret.餅餡 the stuffing or inside of
cakes.

菓子餡 filled with fruit.

肉餡餡 meat pâtés.

不知是甚麼餡兒
I don't know what the stuffing
is,—what his inmost opinions or
feelings are.露了餡兒 the stuffing has
come out,—the secret is out.獻⁴
4530

R. 願歌

See 憲
Sinking
Upper.To present; to offer up
to a superior or in sacrifice.
To show; to exhibit. See
6452.進獻 or 奉獻 or 獻上 or
呈獻 to present; to offer to.

獻茶 to hand tea.

酌言獻之 he fills the cup
and hands it.

獻禮 to offer presents.

獻于公所 he presents it
before the duke,—of quarry.

貢獻 to present as tribute.

獻盤 red trays for sending pre-
sents.獻策 to submit plans; to offer
advice.獻之皇祖 to be offered up
to our august ancestors.

獻⁴

4530

獻城歸降 to surrender the city and return to allegiance.

獻捷 to memorialise the Throne of a victory.

獻爾發功 show your skill in shooting.

獻勤 or 獻媚 to ingratiate oneself with; to toady; to exhibit (her) fascinations.

彼得獻媚於主 he has ingratiated himself with the master.

借花獻佛 to borrow flowers to offer to Buddha,—to make a present at another man's expense.

或獻之 some one drew attention to this,—of tattered clothes.

文獻不足故也 because of the insufficiency of their records and their wise men

獻酬 to help one to food, etc., at a meal.

獻計 to give advice.

獻趣 to furnish pleasure to.

獻醜 to expose one's hideousness,—to make an object of oneself; said of any woman who is seen too much, or improperly, in public.

獻縣 a District in Chihli, where there is a large Jesuit establishment.

甌⁴

4531

甌元

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An earthen vessel in two parts, used in steaming, the bottom of the upper part being perforated. It stands on three legs.

線⁴

4532

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A thread; a wire; a streak. Length, as a dimension (see 12,089). A clue; a trace. A fuse. [To be distinguished from 綿 7884.]

線纈 hempen fibres; unspun thread.

絲線 silk thread.

線⁴

4532

K. sön

J. sen

A. tien, tün

Sinking

Upper.

一架線 a reel of thread.

一子線 a skein of thread.

紡線 to spin thread.

線花 cotton for making thread.

花線 coloured thread.

藍白線的 blue and white striped.

針線 needle and thread; needle-work; to sew.

壓線娘 a sempstress.

縫線 to sew.

線步 stitches.

日長添線 one more stitch to be got out of the day,—as by a sempstress when the days begin to lengthen.

引線 that which draws the thread,—a needle.

作個引線 to act as introducer,—between strangers.

紅線纏腰 girt with the red thread,—which is supposed to supernaturally unite couples destined to be married. See

繩 9886.

交線之戲 cat's-cradle.

鐵線 iron wire.

抽線 to draw out (iron) wire,—for needle-making.

一線之光 a streak of light.

單有一線之路 there is only one way left or one course open.

通線 to hold the clue to.

線人 or 線工 a spy.

作線 to play the spy.

買眼線 to hire a spy.

火藥線 a slow match; a fuse.

線筐 a four-sided reel for winding silk.

線報 a telegram; a "wire." See 11,201.

線鎗 a Chinese musket; a gingal.

線香 common small joss-sticks.

几線法 conic sections.

拋物線 a parabola.

見

4533

See 1671.

覷³

4534

R. 覷

See 牽現

A. ngien

Sinking and

Rising Upper

and Lower.

A weather-cock. Used for 覷 4540.

譬覷之見風,無須臾之間定矣 like a weather-cock in the wind, not a moment at rest.

閒覷 a spy.

忒忒覷覷 craven; fearful.

Read *ch'ien*⁴. To be like.

覷天之妹 like a younger sister to God,—so beautiful was she.

覷⁴

4535

R. 覷

See 現

A. ngien

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

覷³

4536

R. 覷

See 現

Rising Lower.

覷³

4537

R. 覷

See 現

A. ngien

Rising Lower.

覷³

4538

R. 覷

See 現

Rising Lower.

現⁴

4539

R. 覷

C. yn

H. hen

F. hieng

W. ye

N. yeh

P. } *hsien*

M. }

Y. *hsiei*

Sz. *hsien*

To vomit without retching, as a baby; to puke. Also read *hsien*³.

Mud; mire; an embankment.

A steep hill.

京覷 name of a mountain in Kiangsu.

覷山 name of a mountain in Hupeh.

The sun appearing; warm sunlight.

The glitter of gems. To become visible; to be made manifest; to appear; see 見 *hsien*⁴ 1671. Now; at present.

現出 to appear; to become visible; to break out, as a rash.

現露 to be exposed; to show.

現⁴

4539

K. hiön
J. ken, gen
A. hien
Sinking
Lower.**現形** to show its shape; to assume form, as supernatural beings are supposed to do. See 4523.**現了原形 (or 本相)** he has shown his real shape,—used in the sense of "his true colours."**龍便現身** the dragon there-upon assumed its shape,—as a dragon, having been previously invisible.**真個出現了** he really did appear,—after death.**不復再現矣** never to appear again.**卽有佛影現** immediately there appeared a shadow of Buddha,—on the ground.**菩薩不現今時** Bôdhi-sattvas (= angels) are not seen nowadays.**屢現人目** it has often appeared,—as a ghost.**千古文章, 雖出於人, 却都是天子現身, 不過借人聲口發出** the literature of all past ages, although issuing direct from man, is really a manifestation of God, the human voice being merely the vehicle by which this is accomplished.**現在 or 現今 or 現刻 or 現時 or 現當** now; at the present moment.**一天一個現在** every day is a day gained. Also used in the sense of living from hand to mouth, of being paid by the day, etc.**現當潮退之時** it is just now ebb-tide.**今現有僧住** there are now Buddhist priests living there.**現世報** recompense (i.e. either reward or punishment) in this life,—instead of after death.**現已撤銷** has already been cancelled.**現經飭縣** I have now instructed the Magistrate.**現銀 or 現錢** ready money.**現錢不賒** ready money and no credit given.**現**⁴

4539

現錢攤 the cheaper sort of "fantan," for which 50 cash is the lowest stake. See 3383.**現存** in stock; on hand.**現買** to buy for the occasion.**要現罷** I want ready money, —no credit given.**現進出現** you can draw on us for whatever amount is lying to your credit,—i.e. no advances made.**現做** to do a thing on the spur of the moment without previous preparation; to make to order.**現喫現做** to prepare food for use as wanted.**現成** ready made,—as clothes, etc.**有現成的沒有** have you any ready made?**現成物** a ready-made article.**現成話** a stock phrase.**現前** the glimpse of events beyond this life granted to a virtuous man upon his deathbed.**我活現眼** I have made a fool of myself; I have been sold.

To look at with fear.

忒忒眼眼 craven; trembling.

See 4534.

眼惡 dangerous; treacherous.**眼睨黃鳥** the melodious orioles.Edible greens of various kinds, such as *Artemisia*, *Chenopodium*, etc.**莧菜 or 莧草** spinach.**假莧菜** false spinach; goose-foot (*Chenopodium*).**刺莧** *Amarantus spinosus*, L.**馬齒莧** purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).**野 (or 冬) 莧菜** *Malva verticillata*, L.**毛冬莧菜** *Malva parviflora*, L.**鐵莧菜** *Acalypha gemina*, Spr.**蜆**³

4542

R. 銑 霰

C. 'hyn

H. 'han

F. 'hieng, v.

Slicu

W. v. 'hö 'hö

N. v. 'syüch-

kah,

P. hsien

J. ken

A. ngien²

Rising Upper.

Small, smooth bivalve. A small black insect with red head; see 5487.

蜆肉 mussels or clams with their shells,—as frequently sold in the south.**蜆蚶** raw clams seasoned.**黃沙蜆** a kind of mussel found at Canton.**蜆塘** a pond for rearing mussels.**蜆殼字** clam-shell or bivalve phrases,—a name for the so-called "dissyllables" or characters used always in pairs, such as 電 窈窕, etc.**鉞**⁴

4543

R. 霰

See 現

Sinking

Lower.

A small chisel, called 鉞. A javelin or spear.

覓⁴

4544

Same as 4521.

縣⁴

4545

R. 霰

C. yüñ

H. yen

F. kaing

W. yüel

N. yüch

P. hsien

M. Y. hsi

Sz. hsi

K. hiön

J. ken

A. hien

Sinking

Lower.

To hang; to be suspended; see 4819. A political division which is known under the term "District" and is a subdivision (*lit.* dependency) of a Prefecture, or an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department; see 3682.**知縣** he who administers the Hsien,—the District Magistrate.**縣正** the title of a District Magistrate under the 北周 Northern Chou dynasty.**縣令** the title of a District Magistrate under the 秦 Ch'in and 漢 Han dynasties, whose jurisdiction comprised over 10,000 households.**縣長 (chang³)** the title of a District Magistrate whose jurisdiction comprised less than 10,000 households.**縣官 or 縣太爺 or 縣尊 or 縣主** popular terms for a District Magistrate. See below.

[The first is an old term for "government of the Emperor."

覷³

4540

R. 銑

See 現

Rising Lower.

覷⁴

4541

R. 霰 諫

C. yn²

H. han

F. hieng²haing²

W. hi

P. hsien

M. hsien, han

Y. haa

K. hiön, han

J. ken, han

A. hien²ngien²

Sinking

Irregular

縣⁴
4545

縣丞 assistant District Magistrate.
分縣 a deputy of the District Magistrate, told off to administer some outlying portion of the District.
縣城 the chief town of a District.
首縣 that District within which lies the provincial capital.
縣署 the *yamen* of a District Magistrate.
郡縣 Prefectures and Districts.
府州縣 Prefects and Magistrates of Departments and Districts. These officials are charged with the collection of revenue, the maintenance of order, the primary dispensation of justice, the conduct of the examinations, the management of the government postal service, etc. etc.
縣書 a clerk in a District Magistracy.
縣宮 the public school of a District.
縣學 the Educational officers of a District.
縣考 or 縣試 the District Magistrate's examination of students.
縣案首 the head on the list at the District Magistrate's examination of candidates.
扭縣 to drag to the Magistrate's *yamen*.
不同縣 not belonging to the same District.
抄家的知縣 a confiscation-of-property District Magistrate, —a term of reproach applied to an extortionate magistrate.
山川草縣 a poor region.
花縣 (= 河陽) the flowery District,—alluding to the story of a Magistrate, named 潘岳, who paid all the debts of defaulting debtors on condition that each one so assisted would plant a peach tree, the result being that at the expiration of the Magistrate's term of office the whole District was covered with flowers.
赤縣 a poetical name for China.
縣度 a name for India (see 9813 *yen*).
縣主 the daughter of an 郡王 Imperial prince of the second degree.

縣⁴
4545

縣君 daughter of an 貝子 Imperial prince of the fourth degree. Under the Mings, the great granddaughter of a 郡王.
Read *hsüan*² or *hsien*².
To hang up; to suspend. See 懸 4819.
縣鼓 suspended drums,
縣空 suspended in mid air,—as a balloon.
古者謂是帝之縣解 the ancients spoke of this (death) as God cutting down a man suspended in the air. See 4819.
To desire eagerly (see 魚 13,510. To praise. An overplus.
無然歆羨 be not like those who are ruled by their likings and desires.
羨慕 to be very fond of.
令人羨殺 makes one's mouth water.
莫羨人 do not covet what others have.
長羨陳村民 I often long for the people of the Ch'ên village.
欣羨 to delight.
失寵者欣羨得寵者 those who have lost favour are full of envy of those who are enjoying it,—of Imperial concubines.
羨慕得狠 very charming; admirable.
稱羨 to praise.
欽羨其德 to extol his virtue.
八子雖多不羨鴉 eight sons, although a lot, are not much esteemed if they are crows.
四方有羨 all around there is enough and to spare.
以羨補不足 from the overplus of one to supply the deficiency of another.
缺者補之羨者去之 fill up the deficiencies and cut out the redundancies,—in editing.

羨⁴
4546

R. 霰
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*
W. *zie*
N. *jöñ*
P. | *hsien*
M. |
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *sün*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Lower.

羨⁴
4546

憲⁴
4547

R. 願
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*²
W. *hsie*
N. *hsien*
P. | *hsien*
M. |
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *hien*
Sinking Upper.

羨餘 or 奇 *chi*¹ 羨 an overplus.
羨門 an "immortal" or demigod, whose aid was invoked by 始皇帝 the First Emperor.
A pattern; an example; a law. A ruler; strictly an official above the rank of Prefect, but popularly applied to lower grades.
萬邦爲憲 a pattern to all the States.
文武是憲 a pattern both to the civil and the military. Or, taking Wên Wang and Wu Wang as his pattern.
憲章文武 he modelled himself upon the perfection of Wên Wang and Wu Wang.
惟聖時憲 let the wise (king) take (God) as his pattern.
慎乃憲 pay careful attention to your laws.
臣人克有常憲 the ministers observed the regular laws,—of their offices.
憲典 the statutes of government.
無然憲憲 do not be so complacent.
大憲 the high authorities,—used only of those of one's own nationality.
謹遵成憲 to respect recognised authority.
憲禁 prohibited by the authorities.
三大憲 the three highest provincial officials.
憲臺 your Excellency.
仁憲 your humane Excellency,—a conventional term.
總憲 the Senior Censor.
時憲書 or 憲書 the official calendar.
奉憲札 to receive instructions from the high authorities.
上憲 the high authorities,—of a province.
憲鑒 for the inspection or approval of the high authorities.
憲恩 your Excellency's favour.
憲裁 your Excellency's decision.

憲⁴

4547

憲天 the supreme authorities; the authorities.

憲駕 your Excellency's visit or presence.

憲旌 or 憲節 your Excellency's standard,—your abode.

憲政 constitutional government.

憲政編查館 Commission of Constitutional Reform.

Read *hsien*³. Illustrious.

憲憲令德 conspicuously displaying his excelling virtue.

時憲歷 almanacs. [In Ch'ien Lung's reign the last character was changed to 書 to avoid the Emp.'s personal name.]

幃³

4548

R. 阮

F. *hieng*P. *hsien*M. *hsien*²

See 憲

(usually Sinking)

K. *hiön*

Rising Upper.

翺¹

4549

R. 先

See 軒

J. *sen, ten*A. *yen*

Even Upper.

宸¹

4550

R. 潛

See 限

Rising Lower.

杲

4551

啣

4552

Same as 4550.

Same as 4507.

限⁴

4553

R. 潛

C. *han*H. *aing, v.*F. *aing, v.*W. *ye², a²*N. *ye², a²*P. *hsien*M. *hsien*Y. *hsiang*Sz. *hsien*K. *han*J. *kan, gen*A. *hên, han*

Sinking

Lower.

A limit; a boundary; a restriction.

有限 there is a limit,—meaning that the number or amount in question is not exaggeratedly large.

無限 boundless; illimitable; vast.

無立限規 unconditionally.

限期 a limit of time; a fixed time.

限五日爲期 to fix five days as the limit.

限他三天 give him three days,—e.g. to find the thief.

限以三日 within three days' time.

限日 the appointed day or term.

限到口日 on the day of (the vessel's) arrival in port.

限滿 at the expiration of the time allowed.

限內 within the limit.

寬限 to extend the limit of time allowed.

過限 to pass the limit of time.

限幾日 how many days do you allow?

大限將至 the great limit (i.e. death) is at hand.

限度 or 限制 a restriction.

限定 to fix a limit to.

限量 a measure; an estimate.

限碗 to limit one's food.

難限 it is difficult to restrain him.

限令 to give one a certain time to

限止 to limit; to check.

限棒 blows of limitation,—bodily punishments to runners or constables for not making a capture in a fixed time.

To take. To pull, as hair.

Read *hsin*². To choose.

搨搨細故 to drag in trifling objections.

搨綿搨絮 to pull out cotton wool,—of a snowfall.

搨²

4554

搨搨古冊 to copy from records; to plagiarise.

搨搨之議 destructive criticism.

燂²

4555

R. 侵鹽

C. *ts'ém, ts'ym*H. *ts'iam*F. *sing*W. *v. t'oa²*N. *sing*P. *chin*Y. *sch'iei*

See 尋

Even Lower.

To scald; to boil. A read *chin*³ and *hsin*³.

燂毛 to scald the hair off,—from pigs.

鱻

4556

Same as 4467.

𪔐

4557

Same as 4467.

𪔐

4558

Same as 4467.

綫

4559

Same as 4532.

HSIN.

小

4560

Same as 4562.

小

4561

Same as 4562.

心¹

4562

R. 侵

C. *sên*H. *sim*F. *sing*W. *sang*N. *sing*P. *hsin*M. *hsin*Sz. *hsin*Y. *hsing*K. *sim*J. *sin*A. *tên*

Even Upper.

The physical heart, which stands first among the

臟 five viscera, and is the seat of the mind. Hence

thought, intelligence, etc. Also, the moral heart

nature. To ponder over. The centre; the middle

The fifth of the zodiacal constellations; see Table

VB. Radical 61. See 762, 寒 3825, 術 10,05

慌 5102, 身 9813, 12,256, 寸 11,965, 13,258.

心頭 or 心胸 the heart; mind

心¹
4562

心頭已自劈劈的跳
個不住 his heart was already
in a flutter.

心坎 or 心窩 or 心口
(see 5315) the pit of the stomach.

覺得心口疼 felt a pain in
the pit of his stomach.

心口相應 to say what one
thinks; to have the courage of
one's opinions.

人若居心驕傲 if a man is
of a proud disposition. See 2987.

心爲一身之主 the mind
is lord over the whole body.

心眼 certain holes in the heart,
a free passage through which is
held to constitute intelligence.

你沒有心眼 you have no
holes in your heart,—you are
stupid.

你心眼不通 the holes in your
heart are blocked up,—as above.

我從心眼兒裏愛他
I dearly love him.

他狠有心眼兒 he has a
great deal of tact, or consider-
ation.

心學 psychology.

心知 to be aware.

心不知所以知 the mind
does not know how it knows.

知心 very intimate,—as friends.

心腹朋友 bosom friends.

居心爲萬事之本
understanding must underlie all
undertakings.

心神 the mind; the wits.

心神不定 wandering in
thought,—as a lunatic.

收束心神 to collect one's
thoughts.

心思 inmost feelings or opinions;
mental reservations. Also, de-
sign, as of a draughtsman.

然而他的心思我可
不明白 yet I do not know
what his real sentiments are,—
though such an old friend.

好心思 a capital design,
scheme, or plan, for an essay,
picture, or manufactured article.

遂有心恙之疾 in conse-
quence of which (study) he went
out of his mind.

心¹
4562

感心疾 to go out of one's mind
疑有心疾 suspected him to
be "cracked."

心不在 absent-minded.

用心 to use the mind; to apply
oneself vigorously to.

手其帙而心其義 to
handle (turn over) a book and
ponder upon its meaning.

小心 or 當心 to be cautious.
See 4294.

小心過度的 over cautious.

多心 disturbed in mind; put out.

心內 or 心裏 or 心下
or 心中 or 心上 in the
mind; at heart.

心裏光明是天堂 the
mind enlightened: that is heaven.

心裏黑暗是地獄 the
mind in darkness: that is hell.

心下不以爲然 you do
not really think so,—in your
heart.

留心 to keep in mind; to re-
member.

有心 (see below) or 有心腸
happy; cheerful; hopeful.

有心人 determined men; see
1863.

他人有心, 予忖度之
I can divine (from the music a
man plays) what his thoughts are.

有心 or 安心 with intention;
wilfully. Also, I have a heart;
thank you; I am obliged. Also,
to have at heart.

有心爲善, 雖善不賞
those who are virtuous by in-
tention, though virtuous, shall
not be rewarded.

無心爲惡, 雖惡不罰
those who are wicked without
intention, though wicked, shall
receive no punishment.

有心世道者 those who
have at heart the cause of man-
kind and of truth.

本心 my original view or in-
tention.

放心 or 委心 to make the
mind easy. [For ex. see 3455
and 12,557.]

心領 I receive it in spirit,—a
conventional phrase used when
declining presents, etc.

心¹
4562

心不死 not to give up an in-
tention or a hope.

不到黃河不死心 until
you go to the Yellow River you
will not be satisfied,—that it
exists.

口是心非 the mouth posi-
tive, the heart negative,—as
when outwardly agreeing but in-
wardly disagreeing.

心活耳軟 lively mind and
soft ear,—of a credulous dispo-
sition; easily persuaded; easily
moved.

心活了 mentally relieved; at
ease.

心定 the mind made up; the
mind settled or quieted down.

心不平 anxious; disquieted.

心清 or 心水清 pure of
heart, or heart pure as water.

心念 thinking of; reflecting
upon.

心心相印 our views exactly
tally.

心醉 the mind intoxicated,—
enraptured.

心靈 intellectual.

心焦起來 he got excited; he
fired up.

明心見性 to see one's own
nature by the light of one's own
intelligence.

心志 the will.

心高 ambitious; of lofty aims.

心性 moral nature; temper; dis-
position.

心亂 confused in mind.

心意 idea; aim.

心滿意足 self-confident;
self-opinionated.

心投意合 congenial dispo-
sitions and tastes.

回心轉意 to withdraw from
a previous determination.

好心好意 well meant; good
intentions.

心機 cunningness of mind; con-
trivances.

心許 to "take to" a person.

心力 exertions of all sorts.

心肝兒肉 something very
dear to one.

心¹
4562

順心 to one's mind; agreeable to.

心服 sympathy of feeling; liking for; feeling of satisfaction or content.

心會 mental conception.

心願 to wish.

心腸 heart; spirit.

心愛 loved; favourite.

心情 affection.

心脈 heart's pulse; pulsations of the blood.

心癢 heart itching,—desire.

心尖 heart's point,—darling.

心旌方搖 upon which her heart's banner fluttered.

心腎不交 the heart and kidneys not in harmony,—a medical term meaning "very ill." [The heart being associated with *water* and the kidneys with *fire*, want of co-operation between them brings on grave illness.]

言乃心之聲 words are the voice of the heart.

回心 to reform; to repent; to recover one's senses.

心田 or 心地 the moral nature. See 地 10,956.

陰田不如心田 a dark field (a favourable burying-place) is not so good as a heart field (due respect for the wishes of one's parents).

欲廣福田須憑心地 it is by the territory of the heart (sc. by goodness) that the field of one's happiness is increased.

切切於心 took it much to heart.

日久見人心 time reveals a man's heart; see 12,923, A.

人死不知心 (even) when a man is dead you do not know his heart; see 6256, A.

有人心的 he has human feelings,—is not a brute.

其得人心如此 it was thus that he captivated people's hearts.

良心 goodness of heart; gratitude; conscience; conscientiousness.

你沒有良心 you are ungrateful.

心¹
4562

講良心沒飯喫 goodness of heart leaves one no rice to eat.

莫虧良心 do not do violence to your natural goodness of heart.

心感 very grateful.

是個多心的人 he is very sensitive.

莫作心上過不去之事 never do what conscience forbids.

更不過心 he was still more dissatisfied.

心似平原走馬,易放

難收 the heart is like a horse on a level plain, easily started not easily stopped.

小兒的佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha.

佛心印 the *svastika* 卐 or symbol on Buddha's heart. It is the first of the auspicious signs on the foot-print of Buddha. Not to be confounded with 卍: see 12,485.

江心 the middle of a river. See 6731.

紅心子 the bull's-eye of a target. See 中 2875.

水心亭 a mid-lake pavilion.

空心 or 通心 hollow; tubular.

手心 the palm of the hand.

孫悟空打筋頭,打不過佛爺把掌心 Sun Wu-k'ung turning somersaults, never beyond the limits of Buddha's hand,—alluding to the victory of Buddha over Sun Wu-k'ung of the 西遊記 *Hsi-yu-chi*. When the latter thought he had been jumping from one end of the universe to the other, it was found that he had all the time been confined to Buddha's palm.

熒惑守心 Mars is in the Heart constellation. See Tables VB, 5.

他心 the minds of others,—the knowledge of the innermost thoughts and wishes of all other beings. Sanskrit: *paratchitta dāna*.

軛¹
4563

R. 侵

See 心

Even Upper.

辛¹
4564

R. 眞

See 新

Even Upper.

The axle of a wheel.

One of the five flavour acrid; bitter. Grievous toilsome. The eighth the 天干 heavenly stem see Tables *Ve*. Radical 16 [To be distinguished from 幸 4592.]

辛味 an acrid flavour.

辛辣 hot; peppery.

辛苦 suffering; hardship; to trouble. Used in the sense "Much obliged!" and of "Good day, gentlemen!" as a salutation to travellers by an innkeeper.

您可以辛苦一盪 perhaps you wouldn't mind on the occasion....

千辛萬苦 all sorts of hardships.

辛痛 sad and painful.

自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to seek the painful sting, of a wasp.

辛酸 unhappy; grievous.

辛勤 hardworking; industrious.

辛勞 exertions; pains; trouble.

辛工 or 辛金 or 辛賃 wages; pay.

高辛氏 the personal appellation of the legendary 帝辛 *Ti K'ü*, who reigned B.C. 243.

朔日辛卯 on the first day the moon, which was *hsin* ma.

辛夷 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salis.

細辛 (?) *Asarum Sieboldii*.

馬蹄細辛 *Asarum Blumei* See 3914.

四葉細辛 *Chloranthus ponicus*, Sieb.

竹葉細辛 *Pycnostelma chinensis*, Bge.

莘¹
4565
眞
新
ven Upper.

A marshy plant with yellowish-green thick oval leaves, known as 細莘, the roots of which are dried and used in rheumatism; see 4564. Straggling out; long. 有莘其尾 showing their long tails,—as fishes. 莘莘翼翼 numerous,—as camp followers

Read shên¹. Name of a place. 莘縣 a District in the west of Shantung.

忻¹
4566
昕¹
4567
文
欣
ven Upper.

Same as 4571. The dawn; early morning. 太昕 too early; before dawn. 大昕鼓徵 the drum calls them at early dawn. 昕夕從公 morning and night attending to public business.

忻¹
4568
聞文
欣
ven and king Upper.

The burning glare of mid-day.

昕¹
4569
文
欣
ven Upper.

To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly. Joyful.

訢¹
4570
文
欣
ven Upper.

Joy; delight. Used with 4571. [To be distinguished from 訢 10,357.] 訢然 cheerful. 奕訢 the personal name of Prince Kung.

Read hsi¹. Vapour rising from the earth. Read yin². Respectful; see 13,264.

僮僕訢訢如也 the attendants were bland and courteous.

欣¹
4571
R. 文
C. yén
H. hiun
F. hūng
W. hsiang
N. hsiung
P. hsin
M. hsin
Y. hsiung
K. hin
J. kin, kon
A. hên
Even Upper.

Joy; delight; elation. 歡欣 or 欣喜 or 欣羨 or 欣悅 to rejoice; to be pleased. 欣從 to joyfully comply with. 欣快 or 欣暢 joyful; merry. 欣願 to be delighted to.... 欣佩 to gladly remember. 欣感 very much obliged. 欣悉 or 欣審 to be glad to learn. 欣慕 to admire; to be pleased with. 欣慰 satisfied; contented; solaced. 欣欣然 joyfully; cheerfully. 欣欣向榮 joyously reviving,—as plants after a drought or people after a famine. 欣逢佳節 agreeably happening on a festival day.

掀¹
4572
掀¹
4573
R. 間
See 𨮒
Sinking Upper.

See 4455. An ulcer beginning to slough; gangrene beginning in a wound. 金銀𨮒 the yellow and white fur of the fox. See 𨮒 1721.

新¹
4574
R. 眞
C. sên
H. sin
F. sing
W. sang
N. sing; v. sien
P. }
M. } hsin
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sin
J. shin
A. tén
Even Upper.

To get fuel; see 4575. New; novel; recent, as opposed to 陳 658, 舊 2289, and 老 6783. The name given by Wang Mang, the Usurper, to his new dynasty. See 4073, 4081. 新鮮 new; fresh. 半新不舊 second-hand. 新例莫設, 舊法無除 do not make new laws nor abrogate old ones. 新式 or 新樣 new fashioned; new pattern. 湛新 or 簇新 brand new. 新聞紙 a newspaper 新人 a bride or bridegroom; a new friend.

新¹
4574

二位新人 bride and bridegroom. 子有新人勿忘故 among your new friends, do not forget the old. See 10,357. 新婦 or 新娘 a bride. 新房 apartments of a newly-married couple. 新親 newly related. 新月 the new moon. 新正 the first moon of the New Year. 新年 or 新春 the New Year. 新節 the New Year; the 15th of the 1st moon, or Feast of Lanterns. 德化日新 the moral influence (of the Emperor) daily reforms (mankind). 新修 to repair; to renew; recently repaired. 新奇 extraordinary. 新眼目 a novelty; a new experience. 新巧 new and elegant,—of patterns, etc. 厭舊喜新 to hanker after novelties. 新手 a new hand; a new comer. 新客 new comer; the "Sinkeh" or Chinese immigrant into the Straits Settlements. 新來 or 新近 recently; of late. 新出 recently issued. 出新 to make new; to renew; to furbish. 新授 designate,—of official appointments. 新刻 recently published. 新派 recently appointed,—as an official. 新任 a new official post; newly appointed. 新瘳 recently recovered,—from illness. 墨色如新乾 the ink seemed as though it had only just dried. 新定稅則 the new tariff. 新造 or 新製 newly made.

新¹

4574

欲新其製 wanted to restore it,—of an old temple.

新爲領換之執照 a new certificate exchanged for an old one.

從新再作 do it all over again.

新民 to improve the people.

改過自新 to leave off sinning and mend one's ways.

開自新之路 to open up a path to self-improvement.

新關 the Imperial Maritime Customs.

新鈔兩關 foreign and native Customs.

新金山 Australia.

新加坡 Singapore.

新洋藥 Benares opium.

新疆南路 Kashgaria.

Fuel; firewood.

薪木 or 柴薪 firewood.

束薪 a faggot.

薪者 a woodcutter.

負薪 to carry firewood on the back.

用人如積薪, 後來者

居上 [you, Sire,] use men as though collecting firewood: those who come last are put on the top.

樵彼桑薪 cut down that mulberry-tree for firewood.

薪之槁之 cut it down and burn it.

薪桂米珠 fuel (as dear as) cassia, rice grains (as dear as) pearls,—as in famine times.

曲突徙薪 a crooked flue and fuel kept away from the stove,—are better for safety than the most successful exertions in putting out a fire already kindled. Prevention is better than cure.

薪草 grass for fuel.

鄭有薪于野者 a man of Chêng was out gathering fuel.

薪水 fuel and water,—salary, as of clerks, tutors, etc.

薪工 wages,—of servants.

薪費 payment for services rendered.

採薪之憂 to be ill.

歆¹

4576

R. 侵

C. yēm

H. k'īm

F. hīng

W. hsiang

N. hsiang

P. } hsin

M. } hsin

Sz. hsin

K. hīm

J. kin, gon

A. hēm

Even Upper.

妣¹

4577

R. 眞

See 莘

Even Upper.

廡¹

4578

R. 侵

See 歆

Even Upper.

覃¹

4579

蕈⁴

4580

R. 侵

See 寢 尋

Even Upper

and Lower.

尋¹

4581

隼¹

4582

鷦¹

4583

汎¹

4584

To like; see 4546. To smell and enjoy the fragrance of offerings. To conceive.

上帝居歆 God, well pleased, smells the sweet savour.

上帝時歆 God will always enjoy your offerings.

歆享 to enjoy; to be pleased with.

歆香 grateful odours.

履帝武敏歆 she trod on a foot-print of God and conceived.

Name of a small State, known as 妣邳, existing under the 商 Shang dynasty.

To prepare chariots, as for battle. To begin playing, as a band. Name of a musical instrument. To stop up, as a sewer.

See 10,672.

A mushroom with a thin stalk.

香蕈 mushrooms.

蕈菜 dried mushrooms.

地蕈 ground mushrooms.

See 4885.

See 10,162.

Same as 10,162.

See 4894.

訊¹

4585

迅¹

4586

信⁴

4587

R. 震

C. sun

H. sin

F. seing

W. sang

N. sing

P. } hsin

M. } hsin

Sz. } hsin

Y. hsing

K. sin

J. shin

A. tin

Sinking

Upper.

See 4895.

See 4896.

To believe; truth; sincerity; confidence; fidelity. A pledge. A seal; a stamp see 3395. To trust to; to entrust to. Hence, a letter news; something entrusted to a friend or messenger an envoy. Direction: symptom. See 519.

信服 to believe; to trust. See 5988.

無信人之言 do not believe what people say.

信真 credence; belief.

未信得真 I cannot believe that it is true.

輕易信 lightly believing; credulous.

信德 faith; belief.

信經 the Christian creed.

信士 or 信女 a believer,—as in Buddha.

大法初傳, 未有歸信 when Buddhism was first introduced, it did not attract many believers.

似屬可信 worthy of belief; credible.

信實 sincere; faithful; authentic.

實信 to believe implicitly.

其言不見信於世也 these words are not credited by the world.

信哉 how true!

固信 a firm trust in.

信然 true.

信讞 a confidence-inspiring (i.e. sound or equitable) decision in a lawsuit.

謹而信 earnest and truthful.

主忠信 hold loyalty and truth as first principles.

君臣不信, 國不安 without confidence between prince and minister, the State will not be at peace.

信⁴

4587

雖信美而非吾土兮

曾何足以少留 though very lovely, if not my own country, how can it detain me a moment?

信者聖人所以一號令而敦天下者也

truth is the watchword which Prophets seek to impress upon mankind.

失信 or 背信 to break faith; not to keep one's word.

信行 verified or approved, — written in red ink on drafts of documents before they are issued.

信行君子 a man of honour.

道德經非信書也 the Tao Tê Ching is not a trustworthy book.

信託者 a trustee.

信使 a faithful agent.

信誓 a faithful pledge.

信據 trustworthy proof; a guarantee.

信約 a covenant.

信守攸關 involving the maintenance of credit.

信達雅 fidelity, lucidity, and elegance, — the three requisites in translation.

信票 or 信牌 a warrant to arrest.

信近於義,言可復也 when pledges are exchanged in accordance with what is right, words spoken can be made good.

信物 a pledge.

乞一物爲信 asked for something as a pledge.

方士受辭與信 the magician received her commands at parting and the pledge, — entrusted to him.

與父絕信 the image of his father.

印信 the impression of a seal.

信札 letters; notes; composition.

密信 a private letter, — as opposed to 公 on public business.

一封信 a letter. See 書 10,024.

信封 or 信套 or 信皮 an envelope. See 封 3582.

信⁴

4587

信筒 a bamboo tube for conveying letters safely.

信稿 the draught of a letter.

信局 a post-office.

信差 or 信夫 a courier.

信袋 a letter-bag.

送信 to send a letter. Also, to give such information as will lead to the recovery, etc.

口信 a verbal message.

吉信 or 安信 pleasant news; a home letter.

音信 or 信息 or 信兒 news; rumour.

一連幾年不通音信 no news of him for several years.

報知凶信 conveyed the sad news, — of death.

信使(or臣) an envoy. See 4602.

以報風信 in order to indicate the direction of the wind, — as a weather-cock. See 3554.

二十四番花信風 twenty-four times (a year) blows the flower-opening wind, — alluding to the various kinds of flowers which bloom at various times.

產信杳然 no symptoms of approaching labour.

信步行 to stroll about at random.

信口說 to say whatever comes uppermost.

信着嘴 to give free vent to one's tongue.

信筆寫 to write off without hesitation, — *currente calamo*.

信宿 to stay two nights.

有客信信 the noble guest will stay twice two nights.

火藥信子 a slow match; a fuse.

信石 arsenic.

信砲 a signal gun.

信天緣 the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*).Read *shên*¹. To stretch out; to make good.

不我信兮 we cannot make good, — our promise.

信己之私 he carries out his own secret designs.

𪔐⁴

4588

R. 震

C. yên²

H. hín

F. höung

W. hsiang

N. hsing

P. } hsin

M. } Y. hsing

Sz. hsin

K. hín

J. kin, kon

A. hên

Sinking Upper.

𪔐⁴

4589

R. 震

See 𪔐

Sinking Upper.

To smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To cover arms with skin so as to protect them. Used for 4589.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To anoint oneself for ancestral worship. A quarrel; a feud; a pretext for bloodshed.

𪔐鐘 to consecrate a bell with the blood, — of an ox.

𪔐浴 to anoint and wash, — as for religious rites.

起𪔐 to begin a quarrel.

構𪔐 to stir up trouble; to embroil.

尋𪔐 to seek a quarrel; to take the offensive.

𪔐端 an offence; a cause of enmity; a row; a fight; an act of violence.

瑕𪔐 a defect; a weak point; a cause of offence.

𪔐隙 a pretext for a quarrel.

開𪔐 to begin hostilities.

An ulcer sloughing or swelling.

See 9867.

HSING.

Fortunate; prosperous. To be under an obligation. An Imperial progress. [To be distinguished from 幸 4564.]

行險以徼幸 to walk in dangerous paths, on the chance of coming out all right.

𪔐⁴

4590

R. 間

See 𪔐

Sinking Upper.

𪔐⁴

4591

幸⁴

4592

R. 梗

C. hêng²H. hen²F. haing²W. ²acN. ying²P. hsing²

M. hsin

幸⁴

4592

Y. } *hsing*
 Sz. }
 K. *heng*
 J. *kō*
 A. *haing*
 Rising Lower
 Irregular.

民之多幸國之不幸
 when the people trust too much
 to luck, the State is not lucky.

幸頭 good luck.

幸得 luckily got; happily suc-
 ceeded in.

幸而 or 幸虧 luckily; hap-
 pily.

幸而免 it is by good luck that
 he escapes.

幸甚 lucky indeed.

是幸 thus it will be good for
 me,—a conventional phrase used
 in letters at the end of a request,
 etc.

算得萬幸 must be consider-
 ed very fortunate.

幸災樂禍 to take a pleasure
 in the misfortunes of others.

何幸如之 what could be
 more lucky?

不幸短命死矣 alas! he
 died young.

好不幸哉 how very unlucky!

不幸中之幸 a streak of
 luck in misfortune.

家門不幸 domestic bereave-
 ment.

幸未致命 luckily it did not
 reach life,—i.e. it did not cause
 death, as a wound, etc.

幸承 lucky enough to; had the
 pleasure of.

幸勿有緩 please let there be
 no delay.

旦夕所需, 幸相聞
 whatever you want, morning and
 evening, please ask me.

榮幸 glory; prosperity.

貴幸 or 幸臣 the inmates of
 the Imperial harem. See 畜
 2669.

寵幸 to dote upon.

佞幸 fawning; toadying; syco-
 phantic.

不能得幸 (or 召幸) un-
 able to get the favour of the
 Emperor,—of a concubine.

巡幸 an Imperial progress.

幸⁴

4592

倖⁴

4593

R. 梗

See 幸

Rising Lower.

倖³

4594

R. 梗迴

C. *heng*

See 幸

Rising Lower.

倖³

4595

R. 梗迴

C. *heng*²F. *heng*W. *yang*,
*yang*²N. *ying*²P. *hsing*M. *hsin*Y. *hsing*²K. *heng*J. *kō*A. *haing*

Rising

Irregular.

津⁴

4596

R. 梗迴

See 幸

Rising Lower.

解⁴

4597

R. 庚

See 驛

Even Upper.

遠視而望幸 watching
 from a distance the Imperial pro-
 gress.

帝即幸其庵 the emperor
 then paid a visit to his hut.

Fortunate; lucky. Used
 for 4592.

Very; exceedingly. See
 4595.

倖直 upright.

繇倖直以亡其身 the
 uprightness of Kun (father of the
 Great Yü) led to his ruin.

然倖直頗以功自負
 (he gave all the booty to his men)
 but was very particular to ap-
 propriate all the glory.

Anger; quarrelsomeness.
 Used with 4594.

倖倖然 angry; enraged.

性倖直不能容物 he
 was of a hot-tempered disposition,
 and quite unable to make allow-
 ances.

A watery expanse. To
 drag; to lead.

大同乎津溟 become one
 with the Infinite.

無繇攀以津己兮 do
 not let the trammels of this life
 trouble you.

Lithe and strong, like a
 horn bow. Used with 4598.

驛¹

4598

R. 庚

C. *sing*H. *sin*F. *sing*W. *sang*N. *sing*P. *hsin*, *hsing*M. } *hsin*,
Y. } *hsing*

Sz. }

K. *sōng*J. *sei*, *shō*A. *twing*

Even Upper.

Red; bay.

從以驛牡 we follow up (th
 first sacrifice) with a red bu
 驛驛角弓 well fashioned
 the bow adorned with horn.

姓⁴

4599

R. 敬

C. *sing*F. *seing*, *sang*W. } *sing*

N. }

P. *hsing*M. *hsin*Y. } *hsing*

Sz. }

K. *sōng*J. *sei*, *shō*A. *taing*

Sinking

Upper.

Originally the clan nam
 of a noble; see 9978.

surname, defined by th

說文 *Shuo Wên* as 人所

生也 that with which

man is born. Also = 孫

sun a grandson, and 生

shêng to beget. See Table

姓氏 clan name.

百姓 the hundred surnames,

the people. See 8560.

一個百姓 one of the peopl

a peasant.

同姓 of the same surname.

同姓不同宗 of the sam

surname but not of the sam

ancestry.

姓所同也, 名所獨也

the surname is common (to t

clan), the personal name belon

to the individual. See 諱 52

貴姓 or 尊姓 or 高姓 wh

is your name? Cf. κλεινον ὄνομα

姓名 surname and perso

name; one's name in full.

名 7940.

你姓甚麼 what is y

name?—to inferiors.

先生高名雅姓 wha

your full name, sir?

姓甚名誰 what is his

name?

敝姓 or 賤姓 my hum

name is—. Cf. ὄνομα κλυ

Od. IX, line 364.

萬姓 all mankind.

姓⁴
4599
出姓或改姓 to change the surname.
隱姓或匿姓 to conceal one's name; anonymous.
複姓或雙姓 double surnames,—names consisting of two characters, as 司馬 Ssü-ma, or of three, as 侯莫陳 Hou-mo-ch'ên.
百家姓 *The Family Surnames*,—a collection of 438 of the surnames in common use (408 single and 30 double), published at the beginning of the Sung dynasty.
不避宗姓大興物論 non-avoidance of the same family surname in marriage gives great occasion for talk. [Broadly speaking, persons of the same surname may not marry. But in some cases it is tolerated, as for instance where a large area is occupied by a single clan. Then intermarriage is permitted, but it must not be between persons related within the five degrees of mourning. On the other hand, certain families (e.g. the 徐 and the 余) will not intermarry because their surnames, now different, were once the same.]
不敢姓祖父之姓 did not venture to call themselves by the surname of their grandfather.
翟威二姓 the two men Chai and Wei.
姓譜 a genealogical tree.
易姓 a change of dynasty.
子姓之衆 the crowd of sons and grandsons.

性⁴
4600
敬姓 Sinking Upper.
Nature; natural disposition; temper; faculty. See 11,248.
性本善 the nature of man is good,—at birth. Such is the orthodox Confucian doctrine.
性相近 men's natures are alike,—it is from their different environments that they become different.
子性喜方 I am naturally fond of what is square,—as a shape.
拂人之性 to do violence to one's nature as a man.

性⁴
4600
此非適性之道也 this course is not suitable to human nature,—it is demoralising, as drunkenness.
養性 to nourish the nature,—by secluding it from the evil influences which come through the channels of the five senses.
性子 or 性兒 or 性情 or 性生 temper; disposition.
性子如何 what sort of a disposition has he?
小性兒 a peevish disposition.
少有至性 he was very precocious.
少則發性多則亂性 a little (wine) elevates, a large quantity confuses.
有血性 he is warm-hearted.
性拙 naturally stupid.
他的記性好 he has a good memory.
牛性 or 硬性 obstinate; wilful.
任性 hot-tempered; fiery.
無定性 flighty; unsteady.
性定 attainment of *Samādhi*. See 9552.
天性 nature; natural gifts; innate.
天性不飲者有之 there are some who are naturally teetotallers. See 石 9964.
性氣 impatience.
性急 hasty; impetuous.
性成 inveterate habit; natural tendency.
成性 to contract a habit.
性分 individuality.
性命 life.
無性命以受享 without life to enable me to enjoy it.
俾爾彌爾性 may you fulfil your years of life!
藥性寒涼 the property of this medicine is cooling.
性理 mind; intellect; metaphysics.
性理乖錯 his mind was deranged.
幾至滅性 almost went out of his mind,—from grief.

銍¹
4601
R. 庚青
C. seng³
H. siang
F. sing, v. ching
W. } sing
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. } hsing
Sz. }
K. sōng
J. sei, shō
A. ting, saing
Even Upper
Irregular.
Rust on iron.
鐵銍氣 a rusty smell or taste.
銍釜 al caldron.

星¹
4602
R. 青
C. sing
H. sin, sang
F. } sing
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } hsing
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sōng
J. sei, shō
A. ting
Even Upper.
A star; a spark; a point of light. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, VB*. Modern term for a week.
一粒星 or 一顆星 a star.
星星 the stars; starry; numerous; few.
數星星的手 one who can count the stars,—a clever accountant.
星散 scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf upon lacquer-ware.
星星點點 or 星碎 scattered; sparse; tiny.
人民星居 the inhabitants are (few and) scattered.
老人星見 old people were to be seen on all sides,—a sign of peace and plenty.
星羅 scattered like stars.
星河 the Milky Way.
客星 a star which suddenly appears in a constellation. See 3428.
官星 see 6341.
星宿 (*hsü*¹) or 星象 the constellations.
經星 fixed stars.
行星 or 游星 planets.
五星 the five planets.
金星 Venus.
金星過日 the transit of Venus.
水星 Mercury.
火星 Mars. See below.
木星 Jupiter.

星¹

4602

土星 Saturn.

星臺 an observatory.

星士 or 星者 or 星文

先生 an astrologer; an astronomer.

星卜 astrology and divination.

星不能照月 stars cannot give light to the moon,—the lesser is of no use in the affairs of the greater.

三星在天 the Three Stars (in *Scorpio*) appear in the sky.

三星高照 may the Three Stars shine down upon you!—

i.e. may you enjoy 福祿壽 happiness, wealth, and old age.

壽星老 the star-of-old-age old man,—a personification of old age, generally drawn with a very large head.

七星 see 1055, 1659, 6361.

七妹星 or 七姑星 the Seven Sisters,—a name for the Great Bear.

流星 a shooting star; (*milit.*) a scout.

流星馬 a swift messenger.

流星鎚 a weapon consisting of a lump of iron at the end of a rope; a bola.

耍流星 to brandish a flaming javelin.

星隕 an aerolite.

星眼 sparkling eyes.

星眨眼 the stars twinkle.

星次 the positions of the stars.

星夜 late at night,—when stars are visible.

星夜奔馳 or 星馳 to travel by night. See 披 9034.

星言夙駕 by starlight, in the morning, he yoked his carriage.

星飯 starlight rice,—to eat at night.

星使 a specially-appointed Imperial Commissioner such as an envoy to a foreign country. A Literary Chancellor is also so called.

星速 with star-like speed,—quickly.

星君 the zodiacal star that rules the year.

星¹

4602

歲在壽星 the year-star being in Virgo-Libra. The year-star is the planet Jupiter, the revolution of which in twelve years constitutes a great year.

星處 starry dwelling,—the kingdom of Magadha, the headquarters of ancient Buddhism up to 400 A.D.

這婦人是個晦氣星 this woman is an evil star,—she brings bad luck.

星宿海 the sea of stars,—the source of the Yellow River, so called from the numerous pools surrounded by boggy land.

火星 sparks.

一星之火 a spark of fire; a point of light.

冒金星 to see sparks,—as when hit in the eye.

滿眼金星亂迸 saw nothing but sparks,—from a blow.

賊星 a robber.

救星 a saviour star,—an unexpected deliverer.

令小星 your honoured little star,—your concubine.

定盤星 zero on the steel-yard, at which the weight is placed before the thing to be weighed is attached.

銀二星 two mace.

入敗星 beggared; come to grief.

星橋 a bridge, built by 李沐 Li Mu, upon which was painted the constellation of the Great Bear.

星兒 a pair of small bells, without tongues, struck against each other.

星期 a day appointed for a wedding; modern term for Sunday.

一星期內 within a week.

每人每星期學費一及尼 one guinea a week each for instruction.

滿天星 *Alternanthera sessilis*, Br.惺¹

4603

R. 青梗

See 星醒

Even and Rising Upper.

Intelligent. Tranquil; passionless.

惺悟 to become aware; to realise.

惺聰 clever; shrewd.

惺¹

4604

R. 青

See 星

Even Upper.

猩¹

4605

R. 庚青

C. *sing*H. *sin, siang*F. *sing*W. *sing*N. *sing*P. *sing*M. *hsing*Y. *hsing*Sz. *hsing*K. *seng, sōng*J. *sei, shō*A. *ting*

Even Upper.

簾¹

4606

R. 青

See 星

Even Upper.

腥¹

4607

R. 青

C. *sing, seng*H. *siang, v. ch'ang*F. *sing*W. *sing*N. *sing*P. *sing*M. *hsing*Y. *hsing*Sz. *hsing*K. *sōng*J. *sei, shō*A. *ting*

Even Upper.

醒¹

4608

R. 迴

C. *sing, seng, ch'eng*H. *siang*F. *sing, ch'ang*W. *sing*N. *sing*

待他酒醒 wait until he

slept off his wine.

A raging fire.

An ape with yellow hair, sharp ears, a human face, able to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and of gregarious habits. The color of blood; red, because the ape's blood is used as red dye.

猩猩惜猩猩, 好漢 the wild man sympathises with the wild man, a

one brave man with another

猩猩菓 a wild jujube plum

猩猩紅毳 small red hair rug

A screen; a curtain.

簾簾 the curtain or screen front of a cart.

Rank; frowzy; strong smelling. Measly flesh. See 2055.

腥羶 the smell of sheep, goat, mutton, etc.

腥臭 stinking; rancid.

腥氣 a frowzy smell.

魚腥 a fishy smell.

肉腥 a meaty smell.

腥聞 a stinking reputation.

刑發聞惟腥 the rank odour of coercion.

To become sober; wake up; to rouse up; startle. See 10,760.

醉醒 to become sober from drunkenness.

待他酒醒 wait until he slept off his wine.

醒³

4608

hsing

sōng

sei, shō

ting

ising Upper.

醒酒鯖鮓 a relish made from fish (see 2192) and used when recovering from a drunken bout.

醒過來 to wake or come round, as from drunkenness, a fit, etc. Also, to awake to the truth about; to see, as a joke or an allusion.

眾皆醉而我獨醒 all are drunk, and I alone am sober.

醒轉 to awake.

攪醒 or 打醒 or 推醒 or

叫醒 to wake up; to rouse.

喚醒 to wake by shouting.

喚迷不醒 to call to besotted people without rousing them,—to the error of their ways.

醒覺 (chiao⁴) to be awake; to pay attention.

醒了沒有 has he waked up?

別吵醒他 do not make a noise and wake him.

醒然 wakeful; awake.

醒鐘 an alarm.

醒世之言 words to rouse the age,—as tracts.

晨鐘驚醒夢迷人 the morning bell startles the man who is sunk in dreams.

醒目 to attract notice; to catch the eye.

以易醒目 so as to make it easy to catch the eye.

看得醒眼 it catches the eye,—as an italicised word.

醒脾 to restore the stomach,—i.e. the palate, as by condiments, etc.

醒悟 to awake, as to the error of one's ways; to realise.

Same as 4601.

Putrid fish.

又要喫魚又嫌腥 wanting to eat the fish and at the same time objecting to it as putrid. Cf. "Like the poor cat in the adage."

興¹

4611

R. 蒸徑

C. hīng, heng

H. hīn

F. hīng, heing

W. hīang

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. hīng

J. kō, kiō

A. hīng

Even and Sinking Upper.

hsing

To rise; to begin; to prosper; γένεσις as opposed to 敗 8567 and φθορά 衰 10,104. To raise; to introduce; to advance to office; to make one's chief object. See 10,271, 8942.

興起 to get up; to begin.

興立 to stand up.

興工 to begin work.

興辦 to put in operation,—as new laws.

興兵 to raise troops; to begin military operations.

興師 to put troops into the field.

王于興師 the king is raising his forces.

軍興以來 ever since the war began.

興作 to begin upon a job.

興發 to multiply; to send forth.

興雨 to begin to rain.

夙興夜寐 to get up early and go to bed late.

興讒言 to slander.

興旺 or 興隆 or 興盛 prosperity; flourishing.

興亡 or 興敗 or 興衰 or 興廢 prosperity and adversity; rise and fall; ebb and flow; systole and diastole; success and failure; fulness and decay.

興則爲王, 敗則爲虜 success makes a prince; failure, a robber,—e.g. of a rebel.

以莫不興 so that there is nothing in which you do not prosper.

興利 to give rise to profits.

興雲 to make a cloud,—as a magician.

興賽 to get up a contest or show.

興訟 to go to law.

興修 to construct; to put in repair.

興喫 favourite food.

中興 restoration; renaissance;

興¹

4611

to rise up from amongst,—as a virtuous Emperor in times of national decadence.

願爾中興 I would that ye might prosper again!

國家將興 when a State or family is about to prosper,....

興走 to get on; to flourish.

振興 to stir up; to set in movement; to restore, as family fortunes.

興吾門者在汝矣 it is for you to raise the fortunes of our family.

興居 in motion and at rest; hence, state; condition; circumstances.

興居納福 may you be happy under all circumstances!

新興 new style; new fashion; recently started.

不大興 not much in vogue.

時興 fashionable; in vogue.

這位醫生是最興時的 this is a very fashionable doctor.

大興土木 a great bustle of earth and wood,—as when a house is being built.

大興 one of the District cities forming the Prefectural city of 順天 Shun-t'ien (Peking).

勃然興 how quickly it has begun to come up!—as grass.

興積 to collect together.

以興嗣歲 and thus introduce the coming year.

不興茶葉 not to grow tea,—of a district.

興渠 asafoetida. Sanskrit: *hingu*.

興縣 a District in Shansi.

興泉永 the circuit of the Tao-t'ai at Amoy.

Read *hsing*⁴. Joyful; elated. Appetite; passion.

高興 in high spirits; elated; happy inspiration.

興濃 exhilarated.

興頭 or 興致 joy; merri-ment; elation; cheerfulness.

好不興頭 a jolly time indeed!

鯢

4609

鯢¹

4610

青

腥

ven Upper.

興¹
4611

打興頭 or 打高興 to spoil the fun; to act as a wet blanket; to take the wind out of one's sails.

沒興 no merriment; no enthusiasm.

長年無興可顯狂 only in old age, when I have not the spirits, am I able to throw off restraint.

掃興 depressed in spirits. See 9574 sao¹.

敗興的話 unseasonable or ill-omened remarks.

喜興 pleasant; agreeable.

作興 or 興不淺 or 有興 to be merry; to be in good spirits.

興至乃寫 when in the right mood, then he would draw.

父祖尙遺德興 the result of his ancestors' virtue.

起興 sexual passion; desire.

譽²
4612

R. 徑
See 興
Sinking
Upper.

蜻³
4613

See 2136.

餒²
4614

Sugar sweetmeats of various shapes.

R. 庚
P. hsing,
ch'ing
Y. ch'ing
J. s'ei, djo
A. ting
Even Lower.

簫聲吹暖賣餒天 when the sound of the flute blows warm it is the time for selling sugar shapes,—i.e. in spring, when the days get warmer.

餒餅 sugar cakes,

餒餒 pastry.

餒³
4615

Wrongly used for 4614.
Read t'ang² = 糖 10,773.

馨¹
4616

R. 青
C. hing
H. k'in
F. hing

To be fragrant.

爾殺既馨 your viands are fragrant.

有椒其馨 like pepper is the smell.

馨¹
4616

W. hsiang
N.
P.
M. hsiang
Y.
Sz.
K. hsiang
J. k'ei, kiō
A. hing
Even Upper.

形²
4617

R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

弗惟德馨香祀 he wrought not that any sacrifices of fragrant virtue might ascend to heaven.

罔有馨香德 there was no fragrance of virtue arising from them.

明德惟馨 virtue is the best incense.

芳馨 the fragrance of flowers.

素馨爲田 jasmine carpets the fields.

Form, as opposed to 影 13,339; figure; shape (see 9819); the body, as opposed to 神 the soul or intellect (see 踐 1587); phenomena, as opposed to 象 4287 noumena. To appear; to take shape; see 生 9865. See 12,128, 9602.

有形 having form; real; natural.

無形 without form; supernatural.

形學 geometry.

成形 to exhibit a form; to assume a shape.

如形影焉 like form and shadow,—i.e. in harmony one with the other. Used of married couples, of friends, etc.

有影無形 able to be seen though not possessed of form,—visible but intangible, as smoke.

形影相弔 only my form and its shadow to condole with each other,—alone; friendless.

古人畫馬形與骨,今人畫馬色與肉 the men of old painted the anatomy of their horses, whereas the modern artist paints only the colour and the flesh. See 5013.

形單 alone; solitary.

形單影隻 alone; single; a bachelor.

原形出現 its real form became visible.

形勢 outline, as of hills; configuration, as of land; array, as of troops; the state of.

形家 geomancers.

形²
4617

俗名二形 the common name (for an hermaphrodite) is 二形.

形固可使如槁木乎 can you make your body as were dry wood?—cause it to become unconscious of objective existences.

遂能分身隱形 by and by he was able to be in two places at once and to become invisible. See 分 3506.

形者神之宅 the body the tenement of the soul.

神能飛形 the soul can fly away from the body,—which encloses it.

形神不相親 (he felt as if his body and soul did not belong to one another.

形神離則死 when body and soul part, death ensues.

形體 substance; the body.

忘形之交 a friendship in which the body can be forgotten—in which all acts of physical ceremony can be waived.

形骸盡忘 all ceremony waived.

形跡 that which has form and leaves tracks; objective existences.

俱不可以形跡求 neither can be invested with form,—of abstractions.

不以形跡之富貴 not to regard material wealth and power as real wealth and power,—but rather to esteem the wealth and power of the heart or mind.

不拘形迹 not to stand by ceremony.

形跡可疑 of suspicious appearance and movements.

形狀 manner.

形貌 the appearance of a person, i.e. his form and face.

攝人形貌 to take a person's likeness by photography.

形容 form and face; to give an idea of one thing from another which it resembles.

形容出來 to bring out clearly; to make stand out,—as a clever description, or impression.

形²
4617

要形容馬之快極 wish-
ing to bring out (in his poem)
the great speed of the horse.

形似 to purport; to amount to;
apparently; the mere linear out-
line of a man's features, as op-
posed to his expression; see 9819.

喜怒不形于色 neither
joy nor anger appeared in his
face.

雖形於心不形於手
[Thus], although (objects) are
shaped in the mind, they do not
take shape under the hand,—of
drawing.

誠中形外 sincerity within
manifests itself without.

形諸紙筆 to commit to
writing,—as opposed to verbal
agreement; etc.

難以形諸楮墨 unfit for
publication.

致形見小 and thus make
one's form appear small,—take
up a mean position, or appear
petty.

形式 a model or figure.

忘形得意知者寡 those
who can neglect the form and
secure the meaning are few,—of
painters.

形夭 a being who fought for
supremacy with God; the Satan
of China; see 9819. God cut off
his head, pierced his breasts for
eyes, and his navel for mouth
and then caused him to go
through a kind of dance with
a shield in one hand and a
battle-axe in the other.

邢²
4618

Name of a State bestow-
ed upon the fourth son of
周公 Chou Kung.

邢臺 head District of the 順
德 Prefecture, Chihli.

例²
4619

A statute. Used for
4617.

型²
4620

R. 青

See 刑

Even Lower.

An earthen mould used
for casting. An example;
a statute; a law.

型模 a mould for casting metals.

儀型裕後 an example to
benefit posterity.

典型 a law; a statute.

雖無老成人尚有典
型 although we have not the
real Simon Pure, yet we have
his facsimile.

刑²
4621

R. 青

C. ying

H. hin

F. hing

W. }

N. } ying

P. }

M. }

Y. } hsing

Sz. }

K. hyöng

J. kiō, kei

A. hing

Even Lower.

A pattern; to imitate.
A law. Punishment; bam-
booing to extort confession;
the death-penalty. See 6622.

儀刑文王 make Wên Wang
your pattern.

刑于寡妻 his example in-
fluenced his wife.

刑於四海 to be a model for
all within the Four Seas.

公勿替刑 O duke, cease
not to be an example!

肇刑文武 the first to imitate
Wên Wang and Wu Wang.

尚有典刑 there are still the
ancient statutes and laws.

先王之正刑 the perfect
laws of the ancient kings.

君子懷刑 the superior man
cherishes the law.

刑祥 administration of justice.

五刑 the five punishments, (1)
as in force under the 周 Chou
and 漢 Han dynasties:—

黥 branding on the forehead.

劓 cutting off the nose.

剕 cutting off the feet.

宮 castration.

大辟 death.

(2) as in force under the present
dynasty:—

笞 beating with the light
bamboo.

杖 beating with the heavy
bamboo.

徒 transportation,—for a cer-
tain time.

刑²
4621

流 banishment,—to a certain
distance.

死 death,—by strangling or
decapitation.

刑茲無赦 to punish severely
without mercy.

刑戮 capital punishment.

臨刑之時 just as he was
going to be put to death,....

停刑 to suspend executions, as
in 1st and 6th moons.

刑期無刑 the aim of pu-
nishment is that there shall be
no punishment, i.e. it is deterrent.

刑牲 to slaughter victims,—for
sacrifice.

刑罰 punishment.

動刑 or 用刑 or 加刑
or 行刑 to apply punishment,
—as the bamboo is applied to
witnesses who will not speak out.

剛要上刑 just as they were
going to apply the bamboo,—
he confessed.

刑問 or 刑訊 or 刑求
to interrogate with application
of the bamboo as required.

寬刑 to mitigate punishment.

非刑 illegal punishments,—such
as kneeling on chains, etc.

刑具 implements of punishment.

刑件 the attendants for admin-
istering punishments and the
corpse-examiners.

畢竟是誰刑汝 and who-
ever it may have been who put
you to the torture,....

酷刑 cruel punishment; torture.

遊刑 to flog through the streets.

刑部 the Board of Punishments,
—at Peking and Moukden.

刑房 the department of a yamen
which is devoted to criminal pro-
ceedings.

刑名 criminal law; punishments.

刑名師爺 or 刑名先
生 an expert in the criminal
code,—the legal secretary in a
yamen.

服天刑 to die during imprison-
ment.

刑天 vulgar and inaccurate
form of 形夭; see 4617.

𠂔¹
4622

R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A whetstone for sharpening tools.

刀刃若新發於𠂔 the knife's edge is as though fresh from the whetstone.

發𠂔新試 to flesh one's maiden steel.

𠂔谷 a warm valley where the First Emperor caused melons to be cultivated in winter.

𠂔¹
4623

R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A sacrificial caldron.

設𠂔 to set out the sacrificial vessels.

𠂔鼎 a sacrificial tripod.

𠂔羹 sacrificial broth.

行¹
4624

R. 庚陽
漾敬
C. hang, hong, hēng
H. hang, hong
F. hēng, kiang, oung, haing, haung
W. ae, o
N. āng, oīng, ying
P. hsing, hang
M. hsin, hang
Y. hsing, hang
Sz. hsing, hsin, hang
K. hīng, hang
J. kō, giō
A. Shang, shaing, haing²
Even and Sinking Lower.

To step first with the left foot and then with the right; see 586 and 2013. To walk. To do; to perform; to practise; to carry out. To be in vogue; to circulate. Forthwith; immediately. [This character is written in red ink on official documents of various kinds when finally ready for issue, transmission, etc.] Radical 144. See 6174, 9264, 7475, 9485.

行走 to walk; to travel; to be attached as a supernumerary; to perform another's duties in addition to one's own; to officiate.

行香走會 to hold services, burn incense and form religious processions (on given days, etc.).

聽得床前有人行走

脚步 heard the footsteps of some one moving in front of his bed.

常來我們人家行走 he often comes and mingles with our families.

在那衙門行走 in what office are you working?

在南書房行走 to be detailed for duty in the Imperial Library.

行路 or 出行 or 遊行 or 行程 to travel.

行²
4624

行動 (of the Emperor) to journey; a progress.

行寓 a halting-place on a journey.

行且至 he will be back directly.

步行 to travel on foot.

行千步 to walk a thousand steps; to take a constitutional.

行述 record of an official career.

未行卒 before he could take up the post, he died.

將行未行 at the moment of departure; about to start.

行狀 biographical notice or appreciation.

行人 a traveller. Also (often 大行人) introducer of envoys at the 周 Chou Court; an official entrusted with the entertainment of travelling princes.

行險 to walk in dangerous courses.

其行重拙 its gait was clumsy,—of a dragon.

行水 to go with the stream.

行馬 to walk a horse; a *cheval-de-frise*.

行舟 or 行船 to go on board ship; to set sail; to travel by boat; to let one's bark go.

行船正路 the channel or fairway for vessels,—as in a river.

行駛 to proceed on its way,—as a ship.

開行 to set sail.

行囊 a travelling-bag.

行李 (see 6884) or 行裝 baggage.

行竈 a portable cooking-stove.

行者 a walker; a Buddhist novice.

女行者 a female novice.

行爲 actions; conduct,—of any ordinary person. See 9273.

行止 movement and rest; hence, what one does; conduct; behaviour.

寧可莫錢使, 不可沒行止 better have no money to spend than be without principle.

行²
4624

我不是沒行止的 I am not a man of no principle.

行行且止 now moving, now stopping.

自行 see 12,365.

大行 to prevail; to be in vogue. Also, a term applied to a deceased Emperor or Empress before a posthumous title had been chosen.

大行皇帝 his deceased Majesty,—the late Emperor.

大行其道 widely carried out the principles.

此物後必大行 this will some day be an article of great importance,—of coal.

行道 to travel; to be righteous.

行道之人 a tramp. See 10,780.

身不行道, 不行於事 if a man does not walk the right path himself, his wife and children will not do so.

行宮 the Emperor's travelling lodges.

行在 temporary abode of the Emperor on a journey, etc.

止日行在 the Emperor's presence makes the Court.

行清 to go to worship at the ancestral tomb at the 清明 spring festival.

行書 the running style of Chinese writing.

行畧 a biography.

行禮 to go through ceremonial forms; to salute.

何勿改行 why not mend your ways?

不能行之 (or 於) 西國 cannot be applied to western nations,—of a law.

格於部議, 終未行 never got farther than "referring to the proper Board,"—of a memorial which has been fully strangled by red tape consequence of powerful opposition to its contents. See 6029.

行令 or 行飭 to issue orders to. The first is also to impose a forfeit.

行²

4624

以堂堂太守，而號令
不行於一婦，何以
儆將來乎 if a conscientious magistrate is to have his decrees set at naught by one woman, how will he be able to deter others from like courses?

行語 to tell to.

行文 a despatch sent; to send a despatch.

行文字眼 parallel or antithetical phrases,—committed to memory by students.

行知 to notify.

行准 to receive,—as a despatch.

行交 to forward to.

行用 to make use of.

行仁 to lead a good life.

行疫 or 行瘟 an epidemic is raging.

行已 or 已行 has been in existence; already made.

行提 to send to,—a court of justice.

行至 on reaching.....

行來 to come.

行踪 tracks; trails.

行聘 to send betrothal presents.

行事 actions; to act.

行竊 (or 竊) or 行劫 to steal; to rob.

行銷 to have a free sale; to be free to be taken or sold everywhere.

行酒 to pass the wine; fill the glasses!

行當 shall; forthwith must.

[行 here = 就 am going to.]

行將 about to; will forthwith.

不然行乳藥求死耳
if not, I will immediately take poison.

行轅 the temporary residence of a high officer travelling.

行教 to spread the faith; to do missionary work.

行操 military evolutions.

行經 course of conduct.

行纏 to pack one's luggage for a journey.

行²

4624

行期 the date of departure.

行於世 or 行於代 or 行於時 to have success,—as a book.

以字行 he is known by his *tzü*,—as opp. to his 名 personal name.

不以畫行然勝於畫

行者 he did not make a business of painting, yet he surpassed the professional artists,—of Hsieh An.

行房事 to have sexual intercourse.

行人情 to send complimentary presents.

行資 the funds for a journey.

行租 rent; periodical rent.

行息 to be at interest; to bear interest.

行脚僧 an itinerant Buddhist priest.

自篆籀禪而隸楷行
since the Chuan and Chou characters (the Seal characters) went out, and the Square and Cursive styles became current.

行權 to act in an exceptional way; to suit the circumstances of a particular case.

即請施行 I therefore request you to act accordingly.

作行好的事 to do good and charitable acts.

不知行的好在那搭

兒 I don't know where "good works" comes in.

不行 or 行不去 this won't do; it can't be done.

行常 ordinary; customary.

五行 the five elements,—viz.

水 water, 火 fire, 木 wood,

金 metal, 土 earth. For their interaction, see 刻 6116.

五行有救 the five elements can restore,—as well as destroy. See 6116.

跳出五行 to have got out of reach of the 5 elements,—as a spiritual being.

行樂圖 see 12, 128.

行²

4624

Read *hsing*⁴. Actions; conduct. [The usual reading of 行 in 名 names is *hsing*⁴; e.g. 張伯行.]

行者心之發 actions come from the heart.

德行 good works; virtue.

修行 to live virtuously or religiously.

品行 disposition; temper; moral level. See 9273.

素行 habit; ways; manner; practice.

行高 nobility of conduct.

短行 of a low moral character.

信行 honest; trustworthy.

邪行 evil actions; to act as if possessed.

損行 to do violence to one's moral character,—as by bad actions.

道行深 versed in the theory and practice of TAO. See below.

某甲素無行 So-and-so was a bad character.

凡醉人無行 all the outrages committed by drunkards.

如此無行之人 a scoundrel like this.

有文無行 he was a man of education but a loose liver.

文行忠信 letters, conduct, loyalty, and truth,—were the four subjects of the teaching of Confucius.

Read *hang*³. A row; a line; a series. A mercantile firm or hong. [Commonly written 行.]

一行樹 a row of trees.

一行雁 a line of wild geese,—flying in the air.

雁行 in order; one behind the other, as geese fly.

行款 a column in a book; proper style.

數行之字 a few lines,—of a letter.

目下十行 or 十行俱下 could see ten columns of a book at a glance.

行²

4624

八行書 ordinary note-paper, —so called because divided into eight columns.

長行 long lines,—prose.

排行 the order of sons in a family,—as eldest, second, etc.

行幾 which brother are you?

行輩 in the same rank.

行伍 the ranks; risen from the ranks; soldiers.

行伍出身 rose from the ranks.

行商 merchants.

行東 or 行長 or 行主 the head of a firm.

洋行 a foreign hong.

行號 or 行戶 a firm; a corporation.

齊行 to form a trade combination.

行店 shops and houses of business.

行業 or 行當 兒 occupation; calling; craft.

行棧 a godown; a public warehouse.

行販 兒 a travelling merchant; a trader.

行話 a trade term; a technical term.

行規 hong regulations; commission; brokerage.

行情 custom of the trade.

行價 or 行市 rate of exchange; market prices, etc.

換不上行市 will not fetch the market rate,—as silver of low touch.

外行 an outsider; one who does not know the business.

內行 to be skilled in; an expert.

不在行 or 不內行 not in the trade; he doesn't understand the business.

年紀長成, 自然在行 when he grows up he will understand the business.

討少, 怕不在行 if I ask too little, I shall look as if I wasn't up to the business.

行家 an expert.

行²

4624

當行 厭 當行 in-the-trade hates in-the-trade,—two of a trade can ne'er agree.

隔行如隔山 those who are separated by their trades are as though separated by mountains,—they have nothing in common.

行子 a fellow,—a term of contempt.

行衣服 to stitch clothes.

道行深 his magical skill is considerable. See above.

Read *hang*⁴.

子路行行如也 Tzū Lu, looking bold and soldierly.

荇⁴

4625

R. 梗

C. *hêng*²,

shang

H. *hen*²F. *haing*²W. *ae*²N. *ying*²P. *hsing*², *hêng*²M. *hsin*²Y. *hsing*², *hêng*²K. *heng*J. *kō*, *kiō*A. *haing*²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

骭¹

4626

R. 庚

See 行

A. *haing*

Even Lower.

擤³

4627

R. 梗

C. *sang*², *sên*²H. *sen*²W. *v.* *hi*²N. *hsing*P. *hsing*M. *hsin*, *hên*Y. *hsing*Sz. *hsing*J. *kō*, *kiō*A. *haing*²

Rising

Irregular.

The tail-end of the backbone of an ox. The thigh-bone of a bird.

To blow the nose with the fingers.

姪²

4628

R. 青庚

See 鄧

A. *king*

Even Lower.

脛⁴

4629

R. 迴徑

C. *king*²H. *kin*, *kwang*F. *king*²W. *ciang*,*ciang*N. *cing*P. *ching*²,*ching*,*shsing*M. *chin*, *chin*²K. *hiōng*, v.*kiōng*J. *kei*, *kiō*A. *ching*

Rising and

Sinking

Upper

Irregular.

蛭²

4630

R. 青

See 馨

Even Upper.

脛²

4631

R. 青徑

C. *ying*H. *hang*², *kin*F. *shing*N. *ying*P. *shsing*M. *shsin*, *chin*²K. *hiōng*J. *kei*, *kiō*A. *shing*

Even and

Sinking

Lower

and Upper.

省

4632

悵

4633

囟

4634

A handsome woman.

姪娥 title of a female of under the Han dynasty.

The shin-bone; the shank. See 3725, 3888. Also read *ching*⁴.

脛骨 the shin-bone.

以杖叩其脛 hit him the shank with his staff,—teach him manners.

脛脛昂然 holding oneself erect; a commanding presence.

不脛 without legs,—used in writings, etc., which spread and wide without visible means of locomotion.

The dragon-fly, known as 虻. See 2136.

A mountain pass; a file; a gorge.

井脛 a mountain pass in Chihli.

井脛縣 name of a District in Chihli.

竈脛 a niche near the fireplace where the kitchen-god rests.

See 9887.

Same as 4603.

Same as 4636. [To be distinguished from 277]

頤
4635

Same as 4636.

頤⁴
4636

The top of the head; the skull. Also read *hsin*⁴ and *ssü*⁴.

震
sun², v. *sun*
sim, v.

顙門 the fontanelle in a baby's head; the crown of the head.

ts'ung
hsing, v.
ts'ung

顙帽 the common skull-cap, worn all over China.

e 信
tin, hswên

aking Upper.

杏⁴
4637

The apricot. The almond; see 8510.

梗

杏兒 or 杏子 apricots.

hêng²
hen²
haing²

杏樹 an apricot tree.

ac, ac
ying, v. aŋg
hsing²
hsin², hên²

一色杏花紅十里 the apricot blossom reddens the country for ten *li* around.

hsing²
heng
tā, gā
haing

杏月 the second moon,—when the apricot is in bloom.

Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

桃飽杏傷身 you may eat your fill of peaches, but apricots are deadly.

杏壇 name of a place in modern Shantung, where Confucius used to teach.

杏仁 apricot kernels; almonds.

杏仁茶 or 杏兒茶 almond tea,—a thin almond gruel served at Chinese banquets.

杏眼桃腮 almond-shaped eyes and peach-red cheeks.

杏眼圓睜 her almond eyes glared round with rage.

該杏仁 he owes almond—i.e.

姓人 those by name 人 mankind, *sc.* everybody, meaning that he is deeply in debt.

銀杏 *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

杏桃 a kind of greengage.

杏梅 a kind of dark plum.

杏苑 a name for Peking.

菩
4638

Same as 4625.

塋²⁰
4639

R. 覺

C. v. *pok*.

N. *yüeh*

See 學 覺

Entering
Upper
and Lower.

嶽²⁰
4640

R. 覺

See 學

Entering
Lower.

學
4641

鷺²⁰
4642

R. 覺

N. *yüeh*

See 學

A. *houk, ouk*
Entering
Lower.

削
4643

循²⁰
4644

R. 屑

See 屑

Entering
Upper.

糲²⁰
4645

R. 屑

See 屑

A. *tict, tout*
Entering
Upper.

麪
4646

HSIO.

A stratum of rock or hard clay. A crack in a jar.

A mountain torrent.

嶽 嶽 disturbance; confusion. Angry.

See 4839.

The Chinese blue tree-pie or red-legged magpie (*Urocissa sinensis*). It is reared for fighting. If heard in the morning, there will be fine weather; in the evening, rain.

鸞 鳩 a young dove.

See 4309.

To wave.

微 循 to flutter,—as clothes in the wind.

Grits of rice or corn which remain after pounding.

糲 末 rice-grits.

粉 糲 grits in flour.

Same as 4645.

謔⁴⁰
4647

R. 藥

C. *yök*,

F. *k'ioh, ngioh*

W. *hsia*

N. *hsiah*

P. *hsüo*²

M. *liao*

K. *hak*

J. *kaku, kiaku*

A. *hök*

Entering
Upper.

To jest; to mock at; to ridicule.

笑 謔 to laugh and jest.

戲 謔 to jest with; to play tricks on; to indulge in lewd sport.

善 戲 謔 兮 不 爲 虐 兮 good at joking, he never jokes to wound.

相 謔 to have fun together.

劇 謔 jokes; chaff; banter.

無 然 謔 謔 do not thus make a mock of things.

謔 浪 笑 敖 with scornful words and dissolute,—the smile of pride.

狎 謔 obscene.

設²⁰
4648

R. 覺

Entering
Upper.

翯²⁰
4649

R. 覺

C. *hok*

F. *houk*

W. *ngo*

N. *ngoh*

K. *hok, hak*

J. *koku, gaku*

A. *houk*

Entering
Lower.

To vomit.

The glistening plumage of birds. The reflection of sunlight on water.

白 鳥 翯 翯 the white birds glistening.

To be frightened; to dread. Also read *kuo*⁴⁰.

驚 懼 startled; frightened.

Read *huo*⁴⁰. Suddenly.

懼 然 hastily.

HSIU.

To rest; to stop; to cease; to resign. To separate from. To avoid; imperatively = do not, etc. (see 6949). Blessing; prosperity; good fortune.

故 帝 王 聖 人 休 焉 therefore wise rulers and sages rest therein,—in inaction. See 4711.

休¹
4651

R. 尤

C. *yau*

H. } *hiu*

F. } *hiu*

W. *hsiau*

N. } *hsiu*

P. } *hsiu*

M. } *hsiu*

Y. *hsio*

Sz. *hsiu*

休¹

4651

K. *hiu*
J. *hiu, ku*
A. *hiu*
Even Upper.**休止** to stop; to desist from.**休息** to rest,—as from toil.**休息在此** rest here.**休手** to stop work.**至死方休** will stop only at death.**無常一到萬事休** when death comes, all things cease.See **常** 440.**萬事皆休** (also), by-gones shall be by-gones. See below.**我心則休** then our hearts can be at rest.**不肯就休罷** if you won't, there's an end of it.**一不作二不休** if you don't succeed the first time, try again.**天地同休** will last as long as heaven and earth.**自誓不干休** I swear I will never stop,—until I succeed.**休沐** to bathe three times a month, as was customary for officials under the T'ang dynasty, and for which they went off duty.**至休沐輒閉門絕賓** when off duty, he would shut himself up and decline visitors,—of Ts'ai Lun. See Biog. Dict.**吾兒休矣** my son is dead!**休致** to resign office.**父時休致** his father had just resigned.**乞休** to apply to resign.**以老乞休** to ask to resign on the plea of age.**告休養** to apply to resign on account of ill-health.**休妻** to put away or divorce one's wife.**休書** a bill of divorce.**休棄** to reject; to abandon.**休命** to renounce the position one is destined by birth to occupy.**休題起** don't allude to it.**舊事休題** let by-gones be by-gones.**休怕** don't be afraid!**若是不肯,休想活命****休¹**

4651

if you won't agree, don't expect to save your life.

天休 the blessing of heaven.**休戚** joy and sorrow; good fortune and ill.**休戚相關** mutually sympathetic.**休祥** or **休嘉** or **休美** fortunate; good; excellent.**無疆之休** boundless good luck.**知人休咎** to know people's good and evil luck,—as a soothsayer.**問休咎** to ask whether one's luck is good or otherwise.**休矣皇考** be favourable, O Imperial ancestor!**休徵** favourable signs or proofs of.**休休** simple and upright.**聖人休休焉** the true Sage is as a negative quantity,—he**無爲** does nothing.**子休** the 字 "style" of Chuang Tzu.**咻¹**

4652

R. 尤 肴
麤C. *yan, hau*
F. *hiu, hau*
W. *hsiau*
P. *hsü, hsiu, hsiau*
M. *hsiu, hsiau*
K. *hiu, hio*
J. *ku*
A. *hu, hui*
Even Upper.

To shout; to make a hubbub. A cry; a groan.

一齊人傳之,衆楚人**咻之** if one man of Ch'i were to teach him while all the people of Ch'u were to confuse him,—he could not learn.**噢噢咻咻** crying out in agony.**庥¹**

4653

R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

Shade; protection; kindness. Used for 4651.

鴻庥 your great favour.**神庥** divine favour.**聖庥** the holy favour,—of gods or of the Emperor.**多蒙庇庥** I am deeply indebted for your protection.**用迓天庥** to receive the blessings of heaven.**履祉延庥** may you tread on happiness and attract to yourself blessings!—a complimentary phrase used in letters.**然¹**

4654

R. 尤 肴

See 咻

A. *hau*
Even Upper.

Excellent; fortunate. Minute; fine.

Read *hsiao*¹. To boil. To fumigate. See 5957.**然然** to boast and swagger.**貅¹**

4655

R. 尤

See 休

Even Upper.

A fabulous beast, called 貔貅 (see 9068), said to devour tigers. Valiant; heroic.

𩇑¹

4656

R. 尤

See 休

Even Upper.

A war-horse.

鴞¹

4657

R. 尤

See 休

Even Upper.

An owl, known as 鴞, said to laugh, and regarded as a bird of ill omen.

羞¹

4658

R. 尤

C. *sau*
H. *siu*
F. *siu, v. 'sieu, ch'iu*
W. } *siu*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hsiu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *su*
J. *shü*
A. *tu*
Even Upper.

To feel ashamed; to put to shame; to blush. To nourish. To produce Food; delicacies; offerings; sacrifices.

惟口起羞 it is the mouth which gives occasion for shame.**無作神羞** not to put the god to shame.**不恒其德,或承之羞** inconstancy in virtue will be visited with disgrace.**知羞** to have a sense of shame.**羞愧** or **羞恥** or **羞慚** or **羞吝** to feel ashamed.**羞花** to put flowers to shame, sc. very lovely.**羞辱** to put to shame; to insult.**羞惱成怒** furious at being disgraced; mortified and angry.**羞死** to die of shame.**羞容** bashfulness.

羞¹
4658

害羞 to feel ashamed; to be very bashful.

含羞 to feel ashamed; to blush.

羞得臉紅耳赤 so ashamed that her face got red and her ears scarlet,—blushed up to the roots of her hair.

羞澁 straitened circumstances.

羞耆 to nourish the aged.

今我既羞告爾于朕志 I have now brought forward and announced to you my intentions.

珍羞百味 all kinds of delicacies. See 4660.

折瓊枝以爲羞兮 pluck a spray of coral as an offering to the gods.

Same as 4660.

Savoury food; delicacies. See 4658.

饌膳 choice food.

進饌 to make a present of delicacies.

八饌豈所敢望 how can I expect to get the eight choice kinds of food?

To put in order; to prepare; to cultivate; to regulate; to restore; to rebuild. Long. See 4624 *hsing*⁴.

修我矛戟 I will prepare my spear and lance.

修之平之 he dressed and levelled,—the ground.

修戎 to put one's weapons in order,—for war.

修志 to prepare a topography, —e.g. of a Prefecture or District.

修書 or 修函 to prepare a letter.

修德 to cultivate virtue. See 行 4624.

修陰功 to do good by stealth.

修身 to put one's person in order; to cultivate oneself; to improve one's moral nature.

修¹
4661

修道 to cultivate Tao,—from a Confucian point of view, with the object of becoming a virtuous and honourable man; from a Taoist point of view, with the object of becoming an Immortal.

See 仙 4449.

修真 to cultivate purity,—of mind and body, according to Taoist canons, and with the object of attaining immortality.

修品 to regulate one's conduct in accordance with propriety.

修好 to cultivate good actions,—as beggars suggest when asking for money; to cultivate friendly relations.

好 *hao*⁴ 修 to love the cultivation of morality. See 440.

修合 to mix or make up medicines.

修持 to steadfastly maintain,—as principles.

修成 to be metamorphosed into,—used both by Buddhists and Taoists.

修下 to prepare.

修費 expenses of repairs.

修削 to alter by addition or destruction.

修理 or 修整 or 修補 or 修復 to put in order; to mend.

修造 or 修築 or 修蓋 or 修葺 to build; to rebuild; to repair.

修進 to be built into or through,—as the Great Wall into the sea at Shan-hai-kuan.

修廟 to repair a temple.

修橋補路 to repair bridges and mend roads.

修濠 to dig a moat.

修飾 to adorn.

修改 to amend; to revise.

修廠 a dock.

修燈 to trim a lamp.

四牡修廣 the four steeds were long and stout.

孔修 very long.

路修遠以周流 the road is long and winding.

修竹 tall bamboos.

修¹
4661

修眉 long eyebrows; well-marked eyebrows.

修短得中 of medium height.

修短有數 long or short life is a matter of destiny.

代作蹇修 to act as Chien Hsiu,—the name of a noted marriage go-between in legendary times.

吾法夫前修 I imitate the worthies of old.

修多羅 *sūtra*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 1086.

Dried meat, as formerly given to tutors; hence, salary. Far; distant. To prepare; to regulate. Used for 4461. See 2681.

束脩 or 脩金 the salary of a teacher.

脩敬 a respectful present.

山川脩阻 hills and streams keep us far apart.

脩遠 very distant.

脩久 for a very long time.

脩長 very long; drawn out.

Read *t'iao*¹. (Usually 脩.) A District in Chihli, under the Han dynasty, changed in 1265 to 景州 Ching-chou.

Water in which rice has been boiled.

脩隨以滑之 (the above-named vegetables are) soaked in rice-water to make them tasty.

Same as 4660.

See 2336.

脩¹
4662

R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

脩¹
4663

R. 尤有
H. *siu*
See 修
Even and Rising Upper.

脩¹
4664

脩¹
4665

汨²

4666

R. 尤
C. *yan*
H. *ts'iu, yu*
F. *siu*
W. *ziu*
N. *yi*
P. *hsiu, ch'iu*
M. *ch'iu*
K. *su*
J. *shü, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

To swim. See 2258.

汨水 to swim.

汨水衣 a diving-dress.

勇於汨 a bold swimmer.

汨海過 to swim across the water.

匄

4667

See 2257.

緡

4668

See 2341.

蟪²

4669

R. 尤
C. *ts'an, yan*
H. *siu*
F. *iu*
P. *you, hsiu*
M. *you*
K. *yu, ch'ü*
J. *shü, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

The long white larvæ of a beetle called 蟪蛄.

蟪蛄 a large sea-crab.

邁

4670

See 2342.

宿

4671

See 10,338.

鎔

4672

Same as 4679.

朽³

4673

R. 有
C. *yan, nau*
H. *hiu*
F. *hiu, hieu, ch'iu*
W. *hsiau*
N. *hsiu*
P. *hsiu*
M. *hsiu*
Y. *hsiö*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *ku*
J. *hiü, ku*
A. *ku*
Rising Upper.

Rotten; decayed; worthless. [To be distinguished from 朽 12,718.]

朽木不可雕也 rotten wood cannot be carved,—you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

朽材 worn-out material,—as an old public servant; used in self-depreciation. Cf. inutile lignum.

朽壤 or 朽爛 or 朽敗 decayed; spoilt; worthless.

腐朽 rotten; decomposed.

九朽一罷 nine spoilt for one finished,—of painting pictures.

朽³

4673

老朽 a worthless old man,—used conventionally of oneself.

垂名不朽 his name will never be forgotten.

所以垂不朽 so as to hand down the memory of it for ever.

德音不朽 his good fame will never decay.

萬古不朽 not forgotten through all time.

死而不朽 they die, but do not perish,—leaving their works behind them; “non omnis moriar.”

Same as 4673.

殍

4674

秀⁴

4675

R. 宥

H. *siu*

See 锈

K. *siu*

Sinking Upper.

Growing grain coming into ear; plants flowering; flourishing; luxuriant. Beautiful; accomplished; refined. A plant that seeds without having put forth flowers.

實發實秀 (the grain) grew and came into ear.

秀穗 ears of corn.

高粱秀了穗兒了 the millet is in ear.

各一時之秀也 each (of these plants) has its own season for flowering.

秀茂 luxuriant,—as vegetation.

秀美 or 秀麗 beautiful; handsome.

秀色可餐 so pretty one would like to eat her.

秀流 refined; elegant.

得天地之秀氣 filled with the grace of heaven and earth,—of a refined man.

秀女 girls employed as servants in the Palace.

秀衣 elegant clothes.

秀項 a delicate graceful neck.

秀氣 talent; elegant manners; happy influences, as places.

秀才 talents; a *hsiu-ts'ai*, or licentiate, or graduate of the first degree, or bachelor of arts.

See 進 2075.

聞其秀才 hearing of his talents.

秀⁴

4675

半個秀才 half a B.A. 秀才 5534.

秀才與秀才不同 there are B.A.'s and B.A.'s.

秀士 an accomplished scholar an equivalent for the above entry, adopted by the T'ai-p'in rebels.

俊秀 a complimentary title given to candidates preparing for the grade of 童生. See 12,299.

秀才怕歲考 the B.A. fear the triennial test examination,—failure at which may cause him to be deprived of his B.A.

求不到官,有秀才在 though one may fail to get office the degree of *hsiu-ts'ai* remains—as a permanent honour, and also as carrying with it certain rights. Thus, a *hsiu-ts'ai* cannot be bamboozed until he has first been formally stripped of his degree.

秀才人情紙半張 the *hsiu-ts'ai*'s heart is but half sheet of paper,—of small account; not to be depended upon. The *hsiu-ts'ai* class is a large and not over-reputable one.

秀才不是窮家子 the *hsiu-ts'ai* does not come from poor family,—which could not afford the expense of his education.

秀眼 a yellowish-green warbler with a white ring round its eye.

秀水縣 a District in Chekiang.

琇⁴

4676

R. 宥有

See 秀誘

Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

A coarse jade or jasper called 琇陽石, used for making mouth-pieces, pipes; also, for ear-stoppers the use of which is not known but was probably kept out dust.

琇瑩 a whitish variety of the above, used for ornaments various kinds.

Read *yu*³.

王琇 Wang Yu, an official the 2nd cent.

綉

4677

Same as 4680.

锈

4678

锈

4679

育

u

seu

siu

hsiu

ot used

a, shu

inking

Upper.

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See 13,433.

Rust of metal.

生锈 or 长锈 to grow rusty.

铜锈 verdigris.

锈住 rusted in; rusted together.

那个人是铁锈 that man is iron rust,—very stingy.

To embroider; ornamented; variegated; illustrated.

绣花 or 刺绣 to embroider.

See 2068.

绣画 to embroider designs.

描龙绣凤 to draw a dragon and embroider a phoenix,—to adorn with various designs.

绣金 to spangle with gold.

绣工 embroidery work.

绣幙 ornamented screens.

绣囊 an embroidered satchel or bag.

绣服 embroidered clothes.

绣襖 an embroidered jacket.

绣货 embroideries.

锦心绣口 a brocaded mind and an embroidered mouth of a refined scholar.

绣面 to tattoo the face.

绣阁 or 绣房 a boudoir.

绣女 a spinster; a young lady.

绣墩 an embroidered hillock,—a cushion; an ottoman.

绣衣 a Commissioner sent to manage difficult cases in the provinces.

绣毬 an embroidered ball; the geranium.

洋绣毬 the pelargonium.

玉绣毬 *Hoya carnosa*.

绣佛 Maitrêya Buddha. See 7812.

鏞

4681

岫

4682

R. 宥

See 袖

Sinking Lower.

袖

4683

R. 宥

C. tsau

H. ts'iu

F. seu, v. 'wong

W. } ziu

N. } ziu

P. } hsiu

M. } hsiu

V. } hsiu

Sz. } hsiu

K. su

J. shü

A. trüu, truk

Sinking Lower.

Same as 4679.

A cliff; a mountain peak.

巖岫 a precipice.

岫巖 a Department in Shing-king.

窻中列遠岫 the distant cliffs stand ranged in the window.

A sleeve. To put into the sleeve. See 扎 125, 揲 4807.

衣袖 the sleeves of a coat.

袖衣 a coat with sleeves.

袖口 the mouth of a sleeve.

袖頭 or 馬蹄袖 the cuff, or sleeve turned back, resembling a horse's hoof.

袖中 or 袖裏 in or up the sleeve.

袖手 to put one's hands in one's sleeves,—for warmth.

袖手旁觀 to put one's hands in one's sleeves and look on,—without taking part.

拂袖而去 flicked his sleeve and went off,—in a rage.

灑兩袖 to shake out both sleeves,—showing that nothing is concealed within.

兩袖清風 nothing but clear wind in both sleeves,—clean-handed; incorrupt.

斷袖之癖 the vice of cutting off the sleeve,—sodomy. From the story of an Emperor who cut off his sleeve rather than wake a favourite lying upon it.

有長袖善舞之態 with a long-sleeved and graceful-posturing expression,—used of style. See 斌 9254.

螞虎子還未出袖子 the *ma hu tzü* has not come out of the sleeve,—he is not likely to succeed. See 7586.

領袖 see 7219.

袖而藏之 concealed it in his sleeve.

袖月 to travel by night.

袖

4683

髹

4684

R. 尤

F. v. eu²

P. hsiu

See 休

J. kiü, ku

A. t'ü²

Even Upper.

嗅

4685

R. 宥

C. ch'au

F. ch'eu

W. hiau

N. } hsiu

P. } hsiu

M. } hsiu

Sz. } hsiu

Y. hsiü

K. hu

J. kiü, ku

A. hsu

SinkingUpper.

𦰩

4686

R. 宥

See 臭

Sinking Upper.

𦰪

4687

R. 屋

See 畜

Entering Upper.

兄

4688

R. 庚

C. hing, heng

H. hiung

F. hing, hiang

W. hsiung

N. hsiung

P. } hsiung

M. } hsiung

V. } hsiung

Sz. } hsiung

袖珍的 (or 板) pocket editions.

袖巴狗兒 a Peking sleeve-dog.

A colour made up of much red and little black. A varnish of a red or mauve colour; to varnish.

To smell. See 臭 2521, and 13,141.

嗅花 to smell flowers.

三嗅而作 thrice (the hen pheasant) smelt (Tzü Lu) and then rose. Or, thrice (Confucius) smelt (the hen pheasant) when served to him by Tzü Lu) and then rose. [Han comm. The pheasant called thrice and then rose.]

To smell.

不𦰩驕君之餌 I will not smell the bait of an arrogant prince,—i.e. I will not even look at the salary he may offer.

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding.

HSIUNG.

An elder brother; a senior.

兄弟 or 弟兄 brothers; also, sisters. The former is also specially used for "a younger brother," and conventionally for "I."

四海之內皆兄弟也 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

兄¹

4688
K. hyōng, v.
s'ōng
J. kiō, kei
A. hwiing
Even Upper.

難得者兄弟, 易得者

田地 it is hard to get brothers,
it is easy to get acres.朝兄弟, 暮仇敵 brothers
in the morning, foes at night,—
of lightly-made friendships.其妻與彭伉之妻兄
弟也 his wife and P'êng
K'ang's wife were sisters.

長兄 an elder brother. See 3736.

兄長 a senior; an elder; Sir.

家兄 my elder brother.

令兄 your elder brother.

同胞兄弟 brothers by the
same mother.堂兄弟 cousins with the same
surname.表兄弟 cousins with a differ-
ent surname.把兄弟 or 誼兄 or 盟兄
sworn brothers; members of a
secret society. See 8514.

內兄 a wife's elder brother.

外兄 the elder brother of a
sister's husband.老兄 or 吾兄 or 兄臺 or
仁兄 or 大兄 conventional
phrases used in direct address
to strangers and others = "you,
Sir."愚兄 your foolish elder brother,
—used by an older man for him-
self = "I."如兄 like a brother; a bosom
friend.孔方兄 the brother with a
square hole, — cash; money.
[兄 is here properly read
huang¹.]搭夥還是親兄弟
brothers are the safest partners.知弟莫如兄 no one knows
the younger brother like the
elder.兄弟如手足 brothers are
like hands and feet,—they can
never be replaced. See 981.弟兄殺人, 各分手足
if a brother kills a man, he and
his other brothers range them-
selves as hands and feet,—his
act does not implicate them.

兄弟不和旁人欺 when

兄¹

4688

brothers disagree, they become
a prey to outsiders.弟兄雖親, 財帛分明
however dear brothers may be
to each other, rights of property
should be clearly defined,—to
avoid squabbles.Read *huang*⁴. Commis-
eration; sorrow.職兄斯引 to prolong my
anxious sorrow.凶¹

4689

R. 冬

C. hung
H. hiung
F. hiung
W. hsiua
N. hsiung
P.
M.
Y.
Sz. } hsiung
K. hiung
J. kiō, ku
A. hung
Even Upper.

Unlucky, as opposed to
吉 909; unfortunate; sad;
cruel. Used with 4690.吉凶未知 I do not know if
it is lucky or not.以人自照見吉凶 by
using other men as mirrors in
which to see yourself, you may
discover your own good and bad
points.

凶兆 a bad omen.

鴉報凶 the crow (or raven)
announces bad luck.日月告凶 the sun and moon
announce evil,—by not keeping
in their proper courses.凶年 a bad year,—for the
harvest.凶神值日 'tis an unlucky
day!

凶星 a baleful star.

凶煞 baleful; ill-omened.

凶殃 misfortune; evil.

凶德 evil aspect; evil influence.

凶信 bad news.

凶命 an unhappy fate.

凶事 unlucky matters,—death,
burial, etc.病狠凶險 the disease is very
dangerous.

凶服 mourning clothes.

化凶 to avert calamity,—as by
the use of the phrase 利市,
when meeting a funeral, giving
presents to children, etc. See
9905.逢此百凶 meeting with all
these miseries.凶¹

4689

四凶 the Four Criminals,—

謹兇 Huan Tou, 共

Kung Kung, 鯀 K'un, and

苗 the chief of the San M

These individuals misbehav
themselves in various ways a
were punished accordingly
the Emperor Shun.凶刀 the knife with which
murder was committed.兇¹

4690

R. 冬

See 凶

Even Upper.

Violent; cruel; savag
Used with 4689.

兇惡 or 兇橫 or 兇猛

兇暴 or 兇殘 or 兇

wicked; malignant; savag
cruel; violent; aggressive; u
scrupulous; cruel; atrocious.

行兇 to do violence; to kill.

恃勢行兇 to do deeds
violence on the strength of on
position.見行兇人 seeing an assa
ant.

兇犯 or 兇徒 or 兇

persons concerned in a murc
case.

兇手 the actual murderer.

兇器 a weapon with whi
murder was committed.兇要各犯 murderers a
other important criminals.

兇險 dangerous; malignant.

兇死 to die a violent death.

兇鋒 the aggressive action
an army.訥¹

4691

R. 冬腫

See 凶

Even Upper.

To scold; to abus
Trouble; calamity; disorder
To go to law; to judge.天下訥訥 the whole emp
is murmuring.降此鞠訥 (God) has se
down these calamities.以究王訥 to lay bare
king's disorders.不告于訥 they have, not a
pealed to the judges.

匈¹
4692
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

The breast. Original form of 4696 (*q.v.*).

煩懣盈匈 the breast full of cares.

匈匈 the sound of noisy disputation; hubbub.

匈奴 a name, identified with "Huns," first given to the Turkic tribes under the Han dynasty. They had previously been known by various names at different epochs. See 5234.

恟¹
4693
R. 冬腫
See 凶
Even Upper.

Timorous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

洶¹
4694
R. 冬腫
See 凶
Even Upper.

Noise of water; hubbub; clamour.

洶湧 the breaking of waves; the rush of a mountain torrent.

忿洶洶幾不可遏 boiled over with anger.

都下洶洶 panic in the capital.

胷¹
4695

Same as 4696.

胸¹
4696
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

The breast; the mind; intelligence. See 4692.

胸臆 or **胸脯子** the breast.

胸膛 the chest.

胸中 in the breast.

胸中懷刀 concealing a knife (*i.e.* treachery) in his breast.

鷄胸 chicken-chest, — pigeon-breasted.

怒氣填胸 anger fills his breast.

槌胸跌脚 beat his breast and stamped his feet, — to keep warm.

拊胸大痛 to clasp one's breast in anguish.

胸膈翳滯 an obstruction in the chest; indigestion.

胸藏錦繡 the breast full of brocade and embroidery, — full of learning and refinement.

胸¹
4696

胸襟闊 liberal-minded.

胸羅武庫 all the *Wu k'u* (*i.e.* a whole arsenal) in his breast, — of a skilful general.

寬胸 to make one's mind easy.

胸懷 or **胸次** the breast, — as feelings, mind, etc.

非胸次不凡何以臻此 unless possessed of no ordinary intelligence, how could he have attained to this?

睡餘書味在胸中 at waking, the flavour of the book (read before sleep) remains in the mind.

詢¹
4697

Same as 4691.

芎¹
4698

A medicinal plant, called **芎藭**, a decoction of which is used to purify the blood.

撫 (or 茯) 芎 a species of the above.

川芎 a variety from Ssüch'uan.

雄²
4699

Defined in the 說文 as **鳥父** = the male of birds, as opposed to 雌 12,397, and also of insects and small animals. Brave; martial. See 1659, 13,129.

不爲雌之伏,但爲雄之飛 not crouching like the female, but flying like the male. [Government couriers wear cocks' feathers in their caps.]

見 (or 決 or 定) 個雌雄 to try who is the best man.

誰知鳥之雌雄 among crows, who knows cock birds from hens?

爭一紙之雄雌 a competition in which the prize was a sheet of (Su Tung-p'o's) writing.

雌鷄化雄 a hen turning into a cock, — the grey mare being the better horse.

雄²
4699

雄鷄 a fine cock.

雄長 cock of the walk.

能以力雄人 in feats of strength he was cock of the walk.

一栖不兩雄 there cannot be two cocks in one roost. See 1309.

英雄 a hero.

雄壯 burly; strong.

雄豪 masculine; not flabby, — of poetry, etc.

大雄氏 Shâkyamuni Buddha.

雄軀 a martial or robust frame.

雄才大略 a master-hand at strategy.

雄兵 or **雄師** brave troops.

雄峻 imposing; grand; strong and inaccessible; see 9991.

抖起雄心 stir up your courage.

雄霸一方 to seize on territory.

雄黃 realgar or disulphide of arsenic; sometimes used for flowers of sulphur.

地雄 tubers of 附 wolf's-bane. See 3689.

熊²
4700

A bear. See 9031. [To be distinguished from 熊 10,598.]

人熊 or **熊人** the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), — so called from its habit of standing erect.

熊掌 bear's paws, — one of the 八珍; see 599.

熊膽 bear's gall, — used as a medicine.

熊白 fat from a bear's heart, — used as a medicine.

狗熊 or **耍狗熊** the small white-necked performing bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).

吉夢維熊 his lucky dream was about a bear, — signifying that he would have a son. See 5182.

其光熊熊 the glare is very trying.

熊²
4700

熊耳山 Bear's-Ears Hill,—a mountain in Honan, where the Great Yü began his engineering labours; so called from two peaks resembling the ears of a bear.

Read *nai*³ and *nai*⁴ = 能
8184.

迴¹
4701

See 2380.

訶³
4702

To give information about; to gossip. Intelligent. Also read *chiung*³.

R. 迴敬
F. *hëing*³, *hëing*
M. *chün*³, *chün*

窺訶時事 to watch and report on current events.

See 迴
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

探訶 to pry about and tell tales.

訶悟 shrewd; intelligent.

因使爲中訶久之
having long been employed as a spy.

覲⁴
4703

Pre-eminent; superior. To have great aims; to scheme.

R. 敬
F. *king*³, *hiong*
W. *ciung*
N. *ciung*
P. *hsiung*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kei*, *kiö*
A. *kwing*
Sinking
Upper.

覲哉特立 or 覲乎尙
矣 he stood peerless and alone.

覲莫與京 there is no place like the capital.

終日覲覲 to toil the whole day long.

HSÜ.

胥¹
4704

Mutually; together; all. To store up. A final particle. A clerk.

R. 魚
See 需
K. *sé*
J. *shu*, *so*
A. *tí*
Even Upper.

淪胥以敗 involved together in a common ruin.

無胥遠矣 (near relatives) should not any of them be treated distantly.

胥皆 all; every one.

胥在是矣 all are contained in (or depend on) this.

儲胥 to accumulate. Also, a servant.

子胥斯原 he had surveyed the plain,—where he was settled.

君子樂胥 to be rejoiced in are these princes.

胥吏 clerks in a *yamén*.

胥¹
4704

胥役 police constables; runners.

胥靡 convicts. [靡 = 縻.]

Also, to treat with indignity.

大胥 officer of Board of Music.

壻⁴
4705

R. 霽
C. *sai*, v. *ˊsai*
H. *se*
F. *sae*, *sai*
W. *si*
N. *si*
P. *hsü*
M. *ˊhsü*
K. *sé*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *te*

Sinking
Upper.

A son-in-law.

女壻 or 門壻 a son-in-law.

See 相 4249 *hsiang*⁴.

賢壻 dear son-in-law!

金龜壻 a son-in-law high in office.

東床佳壻 an eastern bed excellent son-in-law,—a most desirable son-in-law.

一個養女壻 or 養老

女壻 a son-in-law who lives with the family of his wife.

翁壻 father-in-law and son-in-law.

夫壻 a husband; a daughter's husband is also so called.

亞壻 a term by which two brothers-in-law speak of each other.

婿¹
4706

Same as 4705.

湑³
4707

R. 語魚
See 胥
J. *sho*, *so*
A. *tí*

Rising and
Even Upper.

To strain spirits; clear; bright. Abundant.

有酒湑我 if I have wine, I strain it.

飲此湑矣 let us drink this clear wine.

零露湑兮 with the bright dew lying on it.

其葉湑兮 how luxuriant are the leaves!

糒¹
4708

R. 魚語
See 胥
Even Upper.

Fine rice, used for sacrificial purposes. Salary; official pay.

懷椒糒而要 *yao*¹ 之 to carry pepper and rice and entreat,—the gods.

諝³
4709

R. 語魚
See 胥
Rising and
Even Upper.

Knowledge; discrimination; prudence.

才諝 ability; talent.

智諝 wisdom; good judgment.

詐諝 treacherous; untrustworthy.

諝³
4709

醕³
4710

R. 語
See 胥
Rising Upper.

虛¹
4711

R. 魚
See 許
A. *hi*
Even Upper.

謀無遺諝,舉不失策
if there is no lack of prudence in the planning, there will be no failure in the execution.

To strain spirits; fine wine. Used with 4707.

祝醕 prayers accompanied by offerings.

Empty, as opposed to 實 9947; vacant; unsubstantial; unconditioned; vague; vain; false; figurative. Pure; unprejudiced. Abstract. One of the Zodiaccal constellations; see *Tables, VB.*

虛空 empty; void.

太虛 the great void,—of space illimitable.

虛假 or 虛浮 vague; unsubstantial.

六虛 the six illimitable directions,—N. E. S. W. upwards, and downwards.

虛誣 visionary.

虛火 an empty grate; inflammation; hungry.

虛名 an empty name; a spurious reputation.

虛名虛利 vain is fame, empty are riches.

沽虛名 to buy a false name,—to get up a reputation for being what one is not.

虛話 or 虛言 empty talk; falsehood.

虛無寂滅 vacuous and peaceful,—as the mind of the Buddhist absorbed in contemplation.

虛無黨 the Nihilist party.

虛左以待 to keep vacant the left-hand seat (the place of honour),—as 信陵君 the prince of Hsin-ling did in his chariot for 侯贏 Hou Ying.

虛坐而待 sat waiting for him,—doing nothing.

不虛勞役 not to exact labour for nothing.

虛¹
4711

虛度二十一歲 I have vainly lived 21 years,—a conventional way of stating one's age.

虛負光陰 to waste time.

無虛夕 not to miss an evening.

百步射小鳥, 無虛落 shot small birds at 100 paces without ever missing one.

虛誑 or 虛飾 false; untrue.

並非子虛 it is not false.

如虛反坐 if what I say is false, let the penalty come on me,—instead of on the accused.

虛傳 a false account; a legend.

以窺敵之虛實 to spy out the real strength of the enemy.

兵法虛虛實實 the tricks of war are not to be relied upon.

安知非實者虛之之計 how can we say that this is not the trick of making the truth appear to be false?

休則虛, 虛則實 resting (in inaction), they reach the unconditioned, and from the unconditioned they reach the conditioned.

虛捏 to make up a false statement or declaration.

虛張聲勢 to pretend to be of great consequence, or to have great influence; to talk big; to brag.

虛詐 false; treacherous.

虛神 a covert allusion; a hint.

此中國文理之虛神 these are the subtleties of Chinese composition,—the genius of the language.

有個虛用 it is used figuratively.

虛擬 in imitation of.....

虛聲 empty sounds; mere words.

虛留 to affect to press one to stop.

虛子 swell-mobsmen.

清虛之府 the pure palace,—of the moon.

謙虛 humble; modest.

虛衷 diffident; without preconceived ideas.

虛¹
4711

虛心 with empty heart; passionless; unprejudiced.

虛心研審 to investigate dispassionately and searchingly.

虛心請教前輩 to seek instruction from one's elders before making up one's mind.

楚王虛心求士 the prince of Ch'u is honestly desirous of getting good men,—taking merit only into consideration.

虛心下氣 meek and lowly; submissive; spiritless.

做賊人心虛 the mind of the thief must be unmoved.

其性虛和如此 so imperturbable was his disposition.

氣虛 or 體虛 a delicate constitution.

發虛 to feel exhausted or languid.

虛弱 weak; delicate.

虛癆 wasting disease; consumption.

情虛畏質 conscious of guilt and in dread of being confronted,—with one's accuser.

在獄中知虛 in prison, he became aware of the hollowness,—of his case.

虛房星昴 four characters used in calendars to mark the 11th, 4th, 25th, and 18th of the twenty-eight constellations, respectively, the days indicated by which always fall on Sundays.

虛字 empty words, as opposed to 實字 full words,—a term used loosely by the Chinese to signify (1) abstract terms, (2) particles, and (3) verbs or 活字

as opposed to 死字 nouns. The same word can be either empty or full, according to its application.

也字是個虛字眼 the character yeh is an empty word,—a particle.

實字求解, 虛字求神 seek the meaning of full words, and the force of empty ones. [Humorously explained as, seek the meaning of concretes: leave abstracts to the gods.]

虛文 conventional phraseology; words not intended to be taken literally.

噓¹
4712

R. 魚
See 許
A. hī
Even Upper.

To blow; to breathe. To suck up. See 4754, 10, 137.

吹噓 to blow on; to say a good word for.

噓氣 to blow out the breath; to belch.

噫噓嘻 hiccoughing and belching.

噓水 to suck up water.

墟¹
4713

R. 魚
H. hī
See 許
K. kī, v. hē
J. kio, ko
A. hī
Even Upper.

Waste, wild land; old burial grounds. A fair; a market.

郊墟 the open country.

歸墟 to go to the tomb; to be buried.

墟墓之間 among the tombs.

幾時墟期 when is the fair to be held?

赴墟 or 趁墟 to go to the fair.

墟場 the site of the fair.

歔¹
4714

R. 魚
See 許
A. hī
Even Upper.

To blow through the nose; to snort.

歔歔 to sigh and sob.

噓¹
4715

Same as 4712.

須¹
4716

R. 虞
See 需
J. shu, su
Even Upper.

The beard; see 4717. To expect; to wait. A moment. Necessary; needful; must. Used with 4727.

印須我友 I am waiting for my friend.

須暇 to wait for indulgently.

須女 a waiting-maid; a star in Aquarius.

須臾 a moment of time; for a little while.

斯須之間 in a moment.

少須 a little; a small quantity

命士須材 required from the officials the necessary materials.

轉側須人 requiring help to turn in bed.

須¹
4716

須用 necessary.

終須 after all it will be necessary to.....

務須 or 必須 or 須要 or 須當 or 須定 or 須得 it is absolutely necessary to.....

須要小心 you must be very careful.

必須如此 it is absolutely necessary to be thus.

還須若是 it must still be in this way.

其道相須 the principles are mutually dependent.

須至照會者 a necessary-to-be-sent despatch,—a conventional phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the end of official communications.

須知 take note; you are to know.

須票 a necessary document or pass.

須彌樓 Sumeru,—the central mountain or axis of every Buddhist universe.

鬚¹
4717

R. 虞
C. sou
H. si
F. sü, v. ch'iu
W. sü
N. shü, su
P. }
M. } hsü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. su
J. shu, su
A. tu
Even Upper.

The beard and moustaches; the whiskers of animals; the antennæ of insects; the awns of grasses; used of anything beardlike.

留鬚 to grow a beard,—generally from the age of 40, or earlier if one has a grown-up son.

剃鬚 to shave the beard.

捋鬚 to twirl the moustaches.

鬚髮 beard and hair,—a male.

鬚梳 a moustache comb.

拂鬚 to wipe a person's beard, as Ting Wei did,—to fawn upon.

左手將鬚一拂 with his left hand he pushed aside his beard,—to enable him to write.

鬚眉丈夫 a fine-looking man.

鬚眉如許 beard and eyebrows luxuriant,—old; past work.

鬚眉凜然 beard and eyebrows of imposing appearance.

鬚長過腹 his beard hung down below his waist.

鬚¹
4717

五絡長鬚 a long beard in five tufts,—as seen on the God of War.

鬚鬚 a bristly beard.

吹鬚 to blow out the beard,—as actors do.

鎖鬚 the bolt that fits into a lock. See 4729.

花鬚 the stamens of flowers.

帽鬚 the tassel of a cap.

湏¹
4718

Commonly used for 4716. Correctly read *hui*³ and *mei*³.

湏 *hui*³ 江 name of 江山縣 in Chehkiang, under the T'ang dynasty.

簪¹
4719

R. 虞
See 需
Even Upper.

頊^{1*}
4720

R. 沃
C. huk, yuk
H. hiuk
F. hōuk, öuk
P. 'hsü
See 旭
A. huk, houk
Entering Upper.

Worried; anxious. See 顙 2714.

有頊頊不自得之心 his mind is worried and not at rest.

恤^{4*}
4721

R. 職
See 恤
A. twët
Entering Upper.

Still; silent.

闕宮有恤 how pure and still are the solemn temples!

卹¹
4722

恤^{4*}
4723

R. 質
C. sut
H. sut
F. souk
W. hsüe
N. shéh
P. 'hsü
M. 'hsi

To sympathise with; to pity; to be anxious about.

相恤 to sympathise.

恤老 to have pity on the aged.

恤孤 to pity the orphan.

恤孤所 an orphanage; an asylum.

恤^{4*}
4723

Sz. hsü, hsi
Y. hsüe
K. sul, hyul
J. djutse
A. twët
Entering Upper.

恤商 to pity (the hard life of the trader.

體恤 or 憐恤 to pity; to commiserate.

賑恤 to give alms.

恤欸 indemnity,—for lives.

恤賞 to relieve by grants, etc.

恤政 a benevolent government.

撫恤局 an establishment for relieving the poor.

毫無恤念 not a spark of pity in him.

恤典 regulations for bestowing posthumous honours.

議恤 to consider what honour should be bestowed,—of the Board of Rites.

不恤國事 did not bother himself about State affairs.

洫^{1*}
4724

R. 職
C. kwik
H. sut
F. heik, 'eik
W. süe
N. hsüeh
P. 'hsü, 'hsü?
M. 'hsi
Y. hsüeh
K. hiök
J. keki, kiaku
A. hik
Entering Upper.

A gutter; a ditch; moat. To overflow.

盡力乎溝洫 let them devote their energies to ditch and drainage.

洫水 name of a branch of the 北河 Pei-ho in Chihli.

恤^{4*}
4725

See 4193.

宿¹
4726

See 10,338.

需¹
4727

R. 虞
C. süu
H. si
F. } sü
W. }
N. shü
P. }
M. } hsü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. su
J. dju, niu
A. tu, nio
Even Upper.

To stop; to procrastinate. To require; to need. Fifth of the sixty-four Diagrams.

需者事之賊 procrastination is the thief of time.

軍需 rations and pay for troops; military expenditure.

需用經費 necessary expenses.

需用品物 necessities of life see 9957.

急需 to urgently require.

需¹
4727

每有所需 whenever he wanted anything,.....

以待子不時之需 ready for you whenever you may require it.

需索 to exact; to insist upon having; to extort.

些需 a little; a small quantity.

需次 expectant officials in the provinces.

繻¹
4728
虞
需
Even Upper.

Frayed edges of silk stuffs; fringe. A piece of stuff torn off and given as a passport, the other part being kept as a counterfoil.

關吏與軍繻 the officer at the Pass gave [Chung] Chün a stuff passport.

繻舟 to caulk a boat.

Read *ju*². Used for 需 5679. A leak.

鑄¹
4729
虞
需
Even Upper.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it.

吁¹
4730
虞
吁
Even Upper.

To stare; to gaze in astonishment.

云何其吁 why am I kept in this state of expectation?

云何吁矣 how I do long for them.

恂吁 joyous; cheerful.

睢吁 the gratified expression of a mean man. See 4760.

吁吁 open-eyed; gaping.

吁衡 to open the eyes and glare at; angrily.

吁衡當世 to be a good judge of men,—to be able to discriminate between the good and the bad men of the age.

紆¹
4731

See 13,545.

訐¹

4732
R. 虞
F. *hü, 'hü*

See 訕
Even Upper.

To brag; to boast. Great; important. [To be distinguished from 訐 1514.]

訐誇 to boast oneself.

訐謨定命 important instructions and fixed orders.

Read *hsü*³.

川澤訐訐 great streams and lakes.

吁¹

4733
R. 虞
F. *hü*

See 煦
K. *hu, v. u*
Even Upper.

To sigh sorrowfully. An interjection; alas! dear me! pooh!

長吁短歎 sighing and moaning.

云何吁矣 oh, how great is my sorrow!

帝曰吁, 咈哉 the Emperor said, "Alas! by no means!"

吁嗟 alas!

吁, 好出奇 dear me! it is very strange.

吁, 是何言也 bah! what are you saying?

屨¹

4734
R. 虞 屨
F. *'hü*

See 煦
Even and Rising Upper.

A cap worn by scholars under the 殷 Yin dynasty.

戌¹⁰

4735
R. 質
C. *sut*
H. *sut*
F. *souk*
W. *hsüe*
N. *shéh*
P. *hsü*
M. *hsü*
Sz. *hsü*
Y. *hsüik, hsüeh*
K. *sul*
J. *djutsu*
A. *twét*

Entering Upper.

The eleventh of the 地支 Twelve Branches. See *Tables Vd.* [Distinguished from 戎 5746, 戌 12,792, 戌 13,778, 戌 10,083.]

戌時 7 to 9 p.m.

戌月 the ninth moon.

戌鼓斷行人 the evening drum (= curfew) stops the flow of persons walking,—in the streets.

冬至後三戌 three days after the winter solstice.

吠⁴²

4736
R. 質

See 戌
Entering Upper.

玳¹³

4737
R. 質

See 戌
Entering Upper.

嘔¹

4738
R. 遇

See 煦
Sinking Upper.

最¹

4739
R. 遇

See 煦
Sinking Upper.

勗⁴⁶

4740
R. 沃
C. *huk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *höuk*
W. *hsiu*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsi*
Y. *hsiuk*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *uk*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *huk*

Entering Upper.

To whistle; to call a dog.

Another name for the 珂 cone shell, which the Chinese believe to be transformed from the eagle.

See 8489.

A moth. Young silk-worms.

To excite; to stimulate. [To be distinguished from 最 11,908.]

勗哉夫子 rouse ye, my heroes!

汝明勗偶王 do you with intelligence and energy prove a helper to the king.

乃寡兄勗 I, your unworthy elder brother, exerted myself.

先君之思以勗寡人 thinking on our deceased prince in order to stimulate myself,—his successor.

Same as 4740.

See 2669.

To drag along; to shake. Cramp; a spasm.

抽搐 convulsions; spasms; cramp.

蓄⁴³

4744

R. 屋

See 畜

Entering
Upper.

To collect; to store up.
To rear; to cultivate. Used
with 畜 2669.

蓄古物 to collect curios.

積蓄 or 蓄聚 to store up; to
accumulate.私蓄 to lay up for one's own
selfish use.

蓄力 to husband one's strength.

蓄意未釋 the thoughts I
harboured have not yet been
dispelled.

蓄疑 to harbour suspicion.

蓄縮 to coil up; to contract.

蓄馬 to breed horses.

蓄丫頭 to keep slave-girls.

蓄謀 to keep on plotting.

蓄髮 to let one's hair grow.

粟

4745

欸

4746

夙

4747

徐²

4748

R. 魚

C. ts'öü

H. ts'i

F. sū

W. } zi

N. }

P. }

M. } hsü

Sz. }

Y. ch'ü

K. sē (sü)

J. djo

A. tī

Even Lower.

Slow; sedate; dignified.

徐而日出 slowly and ma-
jestically the sun rises.其臥徐徐 his sleep was
peaceful.姑待徐徐 manage to wait
quietly for him.徐徐而來 approaching in a
dignified manner.徐行後長者 walk sedately
behind your elders.

徐步 with slow steps.

徐雨 gentle rain.

徐圖 maturely considered.

清風徐來 the fresh breeze
blows gently.舒徐 to be at ease; to be at
leisure.稟性安徐 naturally of a
placid disposition.**徐**²

4748

俗

4749

醞

4750

栩³

4751

R. 虞

F. 'hü, hōü

See 煦

K. hu, v. hē

Rising Upper.

珞³

4752

R. 虞

See 詡

Rising Upper.

詡³

4753

R. 虞

F. ü, hü, hōü

See 煦

K. hu, v. hē

Rising Upper.

其虛其徐 quiet and digni-
fied.死徐自知之 die, and then
you will know.徐州 a Prefecture in the north-
west of Kiangsu; it was one
of the nine divisions of the
Great Yü.

See 10,313.

See 11,008.

A species of oak, bear-
ing a blackish acorn.肅肅鴛羽,集于苞栩
whrr, whrr, sound the feathers
of the pao³ (see 8723), as they
settle on the bushy oaks.

栩栩自得 pleased and happy.

蝶舞栩栩 like a butterfly
fluttering gaily about.栩栩然 in a state of happy
unconsciousness.

A precious stone.

To boast; to brag; to
make a display. To spread
over; to be known. Brave;
energetic.奢麗誇詡 braggadocio;
exaggeration.德發揚詡萬物 his good
influence extends over all crea-
tion.

遍詡 everywhere.

和詡 in harmony.

會同主詡 in meetings (of
princes) the essential is hsü,—
here explained to mean a courte-
ous yet outspoken and firm tone.**响**⁴

4754

R. 虞遇

See 酗

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To breathe on.

相响以濕 to breathe on in
order to moisten.Read hsü¹.响鏡迷容 to breathe on
mirror and obscure the face,—
reflected in it.

响噓 to yawn.

响响 smooth or pleasant,—
the ear.**姁**¹

4755

R. 虞遇

See 詡

Even Upper.

Handsome. Used for 姁
13,553.

姁姁 elegant; graceful.

Read hsü³.

姁姁而笑 laughed merrily.

欬¹

4756

R. 虞遇

See 响

Even and
Sinking
Upper.To blow; to breathe on.
To smile approvingly.欬愉 smiling; happy; con-
tented.Read hsü³.

欬欣欣 joyful; cheerful.

煦⁴

4757

R. 遇虞

See 煦

Sinking
Upper.To breathe on; spittle.
To smile. To pacify.

吹煦 to blow; to snort.

衆煦漂山 enough spittl
will float a mountain. See 蛟
12,638.煦煦起起 smiling and
chuckling.煦之若子 he pacified them
like children.**煦**⁴

4758

R. 遇

See 煦

Sinking Upper.

The warmth of the rising
sun; genial; pleasant,**煦**⁴

4759

R. 遇虞

C. yü

H. hi

F. hōü

W. hü, hsü

Warm; genial; to heat
to boil. To be kind; gra-
cious. [To be distinguished
from 照 474.]

和煦 warm; genial.

煦⁴

4759

N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. hu, v. u J. hu A. hu
Sinking
Upper.

溫煦 to make warm.

煦日 a warm day.

煦嫗萬物 to stimulate nature,—as does the warmth of spring.

以煦煦爲仁 to mistake isolated acts of benevolence for 仁 "charity,"—in its widest sense.

旭⁴

4760

R. 沃
C. huk
H. hiuk
F. öük, höük
W. hsiu
N. hsiuoh
P. hsiu, hsiu²
M. hsiu
Y. hsiuk
Sz. hsiu
K. uk
J. kioku, koku
A. houk
Entering
Upper.

The dawn; the rising sun.

旭日始旦 at sunrise, with the earliest dawn.

旭旭 the pleased appearance of a mean man who has gained his object. See 4730.

旭梅 pink, or rose-coloured,—as visiting-cards.

許³

4761

R. 語
C. höü
H. hi
F. hü, v. hia
W. hü
N. hü, v. hei
P. M. Y. Sz. K. hē
J. hio, ho
A. hī, hīa
Rising Upper.

To promise; to agree to; to allow; to grant; to give up to; to betroth. Excess; surplus; very. A final particle. Name of a State.

許諾 or 應許 or 許下 to promise; to assent to.

許下了 promised in marriage.

許下的 it was a vow.

許願 to make a vow.

許約 to make an agreement with.

許神許佛 to promise to the gods or to Buddha,—faithfully.

許與不許早發一言 say yes or no at once.

許允 to accede to.

不許他來 do not allow him to come.

爾之許我 you promised it to me.

許以至無人處均分

之 promised that on reaching a secluded spot there should be an equal division,—of the spoil.

不過許許 it was merely a casual assent,—not a binding promise or agreement.

許³

4761

必許 it must be allowed.

也許有的 it must probably be so; there are most probably some; very likely there are; it may be that.....

許日子 to name a day,—for a feast.

許信 to put faith in.

王許之乎 would your Majesty allow what he said?

可復許乎 could you guarantee a repetition?—of the achievements of past sages.

一身許國 he devoted himself all his life to his country.

許婚 to betroth a girl.

尙未許人 not yet betrothed,—of a girl.

許配良緣 about to make a capital match,—of a girl.

酒杯許聘 betrothed over a glass of wine.

許他爲妻 to betroth her.

少許 a little.

相去復幾許 'tis but a short distance off.

受幾許淒 how much affliction I am suffering.

許多 or 多許 very many.

許久 a very long time.

如人許大 bigger than life,—of a portrait.

三千許 three thousand and odd.

二十許麗人 a beautiful woman of somewhat more than twenty years of age.

面目如許 such were their features.

眼大如許, 心細如許 so liberal is his view, so sympathetic is his heart.

一生長恨奈何許 the griefs of this life are after all but for a short time.

不知何許人 I don't know where he comes from.

昭茲來許 brilliantly his posterity.....

許州 a Department in Honan,—the site of an ancient feudal State.

許³

4761

行許 or 管許 or 占許 or 許阿 most likely; probably.

許得 possibly; it may be that.

Read hu³. A sound.

伐木許許 the thud of the woodman's axe.

前呼邪許 in front they call out a-hu,—when carrying loads, to warn people out of their way. [Huai-nan Tzū says it is a sing-song which stimulates burden-bearers to put forth their strength.]

嶼³

4762

R. 語
C. tsöü, tsöü²
H. 'i
F. söü²
W. zi
N. ji
P. hsiu
M. yü
Y. hsiu²
K. sē
J. shu, zo
A. ji
Rising Lower
Irregular.

An island.

孤嶼媚中川 a solitary islet adorns the middle of the stream.

鼓浪嶼 Ku-lang-hsü,—Drum-wave-island, in the Amoy harbour, so called from the drum-like sound of the waves beating upon the shore.

烏坵嶼 Ockseu island, off the mouth of the 閩 Min river.

蕝⁴

4763

R. 語御
魚
N. yü
W. ü

See 嶼蘋
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

Clear and nice, as well-strained wine

釀酒有蕝 I have strained my wine until it is clear.

Read yü.² A fragrant plant; an edible root. Tangled; weedy growth.醕³

4764

Same as 4763.

鯪³

4765

R. 語
C. tsöü²
H. 'si
F. söü²
W. 'ü
A. i²
Rising
Irregular.

The tench.

其魚魴鯪 the fishes are the bream and the tench.

叙

4766

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

To arrange; to take in detail; to state; to narrate; to quote from; to converse; to chat. Used with 4771 in the sense of "preface."

叙論 to discuss in detail.

鋪叙 to state in detail.

叙了姓名 told his name and surname.

叙述 to narrate.

叙錄 to copy out in order.

叙明 or 叙細 to state explicitly.

叙會 a meeting,—as of a company.

叙次若左傳 a critical style, like that of the *Tso Chuan*,—in which men and events are closely criticised.

叙事 to discuss matters; explanatory notes.

列國志是一部記事之書,却不是叙事之書 the *Lieh-kuo-chih* records facts but does not discuss them,—is a simple narrative of events.

節叙 to quote in part,—a despatch under acknowledgment.

全叙 to quote the whole,—of a despatch, as is customary when answering important communications.

叙談 or 相叙 or 叙話 to converse; to chat.

議叙 to discuss; to determine.

暢叙 to have a pleasant chat; to speak openly and without restraint.

叙舊 to talk over old times.

叙寒溫 (or 暄) to talk about cold and warm,—about the weather.

天叙 the five social relationships.

漱

4767

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

Name of a stream in Hunan.

漱浦縣 name of a District in Hunan.

叙

4768

圩

4769

R. 語

See 序

Rising Lower.

茅

4770

R. 魚語

See 序 茅

K. sō, chō

J. cho, djo

A. jī, trī

Even and
Rising Lower.

序

4771

R. 語

C. tsüü²

H. si²

F. sūü

W. sūü

N. jī

P. M.

Y. } hsi²

Sz. }

K. sē

J. shu, so, dju

A. tī²

Rising Lower
Irregular.

Same as 4766.

The east and west walls of an enclosure.

A kind of sedge.

茅栗 a sweet chestnut.

East and west; in order; series; precedence. A preface; see 4766. A school; an asylum; see 序 4276.

次序 order; series; precedence.

分序坐下 to sit down according to precedence.

齒序 the precedence of teeth,—*sc.* age; according to age.

爵序 according to rank.

長幼有序 old and young have their proper places.

內外不殊,王制失序 if there is no distinction between men and women, the laws will lose their proper application.

序事妥當 to arrange everything properly.

序文 or 書序 a preface.

唐序 Mr. T'ang's preface.

小序 a "preface" at the end of a book.

自序 author's own preface.

丐序 to ask a friend to write a preface.

東序 or 西序 portions of the Imperial palace, set apart under the 夏 Hsia dynasty for the reception of aged scholars. Also, the two classes into which Buddh. monks are divided, according to their duties, which are mundane and spiritual, respectively.

每逢節序 whenever there was a festival.

緒

4772

R. 語

C. sūü

W. sūü

See 序

Rising Lower
Irregular.

The end of a skein of thread; the clue; to connect.

頭緒 the point at which to begin; the clue.

亂了頭緒 thrown into confusion; disarranged.

尋事緒 to seek the clue to the matter.

三事就緒 that the three labours (of husbandry,—ploughing, sowing, harvesting) may proceed in due order.

事已就緒 the matter is already on the way (to be accomplished); the clue has been found.

接緒 to connect; to continue.

緒餘 surplus.

其緒餘以爲國家 the surplus (of 道 Tao) is for governing the State,—after the best part has been used for self-culture.

無心緒 having no fixed intention or purpose.

心緒不寧 unquiet in mind.

無情無緒 depressed; down in the mouth. See 2187.

基緒 the throne; business; profession.

湯孫之緒 the achievement by which the descendant of T'ang continued,—the achievements of his ancestors.

愁緒興 a feeling of melancholy arises.

追尋笑緒皆成悲端 the themes for laughter in other days have now become sources of tears.

To continue; to join on; to add to.

續古之人 to continue (the traditions) of one's ancestors.

續祀 to continue the ancestral worship.

續絃 (see 4483) or 續娶 or 續室 to marry again,—of a widower.

膠續 to mend with glue; to marry again, as above.

續麻 to splice a rope.

續斷 to splice. See 10,371.

續

4773

R. 沃

C. tsuk

H. siuk

F. sük

W. sūo, jūo,

yūo

N. sūoh, djoh

P. hsiü²

M. su

Y. suk, hsiuk

Sz. hsiu, su

K. sok

J. shoku, soku

A. tuk

Entering
Lower.

續⁴
4773

無後續 to have no heir.

續嗣 to adopt an heir.

接續 to connect; to carry on.

在後頭接續做 to go on with the work afterwards.

續假數日 to extend leave for a few days longer.

續信 a supplementary letter,—following a previous communication.

續增 or 續添 or 續上 to add to; supplementary.

續議 additionally agreed upon,—as added clauses.

續約 a supplementary agreement or convention.

續購 to make additional purchases.

續領 to renew,—as a certificate, licence, etc.

續紅樓夢 a continuation of the *Hung-lou-méng*.

續油 to add oil,—to a lamp.

續後 continuously onward.

續煩 or 續叨 prosy; boring.

襁續 crowded together.

絮⁴
4774
卸

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton; woolly; fleecy. A catkin. To stir up. Loquacious.

破絮 refuse cotton.

絮衣 coarse clothes.

晴雲如擘絮 the brightening clouds look like cotton-wool.

絮花 raw cotton.

絮棉花 or 絮上 to line with cotton-wool; to quilt.

絮被 a quilted coverlet.

絮綿子 silk floss in sheets, for quilting.

繡絮漸漸不牢 the caulking (of the boat) gradually ceased to keep out the water. See 初 5673.

柳絮 the catkins of the willow.

詠絮才 catkin-poetry talents,—of a young lady who skilfully introduced "catkin" into a verse. See 3483.

絮⁴
4774

朔風捲絮 the north wind whirls around the catkins.

毋絮羹 do not stir up the soup.

絮聒 to chatter.

絮絮叨叨 (*tao' tao'*) repeating over and over again; prosy.

絮煩 tired or sick of anything.

酗⁴
4775

R. 遇

F. *höü*, v.M. *hüü*

See 煦

K. *hu*J. *ku*A. *hung*

Sinking Upper.

取⁴
4776

Drunk; tipsy.

沈酗于酒 dead drunk.

酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

Same as 3061.

聖⁴
4777

R. 遇

See 聚

Sinking Lower.

聚⁴
4778

To pile up earth.

聖土爲垣 to make a mud wall.

See 3061.

誑⁴
4779

R. 質

See 戌

A. *twét*, *trét*

Entering Upper.

To beguile; to lure, as by false stories.

謾誑 to lead astray.

引誑 to introduce; to lure on.

惟賦詩酌酒, 相誑

曩日之懷 with poetry and wine let us beguile our old anxieties.

糗乏誑飛 rumours of insufficient food spread rapidly.

旋⁴

4780

R. 先霰

C. *siin*H. *sen*F. *siong*W. *ziie*N. *djōn*P. *hsüan*M. *hsüan*Y. *swai*Sz. *hsüan*K. *sön*J. *sen*, *zen*A. *trien*, *tüen*

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

HSÜAN.

To turn round; to revolve; to return. Following; subsequently. See 周 2450, 踵 2889.

旋轉 or 旋輪 or 回旋 to go round; to revolve.

旋里 or 鄉旋 to go home to one's native place.

元旋在即 the return home is at hand.

何時旋至 when will it come round?

旋紋 the curling,—as of eddies, etc.

有三旋文 having 3 concentric circles,—marks on a coin.

錦旋 the embroidered return,—of a successful graduate.

盤旋 to go round about; to make a round, as when strolling.

旋得旋失 getting a thing one moment and losing it the next.

左旋右抽 (the driver on) the left wheels (the chariot, while the spearman on) the right brandishes (his weapon).

旋即轉回 thereupon he came back.

旋准 subsequently receiving,—a despatch in reply, etc.

旋值大雨 just then it came on to rain heavily.

旋經有人勸解 when some persons interfered between us, and.....

Read *hsüan*⁴. To revolve.

旋風 a whirlwind. See 4786.

旋風土 a heap of sand accumulated by the wind.

旋風舞 the whirlwind feat, viz., of brandishing a weight in some way over the head.

旋暈 giddy.

漩²

4781

R. 先霰

N. v. jōn
P. hsüan,
v. hsüan

See 旋

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Circling water.

漩兒 or 水漩兒 or 漩窩
a swirl; an eddy.流漩 a "race;" "chow-chow"
water.水打漩兒 the water is ed-
dying.璇²

4782

R. 先

See 旋

A. tūen
Even Lower.A kind of jade called 璇
璣. Used for 4813.

璇闈 the Emperor's birthday.

璇頭 an ornamented beam.

璇璣圖 a palindrome; see
5173.紼⁴

4783

R. 霰

See 旋

Sinking
Lower.A rope for tethering
cattle.蜃²

4784

R. 先

See 旋

Even Lower.

A kind of snail.

蜃螺 a spiral univalve, with
whorls.鑊⁴

4785

R. 霰

See 旋

A. tūen
Sinking
Lower.A pewter kettle used for
warming spirits by standing
it in boiling water. A
pulley; a windlass. To cut
things round in a lathe; used
with 4809. [Dist. from 鑊
11,847.]

小手鑊 a small hand-basin.

鑊牀子 the part of a lathe
which holds the knife or chisel.砍的沒有鑊的圓 you
cannot hew a thing as round
as you can turn it.颶⁴

4786

R. 先霰

See 旋

Even and
Sinking
Lower.A whirlwind; a tornado;
a typhoon. See 4780.

儼

4787

嫿¹

4788

R. 庚先

See 嫿儼

Even Lower
and Upper.

See 5038.

Solitary; alone. Used for
5050.嫿嫿在疚 solitary am I, and
full of distress.蠖¹

4789

R. 先

See 翯

Even Upper.

The larvæ of mosquitoes,
called 蜎蠖, found in wells
and pools. An insect crawl-
ing.玄¹

4790

R. 先

C. yün

H. hen, now
ngienW. yüe, now
ngüe

N. yüeh

P. } hsüan,
M. } now yüanY. swei, now
yüeiSz. hsüan,
now yüan

K. hyön

J. gen

A. hūen

Even Lower.

Black (= Gr. μέλας); dark;
sombre; deep; mysterious;
profound. Of or belonging
to Taoism; see 12,372,
13,744. Radical 95. [Being
part of the personal name
of the Emperor K'ang Hsi,
it is now always written,
even in combination, as
under 4791, 4792. Also
written 元 and read yüan²,
for the same reason.]天玄地黄 heaven is black,
earth is yellow.玄黃 Heaven and Earth; to be
sick (of horses).上玄 heaven; the sky; God; a
name for the heart.羽化升上玄 took flight
and went up to heaven,—of
Wang Tzū-ch'iao. See 13,617.妾爲上玄所命 your
handmaid is ordered by God
(Taoist),—to, etc.玄穹 the profound void,—the
sky.

玄帝 or 玄天上帝 God.

玄圃 paradise; heaven.

玄都 the heavenly Jerusalem,—
of the Taoists.

玄門 explained as 父母未

生前也 the state before
birth. Used in a general way
for "Taoism." See 7104.玄²

4790

出于緇玄 come from Bud-
dhist and Taoist sources. See
12,372.玄牝 the Mysterious Female
of the *Tao-Té-Ching*, as to
meaning of which no two autho-
rities agree. She is identical
with the 谷神, and her place
abode is the universe.玄女 a legendary female who
said to have aided the Yellow
Emperor.

玄色 black colour.

玄衣 black clothes.

玄鳥 the swallow. See 12,72
5431.玄酒 heaven's wine — water
Adam's ale.玄默 dark and still; silent co-
templation.玄妙 or 玄奧 abstruse; my-
stic.通玄 to understand (Taoist
mysteries).談玄 to discuss myste-ious
speculate.

玄化 incorporeal.

玄之又玄 the abstrusest
the abstruse; the deepest of the
deep.玄機 an ingenious contrivance
the black art; magic.無忘玄仗 do not forget
eternal principles, — when
danger.

玄月 the ninth moon.

玄明粉 sulphate of soda; sal-

玄精石 carbonate of lime.

玄孫 a great-great-grandson.

玄冥 a water-spirit.

玄鱧 the snake-fish (*Ophi-
phalus argus*).玄鶴 a species of crane (? *Gr-
monachus*).Altered form of 4790
See 諱 5217.Same as 4790. This fo-
is specially affected in
modern Taoist writings.

玄

4791

玄

4792

沚⁴
4793

先霰

銑

yün

fen

hieng

yüe

yüen

hsüan

swet

hsüan

hyön

ten, gen

hüen

Rising and

Even Lower.

炫⁴

4794

霰

hen

眩

hüen

Sinking

Lower.

眩⁴

4795

霰

yün, yün

chen

ching

shing

ye, yüe

yüen

hsüan

swet

hsüan

hyön

en

hüen

Sinking

regular.

絃⁴

4796

街

4797

霰

眩

hüen

To glisten; to sparkle.
An expanse of water. Name
of a river in Shansi.

光沚 glittering; shining.
露沚花上 the dew glistens
on the flowers.
沚然流涕 his tears fell in
glittering drops.

Read *hsüan*.
困沚 a waste of waters.

Blazing; bright; dazzling.
炫光 brilliant; dazzling.
炫熿 to illumine; bright.
炫耀於人 to display before
people.
炫人耳目 to confuse the
senses; to dazzle.
炫陳幣帛 made splendid
presents.

Dizzy; giddy; confused;
mistaken; deceived. Also
read *hsüan*. Used for
4854.

眩疾 giddiness; vertigo.
眩仆 to fall down in a faint,
from giddiness, etc.
暝眩 to make dizzy; to confuse.
眩于名實 confused as to the
nominal and the real,—unable
to discriminate between them.
眼眩 (*hsüan*) or 眩暈 dazed;
blurred sight; confused.
眩死 to be asphyxiated.
目眩 the eyes swimming from
giddiness.

See 4483.

To recommend; to praise;
to boast of; to expose to
view.
街女 a coquette.
自街 self-praise.
矜街 to boast.

街⁴
4797

絃³
4798

R. 霰

See 沚

Rising Lower.

鉉³
4799

R. 銑

See 沚

Rising Lower.

亘¹
4800

R. 先寒

See 宣桓

Even Upper

and Lower.

咍¹
4801

R. 元阮

See 諼

Even Upper.

暄¹
4802

烜¹
4803

R. 阮元

F. *hieng*

See 植諼

J. *ken, kün*

Rising and

Even Upper.

獾¹
4804

R. 寒元

See 桓

Even Lower.

街玉求售 to exhibit jade in
the hope of a purchaser,—to
recommend oneself.

自街鬻 to recommend oneself.

街奇院 an exhibition.

街天街地 boastful; bom-
bastic.

Fine clothes.

Rings fixed on tripods, to
serve as handles.

To revolve. [To be dis-
tinguished from 互 6011.]

亘北界 to return to their
northern abodes.

The crying of children.
Glorious; dignified.

赫兮咍兮 how commanding
and distinguished,—is the prince!

Same as 4803.

The light of the sun; to
dry; to parch; to smoke.

烜明 bright; brilliant.

日以烜之 to dry in the sun.

烜肉 to smoke meat.

烜魚 to smoke fish.

A badger. See 獾 5052.

胡瞻爾庭有懸獾兮
how do we see the badgers hang-
ing up in your court-yard?—if
you do not follow the chase.

宣¹
4805

R. 先

C. *sün*

H. *sen*

F. *siang*

W. *süe*

N. *sön*

P. { *hsüan*

Sz. {

Y. *swet*

K. *sön*

J. *sen*

A. *tüen*

Even Upper.

To proclaim; to display;
to make known. To drain.
Wide; comprehensi

宣昭義問 brightly display
your righteous reputation.

謂我宣驕 said we were pro-
claiming our insolence.

口宣 to proclaim,—as a town
crier.

宣讀 to read,—as a parliament-
ary bill.

宣讀上諭 to read out an
Imperial Edict.

讀其緒就之宣言 read
out a copy of his manifesto.

宣告 or 宣布 or 宣徧 or
宣開 or 宣諭 or 宣言 or
宣示 or 宣揚 or 宣誥 or
宣出 to proclaim; to declare;
to publish; to promulgate.

宣詔 or 宣旨 to proclaim the
Imperial will.

宣召 to summon to Court.

秘而不宣 secret and not to
be disclosed.

爲國宣猷 to serve one's
country with counsel.

宣福音 to preach the gospel.

宣化 to spread abroad the re-
novating influences,—of Confu-
cianism. Name of a Prefecture
in Chihli.

宣聖 or 宣尼 Confucius.

宣威 to extend one's power or
sovereignty.

宣露 to let out; to disclose.

叫棉花宣起來 to fluff
out or "tease" cotton-wool.

宣來 to call; to summon.

宣室 the palace.

四方于宣 diffusing (their
influence) to the four quarters.

宣洩積水 to drain off stag-
nant water.

秉心宣猶 he preserves im-
partiality, and his plans are
formed on mature deliberation.

宣¹
4805

宣哲維人 with penetrating wisdom thou didst play the man.

宣課司大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

宣慰使司 and 宣撫使司 titles given to chieftains of

土司 native tribes on the south and west frontiers.

宣德郎 and 宣議郎 titles bestowed upon officials of the class of 吏員, i.e. such as

have gained admission into the public service, by examination, from among the ranks of 書辦 clerks in the Government Boards at Peking.

真宣和舊物也 truly an antique of the Hsüan Ho period, —A.D. 1119–1126.

宣統 the year-title of the reigning Emp. of China.

喧¹
4806R. 元
F. hiong
W. süe
See 諼
K. hwön
J. ken
Even Upper.

.Clamour; hubbub; uproar.

喧嘩 or 喧吵 or 喧嚷 or 喧嘈 or 喧擾 noisy talk; clamour; hubbub.

喧鬧 angry vociferation; brawling; quarrelling.

喧天振地 filling heaven and shaking earth with their noise.

喧傳 to spread reports.

揎¹
4807R. 先
See 宣
Even Upper.

To pull up.

揎袖裸拳 to pull up the sleeves and bare the hand,—for work.

揎袖而起 he got up in a rage.

Read *hsüan*⁴. To cram; to stuff.

揎個肚兒圓 to have crammed oneself full.

暄¹
4808R. 元
See 暄
Even Upper.

Genial; warm.

日暄 the sun shines warm.

寒谷成暄 the cold valley becomes warm.

揅⁴
4809R. 願
C. hün
H. hen
F. hwong
W. hüc
N. hsüen
P. { hsüan
M. {
Y. swei
Sz. hsüan
K. hwön
J. yen, ken
A. huen

Sinking Upper.

A last for making a boot or shoe. To turn in a lathe; used with 4785.

揅頭 or 揅椿 a last; boot-trees.

揅鞋 to fit a shoe to the last.

揅圓 to turn; to cut round in a lathe.

瑄¹
4810R. 先
See 宣
Even Upper.

An ornamental piece of jasper, six inches in circumference, used in ancient sacrificial rites.

萱¹
4811R. 元
F. hiong
See 諼
J. ken, kün
Even Upper.A kind of day-lily (*He-merocallis graminea*), carried by women who wish to bear sons; the plant of forgetfulness, see 4818. A mother.

宜男萱 must-have-a-son lily, —a name for the above.

萱堂 your mother.

萱堂之靠 the support or guidance of a mother.

椿萱並茂 both parents in good health. See 2856.

誼¹
4812R. 元
See 諼
Even Upper.

To bawl out; used with 4806. Deceitful. To forget. Used with 4818.

誼駭 to terrify by shouting at.

蜂誼 bees hum.

璿²
4813R. 先
See 璿
Even and Sinking Lower.

A kind of jade; used with 4782.

璿璣 an astronomical instrument of some kind said to have been used by the legendary Emperor Shun; an armillary sphere. See 5455.

天璿 the star Merach β in Ursa Major.軒¹
4814

See 4474.

脰¹
4815R. 先
C. sün, tsun
H. tsun
F. soung
W. ciung
P. hsüan
Y. chwei
J. sen
A. tüen, toui
Even Upper.

Shrivelled; diminished. To collect, as taxes; to squeeze.

脰削民膏 to scrape away the people's fat,—of extortion by officials.

於下民日削月脰 he scraped the people daily and squeezed them month in and month out.

畝脰一斛 one *hu* (of corn) exacted on every *mou* (of land).悞¹
4816R. 元
See 諼
Even Upper.

To forget; to dislike. Used with 4818.

悞諒 wise.

援¹
4817

Same as 4809.

諼¹
4818R. 阮元
F. hiong
W. hsüe, süe
See 揅
K. hwön
Even and Rising Upper.

Deceitful; to impose on. To forget.

詐諼 crafty tricks; stratagem. 終不可諼兮 never can I be forgotten.

永矢弗諼 he swears he will never forget.

焉得諼草 how shall I get the plant of forgetfulness?—See 4811.

以誌勿諼 as a mark of lasting esteem.

懸¹
4819R. 先
C. yün
H. hen
F. hieng
W. yüe
N. yüen
P. { hsüan
M. {
Y. hsüei, swei
K. hyön
J. ken
A. huen
Even Lower.

To hang up; to suspend. to be hung up (see 1791). Separated from; differed from. To be anxious. See 4545.

懸掛 or 懸上 to hang up. 把這副對子懸掛起來 hang up this pair of scrolls.

懸燈 to hang up lamps.

懸旗 to hoist flags.

懸牌 to hang up a notice-board to exhibit a list.

懸²

4819

懸賞 to offer a reward.

懸有重賞 hanging out (*i.e.* advertising) a large reward.

懸梁 to tie to a beam.

懸梁自盡 to commit suicide by hanging.

頭懸梁 head tied to the beam, —to keep himself from going to sleep over his book, according to the story told of an enthusiastic student.

言如懸河 his words are like the downflow of a river, —eloquent. Said of 郭象 Kuo Hsiang by 王衍 Wang Yen.

倒懸 hanging upside down; the state of souls waiting to be freed by intercession from obstacles preventing their entrance among the blest.

猶解倒懸 like cutting down one hanging by the heels, —a great relief. Used of death which frees us from mortal annoyances.

See 縣 4545.

正在倒懸之處 he was just at his wits' end, when.....

懸空 hanging in empty space, —without foundation; guesswork; speculation.

案懸莫結 the case is still unsettled; *pendente lite*.

天地懸隔 separated as far apart as heaven and earth.

懸象 the sun and moon.

懸絕不同 very unlike.

綢成本較緞懸殊 the cost of pongee is very different from that of satin.

懸心 to be in suspense.

懸望 to anxiously hope for.

懸念 or 懸想 to think anxiously about.

懸得狠 very doubtful; very uncertain.

懸揣之詞 guesses; opinions based upon probabilities.

懸節 to leave one's post; to resign.

懸乩 divination by suspension, —a form of planchette, in which the pencil is suspended from a bow. See 877.

癰

4820

巽⁴

4821

R. 霰

See 選

Sinking Upper.

選³

4822

R. 銑 霰

C. sün

H. sen

F. soung

W. süe

N. shōn, süen

P.

M. } hsüan

Sz.

Y. swei

K. syön

J. sen, san

A. tüen

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

See 4469.

A snare for birds and small animals.

To choose; to pick out. Choice; excellent. Ten thousand. Name of a coin.

選擇 or 選下 or 選拔 or 選中 to select; to choose.

中 chung⁴ 選 chosen; selected.

選派 to appoint to a post; to depute.

不可選也 there is nothing which can be pointed out as wrong, —in my behaviour.

選徒 to appoint certain men to discharge certain duties.

選入 or 選上 to select, —as one from a list.

選募 to enlist picked men.

選舉 to elect, —as a candidate.

舉不失選 his appointments do justice to his choice.

選日子 to choose a day.

候選 to wait to be chosen; expectant, as an official.

選補 chosen to fill a vacancy.

儘先選用 to be the first on the list for employment.

弗去懼選 would not go, fearing the enumeration, —of his shortcomings.

文選司 or 文選清吏

司 the Appointment and Transfer Department of the Board of Civil Office.

選懦 gentle; kind. Also, timorous.

舞則選兮 his dancing so choice!

青錢萬選 like ten thousand cash, every one of which is good, —so are the compositions of 張鷟 Chang Tsu of the T'ang dynasty.

選³

4822

十選 ten times ten thousand.

白選 the name of a piece of silver, ornamented with a dragon and used as money under the Former Han dynasty.

少選 or 選間 a short time; a little while.

世選爾勞 for generations your toils have been approved.

Read *hsüan*⁴.

選授 to select (an expectant) for an appointment.

歸部選 to be referred to the (proper) Board for an appointment, —instead of going back to one's province as an expectant.

拘⁴

4823

R. 霰

See 絢

Sinking Upper.

絢⁴

4824

R. 霰

F. hong

See 援

Sinking Upper.

To strike

Read *hung*¹. To wave off with the hand.

Silk pouches worn at the girdle. Ornamental; stylish; coloured; variegated.

絢彩 elegant; ornamental.

花絢錦 embroidered with coloured flowers.

素以爲絢兮 the plain ground to receive the colours.

絢練 fleet; swift of foot.

See 4539.

See 4528.

Same as 4811.

Same as 4830.

現

4825

陷

4826

蕙

4827

墳

4828

駟⁴

4829

R. 先霰

See 捐法

J. ken

A. kuen, huen

Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.壚¹

4830

R. 元

C. hün

See 勳

K. hun, hwün

J. ken, gwan,
hunA. hwün, huen
Even Upper.

An iron-grey horse.

駟彼乘駟 fat and strong is
his team of iron-grey.A hollow cone of baked
clay or porcelain, pierced
with six holes: one at the
apex to blow through, three
(in modern times, four) in
front and two behind; the
Chinese ocarina, said to have
been invented by 伏羲 Fu
Hsi, some 2700 years B.C.如壚如簫 like the flute
responding to the ocarina,—so
does God enlighten the people.伯氏吹壚 仲氏吹簫
the elder brother blows the
ocarina, the younger blows the
flute.

壚簫 fraternal harmony.

剝³

4831

R. 先

See 川

Even Upper.

To prune a tree.

匱⁴

4832

R. 先潜

See 問

Even or
Sinking.An osier basket for wash-
ing rice in. To bind the
edges of sieves, baskets, etc.

HSÜEH.

See 4309.

See 4644.

See 4645.

削

4833

循

4834

糲

4835

靴¹

4836

靴¹

4837

R. 歌

C. hō

F. k'wo

H. hio

W. hsü

N. hsü, hūo

P.

M. } hsüe

Sz.

Y. hsüei, swei

K. hwa

J. kwa

A. hwa, hwe

Even Upper.

Same as 4645.

Boots. [Introduced from
the northern non-Chinese
frontier tribes by 武靈王
Wu Ling Wang of 趙
Chao.]一對靴 or 一雙靴子 a
pair of boots.官靴 official boots,—of black
satin, with white soles.方頭靴 square-toed boots,—
as worn at Court.

緞靴 satin boots.

吉莫靴 leather boots.

長 (and 短) 靴子的靴
子 top (and half) boots.

快靴 thin-soled, common boots.

水靴 water-tight boots, for wet
weather.布靴 common boots with cloth
uppers.

壽靴 boots put on a corpse.

拔出靴中短刀 pulled a
dagger out of his boot.靴子磨襪子 the boot
chafes the stocking,—the subor-
dinate will always suffer.靴子裏摸襪子 like feel-
ing for the sock in the boot,—
there is no escape for the sock;
you are sure to get it.

意貴透徹不可隔靴

抓癢 your idea should be
clear (in poetry) and not like
scratching through a boot,—no
pleasurable sensation.破靴黨 poverty-stricken
scholars.貼靴的 an accomplice of the
proprietor of a gaming-table;
one who plays to lure others on.靴夾 or 靴掖子 a case for
holding cards or letters, carried
in the leg of the boot.男怕穿靴, 女怕帶帽
men object to boots, women to
hats,—the former being subject
to tender feet, the latter to tender
heads.

韉

4838

學^{3*}

4839

R. 覺

C. | hok

H. |

F. houk, oh

W. oh

N. yüeh, oh

P. Shsio, Shsüo,

Shsiao,

Shsüeh

M. Shsüo

Y. Shsiao, Shsiao²

Sz. Shsüo

K. hak

J. gaku, kō

A. hok

Entering
Lower.

Same as 4837.

To learn; to teach (Cf.
apprendre); to study. To
imitate.學而時習之 to learn and
from time to time practise,—
what one has learnt.人不學不如物 if men d
not learn, they are not as good
as brutes.學世子 to teach young noble
men.

學生 a pupil; a learner.

學童 a youthful pupil.

入學 or 上學 (see 3889)
enter upon one's studies,—usually
at seven years of age. See below.

出學 to leave school.

學問 to learn; learning.

學問有不進益 he makes
no progress in his learning.學不上來 unable to learn,
not clever enough.

學文 learning.

學文深 or 博學 of wide
learning.學房 or 學堂 a school. See
1302.中國女學堂尚未昌明 girls' schools in China are not
yet in a flourishing condition.

鄉學 or 社學 a village school.

義學 a free school.

縣學官 a governmental district
school.小學 the preparatory school
under the Chou dynasty; the
Lesser Learning.大學 the school for advancing
boys under the Chou dynasty;
the Great Learning. See below.

學長 a head boy; a monitor.

逃學 or 滑學 or 賴學
play truant.

學伴 or 學友 schoolfellow.

學校 hsiao⁴. See 1302.振興學校 to encourage
advance education.

學

4839

小學之功大學之基
what is achieved in elementary learning is a foundation for more advanced studies.

學資 teachers' fees; school expenses.

遊學 to travel for education; an educational tour.

學武 to study the military art.

學話 to learn a language.

學習 to learn and practise.

習學 to serve an apprenticeship.

學徒 an apprentice.

學名 the name given by one's schoolmaster on beginning school life.

學舌 or **學說** to repeat what has been said.

學之染人勝於丹青
learning dyes a man deeper than paint.

天資高,學力到 a man's natural gifts may be great, but it is application that brings him to success.

禮有來學,未聞有往教
decorum demands that a pupil should come to learn, not that a master should go to teach.

千般易學,一竅難得
it is easy to study a thousand things, but hard to master one.

學然後知不足 some study shows the need of more.

學無老少,達者爲先
in learning there is no account of age: he who succeeds stands first.

學而知之 to know from having learnt.

學而不厭 to study without tiring.

不學 not to learn; unlearned.

學業 scholarship; proficiency.

詢其學業之進退 tested his progress in scholarship.

學如不及,猶恐失之
learn as though you had not attained (to knowledge), and as though fearing to forget what you do know.

學買賣 to learn trade.

我學你作 I will copy you.

學

4839

學着聲音 imitating his voice.

數學 the science of numbers; mathematics.

天學 or **星學** astronomy.

老道學 an old professor.

假道學 a charlatan; an impostor.

學佬 a Cantonese corruption of **福老** the Hoklos, a tribe which came originally from Fuh-kien.

進學 or **入學** to have taken the degree of **秀才** *hsiu-ts'ai* or B.A. Often seen on visiting cards. See above.

學政 Provincial Director of Education or Literary Chancellor. This official is appointed from Peking for a term of three years, his chief duties being to preside at the prefectural examinations, and to confer the degree of **秀才** *hsiu-ts'ai*. See 4675.

學院 official designation of the above.

學臺 or **學憲** or **學使** colloquial titles of the above.

學差 Literary Chancellorship.

四氏學錄 and **學錄**
Registrar and sub-Registrar of the **國子監** Imperial Academy.

學師 or **學正** Director of Studies, attached to a **州** Department. Also, a Director of Studies in the Imperial Academy.

學位 the modern term for a degree.

得舉人學位 obtained the M.A. degree. See 8843 *pi*⁴.

學額 the fixed number of graduateships in an administrative division.

學官 a general name for provincial officials who direct the studies of candidates for the preliminary degrees.

學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat. Also, a scholar; a student.

大學士 Grand Secretary,—of the **內閣** Inner Cabinet or Grand Secretariat. This is the highest distinction attainable by

學

4839

Chinese officials, but the duties of the post are now purely nominal. There are four Grand Secretaries, two of whom are Manchus and two Chinese. See 協 4385.

侍讀學士 a Reader of the Grand Secretariat,—whose duty it is to compare the texts of State papers in Chinese and Manchu. See 9915.

Stony ground. See 7330.

礮确 stony roads.

确

4839a

穴

4840

R. 屑
C. yüet
H. het
F. hick
W. yüe
N. yüeh
P. hsiue, shsiue
M. }
P. } hsiueh
Sz. }
K. hiöl
J. ketsu, gechi
A. hüet
Entering
Lower.

A cave; a pit; a den; a grotto; a finger-hole in a flute. Houses in the ground. A grave. A sinus in the body. Radical 116.

孔穴 a hole; a cavity; a recess.

穴隙 a crack; a cranny.

窟穴 to dig a hole.

鑽穴 to bore a hole.

陶穴 the kiln-like huts used by the tribe of **周** Chou some thirteen centuries before our era.

穴居 to live in caves.

穴木而居 to make a hole in a tree and live in it.

當穴其上 we must make a hole in the top.

毀其巢穴 destroyed their den,—of robbers.

死則同穴 when dead we shall share the same grave.

結穴 or **吉穴** a good site for a grave.

穴情好 the surroundings of the grave are (geomantically) good.

點穴場 to select a good spot for a grave.

墓穴 the hole in which the coffin is laid; the vault.

穴道 the influences which affect the prosperity of any region; spots for acupuncture; a grave; a subterranean passage.

穴出 winds its way out,—as water finding its own level.

汴⁴⁰
4841

R. 屑
See 血 玦
K. hyöl
Entering
Upper.

A stream of water.
汴寥 void; space infinite.

眈^{2*}
4842

R. 屑
Se 血
Entering
Upper.

To look at eagerly; to pry about.

用眼眈了一眈 take a look around.

兩隻眼直眈東西 look-
ing about with both eyes to see
what there was,—to be stolen.

眈目 to take a look; to glance.

霽
4843

See 13,679.

霽
4844

See 3029.

雪^{3*}
4845

R. 屑
C. sūt
H. set
F. siok
W. siic
N. shêh
P. 'hsüic, 'hsüic
M. 'hsüic
Y. 'hsüich,
hsüik
Sz. 'hsüic
K. söl
J. setsz
A. tütet
Entering
Upper.

Snow; ice. To whiten;
to make clean; to wipe out,
as an injury; to elucidate
or make clear.

下雪 to 落雪 to snow.

雪化了 the snow has melted.

雪散 snow melted; disappear-
ance; vanishing.

雪霜 snow and frost; hoar-frost.

雪霜客 a wayfarer; a traveller.

雪景 a snow-covered landscape.

萬古不消之雪 eternal
snows.

雪 'hsüeh⁴ 白 white as snow.

雪花 or 雪片 snow-flakes.

雪花飛六出 six points to
the snow-flakes,—i.e. snow in
winter, a sign of abundance in
the coming year. [The Chinese
hold that the flakes of winter
snow have six points while those
of spring have only five.]

雪裏送炭真君子 to
send fuel in snowy weather is
the act of a superior man. See
錦 2068.

天亮下雪 like snow at dawn,
—i.e. 明 daylight and 白 white-
ness = 明白 I understand.

雪^{3*}
4845

鵝毛大雪飛 snow falls in
large goose-feather flakes.

雨裏深山雪裏烟 dis-
tant hills in rain, and smoke in
snow,—are easy things to look
at in other people's pictures but
very difficult to put into one's
own.

小雪 and 大雪 Small Snow
and Great Snow,—two solar
terms which occur about the
22nd November and 7th De-
cember, respectively.

小雪不耕地, 大雪不
行船 ploughing stops with the
Small Snow, navigation with the
Great.

雪裏埋孩子 to bury a
child in the snow,—it will come
to light.

雪洗 to wash clean; to make
white as snow.

雪冤 to whiten (i.e. to wash
away) a grievance,—by revenge
or by establishing one's inno-
cence, etc.

雪耻 to wipe away a disgrace.
See 12,248.

消離雪恨 to get rid of en-
mity and hatred,—as by a peace-
ful settlement.

莊子雪 "Chuang Tzŭ Made
Clear,"—the title of a book.

雪青 a very light violet colour.

雪蛆 or 雪蠹 the ice-worm,
—an insect found in the glaciers
of Ssüch'uan.

雪姑 the pied wagtail. See 897.

雪客 the eastern egret (*Egretta
modesta*).

雪衣娘 fancy name for a
cockatoo.

剗^{1*}
4846

R. 曷 屑
cf. 削
J. satsz
A. tütet, twat
Entering
Upper.

To pare off; to shave off.

血^{3*}
4847

R. 屑
C. hüt
H. het
F. haik
W. hüc, 'hsüic
N. 'hsüch
P. 'hsüic, 'hsüic
M. {
Y. 'hsüch
Sz. {
K. hiöl
J. ketsz, kechi
A. hütet
Entering
Upper.

Blood; consanguinity.
The blood of every-day
life, sc. money. Radio
143. [Usually read 'hsü
in Peking, to distinguish
from 4845.] See 7174.

吐血 to spit blood.

補血 to restore blood,—to
system, as by taking nourish-
ing food.

拉血 to pass blood.

以身上刺出血 to pr-
one's self on the body until
blood comes.

血流成渠 blood flowed
in torrents.

血脈 blood and pulses,—c-
onsanguinity; relationship.

血氣 constitution; animal p-
sions; animal life.

你少年子弟, 血氣未
定 a young man like y-
whose physical powers are n-
yet determined. Also, wh-
passions are not under contr-

有血氣, 和尚不
Buddhist priests will not
anything that has animal life

凡有血氣者 all who ha-
blood and breath; all men.

血氣之勇 brute force.

骨血 bones and blood,—s-
posed to be received from
father and mother, respective-
ly. Used of close relationship.

情同骨血 affectionate
bones and blood,—brothers.

血表 blood relatives of a dif-
ferent surname.

血戰得脫 after a bloo-
d fight he got away.

晉不血食矣 the Chins-
have no meat left to eat.

總要見血 you will have
to see blood,—it can't be done
without making you bleed.

生血見鹽醋則無

凝者 fresh blood coming
into contact with salt or vinegar
always coagulate.

滴血法 the blood-dropp-
ing test,—to discover the truth as
to the alleged relationship betw-
living children and dead parents.
Blood from the living is cau-

血³² to drop upon the bones of the dead; and then—

4847 親生者則血入骨, 非則否 if really the offspring (of the deceased), the blood will sink into the bones; otherwise, it will not do so.

瘀血 stoppage of blood; extravasation of blood.

雨血 see 13,623.

血性 rough; violent; arbitrary.

血性漢子 a man of rough temperament.

血汗的錢 money earned by blood and sweat,—by hard toil.

血弱 delicate; weakly.

血^{hsüeh} 熱 heated or impure blood.

熱血 warm-hearted; affectionate.

血書 a letter or document written in blood, or figuratively, under stress of circumstances.

泣血 to weep tears of blood,—as at a parent's death.

即不能答, 當血是刃 if I cannot answer, then I will imbrue this blade with my blood.

地血 a kind of borage with a red root, used as a medicine.

血竭 dragon's blood,—a resin yielded by the 渴留 (*Damodrops draco*), a sort of palm found in Sumatra. Used as an astringent, styptic, tonic, etc.

血本 money capital.

心動則心血來潮 when the heart is excited, there is a rush of blood to the heart.

血忱 or 血誠 intense sincerity or earnestness.

血糊藤 or 小血藤 *Schizandra propinqua*, Hk. f. & T., var. *sinensis*.

Same as 4723.

See 4371.

躡³²

4850

R. 曷屑

See 撒薛

Entering Upper.

呖⁴²

4851

R. 月屑

See 血決

Entering Upper.

僂³²

4852

R. 屑

See 屑

Entering Upper.

搗¹

4853

R. 霽

See 蕞衛

A. *two*
Sinking Upper and Lower.

熏¹

4854

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

To walk awry, as a lame man.

蹙躡爲仁 tripping people up with charity,—as the sages do, instead of leaving people to their own natural charity of heart.

To sip; to suck up. To whistle; to wheeze.

To speak in a whisper.

To sweep away; to destroy.

HSÜN.

Vapour; fog; smoke; to smoke; to suffocate.

熏蒸 steamy vapour.

蒸熏 to steam.

烟熏 or 熏黑 to blacken by smoke. The first is also soot.

熏肉 to smoke meat.

熏臘 smoked meat,—sold here.

熏臘店 a pork-smoking shop.

熏乾 to smoke-dry; to dry over a fire.

熏鼠 to smoke out rats,—in the 10th moon. See 10,072.

熏蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

熏籠 a brazier with a frame over it, for drying clothes.

熏炙 see 1880.

熏¹

4854

憂心如熏 my heart is as though blackened by sorrow.

熏風 southerly winds.

熏夕 late in the evening.

熏熏 harmonious and happy-looking.

熏死 to be asphyxiated.

開開窗戶, 你就熏不着 open the window and you won't be asphyxiated.

熏黃 an orange colour; the dark red or orange tints of sunset.

熏赫 flame (colour) and fiery (tints),—to overawe.

熏出來 to force,—as flowers.

Same as 4854.

燠

4854a

勳¹

4855

R. 文

C. *fén*
H. *hiun*
F. *hüng*
W. *hsiung*
N. *hsiung*
P. }
M. } *hsün*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hun*
J. *kun*
A. *hwén*
Even Upper.

Merit; services rendered to the State; loyal or patriotic efforts.

勳臣 a meritorious official.

功勳衆著 his great services are known to all.

勳爵 rank conferred for merit.

勳勞 reward for services; meritorious services.

奇勳 extraordinary services.

勳烈 merit earned by services rendered.

爾尙一乃心力, 其克

有勳 do you proceed with united heart and strength: so shall our enterprise be crowned with success.

大勳未集 the great work was not accomplished,—when he died.

克成厥勳 completed his meritorious work.

勳猷素著 his great merit was known to all.

開國元勳 the merit of founding the dynasty,—a phrase used of any trusty followers of an Emperor who has succeeded in founding a dynasty.

舊勳 former merit.

勳賜 to bestow; decorated with.....

勳¹

4855

勳社 or 勳安 well deserved happiness.

勳襲 ennobled for merit.

勳伐 distinguished merit.

放勳 the name of the Emperor Yao.

曛¹

4856

Dusk of evening; sunset.

曛夕 or 曛暮 dusk; the gloaming.

斜曛 the slanting rays of the evening sun.

山涵曛映 the hills enfold the setting sun.

獯¹

4857

A tribe of Scythians, called 獯鬻, who invaded the empire under the 夏 Hsia dynasty, and were subsequently known as 匈奴. See 4696.

纁¹

4858

Dark red; crimson.

薰¹

4859

A fragrant labiate plant which puts forth a new flower every morning, and the smell of which is thought to expel noxious influences. Fragrance; perfume. Used for 4854.

薰草 fragrant plants,—burnt to keep away insects or to counteract malaria.

薰香 to disinfect by burning herbs, etc.

薰衣裳 to put lavender or other strong-smelling plants among clothes.

薰蕕 fragrant and foul-smelling,—of flowers. See 13,406.

利慾薰心 avarice and lust becloud the heart,—send the conscience to sleep.

醺¹

4860

Reeking with liquor; drunk.

醉醺醺的 hopelessly drunk.

葦

4861

循¹

4862

To follow; to acquiesce in; to proceed in order.

循規蹈法 to follow rules and walk in the law.

循法 to follow the law.

循良 docile; good; model.

循照 according to; accordingly.

循理 according to principle; reasonable.

天理循環 divine principles move in a circle,—beginning again where they end. See 12,465.

如循環之無端 like going round in a circle and never coming to the end.

此循環之定數 this is the fate which comes inevitably round,—as upon the wheel of destiny.

有所持循 to have a fixed rule or guide.

循牆而走 followed the wall and got away.

因循誤事 to hinder by procrastination or by shilly-shallying.

夫子循循然善誘人 the Master, by orderly method, skilfully leads men on.

足蹈蹈如有循 dragging his feet as if something held them to the ground,—of Confucius carrying his prince's sceptre.

循順 tractable; docile.

揶¹

4863

To stroke; to encourage; to sympathise with. See 拊 3670.

R. 眞軫

See 循順

A. twén, twén
Even and
Sinking
Lower.旬¹

4864

R. 眞

Y. hsüing,
hsüing

See 循

Even Lower.

A period of ten days; see 基 852. A period of ten years. A period of seven days. A set of ten. Wide-spreading; all around. See 2122.

十旬弗反 at the end of a hundred days he was not back. 至于旬時 even as long as ten days.

旬日 ten days.

旬內 within ten days.

上旬 and 中旬 and 下旬 the three periods of ten days into which a moon is divided.

初旬 the first decade,—as above.

旬歲 a year.

六旬 sixty years.

四旬之外 or 年逾

旬 over forty years of age.

下官年長一旬 I am ten years older than you, sir.

七旬 the seven periods of mourning,—as on the death of a parent. Each 旬 consists of

seven days; see 1055. A 旬 is seventy days; seventy years.

其下侯旬 the shade beneath it is wide-spreading.

來旬來宣 you have orders where diffused,—my orders.

五旬 or 般遮旬 = 五旬 chábhiḍḍā. See 12,294 and 4870.

徇¹

4865

徇¹

4866

R. 眞

C. tsün, sun

See 詢

Even Upper.

徇¹

4867

R. 眞震

See 徇

A. twén, twén²

Even

Irregular.

Comprehensive; perceiving. To follow; to acquiesce with. To protect. Used with 徇 or 徇 4870 and 4872.

徇通 to comprehend fully.

徇照 in accordance with.

徇⁴

4867

徇義 to act up to one's duty.

徇情 to be influenced by one's feelings or by other considerations than the merits of the case; obsequious.

徇情故縱 to connive at.

徇私 selfish; in one's private interests; jobbery.

徇名不顧 the seeker after glory must have no scruples.

徇庇 to protect.

以忠徇國 by his loyalty he saved his country.

徇隱 to conceal; to screen.

Read *hsün*⁴.

徇疾 quickly; speedily.

徇齊 quick of apprehension.

恂⁴

4868

眞

C. *sun*, *tsung*
H. *sun*, *shün*

詢

Even Upper.

To be sincere. To be reverently careful.

忱恂 thoroughly trustworthy.

恂慄 cautiously reverent.

恂恂如也 simple and sincere,—as Confucius in his native village.

恂恂自下 humble; modest.
See 12,876.枸⁴

4869

軫

荀

sing Upper.

The cross-beams of a bell or drum frame. Name of a tree.

殉⁴

4870

震

sun

sun

jung²,

jung

shing²shün²

shün,

shün

sun

twän²

Sinking

Irregular.

To desire; to be greedy of; to be ready to die for. To bury along with the dead; to sacrifice. Used with 4867.

敢有殉干貨色 if you dare to set your hearts on wealth and women.

殉求 to seek after.

貪夫殉財, 烈士殉名 the covetous man is bent on (or will die for) gain; the hero, on glory.

殉國 to die for one's country.

殉⁴

4870

烈女殉節 a brave woman will defend her virtue to the death.

驅其所愛子弟以殉

之 urged his beloved son to sacrifice himself,—in war.

以道殉身 to be within the influence of truth,—as when truth prevails on earth; "truth" being Confucian doctrines.

以身殉道 to be a martyr to the cause of truth,—as when truth does not prevail.

始用殉 for the first time burying alive was practised,—at the funeral of 文公 Duke Wên of 宋 Sung, B.C. 588.

陳子亢止殉 Ch'ên Tzû-hang put an end to the practice of burying alive,—the wives and servants of nobles.

請以殉葬 I request you to be buried alive,—with your brother.

殉難 to die, as for one's country; to commit suicide rather than fall into the hands of the enemy.

殉難之民 people who commit suicide to save themselves from greater calamities.

殉母 to die with a mother,—as a daughter who commits suicide rather than survive.

殉裝 grave-clothes.

殉隱 to conceal; to connive at; to screen.

洵⁴

4871

R. 眞

C. *sun*, *ts'ün*H. *sun*F. *sun*W. *sun*N. *shing*P. } *shün*M. } *shün*Y. *shün*Sz. *shün*K. *sun*J. *shün*, *djun*A. *twän*

Even

Irregular.

Truly; really. A stipulation. To weep.

洵是 it is indeed.

洵美且異 truly elegant and rare.

洵有情兮 you are full of kindly affection.

洵堪 really suitable.

吁嗟洵兮, 不我信

*shên*¹ 兮 alas for our stipulation!

we cannot make it good.

洵涕 to shed tears.

狗

4872

Same as 4870. Used for 4867.

珣⁴

4873

R. 眞

See 詢

Even Upper.

筍

4874

荀

4875

R. 眞

M. *shün*, *shün*

See 詢

Even Upper.

詢⁴

4876

R. 眞

C. *sun*H. *sun*F. *sun*W. *shung*, *shün*N. *shing*P. *shün*, v. *shün*M. *shün*Y. *shün*K. *sun*J. *shün*A. *twän*

Even Upper.

Irregular.

A precious stone, called 珣玕琪.

Same as 10,438.

A plant with a yellow flower and a red fruit, said to fatten those who eat it.

To take measures; to consult; see 芻 2643. To enquire about.

詢爾仇方 take measures against the country of your foes.

周爰咨詢 everywhere seeking information and suggestions.

詢商 to take counsel with.

詢問 to enquire of; to interrogate.

詢訪 to enquire about; to make enquiries.

詢據 to examine by the light of or with the help of.

詢悉 to make full enquiries.

詢明 to ascertain by enquiry.

詢事考言 I have consulted you on all affairs and have examined your words,—said by the Emperor Yao to Shun.

勿庸弗詢之謀 do not follow undeliberated plans.

詢及人 to enquire about a person.

詢請 to enquire about and request,—that something may be done.

To be the first to begin a quarrel.

朋友不相迥 friends should avoid beginning a quarrel.

迥⁴

4877

R. 眞震

See 浚 殉

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

郇²

4878

R. 眞

C. { sun

F. tsung.

W. hsiung

N. shing

P. shün

M. shsin, shün

Y. { shün

Sz. { shün

K. sun

J. shun

A. twên

Even
Irregular.Name of a small feudal
State in Shensi.郇廚 your kitchen; your cook;
your dinner,—from the hospi-
tality of a Duke of that name.遠軼郇雨 charged with rain
from far Shensi,—of a torrent.

奠

4879

Same as 4869.

紉²

4880

R. 眞

See 馴

Even Lower.

Silk cords; to bind.

紉以五采 made a coloured
plait.

組紉 fringe; a tassel.

以道爲紉 make TAO your
rule of life.訓⁴

4881

R. 問

C. fên

H. hiun

F. houg

W. hsiung

N. hsiung

P. { hün

M. { hün

Y. hsiung

Sz. hün

K. hun

J. kun

A. hwên

Sinking

Upper.

To teach; to admonish.
To follow. To approve.

訓教 or 訓誨 to teach.

訓蒙 to teach the young.

訓子 to train one's children.

少教訓 unmannerly; ill-bred.

訓練 to train; to drill.

訓責 to warn and punish.

訓飭 to teach and admonish.

以訓于王 for the instruction
of the king.不訓于德 uninstructed in
virtue.乃非民攸訓 this is not
holding out a lesson to the people.茲予審訓命汝 therefore
I now lay my charge on you
with special instructions.大訓 the great lessons,—of an-
tiquity, as embodied in records
of past ages.

古訓 the lessons of antiquity.

女訓 female education.

訓典 moral maxims; wise saws.

訓詁 to explain; to comment on.

訓⁴

4881

蕭訓蕭條, 疏訓稀疏
Hsiao is explained as "desolate;"
su is explained as "scattered."請訓示 to ask for instruct-
ions,—also used conventionally
among equals.訓導 a sub-Director of Studies,
—attached to a District. See
4839.復訓 literary designation of the
above,—a contraction for 復
設訓導, the office having
been abolished and subsequently
re-established.司訓 epistolary designation of
the above.子孫訓其成式 your de-
scendants will follow your exam-
ple.皇天用訓厥道 Almighty
God approved of their ways.馴²

4882

R. 眞問

C. ts'un

H. hiun, shun

F. sung

W. jung

N. jing, v.

hsing

P. hün

M. hün, shun

Y. hsiung

Sz. hün, shun

K. sun, hun

J. shun, djun

A. twên

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

Tame; docile; well-
bred; polished. To attain
gradually.

良馴 tame; tractable.

馴畜 tame trained animals.

馴雉 a tame pheasant,—which
appeared when the virtuous 魯恭 Lu Kung was magistrate
at 中牟 in Honan.

雅馴 polished; refined.

馴至 to reach gradually to.

馴狐 the horned owl (*Bubo*
maximus).

Same as 4884.

巡²

4883

巡²

4884

R. 眞

H. sun, ts'un

See 循

Even Lower.

To go on a round of
inspection; or as a police-
man, on a beat; to cruise.
Forthwith; immediately. See
3286.

巡守 see 10,013.

巡歷 or 巡閱 to make a round
of inspection.

巡邏 or 巡察 or 巡更 or

流巡 to go the rounds,—as
a watchman or constable.

巡捕 a constable.

巡²

4884

巡捕房 a police-station.

巡捕官 delegates of the pro-
vincial authorities, to whom the
entrust special duties.巡捕官署 the police-station
Hongkong.巡理廳 the Magistrate's Court
Hongkong.巡丁 or 巡役 or 巡差
watchmen; police.

巡夜 night-watchmen.

巡營 night guards; outposts.

巡邊 to patrol the frontier.

巡查 or 巡視 to reconnoitre
to inspect.巡緝 to patrol (or cruise) and
seize.出巡 to reconnoitre; to go on
a cruise of inspection.

巡船 a revenue cruiser.

巡防 to cruise (or patrol) and
guard.巡檢 sub-District Deputy Ma-
gistrate.巡撫 the Governor of a single
province,—ranks with the Vic-
roy and exercises much the same
functions. In Shantung, Shan-
si and Honan, where there are no
Viceroys, the Governor wielded
supreme power. See 3735. The
term dates from the 晉 Ch'in
dynasty; its modern application
from the Ming.分巡道 Intendant of Circuits
Taot'ai. See 10,780.巡視五城事務 Super-
intendents of the five divisions
of the Peking police.To search for; to seek
to investigate. To climb.
Common; usual. A measure
= eight 尺 feet. Also
read hsin². To make money
to "clear." Subsequently
in due course.

尋求 to ask for; to entreat.

尋訪 or 尋問 to make
inquiries about.尋找 or 尋探 or 尋覓
to search for.

尋見 to find,—by searching.

尋²

4885

R. 侵

C. ts'ém

H. ts'im

F. sing

W. zang

N. jing, zing

P. hün, hsin,

hsing

M. hün

Y. ch'ing

Sz. hün, hsin

K. sim

J. djin

A. iem

Even Lower.

尋²
4885尋不着 or 尋不見 can-
not find it.神尋不見 the spirit then
vanished.把那皮袋尋出來 go
and find that leather bag.尋根究底 to investigate tho-
roughly.尋繹 to investigate; to make
researches into.

尋一條計 to think of a plan.

尋事 to seek business,—where
there need be none, as a busy-
body. Simpler, to make mis-
chief.尋生討事 to worry; to make
trouble.

週尋 to search widely.

尋新 to look out for a match.

尋花間柳 to amuse oneself
with flowers and trees.

尋情 to seek a favour.

尋交 to find and produce,—a
prisoner.

尋緝 to find out and arrest.

尋章摘句 to busy oneself
with the punctuation of a text.

尋仇 to pick or seek a quarrel.

尋東西 to look for a thing.

失去寸金有尋處,失
去光陰無處尋 a lost
inch of gold may be sought (and
found), but not lost time.尋思 or 尋想 to reflect; to
consider.尋死覓活 to make an at-
tempt (more or less earnest) to
commit suicide; at all risks.他嘗尋過死 he tried to
commit suicide.

衰病侵尋 sapped by disease.

都盧尋樁 the Tu-lu people
can climb poles,—their bodies
being imponderable.

尋常 commonly; ordinarily.

尋常日行事件 daily rou-
tine work.八尺曰尋,倍尋曰常
eight feet make a *hsün*; two *hsün*
make a *ch'ang*,—hence 尋常.尋²
4885千尋之高 a thousand fath-
oms high.

尋丈 length; measurement.

尋爲商賈 he subsequently
became a merchant.潯²
4886A steep bank where the
water is deep.

R. 侵

See 尋

Even Lower.

潯關 the Kiukiang Customs.

潯陽琵琶 name of a small
stream near Kiukiang.潮至潯陽而回 the tide
(on the Yang-tsze) stops at Hsün-
yang = Kiukiang.潯州府 a Prefecture in
Kuangsi.蟬²
4887A hairy sea-crab (*Pilum-
nus*), called 青蟬 from the
greenish colour of its shell.

R. 侵

F. *ching*

See 尋

Even Lower.

鄆¹
4888Name of an ancient place
鄆 in Shantung, now
known as 濰縣. Also,
name of an ancient place 鄆
中 in Honan, now known
as 鞏縣.

R. 侵

See 尋

Even Lower.

鱈²
4889

The sturgeon.

R. 侵

F. *sing, ching*

Even Lower.

鱈龍魚 the sturgeon. See
4907.筭¹
4890

See 10,438.

焄¹
4891

Fumes from sacrifices.

R. 文

See 勳

Even Upper.

焄蒿悽愴 grieving for the
spirit that still hovers over,—
explained by 鬼神精氣
蒸上是焄蒿,使人精
神悚然者是悽愴.隼¹
4892

See 10,162.

鵠¹
4893

Same as 10,162.

汎⁴
4894

R. 震

See 迅

Sinking
Upper.A military post in the
charge of a 把總 sergeant.
To guard; to protect.
Quickly; with speed. [To
be distinguished from 汎
3402.]營汎 cantonments and guard-
houses.汎所 a military post; a guard-
house.各岸房汎 the posts on each
bank,—of the river.水汎 stations on water-courses,
canals, etc.

汎官 territorial police officials.

汎巡 stations of the territorial
police.

汎兵 the police.

汎弁 petty officials of the police.

汎城 to guard a city.

訊¹
4895

R. 震

See 迅

Sinking
Upper.To enquire into judicial-
ly; to interrogate. To an-
nounce to; to admonish.

訊問 to examine; to interrogate.

訊案 or 審訊 to hear a case;
to try.訊斷 or 訊結 to hear and
decide a case.訊辦 or 訊理 to hear and
deal with a case.執訊 to bring up for trial or
examination.訊究 to investigate thoroughly,
—implying the use of the bam-
boo, as below.刑訊 to examine with the bam-
boo,—applied to reticent or
lying witnesses.

堂訊 to hear in open court.

訊供 evidence; depositions.

訊得 discovered on examina-
tion.

訊取 to extract evidence.

訊認 to admit on examination.

訊明 to try; to examine.

訊⁴
4895

訊追 to recover (stolen goods) by trial.

訊據 according to his evidence,.....

訊其所親 asked about his dealings with him.

訊之占夢 you consult an interpreter of dreams.

打問訊 the greeting of priests with folded hands; to salute on meeting. [In Peking, read *ta³ mén⁴ hsün¹*.]施主貧僧問訊了
O benefactor, the poor priest salutes you.舊好新知咸來問訊
all his old friends and new acquaintances came to receive him.

訊予不顧 I admonish him, but he will not regard me.

莫肯用訊 you are unwilling to declare it.

Quick; swift.

迅⁴
4896R. 震
C. sun
H. sin
F. seing
W. sang
N. sing
P. hsün, hsün
M. hsün
Y. hsing
K. sin
J. shin
A. ténSinking
Upper.

迅速 quickly; with speed.

奮迅 vigorous; smart; zealous; brilliant, as a literary *tour de force*.

迅雷 quick as thunder.

迅雷不及掩耳 swift as a clap of thunder which gives no time to stop the ears.

迅風拂裳袂 the gale flutters my sleeves.

迅步追踪 hasten your steps and follow on his traces.

迅行措辦 to put in operation at once.

迅賜給領 to promptly allow to be handed over.

迅即 immediately.

迅捷 prompt.

峻⁴
4897R. 震
N. ching
See 駿
Sinking
Upper.

Lofty; precipitous. Used with 駿 3289.

高峻 or 峻峭 lofty.

險峻 precipitous; dangerous.

峻嶺深坑 lofty ridges and deep ravines.

克明峻德 of great wisdom and lofty virtue.

峻拒 or 堅詞 峻阻 to resist stubbornly.

浚⁴
4898鷄⁴
4899R. 震
See 浚
Sinking
Upper.巽⁴
4900箕⁴
4901孫⁴
4902遜⁴
4903R. 願
C. } sun
H. }
F. saung
W. sö
N. sêng
P. hsün
M. sên
Y. hsüing
Sz. sên
K. } son
J. }
A. toun
Sinking
Upper.

See 3280.

A fabulous bird of the phoenix species. It is said to live in the sun, and to illumine the heavens when it flies. The ringed pheasant; see 9153.

鷄冠 military caps with feathers of the golden pheasant on them.

See 10,441.

Same as 4869.

Same as 4903.

To accord with; to be obedient; humble; to yield. To withdraw; to lie hid.

有言遜于汝志 when you hear words which accord with your own mind,—you consider if they may not be wrong.

臣我多遜 perform the part of ministers to us with much obedience.

五品不遜 you do not observe the Five Relationships.

See 倫 7464.

惟學遜志 in learning there should be a humble determination.

遜順 complaisant; yielding.

口出不遜 using unparliamentary language.

恭遜 respectful; reverent.

退遜 or 遜讓 to yield; to give up to others.

梅須遜雪 the plum-flower yields to snow,—in whiteness.

末四句後人擬者多矣, 總遜其自然 the last 4 lines have found many imitators who however have always fallen short of the naturalness (of the original).

遜⁴
4903濬⁴
4904勛⁴
4905鐔⁴
4906R. 覃侵
See 潭燭
Even Lower.鰐⁴
4907R. 侵
See 鱣
Even Lower.鑪⁴
4908R. 侵鹽
See 尋
Even Lower.潯⁴
4909R. 鹽侵
See 潯
Even Lower.學⁴
4910

吾家耄遜于荒 the venerable of our families have withdrawn to the wilds.

遜位 to abdicate.

乞遜位司馬 begged leave to resign his post as Minister.

Same as 3280.

Same as 4855.

The knob on the guard of a sword; the blade of a sword.

懸鐔臥所 he hung his sword at his bedside.

The snouted sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze. See 4889.

鰐鰐魚 the sturgeon brought to Peking from the Songari river

A boiler; a caldron.

釜鑪 a saucepan; a fish-kettle

An affluent of the Yangtsze in Anhui. Also read *ch'ien²*. [The original sound.]

潯 (or wrongly 潯) 山縣 District in Anhui.

潯水 literary name for 安慶府 in Anhui.

HSÜO.

See 4839.

HU.

乎²

4911

虞

wu

fu

hu

wu

hu

ho

hou

en Lower.

An interrogative particle. A particle expressive of doubt, or of surprise. An expletive. In; at; from; than. See 1787. [To be distinguished from 平 9310.]

豈其然乎 will you not find that it is truly so?

不亦說乎 is it not pleasant? [說=悅.]

可乎 can it be so?

豈可得乎 how can this be accomplished?

仁遠乎哉 can charity be so far from you?

宜乎否乎 is it right or not?

知乎不知 do you know or not?

惡乎成名 how will he justify the name?—of a superior man, if he does not act as such.

惡乎長 in what does excellence consist?

不幸居亂世,所爲之書乎 unfortunately he lived in troublous times, which is probably the reason why he wrote it.

已乎已乎 alas! alas!

於^{wu}乎^{hu}小子 oh! my son!

似乎 fancy!

洋洋乎 how vast!

幾乎 nearly; about almost.

庶乎其可矣 in which case it can be allowed.

行乎富貴 to act as becomes one of wealth and rank.

保乎民 to protect the people.

衣食於是乎足 food and raiment thereupon became plentiful.

可乎可,不可乎不可 the possible is possible, the impossible is impossible.

孝乎鬼神 be dutiful towards departed spirits.

吾無隱乎爾 I have concealed nothing from you.

乎²

4911

合乎此 agreeing with this.

異乎此 differing from this.

不在乎此 it does not consist in this; that is neither here nor there.

在乎彼 it consists in, or belongs to, that.

不在乎臺之存亡也 it does not depend upon the preservation or decay of towers.

位乎上者 he whose rank is high.

莫高乎天 there is nothing higher than heaven.

不敬莫大乎是 there is nothing worse than irreverence.

呼¹

4912

R. 虞

C. 虞

H. 虞

F. 虞

W. 虞, 虞

N. 虞

P. 虞

M. 虞

Y. 虞

Sz. 虞

K. 虞

J. 虞

A. 虞

Even Upper.

To expire the breath. To call out to; to shout for; to bawl; to address. Used of aspirated characters; see 4124.

一呼一吸 an expiration and an inspiration.

呼吸 to breathe; a whiff.

呼喚 to call to.

呼猫呼狗 (like) calling a cat, or a dog.

三(或山)呼已畢 when the three salutes (to the Emperor) were finished.

呼風喚雨 to summon wind and call for rain,—as magicians do.

渴驟呼水 being very thirsty, he called for water.

呼門 to shout at a door,—to be let in.

呼喊 to bawl.

呼冤 to proclaim a grievance. See 13,729.

大呼小叫 great bawling and little calling,—of confused sounds of merriment.

呼嘯 to roar like a tiger.

蟬鳴鳥呼 cicadas chirping and birds calling.

呼使 to give orders to.

呼應不靈 my orders are not obeyed.

呼來喊去 shouting to come and bawling to go,—to keep one running backwards and forwards.

呼¹

4912

呼呼喝喝 calling and scolding,—not pleased with anything.

攘臂一呼 bared his arm and called out. See 5570.

嗚呼哀哉 alack! alas!

呼作 to name; to call.

呼爲神童 called him a "divinely-inspired child."

呼拜 to take an oath of allegiance to.

稱呼大人 to address as *Ta jen* (great man),—sometimes rendered by "your Excellency."

呼嚕呼嚕 to howl,—as the wind.

打呼嚕 to snore.

呼打 to throb.

呼呼 a name for the 二絃, see 4483. Also, the fourth of eight large hot Buddhist hells. Sanskrit: *rāurava*.

呼圖克圖 the *Hutukhtu* or second order in the hierarchy of Lamaism. The three chief *Hutukhtus* reside at Urga, Kuku Khoto, and Peking, the latter representing Lamaism at the Court. In Tibet they wield temporal as well as spiritual power, the administration being entirely in their hands. The term is derived from a Mongolian word signifying 再來人 "one who returns again," an Avatar. They are popularly known as 活佛 living Buddhas.

呼嘯鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

自呼 see 538.

呼¹

4913

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

The roar of a tiger. Used for 4911.

嗚呼 alack!

書不云呼 does not the Canon of History say so?

呼¹

4914

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

To bawl; to howl at.

呼旦 to announce the dawn,—as a cock.

口呼 to hoot at.

嫵⁴

4915

R. 虞遇

See 戶

Rising Lower.

歎¹

4916

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

滹¹

4917

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

諱¹

4918

R. 遇

F. hou

See 呼

Sinking Upper.

虎¹

4919

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

虎³

4920

R. 虞

C. { fu

H. { fu

F. { fu

W. { fu

N. { fu

P. { fu

M. { hu

Y. { hu

Sz. { hu

K. { ho

J. { ho

A. { hou

Rising Upper.

Graceful; beautiful.

嫵扒 good.

姿妒嫵之難並兮 how difficult it is for beautiful and jealous women to live together!

To breathe on.

The bank of a stream. Name of a river, the 滹沱河, which rises in Shansi and flows into the Pei-ho above Tientsin.

To call out; to mourn; to invoke. Used for 諱 4923.

鬼哭若諱 the ghost wept as though lamenting its fate.

仰天大諱 looking up, he uttered a bitter cry.

A tiger. Radical 141.

The tiger, called 獸中王 or 山獸之君 king of wild beasts, its brow being clearly marked with the character 王 ruler. It is an emblem of bravery, ferocity, and cruelty, and plays a leading part in the science of geomancy, representing the 陰 yin principle as opposed to 龍 7479, and is associated with wind. See 騎 1001, 擒 2103, 秋 2302, 犬 3192, 誰 10, 130, 暴 8724.

老虎 a tiger; a "ganger" or one who looks after workmen to see that they do not idle.

虎³

4920

雌虎 a tigress.

雌老虎 a tigress; a virago; a shrew.

猛虎 a ferocious tiger.

虎窟 a tiger's den.

虎狼之性 a tiger-like, wolfish disposition.

履虎尾 to tread on a tiger's tail,—dangerous.

若蹈虎尾 like treading on a tiger's tail,—dangerous.

紙糊頭老虎 a paper-headed tiger,—a braggart.

未虎嘯 ere he had begun to roar as a tiger,—i.e. had become Minister.

拔 (or 捋) 虎鬚 to seize a tiger's whiskers,—brave; daring.

虎頭捉虱 to catch lice on a tiger's head,—the same.

虎頭蛇尾 tiger's head, snake's tail,—a great beginning to a very small ending. Cf. "desinat in piscem."

虎頭軍 soldiers with tiger masks,—to frighten the enemy.

虎頭牌 tiger-head shields.

虎頭魚 a gudgeon.

談虎色變, 况爲真 if it makes one turn pale to talk of a tiger, how much more to see one in the flesh!

莫哄臥着的老虎 do not rouse sleeping tigers,—let sleeping dogs lie.

虎口 a tiger's mouth; a magistrate's yamen; the space between the thumb and forefinger; a place or move on the 圍棋 wei-ch'i board surrounded on three sides out of four, and therefore dangerous ground.

虎口餘生 lit. surplus life from a tiger's mouth,—a marvellous escape.

羊落虎口 the sheep falls into the tiger's mouth.

殺虎口 an important Customs' station in Shansi, in the charge of a special Imperial Commissioner.

虎形 tiger-like; of ferocious appearance.

虎威 the majesty of the tiger; see 4956.

虎³

4920

虎視眈眈 glaring like a tiger.

虎政 a cruel government; 苛 3937

虎賁百人 a hundred guardsmen.

虎臣 the officer in command the life-guards.

虎將 a brave soldier.

虎竹 a tally used in war, the 圭璋 of old (see 62)

虎 = 銅虎符: 竹 = 使符.

虎門 Bocca Tigris,—at the trance to the Canton river.

虎牢關 a famous pass, mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three Kingdoms, in province of Honan.

燈虎兒 a riddle written lamp and exposed at the st door of a house, with an of reward to any one who bring the solution.

玉虎 a paper-weight. Either railing to a well or some mental part.

虎撐 a hollow iron ring with small pieces of metal, sh by itinerant medicine vendors attract the attention of customers.

老虎也有打盹的候 even the tiger has its —"quandoque bonus dormit Homerus."

人死如猛虎, 虎死綿羊 man at death becomes like a savage tiger, a tiger comes like a lamb,—meaning that only the spirits of human beings are mischievous death.

老虎入山洞, 顧前顧後 like a tiger going a cave, looking ahead but behind.

打虎不着, 反被虎 to miss hitting the tiger and get mauled by the tiger instead—hoist with one's own petard.

獨坐窮山, 引虎自 to sit alone on a desolate and get tigers for one's guard!

虎³
4920

虎死雄心在 the tiger is terrible even when dead.

虎死不倒威 the tiger dies without loss of dignity.

照猫畫虎 to paint a tiger from a cat as model,—to infer how to do one thing from another similar one.

畫虎畫皮，難畫骨 you may draw a tiger in so far as its skin, but 'tis difficult to draw its bones,—you may know a man's face but not his heart.

畫虎不成，反類狗 to paint a tiger more like a dog than a tiger,—to mismanage a matter.

明知山有虎，莫向虎山行 if you know there are tigers on certain hills, don't go to the hills where the tigers are.

迎虎于門 to go to the door to meet a tiger,—to meet misfortune half way.

栽林養虎，虎大傷人 if you plant a wood for breeding tigers, when the tigers grow up they will injure you.

反爲虎添爪牙也 you will only be adding claws and teeth to a tiger,—making him more deadly.

如虎添翼 like adding wings to a tiger,—which would enormously increase his powers for evil.

虎不可爲翼 don't give a tiger wings,—he is bad enough without.

虎生三子，必有一豹 when a tiger has three whelps at a birth, one of them will be a leopard,—i.e. something extraordinary.

不入虎穴，不得虎子 nothing venture, nothing win.

虎鹿不同遊 tigers and deer do not roam together.

虎背熊腰 tiger-backed and bear-loined,—stalwart; strapping.

虎石蛇盃 stone tiger and snake in cup,—imaginary. [One man fancied he drove an arrow into a stone tiger; another 6566].

白虎 the white tiger,—lucky. The negative subterranean current in geomancy (and also its manifestations by rising ground), at the intersection of which with

虎³
4920

the 青龍 azure dragon, or positive current, a favourable site must be sought.

虎拜 tigers' obeisances,—the interviews of ministers with their sovereign, i.e. knocking the head on the ground like a tiger crouching down.

虎臂 tiger's shoulder,—the rocks and boulders in a rapid, over which it is dangerous to pass. Also, the right side of a grave.

虎皮兒 the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifrigilla*).

虎頭雀 the wood-sparrow.

虎鵬 a kind of large eagle.

虎子 a chamber utensil.

虎魄如意 an amber *ju i* (see 5668).

See 4351.

唬
4921

琥³
4922

R. 龔
C. { fu
H. { hu
F. hu
W. hu, fou
N.
P. { hu
M. { hu
Y. { hu
Sz. { hu
K. ho
J. ho, hu
A. hou
Rising Upper.

唬³
4923

R. 豪
See 號
Sometimes used with
唬
Even Lower.

A piece of jade cut into the shape of a tiger. Amber: see 9418.

賜子家子雙琥 he presented to Tzū Chia Tzū a piece of jade with two tigers carved on it.

琥珀 (see 4920) amber,—believed to be resin which has dropped from fir trees, and after 1000 years becomes 茯苓 or China Root which in turn changes into amber.

琥珀珠 amber beads.

琥珀拾芥 amber picks up snips.

To shout at; to intimidate; see 汗 3784. Used with 4351. Properly read hao³.

嚇唬 to roar in anger at.

唬然 timidly.

唬矮了三寸 frightened him three inches lower in height.

囫^{1c}
4924

R. 月
See 忽
Entering Upper.

Round; whole; complete; entire; in the gross.

囫圖 complete; whole.

囫圖的衣服 a complete suit of clothes.

囫圖吞下 swallowed it whole.

不可囫圖讀過 you must not learn it all at one go.

睂^{1c}
4925

R. 月隊
See 忽妹
Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

To see obscurely. Early morning; dawn. Also read mei⁴.

眇毛睂 the secretion from the eye; smegmatic pus.

笏^{4u}
4926

R. 月
H. wut
W. hwö, hüe
P. hu²
Y. hwêh, wêh
See 忽
Entering Upper.

A tablet about three feet long, made of ivory, bamboo, jade, etc., to be held before the breast at audiences of the Emperor.

執笏 or 正笏 to hold the tablet,—to be a statesman.

家無象笏 there is no ivory tablet in this family,—we have never held office.

牙笏 an ivory tablet used by Taoists.

忽^{1c}
4927

R. 月
C. fêt
H. fut
F. hwok
W. hüe
N. hwah, hwêh
P. hu
M. hu
Y. hwêh
Sz. hu
K. hol
J. kotsz, kochi
A. hout
Entering Upper.

Careless; indifferent. To destroy. Suddenly; abruptly; instantly. The unit of length, = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the thread spun by a silkworm. The millionth part of a tael or ounce of silver. [To be distinguished from 忽 12,017.] See 7860.

怠忽荒政 to be idle and indifferent is the way to ruin your government.

忽心忘懷 absent-minded.

忽略 careless; forgetful of.

輕忽 to make light of; to slight.

其敬聽之毋忽 respectfully listen to these [commands] and do not neglect them.

不可忽也 there must be no confusion.

忽¹⁸
4927

忽於我曹 neglectful towards our people.

是絕是忽 he abolished (its sacrifices), he utterly destroyed it,—of a State.

忽有人來 suddenly some one came.

忽然 or 忽然間 suddenly; in a moment.

視之忽然 regarded it with indifference.

忽忽一年 in no time a year had elapsed. See 4936.

忽明忽滅 now appearing, now disappearing.

度之所起起於忽 the unit of length is the *hu*.

絲忽之間 between the hundred thousandth and the millionth,—in an instant.

忽忽悠 a merry-go-round.

忽忽悠悠的 half-awake; dazed.

忽魯謨斯 Hormuz, in the Persian gulf.

惚¹⁹
4928

Obscure; abstruse.

R. 月

See 忽

Entering Upper.

搨¹⁸
4929

To bale out; to clean up. To strike.

R. 月

C. v. *fit*, *fik*
H. v. *fit*

See 忽

Entering Upper.

胡²
4930

R. 虞

See 壺

Even Lower.

An interrogative particle; How? Why? What? An interjection of admiration. Long-lived. Used for 糊 4936. A dewlap; a beard; hence, the bearded ones (*Devéria*); a general name for barbarians of the west (hence = foreign); has been applied to Mongols, Kashgarians, Afghans, and even

胡²
4930

to Syrians, Hindus, and Persians. Tartars. A fox; see 狐 4956.

胡能有定 how can he get (his mind) settled?

胡不歸 why not return?

胡不相畏 how is it you do not fear each other?

胡爲乎株林 what does he in Chu-lin?

胡爲如此 how is this so?

此胡爲者 what does this mean?

伊胡爲者 who is that person?

延宕胡底 what end is there to this delay?

弗爲胡成 if you don't work, how can it be accomplished?

胡然而天也 she appears like a visitant from heaven.

胡然我念之 oh, how I think of him!

胡考之寧 the comfort of the aged.

胡考之休 an omen indicating long life.

胡福 eternal happiness.

胡說 or 胡說八道 or 胡

講 or 胡言胡語 or 胡纏 to talk nonsense.

胡屨 rubbish.

胡亂 irregular; confused; at random.

胡遊亂走 to frequent disreputable places; to go wrong.

胡打亂摔 to knock things about.

胡思亂想 random thoughts.

胡拉溜扯 random; reckless.

胡吹混噶 to exaggerate in the most outrageous way.

胡行 careless; reckless.

胡哩嗎哩 recklessly; heedlessly. See 4936.

胡鬧 to brawl; to make a row.

胡弄 to humbug; to deceive.

胡弄局 a "take-in;" a "do."

胡混 a loafer; an idle fellow.

胡²
4930

胡夢顛倒 to have extraordinary dreams.

狼跋其胡 the wolf treads on his dewlap,—which has grown large with age and impedes his movements.

胡馬依北風 the Tartar horse has a partiality for the north wind,—for home.

胡髯郎 a name for the goat.

胡地 Mongolia.

胡人 Tartar tribes; Mongols.

胡人不能守城 Tartars are not good at defending cities.

胡語 the Tartar languages; barbarous tongues.

胡孫 an ape. See 12,493.

東胡 eastern Hu, i.e. the Koreans and progenitors of the Manchus races. [Hence "Tungusic," from the Turkish word *tungu*, a pig, as applied by the Hsiungnu to their pig-eating neighbours.]

胡麻 foreign hemp; flax. See 4937.

胡麻子 linseed.

胡椒 pepper.

胡瓜 the cucumber.

胡桃 a walnut.

胡葱 onions from Kashgar.

胡荽 caraway seeds. See 4937.

胡蘿蔔 a carrot (*Daucus carota*, L.).胡蘆包葉 *Petasites japonicus*, Miq.

胡粉 a cosmetic of white lead.

前胡 a plant, the root of which tastes like ginseng and is used as a tonic medicine.

柴胡 a bitter plant, like gentian, used as a sudorific.

胡餅 cakes with hemp-seeds in them.

胡琴 a violin with four strings between which the bow passes, making it difficult to play without touching the wrong strings. The body is a small hollow cylinder covered at the upper end with snake-skin, the lower end being left open.

胡戈 a trident.

胡同 a street; used for 衚衕

湖⁴⁹³¹
虞
壺
ven Lower.

A lake; a sheet of water.
Used for 湖廣 Hu-kuang;
see below.

五湖 the five great lakes of the empire:—
鄱陽 P'o-yang, in Kiangsi.
青草 Ch'ing-ts'ao, in Hunan.
丹陽 Tan-yang, in Kiangsu.
洞庭 Tung-t'ing, in Hunan.
太湖 T'ai-hu, in Kiangsu.

五湖四海 the Five Lakes and the Four Seas,—the empire. Also used of five bowls and four dishes, as served at a small dinner.

西湖 the western lake,—of which there are two famous ones in the empire, viz. at 杭州 Hang-chou in Chehkiang and at 惠州 Hui-chou in Kuangtung.

游湖 to make a trip on a lake.

走江湖 to travel.

江湖子弟 a great traveller.

江湖手 a wandering mountebank; a vagrant.

湖海 lakes and seas.

湖海之士 a bumptious fellow, who talks as if every lake and sea was his.

湖北 north of the (Tung-t'ing) lake,—the province of Hupeh.

湖南 south of the (Tung-t'ing) lake,—the province of Hunan.

湖廣 Hu-kuang,—the old name of a province now divided into Hupeh and Hunan, as above, but still used collectively of the two.

兩湖 the two Hu,—a name for Hupeh and Hunan, as above.

湖口 Hu-k'ou,—a port of call on the Yang-tsze at the entrance to the P'o-yang lake. Also, the entrance to any lake.

湖絲 Shanghai fine raw silk,—from 湖州府 Hu-chou Fu.

糊⁴⁹³²
R. vulgar.
Y. v. k'u
See 胡
Even Lower.

To burn food in cooking; to singe; to blacken.

糊焦 burnt; singed; smoked.

餅子炙糊了發苦 the cake is burnt and tastes bad.

糊成炭了 burnt to a cinder.

粥罐糊底 the congee is burnt to the bottom of the pan.

熬糊了 burnt in cooking.

獼⁴⁹³³
R. 虞
N. v. wêh, wah
See 胡
Even Lower.

An animal found in Yün-nan, called 獼猴, described as a monkey with a black body and a band round the middle.

薪獼 a variety of the above.

獼猴 a kind of monkey.

瑚⁴⁹³⁴
R. 虞
P. hu, v. 'hu
See 胡
Even Lower.

A sacrificial vessel.

珊瑚 red coral,—used for official buttons of the first and second ranks.

七尺珊瑚 a seven-foot spray of coral.

Same as 4941.

糊⁴⁹³⁵
R. 虞
C. wu
H. fu
F. hu, v. ku
W. } wu
N. }
P. }
M. } hu
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ho
J. ko
A. hou
Even Lower.

Paste; to paste; to stick. Muddled; foolish; blurred. Used for 4942.

漿糊 paste.

裱糊 to paste on; to mount, as pictures, scrolls, etc.

糊窗 to paper a window.

糊牆 to paper a wall.

吃眉糊 the secretion in the corners of the eyes.

糊塗 stupid; (of printing) blurred.

糊塗陣 a mass of confusion.

糊裏糊塗的 stupidly; without due care.

糊說霸道 to talk nonsense.

糊弄 to stave off,—an affair.

糊倒 (tao³) to make all sorts of excuses.

糊混 confused; blurred.

糊⁴⁹³⁶

字板模糊 the printing is blurred,—as of a badly-printed book.

糊哩嗎哩的 reckless; off-hand. See 4930.

糊哩嗎兒的 all of a sudden.

糊哩嗎兒的一年 in no time a year had passed. See 4927.

糊編造 to concoct some rubbish.

糊糟兒七 to bungle; bungling.

葫⁴⁹³⁷
R. 虞
W. vu
N. v. wêh₅
See 壺
Even Lower.

The bottle-gourd; the calabash (*Lagenaria*). See 4930.

葫蘆 a gourd. Also, a pigeon-whistle.

葫蘆瓜 the bottle-gourd.

吹葫蘆 to blow the gourd,—to talk in a loud vociferous way.

依樣畫葫蘆 draw a gourd like a gourd,—stick closely to the pattern given; to follow an example; to do likewise.

悶葫蘆 a closed gourd; a mystery; a money-box; a gourd-shaped top, spun on a string fastened to two small sticks, known in Europe as "diabolo;" see 6595. Also, a very silent person.

悶葫蘆殊難摸索也 it is hard to tell by feeling what is inside a gourd.

是個悶葫蘆,尚未打破也 it is a perfect mystery.

不知葫蘆裏賣出甚麼藥來 not knowing what medicines he was going to sell from his gourd,—what he was going to do next.

葫蒜 garlic and leeks.

葫蒜 flax.

葫荽 caraway seed.

蝴⁴⁹³⁸
R. 虞
W. vu
See 壺
Even Lower.

A butterfly.

蝴蝶 a butterfly.

莊周夢爲蝴蝶 Chuang Tzu dreamt he was a butterfly.

蝴蝶鉸 broad hinges,—the two leaves of which remind one of a butterfly's wings.

胡²
4938

胡蝶店 shops on each side; an arcade.

飛作白胡蝶 it has flown away as white butterflies, — of burnt paper-money.

飛胡蝶 gone off like a butterfly, — sold off quickly.

胡蝶花 the iris or *fleur-de-lis*.

胡蝶梅 the heartsease or pansy.

衡²
4939

A smaller street or lane at right angles to the main street.

R. 虞
See 壺
Even Lower.

衡衡 a side-street.

死衡衡 a street with no exit at one end; a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.

醐²
4940

The oily scum which floats on boiling butter; the essential oil of butter.

R. 虞
See 壺
Even Lower.

聖德醍醐 the holy virtue (of the Emperor) is the quintessence of richness.

鞠²
4941

A quiver.

R. 虞
See 壺
Even Lower.

鞠箠 a leathern quiver.

餬²
4942

Congee; rice gruel; that which supports life.

R. 虞
P. *shu, hu*
See 壺
Even Lower.

饘餬 thick gruel.

餬口四方 to go in search of a livelihood.

無以餬口 nothing to live upon.

足以餬口 enough to live upon.

鬚²
4943

The beard; the moustache.

R. 虞
N. *h, ngo*
See 壺
Even Lower.

鬚子 the beard; a swashbuckler.

坐中一大鬚子 among the company was a great bearded man (= swashbuckler).

鬚鬚 beard, whiskers, and moustache. See 4717.

鬚²
4943

鬚連鬚 a full beard, — covering a great part of the face.

稀鬚子 or 清奇鬚臉 a very thin beard.

兩撇兒鬚子 whiskers with a shaven chin.

薙鬚 to shave the beard.

鬚梳 a comb for moustaches.

理 (理) 鬚子 to stroke the beard.

吹鬚子 to blow the moustache, — to talk excitedly.

紅鬚子 the Hung-hu-tzū, or red-bearded bandits of Manchuria.

鵜²
4944

The pelican, known as 鵜鵠; see 10,999.

R. 虞
See 壺
Even Lower.

鵞鵲 a bird like the mandarin duck, with almost human feet. Also, a name for the pelican.

篲²
4945

A creel or basket-trap for catching fish.

R. 覺
See 泥
Entering Upper and Lower.

楚篲 an osier creel.

如入篲之魚, 不能復出 like a fish which has got into a creel, unable to get out again.

藪²
4946

See 5332.

惑²
4947

See 5320.

斛²
4948

A corn or liquid measure nominally holding ten 斗; see 11,427. It is shaped like a pyramid with the top half cut off, and is of different capacity in different parts of the empire, holding generally about five 斗. The word is used to represent the Sanskrit *drôṇa*, a measure of 7 lbs. 11 oz.

R. 屋
C. *huk*
H. *fuk*
F. *hök, v. shu*
W. *vu*
N. *oh*
P. *shu*
M. *hu*
Y. *huk*
K. *hok, kok*
J. *koku*
A. *houk*
Entering Lower.

斗斛 pecks and bushels; corn measures; a name for parasitic orchids.

較斛 to test the accuracy of bushel measures.

斛²
4948

斛手 a bushel-hand, — one clever at giving bad measure, on the "large thumb" principle of the west.

美酒千斛 a thousand gallons (i.e. abundance) of good wine.

櫟²
4949

A kind of small oak, the acorns of which are used to make a black dye.

R. 屋
See 斛
Entering Lower.

櫟櫟 *Quercus aliena*, Bl.

斛²
4950

A bushel measure. A bin for holding grain.

R. 屋
See 斛
Entering Lower.

斛²
4951

A small orchidaceous plant with six-petalled white flowers, the stalks of which are used as a tonic.

R. 屋
See 斛
Entering Lower.

石斛 a plant (*Dendrobium nobil* Ldl.) found growing on the rocks in southern China, used as a tonic.

木斛 or 金斛 orchids various kinds.

縠²
4952

Fine silk gauze.

R. 屋
See 縠
Entering Lower.

縠縠 gauze-ribbed and cross-ribbed, so as to look like grain of sago.

紗縠 gauze and crape.

羅縠 open or coarse-woven gauze.

春水縠紋生 the water spring looks like ribbed gauze.

觥²
4953

A goblet. A quiver. The foot; a hoof. Mean; poor; thin.

R. 屋
C. *huk*
H. *kuk*
F. *puk*
W. *vu*
N. *oh*
P. *hu, shu*
M. *hu, ku*
Y. *k'uk*
S. *hu*
K. *hok, kok*
J. *koku, goku*
A. *houk*
Entering Lower.

衣長及觥 his dress reached to his feet.

觥瘠 emaciated; thin.

觥薄 poor; mean; insufficient.

Read *chio*^{3*}. To contend with.

強弱不觥力 the strong and the weak are no match.

壺²
4954
虞

u, wu
fu
hu
wu
wu
hu
to
hou
ven Lower.

Pots, of various kinds; a vase; a cup. [To be distinguished from 壺 6551.]

茶壺 a tea-pot.

一壺茶 a pot of tea.

酒壺 a wine-kettle.

提壺斟酒 bring the kettle and pour out wine.

清酒百壺 a hundred jars of clear wine.

唾壺 a spittoon.

夜壺 or 便壺 achamber-pot.

玉壺冰清 a jade cup as transparent as ice.

清如玉壺冰 pure as ice in a jade vase.

箭壺 a quiver.

投壺 an ancient game, consisting in pitching arrows into the three long necks of a vase designed for that purpose.

壺榼於野 kettles and cups in the fields,—to go out for a picnic.

提壺鳥 bring the [wine-]kettle bird,—a bird whose note in spring sounds like *tí hu*.

弧²
4955
虞

u, wu
hu
ven Lower.

A bow; a crescent; an arc; curved.

懸弧 to hang out the bow,—as was formerly done to announce the birth of a son.

弧矢之利以威天下 the advantage of the bow and arrow is to keep the empire in awe.

弧三角 a spheric triangle.

弧矢 the Bow and Arrow,—stars 弧矢 in Canis Major with some in Argo.

狐²
4956
虞

u, wu
hu
ven Lower.

The fox, believed by the Chinese to have the power of assuming human form, generally that of a young and beautiful girl, with a view to bewitch people. See 2310.

狐狸 a fox,—includes *Vulpes vulgaris*, L. and *V. melanogaster*, Ch. Bon. in the north; in the south = *Canis houly*, Sw. and *Canis linciventer*, Sw.

狐²
4956

狐狸精 or 妖狐 bewitching, as a fox. Also used of meretricious beauty.

被狐狸精纏着 he is under the spell of a fox.

狐狸精似的 a smart man; a cunning fellow.

豺狼當道安及狐狸 with wolves on the road, why trouble about foxes?

莫赤匪狐 nothing red was seen but foxes.

狐裘 or 狐服 fox-skin robes.

集狐腋而成裘 to put together the "arm-pits" of foxes and make a robe; many a little makes a mickle.

灰狐皮 grey fox-skin,—from Kansuh.

狐假虎威 the fox pretending to the tiger's majesty,—the ass in the lion's skin. See Biog. Dict. 154.

兔死狐悲 when the hare dies the fox grieves; see 6853 君子 etc., 12,777 物傷 etc., and 12,779.

狐兔之悲 fellow-feeling; sympathy, as above.

狐羣狗黨 fox bands and dog troops,—a bad lot; an evil society.

他是九尾狐似的, 不好惹 he is like a nine-tailed fox, an awkward one to provoke.

狐仙 a fairy fox.

狐仙爺 his godship the fox,—a name under which the fox is prayed to or worshipped by people who fear its evil influence.

狐媚 artful; seducing.

野狐禪 a general name for any book of "marvels."

狐疑 or 狐惑 suspicious; distrustful.

短狐 or 水狐 = 蜮 13,669.

沙狐 *Canis corsac*, Pall.

窩狐 *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, A. Gray.

核
4957

See 3964.

汧²
4958

R. 虞
C. u
H. fu
F. hu
W. fu
N. hu
P.
M. } hu
Y.
Sz.
K. ho
J. ho, hu
A. hi, hou
Rising Upper.

戶²
4959

R. 虞
C. u
H. fu
F. hou, hu
W. hu
N. hu
P.
M. } hu
Y.
Sz.
K. ho
J. ho, o
A. hou
Sinking Lower.

The bank of a river.

水汧傳 name of a famous romantic novel.

Read *hsü*³. [By courtesy; the first character in the following entry having been thus wrongly read by the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung.]

汧墅關 Hsü-shu Kuan,—the name of a place near Soochow.

A door; a family; an individual. Radical 63. See 5022, 12,456.

門戶 a door; a family. Also, the branches or departments of an industry.

門戶相對 or 門當戶對 doors opposite,—of equal social rank, as the families of a betrothed couple.

大門戶 a powerful family.

窗戶 a window.

戶庭 the entrance.

鑿戶牖 to pierce doors and windows.

戶扇 the leaves of an inner door.

破落戶 a decayed family.

家家戶戶如是 every family does the same.

編戶繁殷 a numerous population.

絕戶 a man who breaks the family line,—who has no children.

絕戶路 a road which leads to nowhere in particular.

絕戶陣 a strategic movement by which the enemy is beguiled into a dangerous position and then exterminated.

花戶 the custodian of a granary.

船戶 a boatman; a seaman; people who live afloat.

舖戶 or 店戶 a shop-keeper; a tradesman.

魚戶 fishermen.

戶口 the population. See 922.

調查戶口委員 an official deputed to take the Census.

戶⁴

4959

戶籍 lists or records of population.

戶管 land records, — kept by private persons but under official control.

戶部 the Board of Revenue (*lit.* of Population), — at Peking.

[Known as 民部 down to A.D. 627, when the name was changed to avoid the personal name of 李世民 the second Emperor of the T'ang dynasty.] See 9484.

戶房 the department in a *yamen* devoted to revenue and fiscal matters.

司戶 a treasury-keeper; a fiscal officer.

戶喻 or 家喻 戶曉 to make widely known to the people.

蟄蟲啓戶 the dormant insects have broken through their coverings.

戶兒 beaters.

帟⁴

4960

A fine napkin.

帟褱 a lady's handkerchief.

R. 夔
See 戶

Rising Lower.

鴈⁴

4961

A kind of quail. A name for hawfinches, bullfinches, etc.

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.搯⁴

4962

To diffuse; to distribute.
See 7812.R. 夔
See 戶

Rising Lower.

辱⁴

4963

Same as 4964.

渾⁴

4964

To bale out water.

R. 遇 夔
C. H. { fu²
F. hou²
N. { hu²
P. {

渾斗 a bucket with a rope at each side, the ends of which are held by two men who are thus enabled to dip the bucket into water, fill it, and shoot out the contents as required.

渾⁴

4964

M. hu²
K. ho
J. ho, ku
A. hou²Sinking and
Rising Lower
and Upper.扈⁴

4965

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

渾水上田 to raise water as above for irrigating the fields.

渾起 to bale out and float, — a boat.

To follow in the suite of; a retinue; a procession. Broad. Violent.

扈從 to belong to the Imperial retinue.

隨扈執事 those who carry the insignia in an official procession.

扈扈 wide; extensive.

跋扈 to act violently; to behave rudely.

桑扈 a bird which feeds only on flesh. For it to feed on grain implies a severe struggle for existence, due to misgovernment.

滬⁴

4966

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

To stake, for the purpose of catching fish.

立滬 one of the branches of the 黃埔 Huang-p'u.

滬江 a name for Shanghai, so called from the above stream.

滬報 the *Hu-pao* or *Shanghai News*.

滬關 the Shanghai Customs.

滬尾 Ho-bei, — the town which is incorrectly known as Tamsui, in Formosa.

簍⁴

4967

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

Fishing-stakes, or weirs to prevent fish going out with the tide.

岵⁴

4968

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

A hill covered with trees. See 1071.

陟彼岵兮 I ascend that tree-clad hill, — and think of my father. Hence, —

陟岵 to have a longing for one's father.

徒升岵而靡瞻 I look for my father but cannot see him, — he is dead.

怙⁴

4969

R. 夔
C. u²
H. fu²
F. hou²
W. { hu²
N. {
P. {
M. {
Y. {
Sz. {K. ho
J. ho, ku
A. hou²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

To depend on. To presume on.

父母何怙 what will our parents have to rely on?

無父何怙 fatherless, what is there to rely on?

失怙恃 to lose father and mother.

西土惟時怙昌 through out our western regions all placed in him their reliance.

怙侈滅義 to devote oneself to extravagant living and to obliterate all sense of duty.

怙勢 to presume on one's position.

怙終賊刑 those who offended presumptuously or repeatedly were to be punished with death.

怙終不改 to the last he did not amend.

怙惡凌人 to intimidate and oppress people.

祐⁴

4970

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

The favour of God blessing; prosperity.

受天之祐 to receive the blessing of God.

以篤于周祐 in order to consolidate the prosperity of Chou.

思皇多祐 great and many are his blessings.

楛⁴

4971

R. 夔
See 怙Rising Lower
Irregular.

A kind of red thorn suitable for making arrows.

互⁴

4972

R. 遇
H. fu²See 護
Sinking
Lower.

Fitting one into the other mutual; reciprocal; together jointly. [To be distinguished from 互 6011.]

互物 things which fit or dovetail one into the other.

互訓 synonymous; equivalent in meaning.

互相 mutually; reciprocally.

互相交合 fitting one into the other.

互⁴
4972

互相愛 to be fond of one another.

互相來往 mutually coming and going,—exchanging visits.

互相關照 mutual assistance; collusion.

互相遷就 mutual compromise.

互相爭鬧 to brawl together.

互相參考 to compare one with the other.

兩得其互 each gets a suitable mate,—of marriages.

彼此互依仗 each depends on the other.

前後互異 the former and the latter do not tally.

互訟 litigation.

互結 mutual guarantee.

互戰 to meet in battle.

互談 to talk together.

互議 or 互商 to discuss.

互市 interchange of trade; commerce.

互較 to confront,—as persons who tell opposite stories.

互詳正字註 see also explanation under *chéng*.

互換 to exchange.

互撥貨物 to tranship goods.

互鄉 name of a place, the people of which were dissolute in morals.

互訊 to jointly examine,—as two presiding officials.

互⁴
4973

遇

互

Sinking Lower.

互⁴
4974

Same as 4973.

互⁴
4975

遇

護

Sinking Lower.

Railings; a fence.

筇⁴
4976

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking Lower.

苧⁴
4977

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking Lower.

獲⁴
4978

護⁴
4979

R. 遇

C. *wu*
H. *fu*
F. *hou*
W. } *wu*
N. }
P. }
M. } *hu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ho*
J. *ko*
A. *hou*

Sinking Lower.

A reel to wind silk. A bamboo hook.

筇筍 a kind of bamboo shoot, found in Anhui.

A plant, known as 苧草 or 常山, from the roots of which a febrifuge medicine is obtained.

See 5304.

To protect; to guard; to aid. To act in the place of. See 5642.

保護 to protect.

護解 to send under escort.

護送 to send in safety; to escort.

護票 or 護照 a passport.

護手 a sword-hilt.

防護 or 護守 or 護佑 to guard; to protect.

救護 to save from injury.

護助 or 護持 to aid; to succour.

護己 to take care of one's own interests.

護庇 to screen; to protect.

護符 a harbour of refuge.

護身符 a charm for preserving the body; used of rank, wealth, etc. Also, a pretext; a "straw man."

護書 a portfolio; a case for papers; a sealed letter.

護封 guard seal,—two characters written on the back of a Chinese envelope, and also on the pasted edges, to prevent its being opened.

護法 to countenance Buddhism.

護法神 Dharmapala, — the name of a Bôdhisatva, defender of the faith.

護城河 (or 濠) a city moat.

護城軍 the city guard.

護⁴
4979

爺娘太護 father and mother are the great protectors.

護駕 the Emperor's escort.

袒護 to screen,—generally from the results of wrong-doing, and by those in collusion.

護衆 to aid the masses,—charitable; philanthropic. Also, to be responsible for the rest, as a head servant or the foreman of a gang.

護衛 an officer of the Imperial Body Guard.

護軍 troops which cover the retreat of, or support, other troops.

北部護軍 warden of the northern tribes.

護軍營 the Guards' Division, or Flank Division,—a corps of Bannermen, numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 strong, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.

護領 or 護軍統領 Captain-General of the Guards' Division.

暫行護理 to temporarily look after the duties of another's post; to act for any one.

前護理官 the officer recently in charge.

護嶺 the low encircling wall at the upper part of a grave.

護喪 to have charge of the funeral arrangements.

護松鳥 the nut-cracker bird (*Nucifraga coryocatactes*, Linn.)

See 6248.

鵠⁴
4980

偈⁴
4981

侮⁴
4982

欸⁴
4983

R. 物

H. *fu*
P. *hsü, hu*,
v. *ch'wa*
M. *hu*
K. *hul*

Sudden; abrupt; moving. To sniff. Also read *ch'ua*¹.

奄欸 abruptly; quickly.

欸欸聲 a roaring noise; a whiz; a whirl.

欸欸而動 shaking; quivering.

歟⁴

4983

J. kuts
A. koutEntering
Upper.

歟吸 to sniff up.

歟火 the spirit of lightning,—
a devil in the thunder-god's
retinue.幪¹

4984

R. 虞

See 呼

K. ho, mu
A. vou, hou
Even Upper.To cover over. Arro-
gant; rude.毋幪毋敖 do not be con-
temptuous,—when playing at
投壺 (see 4954), or you will
probably fail.

爚

4985

Same as 4932.

膾¹

4986

R. 虞 夔

See 呼 無

武

Even and
Rising Upper
and Lower.

Dried slices of meat.

祭膾 to offer dried meat in sa-
crifice,—*q. d.* the bellies of fishes.Read *wu*³. A rule; a
law. Large; numerous.鍤¹

4987

R. 麻 虞

See 華

Even Lower.

A trowel. To plaster.

Read *hua*⁴. A double-
edged hoe.

鈇

4988

Same as 4987.

婪¹

4989

R. 虞

See 戶

A. hou, u
Rising Lower.

Covetous.

婪鹵 greedy for bribes.

瓠¹

4990

R. 虞 遇

F. hu, v. pu

See 壺

A. hou²
Even and
Sinking
Lower.A gourd; a calabash.
Used with 葫 4937.

瓠蘆 a gourd or calabash.

瓠棚 a frame for growing
melons.齒如瓠犀 her teeth were like
melon-seeds,—regular like the
seeds in a section of melon.剖瓠 used of the one gourd which
is useful out of many opened.鵲⁴

4991

R. 虞

See 鳥

Even Upper.

A bird which scrapes for
fish in marshy ground, also
called 淘河 scour-the-river.

鵲鵲 the pelican; see 4944.

节⁴

4992

R. 福 夔

See 下 戶

Sinking and
Rising Lower.Fox-glove (*Rehmannia*
glutinosa, Leb.), also known
as 地黄 and 地髓.

嫪

4993

Same as 4915.

鄆⁴

4994

R. 虞

P. 'hu, hu'

See 戶

Rising Lower.

Name of a District in
Shensi.跣⁴

4995

R. 遇

See 互

Sinking
Lower.

To kneel on both knees.

跣跪 to kneel down.

行跣禮 to perform the cere-
mony of kneeling.焰^{1*}

4996

R. 屋

P. hu

M. hu

J. koku

A. houk

Entering

Lower

and Upper.

Flame; the blaze of fire.

火苗兒焰焰着 the flames
shot up.搨^{1*}

4997

R. 月

See 骨

Entering
Upper.To dig. To mix; to stir.
To exert one's strength.

搨濁 to make turbid.

搨搨然 with great force.

鵲⁴

4998

R. 月 黠

C. kwét, wét

F. kauk, houk

N. kwah

P. 'ku, hu'

A migratory bird, called
鵲鵲, larger than but re-
sembling the crested lark.
Also, a falcon.出籠鵲 a hawk escaped from
its cage.鵲^{4*}

4998

Y. kwéh, hwéh

K. hol, kol

J. kwatsz,

getsz, kotsz

A. kout

Entering
Upper
and Lower.鷹頭鵲眼 kite-head and
hawk-eye,—savage; violent-tem-
pered.鵲突而來 to swoop down
like a hawk.如兔起鵲落 just as when
the hare rises the falcon swoops
—of promptitude.鷄頭鵲 the bamboo partridge
(*Bambusicola*).海鵲 a war-vessel used by the
people of 越 Yüeh, which was
very swift and not easily upset.櫚^{1*}

4999

R. 月

See 核

Entering
Lower.The stone or kernel of
fruit; a lump; a nodule.
Old form of 3964.

杏櫚兒 apricot stones.

渥^{1*}

5000

R. 月

See 骨

Entering
Upper.Dirty water; confused.
To drain off; exhausted.

HUA.

化¹

5001

R. 福

C. fa

H. hwa

W. hwo

N. hwo

P. hwa

M. hwa

Y. hwa

Sz. hwa

K. hwa

J. hwa

A. hwa

Sinking
Upper.To change; to alter; to
influence; to transform; to
civilise; to melt; to die.弘化 to diffuse transforming in-
fluences. See 新 4574.臣下化之 his ministers have
become like him,—their wicked
sovereign.弗化于汝訓 uninfluenced
by your instructions.天地之化育 the transform-
ing and nourishing powers of
Heaven and Earth.化工 Nature; God; creative art.
See 5013.化工也愛翻新樣 Na-
ture also loves to turn out new
combinations,—of scenery, etc.天地之化工 the operations
of heaven and earth (*sc.* of na-
ture) in producing changes.化工之筆 a lifelike or natural
touch or description.

化¹
5001化民 to transform the people,
—from bad to good.教化 to teach and transform,
—to reform.感化 to influence or touch the
heart.

化成 to completely reform.

所過者化 wherever he pass-
ed, he purified,—said of Han
Wên Kung.稟性難化 it is difficult to
alter the natural disposition,—
from bad to good.化人出家 to induce people
to join the priesthood.風俗變化 customs make
people what they are.不服王化 not amenable to
good influence,—requiring co-
ercion.化外 beyond the pale of civi-
lisation.方在中國之半開化
when China was half civilised.氣化 the changes in nature
brought about by the interac-
tion of the Yin and Yang.造化 to create and to transform,
—the operations of nature; see
11,624.

好造化 good luck.

化生 transformation birth,—as
the transformation of the silk-
worm into the moth. Also, a
Buddhist term for birth without
parents, whereby existence is re-
ceived in an instant in its full
maturity. Sanskrit: *anupapā-*
daka.物化 or 恒化 metempsy-
chosis; death. [The second is
applicable to priests only. See
10,491].

佛即以神足化作轉

輪聖王 Buddha forthwith,
by his divine power, changed
her into a holy "king who turns
the wheel." See 2711.化作鷹鷂 caused to appear
a hawk and a pigeon.化作沙門 changed himself
into a Buddhist priest.化身 to change one's body into
some other shape,—a power pos-
sessed by every Buddha. Sans-
krit: *nirmāṇakāya*.

化人 a magician.

化¹
5001

化學 chemistry.

化險爲平 to rescue from
danger.鎔化 to melt; to fuse; to dis-
solve.

冰化了 the ice has melted.

化凍 to thaw.

消化 to melt; to digest.

化開 to melt; to digest; to
thaw, as frozen meat.所喫的東西化不開
my food won't digest.所喫的東西我消化
不動 I can't digest my food.

化了 gone; done with; finished.

亡化過了 transformed and
gone,—dead.那老僧果然化去 the
old priest was actually dead.

化人場 a place for cremation.

百歲之後化而爲土
"and time into clay had resolved
him again."悉化爲石 all (the bamboo-
shoots) had become petrified.意其不化爲朽壤而
爲金玉之精 not into
foul earth, but into the pure
essence of gold and gems, has
(thy dear form) been changed.化緣 or 募化 to beg for
alms,—as a Buddhist priest. See
234.化元寶 or 化紙 to burn
paper-money,—for the use of the
dead.

化子 or 叫化子 a beggar.

化寶 a compound of silver in
current use at Tientsin.化州 a Department in Kuang-
tung.花¹
5002

R. 麻

C. fa

H. fa

F. hwa

W. hwo

N. hwo

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

hwa

Flowers, real and figu-
rative. [Only found in liter-
ature since the 5th cent.
A.D., as a substitute for
5005]. Ornamental; ex-
aggerated. Used figura-
tively for beauty, vice, etc.
Cotton. To spend money.
A signature; a seal; see花¹
5002

K. hwa

J. hwa, ke

A. hwa, hwe

Even Upper.

12,825, 13,282. See 燭
2579, 華 5005, 通 12,295.一朵花 or 一枝花 a
flower.

一網花 a bunch of flowers.

一叢花 a tuft of a flowers.

花朶 a bud.

花心 the centre of a flower.

花蕊 or 花鬚 the pistils and
stamens of a flower.

花瓣 the petals of a flower.

花缸 or 花盆 a flower-pot.

花園子 a garden.

花地 a florist's grounds; a public
garden.

花匠 a gardener.

開花 to blossom. See below.

八月八, 蚊子嘴開了

花 on the 8th of the 8th moon
the mosquito's mouth puts forth
flowers,—which prevent it from
biting.

花架子 a flower-stand.

花亭子 a summer-house.

花香 or 花氣 the fragrance
of flowers.

花嬌 fair but frail.

花之嬌笑 the sweet smile of
flowers.鶯啼花笑 the orioles whistle
and the flowers smile,—in spring.花欄 or 花杖 railings or
trellis-work for supporting creep-
ers.

花瓶 a flower-vase.

花木瓜, 空好看 like a
quince-tree in flower,—all show
and nothing more; a handsome
fool.花息銀 profits on crops; the
tax on crops raised on foreshore
land.花砲 a shell; fireworks and
crackers.花針 a flower-needle,—a thin
needle for fixing flowers upon.花衣 flowered clothes; full uni-
form.花卉 or 花草 flowers; plants;
the vegetable world.

花¹
5002

名花 rare flowers.

花名 a nickname; a list of names.

花名冊 a register of names.

好 hao⁴ 花 to be fond of flowers; to be extravagant.

類花癡 resembling flower-madness,—being mad on flowers.

惜花 to be fond of flowers,—in the sense of taking great care of them.

賞花 to enjoy a good look at flowers.

種花一年,看花十日
you tend flowers for a year to see them for ten days.

花因人種,非人因花

著 flowers are planted because of men: it is not men who are eminent because of flowers,—almost "Flowers are made for man, not man for flowers."

日餌百花 his daily food was flowers of various kinds,—with a view to become an Immortal.

花旦 the actor painted to resemble a young lady.

大花臉 and 二 (and 三)

花臉 are actors of male characters of various types.

花臉鴨 a kind of wild duck (*Anas glocitans*).

打花面 to paint the face.

開花賬 to make out a "flowery" bill,—to overcharge.

花口 flowery-mouthed,—eloquent.

花話 exaggeration; figures of speech.

花言巧語 fair, specious words.

花林 a brothel.

烟花柳巷 or 花街柳

陌 streets of ill fame.

眠花宿柳 leading a dissolute life.

花說柳說 to flatter.

花烟館 opium saloons in which there are women attendants.

花花世界 a dissolute age.

花娘 or 花姐 a prostitute.
See below.花¹
5002

花娘娘 the goddess of small-pox.

花貌 or 花容 pretty-faced.

賣花婆 a seller of female head-ornaments.

花船 a flower-boat.

花鼓戲 flower-drum plays,—so called because, contrary to custom, the female parts are played by women, and a drum is beaten at the entrance.

花公子 a dissolute fellow; a rake.

花騙 suffering from one's dissipation.

花粉銀 pin-money.

月夕花晨 on moonlight nights and fine mornings.

天花 heavenly flowers; the small-pox. Also, snow.

天花亂墜 flowers fell from heaven in numbers,—while a Buddhist priest was learnedly expounding the Law.

陰雲密雨養天花 dark fogs and fine rain nourish the flowers of heaven,—blue skies.

子了天花 or 出花 or 出

天花 to have the smallpox.

See 4073.

天花豆 smallpox beans,—Indian corn, from the similarity of its grains to pustules.

花意隨時發 flowers and thoughts come forth at their seasons.

閉月羞花 (her beauty) makes the moon hide and puts the flowers to shame.

簪花 to stick flowers in the hair.

帽插宮花 to stick a palace feather in the cap,—to pass the examination for the 3rd or highest degree. See 6580.

夢筆生花 to dream that flowers grew from his pen,—as did 江淹 Chiang Yen, whose compositions improved from that hour.

劍花 rust on a sword.

花箋 ornamental note-paper.

眼花繚亂 sight blurred and dim.

發花 to get dim-sighted. See 13,129.

花¹
5002

頭暈眼花 head giddy and eyes dazed.

黑花滿眼 black flowers in my eyes,—my eyes are weak.

他的心花大得狠
ambition is very great.

花判 to scribble.

一包花 a bale of raw cotton
see 棉 7883.

花布 fancy cotton cloth; figured calicoes. See 無 12,753.

花洋布 printed cottons; chitzes.

花素棉絨布 fancy wo
lens.花剪絨 velvets; velvet
fustian.

花繭 crape lustres.

花羽綢 figured camlets,
Orleans brocades.

花羽縐 crape lastings.

花萼相輝 flower and ca
ces illumine one another,
brotherly concord. The na
of a chamber in the palace
the Emperor 玄宗 Hsü
Tsong of the T'ang dynas
where he was wont to feast w
his brother.花旗 the Flowery Banner,—
Stars and Stripes; the Uni
States.花旗布 American dril
domestics.

花燈 coloured lanterns.

花色 description; denominati

花生 or 落花生 groun
nuts; peanuts (*Arachis hy
gea*, L.).

花生餅 ground-nut cake.

花紅 scarlet; engraved red,
buttons of the second cl

Also, the fruit of the 檳 21

Also, discount; a bonus;
reward, as for lost property;
5270.

出花紅 to offer a reward.

賞花紅 to pay a rew
offered.

分花紅 to pay a bonus.

花紅色 variegated colours

花紅燕兒 the redstart (*R
cilla aurora*).

花¹
5002

紅花 *see* 5270.

花花搭搭 *chequered*.

花裏花搭的 *here and there; irregular; spotted, as clothes.*

花子 *a beggar.*

花押 *a signature; see 12,825.*

花縣 *a District in Kuangtung.*

一朵鮮花插在驢頭上 *a fresh-cut flower stuck in a donkey's head,—a pretty woman married to an ugly man.*

水中明月鏡中花 *like the moon shining on the water or flowers in a mirror,—fleeting.*

人無千日好,花無百日紅 *man is not happy for a thousand days, nor do flowers bloom for a hundred.*

鐵樹開花驢子年 *when iron trees bear flowers, and when the "donkey" year comes in the cycle,—never.*

繡花雖好不聞香 *the best embroidered flowers have no smell.*

看花容易,繡花難 *it is easy to look at embroidery, but difficult to do it.*

花錢 *to spend money.*

花費 *expenditure.*

閒花費 *expenditure on amusements, odds and ends, etc.*

不要花費人家 *I don't wish to put people to expense.*

花散 *to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.*

你要花上兩塊錢 *you will have to spend two dollars.*

這些錢我花不起 *I can't afford to spend so much.*

打個花就走 *goes off with a flick of his tail,—like a fish.*

花樣 *a pattern; a term used in reference to the appointments of expectant officials.*

捐花樣 *to purchase a position as expectant official, i.e. the right to receive the next vacant post.*

捐足花樣 *said of the highest sum paid to receive the next vacant post.*

儘先前的花樣 *among*

花¹
5002

the very first on the list of expectants.

花鈿 *an ornamented headdress.*

花圍 *an ornamented frontlet.*

花肉 *meat from the ribs or back of an animal.*

花塔 *a pagoda of several storeys.*

花骨頭 *dice.*

花牛 *Cerambyx beetles. See 8346.*

花蝶 *flowers and butterflies,—public women and their admirers.*

花銀 *foreign dollars.*

花種兒或花子兒 *flower-seeds. Also, vaccine lymph.*

花廳 *a drawing-room; a reception-room.*

花雕橘酒 *one sort of Huang Chiu (yellow wine).*

花兒洞子 *flower-vaults,—Chinese greenhouses.*

花兒廠子 *a florist's establishment.*

花木 *carved wood.*

花磚 *carved bricks or tiles.*

花眉子 *a kind of thrush (Emberiza rustica).*

花鱖魚 *a perch called the "mandarin" fish.*

花魚 *trout.*

花虎伯勞 *the red-tailed shrike (Lanius bucephalus, etc.).*

花窪子 *the purple heron (Ardea purpurea).*

花豹 *the buzzard (Archibuteo aquilinus).*

花鼠或花布簾子 *the striped squirrel (Sciurus striatus).*

花耗子 *the white mouse (Mus musculus).*

花梨木 *rosewood.*

花椒 *cayenne pepper.*

花白菜 *the cauliflower.*

花王 *the peony.*

野花生 *Crotalaria ferruginea, Grah.*

Same as 5005.

華²
5003

華⁴
5004

R. 福麻
See 樺
Sinking and Even Lower.

華²
5005

R. 麻
C. wa, fa
H. fa
F. hwa
W. wa, o, hwa
N. wo, hwo
P. M. } hwa
Y. Sz. }
K. hwa
J. kwa, ke
A. hwa
Even Upper and Lower.

One of the 五嶽 Five Sacred Mountains, known as 華嶽 or 西嶽.

The blooming of plants; flowers; flowery; variegated. China; Chinese. Name of a precious stone. Used with 5002, of which it was the original form. *See* 2140.

華如桃李 *flowers like those of the peach or plum.*

隔有荷華 *in the marshes are lotus-flowers.*

黍稷方華 *the millet was in bloom.*

華王 *the peony.*

華實 *flowers and fruit,—show and reality.*

春華秋實 *flowers in spring, fruit in autumn.*

華蟲 *the variegated creature,—the emblematic pheasant embroidered on the upper robe of the Emperor.*

頃准華翰 *I have just received your flowery note,—a conventional phrase.*

華居 *your flowery residence,—your house.*

不華不樸 *neither too gaudy nor too plain.*

華彩或華美或華麗 *variegated; beautiful.*

華燈 *coloured lanterns.*

精華已竭,褰裳去之 *when the charm has passed, to pick up one's skirts and be off.*

榮華 *glory; grandeur; effulgence.*

華首 *hoary-headed.*

年華而老 *growing old.*

華誕 *a birthday.*

華蓋 *a state umbrella,—as carried before the Emperor. Also, four stars between Cassiopeia and Camelopardus. Also, the covering of a bier.*

命犯華蓋 *the stars (as above) have been unpropitious to him.*

華²
5005

華表柱 ornamental pillars
before a grave.

光華 brilliant; bright; splendid.

華光 the God of Fire.

華胥 the God of Sleep.

訪華胥 to seek the arms of
Morpheus.

月華明 bright moonlight.

華州 a Department in Shensi.

華陽 Hua-yang,—a *likin* station
on the Yang-tze.

華邊 flowery border,—a dollar.

華瓜 to quarter a melon.

重 *ch'ung*² 華 a name of the
Emperor Shun.

華夏 flowery and great,—the
empire of China.

中華 China.

華商 Chinese merchants.

華人 or 華民 Chinese sub-
jects.

華民政務司 the Registrar
General's Office, Hongkong.

華僑 Chinese living in foreign
countries.

華字 Chinese characters.

華洋 China and foreign lands.

華宗 of Chinese stock or origin.

華服 bright-coloured clothes.

華冠麗服的 well dressed.

白華 the white flowering rush.

華陰 crowded, as a market-
place.

Clamour; noise; hubbub.

禁止喧嘩 noisy talking
strictly prohibited,—a notice
seen at *yamen* doors.

嘩譟 or 譟嘩 to wrangle.

嘩然 a sudden shout or noise
of mingled voices.

嘩拳 to play guess-fingers.

Read *wa*¹. To change.

嘩涅 eggs not yet hatched.

樺⁴
5007

R. 福麻

See 華

Sinking and
Even Lower.

譚²
5008

鏟²
5009

R. 麻

See 華

Even Lower.

驊²
5010

R. 麻

See 華

Even Lower.

划²
5011

R. 麻

C. *wa*
F. *hwa*
W. *wo*
N. *wo*
P. *wo*
M. *hwa*
Y. *hwa*
Sz. *hwa*
J. *kwa*, *ge*
A. *hwa*
Even Lower.

找²
5012

畫⁴
5013

R. 卦陌

C. *wa*, *wak*
H. *wa*, *wah*,
heik
F. *wa*, *wah*,
heik
W. *wo*, *wa*, *va*,
kwa
N. *wah*, *wo*
P. *hwa*
M. *hwa*², *hwa*,
Y. *hwa*, *hwak*,
huk
Sz. *hwa*
K. *hwac*, *hwek*
J. *kwa*, *kwaku*,
kaku

A kind of birch found
in Manchuria and Mongolia.

樺皮 birch bark,—used in
various ways.

Same as 5006.

A spade; a shovel.

A chestnut horse.

騏驎驊騮一日而馳
千里 Ch'i-chi and Hua-liu
could travel a thousand *li* in
one day. These were two of the
eight famous steeds of 穆王
Mu Wang

To pole a boat; a punt;
a dingey. A bill-hook. A
catch; a latch.

划子 a punt; a sampan.

拏划子划上岸 take the
dingey and go ashore.

划艇 a lorcha.

See 488.

To delimit fields. To
draw; to paint; a scroll
picture, used pictorially as
an emblem of culture; to
divide by lines; to mark
off. To sign; see 1791.
See 4287, 9602, 4920,
11, 170, 12, 183, 3627, 2468,
2167, 6029, 4404.

畫爲九州 he (the Great Yü)
mapped out the Nine Divisions,
—of the empire.

畫畫 to paint pictures.

畫⁴
5013

A. *hwa*, *hwak*
Sinking and
Entering.
Lower.

畫花 to draw or paint flowers.

畫像 to paint a portrait.

一張畫 a picture.

畫圖 a drawing or painting.

人畫作圖 some one painted
his portrait,—in a certain dress.

油畫 oil paintings.

山水畫 landscape painting.

畫家 or 畫師 or 畫手
or 畫人 an artist.

鳩集畫手 collected together
a number of artists.

畫人難畫手 the most diffi-
cult part of the human figure to
draw is the hand.

畫鳥難畫頭 the most diffi-
cult part of a bird to draw is
its head.

許貪畫值 Hsü was anxious
to get higher prices for his pic-
tures.

畫工 or 畫匠 a painter or
house-decorator. The first is
also, imitative art; see 5001.

令畫工傳神 bade an artist
paint a portrait of him.

工畫如楷書 detailed
drawing is like the clerkly style
of writing.

畫中人也 like a person in
a picture,—beautiful.

畫拉 to scrawl.

古畫皆略, 至協始精
ancient pictures were all sketchy,
only when we come to (衛) Wei
Hsieh do we get detail.

本畫院出身 he began his
career in the Imperial Picture
Gallery.

界畫 pictures with a boundary,
—i.e. painted within a fixed area,
and not on an endless scroll.

山色如畫 the view is like a
picture.

畫蛇添足 to draw a snake
and add feet,—exaggeration.

挂畫 to hang up pictures; to
wear fine clothes.

畫餅難充饑 drawing cakes
won't appease hunger. Cf. "Or
cloy the hungry edge of appetite
by bare imagination of a feast."

成畫餅 to become a painted
cake,—to come to nothing.

嘩²
5006

R. 麻

See 花華
Even Upper
and Lower.

畫⁴
5013

畫樣兒 to draw a plan or design.

你給我畫出一個樣子來 draw me a plan, or a pattern.

畫入神品 his paintings must be classified as "inspired."

畫入逸品高者詣神 his pictures were of the "pleasing" order, his best efforts being "inspirations."

畫思入神 he was an inspired painter,—of Wang Wei.

依樣畫 to paint a replica.

此畫巧於體勢,失於意趣 this picture is clever in point of style, but wanting in originality and piquancy.

我能畫,可奉君法 I can paint, and will teach you how, if you like.

寓興於畫 he devoted his energies to painting.

不知畫者,難可與論 if a man is not a connoisseur, it is difficult to discuss pictures with him.

予苦不識畫 unfortunately I am not a connoisseur of pictures.

畫有六法 there are six "canons" in painting,—laid down by 謝赫 Hsieh Ho of the 5th cent.

畫所 a studio.

鑑畫 to criticise paintings; see 10,398.

畫格 style in painting.

古畫畫意不畫形 the painters of old painted (the idea) the spirit and not the form. See 4617.

世之謂畫謂其似也 what the age means by "pictures" is "resemblances."

善書必能畫 a calligraphist can always draw,—and vice versa.

畫會 to conceive; to imagine.

有展子虔四載畫 he had a picture of the Four Modes of transport by Chan Tzū-ch'ien. See 11,485.

日影畫 sun-shadow pictures,—photographs.

畫⁴
5013

語語指畫如畫 every sentence like a picture.

口講指畫 to explain with the tongue and describe with the hand.

申畫郊圻 to define the frontier.

今女畫 (huo⁴) now you are setting a limit to yourself,—instead of going on and trusting to get as far as you can.

畫地爲牢 to make a circle on the ground for a prison,—which simple act was sufficient to restrain prisoners under the Golden Age.

畫地自限 to make a rule for oneself.

畫定界址 to fix the boundaries of; to determine a site.

畫分 to define; to mark off.

以畫一辦理 to treat a matter in a manner uniform with other matters of the kind.

不畫一 not uniform; not in accordance with precedent.

畫一款式 or 畫一式 樣 of a uniform pattern.

定價畫一 fixed prices,—a shop sign. See 5014.

一畫 a stroke of the pencil in writing.

多少筆畫 how many strokes are there?—in that character.

畫黛 to pencil the eyebrows.

畫眉 painted eyebrows,—the gray thrush (*Leucodipteron sinense*). See 5002.

畫眉呼子 a whistle for imitating the song of birds.

白畫眉 a species of *Garrulax*.

畫策 to make a plan,—as for a battle or an attack.

好畫貼在南牆上 good pictures are pasted on the south wall,—which is the place of honour. There is here a play upon 好話, and the phrase is used in derision of one who is too "cocksure."

畫戟 a halberd.

畫棟 painted rafters.

畫梁 painted beams,—rich families.

畫稿 to prepare a rough draft.

畫⁴
5013

畫道兒 to rule lines.

畫門當當 (tang⁴ tang⁴) pawning at the coloured door, i.e. at the pawnbroker's,—name of a clever conjuror's trick.

劃²
5014

R. 陌

F. v. wa

See 畫

P. hwa, shwa,

hwa

M. hwa, hwa,

hwa,

Y. huk

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

To rive; to split open; to scratch; to mark. Often wrongly used for 畫 5013.

劃傷 to wound; to deface.

劃開 to split open; to open out.

劃分 to divide; to distinguish between.

劃破 to cut open; to scratch.

指甲劃了一下 made a mark with the finger-nail.

劃荻 to sharpen a reed,—to write with.

劃一不二 fixed prices. See 5013.

劃地絕了交 made a mark on the ground (with his spear) and broke off the friendship,—as 岳飛 Yo Fei did with his pupils when he found that they had taken to evil courses.

劃抵 to transfer a debt to a third person.

劃損 to deface.

劃租 to rent part of a property.

劃定 to define or mark off,—as boundaries.

劃界 to delimit a frontier. See 5013.

The noise of tearing silk. To tear.

嚙的一聲 a whssh,—as of rent silk.

嚙了嘴 cut his mouth.

碰在釘子拉嚙 tore it by running against a nail.

Obstinate; perverse.

緯嚙 disobedient; perverse.

嚙結 the strings to fasten gags in soldiers' mouths; see 銜 4506.

Also, perverse; obstructive.

嚙 hua² 瓦解而冰泮 crash! like tiles breaking and ice melting,—the foe collapsed. For a commoner form of this phrase, see 瓦 12,420.

嚙^{1c}
5015

R. 陌

See 畫

Entering

Lower.

嚙²
5016

R. 卦陌

See 畫

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

話⁴

5017

R. 卦

C. }

H. } wa

F. }

W. } wo

N. } wo

P. } hwa, v. hwa

M. }

Y. } hwa

Sz. }

K. } hwa

J. } wa, kwai

A. } hwa, hwai

Sinking

Lower.

Talk (see 10, 164); speech; discourse. See 5163, 1244, 5324.

一句話 a sentence; a phrase. See below.

說話 to talk. See 9918, 10, 164.

話說 the story goes that,—an opening phrase in a novel.

說話長 it is a long story to tell.

好話 good words; kind advice.

話音 intonation; sound or timbre of voice.

話音兒 a hint; also, "the way he said it."

多話 talkative; impertinent.

大話 strong or threatening language; see 寒 3825. Also, bump-tious or braggart talk; tall talk; lies.

誇海口, 說大話 like one praising the sea, he talks big.

空話 empty talk; idle words.

說白話 to make unsupported statements; to tell lies.

八面風的話 windy rhetoric.

老話 that which is well known; "ancient history."

土話 local dialect; *patois*.

俗話 common language, as opposed to 文話, see 12, 633; colloquial; vernacular; a proverbial expression.

話語 conversation.

話叨叨 or 話緒叨 prosy.

不懂話 not to understand what is said.

此是後話 but we anticipate.

不在話下 it is not worth talking about; we need not go into that question.

那個事情還在話下麼 that matter is not worth discussion.

說亮話 to speak out plainly, —without circumlocution or concealment.

說黑話 to talk in a secret language,—as thieves and Freemasons do. See 3899.

話⁴

5017

話不到此 speech does not come to this,—it is not so bad as all that.

說夢話 to talk in one's sleep.

連風話也不便說 it was not advisable to talk even gossip.

說瞎話 to talk nonsense; to lie.

不成話 it makes no sense,—ungrammatical, or as when a sentence stops short of completion.

不像話 it doesn't seem to make sense,—as when a phrase has apparently no meaning. Also, improper or unparliamentary language.

話別 to bid adieu.

話中有話 there is something more in what he says,—something which is kept back.

話舊 to talk over old times.

發話 to utter; to speak.

話條子 written phrases.

話頭 a phrase; an expression; a theme or subject; "what I was going to say."

話頭話尾 throughout the conversation.

說笑話 to make jokes.

笑話人 to ridicule people.

詭話 malicious or deceitful talk

話 *hua*³ 敗人 to overpraise people ironically.

話柄 or 話把 a handle for people's talk.

釀成話柄 to give a handle for talk.

留下話把 to give cause for people's talk.

話不投機, 半句多 of talk which is not to the point, half a sentence is too much.

出話不然 to utter words not in accordance, e.g. with deeds.

不識英語 not to know English.

那話 a slang term for opium. Also, the male organ.

好話一句三冬煖 one kindly sentence will warm you for the three winter months,—alluding to the story of 葛仙

話⁴

5017

who warmed his guests by the "fire from his mouth."

有話明說, 不必隱瞞 say out what you have to say and do not beat about the bush.

不妨明話 speak out!

說話爲空, 落筆爲實 talk is unreliable: what is written down is definite,—*littera scripta manet, verbum irrevocabile volat*. See 筆 8979.

記得從前話, 到老不挨罵 by remembering what you have already said, you will escape abuse until the day of your death.

逢人只說三分話 tell people only three-tenths,—of the truth.

深話少情人 intimate talks leave us few friends,—we find out how few are in sympathy with us.

踝²

5018

R. 馬

H. } k'o

F. } kwai, kwai

N. } k'wo, k'ou

P. } shwai

M. } hwai, kwai

Y. } v. ku, kwai

K. } kwa, hwa

J. } kwa, ge

A. } k'wa

Rising Upper

Irregular.

獲⁴

5019

R. 藥陌

福

C. } fa

H. } fa, sfa

F. } hwok, wa

P. } kwok

See 獲樺

K. } kwak, hwak, hwa

Entering and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

鰓⁴

5020

R. 福

See 樺

K. } hwa

J. } kwa, ke

A. } hou

Sinking Lower.

The ankle. Also read *huai*³.

踝子骨 the ankle-bone.

踝跟 the heel.

踝踝忙行 to hurry on.

A trap; a snare; a pitfall.

罟獲 a snare for birds.

罟獲陷阱之中 he fell into the pit.

Read *huo*^{4*} To seize with the hand.

A kind of shad, having cirri on the mouth and a white protuberant belly.

樗
5021

See 2627.

滑^{2*}
5022
月黠

Smooth; slippery; polished; glassy. Cunning; knavish; artful.

wat
hwak, v.
kouk
wo
wah
shwa
hwa
hwak
hwa
kol, hwat
kotsz, kuchi,
kachi
hwat, hwot
Entering
Lower.

路滑 the road is slippery.

滑路追人 to run after a man on a slippery road.

溜滑的 or 滑汰 slippery.

滑澆澆 or 滑流流 muddy; slushy.

滑澤 or 滑鐸 (tang³) slippery; smooth.

足不把滑 unable to keep one's footing. [Pu pa hua also = unreliable.]

滑了一脚 or 滑倒 to slip down.

冷滑無人跡 dangerous and inaccessible to man.

光滑 bright; shining; glossy.

滑膩 greasy.

希滑 very slippery.

磨到滑 grind it smooth.

滑虫 a name for the cockroach.

滑利 or 賊滑 or 巧滑 or

詭滑 artful; cunning; tricky.

滑棍 or 滑骨頭 or 滑戶 a slippery stick; a sharper.

滑口 or 嘴滑 or 滑舌 slippery-mouthed; plausible.

只怕娃子家口滑 afraid that the child's mouth would be slippery,—that he would tell.

甜言滑舌 or 油嘴滑舌 oily-tongued; plausible.

賊眼流滑 the restless eye of a thief.

滑 (vulg.) 拳 to play at guess-fingers. See 5006.

滑精 involuntary emissions.

滑石 soap-stone; see 5024.

滑粉 soapstone powder,—used for firing tea.

滑縣 a District in Honan.

滑上他 turn the catch or latch.

滑^{2*}
5022

滑車子 a pulley; a block.

滑子 a wooden catch or latch.

Read ku^{3*}. Confused.

滑稽 slippery-tongued; plausible; a wag. Also, a syphon. Read hua² chieh⁴ = chopped straw.

雍之滑稽皆此類也

Yung's humour was all of this kind.

滑欲於俗思 to confuse one's (spiritual) aspirations by mundane thoughts.

猾^{2*}
5023

R. 黠
See 滑

K. hwat
J. katz, kachi
Entering
Lower.

An animal which is supposed to get inside tigers and destroy them. Troublesome; treacherous; cunning. Used for 5022.

蠻夷猾夏 the southern savages are disturbing the empire.

奸猾 treacherous; disloyal.

狡猾 cunning; artful; deceitful.

猾胥 unscrupulous clerks.

礪^{2*}
5024

R. 黠
See 滑

J. kwatz, guchi
Entering
Lower.

Soapstone.

鱗^{1*}
5025

R. 黠
See 滑

Entering
Lower.

A winged snake.

蒟^{1*}
5026

Same as 5010.

論^{1*}
5027

Same as 5017.

槐²
5028

R. 佳灰

See 懷

A. hwai, hwe
Even Lower.

A large tree (*Sophora japonica*, L.) common in the north, the blossoms of which are used in making yellow dye, and the seeds as a cure for hæmorrhoids.

槐花黃, 舉子忙 when the huai flowers fade, the students are busy,—preparing for the autumnal examination.

槐花米 dried hops.

槐檀 a tree, the wood of which was used for producing fire by friction.

地槐 *Sophora flavescens*, Ait., the roots of which are used in dysentery. Also called 苦參.

槐月 the fourth moon.

裏²
5029

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

To carry in the sleeve or bosom; to enwrap; to conceal.

裏²
5030

Same as 5029.

壞⁴
5031

R. 卦

C. wai
H. fai
F. hwai
W. wa
N. we, v. kwe
P. }
M. } hwai
Sz. }
Y. hwae
K. hwe, kwe
J. kai, ye
A. hwai
Sinking
Lower.

Ruined; spoilt; useless; vicious; bad, as opposed to 好 3889. See 5380.

毀壞 ruined; broken; shattered.

朽壞 rotten.

破壞 broken; useless.

損壞 worn out; destroyed.

肚壞 bowels out of order; diarrhoea.

壞行 evil deeds; an evil course.

壞意 evil thoughts.

學壞 to learn evil; to become corrupted.

他把我帶了壞了 he led me astray.

壞名 bad repute; to ruin one's own or another's reputation.

壞子 a spoilt child.

壞¹

5031

壞小子 a brat.

壞東西 to destroy things; a "bad lot."

壞處 bad points.

壞了腸子 or 壞了心腸 he is a scoundrel.

壞心的 rascally; scoundrelly.

壞了沒有 is it broken?

壞爛 spoilt,—as bad fruit.

壞木 a decayed tree.

壞船 a wreck.

弄壞 to spoil; to put out of order.

你壞了我的事 you have spoilt my business;—interfered with my plans.

終亦必歸於壞 must ultimately come to ruin,—of the universe.

發壞 to get into bad habits; to be ome vicious.

不以人之壞自成也 do not "build your fame on ruins of another's name." See 5196.

不要嚇壞了老人家 don't frighten an old person,—as by speaking roughly to them.

把酒喫壞了眼睛 I made my eyes bad from drinking wine.

懷²

5032

R. 佳

C. wai

H. fai

F. kwai

W. wai

N. we, v. gwa

P. } hwai

M. }

Y. hwae

Sz. hwai

K. hwe

J. kwai, ye

A. hwai

Even Lower.

To embrace; to enfold; to contain; to carry in the bosom; to cherish; to dwell on; to think about; to long for.

無不囊懷 nothing which it does not embrace, or contain.

身懷利刀 carrying on his person a sharp knife.

懷胎 or 懷孕 to be pregnant. See below.

懷鬼胎 to have an evil scheme in one's heart.

懷福 to gather blessings to oneself.

懷抱 to carry in the arms.

抱在懷裏 to fold to the bosom; to cherish.

懷其寶而迷其邦,可謂仁乎 can he be called

懷²

5032

charitable who keeps his jewel in his bosom and leaves his country to confusion?

卷而懷之 to roll up and put in the bosom.

縱體入懷 threw herself into his arms.

只一個柳下惠坐懷

不亂 only Liu Hsia-hui (could let a lady) sit on his lap without disturbance.

真子于懷 you took me to your bosom.

三年免於父母之懷 at three, it can leave its parents' arms.

懷中 in the bosom.

懷揣 cherishing in one's heart (see 2700); to guess; to conjecture; to stick in the breast of one's coat, etc.

懷疑 to doubt; to hesitate.

心懷 or 胸懷 cherishing in the heart; feelings; affections.

心懷不軌 cherishing evil designs.

懷仇 or 懷恨 to cherish hatred.

懷私 to keep one's own interests in view.

夫豈不懷 does she not long for it all the same?

懷德 to cherish virtue.

有懷莫訴 to have no one to tell one's griefs to.

懷念 or 懷想 to dwell upon; to bear in mind; to cherish thoughts of.

望風懷想 watching the wind and anxiously longing for,—your return.

懷人 to remember one.

何足掛懷 he is not worth thinking about.

幸勿掛懷 please think no more of,—my rudeness.

放懷 to relax the mind; to forget care.

開懷暢飲 to put aside care and be merry with wine.

懷之好音 I will cheer him with good words.

懷²

5032

傷懷 to be wounded in one's affections.

頗中⁴我懷 it fairly meets my wishes.

懷頭 an end-piece,—of anything (Southern.) See 12,045.

懷²

5033

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

淮²

5034

R. 佳

See 懷

Even Lower.

An umbelliferous plant called 懷香, including both dill and fennel.

Name of a large river known as 淮水, in Honan and Anhui. [To be distinguished from 淮 2849.]

淮夷來求 we came seeking the tribes on the Huai.

有酒如淮 we have as much wine as there is water in the Huai.

兩淮 the region between the Yellow River and the Yang-tsz in Kiangsu and Anhui.

淮通 or 淮木通 a species of Clematis.

秦淮河 a river in the District of 上元 Shang-yüan, Kiangsu said to have been cut, for geomantic reasons, under 秦始皇 the "First Emperor;" hence the name.

See 5304.

See 5018.

獲

5035

踝

5036

脍

5037

R. 泰

J. wai, ye

A. k'wai

Sinking

Upper.

A large room.

脍脍 lofty and grand,—as large hall.

HUAN.

儼¹
5038

R. 先
C. swan, hün
F. hiong,
Kiong
W. sie
N. hwaan
P. hwan,
shsüan
K. hön
ken
A. shwön,
shwan
Even
Irregular.

Active; nimble; expert; clever.

揖我謂我儼兮 you bowed to me and said that I was active,—in hunting.

儼性 naturally quick at; sharp.

儼薄 lively; inclined to skylark.

可以爲儼薄之戒 as a warning against practical joking.

Read *hsüan*². The name of a State.

圓²
5039

R. 先刪
See 圓環
Even Lower.

To turn round. To surround. To look alarmed.

圓轉 to revolve round a centre.

圓土 a prison for convicts.

圓視 to gaze in alarm.

Read *yüan*². Round. Same as 13,734.

圓法 a name for copper coinage, said to have been invented by T'ai Kung, 11th cent. B.C.; apparently = round coins.

環²
5040

R. 刪
See 還環
A. hwan
Even Lower.

An enclosing wall. Used with 5043.

環堵蕭然不蔽風日 walls broken down, affording no protection from wind and sun,—of a house inhabited by T'ao Yüan-ming.

寰¹
5041

R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

An enclosing wall, especially that round the Imperial palace; a domain.

An old form of 縣 4545.

宸寰 the palace; the Imperial domain.

寰內 within the Imperial domain. [Read *hsien*⁴.]

處所非人寰 the place was not of man's domain,—but supernatural.

寰宇 the world.

寰瀛圖 a map of China surrounded by the ocean,—the world.

傾絕人寰 the prettiest girl in the world. [Also read *wan*².]

寰州 an old name of 馬邑鄉 a village in Shansi.

環⁴
5042

R. 諫刪
H. shan
N. shwaañ
P. hwan,
kwan
Y. shwaa
K. kwan²,
hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan²
Sinking Lower
Irregular.

To put on; to don.

服兵環甲 to prepare one's weapons and put on one's armour.

Read *hsüan*¹. To strip.

環衣出其臂脛 to strip off one's clothes and expose one's arms and legs.

環²
5042a

R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

To bubble; to eddy. Name of a river in Hupeh.

漩環 flowing back,—as a "race" or chowchow water.

環²
5043

R. 刪
C. wan
H. wan, fan
F. k'wang
W. wa
N. gwaañ,
ngwaañ,
v. waañ
P. { hwan
M. {
Y. hwa
Sz. hwan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan, hwön
Even Lower.

A ring; a bracelet; a circlet used as a stop in punctuation. To surround. The hilt of a sword. See 5040, 5048, 4862.

指環 a finger-ring.

耳環 or 環墜 earrings.

環珮 a lady's girdle or *châtelaine*.

圓轉如環 round as a ring; polished; well-turned.

其志如環不解 his determination is like a ring, without a break in it.

九連環 the puzzle of the "nine joined rings." Also, ornaments in a woman's headdress. See 7109.

投環 to run into the noose; to hang oneself. See 5044.

環旋 to revolve.

環紮 to form a cordon.

環繞 to surround.

山水環抱 surrounded by hills and streams.

環視 to look around.

環球 throughout the world.

環寫 to write in the shape of a ring or circle.

賜環 to recall from banishment.

秋月掩刀環 the autumn moon plays on the sword-hilts.

環縣 a District in Kansuh.

緼⁴
5044

R. 霰銑
諫
See 沅卷
患
Sinking and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

Fine silk.

Read *hsüan*³. To bind; to tie round.

投緼自盡 to get into a noose and commit suicide. See 5043.

虹蜺爲緼 the rainbow girds the sky.

翾¹
5045

R. 先
See 儼
A. shwan,
shwön
Even Uppe

Hasty; quick; jerky. The short flight of a small bird.

諛¹
5045a

R. 先
See 儼
Even Upper.

Clever; intelligent.

Read *hsüan*⁴. Talkative.

輶⁴
5046

R. 諫刪
H. wan
See 參
Sinking
Lower.

The punishment of pulling a criminal to pieces by chariots drawing him asunder.

還¹
5047

R. 刪先
C. wan
H. han, fan
F. kwang, v.
teng, heng
W. wa
N. waañ, v.
wa
P. { hwan,
M. { hai
Y. hwa
Sz. hwan, hai,
ha
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan, hwön
Even Lower.

To go or come back; to return (see 6115); to give back; to repay. Also read *hsüan*². Still; further; even now; since. In the adverbial phrases, this character is also read *hai*². See 6174.

回還 to go or come back.

還來 to come back.

還家 or 還鄉 to go home.

王曰還 *hsüan* 歸 the king said, "Let us go home!"

自云上天來還 his own story was that he had been to heaven and back again.

還陽 to go back to the light,—of the upper world.

還甦過來 to recover consciousness; to come round.

還²
50

還俗 to go back to lay life,—
from the priesthood.

爾還而入我心易也
if on your return you entered
my house, my heart would be
relieved.

還魂 the return of the spirit to
the earth after death.

還魂茶 "resurrection" tea.
See 12,099.

大還 and 小還 the sun reach-
ing 女紀 and 鳥次,—the
summer and winter solstices.

還悟 to recall; to ponder over.

還拜 to return a visit.

還席 to give a return dinner.

還手 to return blow for blow.

還願 to redeem a vow.

還神 to make a thank-offering
to the gods.

還珠 see 3947.

賠還 or 償還 to compensate;
to make good.

收還 to receive back.

清還 to pay in full.

還足 to restore in full.

還帶 to restore what one has
lost.

君當見還 you ought to give
it back.

答還 to reply to; to answer.

還價 or 還價錢 to make an
offer for goods,—as against the
price asked by the seller.

婦還兩個錢三把 the
woman offered 2 cash for 3
handfuls,—instead of etc.

他二兩只好還一兩
if he asks 2 taels, offer him one.

還債 or 還欠 or 還賬 to
pay debts.

還銀 to repay money.

還錢 to pay money (for things
bought); to return money lent.

漫天講價,就地還錢
(the seller) asking a price as high
as the sky, (the buyer) offering
a price as low as the earth.

還原 to get back to the starting-
point or original condition; to
be restored to health.

還²
5047

無所還忌 without reflection
or fear.

秦漢而還 since the Ch'in
and Han dynasties.

還有 there is still,—some left.

還有沒有 are there any
more?

還要三個 three more are
wanted.

還在 still here; extant.

還沒來 not come yet.

還沒來麼 has he not come
yet?

是這樣好還是那樣

好 is this way the better, or is
that way the better?

心病還將心藥醫 the
diseases of the heart can be
cured only by medicine for the
heart.

還罷了 passable; sufficient.
Used as an exclamation of relief
when a thing is found to be
better than reported.

還望 hopes however that.....

還存 still alive; preserved.

還好 luckily.

還早 it is early yet; a long time
yet before.....

A metal ring. Used with
5043.

門鐲 a metal ring on a door,
used to pull the door to.

獸鐲 same as the above, so
called because the knob is in
the shape of some animal's head.

金指鐲 a gold finger-ring.

A wall around a market-
place; the gate leading to it.

通闌帶闌 through all the
entrances and thoroughfares of
the market.

To dress the hair in a
knot on the top of the head,
as was customary until the
rise of the present dynasty,
and as is still the fashion
in Japan, and in the Taoist

鬟²
5050

priesthood. Hair; see 3375.

髻鬟 a lady's-hair done up.

花鬟 an ornamental coiffure.

丫鬟 a slave-girl.

垂鬟 to let down the hair.

上鬟 to do up the hair.

低鬟 to hang the head.

烟鬟 a smoke-like coiffure,—
sometimes used for a cloud-like
hair arrangement, sometimes for
black hair.

翠鬟 a headdress adorned with
kingfisher feathers.

To rejoice; to be glad

歡心 rejoicing in heart; glad.

歡容 a joyful face.

喜歡 or 歡欣 or 歡悅 or

歡樂 or 歡暢 or 歡娛 or

歡笑 to rejoice; to be merry
to be pleased.

歡喜不盡 was overjoyed.

歡天喜地 no bounds to his
joy.

我不喜歡他 I do not like
him.

歡喜冤家 lovers who have
quarrelled.

合歡 rejoicing together,—the
name of a tree which when
planted in the court-yard keeps
away discord. Also, a kind of
bamboo with a double stalk
name of a palace.

寡歡 few occasions for rejoy-
cing; seldom glad.

不歡而散 separated coldly
—as when no satisfactory settle-
ment is reached.

歡奔亂跳的 jumping for
joy.

馬跑歡了 the horse ran frisk-
ing about. See 5055, 9523.

酒爲歡伯,除憂來樂
wine is the Prince of Joy, banish-
ing sorrow and bringing pleasure

歡顏變怒 their joy was
turned to anger.

歡情 sensuality.

歡會 a pleasant meeting; also
in a bad sense, of the sexes.

歡²
5051

R. 寒

C. fun

H. fon, k'on

F. hwang

W. hsie

N. houñ

M. } hwan

Sz. }

Y. hou

K. hwan

J. kan

A. hwan

Even Upper.

鐲²
5048

R. 刪

See 環

Even Lower.

闌²
5049

R. 刪

See 環

A. hwan

Even Lower.

鬟²
5050

R. 刪

See 環

Even Lower.

獾¹
5052
寒
歡
en Upper.

The badger.
猪獾 the common badger.
狗獾 = the jackal. The two are clearly figured in vol. 1035 of the *T'u shu*. See 12,989.
海獾 the beaver.
人獾 the Indian badger (*Miles collaris*), which will rise on its two hind legs to fight. See 4700.

謹¹
5053
寒
歡
en Upper.

To bawl; to vociferate; to stimulate by cheering words; joyful tidings.
謹鬧 to make a noise; hubbub; clamour.
謹悅 a cry of joy.
謹呼道左 acclamations at the road-side,—as when a popular official passes by.
謹囂 noise of shouting.
三年不言, 言乃謹 after three years' silence (in mourning), speech breaks joyfully forth.
謹議之聲 the sound of disputation.

獾¹
5054

Same as 5052.

驢¹
5055
寒
觀
en Upper.

A gentle, tractable horse; a horse frisking.
撒驢 to frisk,—as a horse.
驢虞之民 a happy, peaceable people.
驢兒 an unworthy minister of the Emperor Yao. See 四凶 4689.
驢龍似的 like sportive dragons,—of riotous children.

鶴¹
5056
完
5057

See 6365.

See 12,457.

皖³
5058
潛
皖
ng Lower.

To smile; to look pleased.

挽³
5059
R. 寒
See 完
Even Lower.

To rub; to polish gems. To strike.

皖³
5060

Same as 5062. [To be distinguished from 皖 12,459.]

浣³
5061
R. 旱
C. un, wun
H. yen²
F. ngwang
W. wa
N. wouñ
P. hwan
M. k'wan
Y. ou²
K. wan, hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan, kan
Rising Lower.

To wash; to bathe. A period of ten days.

浣濯 to wash; to cleanse.
浣沐 to bathe.
浣沐之資 bathing-money,—the pay of the Court officials under the T'ang dynasty was so called. It was distributed three times a month; hence the character 浣 came to stand for a period of ten days.

中浣 the middle decade of a month.

浣滌 to cleanse; to purify.

浣衣 to wash clothes.

火浣布 cloth which can be cleansed by fire,—asbestos cloth, said to be made from the hair of a white rat.

浣薇一言 I washed my hands once and again in rose-water,—while reading your letter; a conventional phrase of respect.

浣婦 a washerwoman.

浣紗溪 a river in Chehkiang.

皖³
5062
R. 潛旱
C. ün
H. yen
F. ngwang
W. wa
N. wouñ, ouñ
P. hwan
M. k'wan, wun
Y. ou
J. kwan
A. hwan
Rising Lower.

Bright; luminous.

Read huan². The ancient name of 安慶府 An-ch'ing Fu, the capital of Anhui; Anhui.

皖南 and 皖北 the portions of Anhui lying south and north of the Yang-tsze, respectively.

莞³
5063

See 6375.

皖⁴
5064
R. 翰
See 換
Sinking Lower.

The knee-joint

鯁³
5065
R. 潛
C. wan
See 皖
A. hwan, houn
Rising Lower.

A species of tench, with dark green fins (*Leuciscus idella*).

黑鯁 the black tench (*Leuciscus piccus*),—has no cirri, and the lateral line is white.

黑石鯁 the red-fin tench (*Leuciscus curriculus*),—has jagged fins, a tapering head, and a green body.

See 12,490.

丸²
5066

純²
5067

White; lustrous; white silk. Also read wan².

純扇 silk fans.

純袴子弟 wearers of silken breeches,—scions of wealthy families; mashers.

冰純 silk of smooth close texture.

R. 寒
C. yün
H. yen
F. wong
W. yüe, wang,
wa
N. swouñ
P. } wan
M. }
Y. ou
Sz. wan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Even Lower.

芄²
5068

R. 寒
See 九
Even Lower.

A kind of sedge, called 芄蘭, from the leaves of which mats are made.

潑²
5069

R. 先刪
元

The noise of rushing water. Also read yüan².

C. sun
H. yen
F. wong
W. yüe
N. yüen
P. } yüan
M. }
Sz. }
Y. yüei
K. wön
J. yen
A. vien
Even Lower.

潑潑 rushing water; tears flowing. See 8860.

橫流涕兮潑潑 beside the stream I drop tears into the flowing waves.

緩
5070

R. 刪
See 環
Even Lower.

Same as 5048. An ancient weight of $6\frac{2}{3}$ taels, considered by some authorities as equal to the 銖 6819.

納緩 to ransom oneself from punishment.

緩
5071

R. 旱翰
C. un²
H. fon, fon²
F. hwang²
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. } hwan
M. }
Y. ou
Sz. hwan
K. wan
J. kwan
A. hwön, hwan
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

Slow (of fire, see 5653) as opposed to 急 892; remiss; late; to delay; to postpone; to neglect. Slack; loose. See 3651.

緩慢 slow.

緩急 slow and fast; at ease and in difficulties; in trouble.

緩急相通 each sharing the joys and sorrows of the other.

人若緩急求他 if any one in trouble asked his assistance.

緩急可恃者莫如鄉黨 for relying upon in times of trouble, there are none like the people of one's own district.

緩不濟急 slow cannot aid quick,—things which take time to get or to prepare are of no use when immediate help is required; time presses.

求天於蒼蒼者爲甚急, 忘天於方寸中

者爲甚緩 to seek God in the blue sky is to be too energetic, and to forget His existence in the heart is to be too remiss.

緩走 to go slowly.

緩緩而行 walked slowly along.

緩馬而行 made his horse go slowly.

緩駛 to slow down,—as a steamer. See 輪 7476.

遲緩 late; behindhand.

緩不及事 delay would have spoilt the matter.

怠緩 negligent; procrastinating.

舒緩 indulgent; easy-going.

寬緩 or 緩限 to extend a limit of time; to allow time, as to a debtor.

延緩 to delay.

緩³
5071

不可緩 it admits of no delay.

緩一天 postpone it for a day.

緩辦 to delay taking action.

緩刑 to reprieve.

緩兵之計 the trick of delaying the approach of (the enemy's) troops,—to gain time.

爲之緩頰 did the talking for her,—made excuses for her.

緩過來了 he has recovered consciousness.

衣帶日已緩 my clothes and girdle daily become looser,—of thinness from grief.

Same as 5065.

The appearance of a small hill overtopping a high hill.

緩
5072

峒
5073

R. 寒
See 桓
Even Lower.

荳²
5074

R. 寒
See 桓
Even Lower.

桓²
5075

R. 寒
C. un
H. fan
F. hwang
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. hwan
M. wan, hwan
Y. ou
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Even Lower.

A tree having leaves like the willow and a white bark; *Sapindus mukorossi*, Gaertn., also known as 木桓, 無患 and 無榘.

Pillars or stone tablets before a grave. Posts for lowering a coffin. Martial; valorous.

桓表 two pillars erected at the entrance to yaméns under the Han dynasty.

桓楹 the supports for a coffin at a grave.

桓桓武王 the martial Wu Wang.

桓撥 to exercise a powerful sway.

盤桓 to stroll about; to spend a holiday; to loiter; a kind of chignon.

桓²
5075

欲返仍盤桓 I wanted go home, but still lingered, could not tear myself away.

桓公 Duke Huan,—of the Ch'i State, the most celebrated of the five 伯 chieftains who engrossed the power of the Chinese Empire during the seventh century B.C. Otherwise known as 小伯 (or 霸).

萑²
5076

R. 寒
C. yün, wun
H. wan
N. wouñ
P. hwan
M. wan
Y. ou
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Even Lower.

A kind of rush, used for making mats; see 672. Name of a place famous for robbers; see 3675.

取人於萑苻之澤 plundered people about the marsh of Huan-p'u.

甚于萑苻之可畏 more to be dreaded than Huan-p'u.

萑苻風戢 Huan-p'u (i.e. robbers) have been exterminated, a phrase seen among the complimentary tablets offered energetic judges.

Same as 5061.

渾
5077

A kind of celery, the root and leaves of which are used for making a detergent.

奐²
5078

R. 翰
C. fun², un²
See 喚
Sinking
Upper.

Lively; gay; elegant.

伴奐爾游矣 full of spirit you ramble.

美哉奐焉 how beautiful how charming!

輪奐美富 elegant and spacious,—of a house.

明奐 gay; brilliant.

喚²
5079

R. 翰
C. fun
H. fon
F. hwang
W. hūe
N. hwoñ
P. } hwan
M. }
Y. hou
Sz. hwan
K. hwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Sinking
Upper.

To call out; to summon to order; to designate; to name.

呼喚 or 叫喚 to call out; to order.

鳩喚雨 the pigeon calls for rain,—when cooing.

喚狗 to call a dog.

喚他來 call him here.

我喚他不到 I call him but he doesn't come.

喚他止住 tell him to stop.

喚令 to summon; to call to.

喚⁴
5079

喚茶 to order tea.

喚頭 a barber's call,—a kind of long steel fork which he causes to vibrate, to let people know he is coming.

喚嬌娘 call out the beautiful lady,—the pedlar's call, a small hand-drum with rattles, which sounds on being twirled round.

使喚 to employ,—as servants. See 9896.

喚醒迷途 to awaken (to a sense of their danger) those who are straying from the true path.

名喚三桃 her name was San-t'ao.

喚起 name of a bird which sings at dawn (? lark) = 春喚.

換⁴
5080

To remove; to change; to exchange.

換轉 to transpose; to change over.

改換 to change,—as the way of making anything.

換衣服 to change the clothes.

把衣服換上 change your clothes.

把盤子換過來 change the plates.

把手換過來 change hands, —use the other.

拏了換去 take it away and change it.

有好的掉換了來 change it for a better one.

調⁴ 換 or 挑換 to exchange.

回換 to take a purchase back and change it.

出門不換 or 不管換 once left the premises, cannot be changed,—of goods at shops.

包換 guarantee to change,—if not satisfactory.

不得換 cannot be changed,—for another.

換季 to change the seasons,—to change the official hat and dress, as is done on certain days in spring and autumn fixed by the chief local authorities.

換門道 to change one's profession.

換⁴
5080

換骨 to change one's bones,—of a radical change in character.

換船 to tranship.

換的 to exchange, *i.e.* to ratify, a Treaty.

對換 to exchange.

換帖 to exchange cards (giving date and hour of birth, etc.),—to become sworn brothers.

換親 to exchange as above, with a view to matrimonial alliance.

換替着 by turns; alternately.

替換着騎 to ride by turns.

換易 to exchange; to barter.

換貨 to exchange goods; to barter.

他換得我那個 he who got that thing of mine in exchange,

金銀兌換 or 金銀便換 money changed here,—a shop sign.

換錢 to change money,—silver into copper coin.

換票 to change bank-notes.

金二十二換 the exchange is 22 oz. of silver,—for 1 oz. of gold.

換取現銀 to exchange for cash,—as a drawback.

換領新牌 to exchange for a new certificate.

換發 to issue in exchange for.

換頂兒了 may you soon change your button! *i.e.* be soon promoted,—a complimentary wish.

換新 to renew; to exchange for new.

換皮毛 to change the coat,—as animals. Used of persons in a bad sense.

換人 to change one's servants.

輪換 to change periodically.

換班 to relieve guard.

換上新的 change it for a new one.

換救 to remedy

換香樹 *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. & Z., the cones of which are used for dyeing.

煥⁴
5081

R. 翰

See 喚

Sinking Upper.

渙⁴
5082

R. 翰

C. un²

See 喚

Sinking Upper.

煥⁴
5083

R. 翰

C. un²

See 喚

Sinking Upper.

瘼⁴
5084

R. 旱

C. wun²

H. fon²

W. wa²

N. hwoun²

P. hwan², v.

hwo

J. tan

A. hwan²

Rising

Irregular.

宦⁴
5085

R. 諫

C. wan

H. fon

F. hwang

W. ngwa

N. ngwaan

P. { hwan

M. { hwa

Sz. hwan

K. hwan

J. hwan

A. hwan

Sinking Lower.

Elegant; variegated.

煥爛 coloured; variegated.

Wide; broad; to be scattered; to expand. The 59th Diagram.

渙渙 broad; swelling,—as rivers.

繼猶判渙 the continuation of (my father's) plans is irregular,—not in one undeviating straight line.

軍心漸渙 the soldiers began to lose heart.

渙汗其大號 to spread the great command,—hence 渙汗 = an Imperial Edict.

Flaming; bright; brilliant.

明煥 brilliant; lustrous.

煥目 agreeable to the eye.

煥乎其有文章 in what elegant style it is!

煥然一新 brand-new.

'Sick; ill.

癱瘓 numbness; paralysis.

A government servant; an official. See 12,106. [To be distinguished from 官 6341.]

官宦 officials.

宦官 or 宦寺 or 閹宦 or 宦監 eunuchs. See 8346.

鄉宦 the gentry; retired officials.

宦家子弟 the scion of an official family.

宦⁴

5085

宦囊不敷 official purse (*i.e.* salary) insufficient.

仕宦行臺 good accommodation for travelling officials,—an inn-keeper's sign.

遊宦 travelling officials,—who have left home to go to their posts.

遊宦已久 had been long in official life.

宦費 official income.

宦海茫茫, 升沉難定 the official sea (arena) is full of uncertainty, and it is hard to say if one will sink or swim.

宦途氣味已諳盡 the stink of an official career is already well-known to me.

佹

5086

Same as 5085.

遁⁴

5087

To flee; to escape; to avoid.

遁逃 to run away.

法無可遁 you cannot elude the law.

自作孽不可遁 when we occasion calamities ourselves, it is impossible to escape from them.

Artifice; deception; sleight of hand; magic; illusion. See 譚 2494.

虛幻 unreal; without substance; illusory.

幻術 magical arts.

幻戲 conjuring.

夢幻 visions; apparitions.

幻影 shadowy; unreal.

幻化 magical changes; metamorphoses.

世情變幻 the affairs of this world are changing and illusory.

幻妖 sleight of hand; magic.

幻跡 remnants; vanishing traces.

幻由人生 visions have their origin in those who see them,—are subjective.

豢⁴

5089

R. 諫

C. wan

H. fam

F. hwang²

W. wa², wa²

N. ngwaan

P. } hwan

M. } hwan

Y. hwa

Sz. hwan

K. hwan

J. hwan

A. hwan

Sinking

Lower.

To feed animals with grain. To support; to befriend. To allure.

猶芻豢之悅我口 just as the flesh of grass-fed and grain-fed animals is pleasing to my palate.

民食芻豢 the people fed on butcher's meat.

豢養 to nourish; to support.

是豢吳也 it is but feeding up the State of Wu,—for the shambles. Alluding to a distribution of presents by a rival. Cf. "Timeo Danaos."

餽賂于隣是豢隣也 to give presents to our neighbours is but to feed those neighbours,—against ourselves.

餌之以利一日豢 to allure by hope of gain is spoken of as huan.

Evil; calamity; misfortune. To suffer. To grieve.

中國患 China's Sorrow,—the Yellow River.

禍患 or 患害 misfortune; calamity; injury.

患難之中 in the midst of troubles.

養虎爲患 to nourish a tiger to be a source of trouble,—in the future; like "nourishing a viper in the bosom."

避患 to avoid trouble,—by flight, as when escaping from revolution, anarchy, etc.

除後患 to prevent evil consequences.

瘦患即除 and thus the blemish of thinness was removed.

患病 to be ill; to suffer from disease.

患瘋病時 whenever the mad fit is on him.

患傳染症 sick of a contagious disease.

患口臭 to suffer from bad breath.

患得患失 hard to get, and hard to lose,—as money.

心患之 grieving in heart for any one.

何患之有 what cause is there for grief?

患⁴

5090

不患唐僧不得也 don't fear that we shall not get the priest of T'ang,—for we shall

不患人之不知 I am not concerned that men do not know me.

患不知人也 I am concerned that I do not know me.

楸⁴

5091

R. 諫

See 患

Sinking

Lower.

A species of soap-ber or *Sapindus*, the black seed of which are used as charms to drive away demons, and their pulpy skin as a detergent. See 5075.

無楸 *Sapindus mukorosi* Gaertn.

鏹

5092

Same as 5048.

獮²

5093

R. 元

See 原

Even Lower.

A kind of porcupine called 獮獮, believed to be hermaphrodite. Also written 獮 under the Han dynasty.

獮道 a District in Kansu [Written 恒道 under the 北魏 N. Wei dynasty.]

驁³

5094

R. 刪

See 還

Even Lower.

A year-old colt.

肱¹

5095

R. 陽

C. } fong

H. } hwong

F. } hwa

N. } hwong

P. } hwan

M. } hwan

Y. } hwan

Sz. } hwan

K. } hwan

J. } hwan

A. } hwan

Even Upper.

HUANG.

The region between the heart and the diaphragm the vitals. See 5936.

病入膏肱 the disease has entered the vitals,—has become incurable. See 二豎 3363.

荒¹
5096

R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Blood.

荒池 the blood-pool,—a supposed reservoir of blood in the body.

荒¹
5097

R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

An expanse of water.
To reach; to arrive at.

荒¹
5098

R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Uncultivated; wild; to be desolate, to go to desolation, as land from drought, floods, earthquakes, etc.; to neglect; to ruin; to go to wild excess. To be large; to cover (see 6069); to cultivate.

荒野 or 荒郊 a wilderness; a desert.

荒裔 wild tribes.

荒蕪 or 荒草 jungle; undergrowth.

荒田 or 荒地 barren land; common.

荒村 an out-of-the-way village.

荒草 *Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers. or "spear-grass;" used for thatching, etc.

荒年 a year of dearth.

荒歉 dearth; deficiency.

饑荒 famine; dearth; over head and ears in debt.

拉饑荒 to purchase on credit; to contract debts.

打饑荒 to quarrel.

洪(或鴻)荒之世 an age of Deluge and Desert,—as in primeval times.

具贅卒荒 all is in peril and going to ruin.

流逆荒亡 yielding to the current, striving against it, wild (in pursuit of the chase), and lost (in love of wine).

荒廢 or 丟荒 fallen into desuetude; forgotten; obsolete.

荒空 empty; desolate; ruined.

荒¹
5098

荒疎 to neglect; to become careless.

非子自荒茲德 it is not that I am abandoning my virtue.

荒棄 to set aside; to discard; to neglect.

荒唐 wild; incoherent; untrustworthy; frivolous; light; idle.

荒淫 profligate; dissipated.

荒謬 reckless.

荒亂 in disorder.

酒荒 given over to drink.

荒湛 *tan* 于酒 you are besotted by drink.

業荒於嬉 he neglected his business for pleasure.

天子荒於色 the Emperor was given up to lust.

內作色荒 nothing but lust within doors.

外作禽荒 nothing but hunting without.

允荒 truly great. See 顧 6254.

遂荒大東 extending to the extreme east.

天作高山, 太王荒之 God made the lofty hill and King T'ai brought it under cultivation.

大荒見 the purport; the gist; a plan or general idea of something to be made.

太荒 space; the empyrean; the parts beyond the boundaries of the known world.

四荒 the four points of the compass; the uttermost limits of space. So 八荒.

稊¹
5099

R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Grain which has failed to ripen.

百果皆稊 all the fruits have come to nothing,—have failed to grow and ripen.

緗²
5100

R. 陽
See 荒
Even Upper.

Tangled silk.

說¹
5101

Same as 5105

慌¹
5102

R. 養
C. H. } also 陽
F. W. }
N. P. }
See 慌
Rising Upper.

Agitated; hurried; flustered; nervous; timid. Used as an intensive; see 666. Same as 5136 (*q.v.* for further entries).

慌忙 or 慌速 hurriedly; with all speed.

慌慌忙忙的 in a state of bustle and fluster.

跑得慌 he runs very fast.

不要着慌 don't get excited.

發慌 to be flustered or excited.

心慌 or 慌惚 or 慌張 confused; agitated.

昨日病中心神慌惚 I was delirious yesterday.

慌亂 in confusion; confusedly.

驚慌 alarmed; startled.

慌作一團 to shrink with fear.

慌醒 to wake in a fright.

慌得七仙女一齊跪下 at which the 7 fairies fell on their knees from fright.

暍³
5103

R. 養
See 荒
Rising Upper.

Dry and hot; scorching.

穠¹
5104

Same as 5099.

謊³
5105

R. 養
C. H. } *fong*
F. H. }
W. H. }
N. H. }
P. }
M. } *hwang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. H. }
J. H. }
A. H. }
Irregular Upper.

Falsehood; lying; exaggeration.

提一個謊來 to come with a lie in one's mouth.

謊話 or 謊言 or 謊語 lies; falsehoods.

說謊 or 撒謊 to tell lies.

說謊獨怕對證 what a liar fears is to be confronted with witnesses,—for the other side.

謊謬 false; fabulous.

謊³

5105

扯謊架子 a lying machine, —a term of abuse.

謊詐 lying; deceitful.

謊價 an exorbitant price; an overcharge.

要謊 to ask too much; to overcharge.

皇²

5106

R. 陽
C. wong
H. fong, v.
wong
F. hwong
W. oa
N. woŋg
P.
M. } hwang
Y.
Sz.
K. hwang
J. kwō, wō
A. hwang
Even Lower.

Almighty; great; august. The ruler; the sovereign (see 9552). Imperial. Admirable; good. Bright. To put to rights. A yellow horse with white spots. Name of a valley. Used for 遼 5119. [Made up of 自 beginning and 王 ruler; see 說文 under 王 Rad. 5.]

皇天 or 皇天上帝 or 上皇 (see 13,573) or 東皇太乙 Almighty God.

告于皇天后地 I announce to great Heaven and sovereign Earth.

皇上 or 皇帝 or 皇王 or 聖皇 or 天皇 the Emperor. [The last is the Japanese *Tennō*, the Mikado.]

身在皇帝邊, 猶如共虎眠 to be attached to the Imperial household is like sleeping alongside a tiger.

皇帝亦有草鞋親 even the Emperor has grass-shoe (i.e. poor) relatives.

皇后 the Empress.

皇太后 the Empress Dowager.

皇太子 the Heir Apparent.

太上皇 the Emperor's father, —who has himself been Emperor.

皇祖有訓 our Imperial ancestor taught that.....

皇考 a deceased father. The more modern term is 顯 4523.

皇妣 a deceased mother.

皇華 Imperial.

皇商 Imperial Purveyor.

皇城 the Imperial city.

皇戚 or 皇族 the Imperial kinsmen.

皇²

5106

皇畿 or 皇洲 or 皇都 Peking.

皇宮 or 皇廷 the Imperial palace.

皇國 Japan.

皇朝 the ruling dynasty,—of China.

皇清 the Manchu dynasty.

皇陵 the Imperial tombs.

皇靈 the coffin (and body) of a deceased Emperor.

皇仁 or 皇恩 Imperial kindness.

皇士 capital officers.

周公東征四國是皇 the object of Chou Kung in marching to the east was to put the four States to rights.

皇駁其馬 yellow and red horses, spotted with white.

皇魚 the sturgeon. See 鰻 4889.

穆穆皇皇 of reverent virtue and admirable character.

皇皇者華 brilliant are the flowers.

靈皇皇兮既降 when the Holy Spirit (= God) had come down in all its glory.

惶²

5107

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

凰¹

5108

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

嗙²

5109

R. 陽 庚
See 皇
Even Lower.

Agitated; in consternation.

四海仿惶 the whole country in a state of agitation

The female phoenix; see 鳳 3560.

鳳凰無寶不落 the phoenix will alight only where jewels are,—meaning the jewels of virtue and good government.

求凰未就 to try to get married but without success.

Sounds of sobbing; jingling of bells.

其泣嗙嗙 weeping and sobbing.

鐘鼓嗙嗙 sounds of bells and drums.

堽

5110

煌²

5111

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

徨²

5112

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

惶²

5113

R. 陽
C. wong
H. fong
F. hwong
W. oa
N. woŋg
P.
M. } hwang
Y.
Sz.
K. hwang
J. kwō, wō
A. hwang
Even Lower.

Same as 5121.

Name of a concubine 女
煌 of the Emperor Yao.
A mother.

Doubtful; irresolute; vacillating.

徬徨無家 in doubt, as having no home,—not knowing where to go.

徊徨 going backwards and forwards; irresolute.

To be afraid; nervous; doubtful; hesitating.

恐惶 or 惶懼 to fear; to dread.

惶惑 to be in fear and doubt.

惶擾 in a terrible state of alarm.

湟²

5114

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Name of a river in Kansuh; also, of a branch of the North River in Kuangtung.

湟湟 a torrent.

煌²

5115

R. 陽
P. hwang
Shwang
See 皇
Even Lower.

Blazing; bright; luminous. See 7199.

輝煌於道 a great blaze in the streets,—as at an illumination.

簞²

5116

R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Bamboo sprouts too old for eating. A hard, white-skinned bamboo.

幽簞 a thick grove of bamboos.

松簞交翠 the pine and the bamboo uniting to form a green shade.

皇²5117
陽
皇
en Lower.

A fast-sailing boat; a ferry-boat.

蝗²5118
陽
皇
en Lower.

The locust. See 螞 7586.

虫蝗爲災 locusts have become a plague,—by destroying the crops.

鬧蝗虫 to have a plague of locusts.

捕蝗 to catch locusts.

蚱蝗 the migratory locust.

蝗蝻將 the god who drives away the locust-pest.

箭如飛蝗 arrows like a flight of locusts.

遑²5119
陽
皇
en Lower.

Leisure. To be idle; careless.

不遑暇息 no leisure to eat or sleep.

不遑暇食 too busy to eat.

莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.

遑恤我後 what leisure have I to care for what comes after me?

不遑啓處 I had not leisure to kneel or sit,—to take any rest.

不遑他矣 no leisure for anything else.

不敢怠遑 he dared not show himself indolent.

鎗²5120
陽
皇
en Lower.

Clanging; jingling, as bells, etc. Used with 5109.

A halberd

興前儀鎗 halberds were carried before the chariot.

隍²5121
陽
皇
en Lower.

The moat outside a city wall; a dry ditch.

城復于隍 a rampart with a moat round it.

城隍 the city wall and moat,—the tutelary deity of every Chinese city, as worshipped at the 城隍廟.

饅²5122
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

Pastry; cakes of flour and sugar.

鯨²5123
R. 陽
See 皇
Even Lower.

The sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze, and also taken frozen to Peking from the Amoor as tribute or tax.

鱈鯨魚 the sturgeon; see 4889.

黃²5124
R. 陽
C. } wong
H. }
F. }
W. oa
N. wōng, v.
wouñ
P. }
M. } hwang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hwang
J. kwō, ō, wō
A. hwang,
hwing
Eve Lower.

The colour of the earth; see 玄 4790, and 12,099. Yellow, the Imperial colour since A.D. 581. Radical 201. See 4699, 5128, 12,394.

黃色 yellow.

發黃 to become or turn yellow.

黃土 yellow earth; clay; loess.

杏黃 apricot yellow,—the standard shade.

牙黃 ivory yellow.

黃而黑 sallow.

黃瘦 sallow and thin.

我亞洲黃種之民 our yellow Asiatic race,—as opp. to the 白種 of Europe.

黃灰色 a light drab.

黃帝 the Yellow Emperor,—a legendary monarch whose date is fixed at B.C. 2698.

黃老 see 6783.

臉都黃了 his face became yellow,—from fear.

黃子 a small boy,—so called from the yellow clothes much worn by boys. See 綠 7544.

黃口孺子 a child under four years old; a suckling. Used as a term of abuse.

古之伐國不殺黃口 of old, when a country was attacked, the young children were not slain.

黃花女 a virgin.

黃花郎 the dandelion.

黃²

5124

黃花魚 a kind of fish which occurs in the north during the 4th moon, and which is not supposed to be eaten by the people until it has appeared on the Imperial table.

黃花菜 *Hemerocallis flava*, L.黃花枝草 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.

黃白術 the art of alchemy.

黃本兒 the *Peking Gazette*.

蛋黃 the yolk of an egg; see 5135.

黃髮 yellow hair,—of old age; hoary-headed.

黃昏 dusk; twilight.

黃旗 the yellow flag,—of quarantine. Also, the Danish flag.

黃龍旗 the Chinese national flag.

黃泉 the yellow springs,—Hades; the next world.

黃壤 the yellow pit,—the grave.

黃蜂 a wasp.

黃蜂針 a wasp's sting; a scoundrel.

黃蠟 bees'-wax.

黃油 butter.

黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.

黃銅 yellow copper,—brass.

黃銅器 brassware.

黃銅皮 brass sheathing.

青黃不接 green and yellow not connecting,—as when corn does not ripen; used of a bad harvest.

事情黃了 the matter has miscarried,—referring to the yellow colour of dying leaves.

黃錢紙 yellow paper-money,—used at the New Year.

黃巾 the yellow cap,—of a Taoist priest.

黃巾賊 the Yellow-Turban rebels,—whose rebellion (A.D. 184) led to the downfall of the Han dynasty and the division of the empire into the Three Kingdoms.

黃糖 brown sugar.

黃豆 yellow beans; yellow peas.

黃豆瓣 *Celastrus articulatus*, Thbg.

黃²
5124

黃傘 the yellow umbrella,—used at marriages, etc.

黃梁夢 the 'yellow millet dream,—a simile of rapidity. See 7023.

黃烟 yellow tobacco,—a native-grown kind.

黃腫 (or 癰腫) jaundice.

黃火藥 dynamite.

黃松 the yellow pine; best quality of deal.

黃饅頭 yellow cakes.

黃了稍兒了 to have turned yellow; dried up.

黃米 coarse rice.

黃河 the Yellow River,—so called from the colour of its water, due to the speed of the current. It is popularly supposed to have been made turbid by a wicked woman, named

田三嫂 T'ien San-sao, who drowned herself therein. See

心 4562.

黃河清 when the Yellow River is clear,—never.

黃河尚有澄清日 even the Yellow River is sometimes clear.

跳得黃河洗不清 you may jump into the Yellow River, yet you will not be washed clean,—all the water of the Yellow River will not clear you of this charge.

黃河是敗家子 the Yellow River is like a prodigal son,—in its destructiveness.

黃馬褂 the Yellow Riding Jacket,—a reward for military services, supposed to be worn only when in personal attendance upon the Emperor in the field, or upon journeys.

黃帶子 Yellow Girdle,—a distinctive badge worn by the 宗室 Imperial Qansmen or direct issue of the Emperors of the present dynasty in the male line for ever, dating from the Manchu chieftain 天命 A.D. 1616. See 紅 5270.

黃檔房 Registry office of the Imperial Clan Court.

黃教 Lamaism,—from the yellow robes of the priests.

黃²
5124

中黃 the Imperial treasury; name of a Nimrod of old.

此編乃其官給事中時所上奏疏,故以黃門爲名 this collection embraces Memorials addressed to the Throne while he was a Supervising Censor, hence the name "Yellow Gate."

黃門宮 eunuchs.

見一小黃門 he saw a little eunuch.

黃門兒的 members of the Imperial clan.

貼黃 to cover with yellow paper any passages in Imperial decrees, etc. where alterations are required to be made; to put up a notice that one has taken one's degree.

黃綿襖 the yellow wadded jacket,—the sun.

黃道 the ecliptic. See 赤 1967.

黃道日 a lucky day,—for doing anything.

黃道之品 (medicine) of a most efficacious kind; a sovereign remedy.

黃冊 the census or return of names taken once in three years under the T'ang dynasty.

大黃 rhubarb.

黃蓮 rhizomes of *Coptis tecta*, Wall.

胡黃蓮 *Picrorrhiza kurroa*, Royle.

野黃蓮 *Corydalis incisa*, Pers.

地黃 a medicinal plant used as a febrifuge; *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Leb. See 4992.

黃犬 a mole-cricket; an earth-worm.

黃皮 the yellow-skin or whampee (*Clausena wampi*, Oliv.),—a fruit of the Canton province.

明黃 orpiment.

蛇黃 iron pyrites,—supposed to be vomited by snakes.

黃瓜 the cucumber.

黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Benth.

黃丹 yellow lead.

黃檀 yellow sandalwood.

黃²
5124

黃薑 turmeric.

黃堂 yellow hall,—a name given to Prefects, because a 太 in Kiangsü, whose *yamen* several times been destroyed fire, had the walls smeared with ochre.

黃埔 yellow reach,—Whampoa, the port of Canton.

黃浦 the Huang-p'u or Whampoo, the river upon which stand the town and the foreign settlement of Shanghai.

黃柘刺 *Berberis Wallichiana*, D.C.

黃羊 the yellow goat or goat antelope (*Antelope gutturosa*).

黃點顏兒 a kind of flycatcher (*Erythrostera albicilla*).

黃雀兒 the siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

黃雀奕棋 like siskins playing chess,—absurd.

黃鴨 a kind of wild duck (*Casarca rutila*).

黃背鴨 the eastern little grebe (*Podiceps philippensis*).

黃臉鴨 the teal (*Querquedula crecca*).

黃鵪 the eastern ortolan (*Euphonia aureola*).

黃眉子 a kind of thrush (*Emberiza elegans*).

黃魷 or 黃鱮魚 or 黃鰻魚 or 黃鰱魚 a kind of sheat fish (*Pseudobagrus fulgdraco*).

黃長虫 a snake (*Elaphidione*?),—the commonest near Peking.

黃鳥 or 黃鸝 or 黃伯勞 the oriole (*Oriolus sinensis*).

黃鷹 the goshawk (*Astur plumbarius*).

黃嘴鵬 the sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*).

黃嘴鵬子 the lesser tern (*Sternula minuta*).

黃交嘴 the female of the Chinese crossbill (*Loxia albirostris*).

黃鰻 or 黃鰱 or 黃魚 the mud eel (*Monopterus javanensis* Apterigia var.).

潢²

5125

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A lake; a pool; clear water.

銀潢 the Milky Way.

天潢 a cluster of eight stars near Auriga; the Milky Way; the Imp. family; a generation.

潢河 the Sira-muren River, or River Liao, a large stream that drains the eastern slope of the mountains north of Chihli, flowing into the Gulf of Pechili at Newchwang.

Read *huang*⁴. To dye paper.

潢漾 a vast expanse of water.

裝潢 to dye paper; to deck; to ornament.

Read *hêng*³.

潢汙 (*wu*¹) a backwater—as on the Thames.

璜¹

5126

璜

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An ancient jade ornament, of a semi-circular shape, which was hung up and tinkled when struck by pendants.

Jaundice.

瘡病 or 瘡腫 jaundice. See 5124.

Sulphur; brimstone; see 硫 7245.

磺坑 or 磺孔 sulphur springs, —of which there are some famous ones near the port of Tamsui, in Formosa.

採辦磺 to buy up salt-petre and sulphur.

磺强水 sulphuric acid.

磺離磺盪的 staggering about.

簧²

5129

R. 陽

See 黃

A. *hwang*

Even Lower.

The metal tongue in the pipes of the 笙 organ. See 葉 12,997, and 巧 1411. A catch in a lock.

笙簧 a reed-organ.

左執簧 holding his reed-organ in his left hand.

竝坐鼓簧 we sit together and play on our organs.

吹笙鼓簧 the organ is blown until its tongues are all moving.

簧鼓 to spread reports; to make mischief; to set tongues wagging.

簧口言語 plausible or cunning talk.

鎖簧 the catch in a Chinese padlock.

線簧 the hair-spring of a watch.

纆⁴

5130

R. 漾

See 幌

cf. 黃

Sinking Lower.

蟻

5131

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

A green beetle which makes a noise with its wings.

蟻蟻 the leech.

蟻蟻釘住鷺鷥脚 the leech fastens itself to the egret's feet,—with a view to "rise in the world."

趲¹

5132

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

To exert oneself; to bustle about

趲趲 a fine appearance; a grand display.

Same as 5123.

櫺

5133

R. 養

See 黃

A. *k'wang*

Rising Lower.

Something to keep off the wind; a screen. A passage; a porch; a verandah. A strip. To join things. To reel silk from the cocoon. Used for 幌 5138.

穀¹

5135

R. 陽

See 黃

Even Lower.

恍³

5136

R. 養

W. *hoa*, v. *hwa*

See 諛

A. *hwang*, *kwang*

Rising Upper.

The yolk of an egg. See 5124.

Wild; mad; flustered. Same as 5102 (*q.v.* for further entries).

恍狂 delirious; raving.

恍然 taken aback; irresolute. Also, an exclamation = "Dear me!" "So it is!" etc.

恍惚 confused; dim; blurred.

聽恍惚了 I heard indistinctly.

恍若 somewhat as if.

晃¹

5137

R. 養

See 幌

P. *hwang*, *hwang*A. *hwang*, *kwang*

Rising Upper.

Bright; dazzling.

晃耀 brilliant.

亮晃 shining; dazzling.

炫晃芬馥 bright and fragrant,—as a flower-garden.

日光晃眼 the sun dazzles my eyes.

天氣晃開 the weather has become bright again.

搖搖晃晃的 shimmering,—as light on water. See 12,916.

電光一晃 a bright flash of lightning.

一晃兒的工夫 in a moment; very quickly.

老爺兒一晃 as soon as the sun shines out.

幌³

5138

R. 養

See 諛

A. *hwang*, *k'wang*

Rising Upper.

A screen; a curtain; a shop-sign.

幌傘 a sun-shade.

幌帷 curtains.

幌子 shop-signs.

錢幌 a money-changer's sign,—a carved wooden string of cash.

膏藥幌子 the sign at a druggist's shop,—squares of wood, each with one black ball on a white ground.

粧 or 妝幌子 to make a snow of being able to do anything; to be an impostor; to put on airs.

愧³

5139

R. 養

See 謊

A. *kwang*,
k'wang

Rising Upper.

Uncertain; doubtful.

愧懷 the mind unsettled.

Read *huang*⁴.

愧愧 uncertain; occasionally.

[Pronounced *huang*⁴ *hua*.]

愧腦 to roll the head.

愧蕩 to jolt; to shake.

愧裏愧蕩的 or 愧愧蕩

蕩的 shaking; rocking.

愧輟 to shake; to jog.

幌³

5140

R. 養

See 黃

A. *kwang*

Rising Lower.

A screen.

煥³

5141

R. 葉

See 轟

Entering
Lower.

Blazing. Used with 5137.

Correctly read *yeh*⁴.

煥煥 blazing; bright.

煥眼睛 to dazzle the eyes.

鐃³

5142

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

The jingle of bells.

幌³

5143

R. 養

See 荒

Rising Upper.

A sign denoting a tavern, which in former times was a flag or banner. A shop-sign; used with 5138.

See 6412.

況³

5144

悅³

5145

況³

5146

R. 漾

See 況

Sinking
Upper.

To increase. To compare. Agitated; anxious. To bestow. An initial particle. Interchanged with

況 6412.

亂況斯創 disorder grows and dismemberments ensue.

況³

5146

每下愈況 the test (as to the fatness of the pigs) was always made in the parts least likely to be fat.

比況他物 to compare with other things.

譬況之言 language of simile; figurative language.

自況 representation; archetype; likeness.

託天河以自況 to compare oneself with the Milky Way.

子美自況耳 it is Tzū-mei's *alter ego*,—or some one or something typical of him.

羈棲自況之意 his intention in using the simile of a sojourner.

僕夫況瘁 the carriage-officers appeared full of cares.

況也永歎 they only heave long sighs.

修況 the name of a lute.

睨⁴

5147

R. 漾

See 況 睨

Sinking
Upper.

To look at.

睨視 to examine.

祝⁴

5148

R. 漾

C. *fong*
W. *hsüoa*
P. *hwang*
Y. *kwang*

See 況

Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

To confer upon. Used with 況 6412.

中心祝之 with all my heart I bestow one on him.

祝施 or 祝賜 to bestow.

天祝有德 God has given him virtue.

祝儀 a present.

荷蒙厚祝 I am much indebted for your valuable present.

女承筐亦無祝也 the girl presents her basket, but there is no gift in it,—the omen is inauspicious.

天祝節 a festival on the 6th of the 6th moon, to commemorate the arrival of some book from heaven. Cf. the day of Pentecost.

揮³

5149

R. 微

C. *fai*H. *fui*F. *hwi*W. *hü*

N.

P.

M. *hwei*

Y.

Sz.

K. *hwi*J. *ki*A. *hui*

Even Upper.

To move; to shake direct; to scatter; to w
away.發揮 to move; to explain
haustively.借題發揮 to enlarge vi
ously upon a theme.我發揮了他 I spok
him straight.巢父揮頭不肯
Ch'ao-fu³ shakes his head
will not stop.

揮手 to wave the hand; to di

手揮 to flourish; to twang

手揮絲桐 playing on
guitar.揮棹而回 plied their
and returned.揮軍前進 to wave to
troops to advance.指揮 to direct; the title
petty military official.指揮使司 title of a chief
of the 土司 native tribes
the south and south-west f
tiers.

揮寫 to write.

揮筆 or 揮毫 to wave a
—to begin to write or sketc大筆一揮 one stroke of y
fine pen.揮春 to write inscriptions
the New Year.

揮散 to scatter; to disperse

揮灑 to scatter; to spend fre
Also, to write fast and much
as a scribbler.揮金如土 to scatter mo
like dirt.

揮棄 to throw away; to rej

揮擲 to squander.

有揮擲之雄才 he wa
man of reckless courage.揮淚 or 揮泪 or 揮涕
wipe away tears.

揮汗 to wipe off sweat.

揮佈延寢 to scatter hu
money.

暉¹
5150
Bright; luminous. See
5152, 5154.

日暉 bright sunlight.

斜暉 the slanting rays of the sun.

流暉 a ray of light.

遙隔鈞暉 far separated from your Excellency's brightness,—from the light of your countenance.

樨¹
5151
A clothes-peg; a clothes-horse.

微元
5151
Read *hun*² or *kun*³. The curved handle of a plough.

輝¹
5152
Bright; luminous. See
5150, 5154.

輝光 or **輝煌** brilliant; luminous; splendid.

輝德 distinguished virtue.

Read *hsün*¹. To deafen by dinning into.

去眼輝耳 destroyed her sight and hearing,—of the atrocities perpetrated by **呂后** Lü Hou on her late husband's concubine. Also read *yün*¹.

翬¹
5153
Variegated; a pheasant; to fly.

如翬斯飛 like a pheasant on the wing.

翬雉 the Tartar pheasant.

鼓翅翬翬 clapped their wings and flew away.

翬飛鳥革 handsomely built,—of houses.

輝¹
5154
Bright; glorious; shining. See 5150, 5152.

光輝 brilliant; bright. Also =

光景 scenery; circumstances.

輝耀 glorious.

輝然 to brighten up; to be cheerful.

敝舍生輝 my humble home

輝¹
5154

will be brightened,—by your presence.

星月交輝 stars and moon brightly shining.

金璧交輝 gold and gems flashing.

灰¹
5155

R. 灰¹⁰.

C. *fui*

H. *foi*

F. *hwi*, v. *ku*

W. *kwai*

N. *hwei*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *hwe*

J. *kwai*, *kai*

A. *houi*, *k'oui*

Even Upper.

Ashes; cinders; dust; lime; mortar. Drab; grey; grey-blue.

火灰 ashes; cinders.

煤炭灰 ashes of coal or charcoal.

成灰 or **盡成灰燼** reduced to ashes.

死灰 dead ashes,—from which the vivifying element of fire has departed. Used for a state of fear.

心固可使如死灰乎

can the mind be reduced as it were to dead ashes?—i.e. be brought into such a state, by contemplation or otherwise, that it ceases to exercise its functions.

死灰復然 dead ashes may come to life again,—said by Han An-kuo.

心灰 or **灰了心** to despair of; to give up the idea of.

眼中流血, 心內成灰 my eyes run blood and my heart is ashes,—with despair.

磨骨揚灰 to grind the bones and scatter the ashes,—of a dead enemy.

劫灰 the ashes that remain after a raid,—the desolation caused by brigandage, rebellion, etc.

灰土 or **塵灰** dust; dirt.

石灰 stone lime.

生灰 quicklime.

黑灰 a sort of bitumen.

灰線 a marking-line.

灰斗子 a box for keeping a marking-line.

灰甕 a bricklayer's hod.

灰牆 to plaster a wall.

自然灰 kaolin or quartz powder used in glass-making.

檳榔灰 the lime eaten with betel-nut.

灰砌灰勾 to lay on mortar, filling it into the cracks.

灰¹
5155

灰沙 cement; concrete.

灰台 the plastered area in a Chinese theatre between the pit and the passage under the boxes.

牙灰 a white powder made by calcining paddy chaff, used for sharpening knives and as a dentifrice.

牙灰色 a light drab.

灰色 ash-colour; drab.

白灰樹 *Buddleia sp. nova*.

灰天芑 *Chenopodium album*, L.

灰喜鵲 the blue magpie (*Cyanopoliis cyaneus*).

灰鷹 the blue harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*).

灰窪子 the night-heron (*Nyctiardea nycticorax*).

灰鶴 the crane (*Grus cinerea*).

灰兒 the grey finch.

灰鼠 the squirrel (*Sciurus davidianus* A. M.-Edw. in the north; elsewhere *Sc. vulgaris*, L. and other animals).

See 6481.

恢
5156

黠¹
5157

R. 灰

See 灰

Even Upper.

搗¹
5158

R. 支

W. *kü*

See 揮

K. *hwi*

J. *ki*, *ke*

Even Upper.

隳¹
5159

R. 支

W. *hwai*

See 揮

K. *hwi*

J. *ki*

Even Upper.

To split; to rend. Unassuming; modest. To wave.

强搗 rude; bumptious; dictatorial.

更不搗挹 less unassuming than before.

瞑目而搗之日 closed his eyes and waved it, saying.....

Read *wei*³. To aid.

To destroy; to overthrow.

隳廢 or **隳敗** ruined; destroyed; brought to naught; obsolete.

紀綱隳墮 the bonds of law and order are broken.

一行隳而百行可疑 he who bungles one matter, will

隳¹
5159

be suspected in all. Give a dog a bad name, etc.

不作隳心事 to do nothing one is ashamed of.

我隳了心 I have given up the idea in despair. See 5155.

心隳意懶 disheartened.

隳棄和好 to break off friendly relations.

隳突 insolently.

徽¹
5160

Excellent; good; admirable. The stops on a lute. A flag; a pennant.

R. 微
W. hwei
See 揮
Even Upper.

徽柔 admirably gentle.

徽言 excellent words,—of advice.

慎徽五典 to set forth the beauties of the five cardinal duties,—as Shun did.

君子有徽猷 if the sovereign has good ways,—so will the people.

徽音 an excellent reputation.

徽美 excellent; admirable.

徽嬋 quick; full speed.

徽經中 in bonds.

徽號 an honorary title,—such as those given to the late Empress Dowager,

徽墨 ink from 徽州府 in the province of 安徽 Anhui. See 44.

徽班 the "Anhui school" of theatrical singing, which was originally to the accompaniment of two flutes, now superseded by the 胡琴; see 2109.

A signal flag; a standard. To make signals; to wave; to motion.

R. 支
W. hwai
See 揮
K. hui
Even Upper.

旗麾 a signal-flag.

指麾 to direct with a flag.

麾下 beneath the banner,—under the orders of; used when speaking to a general.

麾之使去 motioned him off.

麾斥來使 motioned away the messenger.

麾¹
5161

麾之以肱 motioned to him with his arm.

麾手 to wave the hand.

雲麾使 Assistant Marshal, Imperial Equipage Department.

口²
5162

R. 微
See 圍
Even Lower.

An enclosure. Used for 某 8031; also for 人 10,307, to show that something is purposely left out, or to denote lacunae in old texts, etc. An old form of 國 6609. Radical 31. Often used to distinguish surnames and names of dynasties, thus: 周 明 the Chou and Ming dynasties. See 5887. More correctly read *wei*².

回²
5163

R. 灰隊
C. ii, wui
H. fui
F. hui
W. wai
N. wei
P.
M. } hwei, hui
Y. Sz.
K. hwe
J. kai, ye
A. houi
Even Lower.

To come or go back to the starting-point; to return; to answer; to send back; to revolve. The Semitic *khwei* = brother, constantly used by Mohammedans and consequently adopted by the Chinese as a name for them. See 5952, 11,905.

來回 coming and going back; there and back.

來回話 contradictory talk.

回來 to come back; by and by. See below.

他回來得快 he has got back quickly.

他快回來 he will soon be back.

取不回來 can't get it back.

回去 to go back; (of plants) "over;" finished blooming.

回轉 or 回歸 to return.

回家 to return to one's home.

回府 to return to (your) home.

回國 to return to one's country.

回駛 to sail back.

回西 to go back to the west, —to die, chiefly of Buddhist priests.

回任 to return to one's post.

回²
5163

回毛 curly hair.

回暖 the return of weather.

回憶 or 回思 or 低回

回想 to reflect; to consider to recall.

風回南 the wind has round to the south.

奉回 to send back with compliments.

推回 to decline to receive return.

回拜 to make a return visit. See 敬 2144.

回禮 or 回敬 to make a salute in return; a return present.

設宴回請 to invite to banquet in return for hospitality received.

回席 a return dinner.

回門 the first visit of a bride to her parents.

追回 to cause to come back; fetch back.

一步一回 looking back every step. See below.

舉手無回 touch and move—as at chess. See 5178.

回顧 to look back; to repeat. 回頭 to turn the head; in moment; by and by.

浪子回頭, 無價之寶 a prodigal's repentance is priceless jewel.

回頭是岸 turn your back and there is the shore,—repentance and salvation is at hand.

回頭早 there is yet time.

回頭食 stale food.

回頭青 *Cyperus rotundus*.

不能脫回 you cannot get out of it,—as an engagement.

船隻回空 the vessels returned empty.

往回裏打 to send back,—a bad banknote.

回文 a despatch in reply. 5173.

回答 or 回說 to answer; reply. See 8393.

回²
5163

回稟 a reply to a superior,—answering questions asked.

回話 to let one know; to bring back word.

等不得馬夫回話 unable to wait until the groom brought back news,—how things were going.

回信 or **回函** or **回示** or **回書** or **回字** a letter in reply.

回音 an answer; a reply.

回帖 or **回片子** a card in acknowledgement.

回復 to come back to the beginning; to return; to reply to; to send an answer.

回復大人 if your Ex. pleases,—used by servants reporting on errands.

回老爺知道 I beg to inform your Honour,—used by servants.

回事 to relate what one has done in business.

回明 to state to,—a superior.

回來再說 we will talk of that by and by.

一回兒 or **一回子** a time; a period.

這一回 or **此回** this time; this once.

上一回 the previous time; on the previous occasion.

第一回 chapter I.

三回五次 again and again; repeatedly.

回氣 to draw in the breath.

回看 looking back, I see that.....

回眸 to throw a backward (sometimes "upward") glance. See 7343.

回手 to give a blow in return.

回首 to turn the head.

回堂畫稿 to submit a draft to a chief,—for signature or approval.

釋回 to discharge; to let go.

回光反照 the thrown-back bright rays (of the setting sun); the last flicker, as of a candle or of a dying man.

回²
5163

周回多少里 how many li is it there and back?

回天意, 盡人力 to propitiate God (as by righteous living, prayer, etc.), and to do one's best as a man.

回過味來 or **回味思** 量 to think of the former flavour,—to profit by experience.

一時回過味來 as soon as she saw the point,—of the remark.

其德不回 his virtue was without flaw.

回嗔作喜 turned from anger to joy.

回心轉意 to change one's views; to see things in a different light from before.

回人心莫先受直言 for changing men's hearts there is nothing like the reception of plain truths.

崇信姦回 his honour and confidence are given to the villainous and bad.

昭回于天 brightly revolving in the sky,—of the Milky Way.

回輪 to reverse the engines of a steamer; to go astern.

六道輪回 metempsychosis. See 10,780.

謀猶回遁 his plans are crooked and bad.

回回 or **回子** Mohammedans.

回回葱 a variety of onion.

回紇 or **回鶻** or **黑回** Ouigours or Wigurs. [From the time of the Sung dynasty, the first came to mean Mussulmans.]

唐之回紇即今之回 回是也 the Ouigours of the T'ang dynasty are the Mohammedans of to-day.

回疆 Turkestan.

回語 Turkish,—of Eastern Turkestan.

回絨 Mohammedan wool,—fustian.

回祿 the God of Fire,—a name given by 子產 Tzū Ch'an, 6th century B.C.

回
5164

回
5165

Same as 5163.

徊²
5166

灰
R. 灰
C. ui
H. fui
F. hui
W. wai
N. we, wei
P.
M. { hwei,
Y. { hwai
Sz.
K. hwe
J. kwai, ye
A. houi
Even Lower.

To pace to and fro; irresolute.

徘徊 backwards and forwards; hesitating; irresolute.

恫²
5167

灰
R. 灰
See 苗
Even Lower.

Blurred; indistinct; doubtful; irresolute.

桐²
5168

灰
R. vulgar.
See 苗
Even Lower.

A large tree found in Yünnan. Its fruit grows in clusters at the end of the branches and is red.

洄²
5169

灰
R. 灰
See 苗
Even Lower.

An eddy; a race; "chow-chow" water. Name of a lake in Honan.

洄瀾 or **洄注** water recoiling; a backwater; an eddy.

溯洄從之 I go up the stream in quest of him.

痼
5170

Same as 5172.

茴²
5171

灰
R. 灰
C. wui, ui
H. fui
F. hui, v. p'ui
W. wai
N. wei
P.
M. { hwei
Y. {
Sz.
K. hwe, v. p'i
J. kwai, ye
A. houi
Even Lower.

Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*, Gaert).

小茴香 a fragrant seed like dill (*Foeniculum dulce*).

大茴香 or **八角茴** star-aniseed, *Illicium verum*, Hook, f.

蛔²
5172

R. 灰
See 苗
Even Lower.

The tapeworm; also used for the common intestinal worms.

誰是你肚子裏的蛔蟲 who is your tapeworm, pray?
—I am not dependent on you.
吐蛔虫 to vomit worms.

迴²
5173

R. 灰
See 苗
Even Lower.

To go back; to return; to bend. Used with 5163. [To be distinguished from 迴 2380.]

迴流水 an eddy; a backwater.
迴繞 to surround; to enclose.
千迴百轉 continually revolving.

迴文詩 a kind of ode which may be read backwards as well as forwards, and sometimes sideways; a palindrom.

迴廊 a verandah.

挽迴瀾於既倒 to turn back a tide (or flow of water) that has already burst forth.

輪迴 the turning round of the wheel,—human existence as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sansāra*. See 5163.

迴憶 to recall; to remember.

迴環 to surround; to encircle.

迴抱 or 迴合 to embrace.

迴避 to withdraw from the presence of a superior; to stand back; to avoid meeting. Specially, of a junior relative retiring from office in a province to which a senior relative has been appointed.

迴避原籍 to withdraw from, i.e. not to serve in, one's native district.

迴避牌 a notice that one cannot receive visitors.

遇事無所迴避 he never shirked responsibility.

鮰²
5174

R. vulgar.
See 苗
Even Lower.

A fish belonging to the salmon tribe, found in the Yang-tsze, about three feet long and resembling a small sturgeon in its snout, trans-

鮰²
5174

verse mouth, and four short barbels below it.

芽竹筍, 燒鮰魚 when the bamboo is sprouting, cook the sturgeon,—and eat them together.

Same as 5173. See 3986.

迴²
5175

迴⁴
5176

R. 隊
See 苗
Sinking Lower.

卦⁴
5177

R. 隊
See 悔
Sinking Upper.

悔³
5178

R. 賄隊
C. { *fui*
H. { *fui*
F. *hui, hwou*
W. *hwai, fai*
N. {
P. {
M. { *hwei*
Y. {
Sz. {
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *houi*

Rising and Sinking Upper.

To repent. A name for the 外卦 three upper lines of any one of the Diagrams. See 貞 607. Used with 5178.

To repent; to regret. Used with 5177. See 翻 3390, 尤 13,413.

後悔 or 悔悟 to repent.

悔也不悔 don't you repent now?

悔前非 to repent of former misdeeds.

悔過 or 悔罪 to repent of one's sins.

悔改 to repent; to reform; to mend one's ways.

悔恨 or 惱悔 or 悔吝 to repent; to regret; to be vexed with oneself.

其後也悔 but afterwards she repented.

悔心 regret; compunction.

痛悔 to bitterly regret.

追悔不及 to repent when too late.

禍至頭來悔不及 when misfortune is upon you, it is too late for repentance.

死而無悔 to die without regret.

悔³
5178

反悔 to regret; to go back one's word.

悔賴 to repudiate.

宜無悔怒 I ought not to be the object of their anger.

其德靡悔 his virtue nothing to be dissatisfied with.

逼立無悔狀 made to draw up a "guarantee not to repent deed,"—as at the sale of a child.

不叫他悔, 他就急 if I don't let him have his move back, he gets angry. See 5178.

雖悔難追 though we repent we cannot overtake the past, so as to cancel it.

悔之無益 repentance is no avail.

悔解 to revert to one's evil ways.

The last day of the moon dark; obscure. Unlucky, unpropitious.

月晦 the last day of the moon.

昏晦 dusk; dark; obscure.

風雨晦明 wind or rain, darkness or light,—e.g. always at work.

晦冥 dark; thick, of weather.

風雨晦冥 obscured by wind and rain.

明晦 light and darkness.

明晦交養, 晝夜乃成 it is by the alternating growth of light and darkness that day and night are formed.

時晦 the time is dark,—unpropitious.

欲晦其迹也 in order to hide all traces,—of the fact that he had been an artist.

晦氣 or 運晦 bad luck.

正在晦氣頭兒上 just at the very climax of misfortune.

晦氣星進命 born under an unlucky star.

真晦氣了 how truly unlucky.

找晦氣 to make trouble; to pick a quarrel.

找我的晦氣 to seek to vex me.

公子有晦紋 the gentleman has an unlucky look,—from fortune-teller's point of view.

晦⁴
5179

R. 隊
C. { *fui*
H. { *fui*
F. *hwou, v. pwou*
W. *hwai*
N. {
P. {
M. { *hwei*
Y. {
Sz. {
K. *hwe*
J. *kwai, ku*
A. *houi*
Sinking Upper.

晦⁴
5179

晦得狠 very unlucky.
背晦 stupid; muddle-headed from age. See 9362.
背晦爺娘 to treat one's parents as "old stupids."

誨⁴
5180

To teach; to admonish; to advise.

教誨 or 訓誨 to teach; to train.

乞不吝教誨 please do not withhold your advice.

誨人不倦 to teach without tiring.

誨爾諄諄 constantly teaching you.

納誨 to offer advice or remonstrance.

冶容誨淫 to adorn the face so as to induce to wantonness, —as a harlot. See 7631.

虺⁴
5181

Same as 5172.

虺³
5182

A venomous snake (*Trigonocephalus Bloomhoffii*, Strauch.).

維虺維蛇, 女子之祥
cobras and serpents are the auspicious intimation (in dreams) of daughters. See 熊 4700.

蝮虺 a viper.

虺蝮之行 treachery; ingratitude.

王虺 a kind of boa found in Yunnan.

水虺 a sea-serpent.

土虺蛇 a venomous snake, found in Kiangsu, and said to have no eyes.

虺隤 worn-out; tired; diseased.

虺虺其雷 the thunder keeps muttering.

𪔐¹
5183

The grunting sound of pigs rooting.

喧𪔐 altercation; wrangling.

會⁴
5184

R. 泰
C. ui
H. fui, woi
F. hui, woi
W. wai
N. wei
P.
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hwei, kwei
J. ye, ke
A. hui
Sinking
Lower.

To meet together; to collect; to unite; to co-operate; a guild; a society. To understand; mental possibility (see 可 6078, 能 8184). To be able, in reference to acquired knowledge or skill; see 8184. [Cf. the use of *savoir* as opp. to *pouvoir*.] A moment of time; just at that time.

會集 or 會合 or 會齊 to assemble.

會朝 the morning of the meeting.

會議 or 會講 to meet for deliberation.

會議政務處 the Government Council.

會商 or 會晤 to consult together.

會館 a guild; a meeting-house; a club.

國會 a Parliament; see 2542.

會兵 to assemble troops.

會匪 a band of robbers.

鳴鑼會衆 to beat gongs and bring people together.

文會 a literary club.

會期 a time appointed for meeting.

僧會 a convocation of Buddhist priests.

三合會 the Triad Society, —a famous secret society, the name of which signifies the union of Heaven, Earth, and Man, symbolised in the character 王 a ruler. Dates from the reign Yung Chêng, A.D. 1723—36.

天地會 another name for the above.

入會 or 拜會 (see below) to join a secret society.

會友 an affiliated member of a secret society.

會主 or 會首 or 會頭 the head of a guild; the president of a club, etc.

會長 a priest, —in the Protestant church.

會吏 a deacon, —ditto.

會⁴
5184

開會 to start a society.

收會 to close or wind up a society.

會簿 the account-books of a society.

博覽會 an exhibition, —usually of the goods of a single country. See 9544.

萬國平和會 the Hague tribunal.

燕會賓客 to give an entertainment.

會酒 a drinking-party.

出會 to have a procession, —in honour of some religious festival.

孟蘭勝會 a religious festival, held on the 15th of the 7th moon, for feeding the ghosts of deceased ancestors for seven generations. It was introduced into China about A.D. 733 by 不空 Amôgha, the Singhalese Buddhist who gave such an impetus to his religion under the T'ang dynasty.

會言近止 they unite in saying that he is near.

會其宗族, 盡散家財 gathered together his relatives and gave them all his treasures.

會客 to receive visitors.

拜會 to visit; to call upon. See above.

會會舊相識 to look up old acquaintances.

不期而會 to meet without previous arrangement.

後會有期 I trust we shall meet again.

會見 or 會面 to visit; to meet.

會面安可知 who knows when we shall meet again?

再會 au revoir!

想你們也曾會過 I think you have met before.

會過一面 (or 次) I have met him once.

會同 conjointly; in co-operation.

會同驗明 or 會驗 to jointly examine.

會同館 Imperial Despatch office, —superintending transmission of correspondence from the provinces.

會

5184

會同四譯館 office of the residence for tributary envoys.

會審 or 會訊 joint investigation.

會審衙門 the Mixed Court, at Shanghai.

會銜 to unite titles, — as when several officials make a joint representation.

會營 (of civil officials) to co-operate with the territorial military authorities.

會奏 to jointly memorialise.

會緝 to unite in pursuing.

會稟 a joint petition or report.

會理 to manage conjointly.

會札 joint instructions.

會拏 to help to catch.

會鞠 joint examination.

會勘 joint inspection.

會督 to join with one's subordinates in....; joint supervision.

會咨 to make a joint communication (to equals).

咨會 to communicate by despatch, as between high officials of equal rank. See 照 474.

知會 to notify; to inform.

會齊考試 a competitive examination.

會試 the triennial examination, held at Peking, for the degree of 進士 chin shih.

會元 first on the list at the above.

會魁 the next seventeen ditto.

省會 a provincial capital.

會意 to understand; to take a hint. Also, "suggestive compounds," or characters supposed to have been formed upon an analysis of the meaning intended to be conveyed. Thus, the duplication of 人 man makes 从 to follow, and the same trebled makes 永 many; 火 fire doubled makes 炎 flaming, and when trebled 焱 awful.

我會過他的意 I saw what he meant.

會

5184

會意作 to act on an understanding.

意會 to imagine; to conceive.

只可意會未可言傳 one can feel what it means, but not be able to express it in words.

會氣 see 1064.

會不出 can't make out,—what you are driving at.

會通 to understand thoroughly.

理會 to mind; to pay attention; to note.

會作 able to do.

你會不會 can you do it or not?

可都會麼 can you do them all?—(e.g.) these tricks.

學會 to learn how to do anything.

會水 to be able to swim.

會者不難,難者不會 it is not difficult to those who can do it: if it is difficult it is because they cannot do it.

會生病 able to cause sickness; liable to make one ill.

不會下雨 it won't rain.

會子 an interval; a time.

一會 hui³ 的工夫 a moment; an instant.

不大會 in no great while; presently.

管多會兒 at any time; whenever (it may be, etc.).

機會 a chance; an opportunity. See 787.

會丞相與王有隙 now at that juncture, the Prime Minister happened to be on bad terms with the Prince.

會冬大寒 now it happened that the winter was a severe one.

會典 the Institutes of the Empire,—containing details of the whole scheme of government administration.

會神仙 the festival of All Spirits (19th of 1st moon).

會親 to meet relatives.

會鈔 to advance money for.

會錢 to collect money.

會票 bill of exchange. See 5190.

會

5184

Read kuei⁴. To calculate.

會計司 Collectorate of revenue of Banner property.

會稽 a District in Chehkiang.

To draw; to sketch; to make an outline. Also read kuei⁴. See 6511.

繪地圖 to draw a map.

繪畫 or 繪塑 to draw and paint.

繪像 to draw portraits.

繪事後素 the business laying on the colours follows the preparation of the plain ground.

起句繪初月之狀 the first sentence sketches the shape of the new moon.

See 6339.

Same as 5172.

Property; money; bribes.

以爾車來,以我賄遇 come with your carriage, and will remove my goods,—of woman eloping.

賄賂 or 賄賂 bribes.

行賄 or 行賄賂 to bribe.

送賄 to send bribes.

受賄 to receive bribes.

囑賄 or 賄託 to cause to do anything by means of bribes.

賄和 to bribe to hush up or withdraw a charge.

賄買 to suborn.

Same as 5190.

Whirling, turbulent water. A bank draft.

東滙澤爲彭蠡 eastward still, and whirling on, it forms the marsh of P'êng-li,—of the Han river.

滙源 a source; a spring.

四書滙參 the Four Books with the various Commentaries.

繪

5185

R. 泰隊

C. 'fui, 'k'ui

H. fui², fui²F. h'wou¹²

W. kwai

N. wei²

P.

M. hwei

Y.

Sz.

K. hwe

J. kwai, ye

A. houi²

Sinking

Irregular.

繪

5186

蝸

5187

賄

5188

R. 賄 10.

C. 'fui

H. fui²

F. 'wi

W. 'hwai

N. hwei²P. hwei²

M.

Y. hwei

Sz.

K. hwe

J. kwai

A. houi

Rising Upper

Irregular.

匯

5189

滙

5190

R. 賄

C. ui²H. fui²F. h'wou¹²W. wai²

N. wei

P.

M. hwei²

Y.

Sz.

匯票 or **匯單** a bill of exchange.

匯費 or **匯息** or **匯兌費** the loss by exchange.

如今匯到了 the advice has now been received,—the money can be paid.

匯至來省 to remit by bill of exchange to the provincial capital.

我向你匯一千兩銀子 I will draw on you for one thousand taels.

匯銀一千兩於上海 bought a bill on Shanghai for Tls. 1000. See 9118.

匯劃 bank drafts.

匯撥 to draw on; to give a draft on.

匯付 pay to.....

匯往 to draw on,—e.g. London.

匯款 remittances; drafts.

匯銀行 or **匯兌局** an exchange office.

匯豐銀行 the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

慧 5193
R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie, v. hwoi
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧恨 to hate and detest; bitter resentment.

慧怒 in a towering passion.

抵床而慧 he beat the bed in his anger.

慧 5194
R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5195
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5196
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5197
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5198
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5199
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5200
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5201
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5202
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

Intelligent; quick; clever.

敏慧 or **聰慧** or **靈慧** or **慧明** intelligent; sagacious; quick-witted; wise.

慧性 one who has the nature of wisdom. Sanskrit: *prajñākara*. Popularly used in the sense of "smart, clever."

小慧 skill; cleverness; aptitude.

美而慧 beautiful and clever.

睜開慧眼 opened wide his spiritual eyes,—i.e. eyes gifted with a range beyond that of mortals.

智慧 see 1784.

慧 5193
R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie, v. hwoi
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5194
R. 霽
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5195
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5196
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5197
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5198
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5199
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5200
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5201
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5202
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5203
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5204
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5205
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5206
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5207
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5208
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5209
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5210
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5211
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5212
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5213
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

慧 5214
R. 紙
C. wai
H. fui
F. hie
W. yü
N. wei
P. }
M. } hwei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. hie
J. kei, ye
A. hwe
Sinking Lower.

毀 5196

毀 5197

毀 5198

毀 5199

毀 5200

毀 5201

毀 5202

毀 5203

毀 5204

毀 5205

毀 5206

毀 5207

毀 5208

毀 5209

毀 5210

毀 5211

毀 5212

毀 5213

毀 5214

毀 5215

毀 5216

毀 5217

毀 5218

毀 5219

毀 5220

毀 5221

毀 5222

毀 5223

毀 5224

毀 5225

毀 5226

毀 5227

毀 5228

毀 5229

毀 5230

毀 5231

毀 5232

毀 5233

毀 5234

毀 5235

毀 5236

毀 5237

毀 5238

毀 5239

毀 5240

毀 5241

stroy another in order to secure one's own success. See 5031.

有求全之毀 there are cases in which men seeking to be perfect have received reproach.

A blazing fire; bright; splendid.

烈燬 a furious fire.

王室如燬 the palace was as though ablaze.

燒燬 or **燬焚** to burn down; to consume.

燬失 destroyed by fire.

燬 5196

燬 5197

燬 5198

燬 5199

燬 5200

燬 5201

燬 5202

燬 5203

燬 5204

燬 5205

燬 5206

燬 5207

燬 5208

燬 5209

燬 5210

燬 5211

燬 5212

燬 5213

燬 5214

燬 5215

燬 5216

燬 5217

燬 5218

燬 5219

燬 5220

燬 5221

燬 5222

燬 5223

燬 5224

燬 5225

燬 5226

燬 5227

燬 5228

燬 5229

燬 5230

燬 5231

惠⁵¹⁹⁹

惠翰 your "valued favour."
惠致 a gracious step or measure,
—of government.
惠臨 to honour with a visit.
惠然肯來 kindly he seems
willing to come.
惠于宗公 he conformed to
the example of his ancestors.
駿惠我文王 striving to be
in accord with our Wên Wang.
執惠 holding three-cornered
halberds.
惠來縣 a District near Swa-
tow.

惠⁵²⁰⁰

R. 霽
See 惠
Sinking
Lower.

Compliant; obedient.
Used for 5199.

義征不惠 would not submit
to just coercion.

蕙⁵²⁰¹

R. 霽
H. sui
See 惠
Sinking
Lower.

A fragrant species of mar-
shy orchid, called 蕙蘭,
having many flowers on one
stalk.

蘭蕙齊芳 the success of two
brothers at the public examin-
ations.

雪蕙 the snow-orchid of Yün-
nan.

蟪⁵²⁰²

R. 霽
See 惠
Sinking
Lower.

An insect, called 蟪蛄,
which lives but six months.

蟪蛄不知春秋 the *hui*
ku knows not spring and autumn,
—if it knows one it cannot know
the other.

惠⁵²⁰³

R. 霽
See 惠
Sinking
Lower.

Quick; sagacious. Obe-
dient.

嬪⁵²⁰⁴

R. 隊
See 瞶
Sinking
Lower.

A woman, named 女嬪,
from whose womb six sons
were removed by a surgical
operation.

Read *kuai*. Name of a
king of the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu.

殞⁵²⁰⁵

R. 隊
P. *hwei*
M. *h'wei*
See 瞶
Sinking
Lower.

To open or break, as a
sore.

瘡殞 the boil has broken.

通身殞爛 his whole body
has broken out in sores.

潰⁵²⁰⁶

R. 隊
W. *wai, wai*
See 瞶
P. *h'wei*
M. *h'wei*
Y. *h'wei*
K. *hwe, v. hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking
Lower.

To rush, as a stream; to
flee; to be dispersed; de-
feated; destroyed.

潰濩 the dashing of waves.

臨陣潰逃 to run away in
the face of the enemy.

紛紛潰散 completely routed.

莽兵大潰 the soldiers of
Wang Mang were utterly routed.

潰亂 in disorder.

潰癰雖痛勝于養毒
although opening an abscess is
painful, 'tis better than letting
the poison work.

潰敗 destroyed; spoilt.

潰敗決裂 broken up,—as a
friendship.

無不潰止 all is going to
confusion.

淹潰 soaked; drenched; flooded.

潰百尺之室以突隙
之烟焚 the burning down of
a hundred-foot (*sc.* large) man-
sion must begin with a tiny
smoke-rift.

有潰 to look angry.

草不潰茂 the grass does not
attain to luxuriance.

是用不潰于成 it will
never come to completion.

瞶⁵²⁰⁷

R. 未寘
See 瞶
A. *hwi*
Sinking
Upper.

The dull, dim sight of
old people. [To be dis-
tinguished from 瞶 12,449.]

盲瞶 blind.

昏瞶 dim-sighted.

形同聾瞶 both deaf (as a
post) and blind (as a bat),—of
incapable officials. See 12,449.

闐⁵²⁰⁸

R. 隊
C. *h'ui, kwai*²
H. *h'wei*
F. *hwui*
N. *gwei, kwai*
W. *kwai*
P. *hwei*
M. *h'wei*
Y. *h'wei*
See 瞶
K. *hwe, v. hwe*
J. *kwai, ye*
A. *houi*
Sinking Lower.

The gate of a market.
See 5049.

洋樓客棧闐闐喧
a bustling and noisy mart,
of foreign hong and inns,—
in the *Peking Gazette* of Sha-
hai.

瀝⁵²⁰⁹

R. 隊
C. *fui*²
H. *fui*²
F. *hwui*²
N. *hwei*²
See 悔
Sinking
Upper.

To wash the face.

王乃洮瀝水 the pr
then washed his hands and f
用水瀝其面 they was
his face with water,—to s
him.

噦⁵²¹⁰

R. 泰隊
月
C. *wai*
H. *wai*
F. *wui*
W. *ü*
P. *yü*²
M. *yü*²
K. *hwae, ü*
J. *kwai, ke,*
yetsz
A. *hwe, we*
Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

Descriptive of the se
of horses' bells in a c
riot; see 噦 5192. To
spacious; wide and de
The song of birds.

噦噦其冥 deep and wid
its recesses,—of a room.

Read *yüeh** To bel
to vomit.

乾噦惡心 to retch wit
vomiting and feel sick.

大飲而噦 got very d
and vomited.

翾⁵²¹¹

R. 泰
C. *wai*
F. *wui*
N. *hwei*
P. *swei*
M. *hwei*
K. *hwae*
J. *kwai, ke*
A. *we*
Sinking
Upper.

The noise of birds' wi

翾翾其羽 (the pho
clapped its wings.

讖⁵²¹²

Same as 5210.

𦵏
5213

Same as 5214.

𦵏
5214

Plants; herbs; vegetation.

𦵏
5215

百卉 the vegetable kingdom.

𦵏
5216

萬卉爭春 every plant is striving for spring,—i.e. hurrying into bloom.

𦵏
5217

花卉 flowering plants.

𦵏
5218

花卉畫 pictures of flowers.

𦵏
5219

卉木 plants and trees.

𦵏
5220

𦵏
5221

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𦵏
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諱
5217

To conceal. To shun; to avoid the use of, as applied to personal names, especially those of Emperors of the present dynasty (see 13,088), of Confucius and of Mencius; the "taboo" of the South Sea islanders; euphemism. See 6853.

隱諱 to conceal.

直認不諱 confess all and conceal nothing.

有話即說,何必諱言 if you have anything to say, speak out: why conceal it?

爲親者諱 to conceal the errors of relatives.

避諱 to avoid mentioning a delicate or unpleasant subject, especially the use of the personal name. This is effected in writing, by the omission or addition of certain strokes; in speaking, by giving to the character in question some other sound than its own.

See 丘 2310.

諱始於周 the avoidance of names began under the Chou dynasty.

請教官諱 what is your personal name?—i.e. the 官名, which appears upon visiting cards and is legally one's distinguishing name, though not for public use.

皇帝諱構 the Emperor's personal name was Kou.

君諱 you, Sir,—in address.

諱名不諱姓 we avoid using a man's personal name, but not his surname. See 4599.

諱死謂之大行 to avoid the word death, it is called "the great journey."

囑其子諱之 told his son not to use it,—a phrase.

諱而不言 they hushed it up.

忌諱 prohibited; forbidden; taboo.

犯諱 to violate the taboo; to use prohibited names.

入門問諱 when going into a family, enquire what are its tabooed words etc.,—so as to be able to avoid them.

諱
5217

未曾犯一人家諱 he never offended any one's private feelings or prejudices.

你先君尊諱 what was your late father's name?

不諱 that which is not tabooed, as being common to all men,—death.

如有不諱,無憂家室也 if anything should happen to you, have no anxiety about your family.

恐后不諱 fearing that the Empress would die.

二名不偏諱 in the case of two personal names, both are not tabooed.

以諱事神 (the people of Chou) did not use the name which they bore in serving the spirits of the dead.

廟諱 or 聖諱 the personal name of an Emperor. The following is the list of those of the present dynasty:—

Shun Chih: 福臨 was left unaltered.

K'ang Hsi: 玄燁 was altered to 玄燁 or 元燁.

Yung Chêng: 胤禩 was altered to 胤禩 or 允禩.

Ch'ien Lung: 弘曆 was altered to 宏 (His Majesty objected to this form) 歷 or 弘歷.

Chia Ch'ing: 顯琰 was altered to 顯琰. [顯 was originally 永, which was altered by Ch'ien Lung in 1795. See 6923.]

Tao Kuang: 旻寧 was altered to 旻甯 or 綿甯

Hsien Fêng: 奕訢 was altered to 奕訢.

T'ung Chih: 載淳 was altered to 載淳.

Kuang Hsü: 載湉 was altered to 載湉.

Hsüan T'ung: 溥儀 has been altered to 儀.

惟¹

5218

R. 支

See 睢

A. sui

Even Upper.

癭⁴

5219

R. 賄

See 會

K. hwe, we

J. kwai, ye

A. houi

Rising Lower.

臃⁴

5220

R. 隊灰

See 對回

Sinking and

Even Upper

and Lower.

類

5221

Ugly.

此惟 ugly; ill-favoured.

Knobs or excrescences on trees.

老樹生癭 old trees become gnarled, or covered with knobs.

To swell; to bulge out.

臃臃 a knob; a boss; a protuberance.

Same as 5209.

HUN.

昏¹

5222

R. 元

C. fèn

H. fun, fwèn

F. hwong

W. hsüe, hüe

N. hwéng, v.

houñ

P. hun,

M. hwén

Y. hun,

Sz. hwéng

K. hon

J. hon

A. houn

Even Upper.

Dusk; twilight, as opp. to 朝 478; dark; obscure. Confused; dull; stupid; fuddled; insensible, from drink or otherwise (see 3740). Used with 5223.

以辨朝昏 to distinguish dawn from dusk.

黃昏 dusk; the gloaming. Also, the light of early dawn.

原說過黃昏送來 had said it should be sent after dark.

杜鵑無語正黃昏 the night-jar has ceased to cry, and the dim light of dawn appears.

昏黑 or 昏暗 dark.

天昏地凍 the sky is overcast and the ground frozen,—in Tartary.

定昏 or 昏夜 night.

晨昏定省 morning and evening go and enquire after your parents' health.

昏¹

5222

昏邁 old; decrepit; in the evening of life.

昏昧 dark; obscure; unintelligible.

說話不明猶如昏鏡 speech that is not clear is like a dull mirror,—nothing can be seen in it.

昏亂 confused; muddled; stupid.

昏腦 or 昏頭 addle-headed.

昏驕 stupid; foolish,—a term of abuse.

昏君 a *roué*.

昏昏沉沉的 thick; misty.

利令智昏 avarice blinds the judgment.

利慾昏心 avarice and lust have blinded his heart.

不昏作勞 do not over-exert yourself.

昏昏睡熟 sleeping soundly.

終日昏昏 fuddled all day long,—as with drink or opium.

跌倒昏絕於地 he fell insensible on the ground.

昏花 specks flitting before the eyes; *muscae volitantes*.

發昏 to become confused in mind; to wander, as a dying man.

昏過去 or 昏暈 to faint.

昏眩 dizziness.

昏迷 unconscious; wandering,—as in illness.

婚¹

5223

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

To marry a wife; see 嫁 1141. A bridegroom.

男婚女嫁 men take wives, women follow husbands; marrying and giving in marriage.

婚娶 to marry a wife.

婚媾 to marry.

婚姻 bride and bridegroom; marriage. See 13,216.

婚姻之禮 the ceremonial of marriage.

婚姻勸攏 advise people to betake themselves to matrimony.

大禮三千,婚姻最重 of the three thousand great Rites, marriage is the most important.

婚¹

5223

成婚 or 完婚 to contract a marriage.

兩下成婚配 the two come man and wife.

結婚 or 連婚 or 定婚 to arrange a marriage.

離婚 to dissolve a marriage.

婚書 the horoscopes of a betrothed couple, which are changed when the marriage is finally agreed upon.

合婚 to submit the horoscopes of a proposed couple to an expert to see if the marriage is a favorable one.

娶後婚 to marry a widow.

賣婚 to hand over a sum of money for one's bride.

皇上大婚 an Imperial marriage.

揔婚之大臣 a high official who arranges the marriage of the Imperial family.

指腹爲婚 to betroth before birth.

此時有婚有宦 he is now married and in an official position.

婚家 the bridegroom's family.

婚親 relatives by marriage; the wife's family.

婚配 to marry; to mate, to arrange marriages among, etc.

馬無再配,人有二婚 *ch'ung*² 婚 horses will not be mated a second time, but men will marry.

Same as 5229.

惛¹

5224

殯¹

5225

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

湮¹

5226

R. 元

See 昏

Even Upper.

The dimness of death to die by swallowing poison.

Unstable; unsettled; muddy.

暗¹
5227

Dulness of vision.

元
昏
Even Upper.

闇¹
5228

An entrance; a door-keeper.

元
昏
Even Upper.

叩闇 to knock at a gate; to appeal to the Emperor.

闇人 a doorkeeper,—in ancient times, deprived of feet.

欲其子之爲闇 wished his son to be a doorkeeper.

闇閹 or 闇寺 doorkeepers at the palace,—who are always eunuchs.

惛¹
5229

Confused in mind; dull; stupid.

元
昏
Even Upper.

心惛 confused; oblivious.

惛迷不醒 in an abject state of mental confusion.

Read *hun*⁴.

惛耄 dulness of wit induced by old age.

惛悶 dull; stupid.

嫿¹
5230

A term of address to a woman.

微元
嫿
Even Upper and Lower.

嫿家 my wife; my good woman.

渾²
5231

Confused; chaotic; disordered; turbid; muddy. Whole; complete; the entire mass; the Absolute. Used with 混 5239.

元阮
渾
Even Lower.

渾沌 or 渾淪 chaos; confusion.

中央之帝爲渾沌 Chaos was the ruler of the central zone.

天下之民謂之渾沌 all the people in the empire called him Chaos,—said of a wicked descendant of the Yellow Emperor.

渾²
5231

物有所相不得謂之

渾 if things have relativities they cannot be regarded as the Absolute.

渾元之氣 the principle of life, which is co-existent with matter.

渾 *hun*³ 雜 mixed; miscellaneous.

渾 *hun*³ 淆 confused; mixed; muddy.

渾河 the muddy river,—a name for the 永定 Yung-ting river near Peking.

渾水 muddy water.

渾濁 muddy; turbid; foul.

渾胚 a foetus of one month; formless; indistinguishable.

渾金 gold ore.

渾人 a stupid fellow; a lout.

渾 *hun*³ 厚人 honest; liberal; lenient.

對渾家道 said to his wife.

渾化 a total change or disorganisation.

渾括 to embody.

渾身 the whole body.

渾和 to jumble together; to mix up.

下字無一不渾 not one character which has not its own indispensable place.

渾圖 or 渾成 all; entire; in the gross.

天下一渾 the empire under one sway.

渾天球 a celestial globe.

渾然天理 the all-embracing laws of God.

渾然一新 everything new,—as when making a fresh start.

阿渾 Akhūn,—a priest of the Mohammedan religion.

渾不似 or 渾撥四 a name for the *p'i p'a*; see 9061.

琿²
5232

A precious stone.

R. 元
See 渾
Even Lower.

碧琿 green-serpentine.

琿春 a town in Kirin; the name is also applied to Wladiwostock.

暉¹
5233

R. 間
See 運
Sinking Lower.

葷¹
5234

R. 文
C. {
H. {
F. *hung*
W. *hūc*
N. *hwēng*
P. {
M. {
Y. *hwēng*
Sz. *hun*
K. *hun*
J. *kun*
A. *hwēn*
Even Upper.

Meat which may not be eaten on fast-days. Used with 5234.

Food which is forbidden to the Buddhist priesthood, and generally to people fasting; see 素 10,348. Besides meat, this term includes garlic, onions, leeks, etc. Licentious; immoral; see 4098.

禁食葷 prohibition against the use of flesh food,—in the 1st, 5th, and 9th moons, by order of 太宗 of the T'ang dynasty, in obedience to the Buddhist belief that in those months Indra casts about his 大寶鏡, to scrutinise the actions of mankind.

五葷 five kinds of flesh forbidden as above. These are the flesh of the horse, dog, bullock, goose, and pigeon.

寧爲葷口念佛,不可諫口罵人 better feast and pray than fast and swear.

葷菜 a meat diet; ordinary food.

葷腥 garlic and meat. See 2055.

戒葷腥 to abstain from garlic and meat.

葷酒莫入 no meat or wine may enter here,—a notice seen outside Buddhist temples.

把盞勸他開葷 took a cup and begged him to break his pledge against meat and wine.

不敢破葷 he did not venture to eat any forbidden food,—being a Buddhist.

大葷館 a restaurant; an eating-house.

那隻貓兒不喫葷 what cat won't eat meat?

葷粥 (*hun*⁴) or 葷育 the Huns. Said to have been founded by 淳維 Ch'un-wei, who fled northwards after the defeat of his father, 桀 癸 Chieh Kuei, in B.C. 1766.

諢⁴

5235

R. 願

See 混

J. gon

A. ngoun

Sinking

Lower.

To jest; to joke.

打諢 to joke.

諢衣 garments of black or white, bearing indecent inscriptions in white or black, respectively, bestowed by the Emperor 穆宗 Mu Tsung of the T'ang dynasty on his concubines.

諢言 jests; broad jokes.

優諢 the jokes of the low-comedy man.

諢名 a nickname. See 5239.

餠²

5236

R. 問

See 混

K. }

J. un

A. vên

Sinking

Lower.

Flat round cakes of pork, called 餠餠, which are fried in fat and then rolled in flour and steamed.

餠餠館兒 shops where the above are made and sold.

一百隻餠餠喫過九十九, 還不曉得葷

腥素 having eaten ninety-nine out of a hundred fritters, not to know whether they contain garlic, meat, or simple (i.e. unprohibited) ingredients.

鼯²

5237

R. 元

See 渾

Even Lower and Upper.

A marmot (*Arctomys marmotta*). See 鼠 10,072.

搥³

5238

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

The same; similar. To inlay, as ivory. To root up.

搥連 connected,—as rooms en suite.

混⁴

5239

R. 阮

C. wên²H. fwên²F. houn²

W. wang

N. wêng

P.

M. }

Y. }

Sz.

K. hon

J. kon, gon

A. houn

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Confused; turbid; ill-assorted. To receive. To pass the time; to loaf. To work. To unite. Used with 渾 5231. See 2033, 5231.

混水 muddy water.

混鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.

混沌 confused; chaotic; unintelligible.

混沌氏 the man of Chaos,—

混⁴

5239

盤古 P'an-ku, who constructed the universe.

混沌無端 in utter confusion and disorder.

混沌魍魎 a stupid oaf.

混說 to talk at random.

混跑 to run helter-skelter.

混要 to be exorbitant.

混控 or 混捏 to make false accusations.

男女混雜 men and women indiscriminately mixed.

畏刑混認 to make wild confessions from fear of torture.

蒙混 or 混充 to deceive; to delude.

含混 vague; unintelligible.

混冒 reckless.

混撞 to blunder up against.

混罵 to abuse; to curse.

混呸 to use foul language.

混亂 in great confusion.

混掄 to whirl; to brandish.

打混 to play the fool.

混 *hun*² 堂 a public bath-house, where all bathe in the same water. See 6341, 8850.

混名 a nickname. See 5235.

混着去 to go recklessly into anything; to go without being invited.

混世界 a disordered generation.

混世虫 a ne'er-do-well.

混世魔王 the trouble-making devil-king,—nickname given to 程咬金 Ch'êng Yao-chin who assisted 李世民 Li Shih-min in establishing the T'ang dynasty.

莫混我 don't make fun of me!

混星子 or 混手子 a loafer; a rowdy.

混小子 a young blackguard.

混賬東西 you scoundrel!

在此混帳一年有餘 has been loafing here for a year and more,—not paying his way.

混⁴

5239

在船上混了兩年 dragged out a couple of years on a junk.

混頭 time to be put in; time to be spent.

混到頭 come to the end of one's tether.

一塊混事 to work together.

混睏兒 to fight against drowsiness.

混和 to jumble up; to mix together.

混一 to unite into one; universal empire.

受天明混一天下 having received a clear command from above to unite all the empire under one rule,—of the 1st Sung Emperor. See 3088.

南北混 north and south were united in one.

劉氏未亡魏未混一 before the death of Liu Pei, the Wei Kingdom was not united under one rule.

Fire; flames.

焜³

5240

R. 阮

See 混

Rising Lower.

焜耀 blazing.

火焜焜而上 the flames curled upwards.

𤇗²

5241

Same as 5236.

忪²

5242

R. 元

See 魂

Even Lower.

Melancholy; dull.

忪濁悶瞋 stupidly indifferent.

Same as 5242.

𤇗²

5243

魂²

5244

R. 元

F. hung

N. wêng, v.

wah

See 混

Even Lower.

The soul; that part of the soul (as opp. to 魄 9420) which at death goes to heaven and is able to leave the body, carrying with it an appearance of physical form; the subliminal

魂²
5244

self, expl. as 人陽神.
The mind; wits; faculties.

魂魄 or 魂靈 the soul,—
which is supposed to be in two
distinct parts, half *Yin* and half
Yang, as below.

靈魂 the soul,—used by Catholics
and Protestants.

魂升於天, 魄降於地
the *hun* (anima) goes up to
heaven, the *p'o* (umbra) goes
down into earth.

三魂 the three souls,—of the
Taoists, one of which goes to
heaven, another into the earth,
while the third remains by the
corpse. Otherwise explained as

(1) 生魂 the principle of life,
common to man, animals, and
plants; (2) 覺魂 the senses,
common to man and animals;
and (3) 靈魂 the power of
distinguishing between right and
wrong. The two former perish
at death; the latter constitutes
man's immortal soul.

三魂七魄 the three *hun* and
the seven *p'o*,—another popular
division of the soul.

招魂 to summon the spirits,—
as of one who has been drowned
or who has died at a distance.

引魂 to guide the spirit,—of a
dead man to the grave, at a
funeral.

引魂幡 or 領魂旛 a small
banner carried at funerals for the
above purpose.

魂不附體 soul and body
parted.

神魂出現 his spirit ap-
peared.

鈎魂取命 to hook up a soul
and bring its destiny,—as is done
before the judge in Purgatory,
to decide upon the punishments
to be inflicted.

已見鈎魂之鬼 he al-
ready sees the devil sent to fetch
his soul,—to Purgatory; he is
near death.

斷魂 to die. Also (poet.) to be
melancholy.

反魂 to come back to life,—as
after being in a trance, during
which the soul is believed to
quit the body.

游魂 wandering ghosts,—of
those who have not received

魂²
5244

proper burial. Used in the sense
of social parasites.

釜底游魂 a soul at the
bottom of (an empty) cooking-
pot,—dying of starvation.

孤魂 orphan ghosts,—who have
none to attend to their spiritual
comforts after death.

死的屈, 冤魂不散 of
those who die an unjust death,
the injured spirits will not depart,
—half to heaven and half to
earth, as usual, but hang about
until revenge has been taken.

冤魂纏腿 an injured ghost
clings round the legs,—of its
murderer, thus ultimately bring-
ing him to justice.

失魂 to lose one's wits.

沒魂靈 not got his wits about
him; wanting in sense.

掉魂 to lose consciousness.

嚇掉了魂兒 frightened
him out of his wits.

魂不守舍 or 魂不在
身 no wits left,—as from fright.

魂飛喪 to lose one's presence
of mind.

魂飛魄喪 (or 散) scared
out of one's wits; struck dumb
(e.g. by love).

魂迷魄蕩 bewitched; fasci-
nated.

銷魂 to melt the soul; to swoon,
from grief or excitement; see
4297.

銷魂橋 a bridge near Ch'ang-
an of old, where coming friends
were welcomed and parting
friends sped on their way,—the
Bridge of Swoons.

令人真個銷魂矣 a
truly exciting scene!—said of
the Shanghai race-course.

魂氣則無不之也 there
is no place to which the mind
cannot reach.

萬物之魂魂 the variety in
nature.

圀⁴
5245
R. 願
See 溷
Sinking
Lower.

A pig-sty; a privy.

惘⁴
5246

R. 願
See 溷
Sinking
Lower.

To disturb; to disobey.
To disgrace. To mortify;
shame; grief.

造惘 to incommode.

不敢惘命 not to dare to
disobey orders.

惘君 to dishonour one's sover-
eign.

常常有之, 未始以爲

惘也 what is customary may
not be regarded as disgraceful.

主不惘賓 the host must not
mortify his guest.

心惘不釋 I cannot get rid
of my grief.

Same as 5246.

恩
5247

搨⁴
5248

R. 月元
See 鵲渾
Entering and
Even Lower.

To touch with the hand;
to pick up, as with pincers.

Also read *hu*^{4*}

溷⁴
5249

R. 願
See 混
Sinking
Lower.

Turbid; in confusion;
dirty. Used with 5239.

See 英 13,308.

世溷濁 the times are in con-
fusion.

君子不食溷腴 the super-
ior man does not eat the flesh
of dogs and pigs.

攪溷 to disturb; to make muddy.

慥溷 dull; stupid.

別溷插言 don't be putting
your word in,—unasked.

溷說 to use bad language.

藩溷 a privy.

藩溷之花 a flower on a dung-
hill.

倅²
5250

R. 願
See 混
Sinking
Lower.

To finish.

朕實不明以倅伯父
WE were wrong in thus putting
Our uncle to shame.

HUNG.

哄³

5251

R. 送東

C. *hung*H. *kiung*F. *kiung*W. *hung*N. *hung*P. *hung*M. *hung*Y. *hung*Sz. *hung*K. *hong*J. *gu, kō*A. *houng*

Sinking and

Even Upper

Irregular.

Noise; clamour. To trick; to cheat.

哄堂大笑起來 every one burst out laughing.

譟哄 or 哄喝 to intimidate; to browbeat.

哄鬧 to make an uproar.

哄動 a hurly-burly; to prevail on; to delude into.

哄唆 to sow dissension.

哄誘 to beguile.

哄弄 to humbug; to make a fool of.

哄他來 humbug him into coming.

哄騙 or 誑哄 to cheat; to swindle.

哄孩子 to play tricks on a child.

哄他的東西 to trick him out of his things.

三哄, 四騙, 五不知 if I give three pips down, I must outwit him; if I give four, I must fool him; if I give five, he knows nothing about the game, — of 圍棋 *wei-ch'i*.Read *hung*¹.

哄起來 to rouse up.

洪²

5252

R. 東

See 紅

Even Lower.

A flood; overflowing. Vast; immense; very. Bounding, as a strong pulse.

洪水 an inundation which took place during the reign of the legendary Emperor Yao, B.C. 2357—2258.

湯湯 *shang¹ shang¹* 洪水方割 destructive in their overflow are the waters of the inundation.

洪水茫茫 the inundation spread far and wide.

洪水滔天 the water of the flood rose to heaven.

洪範 the Great Plan. See 3429.

洪大 very great.

洪福 great happiness.

洪²

5252

洪荒 a vast waste. See 5098.

聲如洪鐘 with a voice like a large bell.

新銅聲洪而濁 the ring of new bronze is muffled and dull.

惟爾洪無度 you were very lawless.

洪舒于民 generously kind to the people.

洪惟 I greatly think,—as used by the Emp., the “greatly” referring to his important functions.

洪惟作威 having exercised great tyranny.

寬洪大量 very generous and liberal-minded.

洪武 Hung Wu,—the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

洪家 a name for the Triad Society, the object of which is to restore the Ming dynasty. See 5184.

洪河 a branch of the river 淮 Huai, which it joins in Honan.

洪脈 a bounding pulse.

烘¹

5253

R. 東送

C. *shung*H. *hong*F. *hung, v.*W. *hong*N. *hong*P. *hong*M. *hong*Y. *hong*Sz. *hong*K. *hong*J. *kō, ku*A. *shoung*

Even Upper.

A flame; fire. To dry; to roast.

印烘于煤 I burn (the mulberry branches) in a small furnace.

烘屋子 to warm the room.

烘爐 a portable stove.

烘烤 or 烘焙 to roast; to heat before a fire.

烘焙行李 to dry baggage before a fire.

烘乾 to dry by the fire.

烘彎 warped by fire.

烘襯 to convey an idea by implication; an inference.

滿坐烘然 the whole assembly exploded,—with laughter.

街⁴

5254

R. 絳

See 巷

A. *houng*

Sinking

Lower.

A road through a village; a lane.

街堂裏拜丈母 bows to his mother-in-law in lane and hall,—i.e. everywhere. Of people who are officiously polite.

五子用失乎家街 his five sons who followed his exam-

衙⁴

5254

ple lost their homes,—i.e. the kingdoms.

肉衙堂 a “sandwich”,—coarsely expressed by the ideogram 嫩.

Same as 5254. Also used for 4293.

Same as 5263.

The din of battle; to fight.

鄰與魯鬩 there was a skirmish between the Tson and Lu States.

鬩門 to quarrel and fight; to brawl.

鬩嚷 uproar; clamour.

鬩戰 to do battle; to fight.

鬩兵之日 the day of the battle.

起鬩 to spread mischievous rumours.

Read *hung*¹. To shout. To push.

亂鬩鬩的 a confused din.

鬩開 to cause to fall back,—a crowd.

一鬩而散 at a word, they dispersed.

鬩出去 drive them out.

鬩開狗 drive away the dog.

Flourishing, as a plant budding; sprouting.

雪裏葎 name of a winter vegetable.

臭葎 a kind of honeysuckle.

Same as 5258.

See 3915.

鬩⁴

5255

鬩⁴

5256

鬩⁴

5257

R. 送終

C. *hung*H. *hung*F. *hung*W. *ung*N. *ung*P. *ung*M. *hung*Y. *hung*Sz. *hung*K. *hong*J. *kō, gō*A. *houng*

Sinking

Irregular.

葎⁴

5258

R. 送

See 鬩

Sinking

Lower.

葎⁴

5259

橫⁴

5260

璜

5261

覺

5262

R. 庚

C. hung

H. fung

F. wong,

hwang,

v. oh,

W. ung

N. weng

P. hung

M. } hung

K. hweng

J. kō, giō

A. hwaing,

hwung

Even Lower.

𡗗

5263

R. 東

See 紅哄

Even Upper and Lower.

𡗗

5264

虹

5265

R. 東絳

C. hung, v.

kong

H. fung, v.

kiung

F. hung, v.

k'üing

W. ung, v.

hau

N. ung, v.

höü

P. hung, v.

kang

chiang

M. hung, v.

kang

Y. } hung, v.

Sz. } kang

K. hong

J. kō, ku

A. hong

Even Lower

and Irregular.

See 5126.

To learn.

𡗗字 name of a large college built by 順帝 Shun Ti of the Han dynasty, A.D. 126—145, for the advancement of learning.

𡗗宮 a college or gymnasium = 學宮; a Confucian temple.

𡗗門秀才 a graduate of the first degree; a *hsiu-ts'ui*.

The bawling and din of a market-place.

Same as 5253.

The rainbow, at which it is considered unlucky to point; see 指 1791 and 蝶 10,970. Also read *hung*³, *hung*⁴, *chiang*⁴, *kung*⁴, and *kang*⁴. Used for 𡗗 5267.

天虹 or 虹霓 (see 5434) or 虹霓 or 虹橋 the rainbow.

一道長虹 a rainbow which completely spans the sky.

垂虹 an inverted rainbow,—the reflection of a bridge in water.

出了虹 there is a rainbow.

不霽何虹 how can you have a rainbow without a clearing sky?—great joy must be preceded by sadness.

心虹萬丈 his mind is all-embracing (*i.e.* large, liberal) as the rainbow.

天地虹 *hung*⁴ 洞 heaven and earth joined together. See 5268.

宛虹 a dragon.

實虹小子 it will only weary you, my son,—to look for horns

虹

5265

汞

5266

R. 董

C. hung

F. hung

W. ung

P. hung

M. k'ung

Y. hung

K. hong

J. kō, hu

A. hong

Rising Lower

Irregular.

𡗗

5267

R. 東送

See 𡗗紅

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

on a young ram, *i.e.* to expect the impossible.

虹月樓 house of the lunar rainbow,—from one seen at the house of the artist, 朱玉 Chu Yü of the Yüan dynasty.

Quicksilver.

燒丹鍊汞 to smelt cinnabar and extract the quicksilver.

汞粉 calomel.

To weary; to confuse; to make mischief; to slander.

蝨賊內𡗗 devouring insects, who weary and confuse men's minds,—such are our rulers.

外阻內𡗗 opposition without, dissension within.

𡗗亂 in confusion; rebellious; seditious.

𡗗敗 a ruinous defeat.

𡗗頭 witchery; sorcery.

Vast; infinite.

𡗗落 broad and deep,—as the ocean.

蒙𡗗 chaos.

𡗗洞不可掇 that which is joined (to something else) cannot be picked up. See 虹 5265.

A wild swan (see 6906); a wild goose. Vast; profound; used in reference to Taoist ideas and things. Altogether. See 5098.

小鴻 a bird with white plumage, resembling a widgeon.

鴻鶴 the stork.

鴻雁 or 賓鴻 the wild goose.

鴻雁捎書 a wild goose carries a letter. The association of a goose with letters seems

鴻

5269

to date from the time when the Chinese envoy to the 匈奴

Hsiung-nu told their 單于 chief that a goose had brought the Emperor news that 蘇武 Su V. was in captivity amongst them, 2nd century B.C.

鴻便 an occasion for sending a letter.

賓鴻 the crested goose.

鴻蒙 a term used by Chuang Tzu to personify the 自然 元氣 Vital Principle which existed in nature before cosmogonical developments began.

鴻寶 Taoist emblems; see 3366, 8720.

鴻禧 may you have great joy!

鴻恩 great favour; mercy.

鴻才 great talents.

鴻慈 great kindness.

哀鴻 a distressed population.

鴻鵠之志 soaring ambition.

紅

5270

R. 東

C. hung

H. fung

F. ung, öng

W. ong

N. ung

P. } hung

M. } hung

Y. } hung

Sz. } hung

K. hong

J. kō, ku

A. hong

Even Lower.

Red,—the official colour under the 周 Chou dynasty.

It is used for ordinary visiting cards, official seals, bride's dress, bridal chair, etc., and is generally emblematic of good luck, joy, and merry-making. See 7343, 8731, 2742, 7576.

紅色 red; vermilion.

紅赤赤 red as red can be:

桃紅 peach-flower red,—pink.

花紅 scarlet; a reward. See 5002. See below.

大紅 or 方丈紅 deep red.

鮮紅 bright red; fresh and ruddy.

銀紅 a light vermilion.

紅青 plum-coloured.

紫紅 crimson.

品紅 aniline red.

通紅 red all over; bright red.

魚紅 reddish.

紅紫不以爲褻服 even in undress, (Confucius) wore no red nor purple.

紅¹
5270

燒紅 to make red-hot.
紅腫了 inflamed,—of parts of the body.
紅漲了臉 she blushed deeply.
面兒通紅 his face became quite red with blushing.
紅顏 fresh; rosy-cheeked; pretty.
紅帶子 red girdle,—a distinctive badge worn by members of the collateral branches of the present Imperial family for ever, dating from the Manchu chief-tain known as 天命, A.D. 1616.
紅片 a visiting-card.
紅妝女 a girl dressed in red,—red trousers being worn only by unmarried girls.
紅粉 see 3519.
紅女白婆 red (*i.e.* young) girls and white-headed matrons.
紅白二事 red and white affairs,—marriages and funerals, from the distinguishing colours used at each ceremony.
紅頂 a red button; see 11,265.
紅貨 jewels such as the ruby, carbuncle, etc. Also, red dyed stuffs.
紅日 the morning sun; a lucky day.
紅日當天 the red sun is in the sky,—used with reference to the Emperor.
紅了眼了 his eyes got red,—with anger.
看紅了眼 he has set his heart on having it,—of anything one greatly covets.
血點紅 to add red to blood,—unnecessary.
狀元紅 the name of a kind of wine.
流紅 or 落紅 menstrual discharge.
紅浪 the maidenhead.
紅勒之 criticised him severely,—referring to the red lines with which weak passages in essays are scored by tutors.
走紅運 to be in luck's way.
See 運 13,817 and 2742.
對紅 to place one's stake on the number which turns out to be

紅²
5270

“opposite to the red,” *i.e.* to be successful. The phrase is taken from a gambling game called 寶盒.
你二人算是對了紅咯 you two hit off the red,—hold the same opinions, suit one another, etc.
紅塵 red dust,—the world.
紅福 earthly happiness.
紅心 the bull's-eye of a target.
紅毛 red hair,—a term originally applied to the Dutch; in later times, to all foreigners.
紅牌 the old name for the “Grand Chop” or “port clearance,” so called from the large red seal upon it.
紅單 the modern name for “port clearance,” as issued by the Customs to show that all duties have been paid.
紅淨 actors who act military parts.
紅銅板 copper plates.
紅班 a magistrate's attendants dressed in red clothes.
紅綾宴 the “Red Silk Banquet” given by the Emperor to newly-elected Han-lins.
紅燕 second quality birds'-nests.
紅衫 the red gown worn by the bride for the first three days after marriage.
紅絲 the red silken thread,—marriage.
紅衣砲 a larger sort of gongal, mounted on a tripod.
出長紅 to issue a public notice,—so called because usually written on red paper.
紅花 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L., distinguished as 大紅花. Also, safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.). Also, the saffron (*Crocus sativa*), distinguished as below. Also, porcelain with red designs.
紅藍花 safflower.
藏紅花 saffron.
紅梁 *Euscaphis staphyleoides*, S. & Z.
紅茶 black tea.
紅糖 brown sugar.
紅棗 red dates.

紅³
5270

紅糧 millet.
紅木 red-wood.
紅菜頭 beetroot.
紅蘿蔔 carrots; radishes.
紅肉 first quality,—of American ginseng.
紅丹 red lead.
紅礬 arsenic.
山裏紅 *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bge.
紅交嘴 the male crossbill (*Loxia albiventris*).
紅樹歌童 a name given to the oriole by Ming Huang.
紅脚鴨兒 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).
紅腿鶩 the red-shank (*Totanus calidris*).
紅頭鵬 the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).
紅壽帶 the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*).

Read *kung*¹. Work.

女紅 women's work; sewing.

葒¹
5271

A marshy plant with reddish leaves and flowers.

葒草 *Polygonum orientale*, L.

R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

噴¹
5272

To sing.

R. 董送
See 哄
Rising and Sinking Upper.

𠵿¹
5273

The sound of bells.

R. 庚
See 宏
A. hwäng
Even Lower.

𦵿¹
5274

𦵿𦵿 the clang of bells; the clamour of a market-place.

See 5848.

宏²

5275

R. 庚

C. wêng

H. fen

F. heing

W. } ung

N. }

P. } hung

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hweng, v.

J. wō, kwō

A. hwāng, hwaing

Even Lower.

An echo in a large hall. Vast; ample; spacious. Used for 弘 5282; see 5217.

宏亮 reverberating; echoing.

開張宏發 may there be a wide extension!—of this business. A phrase seen in shops.

宏業 an extensive business.

宏遠 widely extended; long standing.

量宏 of great capacity,—for drinking.

大展宏才 exhibiting very great abilities.

宏恩 great kindness.

宏敞 spacious.

宏²

5276

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwāng

Even Lower.

A vast hall; a mansion.

竝²

5277

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwang

Even Lower.

To estimate.

故竝其輻, 雖重任而

轂不折 you must make the spokes so thick that, although under a heavy burden, the wheel will not break.

紘²

5278

R. 庚

See 宏

Even Lower.

The cord which passes under the chin and keeps the official hat in place. A string on which musical stones are hung; to connect; to fasten. The rope which springs a snare for birds.

紘纓 hat-string and tassel.

八紘 the eight quarters indicated on the compass.

翊²

5279

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwaing

Even Lower.

To fly around; to swarm.

蚊虻翊聚 the mosquitoes came buzzing in swarms.

聒²

5280

R. 庚

See 宏

A. hwaing

Even Lower.

閼²

5281

R. 庚

C. wêng

H. fen

F. heing

W. oung

N. ung

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hweng,

J. wō, kwō

A. hwāng, hwaing

Even Lower.

A rumbling sound, as of distant thunder. To speak loud into a deaf person's ear.

A gate; a barrier. Vast; wide; open; unoccupied.

騰九閼 to rise to the nine gates,—of Paradise.

崇閼 very great.

虛閼 infinite; vast; great and void.

閼廓 vast wastes; prairies; steppes.

閼其中, 肆其外 store up knowledge within, to be ready for emergencies from without.

閼謀 extensive schemes.

Vast; to enlarge; to expand; liberal. See 5217.

弘大 very great.

弘大其業 he magnifies his office.

含弘光大 vast and glorious, —as the heavens.

弘多 very numerous.

士不可以不弘毅 the scholar may not be without breadth of mind and vigorous endurance.

人能弘道, 非道弘人 man may glorify the truth, but the truth cannot glorify man.

弘于天 enlarge (your mind) to the (comprehension of) heavenly (principles).

乃服惟弘王 it is your business to extend the royal influence.

聖人之弘也 the magnanimity of the sage.

弘始 the year-title (A.D. 399—414) adopted by Yao Hsing of the unrecognised Ch'in dynasty.

吼¹

5283

R. 蒸

See 泓

J. ō

A. shwāng

Even Upper.

The lowing of an ox. See 囓 12,668.

泓¹

5284

R. 庚

W. kwat, kae

P. }

M. } hung

See 弘

K. hweng,

hong

Even Upper.

A clear, deep pool of water.

飛瀑落泓潭 the cascade falls into the deep pool.

龍泓 the name of two streams in Shensi.

Read wang¹.

美目如一泓秋水 her beautiful eyes were like a clear pool in autumn.

泓¹

5285

Same as 5278.

軛¹

5286

R. 蒸

K. kweng

J. kō

A. shwāng

Even Upper.

The board in front of a carriage, on which a person leans.

軛軛 a leaning-board bound with leather.

嶸²

5287

R. 庚

F. ing

W. }

N. } yung

P. jung, hung

M. yung

K. hwang,

yōng

J. kō, kiō

A. vīng

Even Lower.

Lofty; imposing. See 747.

山勢崢嶸 the appearance of the mountains is lofty and imposing.

殿閣崢嶸 a grand palatial edifice.

氣象崢嶸 dignified; majestic.

𠵹¹

5288

R. 侵有

See 陰吼

Even and

Rising Upper.

The last syllable in *Om mani padme hum*; see 49.

Read yin¹ and hou³. The lowing of an ox.

轟¹

5289

R. 庚

C. kweng

H. swang,

k'wun

F. eing

W. hwat, v.

fae

N. hung

P. }

M. } hung

Y. }

Sz. }

The clatter of carts; the rumbling of thunder; the roaring of cannon. To blast; to blow up.

雷轟 the rumbling of thunder.

烈烈轟轟的 loud roaring; angry.

轟行天下 to make a noise in the world; to be heard of.

轟¹5289
K. *hweng*,
kweng
J. *kwō*
A. *hwaing*
Even Upper.**轟**場了城 the city wall fell with a crash.**轟**擊 to peal; to crash, as thunder; to bombard.**放砲轟**擊 to destroy with artillery.**轟**毀 to destroy by explosion.**轟**發 to explode.**轟**破 to blow up.**轟**石 to blast rocks.**轟**陷 blown to ruins,—as by an explosion.**水雷轟**沒法兵船 the torpedoes blew up a French man-of-war.**轟**爆之物 explosive materials.**心裏轟**的一聲 exploded with anger.

The death of a prince; to die. Swarming; numerous.

薨逝 to die.**度之薨**薨 they threw (the earth) with shouts into the frames,—for building walls.**螽斯羽，薨**薨兮 ye winged locusts, how sound your wings in flight!—alluding, in connection with the context, to a numerous progeny.**聲如雷**薨 with a noise like the crash of thunder. See 5289.**訇**¹5291
R. 庚
C. *kwēng*
F. *eing*, *heing*
W. *siangiang*
N. *hung*
P. *hung*
M. *hung*
Y. *syang*
K. *hweng*,
kweng
J. *kwō*
A. *waing*
Even
Irregular.

A hubbub. A crashing noise.

訇然震動如雷霆 there was a mighty shock, like that caused by thunder.**訇**礚 the drum-like sound of rolling waves.**洶**¹5292
R. 庚
See 訇
Even
Irregular.

The roar of water; the sound of a cataract.

洶洶 the splashing cataract.**礮**¹5293
R. 庚
See 訇
Even
Irregular.

A crash; a stunning noise.

礮礮 noise of stones dashing together.**礮**¹5294
R. 冬
See 紅澤
Even Lower.

The crash of falling rocks; the noise of a land-slip.

顫²5295
R. 東
See 紅
Even Lower.

A whizzing sound in the head, as with approaching fever.

陟¹5296
R. 東送
See 紅
Even Lower.

Name of a mountain, 從陟 Tsung-hung, in Yün-nan, which furnishes copper.

和5297
See 和
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

See 3945.

盃⁴5298
R. 歌箇
See 和
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Vessels with spouts, like teapots, for preparing food. To mix and season dishes, as a cook

莧⁴5299
R. 藥
See 瞞
A. *kōk*, *k'ōk*
Entering
Upper.

To measure; to estimate.

尺者莧也 a foot-rule is for measuring.**劃**¹5300
R. 藥
P. *hwo*
See 爇
Entering
Upper.

To split; to rend; to rip.

劃肚子 to rip up the belly.**劃**嘴 or **劃**唇子 a hare-lip. See 5315.**劃**子 a breach in a wall; a slang name for a person with a hare-lip.**劃**¹

5300

劃口子 an indentation on the body; a gap; an opening at the end of a seam.Read *ho*¹.**劃**地 to dig up the ground.**劃**子 a kind of plough.**劃**着不要 throw it away as useless.**劃**着幹 do it at any risk.**劃**出去了 to abandon; to have nothing more to do with; cut it out. Also, to be in straits, or in a tight corner.**劃**出命去了 risked his life.**劃**上 even if I have to.....; at the sacrifice of.**嘍**⁴5301
R. 藥陌
See 獲
Entering
Lower.

To bawl out.

嘍嘈 loud-talking; loquacious.**櫟**⁴5302
R. 藥福
See 獲樺
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

A kind of birch-tree, called 櫟落, used for making cups, etc. Used for 5306.

漚⁴5303
R. 藥遇
H. *wok*, *fu*
F. *heik*, *hwok*
See 獲護
K. *hwak*, *hu*
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

Water pouring down; the dashing of water. To boil; see 刈 5531.

潰漚 the dashing of waves. See 5206.**漚**澤 an old name for 陽城縣 Yang-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.Read *hu*⁴. To diffuse.**聲教布**漚 name and influence diffused on all sides.**大**漚 name of the music of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.**見**舞韶漚者 when he saw the dancers of the Shao-hu.

獲^{4s}

5304

R. 陌藥

C. wok
A. fet
F. heik, h'cik
N. wa
N. oh
P. hwo²A. hwo, hwa
Y. huk
S. hwo
K. hwok, hwak
A. kaku, koku
A. hwakEntering
Lower.

To hit, in the chase; to catch; to seize; to arrest; to get; to obtain. A runaway slave-girl or a girl who marries a slave; *see* 11,582. Also read *hu*⁴ and *huai*³.

舍拔則獲 he lets fly his arrow and hits.

拿獲 to catch; to arrest.

獲住了 caught; arrested.

遇犬獲之 caught by a dog.

獲犯 to arrest a criminal.

獲賊 or 獲盜 or 獲匪 to catch thieves, brigands, etc.

獲醜 to capture a number of prisoners; a captive crowd.

獲解 or 獲送 to take in custody to.....

獲案 to bring before a court.

獲辦 to bring to justice.

獲存 to seize and detain.

獲勝 to gain a victory.

獲教 had the pleasure of an interview.

不獲面別 not to take leave in person.

余獲一觀 I managed to get a look at it.

獲利 to secure gain; to make profit.

獲福 to secure a benefit.

獲恩 to obtain favour.

大有所獲 he has obtained a great deal.

實獲于我心 just suits my frame of mind.

不隕獲于貧賤 do not oppress the poor and lowly.

獲罪 to obtain punishment,—to commit a crime. To offend a man.

未獲放手 unable to leave off,—work.

不獲已 cannot help it.

笑語卒獲 every smile and word as they should be.

淮夷卒獲 the tribes of the Huai will be won over.

獲理 *see* 6879.

獲^{4s}

5305

R. 藥遇

F. hwok
N. u²
P. hwo², hu²
M. hwo², hu²See 獲
Entering
Lower.獲^{1s}

5306

R. 藥遇

F. hwok
N. u², oh²
See 獲護K. hwak
J. kaku, waku
Entering
Lower.獲^{4s}

5307

R. 藥遇

F. hou²
P. hwo²
M. hwo², hu²See 獲護
獲
Entering and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.鑊^{4s}

5308

R. 藥

C. { wok
H. {
F. hwok
W. o
N. oh
P. hwo²
M. hwo
Y. huk
S. hwo
K. hwak
J. kwaku, waku
A. hwakEntering
Lower.

A measure; a marking-line.

準獲 a marking-line.

架獲 a carpenter's square; (?) compasses and line.

To cut grain; to reap. Used with 5302.

不耕而獲 to reap where one has not ploughed.

刈獲 to reap.

A caterpillar.

尺蠖之屈以求伸也 the drawing-up of the caterpillar's body is only done with a view to further stretching it out. Used in the sense of "reculer pour mieux sauter."

尺蠖 to measure; to span with the fingers.

屈蠖 a wriggling worm.

蒙世之溫蠖 a butt for the world's folly.

A caldron; an iron pan; the boiler of an engine. To bore; to engrave. *See* 11,268.

鼎鑊 a caldron; a boiler.

鐵鑊 an iron pan.

鑊烹之刑 the punishment of boiling to death.

鑊底這樣 (as black) as the bottom of a kettle.

你會箍鑊 you can hoop a boiler,—you are very smart. Used ironically.

煮大鑊飯 to cook a dinner in the big pan,—to have a great row.

車大鑊 to turn a somersault.

獲^{4s}

5309

R. 藥

See 獲
Entering
Lower.獲^{4s}

5310

R. 藥

See 獲護
Entering
Lower
and Upper.獲^{4s}

5311

R. 藥

See 獲
J. waku
Entering
Upper.鑊^{4s}

5312

R. 藥

N. oh²
See 獲護
Entering
Upper.禍^{4s}

5313

R. 寄

C. wo²
H. fo²
F. hwo²
W. swa
N. sou
P. {
M. { hwo²
Y. {
S. {
K. hwa
J. hwa
A. hwa²
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Red paint.

Inspid; tasteless.

肥而不饒 fat, but not without flavour.

A water-fowl, which can bring rain by its cry.

A four-sided reel for winding silk.

Calamity; misfortune, as opposed to 福 3707; curses; judgments from heaven.

禍災 or 禍患 or 禍孽 or 禍事 calamity; evil; misfortune.

禍不單行 misfortunes never come singly. *See* 2880 and 3707.

禍根 a source of misfortune.

其禍可勝言哉 an unspeakable calamity!

避禍 to avoid calamity,—by flight.

惹禍 to bring calamity on oneself.

禍兮福之所倚,以成其功 failure is the foundation of success, and the means by which it is achieved.

禍福倚伏於其中 misfortune and happiness lurk herein.

禍⁴
5313

禍害 injury; damage.
誰爲此禍 who brought this calamity upon us?
嫁禍于人 to maliciously bring trouble on others.
福善禍淫 to bless the virtuous and bring misfortune on the vicious.
禍人 a causer of evil to others.
非禍人不能成禍 misfortune never comes unless some one is the moving cause.
禍首 the source, or cause, of the trouble; the ringleader.
勿予禍適 (*ché⁴* or *chih⁴*) do not punish nor reprove us.
禍海一千年 wicked people have long lives. See 10,019.
禍胎 a calamity-womb; a source of evil,—used of bad sons, who are regarded as judgments for evil.
禍泉 the source of misfortune, —wine.
禍心 malice; malicious designs.

窩⁴
5314

豁^{1*}
5315

R. 曷
C. *hət*
H. *uat*
K. *uak*
W. *hwa*
M. *hwa*
P. *hwa*, *hwo*, *ho*
M. *hwo*, *k'wo*
Y. *houh*, *hwéh*
Sz. *hwo*
K. *hwal*
J. *kwatsh*, *kwachi*
A. *hwal*
Entering Upper.

Open; clear; to understand (see 10,125); intelligent; liberal-minded; generous. Sound of crashing.

寶堂豁三門 the three doors of the Precious Hall stand open.

空豁 empty; vacant; clear.

豁心眼 to clear the eye of the heart,—to improve the intelligence. See 4562.

豁人之心口 to stir the feelings,—as grand scenery.

豁達 intelligent; clear-headed.
這人狠開豁的 this man is very intelligent.

一旦豁然貫通 suddenly the meaning flashed upon me.

豁免錢糧 to remit the land-tax.

豁^{1*}
5315

或^{4*}
5316

R. 識職
C. *wak*
H. *fel*
F. *hök*
W. *wa*
N. *oh*
P. *hwo*
M. *hwé*
Y. *huk*
Sz. *hwe*, *hwo*
K. *hok*
J. *waku*, *koku*
A. *hwák*
Entering Lower.

豁 *hua²* (*vulg.*) 拳 to play at guess-fingers. See 5022, 7720, 5006.

豁 *hua²* 刺一聲 with a crash.

豁嘴子吹燈 like a hare-lipped person blowing out a lamp, —all one hears is 非非非 *fei, fei, fei*, wrong, wrong, wrong. Used of a perpetual fault-finder. See 2870.

Some; some one; something; sometimes. Or; either; see 3304. If, supposing that; perhaps; doubtful; uncertain.

或飲于池 some are drinking at the pool.

或寢或訛 some are lying down, some are moving about.

或人 a certain person.

或問 some one asked.

或謂 or 或曰 some one said; it has been said; they say; on dit; another authority says.

或沉醉 sometimes he would get very drunk.

魚潛在淵,或在于渚 the fish lies in the deep, and sometimes by the islet.

或東或西 either this or that; either one way or the other.

或大或小 either large or small.

或早或晚 whether early or late.

或來或往 either coming or going; to and fro; unsteady.

或然或不然 whether it is so or not.

或須 if it should be necessary.

或得 if it could be that....

或以其酒 if we give them wine.

或敢侮子 dare any of you despise me?

無不爾或承 may there always be those who shall succeed to you,—may you have a never-ending posterity!

或有人 perhaps there may be some one.

間或有之 perhaps there are some amongst them.

或^{4*}
5316

莫或不難 it may perhaps be difficult.

莫敢或遑 not daring to take a little rest.

或者 or 或是 perhaps; may be that.

或不 possibly.... not....

或可 probably.

即或如此 perhaps it is thus.

或即....也 it may have been....; is perhaps....

Deluded; beguiled. Use with 5320.

The spirit or ghost of child.

鬼覓 a tornado.

鬼覓局 place or means to dupe people.

A kind of lizard, which frequents the bamboo.

Doubt; suspicion; unbelief. To cause to doubt to deceive; to lead into error.

小惑易方,大惑易性 lesser doubts change man's rule of life; greater doubts change his nature.

以不惑解惑,復於不惑 using that of which we do not doubt to dispel the doubts we have, and thus returning a condition without doubt.

四十而不惑 at forty, I have no doubts,—said by Confucius of himself.

年登不惑 forty years of age.

疑惑 to suspect; suspicious.

域^{4*}
5317

R. 職
See 或
Entering Lower.

覓^{4*}
5318

R. 職
See 或
A. *vik*,
Entering Lower.

鰈^{2*}
5319

R. 職
See 洫
A. *hik*, *twét*
Entering Upper.

惑^{4*}
5320

R. 職
See 或
Entering Lower.

惑⁴²

5320

惑弄 to beguile; to befool.

迷惑 befooled; led astray

魔惑 deceived by devils.

收惑 to be caused to doubt; to be influenced in a wrong direction.

二主受惑 the two Emperors were taken in.

謠言惑衆 lying rumours lead astray the people.

蠱惑人心 to instil poisonous suspicions into men's minds.

惑於婦言 deceived by his wife's arguments.

俗惑於辯矣 the age has gone mad over disputations,—on questions which can never be decided.

非固不能惑是 the wrong can never drive the right into doubt.

幟^{2*}

5321

A curtain; a screen.

幟或

Entering Lower.

偈^{4*}

5322

To meet with. To unite; to co-operate. Also read k'uo^{4*}

偈其有偈 when will he come back to me?

偈偈 with united strength; all

斛^{2*}

5323

To scoop up water in a bucket and pour it on fields; to scrape up.

斛指空

Entering Upper.

活^{3*}

5324

Mobile; lively; active. Alive, as opposed to 死 10,280; living; to live; a livelihood.

活動

movable; active; versatile; flourishing.

活^{2*}

5324

P. shwo

M. hwo

Y. hōuk, hwoh

Sz. hwo

K. hwal

J. katz

A. hwa, kwōt

Entering

Lower.

已知他心中活動了 already saw that in his heart he was beginning to yield.

活水 running water; spring water.

活扣兒 a running knot.

活字 or 活板 movable type. See below.

活機之木 a movable beam on board ship; a swinging-boom.

漫活 quite loose or movable.

圓活 perfect; complete; comprehensive.

圓活此事 to arrange this matter.

活便 able to adapt oneself; accommodating; versatile.

快活 joyous; merry.

活潑 lively, as a fish; bustling; active; naive. See 9428.

活絡話 slippery talk.

活字 live words,—a term used to distinguish characters when playing the part of verbs in a sentence, as opposed to the functions of nouns, which are called 死字 dead characters. The same character may be either one or the other, according to the requirements of the text. See 4711.

活人 a living man.

活活的 alive and well. See 10,791.

活了沒有 is he alive or not?

活不了 he will not live.

活不長 he will not live long.

我不要活着 I don't care to live.

復活 or 活回 to revive; to come to life again.

他對我說他會醫得活 he told me he could bring him to life again.

如活死人一般 like a man who though really living appears to be dead.

活神 the living God,—a Protestant term.

活佛 the living Buddha. See

呼 4912.

活套子 of general application;

活^{2*}

5324

something (e.g. a phrase) that will do in one place as well as in another.

活拿 to take prisoner.

活罪 punishment other than capital.

活食 animal food.

活路 a thoroughfare.

活眼兒見 lifelike; vivid; realistic.

活畫 vividly described.

寫得最工亦復最活 he describes (her) with much art, and yet makes it all very natural.

活跳紙上 to seem to appear on the page before one,—as on Livy's "picture page."

將子房說活了 he puts Tzū-fang as it were alive before us,—by the skill of his pen.

活無常 a trance.

活口 the evidence of the survivors.

活口兒的 alive; while still alive.

活口話 what is said indefinitely or vaguely, as opposed to absolute certainty. See 死 10,280.

活現 appearing as though alive,—of an apparition, or of persons seen in a vision.

活龍活現 the apparition of a live dragon.

說得活現 to describe vividly; to make people as it were see the things described.

說得如此活現 speaking thus logically and to the point.

真是活現眼 what a shame that is!

活脫兒 a striking resemblance; lifelike.

活脫話 language which is not too definite; guarded talk.

不知死活 not to know life from death,—i.e. right from wrong. Used as an expression of abuse = you fool! See 10,280.

明早與你定個死活 to-morrow it shall be for life or death between us.

施水以活我 give me some water to revive me.

活³
5324

活世壽人 I give life and old age to mankind,— a doctor's advertisement.

空活了 or 白活了 I have lived in vain.

不能耕農而活乎人 not to work oneself, but to live on other people.

活頭 time to live.

活契 deeds for property not alienable.

活計 a plan for a living; employment; to work. Also, the nicknacks worn at the girdle, such as watch-guard, purse, etc.

過活 to live; to support life.

沒得過活 nothing to live on; unable to support life.

織布度活 to weave cloth for a living.

重活 heavy work.

針線活 needlework.

鐵活 ironwork,—the iron part (e.g.) of a bridle.

做活 or 幹活 to do work. See 11,761.

他做的是我的生活 he is doing work for me.

散活 irregular work; odd jobs.

等完了活 wait until the work is done.

一處活 a job.

活該 served you right!

獨活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.; also *Angelica sp.*

Same as 5326.

5325

火³
5326

R. 哥
C. } fo
H. }
F. } *hoa, hwi*
W. } *fu*
N. } *hou*
P. }
M. } *hwo, ho*
Sz. }
Y. } *hou*
K. } *hwa*
J. } *ka*
A. } *hwa*
Rising Upper.

Fire; flame; to burn; to cook. See 行 4624. The fire of speed, anger, lust, etc. Radical 86. See 5061, 12,100, 1575, 10,780, 3269, 4250.

燒火 or 點火 or 弄火 or 生火 or 着火 or 打火 or 舉火 (see below) to light a fire; to strike a light.

三日不舉火 once every three days not to eat cooked food.

火³
5326

火苗兒 the flame of a fire.

火光 or 火燄 flames; brightness of fire.

火力 the power of fire; the force of fire.

火候 or 火色 the strength of fire,—as for cooking. See 候 4021.

到爐邊看火色 went to the stove to see how the fire was getting on.

文火 and 武火 a slow and a quick fire, respectively.

火暴 fiery.

火花 or 火星 a spark. The latter is also the planet Mars.

七月流火 in the seventh moon the Fire Star (*Cor Hydrae*) passes the meridian.

火杖 or 火棍 a poker.

火筴 or 火筷子 tongs.

火鉗 tongs shaped like scissors.

火盆 a chafing-dish.

洋火 or 自來火 or 火柴 lucifer matches.

火紙 touch-paper.

火種 or 火絨 tinder.

種火之人 an incendiary.

寒火 or 無焰火 charcoal.

火管 tinder, flint, and steel.

火鏹 a steel.

火石 flint.

火石粉 chalk; lime.

火耗 refining by fire; traihing; practice.

火耗銀 meltage.

火燄山 a volcano.

火箸 a small stick for stirring hot soups.

火神 the God of Fire.

火狐 the red fox.

火燒 to burn; to destroy by fire; blast you! Also, a kind of bun.

火燒雲 red clouds.

火油 kerosene oil.

火砲 a cannon.

火鎗 or 火器 fire-arms.

軍火 munition of war.

火³
5326

火藥 gunpowder

火藥窖 a powder magazine

火藥開花彈子 a shell charged with gunpowder.

火球 fire-balls used in midnight processions. Also, stink-pots

火箭 fire-darts; lighted arrows

火船 fire-ships,—with which to burn an enemy's fleet.

火輪船 a steamer.

火輪艇 a steam-launch.

火輪車 a railway-train.

火車 originally a fire-cart used in sieges for setting fire to gates (see 10,990); a steam engine; a train.

火車三點鐘開車 train starts at 3 o'clock.

火車米 millet rice.

火夫 or 火手 or 升火 (below) a fireman.

封火 to bank the fires.

火漆 sealing-wax.

火鏡 a burning-glass.

火爐 a stove; a catamite.

火焚 to burn; to destroy by fire

死則火之 they burn the dead.

火災 the calamity of fire.

城內發火 there is a fire in the city.

失火 to catch fire accidentally

救火 to rescue from fire; to put out the flames.

遠水救不了近火 distant water won't put out near fire.

息火 or 滅火 to extinguish a fire. See 9428.

火鉤 hooks for pulling down houses at a fire.

火化 or 火葬 to consume by fire,—used of cremating bodies of Buddhist priests.

火家 corpse-burners.

明火 see 7946.

火食 provisions; eatables; sustenance

火食多少 what are the table expenses?

火³

5326

火食車 a provision cart.

火食船 a provision boat.

不舉火 not to keep a mess,—
to get one's food elsewhere than
at home.謝絕了烟火之物 gave
up cooked food.

火伴 a messmate.

一火 a mess of ten soldiers.

火頭 or 火夫 a cook. See
above.

火艙 the galley on a ship.

火腿 a ham.

一把火 a flame; a tongue of
fire.

野火 a will-o'-the-wisp.

人血之爲野火也
human blood causes will-o'-the-
wisps.討野火喫 to get oneself into
trouble.

火把 a torch.

打起火把 to light torches.

如火烈烈 like a blazing fire.

烈火乾柴 like a blazing fire
and dry wood,—like pouring oil
on the flames.時時防火 constantly guard
against fire.那個火是怎麼着 *chao*²
起來的 how did that fire
begin?水裏水去, 火裏火
去, 包在我身上 I will
guarantee to go through fire and
water, if necessary.

火鷄 a turkey.

火虫 a firefly; a glow-worm.

鬼火 emanations of light from
the blood of men slain in battle.
See 7174.措鬼火 to make a flash of
light on a theatrical stage at the
entrance of any supernatural
being.

火烟 tobacco.

火速 with the speed of fire.

火票 a despatch of great impor-
tance, forwarded express speed
by the Board of War.火³

5326

火炭文書 an urgent dis-
patch.火牌 a warrant,—as opposed to
傳票 a summons.

火性 hot-tempered; fiery.

沒點火性兒 he has no life
in him.

火氣 heat; anger.

火氣大 he is furious.

不要發火氣 don't get
angry.心火盛 or 心裏冒火
his temper is up; he is furious.無名火起萬丈高 he is
in a towering passion.

邪火 evil humours.

肚子裏頭有火 there is
fire in his belly,—he is bilious
and feverish.虛火上炎 he is suffering
from bilious fever.上火 to get out of sorts, bilious
etc.; to get red in the face; to
get excited or angry.慾火動 desire began to make
itself felt.不繇人不動火來 one
could not help feeling a little
amorous.一星之火能燒萬頃
之山 a single spark may burn
(the produce) of ten thousand
acres.殺人放火, 得長命 he
who commits murder and arson
will enjoy long life. (Ironical.)靠火先熱 those nearest the
fire are first warmed.好人頭上三尺火 good
men have three feet of fire over
their heads,—which protects
them from evil influences.指窮於爲薪, 火傳
也, 不知其盡也 the
fuel is consumed, but the fire
may be transmitted, and we
know not that it comes to an end.火攻 to attack with fire; to
maintain a fire.火樹 a kind of Christmas tree,
covered with 50,000 lamps, exhi-
bited by the Emperor 睿宗
of the T'ang dynasty at the
Feast of Lanterns.火³

5326

火倉 the rice granaries near the
Forbidden City, in Peking.火長 (*chang*³) a commander of
ten men.火旦草 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.火蓮草 *Sedum sarmentosum*,
Bge.火燄草 *Sedum drymarioides*,
Hance.伙³

5327

R. 哥
See 火
J. *hiyō*
Rising Upper.Household gear; furni-
ture. Used with 5326, 5328.

傢伙 tools; gear; furniture.

伙食 food; provisions.

伙長 (*chang*³) the mate of a
ship.打中伙 to take a snack on a
journey.夥³

5328

R. 哥
C. *fo*
H. *k'ō*², v. *so*
F. *hwo*, v. *hwi*
W. *'hu*, *fu*²
N. *hou*
P. } *hwo*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hou*
K. *he*, *hwa*,
v. *kwa*
J. *kwa*, *wa*
A. *lwa*
Rising Upper.Numerous. A band; a
company. A colleague; a
partner.案件甚夥 the law cases are
very numerous.有幾夥 how many men are
there?

夥子 a band; a gang. See below.

夥盜 or 夥匪 a band of rob-
bers.夥黨 a society; a clique; a
cabal.一夥客人 a company of
guests.

夥騙 to combine to defraud.

夥喫夥騙 to combine to
defraud and to share the pro-
ceeds.合夥 or 歸夥 or 夥連着
to form into a company.合着夥兒 all together; the
whole lot.

散夥 to dissolve partnership.

夥伴 a partner in business. See
8603.夥辦 to go shares,—in a trans-
action.夥開 to start a business in
partnership.搭夥 to join as assistant,—in a
business. See 10,485.小夥子 a young fellow of 18
or 19.

夥³

5328

做小夥 to act as assistant,—
as in a shop.夥計 a shop-assistant; a paid
clerk; a mate; comrade!太夥 and 二夥 chief and
second mate.供開同夥 stated in evidence
who his accomplices were.貨⁴

5329

Goods; wares; mer-
chandise.

R. 箇

C. fo

H. fo

F. hwo

W. fu

N. hou

P. hwo

M. ho

Y. hou

Sz. hwo

K. hwa

J. kwa

A. kwa

Sinking

Upper.

貨物 goods; merchandise; traf-
fic; commerce.

貨財 goods and chattels.

貨色 description of goods.

各樣貨色 goods of every
description.發貨 to dispose of goods,—as
to customers.

發客貨 wholesale goods.

門市貨 retail goods.

貨價 the value of goods.

貨真價實 genuine goods at
a fair price.不識貨 to know nothing about
goods,—of an inexperienced tra-
der.

押貨 to accompany goods.

囤貨 to monopolise goods, by
buying up all the stock.居奇貨者 those who hold
goods in the hope of a rise in
price.奇貨可居 this is rare mer-
chandise which should be held,
—until the market rises. A
phrase first used by 呂不韋Lü Pu-wei when he discovered
the young prince of 秦 Ch'in,異人 I-jen, who subsequently
became nominal father to the
First Emperor.好貨出背向 the best goods
come from behind,—are pro-
duced last by the shopkeeper.

高貨 first-class goods.

貨高價出頭 first-class
goods mean high prices.

低貨 inferior goods.

賤貨 worthless goods,—a term
of abuse.

貨賬 bills for goods.

貨⁴

5329

貨身 the material or stuff of a
fabric.

貨銀 money for goods supplied.

貨銀兩交 cash payment on
delivery.

貨店 a shop.

出貨 or 提貨 to "clear" or
take delivery of goods.上貨 or 卸貨 or 起貨
to unload goods; to discharge
cargo.請起貨單 a Customs' "appli-
cation to land."落貨 or 下貨 or 裝貨 to
load cargo.

落貨單 a shipping order.

請下貨單 an "application to
ship."貨物清單 a ship's manifest;
an invoice.

貨單 an invoice.

貨主 the owner of goods; the
vendor.貨船 a merchant vessel; a cargo-
boat.

貨艙 the hold of a ship.

貨樣 samples of goods.

一水貨 goods all of one
quality.頭水貨 the pick of anything;
the best.二水貨 the second-best,—
those remaining when the best
have been taken.以貨交兌 to exchange goods
for goods,—to barter.這個滯貨也脫手了
so we have got rid of this rubbish.

貨郎 a pedlar of women's wares.

貨賂 to bribe.

貨其左右 he bribed right
and left.貨布 a name for the ancient
"trouser" coinage.

To beckon to. To urge.

擺手 to wave the hand.

鞭擺 to drive back with a whip,
—as a crowd.戲擺 or 擺弄 to make a fool
of; to humbug.

擺較 to compare.

擺⁴

5330

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering
Upper.癘⁴

5331

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering
Upper.藿⁴

5332

R. 藥

See 霍

Entering
Upper.Cholera, known as 癘
亂症.A coarse vegetable;
greens; leaves of pulse or
beans; a species of mint.食我場藿 (let the colt) feed
on the bean-sprouts of my vege-
table garden.貧賤藿食 the poor feed on
the huo.藿香 betony or bishopwort
(*Lophantus rugosus*, F. A. Mey.)見藿依然知是漢
地 seeing the li huo (= 6945)they at once knew that the coun-
try (they had reached) was China淫羊藿 the spinous-leaved
aspens (*Populus pinosa*), found
in Shantung; also *Epimedium*
sagittatum, Baker.

荳藿 pulse; beans.

嘯⁴

5333

R. 陌

See 畫

Entering
Lower.

To bawl after; to shout

漣⁴

5334

R. 藥

See 桴

Entering
Upper.The roaring noise of
water.Read k'uo⁴. Name of
small stream in Shantung
formerly the boundary of
the State of 邾 Ch'u.洶²

5335

R. 陌

See 桴

Entering
Lower.

The dashing of waves.

湍洶 the roar of breakers.

I.

伊¹
5336

Same as 5338. Also read *hsi* to moan.

伊¹
5337
支

He; she; it, etc. This; that. A particle. Used for 5338.

伊家 he or she.

所謂伊人 the man I mean.

矧伊人矣不求友生 how shall a man not seek to have his friends?—when even birds mate.

伊誰云憎 does he (God) hate any one?

伊誰云何 what does that man say?

伊誰之辜 whose fault is it?

實維伊何 who are they?

其效伊何 what is the result of all this?

豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?

伊嘏文王 Wên Wang, the Blessor.

伊等 those people.

伊年 that year.

與伊相好 on friendly terms with him.

不遠伊邇 not far, but only a little way,—did he accompany me. See 3355.

非伊朝夕 not for that occasion only.

伊尹 I Yin,—the famous minister of 成湯 T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766.

伊犂 Ili, a province of Chinese Turkestan.

伊威在室 the sow-bug had got into our houses.

伊蒲 or 伊蒲塞 the Upāsakas. See 13,382.

伊蘭蒲 the sweet-flag.

伊尼 Sanskrit *enī*, a hind.

伊帝目多伽 *Ityukta* or *Itivrittika*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 9783.

伊¹
5338

R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

伊¹
5339

R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

伊¹
5340

R. 支
See 伊
Even Upper.

乙⁴
5341

R. 質
C. *yüt*,
H. *yet*
F. *cik*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ochi*
A. *ët*
Entering Upper.

Sounds of various kinds. 伊啞 sounds of laughter; a creaking sound.

喔伊 the clucking of fowls.

伊唔不輟 his hum never stops,—he is always studying.

Name of a river, 伊河, a branch of the river 洛 Lo, which it joins in Honan.

The sow-bug (*Oniscus*). See 5337.

A black bird; see 6605, 13,158. The second of the 天干 Ten Stems; see *Tables Ve*. Used in the sense of "second;" also, of "So-and-so," when two persons are mentioned; see 甲 1167. A fish's guts. Bent; curved; to mark with a hook; a caret or hook to insert omitted words. Used for 5342. Radical 5.

乙鳥 a swallow.

頗資乙夜之覽 some-what to aid the study to which the second watch is consecrated = as an aid to study. See 12,970.

未定甲乙 it is not yet decided who is first and who is second.

乙謂甲曰 So-and-so (No. 2) said to So-and-so (No. 1).

殿試中 *chung* 乙科 passed second at the Palace examination.

喚家童小乙來 called one of the serving-boys.

乙⁴
5341

魚去乙 of fishes, the guts must be thrown away.

得如虎挾乙 a successful man is like the tiger with its 乙, i.e. its majesty, which is supposed to be in the shape of this character and concealed under the skin of its ribs. Any one who gets it and wears it as an official will be a terror to evil-doers, while as a private individual he will have no enemies. See 7276.

太乙 the Great Monad,—a cosmogonical term alluding to the condition of all things as *one*, before the evolution of the *Yin* and the *Yang*, the interaction of which gave birth to the phenomena of nature; God (see 5106). Also, a name for the 終南山; see 8128.

乙乙 wriggling; twisted; awry.

乙其處 to mark the place where one leaves off reading,—first used in reference to a Memorial by the famous 東方朔 Tung-fang So, which took 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty three months to read.

塗乙 to erase.

一¹
5342

R. 質
C. *yét*, v. a
H. *yit*
F. *cik, sioh*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *yi, syi, yi*
M. *yi*
Y. *yik*
Sz. *yi*
K. *il*
J. *itsz, ichi*
A. *nyit*
Entering Upper.

One; units; the first. A or an; the. All; throughout; to unite; to be one with; to cause to be alike, or doing the same thing; uniform; in a row. Radical 1.

一無所有 to have not a single one, or nothing at all.

一個 one.

那 *na* 一個 that one; (*na*) which one?

一而十, 十而百 units, tens, hundreds. See 10,075.

第一個 the first.

並為第一 bracketed first.

當以此為第一 this must be regarded as the best of its kind.

一百 one hundred.

一二 one or two; a few; a trifle;
 all.
 5342 學得一二官話 learnt a
 little "mandarin."
 一一 each; one and all; one
 by one.
 一一說出 to tell the details;
 to give the whole story from
 beginning to end.
 十分之一 one-tenth.
 三分之一 one-third.
 三尺三寸三分寸之
 一 3.33 feet and a fraction.
 一些 a little; a few.
 一不做二不休 if you
 don't succeed the first time, try
 again.
 用其一, 緩其二 com-
 plete one thing, postpone a se-
 cond,—do one thing at a time.
 一舉兩得 to kill two birds
 with one stone.
 一直走 go straight ahead.
 一早 very early.
 一樣 of one kind; all the same.
 一句是一句 a sentence is
 a sentence,—what is said must
 be adhered to.
 予一人 I, the one man,—the
 Emperor.
 不一 "et cetera." See 9456.
 以爲畫一 in order to be uni-
 form.
 裝束若一 all dressed alike.
 宣子有環, 其一在鄭
 商 Hsüan-tzū had a bracelet, the
 fellow of which was in the pos-
 session of a merchant of Chêng.
 一於學 his one idea was study.
 專一 singleness of purpose; spe-
 cially devoted to.
 一五一十全說了 he
 told the whole story.
 借一還一 borrow one, pay
 back one,—an arithmetical phrase.
 不一而足 not one kind only.
 一聽即答 he replied as soon
 as he heard.
 一來……二來……or 一則
 ……二則…… in the first place
 …… in the second place ……

一面……一面……on the one
 hand……on the other hand…;
 partly……partly…; (to do some-
 thing) and at the same time……
 一面飲一面想 drinking
 and thinking by turns.
 一面之交 to have met only
 once.
 去看一看 go and take a look.
 走一走 to walk; to take a stroll.
 枉爲走一遭 to take a jour-
 ney in vain.
 可去救他一救 let us go
 and rescue him.
 一來二去 in the long run.
 一而再 once and again.
 一俟 the whole matter must wait
 until……
 一之爲甚 once is enough!—
 do not let it happen again.
 一以遵之 obeyed the in-
 structions in every detail.
 一成一敗在天 success or
 failure is from God.
 太陽一照, 又風一颺
 the sun shines out a little, and
 then the wind begins to blow
 again.
 不可無一, 不可有二
 very good for once.
 不知是一是二 I don't
 know if it is one incident or two,
 —to which allusion was made.
 二者必居一焉 of the two
 (horns of the dilemma), you must
 rest upon one.
 婦人從一而終 a woman
 should have but one husband.
 一字 without exception; unin-
 terrupted.
 一字不識 quite illiterate.
 一字兒擺開 formed in line,
 —of a body of men.
 把五鐮銀子, 一字兒
 擺在自家面前 placed
 the five jars of silver in a row
 before himself.
 萬物與我爲一 all crea-
 tion and I are ONE.
 二與一爲三 one and two
 make three.
 一發 as soon as.

一方之福 a happiness to the
 whole neighbourhood.
 一目了然 he saw it at a
 glance.
 一覽而知 to understand at
 one look,—used of tabular or
 synoptical arrangements.
 一……即……or 一屆……即
 ……as soon as …… then ……
 一經查出即 as soon as any
 one is discovered (doing an ille-
 gal act as before-mentioned)
 then……
 一開即不能止 once be-
 gin and you will not be able to
 stop.
 一時 at the same time; all at
 once; sometimes; accidentally.
 一定不易 once fixed not to
 be changed; unalterable.
 一力 with one's whole strength;
 by one effort.
 一心 with all one's heart; in
 the same spirit.
 一名 another name is……; also
 called……
 一項 an item.
 一帶 in the neighbourhood of,
 —some place mentioned.
 一圈子人 a circle of people.
 一共 all together.
 一家 the whole family.
 一次 or 一番 or 一回
 once; one occasion.
 一次之課 a tax paid once
 for all; a single payment of tax
 covering several charges.
 一本一利 capital together
 with interest.
 一味 of the same taste; in the
 same style.
 一案 a case; a closing formula
 after stating the title or heading
 of a case. May often be render-
 ed "Re" such-and-such a case.
 一節 or 一端 one matter; a
 point; a detail.
 一體 or 一切 or 一律
 or 一併 or 一概 or 一同
 or 一齊 or 一總 all
 equally; uniformly,—referring to
 a previous enumeration.
 一人不過二人智 two
 heads are better than one.

一¹² 一人不入廟 one man should not go into a temple,—lest the priests should make away with him. See 井 2151.
5342 一人一馬一條鎗 one man, one horse, one gun,—as a soldier who finds himself alone when fleeing before the enemy.
一人之耳目也 to focus men's ears and eyes on one point.
三教歸一 the Three Teachings (Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism) have one common object,—the inculcation of virtue.
抱元守一 to preserve one's natural integrity and to keep one's original purity,—alluding to the perfect nature with which all men are supposed to come into the world.
吾道一以貫之 my doctrine is that of an all-pervading unity,—said by Confucius.
其一 其一 the one the other
一己之見 one's own individual or personal views.
一醉 see 11,913.
一語連三日三夜 he talked continuously for three days and three nights,—of Ch'un-yü K'un.
一連 adjoining; connected.
一連氣 uninterruptedly.
一氣兒 in collusion; in agreement.
一愛 unmixed love for.
一叙 to talk it all over.
一實 with perfect truth.
另有一說 that's a different thing.
一是 is so.
一生 a whole lifetime.
一宗 the special matter or subject of....
一貌秋花 her whole face like an autumn flower.
一男半女 one boy and half a girl,—used in the sense of few in family.
一絲半縷 the least atom.
一星半點 (of rain) spitting.
一窩一拖 bag and baggage.

一¹² 一日之思 the fancy of a moment.
5342 一日之日 the eleventh moon,—when 建子 "Tzu is set up," that is, when the handle of the 北斗 Northern Bushel points to Tzu. See 3363.
一言難盡 it's a long story.
一視同仁 to extend the same charity to all.
一舉而數善備 by one measure to gain several benefits.
一動兩動的 on the smallest provocation.
一藏的 altogether; simply and solely; from first to last.
一有 as soon as ever there is....
一口 without any word to the contrary effect.
一口人 a single person.
一似 entirely like.
一日 one authority says.....
一順百順 if one thing goes well, all goes well.
一枝動百枝搖 when one branch moves, all do.
一遇 as soon as it happens that.....
一排的 of the same sort.
一船上的人 fellow passengers; "all in the same boat."
一跳一跳的 hopping along; by fits and starts.
一紅一白 turned red and then white.
一瘸一點 one limp, one nod,—of the gait of a lame man.
一枝花 or 七葉一枝 花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.

弋^{4*} A sharpened stake or stick. To shoot with bow and arrow. To seize; to arrest. A perch for fowls. Black. Radical 56. [To be distinguished from 戈 6061.]
弋鳧與鴈 to shoot wild ducks and geese.
弋獲 to catch; to arrest,—as thieves.

弋^{4*} 時亦弋獲 sometimes (a bird) is hit and caught,—and so perchance my words may strike home.
5343 弋不射宿 (Confucius) shot, but not at birds sitting.
非我小國敢弋殷命 it was not that our small country dared to aim at the appointment of Yin.
弋取 to seize; to take.
弋利 to extort.
身衣弋綈 he was dressed in thick black silk,—of the economy of the Emperor 文帝 of the Han dynasty (B.C. 179—156).

弋 Same as 5342. See Tables VIa.

壹 Same as 5342. See Tables VIa. To stop up; to block.

噎² Dust in the air; dark; murky.
5346 R. 霽 See 殫 Sinking Upper.

瞠¹ The sun hidden by clouds; dark; obscure.
5347

R. 霽 C. } ai H. } F. ye See 殫 K. e J. yei A. e Sinking Upper.
陰瞠 dark and gloomy.
夜瞠 the night is dark.
終風且瞠 the winter wind is blowing and the sky is dark.
風雲瞠日光 the wind-borne clouds obscure the sun's rays.

殫⁴ To kill; to exterminate. A file of ten soldiers.
5348

R. 霽 C. i F. ye W. } N. } P. } M. } Y. } Sz. }
殫此大兕 killed is that great one-horned buffalo.
前後擊之盡殫 smitten front and rear, they were all cut to pieces.
將可殫也 and then he may be utterly destroyed.

殪⁴

5348

K. *ye*
J. *yei*
A. *e*
Sinking Upper.臄⁴

5349

R. 霽
See 臄
Sinking Upper.饘⁴

5350

R. 霽
See 殪
A. *e, i*
Sinking Upper.鸕⁴

5351

R. 寘
See 鸕
Sinking Upper.懿⁴

5352

R. 寘
C. *i*
H. *i*
F. *hei, i*
W. *si, iye*
N. *i*
P. *i*
M. *i*
Y. *i, i*
Sz. *i*
K. *ii*
J. *i*
A. *i*
Sinking Upper.宜³

5353

R. 支
C*vi*
H. *ngi, li*
F. *ngi, v. ngie*
W. *n, i*
N. *ngi, i*

殪戎殷 to exterminate the Yin dynasty,—was the mission of Wên Wang.

奔殪百餘里閒 knots of fugitives covered the space of a hundred *li* round about.

Lean; cadaverous.

Mouldy; sour; spoilt, as food.

臭饘 foul-smelling; rancid.

敗饘 spoilt,—as food by being kept too long.

饘延 to let out a secret. Also, to be dilatory.

饘忿 to vent one's hatred.

The fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Admirable; suitable; excellent.

懿德 admirable virtue,—the nature which fulfils the various laws of its constitution.

懿厥哲婦 admirable may be a wise woman,—but she is no better than an owl.

女執懿筐 the girls take their suitable baskets.

懿恭 admirably humble.

懿旨 the commands of an Emperor.

懿親 love of relatives; your honourable relative.

懿範 a splendid example,—to follow.

To be right; fit; proper; beseeching; reasonable. To order aright. To discharge one's duty to. See 便 9187, 緇 12,372.

宜爾子孫 it is right that your posterity.....

宜²

5353

P. *i*
M. *i, li*
Y. *i*
Sz. *i*
K. *ii*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi*
Even Lower.

不宜 it is not right that....

不宜有怒 (husband and wife) should not let angry feelings rise.

福祿宜之 may you enjoy the happiness and wealth you deserve!

宜其遐福 enjoying the lasting happiness which is his due.

宜其室家 to order well one's house and home.

宜其事也 (the day) is a lucky one for that affair; the day befits the deed.

宜定 the advantage of fixing.

應宜恭敬 you ought to reverence him.

各得其宜 each one getting his proper,—place, or share, etc.

人地相宜 the right man in the right place.

不相宜 unsuitable; unbefitting.

合宜 or 宜然 suitable; fit; proper; just right.

不合時宜 not in accordance with the times.

最宜於此 very suitable to this.

宜服 special costume or dress.

宜獄 fit for prison.

宜傘柄 suitable for handles to umbrellas.

宜人 the title of wives of officials of the 5th grade.

花柳宜人 flowers and willow-trees delight people.

宜春 may it always be spring-time!—a phrase seen over doors.

欲剪宜春字 just on the point of cutting out the characters *i ch'un*,—an auspicious way of beginning to cut out a coat.

宜乎 ought it? Also an initial phrase equivalent to 難怪 no wonder that, surely, etc.

宜乎不宜 ought it to be so or not?

宜乎曳尾泥塗者不以爲恥反以爲樂 no wonder that tail-in-mud-draggers (turtles, *sc.* bawds) are not only not ashamed of being such, but even rejoice in it.宜³

5353

宜乎君王之來幸 surely the prince will come visit me.

宜乎其妙可即矣 sur then its mysteries will be reached.

土宜 products of the soil.

與子宜之 I will dress fitly for you,—of birds killed the chase.

宜昌 the port of Ichang on upper Yang-tsze.

Right; suitable; us with 5353. Related; connected. See 2870.

行誼 to act justly and right.

年誼 year-connections,—grades of the same year; a phrase used of one's father, grandfather etc., and their contemporaries.

世誼 generation-connections friends of the family for generations.

渠雖世誼 although his family and ours have been friends for generations.

芝蘭之誼 the bonds of friendship.

雅誼 the courtesies of friendship. See 12,807.

有傷雅誼 with injury to *entente cordiale*.

誼同手足 their friendship relationship is that of hand and foot,—of brothers.

節誼歲寒弗渝 in fidelity and devotion, the cold of winter (adversity) works change.

親誼 or 戚誼 a wife's relatives.

故鄉之誼未遑傾 we have not had time to talk all about the old home.

友誼 the intercourse of friends.

情誼 a favour; a kindness.

倚³

5355

R. 紙
C. *i*
H. *i*
F. *i, ai*
W. *i*
N. *i, v, e*
P. *i*
M. *i*To lean upon; to rely upon; to trust to; to lean towards; to favour. Us for 5359. [The *Shuo wu* makes 5355 and 5359 identical in meaning.]

倚欄杆 to lean against railings. See 衡 3912.

倚³

5355

倚靠 or 倚仗 or 倚賴 or
倚憑 or 倚依 or 倚恃
to rely upon; to trust to.

倚門 leaning against a doorpost.

倚財 to trust to one's wealth.

倚情 to rely on influence.

倚護 to be supported by.

倚肩並立 standing up and
leaning against each other;
shoulder to shoulder.

斷無偏倚 no leaning to one
side or the other; impartial.

中立而不倚 standing in
the middle without leaning,—
impartial; unprejudiced.

倚託 to rely upon and request,
—to get some one to assist in
any matter.

倚瑟而歌 to sing to the
accompaniment of a *se* (see 9599).

倚馬可待 with all speed,—
alluding to an official document
hastily written by 袁宏 Yüan
Hung while on the march, using
his horse's side for a table.

把他倚住了 prop it up
firmly.

倚度 (to⁴) to carefully estimate.

倚³

5356

紙支

眞

已

e

sing Upper.

To drag; to lead by a
string attached to the hind
leg. To draw forth. Also
read *chi*³.

伐木倚矣 the tree-fellers
haul on to the tree from the
top,—so that it may fall in a
given direction.

倚角 see 5359.

倚拍泥淖 to stir up slime
and carry it along.

機不虛倚 not to set a trap
in vain.

倚其右 (or 後) hamper their
right (or rear).

倚³

5357

紙支

i

ye

i, yü

i, yü

The name of a tree,
said in the 爾雅 to be
identical with the 楸 2303.
A chair; a seat. See 10,502.

椅梓 *Catalpa Kämpferi*, S. & Z.
其桐其椅, 其實離離

椅³

5357

P.
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. ʔ
J. i
A. i

Rising Upper.

from the *tung* and the *i*, the
fruit hangs down.

一張椅子 a chair.

椅靠 the back of a chair.

椅墊子 a cushion to sit on.

椅袱 a cover for the seat of a
chair.

椅搭 or 椅披 a chair-back;
a piece of red cloth hung over
a chair.

交椅 or 圈椅子 an arm-
chair.

羅圈椅 a chair with curved
arms and back.

搖椅 a rocking-chair.

醉翁椅 a lounging chair.

泰山椅 a high-backed chair.

馬叉椅 a camp-stool; a fold-
ing chair.

太師椅 a chair of ceremony.

虎皮椅 a chair covered with
a tiger-skin and carried like a
sedan chair.

椅梃 pliant,—of wood.

Same as 5366.

欹

5358

倚¹

5359

R. 支

F. ʔie, i

See 醫起

Even Upper.

A bullock. Used for
5356.

倚角 to lead by the leg and
take by the horn; see 2215.

倚角之勢 disposition of sol-
diers so as to cut off both retreat
and advance of an enemy.

坐在倚角 hemmed in, be-
hind and before.

輶³

5360

R. 紙眞

See 醫

Rising Upper.

The sides of a war-
chariot; sockets to hold
the spears of the soldiers.

錡³

5361

R. 支紙

H. ʔk'i

See 企以

Rising Lower.

A pot or pan, with feet.
A chisel. A stand for bows.

維錡及釜 (she boils it) in
tripods and pans.

蘭錡 stands for spears and bows,
respectively.

錡³

5361

錡錡 the appearance of being
ill at ease.

Read *ch'i*³.

又缺我錡 and we splintered
our chisels.

倚¹

5362

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

To project.

倚隘 a projecting cliff; a steep
headland.

倚¹

5363

R. 紙

See 醫

Rising Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling.

倚¹

5364

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

A waving movement;
graceful mien.

旖旎從風 the flags flutter to
the breeze.

漪¹

5365

R. 支

See 醫

Even Upper.

The ripples on water.
See 7469.

漪瀾盪漾 rippling and surg-
ing as it flows on.

猗¹

5366

R. 支紙

See 醫

Even and

Rising Upper.

A fierce dog. An inter-
jection. A final particle.

猗重 *ch'ung*² 較兮 there he
is in his chariot with its two
high sides!

猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so
handsome and accomplished!

猗與那與 how admirable!
how complete!

河水清且直猗 the river
waters flow clear and even.

有實其猗 vigorously grows
the vegetation.

猗氏縣 a District in Shansi.

Read *i*³. To pull on one
side; used for 5356. To
adjoin.

兩驂不猗 the two outside
horses inclined not to either
side.

猗¹

5366

偏猗不正 inclining to one side, and not straight.

全猗向左 (the ship) heeled right over to port.

遇有猗枝以竹扶之 whenever he saw a leaning branch, he would prop it up with a bamboo.

Read *wo*¹. To incline to one side. Pliant. Luxuriant, as vegetation.

猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.

意

5367

A thought (*see* 5520); an idea; an opinion; a sentiment; an intention; meaning; wish; will; motive; purpose. To guess.正意 the leading idea; the correct meaning. *See* 2889.造意者難爲工也 it is a hard job to create ideas,—to be original. *See* 2770.

傍意 digressions; side issues.

意想 to think.

舉意 to entertain a thought.

意思 or 意念 thought; idea; intention; meaning.

不好意思 not nice,—*vis-à-vis* some one else, in the sense of something it is not nice to do, or a condition it is not nice to be in; ashamed; in an awkward position.

狠有意见 it is very nice, or "fetching;" full of point.

是一個有意见的人 he is a man of ideas,—of originality.

甚麼意思 what is the idea? what is all this about?

意意思思 undecided; irresolute.

何意 what is the meaning?

不知其心意 not to understand the true meaning, or real inwardness, of it.

沒主意 without plan; undecided; irresolute. *See* 2526.令人意不自適 to cause one to feel uneasy. *See* 10,000.

意

5367

令人意不自主 to cause one to vacillate.

意向 intention; object.

意見 idea; opinion; view.

意見不同 holding different opinions.

勿存意見 don't be self-opinionated.

異口同意 unanimity of opinion.

其意何存 what is his idea?

何所取意 what's the idea? what is he driving at?

意與歲去 ideas pass away with years.

觀其意態 watch his demeanour.

意色大惡 (of Yüan Chan, after having seen a bogey) a look of horror came over his face.

借意 to borrow the sense,—metaphor.

兵有反意 there is a spirit of mutiny among the troops.

曾是不意 but you have not thought of this.

別無意義只 it has no meaning beyond.....

意有不洽 to disagree; to hold different views.

大意 the general idea; the scope; ideas on too grand a scale; braggadocio; bombastic. Also, careless.

寫意 *see* 4404.

意圖 to intend; to plan.

固意 obstinate; wilful; opinionated.

特意 or 故意 purposely.

誠意正心 sincere in purpose and upright in heart.

做生意 to engage in trade.

意願 a wish; a desire.

意欲 to wish; to intend.

意氣 spirit; manner; bearing; feelings; sense of duty.

意氣驕滿路 bearing themselves proudly, they fill the street.

意氣傾人命 a man's bearing may spoil his career. *See* 2196.

意

5367

昔爲意氣郎 I was once spirited youth.

意氣相許 *esprit de corps*.

意氣重則功名 a sense of duty outweighs a desire for fame.

感意氣 to be inspired with sense of duty.

意指 view; attention.

意下 in mind; an idea.

意合 of like views or habits.

意奪 captive,—of the senses.

意密 feelings close,—affectionate.

專意 or 着意 or 加意

用意 to give special care most carefully.

以意加之 and influenced in addition by what he felt to be right.

會意 or 意會 *see* 5184.

意細 the "motive" (of the poem) is slender.

意謂 乃 the view being that.....; however; with the idea that.

以意爲之 he made it from an idea of his own; he invented it.

不可以意測 cannot fathom his designs.

口意 the tone of voice and tone of expression, from which the temper of the speaker may be inferred.

心猿意馬中 *chung*⁴ 作 what good is got by monkey mind (suspicion) and horse-idea (timidity)?

假意 falsely; pretending.

我曾假意去接過

本 I pretendingly went and received several volumes,—pretending I wished to read them.

作意 to make up one's mind to make a determination, generally in opposition.

遂作意不食數日 she set to work and refused food for several days, with a view to gain her object.

立意戒烟 decided to give up opium-smoking.

意

5367

見財起意 *seeing the valuables gives the idea,—of stealing them.*

事事如意 *may all things happen according to your wishes! See 如 5668.*

自今已往,吾其無意於人世矣 *from this time forth, I have no further object in life.*

意外 *outside the thoughts,—unexpected; unforeseen.*

意外之虞 *unforeseen dangers.*

彼尙出於意外 *that was unexpected.*

此則竟在意中 *this we are prepared for.*

不意中 *not in one's mind; unintentional; unforeseen.*

中 *chung* 意 *to suit; to like.*

痛發實意 *to bring out the full meaning,—of a theory or proposition, as by wealth of illustration.*

出其不意 *catching him unawares.*

偉度出不意 *Wei-tu² was taken aback,—by a question.*

致意于 *to convey messages to,—as when sending kind remembrances etc.*

過意不去 *cannot get over the idea,—a phrase expressive of an uncomfortable state of mind resulting from injury inflicted on another or from benefits received by oneself.*

甚不過意 *a phrase used very much as the above. Also, not at all pleased; not at all satisfied.*

失意 *to be displeased; to fail to attain one's object.*

得意 *to get one's wish; to attain one's object; to be gratified. See*

適意 *10,000.*

得意減別恨 *gratification at success lessens the pain of parting.*

不得意于當路 *not to be satisfied with one's success in public life,—as an official.*

十分得意 *thoroughly jolly; in first-rate spirits.*

意

5367

好得意 *very nice; very delightful.*

無得意的麼 *doesn't it please you?*

得意人 *to please people.*

得意,不便再往 *having attained one's object, it is not desirable to go further.*

不以爲意 or 殊不爲意 *paid no attention; thought nothing about it.*

能爲意錢之戲 *he could play at guessing (the number of a heap of) cash,—at fan-tan.*

不經意之事 *acts performed without deliberation.*

未嘗經意 *did not bestow a thought on it.*

無當意者 *none suited him.*

俱屬意寶釵 *all had a liking for Pao-ch'ai.*

此女意在於君 *this girl has set her heart on you.*

意薩貝勒寶星 *the Order of Isabella the Catholic.*

Ten 萬, *see* 12,486; a hundred thousand. Quiet; repose. To calculate; to plan.

我庾維億 *our stacks are counted by hundreds of thousands.*

其麗不億 *in number more than hundreds of thousands.*

子孫千億 *thousands of hundreds of thousands of descendants.*

億兆 *100,000,000,000.*

億兆之衆 *the masses of the people.*

億萬萬 *numberless.*

心億則樂 *when the mind is at peace, that is happiness.*

不能供億 *could not satisfy him.*

億度 (*to*) *to estimate; to calculate.*

億測人情 *to read men's minds; to read character.*

噫

5369

R. 支卦

H. *i*²

See 醫

K. *hii*

Even Upper.

To sigh; to moan; to belch. An interjection.

大塊噫氣,其名爲風 *the breath of the universe is called wind.*

噫噎 *to belch.*

噫嘻 *dear me! alack! alas!*

憶

5370

R. 職

C. *yik*H. *yit, yi*²F. *ei*²W. *i*²N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *yi, v. i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, oku*A. *ik*

Entering

Upper.

To think; to reflect; to call to mind; to remember.

憶念 or 憶思 *to reflect on; to bear in mind.*

憶起 *to recall to mind.*

鳥憶高飛 *a bird calls to mind flights high in the sky,—and objects to captivity.*

憶昔 *to remember old times.*

憶記 *to recollect.*

憶懷 *to bear in mind; to cherish.*

不能復憶 *unable to recollect.*

迴憶吾國 *my thoughts went back to our own country.*

追憶 *to reflect; to recall the past.*

憶恨 *to cherish ill-will.*

彼此相憶 *thinking of each other.*

我憶着 *chao*³ 了 *I have thought of it.*

憶亡書 *to try to recall some passage in a book one has formerly read.*

留以爲憶 *keep it as a souvenir.*

臆

5371

R. 職紙

C. *yik*F. *ei*²W. *i*²N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, i*A. *ik*

Entering and

Rising Upper.

The breast; the heart; the feelings; thoughts; opinions; judgment.

淚霑臆 *tears wet his breast.*

胸臆 *feelings; thoughts; desires.*

臆見 or 臆說 *opinion; notion.*

非我臆造 *it was not concocted by me,—of a story.*

愁懷滿臆 *the mind filled with anxious feelings.*

臆斷 *to decide; the mind made up; prejudice.*

億

5368

R. 職

C. *yik*H. *yi*²F. *ei*²W. *i, i*²N. *ih*P. *i*²M. *i*²K. *ök*J. *yoku, oku*A. *ik*

Entering

Upper.

臆⁴

5371

事不目見耳聞而臆斷其有無可乎 shall a man decide about things he has neither seen nor heard of?

臆撰之文 an original composition,—the entire invention of the writer, and not based on any existing theme or subject.

請以臆對 requested him to state his opinions.

臆度 (to⁴) to speculate; to guess.

空亦臆度非確見也

I fear this is also a mere guess, and not something which has actually been witnessed.

怙臆 a feeling of tightness or oppression in the chest.

Read i⁴. To mix spirits for drinking.

Read i⁴. Used for 5367.

薏 The seeds of a small kind of water-lily.

薏苡仁 seeds of *Coix lachryma*, L. (Job's tears); sometimes used of sago or pearl-barley.

薏⁴

5372

R. 眞職

See 意
Sinking Upper.臆¹

5373

R. 支
See 醫
Even Upper.

An interjection; used with 5369. To dislike.

臆諱 a kind of night-hawk.

臆⁴

5373a

R. 職憶
See 憶

Entering Upper.

A thick liquid.

臆瀝 the sap of fruit.

瘞⁴

5374

R. 霽
C. H. } i
F. ei²
W. }
N. }
P. } i
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ye
J. yei
A. e

Sinking Upper.

A retired spot. To sacrifice to. To bury, especially of animals.

奠瘞 to sacrifice to the dead, and bury the sacrificial paraphernalia afterwards,—as was customary of old.

雙雙生瘞 both buried alive together.

瘞玉 to bury jade,—as a sacrifice to earth. Also, a dead friend.

遣使收瘞 sent an official to collect and bury,—the bodies of the horses which had died during the retreat.

医⁴

5375

R. 霽

See 醫

A. e, i

Sinking Upper.

嫵⁴

5376

R. 霽

See 醫

Sinking Upper.

墜¹

5377

R. 齊

See 醫

Even Upper.

瞖⁴

5378

R. 霽

See 醫

緊¹

5379

R. 齊霽

See 醫

A. i, e
Even and Sinking Upper.醫¹

5380

R. 支

C. H. }
F. W. }
N. } i
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ii
J. }
A. } i

Even Upper.

A quiver. Used for 5380.

Compliant; yielding.

婉嫵以爲德 to regard obedience as a virtue,—as a woman should.

Dirt; dust.

A film in the eye; a cataract.

瞖膜 a film; a cataract.

后生而瞖一目 the Empress had a cataract in one eye.

An interjection. A dark colour. A case for a spear's head.

爾有母遺, 緊我獨無 you have a mother left; alas! I have not.

緊裕 a baby's bib.

To heal; to cure. A doctor; a physician. See 5691.

醫病 to cure disease.

醫治 or 醫療 or 醫調 to heal; to cure.

醫壞 to treat a patient improperly, so as to injure or kill him.

醫治不效 the treatment is not successful.

延醫罔效 medical aid has been of no avail.

無藥醫 there is no medicine to cure him,—used of a man who is a bad character.

醫¹

5380

醫不來 not to be cured; incurable.

醫法 the art of medicine.

醫事 the business of healing

醫學 the study or science of medicine.

醫道 system of medicines. Also degree of medical attainment; medical science; medical practice.

行本地的醫道 to follow the local methods in medicine.

醫術 methods of treatment.

醫緣 successful treatment resulting from one's having a affinity with the doctor.

醫手 skill in healing or treating.

行醫 to practise as a doctor.

謝醫 to pay a doctor.

醫金 a doctor's fee; see 馬 757

包醫 to guarantee to cure.

醫不對症奈何 if I don't get the right treatment for my complaint, what's the use?—the treatment.

庸醫殺人不用刀 quack will kill a man without a knife.

醫婆子 a female doctor;—"wise woman" who cures by charms, etc.

醫家 or 醫門 the medical profession.

醫生 or 醫士 a doctor.

牛醫 or 獸醫 a veterinary surgeon. See 7576

神醫 a wonderfully skilful doctor.

時醫 a fashionable doctor.

世醫 a doctor whose ancestors have all been doctors.

施醫院 or 醫館 a hospital.

太醫院 the Imperial College of Medicine at Peking. The name dates from the Ming dynasty, though the institution itself goes back to the Chou dynasty.

御醫 or 醫師 an Imperial physician.

良醫之子多死於病 of the sons of clever doctors many die from disease.

醫¹

5380

良醫之門下多病人
there are many sick people at
a clever doctor's door,—waiting
to be cured.

良醫不自醫 a good doctor
does not treat himself.

人處疾則貴醫 when
men are ill, they have a great
respect for doctors.

醫不談醫 one doctor doesn't
discuss another.

不喫藥當中醫 to take no
medicine is as good as a mid-
dling doctor.

運去先生醫病頭 the
unlucky doctor gets the beginning
of a disease.

時來先生醫病尾 the
lucky doctor gets the end of a
disease.

醫生坐轎,窮家不到
the doctor who rides in a chair
doesn't get to the homes of the
poor.

醫生出名,家家接不
贏 when a doctor has made a
name, every one wants him.

醫生治病,治死不抵
償 a doctor may kill his patient,
but he will not have to pay life
for life.

名醫不必多識字 a fa-
mous doctor need not be a great
scholar.

三指活人性命,不爲
良相便爲良醫 he who
can save a man's life with three
fingers (on his pulse), may not
be a good statesman, but he is
a good doctor.

醫子草 *Euphorbia humi-
fusa*, W.

醫¹

5381

齊 The widgeon. A name
for the phoenix.

鳬鷖在沙 the wild-ducks
and widgeons are on the sands.

馴玉虬以乘鸞兮 I ride
on a phoenix drawn by a team
of four divine dragons.

翳¹

5382

R. 霽

C. ai

H. i

F. ye

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. ye

J. yei

A. e

Sinking
Upper.翳¹

5383

R. 霽

See 翳

Sinking Upper.

翳¹

5384

R. 霽

See 翳

A. e, yet

Sinking Upper.

衣¹

5385

R. 微未

C. i

H. i

F. i, ei

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

A feather screen or fan,
of which the long feathers
used by dancers are a sur-
vival. To screen; to shade.
A film. Trees fallen down.
Name of a huge bird. See
7712.

障翳 to screen off.

隱翳 to hide; to conceal.

翳毛 eyelashes.

翳形 to vanish.

翳形術 the power of render-
ing oneself invisible.

翳眼之幻術 an optical il-
lusion.

一層翳子 a film over the
eyes. See 5378.

翳翳 dimly; obscurely. [=朦
朧.]

媒翳 a place of concealment for
sportsmen. Also, a decoy-bird.

其菑其翳 the dead trunks
and the fallen trees.

屏翳 or 并翳 one who can
control the weather; a medicine
man. See 13,623.

Read *yeh*^{4*}

蔭翳 a dense shade.

Name of a plant.

翳薈 luxuriant vegetation.

The solitary wasp or
sphex, known as 蠋蜂.

Clothes, especially for
the upper part of the body,
as opposed to 裳 9734;
covering; husk; coating.
See 包 8699; 紋 12,636.
Radical 145.

衣裳 or 衣服 or 衣襟
clothes; clothing.

衣¹

5385

K. ii

J. i, ye

A. i

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

衣衫 outer and inner garments,
—clothing.

一身衣裳 or 一套衣
裳 a suit of clothes. See 4142.

一件衣裳 a single garment.

套上衣服 or 穿衣 or
着衣 to put on clothes; to
dress.

小衣 or 內衣 underclothing.

衣裙 women's clothing.

睡衣 or 寢衣 sleeping-
clothes.

衣履 clothes and shoes,—style
of dress.

衣物 clothing and other effects.

衣糧 clothes and provisions.

衣料 materials for dresses, etc.,
not made up.

帙書衣也 a *chih* is a cover
for books.

生衣 to grow clothes,—to be-
come covered as with a coat of
rust or film. See 11,156.

久埋不生衣 though long
buried, it will not become coat-
ed (rusty)—of gold.

故衣 old clothes.

色衣 coloured clothes.

白衣 white clothes,—commoners
who have not taken a degree.

青衣 black clothes,—lictors, con-
stables, etc., so called from the
formerly distinctive colour of
their dress. Also, maid-servants.

布衣 cotton clothes,—the masses.

號衣 uniform,—as of soldiers.

成衣店 a tailor's shop.

衣舖 a clothier's shop.

無衣食 no clothes or food;
beggared. See 遮 539.

謀衣食 to work for another.

衣不長寸 a coat should not
be an inch too long.

衣架 a clothes-horse.

衣箱 a clothes-box.

衣櫃 a wardrobe.

衣冠 or 衣帽 coat and cap,
—full dress; clothes.

免衣冠 without hats and robes,
—without ceremony; in undress.

衣¹
5385

衣冠唐制度 the dress (of the Japanese) is the style of the T'ang dynasty.

衣冠中人 persons of the clothes-and-cap class,—respectably dressed.

衣冠子弟 young men of position.

衣冠禽獸 a dressed-up beast, —a term of abuse.

如錦衣夜行 like walking about at night in embroidered robes,—who will know the difference? Said by 項羽 Hsiang Yü in reference to a prolonged absence from home after the attainment of wealth and power.

燒寒衣 the festival of Burning Winter Clothes,—celebrated in the north on the 1st of the 10th moon, when clothes are burnt to keep the spirits warm in the world below. Elsewhere celebrated on the 15th of the 7th moon.

請予加衣 begged me to put on some extra clothes.

鶉衣百結 clothes of a hundred patches and ragged as a quail's tail.

在花衣期內 within the gala period,—as of an Imperial birthday fête, when the officials all wear their full robes.

小兒涎衣 a child's bib.

佛是金裝,人是衣裳 Buddha wears gold, man wears clothes,—but these are mere externals.

牛衣 rough rugs to keep cows from feeling the cold.

穿了是衣,死了是妻 when worn out, my clothing may really be said to be my clothing: when dead, my wife may really be said to be my wife,—since in neither case can they become the property of any one else.

換了衣裳未換人 when you have changed the clothes, you have not changed the man.

有衣的多寒 he who has clothes often feels the cold.

無衣的少寒 he who has no clothes feels the cold less often,—i.e. he feels it once and for all.

人是衣裳,馬是鞍 a man is judged by his clothes, a horse by its saddle.

衣¹
5385

遠近衣裳,近近人 a-broad, a man is judged by his clothes: at home, by what he is.

先顧食後顧衣 first food, then clothes.

衣服不在綾羅 it is not the silken stuff that makes the excellence of clothes.

真財主不穿衣 a real millionaire does not trouble about his clothes.

衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are ragged, your visitors will be few.

衣牌 cards showing current rate of exchange,—so called because hung up in clothes-shops.

衣着呢 fine woollens.

衣鏡 a dressing-room mirror.

花衣 ginned cotton. See 5002.

Read 衣. To put on clothes; to dress; to wear.

衣人在寒 clothing people is for when they are cold. See 9971 5311.

衣錦綉衣 over my embroidered upper robe, I have put on a (plain) single garment.

載衣之裳 (boys) will be clothed in robes.

載衣之褐 (girls) will be clothed in wrappers.

解衣衣之 took off his coat and put it on him.

衣被皇恩 to be a recipient of Imperial favour.

衣

5386

依¹

5387

R. 微

See 衣

Even Upper.

The contracted form of 5385, as seen on the left of characters; e.g. 補, 被, etc. [To be distinguished from 衣 9952.]

To rely on; to trust to; to depend on. To act according to; to obey, as opposed to 違 12,539. To regard with favour. To be luxuriant. See 5355.

依賴 or 依倚 or 依靠 to rely upon; to depend upon.

依¹
5387

君子所依 that which the general trusts to,—the war-horse of his chariot.

靡依匪母 no one can be trusted like a mother.

無依無靠 no one to rely upon.

既登乃依 they got on to (the mats) and leaned upon (the stools).

有依其士 (wives) keep close to their husbands.

依據 proof; evidence.

無憑依 no evidence to go by; nothing to rely upon.

依生木下 it grows under trees.

依人門下 dependent on others.

依人作活 dependent on others for a living.

依依不捨 clinging to; unwilling to part from.

謀之不臧,則具是依 if a counsel be bad, they are found according with it.

遵依 or 依從 or 依允 to obey; to act according to; to comply with.

不依你 I do not agree with you.

依然 or 依舊 or 依前 as before; as previously.

依然故我 I am precisely the same as of old.

依順 agreeable; consenting.

依領 to allow the handing over of a person or thing to....

依戀 to cling with affection to

依實 politely used for "to be heartily."

不依 displeased with; dissatisfied.

上帝是依 God regarded him with favour.

楊柳依依 the willows were fresh and green.

依彼平林 dense is that forest on the plain.

依其在京 he remained quietly at the capital.

依言 or 依口 according to what is said.

依¹
5387

依道 according to eternal principles.

依律 according to law.

依時 according to the time.

依限 within a prescribed limit of time.

依禮而行 to act in accordance with propriety.

依隨 to follow; to acquiesce in.

依舊 as of old. See 11,508.

依序 or 依次 according to rank or seniority; in order.

依稀 few; trifling; uncertain; dim; resembling.

風雨依稀人喚船 when a windy drizzle comes on and people shout for the boat,—at a ferry.

依稀之間 in the uncertain state,—as of the weather.

依稀記得 to have a vague recollection of.

惟德是依 he relies on virtue alone:

夙議 "Let it be as recommended!"—a phrase conveying the Imperial sanction to any course suggested.

Read *i*³. To remain quiet; to rest.

咨¹
5388

Same as 5392.

展¹
5389

尾醫
i, ye
ising Upper.

A silken screen, used in the audience chamber of the Emperor, and called 斧展, from being ornamented with hatchets.

南面負展 facing the south and back to the screen.

展⁴
5390

尾展
ising Upper.

To hide; to screen.

隱展 to shelter from view.

依³
5391

R. 尾
See 展

Rising Upper.

裔¹
5392

R. 霽
C. yōū
H. ^cyi
F. yo
W. i²
N. ⁱ
P.
M.
V.
Sz.
K. ye
J. yei, ye
A. jwe

Sinking
Irregular.

To sob; to wail; to lament loudly.

哭不偯 to weep but not to howl,—is fitting at the death of a parent.

The lower edge of a robe. A border; a frontier. Descendants; posterity.

四裔之地 the four borders of the empire.

夷裔之俘 taken prisoner by barbarians.

後裔 or 苗裔 posterity; descendants.

德垂後裔 his virtue was transmitted to his posterity.

以傳來裔 in order to transmit it to posterity.

絕裔 descendants cut off; family extinct.

厥裔蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.

魚裔裔 fishes darting about.

裔裔皇皇 the sound and appearance of nature in spring.

泓宏融裔 a loud and long, drawn-out sound.

淨裔 a descendant of purity,—a young Brahman; an ascetic. Sanskrit: *Brahmachāri*.

濤¹
5393

R. 霽
See 裔

Sinking
Irregular.

The surface of water roughened by wind.

溶濤 surging, as billows; also, as a mob.

揖¹
5394

R. 緝
C. yēp
H. yip
F. eik
W. yai
N. ih
P. yi²
M. yi
V. yik
Sz. yi
K. ip
J. iū, ō
A. ēp

Entering
Upper.

To salute; to bow to; see 5038.

作¹ 揖 to make a salute by bending the body until the hands touch a little below the knees, and then rising and raising the hands to the level of the eyebrows. Used of men only; see 衽 5613.

拱揖 to salute by raising the folded hands.

還揖 to return a salute.

長揖不拜 to make a low bow, but without kneeling.

揖¹
5394

長揖至地 to bow low to the ground.

作揖作到地 if you bow at all, bow low.

三揖而進 making his three salutations, he went in.

揖讓而升 he bowed modestly as he went up,—to compete at archery.

揖讓不救火 you can't put out fire by bowing!

揖所與立 he bowed to those with whom he stood.

不踰階而相揖 they might not pass from their ranks to bow to one another.

把盞向他一揖也 took the wine-cup and bowed to him.

不擇人而用,何異開門揖盜 not to be careful in choosing servants is the same as opening your door and bowing in thieves

揖怛 the Ephthalites, or Indo-Scythians of the Panjāb.

Read *ch'i*⁴. The clustering of insects.

揖揖兮 how you cluster together!—of locusts.

亦⁴
5395

R. 陌
W. yai, v. a
See 易

A. jiek, jik
Entering
Lower.

Originally a picture of the arm-pits. Also; however; then; in that case; and; moreover; even; indeed. An expletive particle.

亦屬 is also.....

亦係乎此 it is also this.

亦係彼之言 such are also his words.

亦不過如此 it will also be much about the same.

如無亦可 even if there are none, that will do.

亦足以成 there is sufficient.

亦無如何 there is no help for it.

有爲者,亦若是 those who strive, may succeed in like manner.

亦不必問,亦不敢言 you need not ask, for I dare not tell.

亦^{4c}

5395

亦既見止, 亦既覯止
let me have seen him, let me have met him.

不亦樂乎 is not that pleasant?

亦有兄弟 I, indeed, have brothers.

亦復 quite...; perfectly.....

亦復不少 by no means few.

亦好 also good.

亦然 also in accordance with.

亦且 moreover.

不顯亦世 shall be illustrious from age to age.

抑亦立而視其死歟
or will he stand by and see them die?

則亦無有乎爾 verily is there no one to do this?

奕^{4c}

5396

R. 陌

See 易

Entering Lower.

Grand; great; abundant.
Unsettled. Used for 弈
13,176.

奕奕寢廟 very grand is the ancestral temple.

萬舞有奕 the various dances are grandly performed. See 12,486.

四牡奕奕 the four-horse (chariots) in a long line.

憂心奕奕 their sorrowful hearts are all unsettled.

夷²

5397

R. 支

C. H. F. W. N. Y. M. V. Sz. K. J. A. ji

Even Lower.

To squat on the heels.
Ordinary. To feel at ease; to be peaceful; pleased; just; level; to kill; to exterminate; to get rid of. Barbarous tribes, especially those on the east; not originally a term of contempt. Used with 5398.

夷居 (or 踞) to remain squatting on one's heels,—to lead a worthless life.

原壤夷俟 Yüan Jang waited, squatting on his heels,—until Confucius came up.

億兆夷人 vast numbers of ordinary men,—i.e. of no special ability.

貴賤等夷 nobles and plebeians of all grades. See 2511.

夷²

5397

厥民夷 the people begin to feel at ease.

我心則夷 my heart will then be at peace.

處之夷然 he took it quietly,—as a danger.

既有淫威, 降福孔夷
adorned with such great dignity, it is very natural that he should be blessed.

我有嘉客亦不夷懌
we have admirable visitors who are pleased and delighted.

云胡不夷 he asked "who would not be pleased?"

君子如夷 if the superior man acts justly.

有夷之行 there were level roads leading thither.

境無夷險 his scenery (in a picture) has no levels and risings,—is monotonous.

化險爲夷 making the dangerous available for use.

大道甚夷 the Great Way is very smooth,—yet the people prefer the byways.

夷三族 see 11,845.

夷九族 to exterminate the whole race.

陵夷 going to ruin; falling into decay.

王室陵夷 the royal house is decaying.

夷陵 a name for 宜昌 Ichang.

明夷 the name of the 36th Diagram.

南夷 the southern barbarians.

尊王攘夷 "to reverence the king..... and to break the heathen."

四夷館 see 5495.

東夷 an old name for Korea.

夷女 the Spirit of Wind.

夷女鼓吹 the wind is blowing up.

馮夷得之以遊大川
P'ing I got it (道), and rules streams.

夷由 flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

倭²

5398

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

姨²

5399

R. 支

See 夷

Even Lower.

A class; a category. A corpse.

儒倭 the literary class.

倭衾 a shroud placed over corpse before it is put into the coffin.

A wife's sister; a mother's sister.

邢侯之姨 sister-in-law of the marquis of Hsing.

姨奶奶 the sisters of a mother's father. Also, a wife's marriage sisters. Also, a respectful term for a concubine. Also, a jocular name for an assistant Magistrate based upon the 父母 "father and mother" title of his chief.

姨太太 same as the above, in the first three senses.

姨婆婆 a wife's term for her husband's maternal great aunt, as above.

姨婆 a wife's term for her husband's maternal aunts, as below.

姨母 or 姨媽 a man's mother married sisters.

姨姨 or 姨兒 an unmarried maternal aunt, a wife's unmarried sister.

姨娘 a mother's sister. Also, term used in speaking of father's concubine.

姨爹 or 姨丈 or 姨父 husbands of maternal aunts. The last two are also respectively husband's and a wife's mode of styling the wife's sister's husband.

姨夫 husbands of wife's sister.

姨夫人 a term for a concubine.

大姨 or 大姨子 and 小姨 or 小姨子 a wife's elder and younger sisters, respectively.

姨老表 or 姨(表)兄弟 male maternal first cousins.

姨表姊妹 or 姨姐妹 female maternal first cousins.

兩姨姊妹 girls who are first cousins through their mothers.

他的兩姨兄弟 his first cousin on his mother's side.

姨²
5399
小姨不上姊夫門 a younger sister should not live at her brother-in-law's house,—for propriety.
蘇州娘姨 a Soochow girl with large feet,—especially of one in the service of a prostitute.
堂姨 maternal first cousins once removed, i.e. mother's father's brothers' children.

姨²
5400
支夷
en Lower.
Name of a place, 嵎夷 or 嵎夷, probably in Korea, chosen by the Emperor Yao as his eastern astronomical station.

姨²
5401
支夷
en Lower.
Pleased; gratified. See 5397.

姨²
5402
支齊夷
en Lower.
我心則姨 my heart is now satisfied.

姨²
5403
支夷
en Lower.
Name of a kind of beech-tree found in Shansi.

姨²
5404
支夷
en Lower.
Snivel; mucus from the nose.
涕姨 to sob and snivel,—as from deep grief.
溫姨 name of a marshy lake in Shansi.
Read *t'i*⁴.
不敢唾姨 not to venture to spit or blow one's nose,—out of respect.

姨²
5405
支夷
en Lower.
A wound; a bruise; a sore. See 2773.
瘡姨未瘳 his sores are not yet healed.

姨²
5405
支夷
en Lower.
The fat over the stomach; the omentum or caul. Soap.
胰子 or 胰脂 soap,—made from the hog's caul.
胰皂舖 a soap-chandler's shop.
胰子沫兒 the lather of soap.

躋²
5406
R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.
To squat on the heels.
See 夷 5397.

怡²
5407
R. 支
H. *yi*, *yi*
See 夷
Even Lower.
The concord of friends; harmony. Pleased; gratified; complaisant.
怡和 pleasant harmony,—as of friends or brothers.
怡悅 to be pleased; to rejoice.
下氣怡色 to repress the feelings and appear pleased.
怡然自得 happy and gratified.
怡怡如也 a satisfied expression,—as if relieved of some great anxiety.
兄弟怡怡 to his brothers, a man should be complaisant.
怡養 healthy; well nourished.
怡神於花鳥虫魚之麗 to indulge one's mind with the beauty of flowers, birds, insects, and fishes.

怡²
5408
R. 支寅
See 怡答
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.
To gaze fixedly at. Also read *ch'ih*⁴.
目怡不禁 to gaze without taking the eyes off.

怡²
5409
R. 支賄
H. *yi*
See 夷
Even Lower.
To send; to bring; to bequeath. To deceive. To ridicule. Used with 5410.
非可怡託而往也 he could not ask any one else to go as his proxy.
千里怡情 from a thousand miles away to send greeting.
饋怡 to send a present of food.
自怡伊阻 he has brought on us this separation.
怡傳 to transmit; to bequeath.
君子有穀,怡孫子 may our prince maintain his goodness, and transmit it to his descendants!
怡厥孫謀 to bequeath plans to one's descendants.

怡²
5409
R. 支
H. *yi*
See 夷
Even Lower.
To hand down; to leave behind; to give to. Used with 5409.

怡²
5410
R. 支
H. *yi*
See 夷
Even Lower.
怡遺 to leave behind one; to bequeath.
怡贈 to leave as a legacy; to make a parting present.
怡悞後人 to mislead posterity.
怡笑大方 to give an expert cause for laughter,—as by bad work; to become a general laughing-stock.
怡送知己 to send as a present to a friend.
怡累 to involve; to implicate.
怡害 to cause injury.
怡書 to write to; to send a letter to.

怡²
5411
R. 支
H. *yi*
See 夷
Even Lower.
Sweet cakes; sugarplums; lollipops.
怡糖 or 甘怡 sugarplums; sweetmeats.
舍怡弄孫之時 the age of giving lollipops and playing with grandchildren,—old age.
甜言怡訓 agreeable words and pleasant counsels.
苦怡 the bitter and the sweet; sorrows and joys.
石怡 wild honey.
怡鹽 rock salt.
皆甘罪如怡 all willingly admitted their guilt, as though it had been a pleasure.
王愷以怡澳釜 Wang K'ai had his pots cleansed with syrup. See Biog. Dict.

屨²
5412
R. 支
See 移
Even Lower.
A wooden bar to a door.
烹伏雌炊扃屨 I burnt the bar of the door to cook the hen,—in the days of our poverty. Said by the wife of the famous 百里奚 Po-li Hsi.

移²

5413

R. 支 齊

See 移

K. i, se, ch'e
J. i, sei, sai

Even Lower.

遙

5414

黟¹

5415

R. 支

C. H.

F. W.

N. P.

M. Y.

Sz. K.

J. A.

Even Upper.

謬¹

5416

R. 支

See 移

Even Lower.

移²

5417

R. 支

C. H.

F. W.

N. P.

M. Y.

Sz. K.

J. A.

Even Lower.

A fruit-tree, known as
扶移 or 夫移 (*Aronia*
asiatica).

移楊 a variety of the aspen or
poplar.

Same as 5417.

Black; shining; a kind
of ebony.

黟縣 a District in Anhui, famous
for its ink.

A side door.

謬門曲榭 a side door and a
winding passage.

To remove; to shift; to
change; to influence. To
send; to transmit; to con-
vey.

移居 or 移遷 or 移徙 or
移巢 to remove; to change
residence; to "flit." The first
is also used of the banishment
of an Imperial clansman.

移開 or 移離 or 移動 or
移去 or 挪移 to remove;
to put away.

移近 to move near.

寸步難移 it is difficult to
get an inch or a pace away,—
so busy am I.

移禍他人 to transfer trouble
to other people's shoulders.

日中而移 when the sun
reaches the meridian, it changes
its course,—and begins to sink.
See 5452.

移²

5417

移人就蟹不如移蟹
就人 to move a man to a
crab is not equal to moving the
crab to the man,—of a present.

移易 to vary; to depart from,—
as a principle.

移風易俗, 莫善於樂
(*yo¹**) for improving manners and
customs, nothing is better than
music.

移換 to change.

不能更移 it cannot be al-
tered.

不移言 not to alter a word.

爲物所移 to be affected by
outside influences.

一見移情 one glimpse (of
her) stirs the feelings.

移書 to send a letter.

移文 a despatch to an equal.

移行 to communicate to.....

移請 to request in a despatch.

移知 to inform by despatch.

移會 to communicate with.

移復 to reply to.....

移明 to explain.

移追 to summon for the re-
covery of,—e.g. a debt.

移提 to summon before one for
trial.

移解 to send to,—as for trial.

移飭 to request that orders be
given.

移咨 to inform in a despatch.

移縣 to forward to the magi-
strate.

移送 or 移交 or 移給 to
forward; to transmit; to hand
over.

移花接木 to remove a flower
and receive a stick (instead),—to
substitute one thing for another.

移花接花 to graft flowers.

移病 to communicate infection.

望祈移玉惠臨 I trust
you will move your jade (foot-
steps, i.e. pay a visit) to my house.

移借 to borrow.

移尸 to transfer a corpse,—to
another man's door, in order to
get him into trouble.

移²

5417

不延移 not to notify the dea
of relatives to those who ha
left the clan.

事莫移脫 do not negle
matters.

一轉移間 in a moment;
a jiffy.

移時 after the lapse of a 時辰
i.e. two hours; after some tin
Also, at the time of emigratio

移錨 to drag anchor.

移泊 to shift one's anchorage

See 5328.

夥

5418

臣²

5419

R. 支

See 頤

Even Lower.

脰

5420

頤²

5421

R. 支

H. hi

F. i, hi

See 夷

Even Lower.

The chin; the jaws.

交頤 to join chins,—to kiss

纖手自支頤 with her d
ty hand she supported her ch

朵頤 to droop the jaw;
munch; the appearance of
eating.

頤頤而已 he merely mo
his jaws,—but could not spe

期頤 a hundred years old
centenarian; second childh
when one is dependent on oth

頤指如意 to direct with
mouth as with the finger an
to accomplish what one wa

Said of 賈誼 Chia I of
Han dynasty.

解人頤 to unloose peo
jaws,—to make them la

Said of 匡衡 K'uang H
of the Han dynasty.

作解頤語 to make a jo

鯀²

5422

R. 支

See 頤

Even Lower.

The fresh-water porpo
known as 鯀鯀 and 白

疑¹

5423

R. 支

See 宜

Even Lower.

Suspicion; doubt; mistrust. See 蹟 834, 闕 3252, 嫌 4471, 見 1671.

疑心 or 可疑 suspicious.

疑思問 when in doubt, anxious to ask,—such is the superior man.

疑鬼疑人 not knowing whether it was a man or a ghost.

居之不疑 to have no misgivings about one's own powers,—self-confident.

疑惑 to suspect; to mistrust.

疑惑在他身上 suspicion rests on him.

疑難之事 a doubtful and difficult matter to decide.

毫無疑意 not the least ground for suspicion. See 義 5454.

因此致疑 in consequence of this, suspicions were aroused.

憂疑未解 his anxious doubts are not allayed.

疑稍釋 his suspicions were somewhat allayed.

懷疑 to entertain suspicions.

疑懼 or 疑畏 doubts and fears; misgivings.

疑悶之際 while still in a state of perplexity.

疑病 the disease of doubt,—indecision.

狐疑 suspicious as a fox.

析疑 to settle doubts,—by resorting to omens, etc.

疑慮不決 in doubt and unable to decide.

自疑 to be distrustful of one's own powers; see 3743.

南人多疑 southerners are very suspicious.

疑似 doubtful; unsettled.

疑似之間 may or may not be.

疑人莫用,用人莫疑 if you suspect a man, do not employ him: if you employ him, do not suspect him.

尸子存疑 fragments of Shih Tzū, gathered from various sources but of doubtful authenticity.

疑²

5423

一回做賊,百回疑 once a thief, always suspected,—give a dog a bad name, etc.

疑辭 dubitative particles, as 豈 or 邪.

疑³

5424

R. 紙 寘

隊

See 宜 拟

Even and Rising Lower.

To compare; to assort.

Read *hai*⁴. Stupid.

儻疑 silly, foolish-looking.

疑³

5425

R. 職 支

C. *yik, i*H. *ngi*F. *ngik, ngi*N. *nyih*P. *i*M. *li*K. *ok, ii*J. *geki, gioku, gi*A. *ngik, ngi*

Entering and Even Lower.

Name of a range of mountains, the 九疑山, in Hunan, so called because they cannot be distinguished from one another, as though 九疑.

Read *i*^{4*}

克岐克疑 he looked majestic and intelligent,—when only a baby. Said of 后稷 Hou Chi.

其德疑疑 his virtue is like 'mountain peaks,—eminent.

疑然不少屈 he proudly refused to make any concession (by humbling himself).

疑然自若 remained still without moving,—when others fled.

擬³

5426

R. 紙

C. *i*H. *i*F. *i* } *ngi*W. *n*N. *ngi*P. *i, ni*M. *i, li*Y. *i*Sz. *i*K. *ii*J. *gi*A. *ngi*

Rising Lower.

To resemble; to imitate. To compare. To propose; to determine; to decide. Also read *ni*³

相擬 resembling; alike.

擬於上苑 like an Imperial park.

擬筆 to imitate the style of; to copy.

擬古詩 in imitation of (the style of) ancient poetry.

太白擬之 Li T'ai-po imitated it,—of a poem.

比擬 to compare.

擬度 to estimate.

擬定 or 擬妥 to decide.

擬³

5426

擬定辦法 to propose a fixed mode of procedure.

擬作 to propose.

擬請 to suggest that.

擬正 and 擬陪 to propose as principal and as assistant, respectively.

擬議 to propose for deliberation; (especially of the Boards) to submit a decision for Imperial approval.

擬辦 to arrange to settle; proposed settlement. Also, to sentence to...

擬於明日三點鐘前往貴署 I propose to call on you at your office to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

擬罪 to fix punishment; to sentence to...

擬軍罪 to sentence to transportation and service with the army.

審擬 to try and sentence to...

擬結 to finally pronounce sentence.

擬奏 to settle a case and report to the Throne.

擬舉何人 who is to be promoted to the place?

本擬如此 such was my original intention,—implying that it has since been modified

Luxuriant growth of plants.

秀疑 growing luxuriantly.

黍稷疑疑 the millets look luxuriant.

疑³

5427

R. 支 紙

See 宜 拟

Even Lower.

諷²

5428

R. 寘 紙

See 議 擬

A. *ngi, ngai*

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

倪²

5429

R. 齊

C. *ngai*H. *yi, nyi*F. *ngae*

To consult; to deliberate. To delude.

To glance at. To discriminate. Young; small; a beginning. Also read *ni*².

俚倪 to cast sidelong glances.

See 睥 8986.

倪²

5429

W. *ngi*
N. *nyi*
P. *ni*
M. *li*
Y. } *ni*
Sz. }
K. *ye*
J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Even Lower.

左倪右倪 to glance right and left.

馬知介倪 the horses learn to cast vicious looks.

惡至而倪小大 how is the great to be distinguished from the small?

反其旄倪 he sent back the decrepit and the young,—from among the prisoners.

天倪 God.

和之以天倪 embraced in the obliterating unity of God,—where all conditions of existence become ONE.

不能得其端倪 cannot get any clue to him,—to God.

均無得有端倪 without obtaining the slightest clue to his whereabouts.

訊無端倪 an investigation without any definite results.

莫可端倪 without thread,—*i.e.* line of connection from definite starting-point to definite goal. Incomprehensible, as some wonderful feat, or as an inconsequent essay.

猊²

5430

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

睨⁴

5431

R. 齊
C. *ngai, ngai*
H. *si*
F. *ngae, ngae*
W. *ngi, ngie*
N. *ngi*
P. } *i*
M. }
Y. *ni*
Sz. *i, ni*
K. *ye*
J. *gei*
A. *nge*
Sinking
Irregular.

To glance at; to look askance. Also read *ni*⁴. See 8986.

日睨疎林 the sun's beams stream through the trees.

怒睨 to look at angrily.

引壁睨柱 holding the jewel, he looked aside at the pillar,—said of 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju who carried a jewel to give to the prince of 秦 Ch'in in exchange for territory; but detecting foul play, he stood in the presence with the jewel in his hand, gazing at a side pillar instead of at the prince, and cursing right and left without fear of death.

傲睨得志 proud and self-satisfied.

蜺²

5432

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

輓²

5433

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

霓²

5434

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

A small greenish-black insect. Used for 5434.

嬰蜺 an insect that lodges in the ears of deer.

The cross-bar at the end of a carriage-pole.

大車無輓 if a waggon have no cross-bar,—how can it be made to go?

Coloured clouds; a rainbow; variegated. Also read *ni*².

虹霓 the rainbow.

霓現雨止 when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

有雲霓之望 like looking for clouds and rainbow,—to get rain; *i.e.* anxious for the first, and when the first has come, anxious lest the second should follow and stop the rain.

若大旱之望雲霓也 like longing for clouds and rainbow in a time of drought,—very anxious. See above.

彩霓 coloured; variegated.

霆霓 a loud clap of thunder.

霓裳羽衣 the rainbow skirts and feather jackets,—of young ladies seen in the moon by 唐明皇 or the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty. Now the name of a 曲 song which his Majesty is said to have heard in the palace of the moon and to have brought back to earth.

A hairy marine animal, which is said to climb trees, and bears some resemblance to the human form. Also read *ni*².

鯨鯢 a huge fish which swallows smaller ones,—an oppressor. Also used in the sense of decapitation.

鯢鮓 small fry.

麇²

5436

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

齟²

5437

R. 齊
See 倪
Even Lower.

沂²

5438

R. 微
C. *i, ki*
H. *ngi*
F. *i, ki*
W. } *ngi*
N. }
P. }
M. } *i, ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ii, kii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ngi*
Even Lower.

A fawn. Also read *ni*².

麇裘 deer-skin robes.

To cut teeth. Also read *ni*².

黃髮齟齒 to cut teeth when the hair is yellow,—in old age.

Name of a river in 沂州, which gives its name to 沂州府 the Prefecture of I-chou.

方舟沂大江 in a small boat I cross the Great River.

不沂流 not to fight against the current,—as the warships of 楚 refused to do.

Read *yin*².

張良受書於邳沂 Chang Liang received the book at P'ei-yin. See Biog. Dict.

See 12,838.

涯

5439

遺²

5440

R. 支
C. *wai*
H. *wei*
F. *mi, mei*
W. *yü*
N. *yi, wei*
P. }
M. } *i, wei*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *yu*
J. *i, yui*
A. *ji, juy*
Even and Sinking
Lower.

To bequeath; to leave behind; see 子 1505. To lose; to neglect; to forget [To be distinguished from 遺 1746.] See 7386, 4288.

遺言 or 遺囑 or 遺命 or 遺誥 the dying command as of a parent; a nuncupative will in a limited sense. See below.

遺書 a will,—referring generally only to minor details, and never allowed to vary the normal devolution of property unless acquiesced in by the interested survivors.

遺下 left behind; bequeathed hind him.

遺腹子 a posthumous son.

遺體 the body bequeathed me,—by my parents.

遺²
5440

遺傳 inherited; traditional.
遺意 traditional; a "survival."
今之雉尾扇是其遺象 the modern feather fan is a survival of it,—see 5382.
遺澤 or 遺念兒 a souvenir; a remembrance.
遺摺 or 遺本 a valedictory memorial,—as often written by high officials at the point of death.
遺跡 historical monuments.
遺簪 to leave behind one's hair-pins,—from rough treatment.
遺留 to come down; to be handed down; to leave behind at death.
遺留至今 handed down to the present day.
遺臭萬年 to leave a foul reputation for all time.
上古遺風 a custom (or an influence) which has descended to us from remote antiquity.
遺餘 a balance; a surplus.
不遺餘力 to spare no efforts.
吾輩無遺類 (in that case), there would not have been one of us left to tell the tale.
棄子如遺 you have cast me off like an abandoned thing.
錄遺 see 7386.
遺失 or 遺落 lost; gone; not to be found.
余遺一袋 I have lost a bag.
遺悞 to make a mistake,—as in writing.
遺漏 to leave out; to omit.
遺棄 to abandon; to discard.
遺精 involuntary emissions.
遺尿 to urinate involuntarily.
小遺 urine.
僧起遺 the priest got up to urinate.
遺忘 forgotten; neglected.
遺其所藏之處 forgot where he had put it.
莫肯下遺 (or *sui*³) you are unwilling to discountenance them.
遺遺 tortuous; winding.

遺²
5440

贖²
5441

R. 支
See 遺
Even Lower.

蛾²
5442

彝²
5443

R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

匱²
5444

R. 支紙
See 夷
Even Lower.

皇上遺行 the Emperor went out in disguise. See 微 12,586.
Read *wei*⁴. To send a present. Used for 贈 11,730.
遺絹二疋 gave him two pieces of silk.
政事一埤遺我 all the affairs of government devolve more and more on me.
To send presents.
朋友餽贈 friends send presents to each other.
See 3316.
A cup used in the ancestral temple. The normal nature of man. A rule; a law. Constant; regular; to be addicted to. Used for 5397.
宗彝 the temple cup.
不知其彝倫攸叙 I do not know how the proper virtues in their various relations should be brought forth in due order.
民之秉彝 the people hold fast to their natural dispositions.
天舉我民彝大泯亂 the laws of our nature given by God will be thrown into great disorder.
是彝是訓,進德無疆 let this be your rule and guide, and your virtue will increase without bounds.
毋彝酒 be not addicted to wine.
A washing-basin with a tubular handle to let the water run off. Also, a jug, with handle and sometimes with cover, shaped like a bedroom jug. [Dist. from 匱 11,460.]

匱²
5444

訑²
5445

R. 支
See 夷
Even Lower.

賄²
5446

R. 支真
F. *ye, ei*
See 移
Even and Sinking Lower.

迤³
5447

R. 支紙
F. *i, ye*
See 夷
Even and Rising Lower.

醅²
5448

R. 支紙
See 夷
Even Lower.

匱²
5449

R. 支
See 匱
Even Lower.

奉盤匱 to hand the washing-basin,—as a concubine.
盥匱 a large washing-basin.
卮匱 a kind of urn, used for heating wine by plunging the wine-kettles into the hot water contained therein.
Arrogant; overbearing; contemptuous.
訑訑自得 self-sufficient; overbearing.
訑訑之聲音顏色 a tone and air of perfect self-satisfaction.
Read *tan*⁴.
慢訑 contemptuous; arrogant.
Steps; grades; strata. To reward; to promote.
分賄各物 to distribute the things according to rank.
益賄 to increase gradually.
一賄 a grade; a layer; a stratum.
賄贈 to bestow upon.
賄封三代 ennobled his ancestors for three generations.
To walk out of the straight path. Connected.
欲其無迤 he wished them not to march obliquely.
田畝迤邐 their fields adjoined.
Sweet wine. Rice boiled to gruel.
粉醅 cakes made from bean flour and fried.
A tribe of savages in Kuangtung.

迤²
5450

R. 支歌

See 迤

Even Lower.

To walk crookedly. To extend towards. Used for 5447.

逶迤 tortuous; winding. [Here the 集韻 reads 𨔵².]

迤邐而往 following a tortuous path.

迤南 on the south side; towards the south; name of a Circuit in Yunnan.

租界迤西 to the west of the settlement,—of Shanghai.

嵒²
5451

R. 支紙

See 嵒

Even Lower.

A mountain ridge.

𨔵²
5452

R. 支

See 𨔵

Even Lower.

The sun's course after it has passed the meridian. See 5417.

日行𨔵𨔵 the sun is declining.

𨔵²
5453

R. 支

F. i, ye

See 夷

Even Lower.

A clothes-horse.

男女不同𨔵架 men and women must not use the same clothes-horse

義⁴
5454

R. 眞

N. i, ngi

See 誼

A. ngai, ngia
Sinking
Lower.

That which it is right to do, as opposed to 利 6885, that which is profitable; duty towards one's neighbour (see 仁 5627); loyal; patriotic; heroic; faithful. Common; free; open to all. Meaning; purport. See 2526.

行而宜之, 之謂義 to act in accordance with what is right, that is i.

人不學, 不知義 if a man does not learn, he will not know his duty to his neighbour.

且頗尙義 and moreover think a great deal of duty to one's neighbour.

義⁴
5454

見義不爲, 無勇也 to see what is right and not to do it, is want of courage.

婦人之義謂嫁 woman's mission is marriage.

義氣 or 義憤 heroism; patriotism; chivalry.

義氣過於骨肉 loyalty is stronger than ties of blood.

好 hao⁴ 義 right-minded; public-spirited.

深明大義 inspired by the highest feelings.

申明大義 to appeal to a man's sense of right.

義者 good men.

吾可以義求, 不可以威劫 you might get it from me by fair means, but not by foul.

義重如山 his rectitude is firm as a mountain.

今日之案實無疑義 of the rights and wrongs of the present case, there can be no doubt.

義不容辭 the rights (or necessities) of the case admit of no excuse,—e.g. I have no alternative but to go; in duty bound not to refuse.

仗義疎財 to be devoted to duty and to distribute wealth in charitable undertakings.

以義爲利 profit is to be found in uprightness.

義鳥 wild geese,—because of their fidelity.

義夫 a man of high principles; a widower who does not marry again.

懷利非師長之義 a desire for gain is not the spirit which should animate a leader of men.

臣之事君義也 a subject's allegiance to his sovereign is duty.

義節 right rule of conduct; etiquette.

意義 the intentional performance of one's duty,—as opposed to the spontaneous doing of what is right.

義士 a knight-errant; one who goes about to enforce rights.

義⁴
5454

賊義之 the robbers were so overcome by his chivalrous behaviour, that.....

義俠 chivalrous.

義戰 to fight in a good cause.

義婦 a virtuous wife.

義犬 a faithful dog.

義僕 a faithful servant.

義子 an adopted son (same as 乾兒子, see 5809).

義女 an adopted daughter; slave-girl.

是吾父結義弟兄 he was a "sworn brother" to my father.

義和 duty and harmony.

義和拳 (or 團) the Boxer

義師 or 義勇 or 義兵 troops raised and supported by public subscription.

起義 to move troops; to rebel against misgovernment.

義井 a public well.

義倉 a granary filled by public donations of grain to be distributed to the poor in times of need.

義塚 or 義庄 or 義山 free burial-ground,—where the bodies of strangers may be deposited until removed by the relatives.

義學 a free school.

義渡 a free ferry.

義莊 or 義田 land tilled for the benefit of the poor.

義舉 undertakings for the public welfare.

義髮 false hair.

禘嘗之義 the meaning the great and the autumn sacrifices.

言簡義長 the language (of a book) is terse, but its purpose far-reaching.

義闕 the meaning is wanting, is not known.

痛發此義 forcibly emphasizes this idea.

義理 the sense; the scope; the tenor.

義
5454

凡讀古人文當求義

理 in studying the works of the ancients, one should try to seize the general tenor of their remarks.

義未詳也 the meaning (of a phrase) has not been discovered.

義意如何 what is his meaning? See 叩 6175.

不必以文義相屬 it is not necessary to make text and meaning correspond exactly,—the general drift is the thing.

中國與貴國文義不

同 the genius of the Chinese language is not the same as that of your language.

元義 an introductory essay or chapter.

義顏 your face.

制義 an essay at the public examinations.

Usages; observances;

deportment; manners.

[Original meaning, 度 a limit.]

儀賓 men who married women

of the Imperial or princely families, not being princesses, were so called under the Mings.

享多儀 with the presentation of offerings, there are many ceremonial usages.

儀不及物, 惟曰不享

if the observances are not equal to the articles, it must be said that there is no offering,—that the offering is made without sincerity and therefore worthless.

禮儀三百 rules of ceremony are three hundred in number.

禮儀既備 the ceremonies having thus been completed.

威儀 rules of deportment (three thousand in number); majestic manners.

威儀棣棣 my deportment has been dignified and good.

儀門 the ceremonial gate,—the middle gate of a Chinese *yamen*, between the entrance gate and the door which admits to the inner apartments.

容儀 or 儀度 demeanour; deportment.

儀²
5455

儀容秀麗 a refined and pleasing manner.

儀文 or 儀表 outward ceremonial; manners; style; arrangement; decoration.

用甚麼儀註 what form of ceremonial is used?—e.g. prostration, kneeling, bowing, etc.

文武相見儀註 (or 注) rules to govern the meeting of military and civil officials.

平儀 ordinary etiquette.

儀節 ceremonial rules or usages.

儀仗 insignia carried before the Emperor.

儀器 articles used, as in a school, to illustrate teaching.

非用儀器試驗, 學生

不易領悟 unless materials are provided for making experiments, the students will not easily understand.

程儀 or 行儀 a present to a person going on a journey.

儀物 or 儀謝 gifts; presents.

儀目 a list of presents.

奠儀 or 香儀 or 祭儀

presents sent to assist friends in celebrating funeral rites.

兩儀 the Yin and the Yang. See 12,883, 13,224.

陰儀 the symbol of the Yin or negative principle, consisting of a broken line, thus — —, corresponding to darkness, etc.

陽儀 the symbol of the Yang or positive principle, consisting of a single line, thus ———, corresponding to light, etc.

三儀 the three Powers,—heaven, earth, and man.

五儀 the five orders of nobility.

See 公 6568.

實維我儀 he was my mate.

無非無儀 (it is the part of a daughter) to do neither evil nor good,—she should mind nothing beyond her house affairs.

儀刑文王 take your pattern from Wên Wang.

我儀圖之 when I think of the matter,.....

天體儀 an armillary sphere. See 4813, 7205.

儀²
5455

紀限儀 a sextant.

儀象 astronomical instruments, etc.

儀駕 the suite of an Empress or Empress Dowager.

儀仗 the suite of a 1st or 2nd class concubine. See 11,508

巖²
5456

R. 支紙

See 宜
Even Lower.

樣²
5457

巖³
5458

R. 紙
See 巖
Rising Lower.

蟻³
5459

R. 紙
C. ngai
H. *li*, v. *ngie*²
F. *ngie*²
W. *n*, v. *nga*
N. *nyi*
P.
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ii*
J. *gi*
A. *ngi*²
Rising Lower.

Steep and irregular mountain peaks.

Same as 5458.

To moor a boat to the bank; to run a boat ashore.

Ants. Used conventionally for "I" and "we," by petitioners. See 1736.

螞蟻 ants, in general. See 7586.

白蟻 white ants (*Termites*).

黃絲蟻 a small red ant.

飛蟻 flying ants.

蟻行磨上 ants walking on a millstone,—they go the same way as the stone though they may walk in the opposite direction. See 7974.

蟻穴 or 穴丘 or 蟻壤 or 蟻頭 an ant-hill.

蟻封穴 the ants close their hill,—as when rain threatens.

隄潰自蟻穴 the collapse of the embankment begins from the ant-hill.

蟻陣 ants in line of march.

莫不波馳而蟻附 there are none but swim with the stream or follow like ants in a line.

蟻聚之多 as numerous as ants,—said disparagingly by 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang of the troops of 袁紹 Yüan Shao, implying that they were not to be relied upon.

蟻
5459

羊肉不慕蟻, 蟻慕羊肉
mutton does not long for ants; it is the ants which long for the mutton.

如蟻附羶 like ants swarming on what is frowsy,—an object of general attraction

蟻夢 ant-visions,—dreams; referring to the story of 淳于棼 Ch'un-yü Fên who dreamt that he was introduced into a colony of ants and married an ant-princess.

於蟻棄知 leave wisdom to ants.

麻冕蟻裳 a hempen cap and an ant-coloured robe.

浮蟻 scum on wine.

無人竭浮蟻 I have no one to drink up the wine with me.

蟻等 or 蟻民 we, your petitioners.

蟻口絨 tweeds.

蟻口洋布 dyed cottons.

議
5460

R. 寘
C. ʒi
H. ʒngi, ʒngi
See 誼
Sinking
Lower.

To discourse with; to deliberate upon; to discuss; to criticise; to blame. See 物 12,777.

未足與議也 not fit to be discoursed with.

庶人不議 the people do not discuss,—politics, when the State is well governed.

非天子不議禮 only the Emperor may arrange ceremonies.

議商 to discuss.

公議 public discussion; to meet and debate.

會議 to meet for discussion; to negotiate a settlement. Especially, the deliberations of the Central Government.

提議 to propose a motion.

和議 to second a motion.

議政國會 or 議院 parliament.

議政員 a member of parliament.

法國議政局 the French Chamber of Deputies.

議政王 a Prince Regent.

議
5460

議政總局 the Executive Council, Hongkong.

議論 to discuss and criticise; to deal with the rights and wrongs of a case.

六合之內論而不議 within the limits of an external world they (the Eight Predicables) are recognised but are not assigned.

議事廳 a place of debate; a Senate; a ministry.

議事廳事務大臣 the Chancellor of the (German) Empire.

議事會 a deliberative assembly.

議擇賢者 to deliberate upon the selection of the best men.

迄無成議 not yet arrived at a settlement.

交部議處 (ch'u) let the individual's name be handed over to the proper Board to consult and decide upon a penalty. See 依 5387.

詳議 and 速議 see 4279.

議欲 to propose to; to intend to.

議買 to agree to purchase.

議和 to counsel peace; peaceful counsels; a peaceful policy; to discuss peace.

議借銀兩 to negotiate a loan.

議覆 to deliberate and report.

議奏 to deliberate and memorialise the Throne,—of the Boards in Peking.

議請 to agree to request.

議結 to settle; to close a case.

議准 to agree to sanction.

議辦 to make arrangements.

議罰 to decide on a punishment.

置議 to consider a judicial decision.

免議 to acquit.

議謀 to plan.

鼠往虎側則狸犬不敢議 when the rat gets along-

side the tiger, cat and dog will not venture to go for it.

議明 to agree upon.

議
5460

議訂 to regulate; to decide upon.

議定 to come to an understanding; to decide.

議單 or 議約 a written agreement.

議酬 to decide upon rewarding.

巷議街談 street gossip.

駁議 to call in question; to criticise unfavourably; to refute.

議者 those who maintain that.

議者自議, 犯者自犯 sentences here, crimes there,—new crimes committed as fast as old ones are disposed of. Said of a misgoverned district.

酒食是議 wine and food (i.e. household matters) are the only business,—of women.

出入風議 always criticising others.

吾不能無議於郭子玄也 (for which) I cannot help blaming Kuo Tzū-hsüan.

八議 the eight grounds of distinction or privilege. These are

親 Imperial connection, 功 long service, 功 meritorious

service, 賢 wisdom and virtue, 能 ability, 勤 zeal on behalf

of the State, 貴 high official rank, 賓 descent from privileged

ancestors.

A small species of pheasant; a crow-pheasant. See 4899.

To take; to adopt a to use; to cause; because of; so as to; in order to [In connexion with 爲, also 12,521; as contrast with 而, see 10,569.]

以天下與人 to take empire and give it to man to give the empire to man.

以假摻真 to take the false and mix with the genuine,—mix falsehood with truth. A to adulterate.

議
5461

R. 支
See 儀
Even Lower.

以
5462

R. 紙
C. ʒi
H. ʒi
F. ʒi
W. ʒi
N. ʒi
P. ʒi
M. ʒi
Y. ʒi
Sz. ʒi
K. ʒi
J. ʒi
A. ʒi
Rising Lower.

以³
5462

以多報少 to take much and declare little,—to make a false declaration of quantity.

以妻爲妾 to take a wife and put her in the place of a concubine,—to treat a wife as a concubine.

以此爲例 to make this a rule,—for the future.

以國事爲重 to consider affairs of State as more weighty,—than anything else.

以四個月爲期 to make four months the limit.

以不應納子稅爲詞 to take non-liability to pay transit dues to be his argument,—to argue that transit dues are not payable.

以小生大 to reproduce on a larger scale.

以實爲實 to tell the facts as they are.

以一百分爲算 to take one hundred parts to be the calculation,—to divide into one hundred parts or shares.

以仁存心 he takes charity and cherishes it in his heart.

擬以枷杖 to sentence, taking cangue and bamboo,—as the punishment to be inflicted.

明以誨我 enlighten me by teaching.

難以成功 difficult to bring about.

足以爲法 fit to be adopted as the method.

教以漢書 to teach, taking Chinese books,—to teach Chinese literature.

加以嚴防 to add, taking strict guard,—as something to be added to other precautions.

無以與之¹ have nothing to take and give him,—I have nothing to give him.

不敢以告人 we shall not dare, taking (your orders) to tell them to any one,—we shall not dare to tell any one.

分人以財 to divide among the men, taking the money,—to divide the money among the men.

式穀以女 to give you wealth.

不我以歸 he did not take us back.

以³
5462

何以 taking what? wherefore? whereby? how!

何以生爲 taking what is your birth-cause (*raison d'être*)? —of what good are you?

何以恤我 how he pities me!

可以 can take it,—it can be done; that will do, etc.

可以使得 can take and use it,—it can be used; that will do.

故以 wherefore taking,—for this reason; therefore.

所以 whence; wherefore. See 10,211.

視其所以 observe that which he takes,—as his rule or guide; mark what he does.

問其所以 asked him what was the matter.

而問其以 and asked the cause.

必有以也 there must be a reason.

是以 for which reason; wherefore.

登位以前 before he ascended the throne.

以後 afterwards.

自古以來 from ancient times until now.

臨御以來 ever since he ascended the throne.

長五尺以來 five feet and upwards in length. See 6679.

二十以來 from the age of twenty onwards.

擒獲某犯以來 captured certain criminals. [I lai gives the idea of the production of the captives.]

中(或衆)人以上 above the common run of men.

以安善良 in order to tranquillise law-abiding people.

以昭 so as to exhibit, or give proof of; in token of.

以昭公允 in order to make manifest justice,—in the interests of justice.

以期得實 in order to get at the truth.

以致如此 and so brought things to this pass.

以³
5462

因你耽擱以致我不成功 it was your hindering which prevented me from doing it.

以清欠款 in order to clear off indebtedness.

以儆將來 as a warning for the future.

以示區別 in order to mark the distinction.

以完此案 in order to finish this case.

以免參差 (*ts'én' tz'ü'*) in order to avoid confusion.

好^{hao}勇鬪狠以危父母 you jeopardise your parents by your love of brawling.

以及 as well as.....

以及於人 so as to extend it to others,—of a benefit.

以照行人 in order to light wayfarers.

以歸畫一 so as to be uniform.

以之 to make (him).....; to use (him or it) as.....

以之爲準 to adopt as the standard.

以抵所欠 as an equivalent for the debt.

以示於衆 so as to show to the public.

以忠臣子孫 as being (or because he was) the descendant of a loyal officer.

以着勢力 because of one's power and position.

以代耕也 in place of tilling the fields.

以備不虞 to enable one to guard against the unforeseen.

以爲 see 12,511.

以公爲是 to approve of justice.

以理而論 to argue logically.

以待將來 until some future time.

以資熟手 so as to make use of his experience.

以利天下 in the interests of the whole empire of.....

以媽目 an Imâm.

苡³
5463

R. 紙
See 以
Rising Lower.

已³
5464

R. 紙
C. H. }
F. W. }
N. }
P. M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. ji
Rising Lower.

Name of a plant.

茅苡 the plantago.

苡米 or 意苡仁 or 苡仁

米 the seeds of *Coix lachry-*
ma, L., deprived of their hard
integument.

To cease; to come to an
end; done; finished; already,
as opposed to 未 12,606.
To have done with; to
dismiss. Very; excessively;
an intensive final particle.
[To be distinguished from
已 921, and 已 10,284.]

曷維其已 how can it cease?
—of sorrow.

我豈能已于思乎 how
can I ever cease to think of
them?

亦已焉哉 and now it is all
over.

亦已而已矣 it is all over:
yes, it is all over.

鷄鳴不已 the cock crows
without ceasing.

無有已時 without end.

無已 without end. Also, ere
long; soon.

灌之不已 they kept on
pouring it down his throat,
(until.....).

已去 already gone.

業已 or 早已 or 已經
already.

已經完了 already finished.

已定 already fixed.

已完正稅 already paid full
duty.

已滿 already full, as a vessel;
already expired, as a period.

已極 already reached the ex-
treme point; utmost.

已登道岸 to have reached
the bank,—of a finished scholar.

已由地方官辦妥 has
been already settled by the local
officials.

已有地方官給領船
照 the local authorities having
issued a ship's certificate.

已³
5464

已在內地買貨 had
bought goods in the interior.

自天子已下 from the Em-
peror downwards.

自士已上 from the lesser
officials upwards.

已一年 after the lapse of a
year.

已然 past in time.

已後 subsequently; afterwards.

已久 of long standing.

已兩載之久 as much as
two years having elapsed.

已逾兩年 two years having
elapsed.

已逾十有餘年之久
more than ten years having
elapsed.

既已如此,就照所論
since the matter is already thus,
let us go by what we said.

已過身 the affair is already
over,—you are too late.

已甚 already considerable; very
much; too much; excessive.

是皆已甚 there is too much
of that; it is over-done.

病之已甚 his illness is very
severe.

病可已也 the disease is
curable.

不得已 not to be able to finish
or to have done with,—beyond
one's own control; there's no
help for it.

情不得已 the matter looks
as if it would never be settled.

不得已將桅剗斷 were
forced to cut away the masts.

緣不得已 to accept the
inevitable.

而已 or 已耳 merely; simply;
only.

二者而已 only these two.

不過如此而已 so it is,
and there is an end of it.

已而不知其然 it is so,
but one knows not how it comes
to be so.

三已之無愠色 thrice he
retired from office, and mani-
fested no displeasure.

有不能自己者也 the

已³
5464

圮⁴
5465

R. 支
P. i²
See 貽
Even Lower.

昇⁴
5466

R. 寘
See 易
Sinking
Lower.

呂
5467

莒
5468

澄²
5469

R. 未微
P. M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ii
J. gi, ge
A. ngi
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

澄
5470

matter is not within my personal
control.

生則惡^{un1}可已也 grow-
ing, how can they be repressed?
可謂好學也已 can in-
deed be said to love learning.

A bridge; an embank-
ment. [To be distinguish-
ed from 圮 9085.] Also
read i².

圮橋三進履 three times
going down for the shoe at the
I bridge,—as 張良 Chang
Liang did for the old man who
presented him with the military
treatise from which the former
gained all his success.

楚人爲橋曰圮 the
people of Ch'u called a bridge i.

An interjection. To stop.
To raise.

何以昇哉 is it possible?
well, indeed!

昇哉試可乃已 well, try
him and that will do.

Same as 5462.

Same as 5463.

The appearance of frost
and snow.

霜雪兮凜凜 the hoar-frost
and snow are white and glittering

Same as 5469.

𧈧⁵⁴⁷¹

紙蟻
gi
k'ai, ngi
ising Lower.

𧈧⁵⁴⁷²

尾賄
gi, ge, gai
k'ai, ngi
ising Lower.

尾⁵⁴⁷³

矣⁵⁴⁷⁴
紙
ei, v, i
ising Lower.

A large-winged black ant.

綠螳 name of a kind of wine.

A decorous manner; respectful. Pleased.

See 12,601.

Originally from 矢 as radical with 已 as phonetic; *q.d.* the arrow gone, ended, etc. A particle denoting finality, and generally itself final.

禮則然矣 such is the etiquette.

而已矣 and there's an end of it.

至矣盡矣 extreme; exhausted,—the uttermost; *ne plus ultra*.

否矣 on the contrary.

樂甚者矣 he is a very jolly fellow.

漢之廣矣不可泳思 the breadth of the Han river cannot be dived across.

人已去矣爭論何益 the man has already gone: what is the use of quarrelling about it?

已送之府中矣汝自往相府取索 she has already been sent into the palace: go there and get her yourself.

休矣皇考 admirable art thou, O great Father!

彼岨矣岐 that rugged Mt. Ch'i.

曳⁵⁴⁷⁵

R. 霽
See 拽
Sinking Upper.

To trail; to drag; to pull; to lead away. See 5476.

曳尾 to trail the tail; to-wag the tail. See 12,601.

拖曳 to trail after one,—as a lady's train.

拉曳 to drag along.

曳開門 to pull open a door.

往前曳 to drag forward.

曳踵 to drag the heels in walking; to shuffle along.

棄甲曳兵而走 they throw away their coats of mail, trail their arms behind them, and run.

搖曳 to shake about.

聲之搖曳若斷若續 *yao* and *i* as applied to sound mean "interrupted" and "continuous," *i.e.* "staccato" and "legato," respectively.

曳白卷 to leave a page blank (inadvertently) in writing an essay.

子有衣裳,弗曳弗婁 you have suits of robes, but you will not wear them.

拽⁵⁴⁷⁶

R. 霽
C. yai, syt
H. yi, set
F. yo, sick
W. yi | hsieh
N. yi |
P. ye, chwai, hsié
M. i, hsie,
Y. hsie, hsiek
Sz. ye, hsie
K. ye, yöl
J. yei, etsz
A. jue, tiet
Sinking Lower
Entering Upper.

Same as 5475, for which it is used more especially in those senses where the hand is employed. Also read *chuai*¹ to throw; to sling; and *chuai*⁴ or *yeh*⁴ to drag; to pull.

拽開大步 to take big steps.

拽 *chuai*¹ 泥 to fling mud at.

拉拉拽拽 (*chuai*⁴ *chuai*¹) pulling and hauling.

拽 *chuai*⁴ 根 to pull up the root of a tree; to drag out a confession from a person. Read *yeh*⁴ *kén*¹; a strap to pull on shoes with.

See 4383.

洩⁵⁴⁷⁷

稔⁵⁴⁷⁸

R. 霽
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

An old term for rice.

裊⁵⁴⁷⁹

R. 霽
See 拽
Sinking Lower.

Trailing; streaming, as a pennon.

飄裊 streaming or fluttering in the wind.

𧈧⁵⁴⁸⁰

Same as 5481, being the form in which the latter appears, on the right-hand side, as the radical of a large group of characters.

邑⁵⁴⁸¹

R. 緝
See 揖
Entering Upper.

A city or town; a capital city; a hamlet; a 縣 District. To catch the breath; shortness of breath. Radical 163. Used for 5482.

四井爲邑 four *ching* (see 2151) make a town.

舜二年而所居成邑 if the Emperor Shun remained anywhere for two years, the place became a town.

作邑于豐 (Wên Wang) fixed his capital at Fêng.

西邑夏 Hsia with its western capital.

邑尊 or 邑宰 or 邑令 or 邑主 a District Magistrate. [The second title was in use under the 周 Chou dynasty.]

首邑 the chief District in a province,—in which lies the provincial capital.

邑豪 a village bully.

邑人 citizens.

同邑 of the same District.

通都大邑 capitals and large towns.

敝邑 my humble District.

盛邑 your flourishing District.

封邑 to appoint to a fief,—as in the feudal times.

安能邑邑待數十百年 how can we wait many hundred years in this state of uncertainty?

母邑 city of mothers,—a Buddhist phrase denoting the female sex. Sanskrit: *mātrigrāma*.

邑⁴⁰
5481

於邑 melancholy; sad.

言之可爲於邑 to recite his praises would put one out of breath,—so many are they.

使人于邑 to make one choke with sad sympathy.

鬱邑 anxious.

悵⁴⁰
5482

Disquiet; anxiety.

于心何所悵 what is troubling you in your mind?

悵怏 grieved.

憤悵夭逝 to die early from overwhelming anxieties.

悵達 the Ephthalites. See 5394.

挹⁴⁰
5483

To bale out; to transfer liquids; to decant. To repress; to put aside See 10,043.

不可以挹酒漿 you cannot use it to ladle out wine,—of 斗 a constellation in Sagittarius, supposed to resemble a ladle. See 11,427.

挹彼注茲 draw it into one vessel and let it flow into another.

挹注 to supply (the requirements of one province) by drawing on (those of another). Also, leakage; deficit; see 12,342.

挹酌 to pour out wine.

挹山人而告之曰 I poured out (and pledged) the hermit, saying to him,.....

情存損挹 his mind was always bent on shrinking,—full of modesty.

浥⁴⁰
5484

Damp; moist; soaked.

潤浥 shining with moisture.

浥濕 damp; soaked.

厭浥行露 wet lay the dew on-the path.

朝雨浥輕塵 the morning rain has laid the dust.

益³⁰
5485

R. 陌
C. yik
H. yit
F. eik, yah
W. yai
N. ih
P. yi², syi
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. ik
J. yeki, yaku
A. ik

Entering Upper.

To pour in more; to increase; to benefit; advantage, as opposed to 損 10,440; progress. The 42nd Diagram.

益加 to increase,—the amount of.

益算 to add.

益劇 to increase,—in importance.

觀閣下來信而益知

余說之非謬也 your letter fully corroborates my view.

益足 fully; enough.

益多 or 益衆 or 益益 more and more; increasingly.

益少益可貴 the fewer there were, the more valuable they became.

益矢 to increase in speed; with increased velocity. [An intensive.]

益矢公忠 most just and loyal.

益臻 to increase and multiply.

益遠而益薄 the further distant (in relationship), the more distantly,—people are treated.

有損無益 there is disadvantage and no advantage.

何益之有 what is the good of doing that?

益處 advantage; benefit.

沒有甚麼益處 there is no advantage to be got.

謙受益 humility is advantageous.

益於實濟 to conduce to real advantage; to be truly of benefit.

進益 to make progress, as in learning (see 4839); to benefit.

務益 to make for progress.

請益 to ask further advice or information.

彼此亦有請益 each asked the other's advice.

深荷教益 I am much obliged for your advice.

益州 the capital of Ssüch'uan under the Five Dynasties. The modern 成都府.

益智 a name for the 龍眼 lung-an. Also, the bitter-seeded cardamon.

溢⁴⁰
5486

R. 質
C. yit²
H. yit²
F. eik², ik²
W. yai²
N. yih²
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. il
J. itsz, ichi
A. jët²

Entering Irregular.

To overflow; to spread. Full; abundant. A single handful; the 24th part of a 升; see 9879, 2692.

溢爲漿 it overflowed and formed the Jung (marsh).

流溢 to overflow.

溢出 to exceed in quantity; to be in excess.

無得溢 nothing over.

溢數 a surplus.

聲音四溢 the sound spread on all sides.

溢滿 full; abundant.

一手盛謂之溢 a single handful is called 溢.

溢目 to dazzle the eyes.

溢於言表 to find vent in words.

Read shih⁴.

假以溢我 how admirably he overflows us!—with kindness.

To hang; to strangle.

縊頸 to strangle.

縊死 to die by hanging.

樹上自縊 to hang oneself from a tree.

門環側弔自縊 to strangle oneself by hanging sideways from the ring-handle of a door.

縊牛 to tie up an ox.

縊女 a small black insect with a red head, which suspends itself when weaving its cocoon. See 4542.

艫⁴⁰
5488

R. 錫
See 鵠
Entering Lower.

The bow of a junk, called 艫艫. See 5490.

易⁴

5497

無易由言 do not speak lightly.

易之 he sneered at,—his stake, as trifling.

不可以其字少而易

之 you must not regard it as easy because restricted to a few words,—of 五言絕句. See 3213.

心易其小 thinking he could easily beat him because of his small size.

輕易 carelessly.

禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all over the acres.

喪與其易也寧戚 in mourning, it is better that there be deep sorrow than a minute attention to observances.

Read *i** (in the book-language and in southern mandarin). To change; the Canon of Changes.

今予告汝不易 I have now announced to you my unchangeable purpose.

時無易,百穀用成 if there be no variation in the seasons, all kinds of grain come to maturity.

俾君子易辭 able to make a superior man change his plans,—so clever is he at words.

無俾易種于茲新邑 I will not let them perpetuate their seed in this new city.

我非易 I am not a being which changes its shape,—like a fox.

朔易 the changes of winter,—which result in the renovation of nature in spring.

日月易過 days and months slipped by.

幾易春秋 many years have passed,—since we met.

交易 to exchange commodities; to barter.

貿易 to trade.

不惜十千以易餘杭

之酒 not to grudge 10,000 cash wherewith to buy some Yü-hang (near Hang-chou) wine.

易換 to change,—as a bank-note for cash.

易⁴

5497

以此易彼 exchange this for that.

以日易月 to substitute months for days,—as when the 36 days of mourning were changed into 3 years.

以夫鞋易去之 substituted one of her husband's slippers in its place.

易地則皆然 change your point of view and the result will be the same.

移風易俗 to change the manners and customs of a place,—for the better.

變易 to change; to transform.

易轍不行 unable to move in a new groove.

易經 the Canon of Changes,—one of the Five Classics, containing a fanciful system of philosophy deduced from the combinations of the Diagrams; see 卦 6311.

讀易章編三絕 (Confucius) studied the Canon of Changes (so persistently that) the leather strap round the bamboo slips broke thrice.

易卦 the Diagrams.

易學 the science of divination according to the Diagrams.

卜易 to divine by the aid of the Diagrams.

A boundary; a limit; a border; a dyke.

田場 the boundary of a field.

疆場 the frontier; boundary between States, or between fields.

封場 to appoint to a fief.

To change. To treat lightly.

幻易轉瞬 to be changeable; vacillating.

敷歷中外 filled various posts at the capital and in the provinces.

簡敷 to act rudely towards.

蜴⁴

5500

R. 陌

See 易

Entering Lower.

羿⁴

5501

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

翌⁴

5502

R. 職

See 翊

Entering Lower.

翊⁴

5503

R. 職

See 易

K. ik

J. yoku

A. jik

Entering Lower.

熠⁴

5504

R. 緝

F. ik, sik

See 义

A. juk

Entering Lower.

A kind of small chameleon. See 4047.

Name of a famous archer, 后羿 Hou I, of legendary times.

遊於羿之殼中,中央者,中 chung¹ 地也 he who should wander in front of Hou I's target, if he got in front of the bull's-eye, would be in the place most likely to be hit.

一雀適羿,羿必得之 if a bird falls in with Hou I, Hou I will infallibly get it.

天下皆羿也 everybody in the world would be a Hou I,—if there were no difficulty in archery.

Bright; dawn.

俟之翌日 wait until to-morrow.

翌朝 to-morrow morning.

The appearance of flying. To assist, as wings do. See 3586.

輔翊 an assistant; to help.

共翊翊合所思 as wings flap in unison, so do their opinions agree.

Bright; glorious; sparkling. See 13,303.

熠熠 the glow-worm.

熠熠宵行 the fitful light of the glow-worm. See 4296.

倉庚于飛,熠熠其羽 the oriole is flying about: now here, now there, are its wings.

異⁴

5505

R. 寘

See 易

Sinking
Lower.

Different, as opposed to 同 12,269. Foreign; strange; rare. Heterodox.

異樣 of a different kind.

異姓 of a different surname.

俄而身首異處 suddenly, his body and head were in different places,—he had been decapitated.

異鄉 belonging to a different village.

異母女弟 a sister by a different mother.

異口一詞 different people told the same story.

異日 another day.

大同小異 in a great degree alike, in a small degree unlike,—differing only in minor points.

同異之變 the conversion of the like and the unlike,—a sophism of the schoolmen, by which like and unlike were shown to be identical.

不求異於人 not to seek to be different from other people. See 13,515, 13,522.

殊異乎公路 he is not at all what the superintendent of the ruler's carriages should be.

悲歡殊異 grief and joy very different,—from what they ought to be (i.e. unequal).

何以異于是 what is the difference between them?

唯此爲異者也 this is the only difference between them.

懷異心 to cherish a different heart,—to be alienated from a person.

我雖異事 though my duties are different from yours. See below.

異說 objections raised.

異詞 or 異言 different language,—from that previously used; misunderstanding; discrepancy.

異議 a different agreement,—from a previous one; disagreement.

何故異昨日之言 why say differently from what you said yesterday?

異國 or 異邦 foreign States.

異⁴

5505

異人 strangers; foreigners; magicians or people possessed of extraordinary powers.

豈伊異人 how can they be strangers?

此非異域人 this is no foreigner!

異人何地無之 what place is there where there are no wonderful people?

異物當奉異人 strange things should be given to strange people (sweets to the sweet).

人異 strange facts about men or women.

不惟好 hao⁴ 異 there should not be the love of what is extraordinary.

貴異物,賤用物 to value strange things and despise useful things.

豈料汝先爲異物 how could I guess that you would die first?

異奇 strange; wonderful.

異聞 strange or unusual news.

異草 strange plants.

珍異 strange valuables; rarities.

怪異 monstrous,—as a *lusus naturæ*.

異事 a strange matter. See above.

立異爲高 to make strangeness the criterion of value.

異常 out of the common.

異常謹嚴 unusually strict,—of the authorities.

異能 unusual ability.

異史 a novelist.

異書 strange or heterodox writings.

黜異端以崇正學 get rid of heterodoxy in order to glorify the only true doctrine,—that of Confucius. See 12,138 for further examples, and 待 10,569.

異道 heterodox teachings,—i.e. any other than Confucianism.

孰異道而相安 whenever did people who think differently live in harmony?

禩⁴

5506

R. Vulgar.

See 易

Sinking
Lower.翼⁴

5507

R. 職

F. v. sik

N. v. yah

See 翊

Entering
Lower.

The duration of a reign or a dynasty.

國禩 the reign of a sovereign.

奕禩 great and lasting,—as a dynasty.

願貴國萬禩 I wish your Majesty a long reign!

The wings of a bird. To shelter; to assist. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.*

不濡其翼 (the pelican) will not wet its wings,—make any effort to catch fish. Used of the apathy of worthless officials.

比翼鳥 one pair of wings to two birds.

長 chang³ 齊毛翼 his feathers and wings are all grown,—he is fledged, and no longer a child.

伏翼 or 服翼 a bat,—from its folding the wings during the day.

舒翼緩飛 spread its wings and flew slowly.

拍翼 or 撲翼 or 振翼 to clap the wings,—as when about to fly.

無翼上天嗎 without wings can you fly to heaven?

折翼 a wing is broken,—used of the death of a brother.

四翼 four wings, *q.d.* two birds,—used in lists of presents.

翼翅 or 羽翼 wings; aids; assistants.

正是剪陛下羽翼 this is positively to clip your Majesty's wings.

以身左右翼兄 spread out his arms in front of his brother.

扶翼 to aid; to support.

鳥覆翼之 a bird screened him (后稷 Hou Chi) with its wings.

翼房 a gaol in a *yamen*.

翼室 a side-room.

翼日 the next day.

左右翼前鋒統領 Cor mandants of the left and right wings of the vanguard division of the Manchu army.

翼
5507

翼長 a Brigadier General in the Manchu army.

翼總兵 Lieutenant General of the Gendarmerie.

翼尉 Deputy Provost,—of the city of Peking.

十翼 the Ten Wings,—or commentaries upon the Canon of Changes, ascribed to Confucius. See 5497.

翼以爲食 to arrange it as a side-dish.

四牡翼翼 the four steeds move regularly, like wings.

疆場翼翼 the boundaries are nicely adjusted.

小心翼翼 very careful and respectful.

考翼 old and reverent people.

翼宿 the 27th zodiacal constellation.

老子翼 helps to (the study of) Lao Tzū,—title of a book.

See 12,972.

掖
5508

液
5509

Fluid secretions; juices; to melt. See 1346.

膏液 rich juices,—applied to rain and dew; sweat and blood.

膏液潤野草 to fertilise the fields with his sweat and blood,—of a patriot.

雲液 the sweat of the clouds,—rain. A kind of wine; talc.

玉液 dew; the elixir of life.

潤液 humid; moist.

液金 to melt metal,—for casting.

淫液 a long drawn out musical sound, resembling a sigh.

液池 a name for Peking.

太液池 name of a pool within the palace at Peking. [Temp.

T'ang dynasty **在建章宮**

北 was to the north of the Chien-chang palace at (?) Lo-yang.]

See 12,973.

腋
5510

掖
5511

R. 陌

See 液

Entering Lower.

秋
5512

執
5513

櫛
5514

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

櫛
5515

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

藝
5516

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

藝
5517

R. 霽

C. ngai

H. ngi

F. ngie

W. } ngi

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ye

J. gei

A. nge

Sinking Lower.

The part of the dress under the arms.

掖縫 the seam on the side of the dress.

Read *chih**. A sleeve.

Same as 5517.

Same as 5517. Used with 9991.

The rubbing together of branches in a wind.

The sleeves of a robe.

Same as 5517. Specially used in the sense of sowing and planting. See 5668.

不能藝稷黍 we cannot plant our millet.

Skill; cunning; handicraft; trade; profession; art; technique. To plant; see 5516. To discriminate. A limit; a boundary.

才藝 or **能藝** skill; ability; talent.

手藝 hand-skill; handicraft. See

技 1104.

好手藝 good workmanship; very skilful.

耍手藝 to ply one's trade.

藝業 a trade; a profession.

藝何爲 what is your profession?

藝
5517

學藝 to learn a trade.

百藝不如一藝精 all the trades are not equal to one well learnt.

談九流之洪藝 to discuss the vast scope of the Nine Schools,—of philosophy. See 流 7248.

文藝 literary pursuits.

藝文 literary productions; an apprentice's indentures.

時藝 modern art,—essay-writing.

試藝 an essay at the public examinations.

十八般武藝 the eighteen kinds of military skill,—such as broadsword, dagger exercise, etc.

機藝 mechanical skill or knowledge.

藝畧 skill and forethought.

六藝 the Six Arts, or departments of knowledge,—禮 cere-

monial observances, 樂 music,

射 archery, 御 charioteering,

書 writing, 數 mathematics.

藝高人膽大 if a man's skill is great his courage is high.

藝無古今 art does not recognise ancient and modern,—it is for all time.

有道而不藝則物雖形於心不形於手 if you have genius without technique, although conceptions may take shape in the mind they will not take shape beneath the hand.

藝貢 to assign to each (of the feudal princes) the tribute to be presented by him to the Emperor.

貪欲無藝 avarice and lust without limit.

菽粟隨時藝 pulse and millet come to maturity in due season.

To mutter; to talk in one's sleep.

藝
5518

R. 霽

See 藝

Sinking Lower.

讒⁴

5519

霽

藝

Sinking

Lower.

役⁴

5520

陌

ik, v. yah

yüe

yüeh

yü

yüeh, yüik

yi, yu

易

Entering

Lower.

To talk in one's sleep;
to whisper.

撒讒症 to mutter in sleep,—
chiefly applied to children.

To serve; a servant, as
opposed to 主 2526. To
employ as a servant.

以役西土 in order to be of
service to our western land.

不役耳目 not to be a slave
to the senses of sight and hearing.

予造天役 I am the servant
of God.

役志 to make the will subser-
vient.

不役志于享 not to give
the will in bondage when making
offerings,—reduces the offerings
to an empty and worthless cere-
mony.

君子于役 my husband is
away on service.

應役之人 one fit for military
service.

行役 to go to the wars.

弱役强 the weak serve the
strong.

文章以意爲之主, 字
語爲之役 in composition,
the thought is the essential, the
style is subordinate.

人役而恥爲役 to be a
servant and to be ashamed of
being a servant,—is absurd.

役人或衙役 *yamén* under-
lings,—in general.

役卒 lictors; runners.

捕役 constables.

門役 underlings employed at
the gates of *yaméns*.

茶役 *yamén* underlings whose
duty it is to see to the supply
of tea for guests and others.

牛頭役 ox-headed lictors,—in
the courts of Purgatory.

夫役 a servant.

賤役 or 下役 menials; the
lowest of official underlings.

世役 official servants whose

役⁴

5520

fathers and grandfathers have
occupied the same position.

職役 function; duty.

力役 personal service.

役使 to employ,—as a servant.

役母如婢 treated her mother
as a servant.

役萬物而君之 to make
all things subservient to his will,
—as man.

能役鬼神 he could exert
authority over supernatural
beings.

終身役役而不見其
成功 to toil all one's life in
one thing and another, and not
to see achievement,—in any.

罷役 to stop work.

疫⁴

5521

R. 陌

H. *yit*, v. *mut*W. *yüe*N. *yüeh*M. *yü*Y. *yüeh*, *yüik*Sz. *yi*, *yu*

See 易

Entering

Lower.

毅⁴

5522

R. 未

W. *ngi*

See 蠟

K. *ii*

Sinking

Lower.

藪⁴

5523

R. 未

See 毅

Sinking

Lower.

An epidemic; a pestil-
ence.

疫病 an epidemic.

疫氣傳染 the disease is
infectious.

逐疫鬼 to expel the demon
of pestilence,—by religious rites,
incantations, etc.

避疫丹 a specific against in-
fection.

Bold; resolute; firm.

擾而毅 docility combined
with boldness.

其尙迪果毅 march for-
ward with determined boldness.

溫毅 gentle and brave.

毅然 resolutely; with deter-
mination.

剛毅 hard and brave,—unfinch-
ing; unyielding.

毅勇 courageous.

士不可以不弘毅 a
scholar cannot succeed without
great resolution.

毅力 untiring effort.

A kind of pepper tree
(*Xanthoxylon*), the seeds of
which are used in cooking.

呿⁴

5524

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking

Lower.

桡⁴

5525

R. 屑霽

See 褻拽

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

泄⁴

5526

R. 霽屑

H. *yi*²F. *ye*²W. *sie*, *si*²

See 褻拽

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

Talkative; loquacious;
chattering.

A long oar; a sweep.

Read *hsieh*⁴. A stand
for bending a bow. See
2203.

To be dispersed. Name
of a tributary of the 淮
Huai.

俾民憂泄 that the sorrow of
the people may be dispelled.

桑者泄泄 the mulberry-
planters stand idly about.

泄泄其羽 lazily moving its
wings.

無然泄泄 do not be so
leisurely in your movements.

玩泄 trifling; neglect of duty.

泄綈步履 he felt about with
his foot.

Read *hsieh*⁴. Used for
洩 4383. See 8514.

Same as 5524.

𨔵⁴

5527

鞞⁴

5528

R. 霽

See 拽

Sinking

Lower.

勸⁴

5529

R. 霽寘

See 異拽

Sinking

Lower.

A paper saddle, to be
burnt for the use of the
dead.

Read *hsieh*⁴. Leather
saddle-flaps.

Labour; toil; affliction.

莫知我勸 you do not know
what my sufferings are.

馬不勝勸 the horse could
not stand the strain,—and bolted
(*polo*).

父⁴

5530

R. 隊
C. ngái
H. ngí, ngai
F. ngie
W. ngi
N. nyi, ngi
P. }
Y. } i
M. }
Sz. }
K. ye
J. ge, gai
A. ngai, nge
Sinking
Lower.

To regulate; to bring into order. To aid. Men of eminence. Used as a contraction for 義 5454. [To be distinguished from 又 13,428 and 又 186.]

有能俾父 is there a capable man who can correct this (evil)?
政乃父 then the government will be well ordered.

惟天生聰明時父 (in times of trouble) God raises a man of intelligence to put things to rights.

曷不夾介父我 why not aid and co-operate with us?

保父 to preserve; to protect.

俊父在官 men of a thousand and men of a hundred (i.e. men of eminence) will hold office.

安父 or 康父 peaceful; prosperous.

時天下父安 the empire was then at peace.

刈⁴

5531

R. 隊
See 父
A. ngai
Sinking
Lower.

To cut grass; to mow.

是刈是穫 I cut it and I boiled it.

言刈其楚 I would cut down the thorns. [言 an initial particle.]

刈穫 to cut down and reap.

抑⁴

5532

R. 職
C. yin
H. yit
F. cik
W. yai
N. ih
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. ik
J. yoku, oki
A. ik
Entering
Upper.

To restrain; to repress; to curb. Elegant; handsome. An initial particle. Either; or. A final interrogative.

克自抑 to attain to repression of self,—to be humble.

抑强扶弱 to curb the violent and assist the weak.

抑制 or 抑遏 or 抑勒 to restrain; to control; to coerce.

損抑 to injure; to oppress.

抑塞之才 talents repressed, —by poverty, want of opportunity, etc.

威儀抑抑 their deportment is most proper,—before they get drunk.

抑⁴

5532

抑鬱 in a state of disquiet or anxiety.

抑揚可聽 in a delightful cadence. See 揚 12,876.

抑若揚兮 what elegance in his high forehead!

抑此皇父 this Huang-fu.

抑再 or 抑且 furthermore.

抑.....抑..... either..... or.....

抑或 or else.....

抑或無歟 can it be that there are none?

抑或如此 or perhaps thus.

抑祇 or whether.....

抑亦可矣 possibly it may be so.

求之與 yū¹, 抑與 yū³ 之

與 yū¹ shall we strive for it or give it?

焉有冤抑 how (in such case) can there be grievances?

豈古今土地生物有

不同歟抑 is there then any difference in the production of things in ancient and modern times?

佚⁴

5533

R. 質
See 逸
Entering
Lower.

To err; to fail. Ease; idleness. Used for 5536.

佚罰 to err in the application of punishment.

勿佚盡執拘 do not fail to arrest them all.

其馬將佚矣 this horse is about to break down,—from exhaustion.

遏佚前人光 to put an end to the glory of one's ancestors, —by evil conduct.

全部皆佚 the whole work (book) entirely lost.

遺佚而不怨 he did not complain when passed over.

淫佚 vicious indulgence.

樂佚遊 to take pleasure in idly roaming.

遁佚 to run away.

Read tieh*. To alternate; successively; suddenly. Used for 迭 11,116.

偕⁴

5534

R. 質
Y. yüeh, yik
See 逸
Entering
Lower.

A row of dancers employed at ancestral sacrifices under the Chou dynasty. They waved pheasant feathers and danced to music,—eight rows of eight for the Emperor, six rows of six for princes, and so on.

八佾舞于庭 the eight rows of dancers perform in the hall.

帝倡之八佾咸稽首

而和 when the Emp. sang in the eight rows of dancers bowed their heads and joined in.

于是初獻六羽,始用

六佾也 thereupon (the duke) for the first time exhibited only six feather-wavers, and used six rows.

佾生 a dancer. Also, a candidate for the degree of 秀才

hsiu-ts'ai, who has failed, not from incompetence but from want of sufficient vacancies for all those deserving of success.

He is allowed to present himself for the final exam. next time without undergoing the two preliminary exams before the Magistrate and Prefect. His functions are

佾生 are to attend to the dances in the Conf. Temple. He is popularly known as 半個秀才

才

See 8227.

逆

5535

逸⁴

5536

R. 質
C. yét
H. yit
F. ik
W. yai
N. yih
P. yi²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. il
J. itsz, ichi
A. jét
Entering
Lower.

To exceed; to go to excess; extravagance; ease; idleness; see 5533. To retire from the world. To lose; to go; to lose. [In practice this character is generally written as below.] See 5013.

罔遊于逸 do not find enjoyment in indulgent ease.

自介用逸 to indulge oneself in festivity.

君子所其無逸 the superior man will have no luxurious ease.

逸厥逸 carried his luxurious indolence to excess.

汝又何帛以治天下
感予之心焉 and never-
theless you come to worry me
about government of the empire.

JAN.

然²
5551R. 先
C. yn
H. yen
F. yong
W. si
N. jōn
P.
M. } jan
Sz.
Y. yei
K. in
J. sen, nen
A. nyen
Even Lower.To be in accordance with;
to be right; to hold to be
right; thus; so. However;
on the other hand; but.
To burn; see 5552.雖則云然 although such
may be the case.未必然 not necessarily so; un-
certain; no "must" about it.

自然 see 12,365.

必然 see 8922.

果然 see 6627.

雖然 although.

亦然 also thus.

然亦 yet also; nevertheless.

不然 not so; on the contrary;
had it not been that..... See
9389.甚不然 or 甚至不然
if there is no other way;.....他却自己解說道,不
然我也改了,只爲
but as he said in explanation,
"I should have changed it, had
it not been that".....人皆然,我不然 others
are so, but I am not.何獨不然 why should this
be an exception to the rule?如此良夜何然 what then
is the fitness of a fine night like
this?—without a sympathetic
friend.所以然 how a thing is as it is.
到所以然處 utterly; to the
last degree.天使其然 God causes this
to be as it is.

天然 natural; see 11,208.

當然之理 a natural, or self-
existent, or "eternal" principle.

視以爲然 to regard as right.

叩以爲然 Ang agreed to this.

別以他爲然 or 別然

他 don't pay any attention to
him.然²
5551以爲然否 to regard either
as a fact or not, as right or
wrong, etc.

然乎否乎 is it so or not?

其然豈其然乎 but is
this so?

素有傷生害物之蘊

而然耶 is it so because he
was constantly taking life and
injuring animals?

對曰然 he answered "yes."

生然之 the young man as-
sented.于味何獨不然 why
should not (the principle) hold
good equally as regards flavours?物謂之而然 things receive
names and are what they are.然於然,不然於不然
they have a natural affinity for
what they are, and a natural
antagonism to what they are not.已然 already done; fait accom-
pli.未然 not yet done or consum-
mated.

然而 however.

然猶 but; still.

終然 or 末然 having done
thus; ultimately; finally.

卒然 suddenly.

竟然 exclusively; solely.

俱然 in every respect; wholly.

或然 or perhaps.

然後 afterwards.

吾不謂然 I never said it
was so.

將然下雪 it is going to snow.

不期然而然 not expecting
it to be so and it was so; quite
unlooked-for.不自知其然而然也
did it without knowing how,—
of painting.惠然肯來 he has kindly con-
sented to come.然²
5551胡然 an exclamation of admir-
tion.然楚竹 to burn the bamboo
of the Ch'u hill,—for a fire.兩木相摩而然 two bi
of wood rubbed together wi
catch fire.燃²
5552To light a fire; to burn
See 6945.

燃燒 to burn; to be on fire.

燃眉之急 as urgent as whe
the fire has already got clo
enough to singe the eyebrow
—in utmost need.

燃火 to light a fire.

燃燭 to light a candle.

然²
5553A kind of monkey. S
裸 6630, and 6627.R. 先
See 然
Even Lower.然²
5554Red silk. Tangled sil
threads.R. 先
See 然
Even Lower.冉²
5555

Same as 5556.

冉²
5556

Tender; weak.

冉冉 gradually; alternating.

光陰冉冉 light and sha
alternated,—time wore on; yea
passed, etc. See 5557.老冉冉其將至兮 o
age is gradually coming on.冉子 or 冉伯牛 a discip
of Confucius who died befo
the Master. He was "daring
word and upright in conductR. 琰
C. ym
H. nyam
F. yeng
W. zic
N. zic
P. jan
M. jan, yüan
Sz. jan
K. yöm
J. sen, nen
A. nyen
Rising Lower.

苒³

Luxuriant herbage.

5557
淡

草色苒苒 the grass is fresh-looking.

nyam,
ngiam

光陰荏苒 light and shade alternate,—time flies. See 5556.

冉

ng Lower.

蚺²

5558
鹽

A large serpent; a boa constrictor.

冉

en Lower.

蚺氏 a tribe of savages.

神²

5559
鹽

A woman's every-day dress. The broad hem on a robe. A knee-pad.

冉

en Lower.

頰²

5560
鹽

Whiskers.

黑色而頰 a dark complexion and a large beard.

冉

en Lower.

髯²

5561
鹽

The whiskers; the beard.

長髯 a long beard.

髯

ngiam
yeng

髯髯 a scanty beard.

髯如戟者 whiskers like spears,—bearded like the pard.

冉

en Lower.

髮髯俱斑 hair and beard streaked,—with white.

美髯公 Lord of the Handsome Whiskers,—a name for the God of War. See 6368.

髯翁 an old man.

染³

5562
淡

To dye; to paint. To imbue with; see 3828. To vitiate; to infect. Soft; see 5619.

染

ngiam
yeng

染布 to dye cloth.

染

ch, ngien

染布匠 a dyer.

染

jan

染色 to dye.

此繪宜染色 this silk dyes well.

色不染手 the colour will not stain the hands.

染³

5562

沾染 to dye; (figuratively) to be steeped or implicated in.

錙銖無所沾染 did not "squeeze" a cash.

染店 or 染坊 a dye-shop.

染靛舖 an indigo-blue dye-shop.

染其鬚髮 to dye the beard and hair,—first mentioned under the reign of Wang Mang, A.D. 6—23.

染指 to dye the finger; to dip the finger in; to discolour the fingers by receiving bribes.

珍寶山積, 秋毫不染 there were vast heaps of jewels, but he did not appropriate the smallest fraction.

彈染 to dye by spattering,—as furs.

染道學習氣 became a convert to Taoist beliefs.

習染 to become imbued with.

不染 untainted with, as bad habits, cares or troubles; unaffected by.

染患 to be infected with; to have caught; to suffer from.

傳染 to infect; to carry infection.

染痘 to catch smallpox.

染病在床 to be ill in bed.

與他有染 is on improper terms with him,—as an adulterous woman.

染耦 harmony,—of sound or of people.

點染 to bring out; to illustrate; to cause to stand forth; to delineate; to give form to.

染黃泉 (or 沙) dyed in the Yellow Springs,—dead.

Read jan⁴.

染汚 to pollute; to be soiled.

帖²

5563

A caterpillar called 帖蜥, which causes inflammation if allowed to crawl over the skin.

R. 鹽

See 冉

Even Lower.

儻²

5564

R. 陽

See 讓

Even Lower.

勦²

5565

R. 陽

F. siong

See 讓

Even Lower.

嚷³

5566

R. Vulgar.

C. not used

H. yong²

F. } not used

W. } N. ziaŋg

P. } M. } jang

Y. } Sz. } K. } not used

J. } A. nyōng

Rising Lower.

壤³

5567

R. 養

C. yōng²

H. siong

F. yong

W. ziaē²

N. ziaŋg

See 讓

Rising Lower.

JANG.

An old form of 因 13,215. Also, weak; exhausted; see 12,494.

Urgent.

勦勦 in haste; hurried.

勦執 to support oneself by means of,—e.g. a trade.

To make a clamour; to brawl.

別嚷 don't bawl so; don't make a noise.

吵嚷甚麼 what are you bawling about?

嚷鬧 to quarrel.

山嚷怪叫 a great clamour and bawling.

嚷道 or 嚷叫 to bawl out; to shout.

嚷罵 to scold.

嚷嚷 to clatter; to talk too loudly; to jangle. [Read jang¹ jang¹ in Peking.]

Earth; soil; mould; dirt. Rich, as soil.

如天壤 like heaven and earth, —wide apart.

蓋壤 the cover and the ground, —heaven and earth. See 5597.

壤流 clods and drops,—which make up the land and sea.

三壤 the three qualities of soil, —according to which fields were classified by the Great Yü.

不可顧戀朽壤 you must not grieve for my rotten clod,—after death.

戶內之煩壤 the dust-bin in the house.

糞壤 manure.

沃壤 a rich soil.

壤子 a fat, well-fed child; the favourite child.

壤³
5567

擊壤而歌 to throw sticks at a stick in the ground (an ancient game) and sing,—as in a time of plenty.

蟻壤 an ant-hill.

同壤 of the same district; fellow-countrymen.

接壤 or 隣壤 neighbouring; adjacent; adjoining.

三年大壤 in the third year I had a good harvest.

厥土惟壤 that soil is very rich.

敢執壤奠 we venture to bring the productions of our territories.

外壤 and 內壤 the parts of the sun which have emerged from, and are entering into, the shade of an eclipse, respectively.

壤壤 multitudes of people; see 6885.

壤³
5568

R. 養
See 讓
Rising Lower.

A bent bow.

灤⁷
5569

R. 陽
F. mong
See 讓
Even Lower.

Covered with dew. Water flowing. Name of a river in Ssüch'uan. Name of a Department in Kuangsi under the T'ang dynasty.

零露漙漙 heavily covered with dew.

Read jang³.

涓流決灤 water flowed in a constant stream.

攘³
5570

R. 陽 養
C. syöng
H. yong
F. yang
W. zia²
N. ziang
See 讓
Even and Rising Lower.

To take; to steal. To thin out. To lay bare. To reject; to expel.

寇攘 robbing and stealing.

奪攘 to carry off; to rob.

攘竊 to steal; to pilfer.

其父攘羊而子證之 if the father steals a sheep, his son will bear witness against him,—a state of morality condemned by Confucius.

攘³
5570

月攘一鷄 to steal a fowl a month,—instead of one a day, *sc.* improvement.

已爲豪有力者所攘 it had already been taken possession of by some overbearing person of influence.

攘臂下車 he bared his arms (to fight) and jumped down from the chariot.

攘除 to reject; to discard.

攘災 to drive away evil,—as by incantations.

外攘 to expel.

攘場 a place for winnowing grain.

Read jang³. To embroil; to cause confusion.

天下擾攘 the empire was thrown into confusion.

Read jang⁴. To take.

攘其左右 he takes from right and left.

The pulp; the pith; the core; the kernel. Membrane; cartilage.

瓜瓤 the pulp of a melon.

倒瓤瓜 a melon from which all the pulp has been taken,—exhausted; finished.

核桃瓤 the eatable part of a walnut.

竹瓤 the pellicle inside the bamboo.

瓤子 the inside; the core; the pulp; a letter, as opposed to its envelope.

To pray; to supplicate.

禳禍 or 禳災 to seek to avert calamity by prayer

禳除癘殃 to pray for the cessation of a pestilence.

禳星禮斗 to pray to one's natal star and worship the Dipper. See 11,427.

君無穢德又何禳焉 if you, sire, have done no wrong, why pray?

厭禳 to exorcise.

穰³
5573

R. 陽 養
C. syöng
F. yong
N. ziang
P. jang
Y. jang,
hsiang
See 讓
Even Lower.

The stalk of grain. Luxuriant; abundant. Ter billions. Used for 5571.

黍穰 millet-stalks.

降福穰穰 abundant blessings are sent down.

盛穰 abundant; prosperous.

穰邑 the old name of 鄧州 in Honan.

勿以桑木爲穰 do not use mulberry-wood for the lining—of a coffin.

Name of a plant.

蕘荷 *Lilium giganteum*, Wall.

蕘²
5574

R. 陽
See 讓
Even Lower.

讓⁴
5575

R. 漾
C. yöng
H. yong
F. yong, niöng
W. zia², yae,
ngiae
N. ziang,
ngiang, v.
yang
P. } jang
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. yang
J. djö
A. nyöng
Sinking Lower.

To yield; to give way to resign; to be humble. See 責 11,659.

讓以爲得 to yield in order to obtain,—*do ut des*.

克讓 capable of yielding,—complaisant.

舜讓于德 Shun yielded to virtue,—Shun wished to yield the throne in favour of some more virtuous man than himself.

堯讓天下於許由 Ya wanted to resign the throne to Hsü Yu.

群后德讓 the various noble make a point of giving place to one another.

推賢讓能 push forward the worthy and give place to the able.

讓後人 to resign to a successor.

不讓 to resent; to demand satisfaction; to lack modesty.

不僞讓 had no false modesty.

受爵不讓 to get an official post and show no humility.

卑讓德之基 humility is the basis of virtue.

謙讓 retiring; modest; humble.

一家讓, 一國與讓 if one family is courteous, the whole State becomes courteous—such is the force of example.

讓

5575

退讓 or 相讓 to yield; to decline in favour of another; concessions.

遷讓 to vacate,—as premises.

讓坐 to invite to take a seat.

讓位 to decline the seat of honour. Also, to abdicate.

沒讓他喫飯 began to eat without inviting him to join.

讓與 to cede to.

讓出 to produce and hand over.

讓走 or 讓茶 to request one to go,—as a host, by raising his tea-cup to his lips.

讓酒 to invite to take wine.

讓他進來 beg him to come in.

讓我過去 let me pass.

讓多少 how much will you take off the price?

爭之不足, 讓之有餘 by fighting you never get enough, by yielding you get more than you want.

讓開一步 stand aside!

讓道 (or 路 or 途) to yield the path.

終身讓路, 不枉百步 if you yield the path all your life, you won't lose a hundred steps.

行不讓路, 坐不讓席 in walking he will not yield the path, nor in sitting the mat.

處世讓一步為高 in life, it is noble to yield a step.

讓人非我弱, 守己任他強 to yield does not mean that I am weak, but that I am under self-restraint and leave blustering to others.

See 8244.

釀

5576

鬢

5577

鬢

鬢

鬢

鬢

Unkempt hair.

鬢鬢 the hair in disorder.

燒

5578

R. 蕭篠
嘯

See 莧

A. nyien
Even Lower.

橈

5579

R. 蕭效
C. nau, yiu
H. ngiau

F. nau, nyien
W. noa
N. zioa, dea,
noa

P. { jau, nau
Y. noa
Sz. jau, nau

K. nic, yo
J. dō, nio, dō
A. nau
Even Lower.

繞

5580

R. 篠嘯
C. yiu
H. ngiau

F. nau
W. zioe, v.
ngiōe²

N. ngioa
P. { jau
Y. joa

Sz. jau
K. yo
J. zio, nio
A. nyien

Rising Lower
and usually
Sinking too.

JAO.

Graceful; fascinating.

嬌燒 slender; graceful; refined.

Read niao³. To make a disturbance; to play tricks with.

傷死者其鬼燒 the ghost of a murdered man haunts,—the murderer.

Bent wood. An oar; a paddle. Unjust. Defeated. To scatter. Weak; soft.

燒船 to row a boat.

蘭燒 a pleasant row.

枉燒 unjust; prejudiced.

燒敗 defeated,—as troops.

燒萬物者莫疾乎風 for scattering things there is nothing so violent as wind.

柔燒骨體 a delicate frame of body.

To wind round; to surround. To make a *détour*; to pursue a curved route. To be entangled in. [In the first seven entries, read jao³.]

繞纏 to bind; to encircle.

繞一次 bind it once round.

繞住了 make it fast.

繞起來 wind it up.

山海週繞 hills and the sea surround it.

圍繞 to surround; to environ.

此段文法繚繞 the syntax of this passage is very much involved.

繞行 or 繞途 or 繞路 or 繞道走 to make a *détour*.

繞避 to avoid,—as a rock at sea.

繞越 to evade, as the law; circuitous.

繞灣 to make a *détour*; to go round a corner.

繞

5580

繞遠 a long way round.

繞海北 round the north of the sea.

繞影壁 to run round and round the "shadow wall,"—to play hide and seek; to play fast and loose.

繞過 to wind round,—as a road.

繞臺 to cheat in weighing; to "squeeze;" to try to reach, or to make to understand, by roundabout ways.

繞口令 a jingle, difficult to repeat, as "Peter Piper picked a peck, etc." The following is a specimen, to be read horizontally, from left to right:—

山前有個崔粗腿,
山後有個腿粗崔,
二人山前來比腿,
不知道是崔粗腿
的腿粗, 還是腿粗
崔的腿粗.

莧

5581

R. 蕭
C. in
H. ngiau

F. ngieu
W. zioe
N. zioa

P. nau, jau
M. lau, jau
Y. noa

Sz. nau, jau
K. yo
J. zio, nio
A. ngieu

Even Lower.

燒

5582

R. 蕭
See 饒

A. ngieu, nyien
Even Lower.

繞

5583

R. 蕭
See 饒

Even Lower.

遶

5584

Grass; stubble; fuel.
See 芻 2643.

火莧 kindling.

薪莧 faggots; fuel.

莧花 *Wikstramia* sp.

Worms in the bowels, called 蟯蛔.

The cloth cover of a scabbard. See 3619.

Same as 5580.

饒²

5585

R. 蕭

F. ngieu, nieu
Y. joa, noa

See 繞

Even Lower.

Plenty; abundance; surplus. To be liberal; indulgent. To be merciful; to spare; to pardon.

豐饒 or 富饒 or 饒裕
plentiful; abundant.

頌饒歲 a plentiful year.

地饒稼穡 the soil yields abundant harvests.

家故饒於資 his family was ancient and wealthy.

饒頭 a surplus.

白饒 to take trouble in vain.

饒一齣 to give an extra play at the end of an evening's performance.

饒棋子 to give pieces to opponents in chess, etc.

寬饒 to be lenient.

饒過 to pardon errors.

饒舌 to indulge one's tongue; to wrangle; to blab; to complain.

日月不相饒 the sun and moon do not spare me,—time flies.

饒命 to spare life. See 7962.

討饒 or 告饒 to beg for mercy.

我替你討饒 I will intercede for you.

饒過數次 has been let off several times.

饒恕了罷 spare him! pardon him!

得饒人處且饒人 when-
ever you can spare a man do so.

饒人非我弱 that I pardon
is not that I am weak.

癡漢不會饒人 a fool
never knows how to spare a
person's feelings.

便饒你打 in that case I will
let you off a beating.

Docility; see 5522. To
train to obedience. To give
trouble; to annoy; noisy
disputation (see 4806).

擾兆民 to train the masses to
obedience.

擾畜龍 to train dragons.

擾於有帝 obedient to God.

擾³

5586

Y. joa

Sz. jau

K. jo

J. zio, nio

A. nyieu

Rising Lower.

俶擾天紀 they were the first
to throw into disorder the regu-
lations of heaven,—by want of
attention to the calendar.

煩擾 to give trouble to; to
bother. See 1375.

擾害 or 擾亂 or 肆擾 or
騷擾 or 擾累 to disturb;
to throw into confusion.

有擾有擾 I have given you
a lot of trouble,—a conventional
phrase to a host.

前日相擾 many thanks for
your hospitality the other day.

何當厚擾 I really ought not
to put you to all this trouble.

被陰人纏擾 under the
influence of some supernatural
being,—generally of the female
sex.

六擾 the six domestic animals,
—the horse, ox, sheep, pig, dog,
and fowl.

擾³

5587

R. 篠

See 擾

Rising Lower.

弱

5588

若

5589

偌⁴

5590

R. 福

See 惹

A. niök

Sinking

Lower.

喏⁴

5591

惹

5592

熱

5593

熱⁴

5594

R. 屑

See 熱

Entering
Lower.

日

5595

揆

5596

刃⁴

5597

R. 震

C. yén

H. nyun

W. zang

N. jing

P. jén

M. jén, jén

Y. jén

Sz. jén

K. in

J. djin, nin

A. nyén

Sinking

Lower.

See 5649.

To burn; to heat.

熱傷負羈氏 they burn
down the house of Hsi Fu-chi
卜以明火熱爇 divine b
burning it (the tortoise-shell) a
a bright fire.

熱山林以逐豺狼 to se
fire to forests in order to driv
out the wolves.

熱茶 to heat tea a second time

See 5642.

See 5700.

JÉN.

The edge of a blade; a
blade; a knife; a sword
To kill. See 4622.

刀刃 the edge of a knife
sword.

花錢, 花在刀刃上 i
spending money on a sword, pu
it into the blade.

兵不血刃 the edges of the
weapons were not imbrued i
blood,—they did not fight.

迎刃而解 splitting open as
meets the blade,—easy enough
when a good beginning has bee
made; referring to a saying o

杜預 Tu Yü, 3rd century A.D.
comparing the successful oper
ing of a campaign with th
splitting of two or three join
of a bamboo.

白刃可蹈也 you ma
trample naked blades under foo
—but you cannot attain to th
Golden Mean.

如果告官, 定與爾白

刃相見 if you lay a plain
against me, I will certainly me
you with a naked blade.

執戈上刃 holding spea
with up-turned blades.

刃⁴
5597
鋒刃快 sharp spears and swords.
兵刃 weapons.
病死與刃死相去天壤矣 to die of disease and by the sword are as far apart (as different) as heaven and earth.
刃傷事主 wounded the leader.
手刃其子 killed her son with her own hand.
刃牛 to kill an ox.

仞⁴
5598
震⁴
jèn
Sinking Lower.
A measure of eight feet. To measure. To fill.
壁立千仞 the cliff rose to the height of a thousand jèn.
高仞 high; lofty.
仞溝洫 measured the depth of the moats and ditches.
充仞其中 filled it full of it.

仞⁴
5599
Same as 5607.

仞⁴
5600
震⁴
jèn
Sinking Lower.
To stuff; to fill.
橐貲充仞 a purse full of money.
實仞 crammed full.
於仞魚躍 how full of fishes leaping about!

紉⁴
5601
震⁴
jèn
Sinking Lower.
To thread, as a needle; to string; to join together. See 10,871.
紉針 to thread a needle.
紉秋蘭以爲佩 string the autumn orchids for a girdle.
紉佩 to bear about one, as an amulet; to fully appreciate.
紉絲 to make floss silk into threads.
縫紉 to mend; to sew on or together.
紉謝 grateful thanks.
實深紉謝 (such action) is truly deserving of the utmost thanks.
紉荷 to bear in remembrance.

𦏧⁴
5602
R. 震⁴
See 刃⁴
Sinking Lower.
Tough; strong; hard.
軟𦏧 flexible and tough.
鐵𦏧 as tough as iron.
𦏧皮 tough leather.
筋𦏧骨強 tough sinews and powerful bones.
𦏧心腸 hard of heart.

訥⁴
5603
R. 震⁴
Y. jèn
See 刃⁴
A. nyên²
Sinking Lower.
To speak with difficulty; to be slow of speech.
訥諾 to speak with hesitation; to stammer.
仁者其言也訥 the man of perfect virtue is cautious and slow in his speech.

軻⁴
5604
R. 震⁴
Y. jèn
See 刃⁴
Sinking Lower.
To put a skid or a chain on a wheel; to hitch; to block; to stop. Used for 5598.
發軻 to release, as a hitched wheel; to let go a catch; to make a start.
以頭軻乘輿輪 he blocked the wheel of the chariot with his head,—done by the faithful
申屠剛 Shên T'u-kang to prevent the Emperor 光武 of the Han from leaving home.
掘井九軻 he dug a well seventy-two feet deep.

𦏧⁴
5605
R. 震⁴
C. yèn, ngên
H. ngiun
F. nung
W. nung
N. nyng
K. in
J. djin, nin
A. nyên
Sinking Lower.
Soft but tough. Also read ning⁴.
堅𦏧 strong and tough.
他素常𦏧性 he is of an obstinate disposition.

𦏧⁴
5606
Same as 5605.

忍³
5607
R. 軫⁴
C. yèn, yên
H. nyun
To endure; to bear; to forbear; to repress.
忍耐 to endure; to put up with.
忍耐一下 bear it awhile.

忍³
5607
F. üng, nung
W. zang,
ngiang
N. jing, nyng
P. M. Y. jèn
Sz. K. in
J. nin, djin
A. nyên
Rising Lower.
弗忍 unable to endure.
胡寧忍予 how can they endure that I should be thus?
忍不得 beyond endurance.
這樣疼我忍不住 I cannot bear this pain.
必有忍,其乃有濟 you must have patience, and you will be successfull.
忍性 a patient disposition.
忍恥 to put up with the shame.
忍事 to bear things,—to be patient.
忍苦了就是了 to grin and bear it.
忍辱報仇 to put up with an insult at the moment in order to avenge it at a future date.
是可忍也,孰不可忍也 if he can bear to do this, what may he not bear to do?
小不忍則亂大謀 want of forbearance in small matters confounds great plans.
堅忍 resolute endurance.
忍字高 forbearance is a noble word.
多書忍字 he wrote "forbearance" a great many times,—said of 張公 Chang Kung-i, of the 7th cent.
得忍且忍 when you can forbear, forbear.
忍字家中寶 forbearance is a family jewel.
忍得一時之氣,免得百日之憂 to repress a moment's anger may save you a hundred days of sorrow.
忍氣吞聲 to repress anger and refrain from speaking.
忍情 to repress one's emotions.
忍笑 to repress laughter.
舍忍 to restrain,—as the feelings.
忍心 to give way to one's feelings; to give oneself licence,—to do wrong.
維彼忍心 there is a hard-hearted man.

忍³
5607

憶其心亦太忍哉 *alas!*
he allowed himself to be carried
away too much by his feelings.
實是忍人 truly a man of no
feeling.
忍性 cruel; unscrupulous.

脛³
5608

R. 震軫

See 刃

K. in
Sinking and
Rising Lower.認⁴
5609

R. 震

C. ying, yên
H. nyin, ngin
F. ncing, ning
W. ngiang
N. jing, nying
P. }
M. } jên
Y. }
Sz. }
K. in
J. djin, nin
A. nyênSinking
Lower.

To know; to recognise;
to consent to; to acknow-
ledge; to confess. *See* 8711,
8809.

認識 to know; to be acquainted
with.

認見 to recognise.

不認得 I do not know him;
I do not know it, as a character
of the written language.

認不出來 cannot recognise
it, as a character; cannot say,
e.g. to whom it belongs.

冒認 to pretend to be acquaint-
ed with.

認而不認 to recognise and
not to recognise,—as when cut-
ting a person in the street.

我認住了他 I have recog-
nised him,—for what he is.

錯認 or 認左了 to mistaken-
ly recognise. *See below.*

錯認水 name of a kind of
wine.

翁認爲媳 one old man mis-
took her for his daughter-in-law.

認字 to know characters; to be
able to read.

認真辦理 to take action in
good earnest, zealously, or ener-
getically.

然不必認真 but it need
not be taken literally.

認不清 or 認不真 cannot
make out for certain.

認罰 to admit that one deserves
punishment.

認明 to acknowledge; to let it
be clearly understood.

認⁴
5609

認爲己的 to recognise or
acknowledge as one's own.

認粗爲細 to mistake coarse
for fine.

認保無訛 to guarantee that
there will be no mistake.

擔認 to act as surety for.

認餉接辦 to farm a tax,—
i.e. to pay a given sum for the
privilege of collecting a tax.

認定 or 認親 to be sanguine
or confident.

認定這個道兒 to have
confidence in this plan.

他是認生 he is shy. *See*
9865.

認繳 to agree to pay over,—a
fixed sum.

認領 to receive on recog-
nising.

認作 to consent to act as.

認帳 to acknowledge an account
or debt.

認還 to acknowledge indebted-
ness; to be responsible for the
payment of.

認虧 to accept the loss.

認喪氣 to recognise or ac-
knowledge one's adverse luck,
—to see that fate is against one.

認罪 to confess a crime.

認錯 (*see above*) or 認不是
to acknowledge one's faults.

招認口供 to acknowledge
the truth of depositions,—as an
accused criminal is supposed
to do when his guilt has been
established.

直認不辭 to make an open
and full confession.

認是 to consider or suppose it
to be.

王²
5610

R. 侵

W. ngiang
N. nyng

See 任

Even Lower.

The ninth of the 天干
Ten Stems; *see* 5814 and
Tables Vc. Great. Artful.
[To be distinguished from
王 11,282.]

壬午 the nineteenth year of a
cycle,—*e.g.* B.C. 39, A.D. 1882.

六壬 a book on lucky days.

壬²
5610

有壬有林 grandly and
fully,—of the performance
ceremonies.

何畏乎巧言令色

壬 what occasion to fear at
one of fair words, insinuating
appearance, and great artful-
ness?—if only wise and kind
oneself.

Pregnant,—of women
only.

有妊或懷妊 to be with
child.

妊傷胎墮 an injury causing
a miscarriage.

即妊不能決 being with
child, she could not be executed.

若受妊狀 as though in the
family way.

妊²
5611

R. 泌侵

C. yêm
H. nyim
F. cing²
W. zang²
P. }
M. } sjên

See 任

A. syên
Sinking and
Even Lower
Irregular.旺²
5612衽⁴
5613

R. 侵泌

寢

See 任

A. jêm
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

The breast of a coat
buttoned under the right
arm. A mat. Fastening
for a coffin. *See* 226.

四夷左衽 the various
tribes, with their coats buttoned
under the left arm.

端肅斂衽 I respectfully
salute you,—said by a woman.
This salutation, made by bring-
ing the sleeves together in front
of the body, the right hand gra-
ping the left sleeve, accompan-
ied by a bow, corresponds to

作揖 of a man. *Lien jên* ho
ever is also used of men.

莫不斂衽 not one of them
but did him homage.

衽簟之安 the peacefulness
of a comfortable bed.

登斯民於衽簟之
he placed his people (as it were)
upon a comfortable bed,—so
peace did he give them.

尸居衽席之間可

治天下 a corpse already
its coffin could govern the
pire,—if it had 'Tao.

飪⁵⁶¹⁴寢
ee 任
ising Lower.

To cook food.

失飪不食 (Confucius) would not eat over-cooked food.

飪熟 well cooked.

羹飪 soups and meats,—a banquet.

任⁵⁶¹⁵沁侵
yēm
nyim
cing², sing
sang²,
ngiang
sing

jĕn

im
djin, nin
nyēm
Sinking and
Ever Lower.To employ; to put in office (*see* 3435); to be equal to one's office; to bear; to tolerate; to sustain; to be responsible for. *See* 3455, 9876.

任用 to employ.

任賢無貳 in your employment of men of worth, let none come between you and them.

任官惟賢材 let the officers whom you employ be men of worth and ability.

惟爾不任 it is that you are not equal to your duty.

重任 an important office; a serious trust.

赴任 or 上任 to proceed to one's official post.

赴任執照 an appointment; a commission; credentials.

革職留任 to deprive of rank but retain at his post,—to give the offender a chance of wiping out his previous errors.

接任 to take over charge of an official post.

任事 to perform the duties of a post.

任內 within the jurisdiction; within the term of office.

任滿 when the term of office has expired.

現任 the present incumbent or post; the *then* incumbent.

新任 a new incumbent.

前任 the previous incumbent; a former incumbent; the post previously occupied by an official.

原任 the post recently occupied, —as by an official transferred or deceased.

才不勝任 his talents are not equal to the post.

免任 to dismiss from office.

任⁵⁶¹⁵

任喜 a pleasant term of office.

並賀任禧 I also congratulate you on your appointment.

歷任文簿 a statement of services; a list of appointments previously held.

初任 a first appointment.

再任 a second appointment,—to the same post.

後任難期 I can hardly hope for another appointment.

榮任何所 where are you stationed?

難以知任 (under such circumstances), it would be difficult for me to take up my appointment.

仁以爲任 he regards charity as his proper burden.

任人不如任天 better trust in God than in man.

信任 to trust to; to confide in.

責任甚大 the responsibility is very great.

完了我的責任 my responsibility will be at an end.

負任 to take upon oneself.

任人家事 to manage other people's business.

保任 to go security for.

任償 to be responsible for the payment.

三百金我任其半 of the three hundred taels, I will be good for half.

不任其咎 he does not admit that he is to blame.

任其自旋 leaving him to come home of his own accord.

任意 according to one's wishes; arbitrarily.

任着意見行 may it all turn out as you wish!

任自意 to indulge oneself; to be selfish.

任情任性 at one's own sweet will.

任性妄爲 to act in an arbitrary and reckless manner.

任氣敢爲 to act just as the fit takes one, without regard to consequences.

任⁵⁶¹⁵

任你 or 任從你 as you please.

任他 let him! let him be! let him do as he likes!

任憑 or 任聽 to allow; to leave at liberty to; as much as one likes; however much.... *See* 10,227.

任催 in spite of what is urged.

任使 to do the pleasure of,—as a servant.

髮任莖莖白 let every hair of my head be white,—so long as.

任其飄動 (but) let them flutter in the wind,—instead of fastening them.

任由 at the option of.

任從英商 at the option of the British merchant to.....

任便 at liberty; at one's own convenience; freely.

任便隨時 at one's own discretion and convenience.

任你是誰, 不能依從 I don't care who you are, I cannot consent.

治任如汴 packed up his baggage and went to Pien.

任所 official residence.

任什麼不爲 nothing would do (but).

任那 *na*³ 兒 anywhere at all.Read *jĕn*². To carry on the shoulders. Artful. Trustful.

是任是負 carried on shoulders and on backs.

衆怒難任 it is difficult to stand against the anger of a crowd,—against public indignation.

無任感佩 grateful in the extreme.

任人 people artful of speech.

仲氏任只 lovingly confiding was the lady Chung.

不敢與諸任齒 I dare not match myself against him.

任恤 kind; sympathising.

任邦 a name for Korea.

姪

5616

恁

5617

R. 寢沁

C. yēm

H. nyim

F. cing

N. ngia⁷

P.

M. } jĕn

Y.

Sz.

K. im, nim

J. dĭin, nin

A. ñyēm²

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

紕

5618

R. 侵沁

F. ing, eing²

See 任

Even and

Sinking Lower.

荏

5619

R. 寢

H. nyim

W. zang

See 任

Rising Lower.

荏

5620

雉

5621

R. 侵沁

See 任

Even and

Sinking Lower.

Same as 5611.

To think; to reflect upon.
Thus; so. [To be distinguished from 您 8322.]

恁樣 or 恁生 or 恁 (nin³ or
nĕn³) 麼 thus; in this way.

既然恁的 since it is so.

恁的不是他麼 of course
it is he.

恁的不疼死我了麼
isn't this enough to kill me?

To lay the warp of a
web; to weave.

縷紕 the warp.

織紕 to weave.

A large kind of bean.
Soft; pliant.

菰之荏菹 he planted large
beans.

荏染柔木, 君子樹之
trees of soft wood, easily worked,
are planted by wise men.

色厲而內荏 he was stern-
looking, but had a soft heart.

萬德荏嚴 possessing all the
virtues, he was soft-hearted
though stern.

荏苒至今 time in its flight
has brought us to to-day. See
5557.

桂荏 an oily seed eaten by
ducks.

荏桐 a name for the 梧桐
tree; see 12,707.

Same as 5613.

A head-dress of feathers,
made from the plumes of a
bird of this name.

儿

5622

R. 眞

See 人

Even Lower.

亻

5623

人

5624

R. 眞

C. yĕn

H. nyin

F. ing, nōng

W. zang, nang,

ngiang

N. jing, nying

P.

M. } jĕn

Y.

Sz.

K. in

J. nin, dĭin

A. ñyōn, ñyĕn

Even Lower.

Radical 10. The form in
which 5624 appears when
used as a radical and placed
beneath the phonetic; e.g.
元, 允.

The form in which 5624
appears when used as a
radical and placed to the
left of the phonetic; e.g.
他, 佛.

Mankind; a man; a
woman; others, as opposed
to self. Artificial, as op-
posed to 天 11,208. Ra-
dical 9.

天地人 heaven, earth, and
man.

人人 or 凡人 all men; man-
kind.

人物 see 12,777.

人烟 men and smoke,—popu-
lation.

人家 people; somebody; others.
See 1139.

是人家的 it belongs to some
one.

人所共知 known to all.

正可驚人 just the thing to
frighten one.

性不畏人 not afraid of any
one.

可畏是人 what you have to
fear is the people.

人間 among men; in the world.

子非久人間 you are not
long, sir, for this world.

人中 the groove from the sep-
tum of the nose to the upper lip.

人口 men and women.

販賣人口 to traffick in hu-
man flesh.

人類 man,—as opposed to
brutes.

人類不齊 persons of all
sorts.

無論人畜 no matter whether
men or animals,....

人

5624

一個人 one man (or woman
a man.

男人 or 人丁 a man; a ma-
adult.

女人 a woman.

內人 my wife.

一群人 a crowd of people.

衆人 the masses; the majority.

人地相宜 the right man
the right place,—as a popul-
territorial official.

大人 see 10,470.

小人 a small man; a servan-
the small or mean man, as o-
posed to 君子 3269.

無爲小人儒 be not
scholar after the pattern of t-
mean man.

成人 to become a man.

長大成 人 grown up a
become a man.

君子成人之美 the sup-
ior man seeks to perfect t-
good qualities of others,—a-
not their bad qualities.

可以爲成人矣 he can
reckoned a perfect man.

不成人 or 不成人子
be good for nothing.

人子 the son of a man; a ma-
used for the Son of Man, Chr-

上人 a superior; a Buddh-
priest.

平人 an ordinary man.

人不知, 鬼不覺 not
soul knows of it; absolut-
secret.

人形 human form.

人理 human experience.

人世 mortals.

人事 human affairs.

人事不省 to be unconsci-

人員 officers and others.

人氏 a family; stock.

人命 a life; human life.

人字帳房 a tent shaped

人; a bell-tent.

人靜 man at rest,—when
was still.

人²
5624

人定時候 when all the world was at rest.

或人定勝天,不可知 perhaps our determination may conquer fate: who knows?

人財兩空 man and money both gone,—e.g. thief and his booty.

人夫 servants.

人文 human enquiry; human knowledge.

人工火食 labour and subsistence,—of workmen.

人望所歸 generally popular,—as a measure.

直指人心 pointing only to man's heart,—as the source and seat of true religion. Said of the teaching of 達摩 Bôdhidharma. See 11,976.

人貧志短 when a man is poor, he is wanting in enterprise.

人惟求舊,器非求舊惟新 as to men we want those of old family, of things we do not want old but new ones.

衣不如新,人不如故 new clothes and old friends are the best.

人身 a man's body.

人材 talent; men of talent.

人品 a man's moral and intellectual level.

人心 sentiment; opinion; conviction.

人情 human passions; emotions; feelings; the presents and acknowledgements which express good will.

說個人情 to appeal to a person on behalf of another.

凡事留人情,日後好相見 in all matters keep back your feelings a little (i.e. don't break utterly with your adversary), so that future meetings may not be awkward.

當于理而厭人情 it is right in principle, but repugnant to the feelings.

他必然作個人情 he will be sure to make an allowance in your favour,—grant the request.

人²
5624

不近人情 eccentric.

人性 human nature.

人力 human strength.

人倫 man's relationships. See 7464.

人客 guests; visitors.

人犯 criminals.

工人 artisans.

農人 agriculturists.

天生人,天養人 God gives man birth and God finds him food.

人其人 make men of their men,—a phrase used by Han Wên-kung when suggesting the suppression of monasteries and the due employment of priests in ordinary life.

人爲萬物之靈 man is the divinest of all things.

人生一百,種種色色 in a hundred men, there are men of all sorts.

人生一世,草生一秋 man lives but for a generation, as plants for a season.

人生如夢 man's life is but a dream.

爲人 to be a man (see 12,521); (wei⁴) to be altruistic; see 12,680.

爲人子,止於孝 as a son, he was filial.

爲人父,止於慈 as a father, he was kind.

爲人容易,做人難 to be a man is easy, to act as one is difficult.

豈能爲人 how can he be reckoned as a man? See 12,521.

甲之爲人,可想而知 you can imagine what sort of a man So-and-so is,—from what I have said.

其爲人也發憤忘食 he is simply a man who in his eager pursuit of knowledge forgets his food.

他不能人 he is impotent.

無分於人己 to make no distinction between others and self; to make common interest with.

無競維人 what is most powerful is the being the man.

人²
5624

匪直也人 not only thus did he show what he was.

有美一人 there is a beautiful lady!

彼何人斯 what can he do to you?

有人緣 he has affinity with people,—he is welcomed wherever he goes.

至禮有不人 perfect politeness is not artificial.

人人有臉,樹樹有皮 all men have faces (sense of shame), as all trees have bark.

人身一小天地 man is the universe in miniature.

人不求人,一般大 when no man seeks favours from any other, then all men are equal.

擡轎子也是人 he who carries the chair is also a man,—as much as he who rides in it.

人是樹樁,全靠衣裳 man is like the stump of a tree, he cannot get along without clothes.

人是衣裳,馬是鞍 clothes make the man, the saddle makes the horse.

人死如猛虎,虎死如綿羊 when a man dies, he becomes like a fierce tiger, when a tiger dies, it becomes mild as a lamb. [The ghosts of animals are not supposed to haunt people.]

天下只有兩人忙 on earth there are only two busy men,—Messrs. 利 Gain and 名 Glory, the ever present motives of human effort.

人參 image of man,—ginseng. A plant (*Aralia quinquefolia*, Planch. & Decne.) found in Manchuria, Korea, America, and elsewhere, the root of which is supposed to resemble a human body in shape. It is much valued by the Chinese as a strengthening medicine.

人參糖 a sweetmeat made with ginseng.

人日 man's day,—a name for the 7th day of the first moon, mentioned as being the most 靈 spiritual, man having been created on that day. [It is

人¹
5624

related by 東方朔 Tung-fang So that during the eight days of creation things appeared in the following order:—Fowls, dogs, pigs, sheep, oxen, horses, man, grain.]

杙¹
5625

The rafters on which tiles are laid.

R. 眞
See 人
Even Lower.

魷²
5626

A fabulous creature, half man half fish. A merman.

R. 眞
See 人
(in its regular forms)
Even Lower.

仁²
5627

An inward and spiritual love for all mankind, of which 義 5454 is the outward and visible manifestation, best rendered by "charity," in its theological sense. Goodness; humanity; kindness; mercy. Sensitive, as to the touch. A kernel; the "pad" of an animal's foot. Used for 5624.

R. 眞
C. yin
H. nyin
F. ing, ning
W. zang
N. jing, nying
P.
M.
Y. jên
Sz.
K. in
J. nin
A. nyön
Even Lower.

仁義禮智 the four cardinal virtues.

博愛之謂仁 universal love is called jên. See 5615.

仁義充塞於中 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.

至仁無親 perfect charity has no partialities.

仁可爲也, 義可虧也 charity can be put into practice, duty to one's neighbour can be wrongly directed,—in which senses, from a Taoist point of view, they are defective.

以仁存心 see II, 972.

仁遠乎哉, 我欲仁, 斯仁至矣 is goodness so far off? If I desire goodness, lo! here it is [where there's a will etc.].

仁者見之謂之仁, 智者見之謂之智 good

仁²
5627

people call it goodness, shrewd people call it shrewdness,—all depends upon the point of view.

將仁待人, 被人不仁 to treat people with kindness and get unkindness in return.

仁愛 or 仁慈 or 仁惠 or 仁德 benevolence; kindness; mercy.

仁聞 famous for benevolence.

仁政 a humane administration.

仁厚 humanity.

仁里 a well disposed neighbourhood.

仁壽 old age as the reward of a benevolent life.

仁獸 a fabulous beneficent animal.

仁孝 filial affection.

仁懷 compassion.

仁心 kind-hearted; benevolent.

親親而仁民 be devoted to your parents and you will be humane to the people.

仁民而愛物 be humane to the people and you will be considerate to brutes.

仁兄 or 仁台 kind sir! my good sir!

仁憲 a just official. Also, a conventional phrase used in petitions and referring to the authorities petitioned.

不仁甚矣 the very opposite of charitable or kind.

手足不仁 hands and feet devoid of all sensation. See 8985.

仁子 a kernel. See 杏 4637.

菓仁 the kernels of stone fruit.

仁頻 betel-nut.

花仁 the seeds of flowers.

鰕仁兒 shelled shrimps.

瞳仁 the pupil of the eye.

仁父 an adopted father.

能仁寂默 one capable of benevolence, living as a hermit, —Shākyamuni Buddha.

火狐爪仁 the soft fleshy part or "pad" of a fox's paw.

貂爪仁 the pad of a sable,—from which small pieces of fur are taken.

仍²
5628

See 5636.

孕²
5629

See 13,846.

撚²
5630

See 8314.

槩²
5631

See 625.

萆²
5632

See 9843.

檢²
5633

A kind of date, called 檢棗.

R. 寢
See 荏
A. nîem, nieng
Rising Lower.

三檢 or 番檢 the carambola or polygonal Canton "gooseberry."

Read shên³. A kind of tree, resembling or identical with the Pride of India (*Melia Azederach*, L.).

稔^{3,4}
5634

R. 寢
C. nîem
H. 'lem, lem'
F. 'ing, 'sing,
ngieng²
W. sang, ngie²,
zai²
N. 'zing, sing²,
ngie²
P. jên, shên
M. jên, wên
Y. sên
Sz. shên, jên
K. in
J. nin, djin
A. nyém, nêem
Rising Lower.

Ripe grain; a harvest; season. To store; to accumulate. Practised in; familiar with. Also read shên and sometimes written 謹 [In entries 3, 4, and 1, jên is obligatory.]

稔穀 grain in ear; harvest.

稔年 or 歲稔 a good harvest.

不及五稔 in less than five harvests,—sc. years.

甫及一稔 scarcely a year ago.

稔熟 abundant and ripe, as harvest; familiar with.

稔頭 a term for sorghum which has the mildew.

積稔 to hoard up; to store.

暗稔財主 a man who has secret hoards of wealth.

聞之稔矣 much spoken of famous.

稔^{3.4}
5634
稔惡 very wicked.
一切稔悉 thoroughly versed in.
出入最稔 always in and out.
稔其况味 well acquainted with the condition of things.

臆⁴
5635
寢
C. snēm, v. nēm
I. slēm, v. lem
F. ing
F. 稔
K. im
J. dĵin, nin
A. jēm
Rising Lower.

To gormandise. Ripe;
well cooked.

JĒNG.

Forthwith. Usual. Still;
again; yet.

仍執醜虜 forthwith he seized a crowd of captives.

仍几 the usual or ordinary bench.

仍舊 as of old; again.

今仍舊 I have reverted to the old reading.

遂仍其舊 and so we continued to do it.

仍照 or 仍前 as before.

仍蹈前轍 again treading in the old ruts,—at his old practices.

仍係彼言 it is after all as he said.

仍行 again.

仍然如此 or 仍復如是 the same thing over again.

仍往彼處 to go again to that place.

因仍苟且 to be again remiss or neglectful.

仍駐勿遽回省 remain, and be not in a hurry to return to the provincial capital.

不知何據, 姑仍之 not knowing which view to adopt, I leave the point open.

仍仍 disappointed.

仍孫 a descendant of the seventh generation below oneself.

扔²
5637
R. 蒸庚
徑
C. v. zwing
H. v. wang
F. ling
N. dzing, v. ang
P. jēng, jēng
J. shō, yō, sei,
chō, djō
A. nyīng
Even and Sinking Doubtful.

To drag along; to drive; to push.

Read jēng^{1.3}. To throw.

扔石 to throw stones.

扔掉了 he threw it aside.

把那法子扔掉另打算 reject that plan and think of some other.

扔了罷 throw it away.

扔棄 to throw away as useless.

扔開 to dismiss from one's thoughts.

祈²
5638
R. 蒸
N. dzing
P. jēng
M. jēn, yūn
J. djō, niō
A. nyīng
Even Lower.

Happiness. To approach.

祈天百祈 I pray God to send you all blessings!

芳²
5639
R. 蒸
N. v. na
See 仍
Even Lower.

Old roots; stumps of plants.

芳草當夏復生 the old roots will sprout again in summer.

擲
5640
See 1860. Vulgarly used for 5637.

噀²
5641
R. 蒸支
See 仍而
Even Lower.

All; a crowd.

陳陳 in crowds. See 2318.

日^{4*}
5642
R. 質
C. yēt, v. mēt
H. nyit,
F. nīk
W. zai, ne
N. jēh, nyih,
v. mih
P. jī?
M. jī
Y. jēh

The sun. A day. Oblong. Radical 72. See 1791, 6316, 12,509, 3721, 4761, 7622.

日頭 the sun.

日頭出來 when the sun rises.

日頭冒嘴兒 the sun just appearing above the horizon.

日光 the sun's rays; sunlight.

日^{4*}
5642
Sz. jī
K. il, v. nāl
J. djitsz, nichī
A. nyit
Entering Lower.

日之方中 the sun at the meridian.

日輪 the disc of the sun.

日陽 sunshine.

日色 sunlight.

日落 or 日平西 or 日入 or 日側 the sun setting; sunset.

幾於日所入地 near where the sun goes into the earth,—at sunset.

日出以前 before sunrise.

日食 or 日蝕 or 護日 an eclipse of the sun.

日有食之 the sun was eclipsed,—on 29 Aug., B.C. 775, the earliest verified record.

日圍主水 a halo round the sun means rain.

浮雲蔽日不能損其正明 floating clouds may obscure the sun but cannot detract from his real brightness.

東方發日 the sun rose in the east.

丙與丁不藏日 on ping and ting days one is sure to see the sun.

日罩 or 日照 the sun shining on; a parasol; a sun-shade.

不納日 not exposed to the sun,—of a sick room.

日晷 a sun-dial.

日天 the *dēva* of the sun. Sanskrit: *sūrya*.

有天無日 a sky without a sun,—*Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark; also said of one who has been wronged. See below.

天無二日, 民無二王 there are not two suns in the sky, nor (can there be) two rulers of the people.

日往則月來 when the sun goes, the moon comes.

日往月來 days went and months came,—time passed.

日月星無私照 the sun, moon, and stars shine on no one in particular.

日月爲證 with the sun and moon as witnesses,—to the contract.

日^{4*}
5642

日月不大好 times are bad.

日月扇 fans ornamented with figures of the sun and moon.

日新 daily improvement.

日新月盛 daily and monthly increasing.

日新月異, 校對無訛 each day's new (appointments) and every month's alterations accurately noted,—the motto on the Red Book (2073).

日就月將 by daily progress and monthly advance,—I shall learn.

日居 *chi*¹ 月諸, 出自東方 O sun! O moon! which come forth from the east. [The first four, and the second and fourth, characters are used in the sense of days and months, lapse of time. See 2987 *chi*¹.]

日本 the source of the sun; the east; Japan.

日國 or 日斯巴尼亞 Spain.

日人 Spaniards.

日夕 day and night.

一個日子 one day; a day.

日日 or 連日 daily.

白日 daylight.

日間 in the daytime.

三日之間 within three days.

人日 see 5624.

今日 to-day.

昨日 or 日昨 yesterday.

明日 to-morrow.

來日 see 6679.

日來 lately; constantly.

去日苦多 in past days I suffered much.

終日 all day long.

前日 the day before yesterday.

日前 formerly; on a previous occasion.

少日自解歸 after a few days he resigned and went home.

後日 the day after to-morrow.

日後 or 別日 or 異日 or

日^{4*}
5642

他日 another day; at some future date.

近日 lately; recently.

日近日親 more intimate day by day.

往日 or 昔日 formerly; in days gone by.

一日三, 三日兩 for days and days.

一日三, 三日九 one day became three, three days became nine,—time slipped away.

隔一日 or 間一日 every other day.

過一日澆一回 water (the flowers) every other day.

日肆 aggravated daily.

日甚 daily becoming worse.

日重一日 or 日甚一日 more and more (or worse and worse) every day.

一日冷似一日 it gets colder every day.

何日忘之 when can I forget them?—*sc.* never.

日對千金 a day is worth a thousand taels.

無日 or 不日 shortly; ere long; in a day or two. [The first is also sunless; see above.]

不日有晴 ere a day elapses, it is cloudy again.

不日不月 not for days nor for months,—not within any given time; indefinitely.

不可同日而語 not to be mentioned in the same day.

虛度日月 to waste the days and months.

後會有日 we shall meet again.

黃道日 an ecliptic day,—a lucky day.

日者 fortune-tellers who determine lucky days

日用 or 日給 or 日費 daily expenditure.

日用常事 the necessary services of every-day life.

日課 a daily task.

日角 the protuberance on the heads of Buddhist saints.

日^{4*}
5642

日常 constantly; always.

日行 the course of the sun.

日行事宜 daily routine daily business.

日行通用 in daily and general use.

不幾日行至 before many days he had reached.....

日迫 near the end of the year.

日子短 the days are short.

日子比樹葉兒長 the day is longer than the leaves of the trees,—you need not hurry.

日歷 a calendar.

靡日不思 not a day but what I think of it.

一日不見如三月 om day without seeing you is like three months.

見風日好 seeing that the day was fine.

吉日 a lucky day.

破日 an unlucky day.

平日 an ordinary day.

除日 New Year's Eve.

日期 a day; a date.

日久 for a long time.

日記簿 (or 錄) a log-book or a diary.

日旺 daily prospering.

日形其敗 or 日見其衰 daily losing ground or going to decay.

日下 beneath the sun; the Emperor; these past few days. Also used for Peking.

日下五色雲 five-coloured clouds beneath the sun.

限日下 this very day.

捧日心 to serve with loyal heart.

日字 the character *jih*; oblong

日字步 the knight's move chess. See 2697 *ts'ai*².

Read *mi*^{4*}.

金日磾 Chin Mi-ti,—a statesman under the Han dynasty.

和⁴²

5643

質

See 日

Entering
Lower.

Every-day clothes.

Read *ni*⁴². A woman's underclothes.

皆衷其和服以戲於朝 each of them wore an article of her underclothing, with which they made game with one another at Court,—alluding to Duke Ling of Ch'ên and two of his ministers who all had an intrigue with a beautiful widow.

JO.

若⁴²

5644

藥馬

yök

H. yök

W. ja

N. niah

P. jo

A. jo

J. jak

z. jo

K. yak

djaku, niaku

A. niök, niök

Entering

Lower.

To be as; as; as if; if; as to. To conform to; to follow; to be like. In the case of; with regard to. To approve. To be in sympathy with. Also = 汝 you. Who? (rare). In Peking colloquial, read *yao*⁴. See 何 3941 [To be distinguished from 苦 6258.]

有若無 having as though one had not.

口讀若方 the character 口 is read as 方.

末若 see 7999.

楊柳之盛若此 such is the luxuriance of the willows.

若然來 if he comes.

若果然 if really.

若不然 or 若不及 otherwise,—as when suggesting an alternative.

倘若 if; supposing that.

如若 if. See 5668.

若何 see 3941.

若要 if it is to be; in case of.

若遲不及 if there is delay, it will be too late.

若乃 see 8113.

小子若不知,却也不來聽琴了 had I not been a connoisseur, I should not have come to hear the lute.

若論理而行 if it is to be a question of principle.

若⁴²

5644

若是不好,就不買 if not good, don't buy it.

若不要 if you do not want it.

若不是,我就早來了 I should have come before, but that.....

若花若月若酒,皆足移情 such things as flowers, the moon, and wine, are enough to inspire one.

與海相若 just like the sea.

其葉沃若 its leaves are glossy-like.

往往若輩爲之 they often do it like this.

彼此判若兩途 there are the two following methods of doing it.

民猶若不足 the people have still not enough.

病未若死 the disease is not mortal.

未若獨宿之聞爲尤悽慘 (the above) is not so saddening as to hear it when passing the night alone.

指不若人 if a man's finger is not like that of another man, —he is dissatisfied, but not so as regards his mind.

若人或若而人 the said man.

若士者 the said gentleman.

若而氏 the said woman.

得若魚 having caught this fish.

若此無罪 as to these, who have committed no crime.

若彼若此皆可爲也 either this way or that way will do.

若老若幼 both old and young.

若民則喜 as to the people, they were pleased.

若夫慈愛 with regard to (filial) love,.....

莫若(=不如)或不若 or 豈若 there is nothing like...; it will be best to...

時寒若 seasonably cold.

曾孫是若 the wish of the distant descendant is gratified.

若⁴²

5644

天子是若 in full accord with the Son of Heaven.

自若 just so; as before; self-possessed. See 自 12,365.

若干 so much; a certain quantity or amount.

若許 so long; so many.

若汝子嘉 of you, being such as you are, I am full of admiration!

若否,罔有弗欽 with regard to those whom I approve and those whom I disapprove, let there be none who does not respect my will.

邦國若否,仲山甫明

之 in the States, the princes, be they good or bad, are clearly distinguished by Chung Shan-fu.

若爲雄才 who is the hero (forthcoming)?

杜若 *Polia japonica*, Hornst.; ? an *Alpinia*.

若木 a fabulous tree with red leaves which are luminous at night. One such tree is associated with the place of sunset, another with that of sunrise.

Read *jo*³ Frequently used in the transliteration of Sanskrit words.

般若 wisdom,—the last and highest of the 六度 six *pāramitā*, or means of passing into Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *prajñā*. See 8591.

般若波羅密多經 the *sūtra* of the intelligence which reaches the other shore,—Nirvāna. Sanskrit: *prajñā pāramitā*.

此是波若眼 this will enable you to attain to divine wisdom,—said by 曇霍 T'an

Ho pointing to his 錫杖 staff.

蘭若 see 6721.

To provoke; to rouse; to induce; to attract to oneself. [To be distinguished from 慝 10,851.]

惹出來 to provoke

我不敢惹他 or 惹他

不起 I dare not provoke him.

惹⁴²

5645

R. 馬

C. ye

H. ngia, ngia

F. nia

W. zi, zi

N. jo, jo

P. ji

M. ji

惹³

5645

Y. yei
Sz. je
K. ya
J. sha, nia
A. nia
Rising Lower.

那個人惹不得 he is a man you had better not provoke.

惹怒 or 惹惱 or 惹氣 to excite anger; to irritate.

惹嫌 to provoke dislike.

惹禍 to bring misfortune on oneself.

惹火燒身 to stir up fire and burn oneself.

惹是非 or 惹是生非 to make mischief.

招惹 to stimulate; to excite.

惹人笑 to cause people to laugh.

引惹 to incite; to urge; to tempt.

花惹蝶 flowers attract butterflies.

惹我相思 roused my passion; inspired me with amorous feelings.

惹亂兒 or 惹草招風 to get oneself into trouble.

橘⁴⁵

5646

R. 藥
See 若
Entering Lower.

A fabulous tree; see 5644.
A kind of fruit.

橘榴 a species of plum. Also, the pomegranate.

箬⁴⁶

5647

R. 藥
F. v. nich
W. ngia
N. niah
See 若
Entering Lower.

The cuticle of the bamboo. A broad-leaved variety of bamboo.

箬篷 sails made of bamboo-leaves woven between splints.

箬帽芒鞋 bamboo-leaf hat and rush shoes,—retired from official life.

箬包船 boats used by a gipsy class in Kiangsu.

郡⁴⁸

5648

R. 藥
See 若
Entering Lower.

A small feudal State, situated S.E. of 宜城縣 in Hupeh. Under the Han dynasty, a District.

熱⁴

5649

R. 屑
C. yt
H. ngiet
F. yek
W. ngie
N. jeh, ngih
P. jē
M. jē
Y. yeh
Sz. je, ye
K. yel
J. netsz
A. nyiet
Entering Lower.

Hot, as opposed to 冷 6869 or 凉 7025; to heat. With intent; purposely. See 8533. [To be distinguished from 熱 10,051.]

溫熱 or 熱和和 warm; tepid.

漫熱 very hot.

暑熱 or 炎熱 hot; scorching; burning.

悶熱 or 燥熱 hot and muggy.

熱氣 蒸人 hot damp air, enough to steam one.

熱得有趣 it is nice and hot, —as tea.

熱天 a hot day.

天氣熱得狠 the weather is very hot.

熱如坐甑 as hot as if sitting on a boiler.

熱水 hot water.

天生的熱水 a hot spring.

熱酒 hot wine.

熱酒館 a restaurant which supplies hot food.

熱飯 hot food.

不分冷熱 not distinguishing hot and cold; no matter whether hot or cold; regardless of circumstances.

熱不息惡木陰 though hot, do not sit down under a poisonous tree. See 6126.

誰能執熱 who can take up a hot thing?

兩人打得火熱 the two men belaboured each other hotly.

吾心煩熱 I am very anxious in mind.

熱心 or 熱腸 or 熱心腸 warm-hearted; affectionate; zealous; earnest.

熱心學務 very eager in learning his business.

發熱 to put forth heat,—to be feverish.

晚年發熱 in his later life he became bad-tempered or irritable.

熱病 fever.

熱癰 heat spots or boils.

熱⁴⁷

5649

熱度 temperature,—of the atmosphere and of human beings.

熱決之罪 a punishment meted out ere the matter had time to cool,—e.g. the decapitation of a parricide.

熱鬧 busy; bustling; noisy.

熱河 hot river,—Jehol, a summer residence of the Emperor of China lying about 100 miles north of Peking, beyond the Great Wall

弱⁴⁹

5650

R. 藥
H. ngiek
F. yek, v. yek
N. ziah, v. hsiah
See 若
Entering Lower.

Weak, as opposed to 強 1292. To treat as weak. To weaken.

弱質 weak in fibre; thin substance.

軟弱 weak; weakly.

瘦弱 thin and weak.

衰弱 worn out; decrepit.

柔弱 soft and weak; pliable.

弱身子 a sickly person.

弱弟 a little brother.

濟弱 to help the weak.

懦弱 wanting in energy; feeble.

弱不敵強 the weak cannot withstand the strong,—so says Mencius.

弱之勝強 the weak overcome the strong,—so says I Tzu.

弱不勝衣 too weak to bear the weight of clothes.

勿爭強弱 do not struggle strong-weak,—to see who master.

志氣弱 infirm of purpose.

軍中莫笑書生弱 not be astonished that on campaign my studies grew slack.

弱冠 a young man of twenty. See 6373.

嫵媚嬌弱 slim and graceful.

春寒花弱 when the spring is cold, the flowers are stunted.

弱水 the Weak Water,—Oceanus of the Greeks.

弱⁴⁶

5650

無弱孤有幼 do not treat as weak the orphan and the young, —but employ each according to his capacity.

謀弱山東之諸侯 he plotted to weaken the feudal chiefs of Shantung.

弱⁴⁷

5651

A kind of water-plant or rush (*Typha*).

蒲弱 edible shoots of the above.
青弱笠 a conical hat of dark green rushes.

弱⁴⁸

5652

Obedient. United.

又木 a wonderful tree, found in 扶桑 Fu-sang, see 3613, said to be the Mexican aloe.

JOU.

柔¹

5653

Soft, as opposed to 剛 5895. Yielding; pliant. Tender, of language.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.

柔綿 or 柔順 yielding; accommodating.

柔和 soft; velvety.

柔懦 weak; nerveless.

剛柔並濟 tempering severity with mercy.

溫柔敦厚 benign and mild.

懷柔百神 he has attracted and given rest to all spiritual beings.

德以柔中國 by virtue to subdue the people of the Middle Kingdom.

媚態柔情 a soft, lascivious manner.

柔媚 attractive; beautiful.

楊柳風至柔 the willow wind (of spring) is very balmy.

柔遠人 be kind to men from afar.

柔語 soft speech.

婉甚柔甚 how sweet! how tender!—of a passage in a poem.

柔²

5653

柔之勝剛 the soft overcomes the hard.

柔則茹之, 剛則吐之 the soft is devoured, the hard is spat out.

柔毛 sheep's wool.

柔緩 slow,—as a fire.

柔佛 Johore.

柔然 the Geougen; see 5711.

揉²

5654

To bend, as with fire; to twist; to subdue.

揉搓 to crumple in the hand; to bully.

揉碎 to twist to pieces.

揉球 to roll metal balls in the hand, in order to keep the fingers supple.

揉此萬邦 to subdue all these countries.

揉擦 to rub; to shampoo.

揉的一聲 there was a sudden whirr.

把眼揉出淚來 squeezed some tears out of his eyes.

揉³

5655

To bend wood by fire or steam.

揉木爲耒 to bend wood into a plough-handle.

揉³

5656

Same as 5655.

揉³

5657

Mixed.

同揉玉石 gems and common stones all mixed together.

揉²

5658

Fat; juicy; rich; abundant.

蹂²

5659

R. 尤有
C. 尤有

See 柔
(elsewhere Even)

Even and Rising Lower.

蹂³

5660

R. 有
See 揉

Rising Lower.

蹂²

5661

R. 尤有
See 柔

Even Lower.

猫

5662

月

5663

To tread out grain; to trample under foot.

蹂去枇糠 to tread the grain from the husk.

蹂踐 to trample under foot.

蹂躪 the trampling of animals, as in a stampede; the devastation caused by troops, or by oppressive taxation.

The fellow of a wheel.

行山者仄輶 for mountain travelling, use hard-wood fellows.

Soft, as well-dressed leather or kid.

See 8161.

The form in which Radical 130 usually appears, chiefly at the left-hand side of the phonetic; see 5665. [To be distinguished from 月 13,768.]

肉^{2,3,4}

5664

R. 有
C. 有
F. 有
P. 有

M. 有
J. 有
A. 有

Rising
Obsolete and doubtful.

肉⁴

5665

R. 屋
C. 屋
H. 屋
F. 屋

W. 屋
N. 屋
P. 屋
M. 屋

Flesh; meat, especially pork; fleshy; substantial. The pulp of fruit. Radical 130. See 5254.

肉釘 a collop of pork.

牛肉 beef.

羊肉 mutton.

肉⁴²
5665

Sz. ju
Y. jouk, jou²
K. yuk
J. shiku, niku
A. nyuk
Entering
Lower.

魚肉 fish.
雞肉 chicken.
飛肉 poultry; game.
肉丸 or 肉圓 meat balls.
肉包子 mince dumplings.
肉片 meat in slices.
肉舖 or 肉架子 a butcher's shop.
肉案子 a butcher's block.
肉市 a meat market.
長^{chang} 肉 or 生肉 to lay on flesh.
瘦肉 thin; wasted.
風入肉 the wind is cutting.
腐肉 rotten meat; sloughing flesh.
不入肉 not in accordance with requirements.
肉麻 the flesh creeps.
打肉 to sell meat.
要打肉 you'll get a whipping.
骨肉 bones and flesh; flesh and blood, as brothers, parent and child. Also, the structure of a written character from a calligraphical point of view.
親骨肉 one's own flesh and blood,—of brothers or parents.
骨豐肉潤 the bones and the flesh (of written characters) well proportioned,—not too thin nor too thick.
一身肉 fat; corpulent.
肉身 this mortal body.
肉癢討打 your flesh itches to get a beating,—you want me to thrash you.
作為熟肉 to treat as cooked meat,—to gobble up; to prey upon, as greedy officials.
肉視之 regarded him as a piece of meat,—as something good to eat, *sc.* as some one to squeeze money from.
如行屍走肉 like a walking corpse or a moving lump of flesh,—of a dull, heavy-witted person.
肉白骨 to put flesh on white bones,—to bring a dead person to life.

肉⁴²
5665

肉眼無珠 flesh-eyed, without pupils,—stupid; dull of apprehension.
肉眼不識英雄 can't tell a hero when he sees one.
肉食者鄙, 未能遠謀 the flesh-eaters are poor creatures, and cannot form any far-reaching plans.
剪肉焚香 to cut off flesh and burn incense,—as when one's parents are sick.
割肉瘳親 to cut off a piece of one's flesh to (mix with medicine and) cure one's parents.
割肉以充腹 to cut off one's flesh to fill one's belly,—robbing Peter to pay Paul.
乾水肉 meat that has not had water blown into it to increase the weight.
肉刑 flesh-punishment,—mutilation.
肉鼓吹 the sound of flogging.
肉疔 an ulcer.
肉瘤子 a wen.
息肉 proud flesh.
土肉 a kind of *Medusa* or sea-anemone.
肉香 a sort of joss-stick without the bamboo centre.
肉子 the blade of a knife.
肉桂 cinnamon.
肉菓荳蔻 nutmegs.
肉翅 clarified sharks'-fins.
一塊臭肉滿鍋腥 one piece of foul meat will make the whole pot stink. *Cf.* one black sheep, etc.
酒肉和尚 priests who take both wine and meat,—which they should not do. *See* 2260.
熟熟熟賣貴肉 though we are the closest friends, you sell me your meat dear!—*i.e.* you cheat an old friend.

Read *jou*³ (and vulg. and unauthorisedly *shou*⁴). The shape of *cash*.
背面肉好 (*hao*⁴) reverse, obverse, shape and hole, of a *cash*.

汝³
5666

R. 語
See 如
Rising Lower.

You; your. *See* 爾 3354 and 女 *ju*³ 8419. Name of two tributaries of the river 淮 Huai.
是非汝所知也 it is not one of the things you understand.
汝其于予治 do you try to govern them for me.
致意汝主人 repeat what I say to your master.
遵彼汝墳 along those raised banks of the Ju river.

糒³
5667

R. 語
See 如
Rising Lower.

Cakes made of rice-flour and honey.

如²
5668

R. 魚
C. yü
H. yi
F. yü
W. zü, jü
N. ji
P. ju
M. yü
Y. lu
Sz. ju, yü
K. yé
J. djo, nio
A. nyi
Even Lower.

To follow; to go to (*see* 10,296). If; as. Like; ditto Normal; usual. You. *See* 辟 *p'i*⁴ 9016, 譬 9025.
躍如海內 to jump into the sea.
當如晉以告 you must say I have gone to Chin (Shansi). *See* 5615.
煬帝自京師如東都 the Emperor Yang went from Ch'ang-an to Lo-yang.
權將如吳 [Sun] Ch'üan was about to proceed into Wu.
如何 an interrogative phrase asking for an independent opinion.
食之不足如何 but if one has not had enough to eat, how then?—*i.e.* what's to be done?
禿字如何寫 how is "bald" written?
尊意如何 what is your opinion, sir?
如何是好 what is best to be done?
帝曰俞子聞, 如何 the Emperor said, "Yes, I have heard of him. What sort of man is he?"

如²
5668

夜如何其 how goes the night?

如何不信 how is it he will not believe?

不知他學問如何 I don't know what his scholarship amounts to.

如何征稅 the manner in which duties are to be levied,.....

無如何也 or 無可如何 without resource; nonplussed.

而不敢如何 but did not dare to take any steps in the matter.

將如國家何 what then will become of the State,—if that is tolerated.

其如我何 what can he do to me?

傷如之何 I am tortured for her, but what avails it?

無如之何 there is no help for it; not concerned with.

如之何勿思 how can I not think of him?

藝麻如之何 how do we proceed in planting hemp?

何如 an interrogative phrase, asking for an opinion upon a suggestion of the speaker. Also = 不如; see below. Also used as an exclamation = How now?

君以爲何如 what do you think, sir, of that?

相公何如 what do you think of her now, sir?—that you see her, implying, "Is she not as I said she was?"

何如堯舜時邪 is not this like the days of Yao and Shun? —the Golden Age.

夜景之清絕爲何如也 how beautifully clear must the night have been!

但未知死何如生耳 but I do not know how death is as compared with life,—better or worse.

與其事後嚴懲,何如先期申儆 it is better to give warning beforehand than to inflict heavy penalties afterwards.

如²
5668

親賓相賀問何如 relatives and friends congratulate me and ask me how I like it,—e.g. my promotion.

以我爲何如人 what sort of a man will he take me for? —if I act thus.

無如 alas! unfortunately.

無如深閨遠在萬里 alas! my home is ten thousand li away.

如其仁 whose charity is like unto his?

如有 if there is; if he has.

如遇 whenever; if ever.

如若 or 如然 or 如果 if; if indeed.

如或 if perchance.

如果屬實 if it is true.

如須 if it shall be necessary.

不如 or 莫如 not equal to; not to be compared with. 不如 used as an initial phrase = the best plan would be as follows. See 親 2081 and 與 13,522.

不如不去 better not go.

不如是不足以 otherwise it would be insufficient to.....

與其悔之于終,莫如慎之于始 as compared with repenting at the end, there is nothing like being cautious at the beginning.

如官如府 see 5675.

如.....一節 with regard to.....

又如你們念佛 again, with regard to repetition of Buddha's name.

空如也 (the thief cleaned the place out) as empty as possible.

盃中空如也 his glass was quite empty.

襜如也 evenly adjusted; nicely dressed.

淡如也 free from care. See 10,646.

空空如也 apparently quite empty.

如同 like.

如詳 in accordance with the report.

如²
5668

如數 in accordance with the amount; in full.

如寶 as a precious stone; very dear.

如一 much the same. See below.

如一日 as at the present time.

雖有不如無 better not have it than have it.

所獲不如所亡 what he gained was not equal to what he lost.

如此 or 如此這般 or 如是 like this; thus.

有如此 such is the purport; shall have as much.

不聽軍令,有如此 whoever commits a breach of military discipline shall be served like this,—said by 孫權 Sun Ch'uan, as he smashed a table to atoms. See below.

如此如此,這般這般 telling him all the details as aforesaid,—a phrase used to avoid repetition of what is already known to the reader. Also, "so on and so on," as when details are purposely left unexpressed, or are reserved.

何至如此 how did it come to this pass?

有女如雲 there were girls as numerous as clouds.

如夫人 or 如嫂夫人 or 如君 as your wife,—your concubine.

如意 as you wish; in accordance with your heart's desire. The name of a kind of short sword, with sword-guard, originally made of iron, and used by the ancients for self-defence and also for purposes of gesticulation. It is now often given as a present among the Chinese, signifying good wishes for the prosperity of the recipient. It is seen in the hands of idols, and is the setting of 摩尼 Mani, the round pearl (one of the 七寶 sapta ratna) which is said to keep always clean and bright and to shed a brilliant light on all surrounding objects. Hence, it is the symbol of Buddha and his doctrines. Used for the Sanskrit riddhi and riddhi-pada, in the sense of magical powers. Also, the year-title of A.D. 692.

如²
5668

如意草 trefoil; clover.

稱心如意 exactly as one wishes.

不如意事常八九 of things that do not accord with one's wishes, there are eight or nine,—in every ten.

二子皆不如意 both the sons were dissatisfied.

如意襪 as-you-wish-sockings sold here,—a shop-sign.

手執燭爐如意 holding in his hands a censer and a *ju*.

我如意中有女子十七歲 my ideal is a maiden seventeen years of age.

縱意所如 to give free play to one's inclinations; to do as one feels inclined.

得以自如 able to do what he liked.

如願 to fall in with one's wishes.

六如 the six likes,—如夢如幻如泡如影如露如電 like a dream, like a vision, like a bubble, like a shadow, like dew, like lightning,—such is life.

九如 the nine likes,—如山如阜如岡如陵如川如月如日如南山之壽如松柏之茂 like high hills, like mountain masses, like topmost ridges, like huge bulk of rock, like streams, like the moon, like the sun, like the age of the southern hills, like the luxuriance of fir and cypress,—so may be thy increase and descendants to come!

所如不偶 not in accordance with one's anticipations.

大如我 older than I am.

如今 (= 而今 see below) now; at the present day.

如月 the second moon.

如故 as of old; as before.

如之 the like; such as this.

後勿如之 don't do it again!

高五寸闊如之 five inches in height, and ditto in breadth.

如²
5668

一如一 once times one is one.

二三如六 twice three are six.

取牛羊豕之肉三如 — take equal parts of beef, mutton, and pork.

如來 the highest of all the epithets given to every Buddha, signifying that his coming and going is in accordance with that of his predecessors. Sanskrit: *Tathagata*.

善如爾之間也 a good question indeed!

安樂自如 tranquil and happy.

繩墨殺焉竝如字 *shéng, mó, sha, and yen*, are all to be read here as usual,—without any change of sound or tone.

熊亦作能如字 *hsiung* is also written *néng* (in this passage) with its normal sound.

燭音炷, 師古讀如字 *chu*^{2*} is (here) read *chu*¹. Yen Shih-ku keeps the normal reading.

大舊音泰, 今讀如字 the old sound of *ta* was *t'ai*, but it has now the normal sound,—of *ta*.

以文意考之烏當如字 judging from the context, *wu* ought to stand,—as opp. to the emendation 烏.

如約 as agreed upon; according to Treaty.

如所擬 as suggested.

焚如死如 as many as were burnt, died.

如震如怒 like the rage of shaking thunder.

不如期 unpunctual.

四書熟如六經 when the Four Books have been learnt, we come to the Six Classics.

突如其來 he suddenly came in.

突如其來如 coming at uncertain times.

有如 the common form for beginning an oath. See 噉 1369.

如²
5668

有如上帝 so help me God!

如而通 *ju* is used with *rhé* (3345),—and so comes to mean you, your.

遠如期 may your time (for death) be far off.

愛其二毛則如服焉 if you like graybeards, you had better follow them.

帑²
5669

R. 魚
See 如
Even Lower.

洳⁴
5670

R. 魚 御
F. ü, öü
See 如
Even and Sinking Lower.

筍²
5671

R. 魚
See 如
Even Lower.

茹²
5672

R. 魚 語
御
See 如
Even, Rising, Sinking Lower.

The binding at the end of a bow. A large napkin. A banner.

Moist; damp; marshy.

霧瀾衣欲洳 in a heavy mist the clothes become soaked.

沮洳 low and oozy,—as a marsh.

洳河 old name of a river in Hupeh.

The thin outside skin of the bamboo, used for caulking and other purposes.

To receive. To reckon; to deliberate. To eat; see 柔 5653. Putrid. Maddening. [Read *ju*⁴ in the book-language, except the last entry.]

我心匪鑒, 不可以茹 my mind is not a mirror: it cannot receive,—all impressions equally.

不可以茹 I cannot guess what it is.

來咨來茹 consult about and consider,—the rules which have been given to you.

殲狁匪茹 badly reckoned the Hsien-yün.

茹草 to eat herbs.

茹其拳而不言 sucked his fist and said nothing.

茹²
5672

吐茹 to spit out and to swallow,
—the hard and soft parts, respec-
tively.

天亦有所吐茹乎 has
God, too, certain things He must
put up with?

啜茹 to gobble up.

不茹葷 not to eat forbidden
food,—as priests. See 5234.

貪茹 a great appetite.

茹素念經 to eat lenten fare
and repeat the *sūtras*.

茹毛飲血 to eat the skin
and drink the blood,—as savages
do.

茹魚驅蠅 like taking stink-
ing fish to drive away flies,—it
only makes them come the more.

拔茅連茹 to pull up plants,
roots and all; to attract or call
together the scholars of a coun-
try; to advance worthy men.

香茹 a fragrant plant (*Elsholt-
zia cristata*, Willd.), allied to ver-
vain. See 5680.

茹蘆在阪 the madder (*Rubia
cordifolia* L.) is on the bank.

襦⁴
5673

Rags; old clothes. See
絮 4774.

繡有衣襦 for caulking, rags
are used.

襦漸于罇 the caulking gra-
dually let the water in,—being
worn out by age.

鴛²
5674

A kind of quail, said to
be produced by transform-
ation from a mole.

儒²
5675

A scholar; a man of
learning. A Confucianist.

女^{ju} 爲君子儒 be a
scholar after the style of the
superior man.

無爲小人儒 be not a
scholar after the style of the
mean man.

儒者之道 the principles of
the learned.

必歸於儒 they naturally
turn to orthodoxy.

儒²
5675

儒教 or 儒家 Confucianism.

儒士 or 儒生 the literati.

寒儒 a poor scholar.

迂儒 a simple scholar, without
knowledge of the world.

小儒 the schoolmen.

腐儒 a rotten scholar,—a pedant.

儒醫 a learned physician.

儒雅 refined; accomplished.

儒學 a Director of Studies,—of
whom there are generally two
in every 縣 District.

通儒 of wide learning.

儒冠儒服 settled down; satis-
factory; ship-shape,—a phrase
used in the north and said to
refer to the change of head-
gear and dress enforced by the
Manchus. Also written 如官
如府.

嚅²
5676

Chattering; hum of con-
versation. See 8270.

濡⁴
5677

To stain; to dye. To
raise the hands; to rub the
hands.

孺²
5678

A suckling; a child; to
be childlike.

孺²
5678

孺子 little boy or my lad!

公將不利於孺子 the
duke will do no good to the boy.

黃口孺子 a young child.
See 5124.

和樂且孺 happy and child-
like.

孺慕之私 my longing af-
fection.

孺²
5678

孺人 title of wives of officials
of the seventh grade. Used on
tombstones for a "deceased wife."

長者收拾進來, 交付
孺人 your husband took it in
and gave it to you.

孺人喜逢迎 the goodwife
is fond of entertaining guests.

濡²
5679

To moisten; damp; to
be wet; glossy.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford
will not wet the axle of my
carriage.

如濡 as though wet,—shining;
glossy.

沾濡 or 濡溺 to dip; to
immerse; soaked.

濡鷄 to dip a fowl in hot water,
to make the feathers come off
easily.

濡濕 to wet; to soak.

濡染 to dye.

耳濡目染 ears soaked and
eyes dyed,—with learning.

含濡 to be patient; to endure.

無濡忍之心 having no
patience; unable to put up with.

是何濡滯也 how dilatory
and lingering!

濡需者豕彘是也
ephemeral enjoyment like that
of lice on a pig's back.

濡河 name of a river in Chihli,
and of another in Kuangsi.

濡²
5680

A plant (*Elsholtzia cris-
tata*, Willd.), called 香濡,
a decoction of which is used
as a cooling drink. See
茹 5672.

濡²
5681

A short coat; a jacket.

單襦 a single jacket,—i.e. un-
wadded and without lining.

汗襦 an undershirt; a sweate

腰襦 a belt worn round the
loins.

襦袴 jacket and trousers.

醕²

5682

R. 虞 虞

See 儒

Even and Rising Lower.

韠³

5683

R. 嬰

See 乳

Rising Lower.

辱⁴²

5684

R. 沃

C. } yuk

H. } ük

W. ju

N. zoh, joh

P. ju, ju²

M. ju, jou

Y. yuk

Sz. ju

K. yuk

J. djoku, niku

A. nyuk

Entering Lower.

Strong, as wine.

酒醕維醕 his sweet spirits are strong.

Shoes.

Disgrace, as opposed to 榮 5740. To be disgraceful. To insult; to put to shame; to disgrace; to defile. See 羞 4658.

則辱安從至乎 whence then can disgrace come upon you?

忍辱 to put up with insult. See 3354.

含辱偷生 to swallow the shame and save one's life by flight.

辱身 to disgrace oneself.

辱親 to disgrace one's parents.

玷辱 to disgrace; to violate.

喪師辱國 the army destroyed and the country dishonoured.

不辱君命 not to dishonour the commands of one's sovereign.

辱膺寵命 I disgracingly receive highly favouring commands,—you have condescended to favour me by commanding.

君無所辱命 you have no commands to honour me with.

不才無學有辱明問 I am too stupid and ignorant to be worthy of your question.

屈辱 a phrase used by host to guest,—I have to apologise for my shortcomings, etc.

辱臨敝舍 I disgrace you in bringing you to my humble home,—you honour me by coming.

辱承見召 I have been honoured by your invitation.

使吾子辱在塗泥久矣 I have kept you too long

辱⁴²

5684

辱⁴²

5685

R. 沃

See 辱

Entering Lower.

溽⁴²

5686

R. 沃

See 辱

Entering Lower.

縹⁴²

5687

R. 沃

See 辱 縹

Entering and Sinking Lower.

蓐⁴²

5688

R. 沃

H. yuk,

See 辱

Entering Lower.

employed in the humble work of brick-laying,—not knowing what your talents were.

辱沒了他 put him to utter shame.

受了一番羞辱 he was subjected to a bout of insult.

To pity. Name of a Turkic tribe under the Han dynasty.

喝辱 pityingly.

Damp; muggy. Rich; greasy. Name of a river where 穆王 Mu Wang drank.

林無不溽 the woods are always damp.

溽暑 or 溽熱 muggy and hot.

溽氣蒸騰 the muggy vapour rises.

不溽 not rich; plain; simple.

飲食不溽 do not eat or drink rich things.

Ornamented; adorned; gay; elegant. To reckon with.

繁縹 gaily variegated,—as a robe.

密采珍縹 of many hues and adorned with gems.

縹細 fine; downy.

縹節 excessive formalities and ceremonial.

Suckers; shoots; sprouts. Rushes. A silkworm frame. Name of an ancient petty State.

竹蓐 a fungus growing on the bamboo.

蓐收 the Spirit of the 孟秋 first month of spring.

茵蓐 a mat for a carriage.

蓐食 to take meals in bed.

臨蓐 near her confinement.

落蓐 to be born.

褥⁴²

5689

R. 沃

H. yuk,

N. nyüoh

See 辱

J. djoku, toku

Entering Lower.

入⁴²

5690

R. 緝

C. yép

H. ngyip

F. ik, v. tie

W. zai

N. jêh

P. ju²

M. ju, yü

Y. lwêh

Sz. ju

K. ip

J. djü, nüü

A. nyép

Entering Lower.

A mattress; a mat; bedding.

床褥 or 褥子 or 裊褥 mattress.

褥套 a bed-bag,—for travelling.

棉褥 a wadded quilt.

被褥 coverlet and mattress.

馬褥 a saddle-cloth.

椅褥 the cushion of a chair.

To go in, as opposed to 出 2620; to make to enter; to put in; to import. Radical 11. [To be distinguished from 人 5624 and 八 8504.]

入出數目 figures showing income and outgoing,—receipts and disbursements; debit and credit; a balanced account.

量入以爲出 estimate your income in order to arrange your expenditure.

入險出險 to encounter danger and escape unhurt.

入欸 or 入賬 or 入錢 or 入銀 receipts.

收入 to receive.

無入息 no interest accruing no profit from.

入數 to enter among the number; to put in the account.

入口貨 imports.

令人入粟受爵 to order that importation of grain should be rewarded by conferment of rank.

入官 to enter official life; to be confiscated.

學古入官 study antiquities in order to enter upon your official duties.

貨物入官 the goods are confiscated.

入華 to enter China; to invade China.

入川 to enter Ssüch'uan.

入內地 to go into the interior.

入門 to enter a door; to make a beginning; introductory.

入⁴⁰
5690

無事休入吾門 unless on (important) business, do not enter my door,—a phrase seen at *yaméns*.

入場 or 入考 to go up to the public examinations.

入贅 to marry and live with the wife's family.

入學 to begin one's studies, as a boy; to take the first degree.

入泮 to take the first degree.

入幕 to fly in beneath the screen, as birds do in houses; to act as secretary.

入寇 to invade,—of rebels.

入選 to be placed upon the selected list.

入夜 nightfall.

入相 R.U.E., in theatricals.

不相入 not suited one to the other. See 5716.

故入人罪 to maliciously get people into trouble.

入理 reasonable.

入信 credible.

入定 to enter into the contemplative state,—as a Buddhist priest.

入聖 to be of the orthodox faith.

入化 marvellously.

入殮 to put into the coffin.

入朝 to go into the palace.

入手 to begin; elementary.

從官制入手 begin with the official regulations.

入眼 well-looking; pretty.

入骨 to enter the bone; to bite, as cold; to be very influential or powerful with.

入山 to go to the hills,—to retire from the world.

入冊 to be entered on a register.

入告 to bring to the notice of his Majesty.

入稟 to enter a petition.

入奏 to present a Memorial to the Throne.

轉爲入奏 to present a Memorial on behalf of some third person.

入世 to be born.

入⁴⁰
5690

入英籍 to be naturalised as a British subject.

入坐 to seat oneself with others at the table.

入耳之言 pleasant, agreeable words.

六入 the six organs of sense,—the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, and mind. Sanskrit: *chādāyatana*.

眼入色 colour enters by the eye.

做個入話 by way of introduction.

起而八之 got up and let him in.

不諫亦入 without admonition, he went on in the path of goodness.

我入自外 when I come from abroad,.....

弗畏入畏 he who is without fear finds himself in fear,—be not over-confident.

長 *ch'ang*² 入 officers in constant attendance upon the Emperor.

入聲 the entering tone. See 9883.

割斬入聲 *cha* is pronounced *chan* in the entering tone.

不入八分 a class of Imperial nobility.

Read *ju*³. To place; to put.

混入 to put things in their wrong places.

Milk; to suckle; the breasts; a nipple; a teat; hence, the white grape. See 12,826.

乳汁 or 乳嫺 milk.

乳房 the udder.

乳核 a teat.

乳母 or 乳嫗 or 乳娘 or 乳嫗 a wet-nurse.

乳醫 a mid-wife.

斷乳 to wean.

乳哺 to suckle.

乳子 a suckling child.

此乳臭小兒 this small child smelling of milk,—this unweaned brat.

乳³
5691

乳下 at the breast; unweaned; young.

羊羔跪乳 the kid kneels to suck.

乳名 the pet name given three days after birth.

一乳三男 three boys at a birth.

石鐘乳 stone-bell teats,—stalactites.

蠅於蠶身乳子 the fly deposits its eggs in the body of the caterpillar.

牛乳餅 a kind of cheese curd.

行乳藥 to take poison.

乳金 liquid gold,—used in painting.

竹乳 tabasheer,—a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and used as a medicine.

馬乳 mare's milk. Also, the Isabella, *i.e.* the long white grape.

馬乳酒 koumiss. See 10,314.

若欲滿盤堆馬乳 if you wish to pile up a dishful of grapes.

葡萄架萬乳 on the vine-frame are masses of grapes.

乳香 gum olibanum or frankincense,—so called because the drops resemble nipples.

乳鉢 a mortar, as used by apothecaries.

天乳星 the stars α ω in Serpens.

Same as 5693.

廿³
5692

廿⁴⁰
5693

Twenty. Also read *nien*⁴.

R. 緝
C. *ye*², *ya*², *a*²
H. *ngiam*²
F. *ik*², *nik*²
niek, *nieng*²
W. *ngie*²
N. *ngien*, *ngi*
P. *nien*²
M. *lien*²
Y. *nei*
Sz. *nien*
K. *ip*
J. *dju*, *niū*
A. *nyéps*
Sinking and Entering Lower.

廿四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories of China.

打廿板 give him twenty blows.

廿多人 twenty and more persons.

勿管三七廿一 never mind that three sevens make twenty-one!—go on in your own stupid way.

乳³
5691

R. 嬰
C. *yü*
H. *yui*
F. *ü*
W. *zü*
N. *jü*
P. *ju*
M. *yü*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *ju*, *yü*
K. *yu*
J. *dju*, *niu*
A. *ngiu*
Rising Lower.

月

5694

肉

5695

稊

5696

R. 支

Even Lower.

𣎵

5697

R. 銑

See 軟

Rising Lower.

𣎵

5698

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵

5699

R. 箇翰

銑

See 懦煖

Sinking Lower.

𣎵

5700

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵

5701

R. 銑支

See 軟而

Rising and Even Lower.

See 5663.

See 5665.

JUA.

A form of 10,391, used for the Peking colloquial *jua*. Rumbled; creased.

紙張都稊了 the paper is all creased.

JUAN.

Soft; weak; pliable; elastic.

以𣎵脆之體 being of a very weakly constitution.

出𣎵梯 he produced a portable or rope ladder.

The vacant space inside a city wall.

𣎵垣 vacant spaces between enclosing walls.

Timid; nervous.

畏𣎵 fearful; apprehensive.

𣎵弱 timid and weak.

𣎵儒 wanting in energy.

To dip; to soak. To push. Also read *jo*⁴. Used with 5715.

𣎵于醢 dip it in the sauce.

A name for *Diospyros lotus*, L., which looks black when dried for use.

Read *êr h*². Used for 3347.

𣎵

5702

𣎵

5703

𣎵

5704

R. 銑

See 軟

Rising Lower.

𣎵

5705

R. 支旱

See 而軟

A. noun

Even and

Rising Lower.

𣎵

5706

R. 先

See 軟

Even Lower.

𣎵

5707

𣎵

5708

R. 霰

See 軟

Sinking Lower.

𣎵

5709

𣎵

5710

𣎵

5711

R. 虞銑

See 儒軟

Even and

Rising Lower.

Same as 5704.

Same as 5698.

An opaque whitish quartz, with pieces of cornelian in it, used for ornaments.

琢𣎵爲瓶 to make a vase out of quartz.

A disease of the foot. See 5712.

Seam; border; binding; selvedge.

Same as 5712.

Soft, ductile silver.

𣎵色九成 the touch of the silver is nine parts,—out of ten pure; *i.e.* ten per cent of alloy.

Same as 5698.

Same as 5704.

To wriggle, as a worm.

𣎵動 or 𣎵蠕然 wriggling.

𣎵蠕 (also read *ju ju*) the name of a nomadic power of Central Asia, 4th—6th centuries A.D., destroyed by the Turks; Gibbon's *Geougen*. [The name was given by the Emp. T'ai Wu Ti of the Wei dynasty, A.D. 424—451, in contemptuous comparison with crawling insects.]

軟

5712

R. 銑

C. yün

H. ngüe

F. niong,

nwong

W. ngüe

N. ngüen

P. jwan

M. jwan, yüan,

jäng

Y. jöu

K. yön

J. zen, nen

A. nüen

Rising Lower.

Soft, as opposed to 硬 13,341 (see 6174); yielding; pliable; weak.

軟硬 soft and hard. In music the former applies to the sound of stringed instruments; the latter, to that of flutes, etc.

軟軟怕硬 to impose on the weak and beware of the strong.

浸軟 or 泡軟 to soften by soaking.

細軟 fine and soft.

比得軟脚病 that you had lately contracted the "soft foot" disease. See 5705.

看見了便心軟了 when she saw him, her heart was softened.

他的筆跡軟 his handwriting is soft,—wanting in boldness of stroke.

伸軟腰 to stretch oneself.

軟身 or 遍身發軟 delicate; weakly.

軟語 soft words; kind words.

軟翠 light blue.

軟壳蛋 an egg with a soft shell.

軟拐子 a man with bent ankles.

軟兒咕唧的 soft; womanish.

軟指甲 partly detached pieces of finger-nails.

軟怯 nervous; timid.

軟芽 tender shoots.

柔軟 soft; yielding; meek.

軟弱 weak; weakly.

發軟弱 to show signs of weakness.

軟和 accommodating; conciliatory; comfortable; easy; soft and warm.

軟軟勢 be more gentle.

軟飽 a poetical name for wine.

軟包 or 軟片子 one who is too soft; a noodle. The latter also means materials that can be folded without spoiling them; *e.g.* silk crapes.

耳軟心活 soft ears and lively mind,—credulous and excitable; ready to believe anything.

銳⁴

5727

R. 霽
C. yüü
H. yüi, yüi
Y. yüei, yüei

See 蝸

A. yüü
Sinking
Lower.

A sharp-pointed weapon; piercing; acute; shrewd; zealous; valiant; resolute. Small; trifling; insignificant.

一人冕執銳 one man in a great officer's cap, and holding a sharp-pointed weapon.

銳利 pointed and sharp.

尖銳 pointed; sarcastic.

失銳 to have the point blunted; to be crestfallen.

口銳 sharp of tongue; pert.

銳氣 valour; ardour to fight.

銳氣不可墮 do not let your ardour abate.

精銳 skilled in; sharp at.

銳兵 or 銳師 or 銳卒 well-drilled troops.

敏銳 keen; acute; smart.

銳意購求 he was very keen on buying up,—old pictures.

銳身救人 to rush forward to save another.

銳任 to undertake responsibility.

其進銳者, 其退速 he who advances with precipitation will retire with speed.

食銳減 his appetite decreased.

睿⁴

5728

R. 霽
C. yüü
H. yüi
F. yü
W. yü
N. yüi
P. yüi
M. yüi

Y. yüi, yüi
Sz. yüi
K. yü
J. yü
A. yüi, yüi
Sinking
Lower.

To be perspicacious; wise; shrewd.

思曰睿 (the outcome of) thought is called perspicacity.

睿作聖 perspicacity manifests itself in wisdom.

睿智 intuitive wisdom.

仁宗睿皇帝 our Humane Ancestor, the Divinely-wise Emperor,—the posthumous or "temple" title of the Emperor

嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing.

睿宗 temple name of Kublai Khan's father.

叡⁴

5729

Same as 5728.

允

5730

閏⁴

5731

R. 震

C. yü
H. yü
F. yü
W. yü
N. yü, yü
P. yü
M. yü
Y. yü
Sz. yü, yü
K. yü
J. yü
A. yü
Sinking
Lower.

JUN.

See 13,844.

Intercalary; extra.

閏月 an intercalary moon,—a thirteenth moon inserted seven times in nineteen years, in order to make up the annual deficiency of the lunar year as compared with the solar year. This moon is now inserted in such a manner that the winter solstice will always fall in the 11th moon, the summer solstice in the 5th, the vernal equinox in the 2nd, and the autumnal equinox in the 8th. Also, that it shall cover a period in which the sun does not pass from one sign of the zodiac to another, and that the 1st, 2nd and 12th moons shall never be reduplicated.

以閏月定四時 by means of an intercalary moon, fix the four seasons,—so said the Emperor Yao.

七閏爲一章 seven intercalations make a Metonic cycle of nineteen years.

逢閏不減 no reduction for an intercalary moon.

窮漢趕上閏月年 the poor man reaching a year with an intercalary moon,—worse off than ever, inasmuch as he will have more days for which to find the necessities of life.

梧桐知閏 the wu tung (12,707) knows when there is an intercalary month,—and grows an extra leaf in consequence.

閏壽 a birthday in an intercalary moon.

閏日 a term for the 29th February.

添閏 to add a little extra.

閏運 a term applied to dynastic Houses which were neither in the direct line of succession, nor yet usurpers of the same. See 1676, 12,316.

To soak; to moisten; to enrich; to increase; to adorn. Glossy; shining; sleek. To follow; to imitate.

浸潤之譖 slander that soaks,

潤⁴

5732

W. yü, yü
N. yü, yü
P. yü
M. yü
Y. yü
Sz. yü, yü
K. yü
J. yü, yü
A. yü
Sinking
Lower.

—into the mind and gradually gains credence.

水日潤下 the nature of water is to soak down.

潤雨 a moistening rain.

雨露之所潤 the nourishing influence of the rain and dew.

澤潤生民 to exert an enriching influence upon the people.

若夫潤澤之 as to the softening and moistening,—i.e. the modifying and adapting.

河潤 river fertilisation,—used of the influence of good men upon those they come in contact with.

泡潤 to soak; to steep.

土潤溽暑 the vapour of the earth makes hot and muggy weather.

富潤屋, 德潤身 riches adorn the house, virtue adorns the man.

潤色之 gave it the proper elegance and finish,—of a composition.

力求潤飾其傳 begged him "touch up" his biography a little.

潤心養眼 to comfort the heart and please the eye,—as with good cheer.

容顏滋潤 a sleek shining face.

珠圓玉潤 round as a pearl and smooth as jade.

潤滑 slippery.

分潤 to share the spoils.

按股分潤 to divide the profits according to the shares.

潤筆 to moisten the pencil,—to give fees for assistance with the pen.

中潤 a present to an intermediary,—short of a bribe.

私自潤入 put the money into their own pockets,—of peculation.

潤着步兒來 to proceed with caution.

潤州 an old name for Chinkiang in Kiangsu.

瞞³

5733

眞
惇

Even Lower.

The eyes twitching.

Read *shun*⁴. To wink;
to blink.𧈧³

5734

銑
𧈧

Sinking Lower.

To wriggle, as a worm.

𧈧動 to move as a snake; to
wriggle.𧈧蛇 a red snake found in the
southern sea.胸⁴

5735

震
閏Sinking
Lower.A wingless insect or grub,
called 胸蛄, so called from
the name of a place where,
under the Han dynasty,
these insects abounded. See
5608.

JUNG.

茸²

5736

冬腫

. yung
. üng
. zung
. dzung
. jung
. i. yung, yung
. jung
. z. jung, lung
. yong
. shō
. nyung

Even Lower.

Luxuriant growth of
plants; spft; downy. Young
shoots; horns. To repair.
[To be distinguished from
茸 1092.]

草茸 thick undergrowth.

龍茸 (or *jung*³) growing thickly,
as plants.狐裘蒙茸 (or 戎) our fox-
furs are frayed and worn.醉脫紫茸裘 when drunk,
he pulls off his red (fox) fur robe.新蒲含紫茸 the young
sweetflag shows its rosy shoots.鹿茸 the soft core of the young
antlers of the deer.鹿茸草 *Monochasma Sava-*
tieri, Franch.

茸膠 hartshorn jelly or glue.

茸片 horn shavings.

茸墊 the base of the antler.

在關茸之中 among the
lower orders.茸城 a name for 松江府
Sung-chiang Fu in Kiangsu.搯³

5737

R. 冬腫
See 茸Even and
Rising Lower.To push; to beat; to
pound; to stuff.稭²

5738

R. 冬
See 茸

Even Lower.

The aroma of growing
grain; fragrant.稭芽樹 a tree resembling
the locust (*Sophora*), found in
Honan, bearing small white
flowers and a green fruit髻²

5739

R. 冬
See 茸

Even Lower.

Lank, unkempt hair.

榮²

5740

R. 庚
C. wing
H. yin
F. ing, v. üng
W. yung
N. yung, ying
P. jung, yung
M. yung
Y. ying
Sz. yün
K. yōng
J. yei, yō
A. vingHonour; glory, as op-
posed to 辱 5684; used
conventionally for "your."
Flourishing; prosperous, as
opposed to 枯 6256. Beau-
tiful. Blood.榮威 or 榮耀 or 榮光
splendid; noble; glorious.榮華富貴 splendour, riches,
and honours.榮歸 or 榮旋 to return with
glory,—to retire from public life.榮行 or 榮程 your noble
journey,—used conventionally.榮任何處 where is your
noble post?榮增 may your happiness in-
crease!

榮遷 your promotion.

榮喜 may you have brilliant
happiness!—a common form of
congratulation.榮調 or 榮補 your appoint-
ment; appointed.榮膺 to be honoured by the
charge of.....

榮貴 prosperous.

恩榮九品 graciously honour-
ed with the ninth grade,—e.g. as
bestowed upon a 3rd men at an
Emperor's accession or marriage.榮²

5740

榮宗耀祖 to do honour to
one's ancestors.秀榮 flourishing; blooming, as
plants.一榮一枯 one in foliage,
the other dead.榮衛不行, 五臟不通
when the blood and the vital
aura do not circulate, the five
viscera cease to discharge their
functions.

榮分 menstruation.

榮²

5741

R. 青
See 榮A. hwing
Even Lower.Streams of water; brooks.
Name of a river.

榮水 rivulets.

榮陽縣 and 榮澤縣 two
Districts in Honan.瑩²

5742

R. 庚徑
P. } ying, yung
M. }See 榮
A. ving, waing
Even Lower.A kind of pebble, used
to make ear-plugs. Bright;
shining; lustrous. Also
read *ying*².琇瑩 or 瓊瑩 polished stones
used as ear-stoppers.

晶瑩 brilliant; lustrous.

瑩潔 pure; clear.

瑩潤 bright and glossy; lustrous.

心地精瑩 clear-headed.

縈²

5743

R. 庚
C. yingSee 榮
A. waing
Even Lower.To wind round; to reel;
to coil. See 葛 6069.縈繞 to bind round; to encom-
pass.

縈回 to go round and round.

縈懷 entwined around one's
heart.時縈夢縈 never free, even
in dreams,—from certain thoughts
or anxieties.慚歎交縈 shame and grief
alternating within me.熒²

5744

R. 青
C. ying
H. yin
F. ing
W. yung
N. yingLights shining; bright;
glittering; twinkling. Also
read *ying*²

熒然 brightly.

熒臺 a volcano.

熒惑星 the planet Mars.

熒

5744

P. ying, yung
M. yin, yung
Y. ying
Sz. yün
K. hyōng
J. kei, giō
A. wing, waing
Even Lower.

熒熒鬼火 the fitful light of the will-o'-the-wisp.

是黃帝之所聽熒也 points upon which the Yellow Emperor doubted,—should Confucius be able to decide?

淡

5745

R. 青迴

See 榮
A. wing, hwing
Even and Rising Lower.

The appearance of water as scanty; also in eddies.

池水鼎淡 the water in the pool is low.

戎

5746

R. 東
C. yung
H. yung
F. üng
W. jung, zung
N. djung
P. jung, yung
Y. jung
Sz. yung
K. yung
J. djū, shō
A. nyung
Even Lower.

Weapons of war; war; warlike; to make war; military; soldiers. You; your. Great. To help. Wild tribes of the west. See 副

3705, 茸 5736, 總 12,010. [Distinguish from 戊 4735, 戊 12,792, 戊 13,778, 戊 10,083.]

戎兵 weapons.

五戎 the five weapons,—弓, 戈, 矛, 戈, and 戟.

以修我戎 in order to get ready the munitions of war.

一戎衣, 天下大定 he did put on his armour and the empire was tranquillised,—of the victory of 武王 Wu Wang over 紂辛 Chou Hsin. See 1671.

戎行 warfare; the army

戎機 weapons and machines of war; see 12,486

戎成不退 war has done its work, but he withdraws not,—from evil courses.

用戒戎作 to be prepared for warlike action.

起戎 or 興戎 to make war; to begin hostilities.

戎商必克 my attack on Shang must succeed.

戎伍 or 軍戎 the army; the ranks.

戎

5746

戎車 a war-chariot.

元戎 a general; a leader.

從戎 to follow a military career; to join the army.

戎裝打扮 in military dress.

戎有良翰 you have a good support.

以佐戎辟 in order to aid your sovereign.

戎政 military organisation.

可以即戎 they will be capable of going to war,—after seven years' training in the duties of citizenship.

肆戎疾不殄 though he could not prevent great calamities.

念茲戎功 thinking of this great service.

乃不畏戎毒 you do not fear the great evils.

每有良朋, 烝也無戎 when friends, however good they may be, will not afford help,—then will a brother come to the rescue.

狄戎 or 西戎 wild tribes of the west; Tibetans.

俄

5747

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

One of the six of the 西戎 wild tribes of the west, described as having three horns on the head.

戎

5748

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

To help. To push; to oppose

絨

5749

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

Fine soft hair or fur; down. Especially used of camel's hair. Felt.

絨鞋 felt shoes.

絨毡 felt rugs.

絨帽 felt caps.

狻

5750

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A large ape, found in Ssüch'uan, with long yellowish-red hair. Violent; fierce.

絨

5751

R. 東
C. yung
H. yung
F. üng
W. jung, jung
N. nyung
P. jung
M. yung
Y. jung
Sz. jung
K. yung
J. djū, niu
A. nyung
Even Lower.

Silk floss; nap; down; pubescence; wool; woollen.

絨頭 a floss or rough surface.

絨花 silk embroidered flower.

絨線 woollen yarn.

絨氈 woollen goods.

絨綿布 woollen and cotton mixtures

絨毛 wool.

絨毛布 woollen piece-goods.

回子絨 velvet; velveteen.

斜絨 twilled cloth; kerseymere.

小絨 flannel; Spanish stripes.

大絨 or 呢絨 broadcloth.

洋絨 velvet.

細絨 narrow native flannel.

哆羅絨 heavy woollen cloth.

絮絨 to make artificial flowers of velvet.

絨字 characters made of velvet.

打絨圓 to work chain embroidery.

火絨 tinder.

絨花樹 the silk tree (*Acacia julibrissin*, Durazz.).

香絨花 a species of *Centaurea*.

石絨 asbestos.

莢

5752

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A malvaceous plant resembling *Hibiscus*.

莢菽 a kind of pulse.

莢莢 thick; abundant.

駢

5753

R. 東
See 戎
Even Lower.

A stallion eight feet high.

絕有力駢 very powerful; full of martial ardour.

容²

5754

冬

yung

yung

yung

jung

jung

yong

yong

Even Lower.

To admit; to contain. To bear; to endure; to forgive. To wait for; to attend upon. To depend upon. Appearance; air; manner; demeanour; the countenance. Also read *yung*². See 5783, 8177.

入處不容人 the place where he entered would not admit a man.

如不容 as if not big enough to admit him,—of a gate.

容光必照焉 admit the light and it must necessarily illuminate.

容納 to contain; to tolerate; to behave kindly to.

約容酒十餘兩 capable of holding about ten ounces of wine.

容不下 not large enough to hold it; can't put up with; can't stand.

無以自容 nowhere to hide himself,—from shame.

罪固不容誅 the crime would certainly meet with capital punishment.

罪不容於死 the crime could not be contained in death,—death is not enough for the crime.

屋小容膝 a room just big enough to get into.

所安不過容膝 you won't be more comfortable than you are in a place which will "contain your knees,"—*sc.* than here.

僅可容身 just big enough to hold me. See 韓 9308.

稱不容口 was loud in her praises.

難容 difficult to put up with; unendurable.

足以有容也 fitted to exercise forbearance.

於人何所不容 among men who is there whom I will not bear with?

容忍 to endure; to tolerate; patient; forbearing.

容恕 to forgive.

容諒 to pardon; to allow.

容²

5754

容人之過 to overlook the faults of others.

士爲知己者死,女爲

悅己者容 a man will die for his friends, a woman will suffer anything for her lover.

容讓 to be yielding; complaisant.

容留 to allow to remain.

容稟 to be allowed to petition; to allow one to petition.

容我幾天 give me a few days' grace.

容俟 as soon as...; when.

包容 patient; forbearing; affable.

容物 to be tolerant; liberal-minded; *see* 4595.

從容 an easy forbearing manner; leisurely. *See* 12,028.

從容辦理 to put the matter through quietly,—without fuss or precipitation.

如此之從容 taking it easy like this.

從容穿了衣服 leisurely put on his clothes.

鷗從容二人間[韋Wei] Yen occupied the happy mean between the other two,—painters.

聊且容與而戲 therefore let us take things easy and amuse ourselves.

容日再來 I'll come again another day!

容事 capable; having good business capacity.

容華 features and complexion.

華容 a pretty face.

容輝 the brightness of a face

春容滿眼 with the glory of spring full before my eyes.

容貌或容顏 the appearance, looks, demeanour, etc., of a person.

容止 or 容體 carriage; demeanour; manner.

笑容 a smiling face.

強作歡容 to put a pleasant face on,—when annoyed.

正容 or 斂容 to compose the features.

容²

5754

動容 to disturb the features; to give facial expression to.

整容 to put the appearance in order,—as at a barber's. Used as a barber's sign.

教以容步 he taught her deportment.

沉魚落雁之容 a beauty that made fishes dive down and wild geese alight,—for shame.

容兮遂兮 how easy and conceited is his manner!

觀其容可以忘飢 looking at her face can make one forget hunger.

其容不改 their demeanour unvaryingly,—correct.

容色 looks; face.

享禮有容色 in offering presents (as ambassador), he wore a placid appearance.

不見容色 he did not show his feelings.

失容 to lose self-possession; to blush.

取容 to get favour.

唯諾取容 to curry favour by always assenting.

容象 a portrait.

聖容 portrait of the Emperor.

先容 to introduce a person; to speak on behalf of.

求先容於婦 begged him to speak first to his wife.

無有爲先容者 no one to speak in my behalf,—until my arrival or until the truth comes out.

容易 easy. *See* 5497.

好容易嗎 precious easy, wasn't it?—meaning that it was not easy.

好容易而..... is similarly used, giving a sense of ironical opposition to what has gone before.

好容易喝住 it was all very well to tell him to stop,—he wouldn't.

好容易勸解半日方住 were half a day trying to make him stop (crying) before they succeeded.

容隱 to connive.

俗²

5755

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Uneasy; not at rest.

俗俗抱恙 the disease is very severe.

武藝俗俗 well skilled in warlike accomplishments.

榕²

5756

R. 冬

F. üng, v. süng

See 容

Even Lower.

The bastard banyan (*Ficus retusa*, L.), known as 不死木 the deathless, and worshipped for long life.

榕城 the Banyan City, — Foo-chow, so called from the number of banyans growing there.

榕談 the Foochow dialect.

榕樹公 or 榕鬚 the pendent rootlets of the banyan.

溶²

5757

R. 冬 腫

See 容

Even Lower.

Water flowing full and gently within its banks.

溶盛 abundant; full.

月色溶溶 the moon shining brightly.

瑤²

5758

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Gems or ornaments hanging from the girdle.

琤瑤 the tinkling of ornaments, as above.

蓉²

5759

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Hibiscus mutabilis, L., called 芙蓉; see 3617.鎔²

5760

R. 冬

F. üng, v. yong

See 容

Even Lower.

To fuse metal. A mould; a die. To influence.

鎔化 or 鎔銷 to melt.

鎔鑄 to melt and pour into a mould; to cast.

鎔兌 to melt and weigh, — as silver, to ascertain its fineness or "touch."

戕²

5760

上之化下, 下之從上, 猶金之在鎔 the way that the upper classes influence the lower, and the lower imitate the upper, is like the casting of metal, — which flows as directed and takes the form of the mould.

鎔金就範 melted metal takes the form of the mould.

慵²

5761

R. 冬

See 容

Even Lower.

Indolent; easy-going; careless.

疎慵 or 慵懶 careless and lazy.

慵而陋 slovenly and dirty.

慵懦自安 to take one's ease in indolence.

慵妝髻 dishevelled hair.

慵求 not troubling to ask, — for favours.

融²

5762

R. 東

C. | yung
H. |
F. üng
W. yung
N. yung, yüong
P. |
M. | jung,
Y. | yung
Sz. |
K. yung
J. yu, yo
A. jung
Even Lower.

Steam or vapour issuing forth. Intelligent; clear; bright. Used with 5760. See 2908.

昭明有融 may your bright intelligence become perfect!

融洽 to blend with; mutual consideration; to understand fully.

融會貫通 brought together and thoroughly understood, — from the connection thereby established.

通融辦理 to make an arrangement by which each party abates somewhat of its claims; a compromise; an exceptional arrangement which must not be regarded as a precedent.

融結 to combine; to condense into.

水乳交融 water and milk mixed, — completely blended.

天氣融和 mild weather.

融駿 long and great.

其樂也融融 joy is overflowing.

融散 to dissipate; to scatter.

融化 to melt; to destroy.

等雪融 wait until the snow melts.

冗³

5763

R. 腫

C. yung
H. yung
F. noung, üng
W. syung
N. dzung
P. jung
M. jung,
jung
Y. lung
K. yong
J. djö, niu
A. niung
Rising
Irregular.

Business; duty; affairs. Extra. Mixed; scattered.

公冗 public business.

貴冗 your official duties.

撥冗 to put aside business, — as to visit a friend.

爲俗冗所纏 or 俗事

繁冗 much taken up with business, — having no leisure.

冗官 or 冗吏 unemployed officials; supernumeraries.

冗食之員 officers holding sinecures.

冗兵 extra troops.

冗費不可不省 extra expenditure must be reduced.

冗雜 miscellaneous; mixed; confused; numerous.

冗從 a great retinue.

流冗道路 tramps; vagabonds.

冗³

5764

Same as 5763.

氎³

5765

R. 腫

C. syung
F. noung,
süng
N. dzung
P. jung
M. yung
K. yong
J. djö, niu
A. niung
Rising
Irregular.

Fine hair; down; nap. Used with 5749.

氎羽 down.

氎鷄 a fledgling.

鶴氎 the down of storks, — used to staunch blood.

氎毛 soft fur.

氎毛不自煖, 張翼

強相呼 its feathers are not enough to keep itself warm, while forced to spread its wings and keep calling out on all sides, — as a hen with a lot of chickens.

襪²

5766

R. 冬

See 襪
Even Lower.

Thick, substantial clothes.

厚襪 well dressed.

何彼襪矣 why this get-up?

輶²

5767

See 3678.

K A.

嘎³

5768

點

P. v. ka, ka, ska

See 憂

A. giak

Entering

Upper.

Noise of chirping birds, laughter, etc. Also read *chia*^{4*}. [To be distinguished from 嘎 9645.]

嘎嘎的笑 loud laughter.

備下幾色嘎程相送 got ready several kinds of food to give him for the journey.

嘎布先 (Manchu *gabsihyan*) the vanguard; also, of a funeral procession.

嘎彌脆 crisp and crackling, as biscuits, etc.; prompt; quick.

嘎嗒 sound of clatter or crash.

嘎巴兒 toasted crackling.

嘎巴小夥兒 an active, limber young fellow.

嘎雜子 a cross-grained man.

嘎謬 eccentric; queer.

Read *k'a*^{3*} or *ch'ia*^{3*}

嘎巴兒 or 嘎拉兒 an angle; a fork of a tree.

嘎巴腿兒 with legs wide apart; straddling.

嘎巴狗 a Peking dog with legs like a dachshund.

嘎巴檔 the fork of the trousers; the generative organs, of either sex.

打扮了好嘎體 very neatly dressed.

噶¹

5768a

Used to express the foreign sound *ka*.

K'A.

See 1188.

卡

5769

勾

5769a

To ask for; used with 5788. To give.

勾施貧民 to distribute among the poor.

咳

5770

咳¹

5771

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

咳¹

5772

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

咳¹

5773

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

脛¹

5774

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

KAI.

Same as 5777.

A boundary; a limit. A step; a ledge. A hundred million; see *Tables VII*.

垓限 a limit; a frontier.

兼垓 all the limits,—the wide world.

垓級 a step; a degree.

垓心 in the crowd or press.

困在垓心 hemmed in by the foe.

垓下 name of a place in Kiangsu, scene of a victory gained by 劉邦 Liu Pang, the founder of the Han dynasty.

barren hill.

可洛垓 name of a place among the 突厥 Turkic tribes under the T'ang dynasty.

Bright light overspreading the world. All; the whole; thoroughly.

咳念 to meditate well upon.

兼咳 all complete; thorough.

The great toe; the hair on the toe.

奇脛 name of a book on military regulations.

Read *kai*³. The cheek.

頰脛 the cheeks.

菱¹

5775

R. 灰佳

See 該

Even Upper.

該¹

5776

R. 灰

C. } *koi*H. } *koi*F. } *kai*W. } *ke*N. } *ke*P. } *kai*M. } *kai*Sz. } *kai*Y. } *kae*K. } *kai, v. hai*J. } *kai*A. } *kai*

Even Upper.

Roots of plants.

根菱 roots in general.

邪菱 perverse roots,—evil principles.

浮菱 floating plants.

To include; to connect; to belong to; all; the whole. To owe. Ought; right; proper.

該藏萬物 including all creation.

萬物該兼 all creation.

春可以該夏, 秋可以

該冬 spring may be held to include summer, and autumn to include winter,—thus "spring and autumn" means a year.

備該 to cover the whole ground; to excel in all departments alike.

該欠 or 該下 to owe.

該錢 or 該賬 to owe money; to be in debt.

你該他多少 how much do you owe him?

那有該債的牢 where do you find prisons for debtors?—nowhere (in China).

該班 to be on duty.

該着 to be the turn of.

應該 or 該當 or 該派 ought to; bound to; to be fit, just, or proper.

該當該當 it was no more than my duty,—to do what you are thanking me for.

該應該應 or 活該 served you right!—used also in a good sense.

該殺的 he deserves to be killed.

該死 ought to die; good-for-nothing.

該死的奴才 you scoundrel!

不該如此 it ought not to be so.

該¹
5776

總該 in any case it is incumbent.....

該管 ought to control,—under the control of; belonging to the functions of; my, his, or your, business.

該管之官 the official whose business it is.

不該是他的東西 if this thing ought not (by fate) to go to him, then.....

悔不該 I am sorry: I ought not to have,—said or done so.

該大臣 the said high official,—as used by the Emperor.

該道 the said Tao-t'ai,—as used by his superior officer.

該犯 the said criminal.

該處 the place in question.

該部議奏 let the proper Board consult and report,—the formula of an Imperial Rescript.

該衰 fulness and decay; flourishing and decaying.

這是合該的事 this is a matter which was pre-ordained.

賅¹
5777

To give. Uncommon; rare.

賅載 to be contained in; written down in.

賅備 to be provided for.

賅括 to include; to be included in.

建樣之賅 a wonderful achievement.

奇賅 extraordinary.

賅物 a rarity.

賅事 an unusual affair.

陔¹
5778

A step; a ledge.

一壇三陔 an altar raised on three steps or terraces.

期乎九陔之上 would that I were up in heaven!

南陔 name of one of the lost Odes.

勾¹
5779

Same as 5788.

呃
5780

銜
5781

剗¹
5782

R. 灰隊

See 該愷

nearly always read Rising.

Even and Sinking Upper.

改³
5783

R. 賄

C. { koi

H. { kai, kwi

F. { ke

W. { kai

N. {

P. {

M. {

Y. { kai

Sz. {

K. {

J. {

A. {

Rising Upper.

See 36.

See 1434.

To sharpen a knife. To influence. Fully; carefully. [To be distinguished from 凱 5795.]

剗動民心 to move the hearts of the people.

剗切曉諭 let it be clearly known to all.

To change; to alter; to correct. See 13,744.

改換 or 改易 or 改變 or 改移 or 更改 or 改作 (see 6305) to change; to put another in place of.

改換門閭 to change the position of a door,—i.e. to block up one and open another.

改換門風 to change the family occupation,—as from military to civil.

改頭換面 to disguise oneself.

地方改變了 the place has quite changed.

不改往日 not changed from what it had been in old days.

改名 to change one's name.

改色 to change colour,—as in blushing.

改容 to change one's appearance,—as from sickness. See 5754.

改形 to change one's appearance,—as when bettering one's circumstances.

改嫁 to marry a second husband while the first is still alive.

夫又在外,遂改嫁 besides, her husband was abroad, so she married.....

改風水 to alter the feng-shui,—of a house, grave, etc., with a view to improve one's luck.

改歲 change of year; the new year.

改³
5783

改天 another day.

改日再見 I will see you again another day!

改泊 to shift the berth,—of vessel in harbour.

改包 or 改裝 to re-pack,—goods for re-export.

改裝易服 to adopt a disguise.

改運別口售賣 to change the destination of goods to another market

改造 to rebuild; to change to another fashion.

他是改造兒了 she has changed the style,—of her costume.

改過 to mend one's faults.

痛改前非 earnestly amend the former error of your ways.

改良 to reform; see 2667.

改削 to alter; to amend,—a mistake in writing.

請改正改正 kindly correct,—my composition.

改註底簿 to change an original entry in the books.

改子作兮 to alter 子 into 兮.

改避 to change,—as a character used in an Imperial name. See 5217.

改爲 to alter into.

敝子又改爲兮 when worn out, we will make other (clothes) for you.

皆改于舊 altered them from what they had been before—so that they looked quite different.

改照 to alter into accordance with.

改期 to change the date.

改轍 to change the rut,—i.e. habit or way of life.

改悟 to come to appreciate.

改常 to be changed from the normal.

改道 to change its course,—a river.

改撒 = Kaisap, Kaiser.

蓋⁴

5784

泰合

koi, k'oi

koi

kai, v.

k'aiŋ³ke, v. kang³

ke, v. keiŋ

kai

kai

kai

kai

Sinking

Upper.

To cover; to hide. To build; to roof. To put a seal on; to seal. An umbrella; *see* 2196, 9563. A particle. For; the above is; such is.

蓋前人之愆 to cover the faults of one's father,—by one's own good conduct.

鰥寡無蓋 the friendless and the widow not covered over,—put out of sight; disregarded.

蓋上 or 蓋起 (*see below*) to cover over.

把肉蓋上 cover up the meat.

蓋上蓋子 put the cover on.

正蓋着 he put the cover exactly over it.

蓋不了羞恥 the shame cannot be covered up.

撬起石板乃是蓋下

一個石槽 on prising up the flagstone, he found that it covered a stone-built hole.

房蓋 or 屋蓋 the roof of a house.

茶碗蓋 the cover of a tea-cup.

蓋碗 or 蓋盅 a covered tea-cup, *i.e.* a cup provided with a cover, as commonly used for making tea.

蓋頭 a covering; a bride's head-dress. Also, to cover the head.

蓋藏 to store up; to hide.

蓋輿 roof and floor,—heaven and earth.

膊稜蓋兒 the knee-pan,—from its movable structure. Also

written 波浪蓋兒 pronounced in Peking *po¹-la-ka'rh⁴*.

遮蓋 or 掩蓋 to cover; to screen; to hide.

蓋被窩 to pull up the bed-clothes.

蓋住面 to cover the face.

天如圓蓋 the sky is like a round cover.

老蓋兒 my old cover,—my husband.

蓋世之才 talents which cover the age,—overtop all others.

功名蓋世 his merit makes him first man of the day.

蓋⁴

5784

功蓋寰宇 his achievements are unequalled in the world.

蓋造 to build; to construct.

蓋起 (or 起蓋) 房子 to build a house.

蓋廟築塔 to build temples and raise pagodas.

蓋寶塔頂 to cover the top of a pagoda,—to subscribe towards finishing it off.

蓋頂兒 to put a roof on.

蓋了沒有 is it built?

蓋瓦 to lay tiles.

苫蓋 a grass thatch; clothing of rush or reed.

蓋印 and 蓋戳 to affix a seal. *See* 2939, 13,282.

蓋用關防 to affix a seal,—the oblong seal of certain officials. *See* 6368.

曲蓋 an umbrella with a bent handle.

暑不張蓋 if hot, he did not put up a sunshade,—of Po-li Hsi.

地蓋 earth's umbrellas,—mushrooms.

車 *chū¹* 蓋 the head or cover of a chariot.

謂天蓋高,不敢不局 we may say of the heavens that they are high, but I dare not but stoop under them.

我行既集,蓋 *ho⁴* 云

歸哉 when our expedition was accomplished, we knew that we should return home.

蓋有之矣,我未之見也 should there possibly be any such case, I have not seen it.

蓋卿大夫之孝也 the above is (or such is) the filial piety of ministers of State.

蓋曰 now what is said is that...; now the meaning is that...

蓋亦反其本矣 for (with the desire which you have), you must likewise turn back to the radical course,—to succeed.

十蓋八九也 eight or nine out of every ten.

蓋碎了 to break up with the harrow.

Read *ka^{*}*.

蓋動 Ka Hsün. *See Bic Dict.*

蓋

5785

蓋

5786

蓋

5387

R. 卦

See 介

A. kai

Sinking

Upper.

丐⁴

5788

R. 泰

C. k'oi

H. kai

F. kai

W. ke, k'ō

N. ke

P. } kai

M. } kai

Y. kae

Sz. kai

K. kae

J. } kai

A. } kai

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 5784.

Same as 5784.

Outer garments to protect the dress.

To beg for alms; to supplicate. *See* 4771. [To be distinguished from 丐 7893.]

丐子 or 丐者 or 乞丐 a beggar. *See* 花 5002.

丐頭 or 丐兒上的 (Peking) the head of the beggars,—over a given area. He manages the affairs of the fraternity, receives the subscriptions by which shopkeepers guarantee themselves against the begging nuisance, etc. etc.

丐飯 to beg for food.

吹簫丐食 to play the flute for his daily food,—as did 伍子胥 Wu Tzū-hsü when in exile.

以疾丐還 to beg to be allowed to return on account of illness.

Same as 5792.

To level; to adjust. A wooden bar with a knob in the middle to hold it by, used for smoothing off surplus grain from peck and bushel measures. Collectively; all; *see* 梗 5994.

斗概 a piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure, so as to make it exactly full.

釜鼓滿則人概之 when measures are full, man levels them.

概⁴

5790

人滿則天概之 when man is full (*i.e.* proud), God levels him.

概乎皆常有聞者也 taking all things together, they each had a certain knowledge of it,—viz. of TAO.

概乎不論 the discussion refers to none of these; all these are beside the question.

一概 altogether; collectively.

一概而論 considering them all collectively.

概同 all alike; all the same.

概見 it is apparent throughout that.....

概不准行 altogether prohibited.

概行豁免 a general pardon.

概行免稅 all (the above-mentioned articles) will be exempted from duty.

概無虛意 altogether without guile.

統概百人 altogether about a hundred men.

大概 generally speaking; a general plan or outline; a memorandum.

退概 dark; obscure.

我獨何能無概然 how could I help being affected?—by her death.

臣愚不概于王心 I am not a *persona grata* to your Majesty.

豪爽有風概 of manly and chivalrous bearing.

百折不回之概 the determination which will not yield though a hundred times defeated.

氣概 or 志概 energy; resolution; a pompous manner. Powerful, in painting. The former is also "a somebody."

Same as 5790.

槩

5791

漑

5792

R. 隊未

H. k'oi

W. ke, k'e

See 概

Sinking Upper.

Water flowing; to irrigate; to flood. To scour. Name of a river in Manchuria.

沆漑 water gently flowing.

灌漑 to irrigate.

滌漑 to scour and scrub.

赧¹

5793

R. 灰

See 該

Even Upper.

開¹

5794

R. 灰

C. hoi

H. k'oi

F. k'ai, k'wi

W. } k'e

N. }

P. }

M. }

Sz. }

Y. k'ae

K. ke

J. kai

A. k'ai

Even Upper.

Name of an ancient tune, played to warn guests against drinking too much wine.

K'AI.

To open, as opposed to 合 3947, 關 6368, 閉 8990, and 塞 9541; to open out; to bloom; to explain. To begin; to found, as a dynasty (*see* 10,767); protasis, as opposed to 閤 6059.

打開 to open. *See* 10,494.

開門 to open the door.

那個門開不開 that door does not open,—as a sham door.

前門開不了 the front door is not opened,—except on special occasions.

開開 to open. Also to wind up a watch (Nanking).

開善門 to practise benevolence.

開縫兒 to leave (a door, etc.) slightly open.

這個門我開不動 I can't open this door,—being either locked or jammed.

開口 to open the mouth.

開口告人難 it is difficult to ask a favour.

開口不如緘口穩 to open the mouth (to speak) is not so good as to keep it tight shut.

開口箭 *Campylandra sp. nova*, used in mouth and throat diseases.

把嘴張開 open your mouth wide.

開言 to begin to speak.

開鋪 to open a shop.

開工錢 to pay wages.

開眼 to open the eyes; to gain experience.

把眼睛睜開 open your eyes wide,—and you will see it.

開¹

5794

開關 to open and shut; to open the gates of a city; to open a Custom House.

開篆 or 開印 to re-open the seals,—after the New Year.

開傘 to open an umbrella.

開鎖 to unlock; to release.

開市 to open the market.

開船 to weigh anchor; to get under way.

開行 (*k'ai hsing*²) or 開駛 to start; to sail.

開行 (*k'ai hang*²) to start a firm

開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.

開艙准單 a permit to break bulk.

開驗 to open and examine,—a packages at the Customs.

那個口岸今年初開 that port was opened this year

開心 to open the heart; to be merry.

開心見誠 if you open my heart, you will see my sincerity

他拏我開心 he amuse himself by chaffing me. Also he vents his wrath on me,—instead of on the person who has made him angry.

開弓 to draw a bow.

開花 to bloom; *see* 5002.

開速謝遲 to bloom early and fade late.

開解 to explain; to console.

開講 to begin one's subject, as in a book; to begin the explanation, as of a text.

開釋 to resolve difficulties; to release.

開闢 to open out; to extend to develop.

開闢天地 the opening of the heavens and the hewing into shape of the earth,—the creation

開路 to make a new road; to clear a passage.

開年 or 開歲 New Year's day

開光 to light up the eyes,—an idol, by painting the pupils when finally ready for worship

開¹
5794

開導 to lead the way; to be a guide.

七十開 — in his seventy-first year.

走開 get away! stand off!

我走不開 I cannot get away, —having business to attend to.

聽見這話, 便遠遠走開 hearing this, they moved away to a distance.

開放 to let go; to release, as detained goods.

開放大砲 to fire big guns.
See 1263.

開手 to open the hand; to begin.

開辦 to put in operation,—as a new system.

開設 to establish; to keep, as a shop.

開具 to prepare; to draw up, as a document.

內開 to the following effect,—as when quoting.

開載 to be stated; to appear as an entry, or as on a map.

開錄 to record.

開明 to state clearly.

開單 to make out a bill or a list.

開列於後 are enumerated as follows.

開列清單 to make up a balance-sheet; to draw out a list of subscribers, etc.

開藥方 to write a prescription.

開發 to disperse; to distribute.

不如開交 the best course is to break off the friendship.

開不得交 not to have done with a person,—used as a threat.

開水 boiling water.

鍋開了 the pot is boiling.

開科 to begin the examinations for the second or third degrees.

撥開 to put aside; to discard.

禍患勸開 exhort men to keep away from trouble. See 葦 5234.

開陽 to enter upon the *yang* half of the year, which begins with the winter solstice.

開刀 to use knives; to kill.

開¹
5794

開臉 to shave and dress the hair, as a married woman.

開嘮 to boast.

開消 to expend; to dispose of.

開拳 to set to with fists.

開枷 to release from the cangue.

開襖兒 a slit at the front and back of a long Chinese coat or robe, giving greater freedom to the legs.

開帆索 halliards and sheets.

開酒 to mix with wine,—as sulphur by beggars in the north to keep them warm.

開挖 or **開浚** to clear out; to dredge; to excavate.

開演 to diffuse.

開送 to send particulars,—of cost, etc.

開雕 to cut a block and publish.

開擺 to start a ferry.

開呈 to present particulars,—in a document.

開端 to give rise to trouble; to begin a system.

開賬 to open accounts; to begin a new account, as after the New Year.

開摺 to draw up a despatch or statement.

開地 to open the soil; to begin the cultivation of; *exploiter*.

開山 to bring under cultivation; to open a temple on the hills.

開墾 to bring under cultivation.

開荒 to reclaim waste land.

開凍 to thaw; to relax; to give way.

開疆 to extend one's territories.

開隊 to march; to operate, as a military force.

開夜城 to open the city-gate at night. [The **前門** at Peking is opened about 2 A.M., to allow the entrance of those who have to go to Court.]

開腿 to stretch the legs; at full speed.

開仗 to begin battle.

開場 to open, as a gambling-

開¹
5794

house; to open negotiations or explanations.

開報 to state in writing.

開頭 to make a beginning.

開先 at first; in the first place.

開去 to do away with; to cancel.

即行開去此項 then this item can be got rid of,—no longer charged.

開除 to subtract; to deduct.

開化黨 the Liberal, or Reform party.

開復原官 to reinstate a cashiered or degraded official.

開鎗 to fire; to open fire on.

開廟 to open a temple to public worship; to be open, as the temple fairs.

開罪 to commit a fault; to dispense with the infliction of punishment.

開罪於人 to offend people.

開封府 the capital of Honan. It was the capital of China under the Five Dynasties, and again under the Sung Dynasty; and was once the centre of a large Jewish population.

開平 name of a 營 military station in Chihli, where there are coal-mines.

開化府 name of a Prefecture in Yunnan.

開府 a small official title.

凱²
5795

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A victory; an army triumphing. Gentle; soothing; balmy [To be distinguished from 凱 5782 and 凱 10,544.]

奏凱 to report a victory to the Throne.

凱旋 to return in triumph.

人唱凱歌還 amid songs of victory they returned.

塏²
5796

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

A raised site for a house.

甘泉之爽塏 a pleasant residence near the Kan-ch'üan mountain.

愷²
5797

R. 賄
C. hoi
H. k'ei
F. k'ai
W. } k'e
N. }
P. } k'ai
M. }
Y. k'ae
Sz. k'ai
K. kae
J. kai
A. k'ai
Rising Upper.

Joyful; contented. Good; kind.

愷澤 or 愷惻 generous; benevolent.

愷悌君子 a kind and courteous gentleman.

八愷 the eight descendants of the Emperor 顯頊 Chuan Hsü (B.C. 2513) who, with the 八元 (see 13,744) aided Shun in the government of the empire.

鎧³
5798

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

Armour; mail. [To be distinguished from 鎧 679.]

鐵鎧 a coat of mail.

鎧甲 armour.

身被重鎧 having on a suit of heavy armour.

首鎧 or 盔鎧 a helmet.

袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the surplice of the priest is the armour which enables him to bear insult.

闔³
5799

R. 賄
W. k'e
See 愷
Rising Upper.

To open; to loosen. An archer's thumb-ring. Used with 5797.

今欲與漢闔大關 Inow wish to open the great barriers between us and the Hans.

豁闔于心 I fully understand the matter.

闔澤滂流 gracious favour extending on all sides,—as of the Emperor.

闔陽 the star ζ or Mizar in the tail of the Great Bear.

颺³
5800

R. 賄
See 愷
Rising Upper.

Balmy; genial, as the wind.

咳³
5801

See 6100.

𢇛³
5802

R. 灰
See 該
Even Upper.

Many; numerous.

嘅⁴
5803

R. 隊
C. k'oi, v. ke
See 愷
Sinking Upper.

To sigh after; to regret.

嘅然 mournfully.

無不嘅矣 every one regrets it.

嘅嘆 to bewail.

嘅其嘆矣 sighed regretfully.

慨⁴
5804

R. 隊
See 愷
Sinking Upper.

Generous; noble-minded; loyal. Used with 5803.

慷慨 or 忼慨 noble; chivalrous.

慨允 to readily consent.

英雄慨悴 a discomfited hero.

意氣慨然 full of high hope and without fear.

慨歎 or 悲慨 mournful; melancholy; sad.

良可慨也 'tis very sad.

感慨繫之矣 worried; anxious.

此慨馬嵬西狩事 this (poem) is a regret for the affairs of Ma Wei (see 12,571) and of the western exile (of the Emperor Ming Huang).

句句說燕句,句自慨 every sentence is said of the swallows while really referring to his own woes.

See 4150.

See 1203.

愷⁴
5805

楷⁴
5806

顙⁴
5807

R. 合
See 磕
Entering Upper.

The top of the skull. Also read k'o¹. Same as 6114.

天靈顙 the fontanelle.

KAN.

𣄎⁴
5808

R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.

Dawn.

日光𣄎𣄎 the rays of the sun beginning to shine.

乾¹
5809

R. 寒先
C. kon, k'in
H. kon, k'en
F. kang, kieng
W. küe, kō, djie
N. keiñ, djieñ
P. } kan,
M. } ch'ien
Sz. }
Y. kaa, ch'iei
K. kan, kōn
J. kan, ken
A. shan, kien
Even Upper and Lower.

Dry; as opposed to 濕 9938. Clean; dried, as opposed to 鮮 4467. Exhausted; finished. See 13,096.

乾土 dry land.

照乾一盃 to show one another that their wine-cups are dry,—as after drinking a toast.

做乾工 to work for nothing, —without payment.

乾禮 dry presents,—money.

發乾 or 作乾 to feel dry.

來了就乾乾兒的 there was nothing to eat or drink when I got there.

乾兒子 a dry son,—a son by a process of informal adoption, without any consequences involved, much as a "godchild" in the west, the boy remaining all the time at his own home. Parents of a delicate child often invite friends to become its 乾父 and 乾母, so that the former may share in their 福氣 and thrive.

乾爹 and 乾娘 dry papa and dry mamma,—are the titles by which a child adopted as above addresses such parents. See 媽 7579.

乾兄弟 sworn brothers.

乾淨 or 乾爽 clean; bright; dry.

乾淨勁兒 very clean; clean-handed. [In Peking = dirty.]

都賣乾淨了 all sold out. 一刀一個,殺個乾淨 with a single slash to each one, he killed the whole lot.

炕乾 to dry at a fire.

通乾了 thoroughly dry.

乾燥 dried; parched; feverish.

杏乾 dried apricots. See 9497.

乾魚 dried fish.

乾花 dried flowers.

乾枯 dried up; withered.

乾瘦 shrivelled; shrunk.

乾飯 dry food,—rice without gravy.

乾³
5809
乾灰 dry ashes,—lime, etc.
乾草 hay.
乾菓子 dried fruit.
乾點心 dried refreshments,—dried fruit, biscuits, etc.
乾餠兒 dry biscuits.
乾裂了 split or cracked from dryness.
乾蜂兒 to prance, as a horse.
乾產着 altogether; simply.
乾麵 flour.
乾占酒 the name of a wine.
乾擗 to be short with; to “shut up” a man.
乾脩 gratuities given at monthly intervals to friends or relatives.
始爲小吏乾沒 he began by peculating as a petty official. See 8016.
乾回報 to report falsely.
言乾拱手而別 when he had finished speaking, he saluted and left.
乾汗草 *Mosla chinensis*, Max.
乾菸 *Polygonum cuspidatum*, S. & Z., the root of which is used for dyeing yellow.
乾鵲 the eastern magpie (*Pica media*).
乾陁 or 乾陀羅國 the kingdom of Gāndhāra,—in the north of the Punjāb, once a famous centre of Buddhism.
Read *ch'ien*². Heaven. Male. The first of the Eight Diagrams. A sovereign; a father. Continuous; lasting; stable; diligent; superior. The north-west.
乾元 heaven.
乾道 the “way” of heaven.
乾坤 heaven and earth; male and female.
終日乾乾 respectfully attentive all day long.
體乾 to act in accordance with, or to embody in oneself, divine principles.

乾¹
5809
乾書行禮, 隨換坤書 for the horoscope of the man, accompanied by presents, the horoscope of the woman is given in exchange,—when arranging the formal betrothal of a pair.
乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (or Kien Long) the fourth Emperor of the present dynasty, 1736—1796.
速賜乾斷 deign to issue definite orders,—of the Emperor.
乾⁴
5810
R. 翰
C. } kon
H. }
F. kang, v. “kwang
W. küe
N. keiñ, kaan
P. }
M. } kan
Sz. }
Y. kaa
K. }
J. } kan
A. }
Sinking Upper.
The trunk of a tree; the body (see 3090). To manage; to transact; to administer. Capable; skilled; efficient. Used with 5811.
幹枝 trunk and branches.
以天台藤杖爲幹 *tsok* a piece of Tien-t'ai cane as the stick,—to match a knob or handle.
幹事 to manage matters; to attend to business. Also, to have sexual intercourse.
幹辦 to transact; to administer.
他幹不來 he is not capable of putting this matter through.
你不幹, 我幹 if you won't do the business, I will.
幹旋 to follow up a matter vigorously.
請領力爲幹旋 to request the Consul to pursue the matter vigorously.
竭力爲之幹旋 did his very best to make things right for him.
可以幹任大事 capable of managing weighty affairs.
幹無天大事 to commit outrageous acts.
公幹 public business.
有何貴幹 what may be your business?
鑽幹營謀 to seek promotion by toadying and otherwise ingratiating oneself.
能幹 or 才幹 or 幹局 ability; talent.
取其幹才 to choose men of ability.
幹員 a capable official.
幹役 (or 差) a trusty official servant.

幹⁴
5810
幹練 capable; skilful; trained.
骨幹 the “stuff a man is made of,”—his mettle.
打幹 to manage.
幹頭人 a manager.
不扎幹 not strong or durable.
幹³
5811
R. 旱
See 趕
Rising Upper.
To stretch out with the hand; to open out, as a scroll.
幹⁴
5812
R. 翰
See 幹
Sinking Upper.
A slender variety of the bamboo.
箭幹 the shaft of an arrow.
幹珠 a kind of pearl-barley.
北幹山 a hill near Shanghai.
幹⁴
5813
R. 翰寒
See 幹
Sinking Upper.
The trunk of a tree. Planks for building frames; see 608. A support. Name of a tree from which bows were made. Sugar-cane.
枝幹 branches and trunk.
枝不得大於幹 branches cannot be bigger than trunk.
強幹弱枝 a stiff trunk and weak branches.
幹不庭方 be a support against those princes who do not come to Court.
井幹之上 the railing round the top of a well.
幹¹
5814
R. 寒
C. } kon
H. }
F. kang
W. küe
N. keiñ
P. }
M. } kan
Sz. }
Y. kaa
K. }
J. } kan
A. }
Even Upper.
A shield; a buckler; see 城 763. The bank of a river. The stem of a tree; a staff; used with 杆 5818. To seek for; to expose oneself to; to concern; to involve; to offend against. To arrange. Radical 51. [To be distinguished from 千 1725 and 于 13,537.]
干戈 shields and spears; weapons; troops.
動干戈 to begin hostilities.

干¹
5814

二千戈 two shield-and-spear-men.

惟干戈省厥躬 let the shield-and-spearman (who goes forth to attack others) examine himself.

形天無干戚 Hsing-yao (the Chinese Satan, in his fight with God) had no buckler nor battle-axe [The famous poet, T'ao Yüan-ming, misread the last two characters and wrote in a poem, 形天無千歲 Satan has not 1,000 years,—of life.]

師干之試 the arbitrament of war.

寘之河之干 he places (what he hews) on the river bank.

至河干 on reaching the bank of the river.

天干 or 十干 the Ten Heavenly Stems,—ten characters which are used in combination with the 地支 Twelve Branches (see 1873) to give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. See *Tables Vd* and *Ve*.

干支 the system of the stems and branches, as above.

干旄 the staff and pennon of a great officer, displayed from his chariot.

舞干 a long narrow shield, used in the ancient dance. Also, an acrobat's pole; a quarterstaff. In a peaceful way; pacifically.

干祿豈弟 in his pursuit of official emolument, he was easy and self-possessed.

子張學干祿 Tzū-chang was learning with a view to official emolument.

干求 to entreat; to beg.

以干先王之誅 rendering themselves liable to the death appointed by the former kings.

罔或干予正 not one is found to offend against the regulations of my government.

干犯 to offend against.

干咎 to render oneself liable to punishment; to be guilty.

干法 or 干例 to break the law.

有干例禁 it is an offence against the law.

干與 to meddle with or in.

干¹
5814

干涉 or 干係 or 干連 to implicate; to involve; consequences.

我不干涉 I have nothing to do with it. See 9784.

不干係我 or 非干我事 or 與我無相干 it does not involve me; it is no concern of mine.

是我們鄉里的干係 for that, our district will be responsible.

不相干 without consequences; no matter.

干礙 involved in; compromised.

何敢自干重戾 how should I venture to do this great crime?

事不干己, 休開口 on matters which don't concern you, don't open your mouth.

不干己事, 少當頭 in matters that don't concern you, avoid coming to the front.

干預 to meddle.

拿話干他 entreat him. Also, scold him.

干諛富貴 to toady the rich and-powerful.

干休 to settle; to arrange; to patch up.

那干人 those people; that party.

他們又是一干人 they are quite a different sort of folk.

干証 testimony; evidence.

一千人證 all the parties to a case,—both witnesses and principals.

若干 a certain amount; a given number; so many. See 5644.

干將 a sword, named after its maker. See 鑄 7996.

To concern.

與我無干 it does not concern me; it gives me no anxiety.

無干時事 having no concern with the affairs of the day.

扞⁴
5816

R. 翰
C. hon, ⁴hon
H. hon, ⁴kon
F. ⁴hang
W. yüe
N. eiñ
P.
M. } han
Sz. }
Y. kaa
K. han
J. kan
A. kan
Sinking
Lower.

To ward off; to guard to hinder. Also read han and (= 5811) kan³.

手扞 to ward off.

扞衛 to protect; to guard.

扞堅 strongly guarded.

扞關 to guard a pass.

扞格 to obstruct; to impede.

扞格不入 obstructed; unable to enter. Used in the sense of the difficulty of cancelling permission once granted, etc.

扞禁 to prohibit.

𠂔⁴
5817

R. 翰
F. ⁴hang
See 扞
Sinking
Lower.

Evening; sunset; dusk.

日𠂔不召 though late in the day, he did not summon them.

日𠂔天子忘食 the Emperor forgot his evening meal, so hard was he working.

倦於𠂔食宵衣 tired eating at sunset and wearing clothes at night,—as when overworked.

宵𠂔之勞 the toil of wearing clothes at night and eating sunset. See 4296.

𠂔𠂔 abundant; prosperous.

杆¹³
5818

R. 寒旱
See 干
Even and
Rising Upper.

The shaft of a spear; pole; a staff. The neck of a fiddle. Numerative of guns, spears, steelyard pencils, pipes, etc.

桅杆 the mast of a ship.

旗杆 a flagstaff.

一杆鎗 a spear; a gun.

一杆秤 a steelyard.

秤杆 the beam of a steelyard.

箭杆 the shaft of an arrow.

杆兒上的 headmen of the beggars in Peking, supposed to exercise a certain amount of control over them.

杆氈子 to make felt.

便杆 a walking-stick.

舞梁杆 the wooden cross-spear from which a Chinese flag floats.

忤¹
5815

R. 寒
See 干
Even Upper.

To concern.

與我無忤 it does not concern me; it gives me no anxiety.

無忤時事 having no concern with the affairs of the day.

杆¹³
5818

立杆見影 to set up a pole and see a shadow,—used of immediate results.

定明杆尺二畝有零 settled on a pole-and-foot (= an area) of 2 mou and a fraction.

杆¹
5819
寒干
on Upper.

An inferior kind of gem.
See 琅 6765.

杆¹
5820

Same as 5828.

杆⁴
5821
翰干
inking
Upper.

To spread out and smooth clothes.

肝¹
5822
寒干
on Upper.

The liver.

肝有餘氣多怒 fulness of the liver causes anger.

肝氣病 an attack of the spleen.

肝火盛 plenty of liver-fire,—apt to get angry.

比當 *tang*¹ 心肝 he is as my heart and liver,—as myself.

他心肝不好 his disposition is not good.

吐學士之心肝 you would give him your life.

心肝哥哥 my sweetheart,—by a woman to a man.

肝腸寸斷 liver and bowels chopped into inches,—greatly afflicted.

肝腦碎裂 liver and brains exhausted,—as in the service of his country.

猪肝色 pig's-liver colour,—a dark red-brown.

肝膽 liver and gall; intimate.

作事有肝膽 he has plenty of courage.

肝木剋脾土 the liver, which is associated with wood, reduces the stomach, which is associated with earth,—therefore I have no appetite.

赶¹
5823

To pursue; to follow after; to drive away; to eject.

R. 旱

C. } *kon*
H. }
F. *kang*
W. *küe*
N. *keiñ*
P. }

M. } *kan*
Sz. }

Y. *kaa*
K. } *kan*
J. }

A. *kan, kien*
Rising Upper.

赶賊 to pursue a thief.

赶去 to go in pursuit.

赶他回來 fetch him back!
See below.

赶不上 I can't catch him!

赶不及 not able to be ready in time.

赶不了城 to be unable to reach the city,—before the gates are locked.

我赶到你 I shall catch you up!

赶到了家 when we reached home.

赶到那時候 when that time arrives.....; by that time.

赶至無路 driven into a corner; without resources.

赶值 when it happens that.....

赶天有平西的時候 towards sunset.

赶車的 a carter.

赶脚的 a donkey-boy.

赶早起來 get up very early.

赶早放下行李 make haste and fling down your baggage!

赶路 to hurry on; to travel fast.

赶回來 to hurry back. See above.

赶辦 to hurry on with a work or other matter.

赶緊 or 赶快 or 赶忙 quickly; without delay.

赶忙着 in a hurry; with despatch.

赶着拿出來 quickly bring it out.

赶出 or 赶逐 to drive out; to expel.

赶順水 to avail oneself of a fair tide.

赶赴 to hurry to; to repair to.

赶考 to go to examination.

赶工生活 to hurry on with work,—as when guaranteed within a certain time.

赶¹
5823

赶站 to hurry on to the post-house,—as when travelling.

赶市 to go to market.

赶邊 to act as beaters.

赶麵 to knead or roll dough.

赶錐 a screw-driver.

赶上... (followed by a clause of action, etc.) to catch one (when, etc.).

骹⁴
5824

R. 翰諫

See 幹

Sinking
Upper.

鴉¹
5825

R. 寒

See 干

Even Upper.

黥⁴
5826

R. 翰

See 幹

Sinking
Upper.

桿¹
5827

Same as 5818.

稈³
5828

R. 旱

See 赶

Rising Upper.

The stalk of grain; straw.

稈人 a straw man.

稈帚 a straw broom; a besom.

禾稈 straw.

稈頭 stubble.

一秉稈 a sheaf of straw.

趕¹
5829

Same as 5823.

竿¹
5830

R. 寒

See 干

Even Upper.

The stem of the bamboo; a cane; a thin rod.

竿子 a pole.

竹竿 bamboo canes or poles.

一竿竹 a bamboo cane.

竿¹
5830

釣竿 a fishing-rod.
筆竿 a pencil.
插竿 to stick in a pole.
立竿見影 see 5818.
竿牘 slips of bamboo tied together to form "books."
日紅三竿 the red sun is three poles high,—it is between 8 and 9 a.m.
竿木 the pole and bar used by acrobats. Hence,—
隨身竿木 necessary articles carried about, as writing materials, etc.

梓¹
5831

甘¹
5832

R. 覃
C. kom
H. kam
F. kang
W. kō
N. keiñ
P. } kan
M. }
Y. kaa
Sz. kan
K. kam
J. kan
A. kam
Even Upper.

Sweet; agreeable to the taste; agreeable to the feelings; willingly; voluntarily. Radical 99. See 帶 10,554. Used for 5833.

甘甜 sweet.
甘味 a sweet taste.
食不甘味 it has not a nice flavour. Also, I have no appetite for food.
甘旨 delicacies.
甘美 delicious.
甘雨 or 甘霖 sweet (i.e. seasonable) rain.
甘露 sweet dew; the favour of a patron.
甘草 liquorice-root.
甘棠遺愛 the pear-tree legacy of love,—alluding to the wise and benevolent administration of 召公 Shao Kung of old. He is said to have dispensed justice under a 甘棠 pear-tree, which was ever afterwards preserved in memory of his goodness.
甘言蜜語 honeyed words.
甘者 one who says sweet things; a flatterer.
甘苦 sweet and bitter; prosperity and adversity.
甘水 fresh water.
甘心 or 甘願 willingly; voluntarily.

甘¹
5832

死也甘心 (in that case), I should be willing even to die.
非不甘心 it is not that I am unwilling,—but.
不殺他我不甘心 I shall not be satisfied unless I kill him.
久將甘心 had an old grudge against him.
甘結 a voluntary engagement; a bond; frank-pledge.
甘罪 willing to be punished.
甘罪如飴 willing to take punishment as though it were something nice.
甘罪無辭 I readily admit my guilt. [Willingly to take punishment without shrinking.]
刑戮是甘, 乞不 I will willingly suffer death, only please don't.....
自甘貧賤 happy in my poverty and low estate.
甘肅 the province of Kansuh. Its name is derived from the first characters of 甘州府 Kan-chou Fu and 肅州 Su Chou.
甘羅十二爲宰相 Kan Lo was Prime Minister at twelve.
甘泉宮 a summer palace in Shensi, N.W. of Ch'ang-an, dating from the time of the First Emperor.
甘黃 orange-coloured.

柑¹
5833

R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

泔¹
5834

R. 覃
F. v. 'ang
See 甘
Even Upper.

The loose-jacket or mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*, Lour.), known as 柑子 or 黃柑.
柑皮 orange-peel.
分柑同味 half an orange is as sweet as a whole one.
開柑票 a form of gambling on the number of pips in an orange.
Slops; dirty water. To boil thick, as gruel.
米泔水 water in which rice has been scoured. Used for washing sores.
Read han³. Full.
泔淡 overflowing; full.

疳¹
5835

R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

紺⁴
5836

R. 勘
C. kom
F. 'hang
N. keiñ
P. } kan
M. }
Y. kaa
Sz. kan
K. kam
J. kan
A. ham
Sinking Upper.

甘¹
5837

R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

紺⁴
5838

R. 勘
See 甘
Sinking Upper.

霄¹
5839

R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

餌¹
5840

R. 覃
See 甘
Even Upper.

敢³
5841

R. 感
See 甘
Rising Upper.

A disease of child
Ulcers; sores.

疳積 rickets; atrophy.

疳瘡 venereal ulcers.

牙疳 a gum-boil.

走馬牙疳 cancer in mouth.

疳氣 poisonous matter; vi

A deep purple.

君子不以紺緇飾
superior man (Confucius), not use a deep purple, i puce colour, in the ornament of his dress,—these being suitable to women.

Liquorice,—freely by the Chinese as a medicine in all sorts of complaints. See 5832.

To keep one's mouth shut; to restrain oneself.

Hoar-frost; dew.

澤沛霄霖 moistened by the dew and rain,—of kindness.

A bait. A sweet cake or dumpling.

To dare; to venture. Presumptuous.

膽敢 boldly venturing to act; ready to take responsibility; having plenty of courage.

敢³

5841

敢死士 a daring soldier.

敢死軍 a "forlorn hope."

敢問 I venture to ask.....

不敢 or 不敢當 or 豈敢

I do not dare or how should I dare?—accept the position or the honours you thrust upon me. A phrase of conventional humility.

敢不敬遵 could I dare not to respectfully obey? See 13,376.

用敢直陳 I have ventured thus to state my case.

惡 *wu*⁴ 果敢而室者 (the superior man) hates those who are presumptuous and at the same time of narrow wit.

邀駕敢至 I venture to ask you, sir, to come.

誰敢不讓 who will venture not to yield?

敢保敢結 are perfectly willing to guarantee.

敢強 to argue; to resist; to oppose.

敢則 or 敢自 or 敢情
or 敢竟 of course; truly; really.

那敢自狠好了 why, that will be capital!

我敢情是死了 great Scot, I'm dead!

敢怕 I dare say; I shouldn't wonder if; I guess.

敢是個賊 he must be a robber.

他敢不知道 he probably does not know about it.

敢是面龐相像的,也
未可知 he seems like in feature, but I can't say,—if it is he.

橄³

5842

R. 感
See 甘
Rising Upper.

The Chinese olive, known as 橄欖, the fruit of certain species of *Canarium*, viz. 烏欖 *Canarium pimela*, König, and 白欖 *C. album*, Räusch.

橄欖泥 a sauce of pickled olives.

澈³

5843

R. 感

See 甘

Rising Upper.

感³

5844

R. 感²⁷

See 甘

J. kan, kon
Rising Upper.

Insipid. To wash.

澹澈手足 to wash the hands and feet.

澈浦 Kan-p'u, — the port of Hang-chou Fu in Chehkiang. The "Canfu" of MARCO POLO.

To touch; to feel; to suffer from. To work upon the feelings; to influence; to rouse; to excite.

無感我悅兮 don't touch the handkerchief,—at my waist; hands off!

感于神明 (good government) appeals to the wisdom of the gods,—i.e. enlists their favour.

感善則善, 感惡則惡
if (a child) is exposed to good influences he will be good, if to evil influences he will be evil.

感化人心 to influence and convert people's hearts.

感動 to influence; to rouse; to excite.

使人感動 causing people to feel excited,—by lust.

感孕 to conceive a child by supernatural interposition.

感嘆 to feel melancholy; to sigh.

感傷 or 傷感 (see 9742) or

感懷 or 感溯 to be deeply affected.

感頌 to express one's deep sense of.

感發 to move; to disturb.

感遇 is explained as 感之
于心, 遇之于目 =
emotions aroused by seeing something.

生感 to feel emotions.

百感生 a hundred (many) emotions arise.

感悼 grieved.

交感 to mutually influence, or act upon.

感格 to affect favourably towards one,—as the gods by good deeds, repentance, etc.

言感眩疾 he said he was suffering from vertigo.

感³

5844

內傷外感 internal complaints and those which come from outside sources.

感冒風寒 to catch cold.

受點兒感冒 to catch a slight cold.

感冒吐血症 he suffers from blood-spitting.

感應篇 the *Evoke-response-treatise*, or the so-called Book of Rewards and Punishments,—a kind of "Commination" belonging to modern Taoism.

感心 or 感慰 grateful.

感恩 to be grateful for kindness.

感德深 very grateful for your goodness.

感其誠 touched by his sincerity.

感激之至 (or 不盡) or
感情無盡 very grateful.

感激心, 一言難盡 words fail to express my gratitude.

感激發病卒 he fell ill from mortification and died.

銘感五內 (your kindness) is
graven on my five viscera,—on my heart.

感謝 many thanks,—from the
Amoy pronunciation of which comes the word *cumshaw*.

感情 to return a favour.

鰾³

5845

R. 感

See 感

Rising Upper.

A fish about three feet long, found in the Yangtsze. It has a large mouth, yellow gills, and a greenish back.

鰾¹

5846

R. 感

See 感

Rising Upper.

A fish. Used with 5845.

鰾魚 or 花鰾 a kind of shad, *Pimelodus guttatus*, found at Canton in the spring months.

漬³

5847

Same as 5850.

贛

5848

R. 送感
See. 貢Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

A region south of the Poyang lake, called 章貢 Chang-kung under the Han dynasty, and altered to 贛州 Kan-chou under the Sung dynasty.

贛州府 a Prefecture in Kiangsi.

電致贛省大吏查辦 wired to the high authorities of Kiangsi to investigate the matter.

Read *kung*⁴. To present; to offer tribute.

Read *hung*⁴. Foolish.

匱

5849

R. 感送
See. 感

but used also

as 楨 *q.v.*

Rising Upper.

A travelling-trunk made of bamboo-splints; a lid; to cover.

蓋匱收藏 shut down the lid and keep it securely.

Read *kung*¹. A cup.

瀧

5850

R. 勘送
H. *ong*²

See 甘貢

K. *kam, kong*J. *kan, kō*Sinking
Upper.

The central river of Kiangsi.

淦

5851

R. 勘覃

C. *kēm*F. *kang*P. { *kan*

M. {

Y. *kaa*K. *kam*J. *kan, kon*A. *kēm, sham*Sinking
Upper.

Water leaking into a boat. Mud. To sink. Very; extremely. Name of a small stream in Kiangsi. Used for 5850.

K'AN.

看

5852

R. 翰寒

C. *hon*H. *k'on*F. *k'ang*

To look at; to see; to examine.

看一看 to take a look. See *k'an*¹.

看不見 cannot see.

看

5852

W. *k'ō*N. *k'eiñ, k'aañ*P. { *k'an*

M. {

S. { *k'aa*Y. *kaa*K. *kan*J. *kan*A. *k'an*Sinking and
Even Upper.

看不得 one must not regard or pay attention to; unfit to be seen; disgusting; obscene; can't bear to look at.

這碗粗的看不得 this bowl is horribly coarse ware.

看不得他外面老實 do not be deceived by his outward docility.

看不遠 cannot see far.

看來 or 看起來 judging from appearances; in this sense; thus.

以弟看來 in my humble opinion,

看不起 to despise.

看不過 cannot overlook it.

自己也看不過 he himself had no opinion,—of the young man.

看中 (*chung*⁴) to be pleased with; to prefer. See 2875.

看不上 (or 入) 眼 or 看不中意 not to think anything of; not to fancy.

久已看上了 had long thought highly of him.

看不出來 cannot make it out,—as a thing seen at a distance, bad writing, etc.

看不出好歹 cannot tell good from bad.

看不清楚 or 看不真 cannot make out distinctly,—as by the sense of sight.

看不明白 cannot make out clearly,—as of something one does not understand.

看不盡 shall never have time to see them all.

看得呆 lost in admiration.

好看 or 受看 nice to look at; pretty; handsome.

難看 ugly; offensive; pitiable.

看書 to read.

無心看閱 he had not heart to read,—the memorials.

看相 to be a physiognomist.

重看 to esteem; to have regard for.

看輕 to treat lightly; to hold of no account.

看

5852

看光景 or 看其情景 as far as one can judge; under the circumstances.

看破 or 看透 to see through —as a trick, as the vanity of all things, etc.

看透世界 to see through the mockery of this life.

看不透 can't see through,—whether it is what it seems.

看官 reader! gentle reader!

看看 in a short time; "let's see."

看看致死 looks as if he would be done to death.

看望 to visit; to see; to interview

看燈 to see the illuminations.

看菜 to get food ready.

看茶來 bring tea!

看坐 to find a seat.

看承 to behave to.

看下 to have a look at first

看顧 to pay attention to; to regard.

看覷 to see; to visit; to regard

看覽 to watch.

探看 to visit.

看風水 to be a geomancer.

看戲 to watch a play; to go to the theatre.

看病 or 看治 to attend to case of sickness. The first also to make a diagnosis; practise as a doctor.

看脈 to feel the pulse.

問一問他可看 ask him and you will find out.

作人字看 to be regarded the character for *man*.

看法 way of looking at or treating; interpretation.

一樣看法 the same manner of treating them,—treating alike.

亦是深一層看 to see another and a deeper interpretation,—of the passage.

念起來看 read it and let it hear.

看着辦 act according to circumstances.

看⁴

5852

看馬 to know the points of a horse; to know a good horse from a bad one. See *k'an*¹.

看着我 for my sake.

看在友人面上 for my sake (do so); for your sake (I will do so).

看故舊之情 for the sake of our old friendship.....

看機會 to watch an opportunity.

看熱鬧的 lookers-on; bystanders.

看事作事 to act as the circumstances require.

看詢 to examine.

看頭 a thing to look at; something worth seeing.

看他來 for fear he should not come.

Read *k'an*¹. To watch over; to guard; to beware (4288).

看馬 to take care of horses,—as a groom. See *k'an*⁴.

看孩子 to look after children.

看門的 a gate-keeper.

看守 or 看護 to guard; to watch.

看管 to look after; to attend to.

留他在船上看船 keep him on board to look after the boat.

替我看一看 look after it for me. See *k'an*⁴.

相看 to watch or look after each other.

看家 to look after (or guard) a house.

看座兒的 the attendants at a theatre.

看待 to behave towards; to treat.

看更 to look after the night watch.

獨看 to be alone in looking after.

看財奴 a miser; a niggard.

看作兒 watchers.

仔細看打 take care you don't get hit.

埧¹

5853

R. 覃

See 砍

A. *sham*

Even Upper.

堪¹

5854

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

An earthen vessel holding five 升 pints.

埧貝羅 or 石埧 a malleable stone or clay from Borneo.

To bear; to sustain; to be capable; fit. Used in Buddhist books for 5866.

受苦難堪 to suffer misery hard to bear.

人不堪其憂 others could not have endured this distress,—and yet he, etc.

未堪國家多難 unequal to the many troubles of the State.

下賤不堪 a vile, unbearable wretch.

堪以派委 fit to be deputed.

堪勝重任 capable of exercising the most important functions.

堪克 adequate to.

情何以堪 your kindness overpowers me.

堪久 to resist or last for a long time.

堪以 is fit for; is suitable for.

可堪 able to sustain.

堪可委用 fit to have the post.

堪當 worthy of.

堪室 to be marriageable. Also, a Buddhist shrine.

堪嗟 involving great trouble or anxiety.

堪虞 fraught with danger.

堪輿 that which covers and that which supports, *sc.* heaven and earth; geomancy. See 風 3554.

堪布 the abbot of a Lama monastery in Tibet.

堪達漢 the elk. Manchu *kandahan*.

Rugged.

嵒巖 rugged; uneven.

Read *k'an*³. A cliff.

嵒嶺 mountain ridges.

戡¹

5856

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

歎³

5857

R. 感

See 砍

Rising Upper.

勘⁴

5858

R. 勘 28.

See 砍

Sinking Upper.

To subdue; to stab; to kill. Used for 5854.

西伯既戡黎 the Chief of the West having subdued Li.

戡亂 to suppress a rebellion or riot.

戡敗 to win and lose.

戡己 self-mortification.

戡定厥功 fully established their achievements.

To eat and not be satisfied; dissatisfied.

To investigate; to personally examine into. To collate.

驗勘 to make an examination of; to hold an investigation.

查勘 or 勘問 to examine into; to enquire into.

勘斷 to examine into and decide.

覆勘無異 upon rehearing of the case, the same results were shown.

磨勘 to investigate searchingly.

勘辦 or 勘理 to go into and deal with a case.

勘估 to estimate.

勘丈 or 勘度 to measure; to survey, as land.

勘量 to measure,—as a ship.

踰勘田疇 to make a personal examination of the boundaries,—under dispute.

勘對 or 校勘 to compare; to collate.

勘合 a tally given to Government couriers, enabling them to requisition horses.

A cliff; a bank; a ledge; a step.

山墻將崩 the cliff is going to fall.

墻邊 the edge of a cliff.

嵒¹

5855

R. 覃

See 砍

Even Upper.

墻³

5859

R. 勘

C. *hom*², v.*k'an*H. *k'iam*, *ham*²

壩¹
5859

F. k'ang
W. k'a
N. k'ein
P. } k'an
M. }
Y. k'aa
Sz. k'an
K. kam
J. kan
A. kam
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

砌石壩 to build a sea-wall or bund.

井壩 the brink of a well.

門壩 a door-sill.

石壩子 a stone door-sill.

壩
5860

Same as 5859.

刊¹
5861

R. 寒
C. hon, hon
H. k'an
F. k'ang
W. k'o
N. k'aa
P. } k'an
M. }
Y. k'aa
K. } kan
J. }
A. k'an
Even Upper.

To cut; to carve; to engrave.

刊木 to hew wood.

刊刻 or 刊板 to engrave; to cut on blocks for printing.

刊字 to cut characters.

刊碑立石 to engrave and put up a stone tablet.

刊本 to cut (the characters and print as) a book.

刊印 to print.

刊發 to publish; to issue.

刊脩 to engrave and print.

沐手重 *ch'ung*² 刊 with washed hands (out of respect) I re-edit this work.

不刊之書 a book not to be altered,—as a divine revelation, a canonical work, etc.

千古不刊之論 a sentiment for all time,—one that will not bear alteration.

刊
5862

Correct form of 5861.

衍⁴
5863

R. 旱翰
C. hon², hon
H. shen
F. k'ang
W. k'o
N. k'aa
K. } kan
J. }
A. k'an
Rising and
Sinking Upper.

To be joyful. To please.

嘉賓式燕以衍 his noble guests feast with him, delighted.

衍然而作 he rose up joyfully.

衍我烈祖 to please our meritorious ancestors.

采¹
5864

R. 寒
See 刊
Even Upper.

鶡³
5865

R. 旱
See 侃
Rising Upper.

龕¹
5866

R. 覃
W. k'o
N. k'ein
See 砍
Even Upper.

To make notches on trees. To cut on blocks for printing.

隨山采木 to notch the trees across the mountain,—so as to know the way.

Name of a bird, called 鶡鶡, which is said to sing night and day.

To contain. A niche for an idol; a shrine; a box.

龕受 to contain; to receive,—as a niche or shrine.

聖人龕 a niche or shrine for an idol.

龕疑佛影留 the silhouette of Buddha seems to linger in the shrine.

禪龕 the hall of meditation (see 348); the mausoleum in which the ashes of priests, to the number of 5,008, are buried.

坐龕和尚 a priest in a box,—ready for cremation.

香龕 an incense box.

吹
5867

See 2825.

坎³
5868

R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

To strike; to run against. To throw at.

坎碰 to knock against; to collide with.

磁不坎瓦 porcelain cannot come to blows with delf.

坎爛 or 坎破 to smash up; to break.

拿石頭坎狗 throw a stone at the dog.

砍³
5869

R. 感
C. hom
H. k'an
F. k'ang
W. k'o
N. k'aa

To cut; to chop; to fell.

刀砍 to cut with a sword or knife.

砍他一刀 gave him a cut with a knife.

砍了一下 gave a cut or chop.

砍斫 to cut and hack.

砍³
5869

P. }
M. } k'an
Sz. }
Y. k'aa
K. kam
J. kan
A. k'am
Rising Upper.

砍開 to cut open; to split.

砍傷 to wound by cutting.

砍腦袋 to decapitate.

砍死 to cut down and kill.

砍得動 able to cut it.

砍伐樹木 to fell trees.

砍翻 or 砍下來 to cut down or off.

砍下頭來 to cut off a head.

砍肩兒 a waistcoat.

灰砍 a mortar for mixing lime.

春砍 a large mortar,—for hulling rice, etc.

砍快 prompt; decided.

坎³
5870

R. 感
See 砍
Rising Upper.

A pit; a hole; a ditch; a snare; a danger. The second of the Eight Diagrams. A bridge on a stringed musical instrument. A vase. An embrasure. Used with 5869.

坎子 a hole or break in a road.

坎穴 or 坎坑 a hole; a pit; a cave.

掘坎 to dig a pit.

佔了我的田坎 encroached on the boundary of my field.

心坎 the pit of the stomach.

坎陷 to make a pitfall for any one.

調坎兒 to speak in veiled terms.

七十三是個坎兒 seventy-three is a climacteric. It was the age at which Confucius died, and is thought to be a difficult age to pass. So also eighty-four, the age at which Mencius died.

坎坎坷 uneven; troublesome; used of a man whose luck is bad.

坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!

坎坎伐檀兮 chop! chop! go his blows on the sandal-trees.

坎坎鼓我 I make the drums beat, do I.

坎宮 the north.

揸

5871

Same as 5868.

埒

5872

Same as 5870.

飲

5873

Dissatisfied with oneself; humble.

感

om

k'ang

N. k'ō

k'an

kam

kan

A. kam

Rising Upper.

檻

5874

See 4510.

侃

5875

Straightforward; bold.

旱

hon

hong

k'ang

N. k'ō

k'aañ

k'an

z. k'an

kan

A. kam

Rising Upper.

瞰

5876

Same as 5878.

闕

5877

See 3806.

矚

5878

To spy; to watch.

勤

ee

闕

Sinking

Upper.

瞰

5879

矚孔子之亡也 he watched when Confucius was out.

雲車千餘,矚臨城中 from a thousand and more ornamented chariots, they gazed down upon the city.

下矚洞庭 it looks down upon the Tung-t'ing lake.

魚矚 open-eyed, like a fish.

See 3831.

喊

5879

憾

5880

Same as 5881.

憾

5881

Hindered; unable to get on; unlucky.

R. 感

See 砍

Rising Upper.

口

5882

To contain; a vessel. Radical 17.

R. 謙

See 砍

J. ken, 'n

kan

Rising and Sinking Upper.

扣

5883

To take in the hand.

R. 謙

F. v. kwang²

See 砍

Rising Upper.

翰

5884

Same as 5852.

KANG.

See 5917.

亢

5885

扛

5886

R. 江

C. k'ong

H. kong, v.

kong

F. k'oung,

k'oung

W. koa

N. kōng

P. } kang,

M. } k'ang,

Y. } k'ang

Sz. } k'ang

K. kang

J. kō

A. kang, giang

Even Upper.

To carry with a pole on the shoulders of two men. To carry on the shoulders, as one man. To lift. To manage. Read k'ang² in Peking. See 9986.

旁施雙扛 alongside were displayed two carrying-poles, — in a picture.

扛拾 to carry on a pole.

扛轎 to carry a sedan-chair.

扛棄 to carry off and throw away.

力能扛鼎 strong enough to lift a tripod.

扛肩兒的 coolies who carry loads on boards on their shoulders with head bent forward.

扛

5886

扛不動 unable to carry it.

這事我扛得起來 I am equal to this matter.

筆力可獨扛 the strength of his pen is enough to lift, — a hundred-bushel tripod. Said by Han Wên-kung of 張籍 Chang Chi.

扛箒 brushes used in preparing cotton yarn and treating it with starch, one being drawn above and one below the stretched yarn.

扛

5887

R. 江

C. } kong

H. } kong

F. k'oung

W. koa

N. kōng

P. } kang

M. } kang

Sz. } kang

Y. } kang

K. kang

J. kō

A. giang

Even

Irregular.

A cross-piece of wood; a cross-bar; yards on a mast; the cross-spar on which a Chinese flag is flown; the poles of a bier. Used with 5893.

單扛 and 雙扛 single and double vertical lines placed at the right-hand side of characters which denote persons and places, respectively. See 5162.

扛房 a shop for funeral paraphernalia.

扛香藤 *Mallotus repandus*, Marg.

壓杠子 or 跣 *ts'ai*⁴ 杠子 an illegal mode of torture in which the prisoner is made to kneel, while a carrying-pole is laid across the legs behind the knees and another placed under the arms which are tied together and forced backward for the purpose. One lictor then stands on each end of the lower pole and lifts the upper one.

Read kang¹ or Chiang¹.

扛橋梁 or 徒杠 a foot-bridge.

An earthen jar or vat.

水缸 a water-kong, — used to store water.

一口金魚缸 a jar to hold gold-fish.

糞缸 or 坑缸 a receptacle for night-soil.

七石缸 a vat to hold seven piculs.

金剛腿缸 fat squat jars, reminding one of the doubled-up legs of sitting idols. See 金 2032.

缸梟 to raise or float anything.

缸

5888

R. 江陽

See 剛

K. hang

J. kō, gō

A. giang, k'oung

Even Upper

Irregular.

肛¹

5889

R. 江

See 扛

A. giang,
koug

Even Upper.

虹

5890

虹

5891

釘¹

5892

R. 江東

See 江扛

A. giang

Even Upper.

槓⁴

5893

R. 送

See 貢

P. kang

F. kaung

Sinking

Upper.

The large intestine.

肛門 the rectum.

脫肛 protruded intestine; blind piles.

降肛 fat; bloated.

See 5265.

See 1207.

The tire of a wheel.
The barb of an arrow. A hanging bowl, to hold a lamp or gold-fish.

排釘 to trim a lamp.

金釘 an ornamental lamp.

金魚釘 a bowl for gold-fish.
See 5888.

A trunk; a box. A bier. A ream of paper containing 100 quires of 20 sheets each. Used with 扛 5887.

皮槓 a leather trunk.

伙食槓 a case for eatables.

衣服槓 a clothes-box.

大槓 a bier.

抬槓 to carry a corpse on a stretcher; to wrangle.

雇人抬槓 to hire men to carry away the body.

抬槓辯嘴 quarrelling like coffin-bearers,—who are noted for their habit of wrangling.

猪肉槓 a carrying-pole with hooks, used by itinerant pork-sellers.

槓箱 large cases fitted with poles for carrying; chests; cases in general; logs of hard wood which have been excavated to hold ingots of silver.

槓具 fittings; furniture.

槓子 a horizontal bar; a pole; a club. See 8742.

打槓子 to attack with clubs.
Used of highway robbery.岡¹

5894

R. 陽

See 剛

A. kōng, kang
Even Upper.

The ridge of a hill; a mound; high and level ground. Also written 崗 and 岡. [To be distinguished from 岡 12,512.]

陟彼高岡 ascending that lofty ridge.

如岡如陵 like the hills, like the mountains,—so will your friendship endure.

砂岡 a dirt-heap.

各處站岡之巡捕 all the policemen on their beats.

血岡 weals from a beating.

岡芋鳥 the whydah.

青岡 *Quercus mongolica*, or the silkworm oak.剛¹

5895

R. 陽

C. } kong

H. } kōng, v.

F. } k'ang

W. } koa

N. } kōng

P. } kang

M. } kang

S. } kang

J. } kō

A. } kang

Even Upper.

Hard; unyielding, as opposed to 柔 5653. Constant; enduring. Just now; recently. See 金 2032. Used for 罡 5906, and for 5899.

剛硬 hard; unyielding.

剛性 obstinate; pig-headed.

剛強 or 剛暴 or 剛烈 violent; overbearing.

剛正 or 剛直 inflexible; upright.

剛勇 or 剛大 brave; resolute.

剛志 or 剛毅 resolute; determined.

剛石 granite.

金剛石 the diamond.

剛日 and 柔日 the odd and even days of a moon, respectively. The former were considered appropriate for outside, the latter for inside or domestic matters.

剛勁 robust; hardy; unyielding.

剛一來 as soon as ever he comes.

剛.....又 as soon as....., immediately.....

剛纔 see 11,503.

剛到 just arrived.

剛過了 just passed by.

鋼

5896

鋼

5897

鋼⁴

5898

R. 漾

See 鋼

A. kang

Sinking Upper.

鋼¹

5899

R. 陽

See 岡

Even Upper.

綱¹

5900

R. 陽

See 剛

Even Upper.

Same as 5888.

Same as 5886.

To temper steel; a well tempered blade.

A red bull; a sacrifice ox.

The large rope of a net by which it is drawn together; that which regulates; laws; a bond; a subject, as opposed to the predicate. [To be distinguished from 綱 12,512.]

若綱在綱 when the net is on the rope,—the result is order. 綱紀四方 giving laws to four quarters,—of the realm. 四方爲綱 the whole empire takes you as its pattern.

之綱之紀 regulating all, determining each point.

綱紀 laws; fundamental principles; to act for.

綱紀大壞 public morals were greatly corrupted.

亂其紀綱 throwing the net into confusion.

汝是孰紀綱乎 who your retainers are, you?

統綱 the governing or controlling principle.

三綱 the Three Bonds,—between sovereign and subject, father and son, and husband and wife.

綱常 bonds (as above) virtues (see 440),—moral regulations.

其寺綱維 the rule of the temple was that.....

<p>綱¹ 5900</p> <p>綱¹ 5901</p> <p>蔞¹ 5902</p> <p>綱¹ 5903</p> <p>綱¹ 5904</p> <p>將¹ 5905</p>	<p>提綱 to bring out the leading idea; to illustrate the theme.</p> <p>綱領 a bond; a connecting line; the idea or principle which runs through and connects all parts.</p> <p>綱目 subject and predicate; text and commentary; a summary; a general survey; the leading features.</p> <p>綱如經, 目如傳 the <i>kang</i> is as it were a canonical text, and the <i>mu</i> is commentary.</p> <p>綱羅 to ransack.</p> <p>Same as 5888.</p> <p>A trailing plant, like the 蔞草 <i>Vitis Labrusca</i>, Linn., which bears white flowers and small white grapes said to cure stupidity.</p> <p>Steel. Hard; tough.</p> <p>鋼椽 the steel beam,—a sword.</p> <p>鋼鑽 a steel awl.</p> <p>鋼刀雖快, 不斬無罪之人 though the steel knife is sharp, it does not behead the innocent man.</p> <p>男兒無志, 鈍鐵無鋼 a man without energy is blunt iron without steel (temper).</p> <p>恨鐵不成鋼 angry because their iron does not become steel, —because their dull sons do not become eminent men.</p> <p>鋼眼 an eye in a steel plate for drawing out iron wire.</p> <p>鋼眼裏拔出來的手 one who has been drawn through a steel eye,—close; stingy.</p> <p>鋼勁 lusty; vigorous.</p> <p>Same as 1212.</p> <p>See 1212.</p>	<p>罡¹ 5906</p> <p>R. 陽</p> <p>See 剛</p> <p>A. <i>kōng, kang</i> Even Upper.</p> <p>提¹ 5907</p> <p>康¹ 5908</p> <p>R. 陽</p> <p>C. <i>hong</i> H. <i>k'ong</i> F. <i>k'oung</i> W. <i>k'oa</i> N. <i>k'ōng</i> P. <i>k'ang</i> M. <i>k'ang</i> Y. <i>k'ang</i> Sz. <i>k'ang</i> K. <i>kang</i> J. <i>kō</i> A. <i>k'ang, k'ōng</i> Even Upper.</p>	<p>The name of certain stars. See 5895.</p> <p>天罡 four stars which form the bowl of the 斗 constellation; see II, 427.</p> <p>踏罡步斗 treading the <i>kang</i> and stepping the <i>tou</i>,—a particular way of walking around when performing magical rites, incantations, etc.</p> <p>罡符 a kind of mesmerism, and kinesi-therapy, practised as a means of extorting money.</p> <p>四大金罡 a popular name for the 四天王 Four Heavenly Kings, as guardians at the entrance to a Buddhist temple. See 王 12,493.</p> <p>罡風 a high wind.</p> <p>Same as 5886.</p> <p>K'ANG.</p> <p>Peace; repose. Health; strength. A point where five roads meet. See 里 6870. [To be distinguished from 庚 6001.]</p> <p>無已太康 let us not enjoy ourselves to excess.</p> <p>康寧 repose; tranquillity.</p> <p>康居 to live in peaceful retirement.</p> <p>康樂和平實始於此 we may consider that the millennium will have come.</p> <p>小康 well-to-do.</p> <p>康泰 in good health.</p> <p>康強 or 康健 hale; hearty; vigorous.</p> <p>身其康強 lusty of body.</p> <p>康衢 or 康莊大路 a great highway.</p> <p>康熙 K'ang Hsi (or Kang Hi), —the name of the reign of the second Emperor of the present dynasty, A.D. 1662—1723.</p> <p>康了 <i>lit.</i> stronged, i.e. "ploughed" at an examination. From the story of a student named</p>	<p>康¹ 5908</p> <p>康¹ 5909</p> <p>R. 陽</p> <p>See 康</p> <p>Even Upper.</p> <p>慷¹ 5910</p> <p>R. 陽養</p> <p>C. <i>k'ong, hong</i> H. <i>k'ong</i> F. <i>k'oung</i> W. <i>k'oa</i> N. <i>k'ōng</i> P. <i>k'ang, k'ang</i> M. <i>k'ang</i> Y. <i>k'ang</i> Sz. <i>k'ang</i> K. <i>kang</i> J. <i>kō</i> A. <i>k'ang</i> Even and Rising Upper.</p> <p>糠¹ 5911</p> <p>R. 陽</p> <p>See 康</p> <p>A. <i>k'ang</i> Even Upper.</p>	<p>柳冕 Liu Mien, who was so superstitious that he would not allow the words 安樂 to be used in his presence, the last character having the same sound as 落 to fail, but changed the phrase into 安康. When the list of successful candidates came out, he was not in it; and his servant coming back to tell him so, avoiding the odious 落了, announced his failure by using 康了.</p> <p>康居 Sogdiana.</p> <p>Empty; unoccupied.</p> <p>寂靜康寞 silent and deserted,—as a ruin.</p> <p>Generous; magnanimous; noble. See 5804.</p> <p>慷慨悲歌 to sing in a mournful key.</p> <p>聽者莫不慷慨 all who heard it were much affected.</p> <p>Read <i>k'ang</i>¹.</p> <p>慨當以慷 we should meet (misfortunes) bravely.</p> <p>Chaff; husks of grain; bran. Petty; poor. Remiss; negligent. See 秕 8945.</p> <p>麥糠 wheat bran.</p> <p>鋸糠 or 木糠 sawdust.</p> <p>糟糠之妻不下堂 the wife of the grains and bran days must not go down from the hall,—she who was the sharer of poverty must not be put aside in prosperity. Said by 宋弘 Sung Hung of the Han dynasty.</p> <p>妻子糠豆不贍 wife and children without enough bran and beans,—without enough to eat.</p>
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糠¹
5911

糠古老 the heads of fungus millet (*Setaria*), used as a diuretic.

梨糠了心 this pear is unsound.

糠²
5912

Same as 5911.

糠³
5913

R. 陽
See 康
A. k'ang
Even Upper.

Tall; long. See 艮 6772.

扛¹
5914

See 5886.

攔¹
5915

Same as 5886.

掙¹
5916

Same as 5886.

亢¹
5917

R. 陽 漾
F. k'oung
k'auung
See 杭 抗
燭 慷
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Violent; overbearing; strong. To oppose; to attack. An error; a mistake. Very; excessive. The second of the 28 zodiacal constellations; see *Tables*, Vb. Used with 3849.

亢氣 a violent or domineering disposition.

不卑不亢 neither obsequious nor arrogant.

亢排 a bully; a braggart.

不能亢宗 unable to protect his family.

亢旱 or 亢陽 hot and dry weather.

亢池 four small stars near Arcturus.

亢金龍 a name for the 2nd constellation, which is supposed to bring drou...

伉¹
5918

R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking
Upper.

To compare; to match; a pair. To oppose; to dislike. High. Sincere. Used with 5921.

伉儷 a pair; husband and wife.

伉儷甚篤 a devoted couple; Darby and Joan.

伉禮 the ceremonies between equals.

厮徒馬圍皆與之伉

禮 he treated all his servants and stableboys on terms of equality.

伉敵 to compete with; to oppose.

皇門有伉 the gate of the enclosure stood high.

匠¹
5919

R. 漾
See 炕
Sinking
Upper.

The divan or couch at the head of a guest-chamber, to seat two.

匠几 or 匠桌子 the low table placed on the divan between host and guest.

忼¹
5920

R. 陽 養
See 慷
Even and
Rising Upper.

Excited; annoyed.

忼爽 in high spirits.

忼然嘆息 he sighed with disappointment.

抗¹
5921

R. 漾
C. kong², k'ong²
H. k'ong
F. k'auung
W. k'oa
N. k'oing
P. }
M. } k'ang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang, v.
J. kō
A. k'ang
Sinking
Upper.

To set up; see 4006. To oppose; to resist; to protest. To screen; to protect. To carry on the shoulder.

抗旨 to oppose the Imperial will.

抗官 to oppose the officials.

抗敵 to oppose.

抗拒 to resist; to protest against.

抗音而讓曰 loudly protesting, got up from his seat and said.....

抗斷不依 to set at nought a judgment.

違抗 to disobey; to rebel.

與他抗衡 to contend for mastery with him.

抗²
5921

能與抗行者絕少 those who can rival (such men) a few in number.

抗吞 or 抗霸 to refuse to give up what by right belongs to another.

抗傳 to refuse to obey a superior.

抗欠 to refuse to pay a debt.

抗捐 to refuse to pay,—as a tax.

抗糧 to refuse to pay the land tax.

不抗王師 to follow the Imperial example.

抗性 or 抗頸之人 cantankerous; fond of opposing; obstinate.

無不與之分庭抗禮 not one but treated him with consideration,—said of the feudal princes in reference to 子貢 Tzū Kung. See 5918.

Read k'ang¹. Used with 5886.

抗舉 to raise up.

抗價 to keep up the market price.

抗口袋 to carry bags; a coolie.

把這個口袋抗過 to carry this bag over your shoulder.

抗不住 unable to stand; manage it.

See 3850.

炕¹
5922

炕²
5923

R. 漾
C. hong, k'ong
H. k'ong
F. k'auung
W. k'oa
N. k'oing
P. }
M. } k'ang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kang
J. kō
A. k'ang
Sinking
Upper.

To dry. A brick stove warmed by a fire.

炕布 to dry cloth.

炕牀 to warm a bed; a stove bed; a k'ang.

一鋪炕 or 暖炕 a stove bed; a k'ang.

炕蓆 the mat on the k'ang.

炕面子 the top of the k'ang.

炕沿 the edge of a k'ang.

炕桌 a small table for a k'ang.

炕爐子 the fire-place heating the k'ang; a portable stove for baking cakes.

炕⁴

5923

炕罩 a valance in front of a *k'ang*.炕洞 the fire-place in a *k'ang*.炕氣眼 the two side openings of the *k'ang* for management of the draught.犴⁴

5924

R. 漾
See 抗
Sinking
Upper.

A fierce dog. A hedgehog.

犴狽 a kind of small ape, found in Siam, said to be employed in hunting.

硃⁴

5925

R. 漾
See 抗
Sinking
Upper.

The sound of stones striking together.

Read *k'ang*¹.

硃礮 the crash of thunder.

閤⁴

5926

R. 漾
See 抗
Sinking
Upper.

Lofty and large, 閤閤, as the gateway of a palace.

KAO.

高¹

5927

R. 豪
C. *hou*
H. *kau*
F. *koa*, v.
Sinking
W. *hōe*
N. *koa*
P. }
M. } *kan*
Sz. }
Y. *koa*
K. *ko*
J. *kū*
A. *kau*
Even Upper.

High; tall; lofty, as opposed to 矮 13 and 低 10,899. Eminent; exalted. High in price; good in quality; loud in tone. Radical 189.

高大 high; lofty.

高厚 height and depth.

不分高低 not to distinguish between high and low,—between superiors and inferiors, good and bad, etc.

高矮不等 tall and short mixed together; some tall, some short.

登高必自卑 to go up high, you must begin from low down.

See 登 10,858.

高升 or 高登 to rise high; to be promoted.

幾丈高 how many *chang* high is it?高¹

5927

高地 high-lying land; uplands.

高人 a tall man; an eminent man.

身量高 tall of stature.

高翹 or 高脚 stilts.

高脚牌 a portable notice-board, consisting of a notice-board at the top of a long handle.

高掛 to hang up high.

高名 a great name; what is your name?

高姓 what is your surname?

高壽 what is your age?—more especially used to elderly people.

比我年高五歲 five years older than I am.

高祖 great-great-grandfather. The title has been posthumously bestowed upon several Emperors who were the founders of their dynasties.

清高 pure and lofty,—as one of disinterested and noble aims.

高風亮節 of lofty spirit and great force of character.

王高其義 the prince was much struck by their chivalry.

高明通神惡 (*wu*⁴) great abilities excite the hatred of the gods.

高於人, 衆必非之 he who excels others is sure to be an object of calumny.

高者詣神 his best efforts border on genius,—of an artist.

[品 is understood after 神.]

味高食部 its flavour beats anything in the whole range of food.

見識高出幾倍 in experience far superior to him.

高出於紙 it rose beyond the limits of the paper,—of a tree in a picture.

才高學廣 of great ability and wide reading.

高賢 eminently worthy.

高位 a high station.

高着 higher (than something else); up,—as the sun.

高蹤 your footsteps; your arrival.

高燈 ornamental lanterns car-

高¹

5927

ried on poles in marriage ceremonies.

高情 distinguished kindness.

高舉 to rise to high honours.

高樂 great pleasure; enjoyment.

高親 your honoured relatives.

高貴 valuable; rare; precious.

高強 nrst-rate,—as a plan.

高帽子 see 7701.

高底 thicksoled,—of boots.

高狀 conical.

高見以爲何如 what is your opinion, sir?

志氣高 of great determination; very resolute.

少懷高 was ambitious in his youth.

高攀 I have the honour of his acquaintance.

攀高枝兒 to cling to the high branch,—to associate with and esteem only those on a higher level, with a view to advancement.

高興 raised in spirits; merry; exhilarated.

高估 to assess at a high value.

價高 or 高行 high in price.

高昂 rising high,—as prices.

高聲 in a loud voice.

高叫道 called out loudly.

高腔班 a troupe or company singing in falsetto.

高手 a high hand,—one who is clever or skilled at anything.

高高手我過去 pardon me; let me off this time.

高談 to talk big; to brag; to declaim.

高堂父母 father and mother both alive.

高頭 used for 上頭 upon; also for 之間 at; during. Also (in Shantung) = good weight or extra weight.

居然高臥 giving yourself such airs!

高下 up and down; relative height or value.

高下其手 he makes his influence much felt.

高¹

5927

分別高下 to try which is the better man.

高粱 *see* 7023.

高粮 the tall grain,—millet.

高搭 raised; elevated.

高唐夢 the dream at Kao-t'ang,—in which 襄王 Hsiang

Wang of the 楚 Ch'u State became enamoured of the 巫山之女 nymph of Wu-shan (*see* 12,735). Used as a euphemism for sexual intercourse.

高昌 a district round about Turfan.

高句麗 name of an ancient kingdom from which the modern Korea is derived.

高麗國 Korea. *See* 478.

高

5928

Same as 5931.

稿

5929

R. 皓

N. k'ca, koa

See 高

Rising Upper.

Dry; rotten; withered.

形固可使如槁木乎 can the body be brought to the condition of dry wood?—by the suppression of mental activities.

槁木朽廢 a rotten worthless fellow.

形容枯槁 very much emaciated.

槁 (or 藁) 本 *Ligusticum sinense*, Oliver.

癢³

5930

R. 皓

F. v. sko

See 高

Rising Upper.

A scabby itching disease.

癢癢 eczema.

關門賣癢癢藥 to shut the door and sell medicine for eczema,—to trade privately.

皚

5931

R. 皓號

See 高號

Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Clear; pure; white. Used with 3892.

皚身朱足 naked and bare-footed.

皚然白首 a snow-white head of hair.

稿

5932

R. 皓

See 高

A. kan, kien

Rising Upper.

The stalk of grain; straw. A draft or rough copy; a proof.

禾稿 rice-straw.

稿荐 a mattress of rice-straw.

草稿 a rough copy; a draft. *See* 11,634.

文稿 a draft or copy of a despatch.

起稿 or 打稿 or 脫稿 to make a rough draft; to draft.

留稿同正 keep the draft together with the original.

稿案 official papers.

稿案留在稿房 let the documents in the case remain in the record office.

稿公 a clerk of the records.

腹稿 a draft already drawn out in one's mind; impromptu.

肚皮裏打稿子 to draft a document in one's mind, *i.e.* to think it out.

窻稿 a theme for composition,—as given among friends.

Same as 5932.

藁

5933

篙

5934

R. 豪

See 高

Even Upper.

A bamboo pole; to pole.

撐篙 to pole; to punt.

船篙 bamboo poles for poling junks.

杉篙 scaffold-poles.

縞

5935

R. 皓號

See 高

Rising Upper.

Plain white silk.

縞衣綦巾 in thin white silk and a grey head-dress.

縞冠 a white silk cap.

渾身縞素 in complete mourning.

膏

5936

R. 豪號

See 高告

Even and Sinking Upper.

Fat; grease; to grease; to fatten; rich; sleek. A part of the body, immediately below the heart and inaccessible to acupuncture. *See* 病 9300.

猪膏 or 膏油 or 膏臊 lard.

膏肥 fat; greasy.

膏以脂 smear it with grease.

膏

5936

此皆民膏血所爲 this is all made from the fat and blood of the people,—of the

迷樓 tower built by Yang Kuang and destroyed by the first Emp. of the T'ang dynasty

膏火 money for candles; allowance for lighting.

膏紅 cosmetics; rouge, etc.

膏以明自焚 fat burns by its own combustibility,—may incur misfortune by the possession of talent.

膏露 fertilising dew.

膏澤 beneficial rain; favour; grace.

膏粱 fat meat and fine millet; rich; wealthy.

膏粱子弟 pampered youths; scions of rich families.

膏恩 rich favours; enriching grace.

膏藥 a plaster,—for a wound or sore.

公膏 or 藥膏 or 廣膏 opium.

綠膏 cakes of green dye, from Chehkiang.

膏釐 the *likin* tax on preparing opium, known as the boiling tax or the *kao-li* tax.

Read *kao*⁴. To fertilise

陰雨膏之 much rain has fertilised it.

Same as 3870.

鎬

5937

鰲

5938

R. 皓

See 皓

Rising Lower.

藁

5939

R. 皓

See 高

A. kan, kien

Rising Upper.

The large crayfish *Palinurus*.

Straw; a straw mat. Used for 5929, 5932.

空藁 straw.

藁席 a straw mat.

里人藁葬之 the village buried him in a mat,—*i.e.* without a coffin.

不念藁砧 forgetful of husband. *See* 622.

羔¹
5940
豪高
Even Upper.

A lamb; a kid. [To be distinguished from 羔¹ 12,846.] Also used of the young of hares and turtles.

羊羔子 a lamb; a kid.
胎羔皮 unborn lamb-skin.
珍珠羔 astrakhan.
黑羔皮 black lamb-skin.
羊羔美酒 a kid and good wine,—a feast.

糕¹
5941
豪高
Even Upper.

Cakes; baked or steamed dumplings.

百菓糕 fruit cakes.
鬆糕 leavened cakes of rice-flour.
年糕 glutinous rice cakes for the New Year.
蛋糕 sponge cakes.
糕點 cakes and pastry.
糕餅 a pudding of glutinous rice-flour.
糕乾 a pudding of ordinary rice-flour.
糕神 cakes offered by the Emperor in worship to the sun on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.
糕粉 rice-flour.

Same as 5941.

皐¹
5943
豪高
Even Upper.

A marsh; the banks of a marsh; a pool in a marsh. To praise; to bless. High; eminent. A place where the gods manifest themselves. To utter articulately.

鶴鳴于九皐 the crane cries in the ninth (i.e. middle) pool of the marsh.
江皐 a river-bank.
漢皐 the bank of the Han,—Hankow.
皐門 gate of the enceinte of a palace.
皐月 the fifth moon.
皐皐 insolent.
皐比 (p'i³) a tiger's skin.

皋¹
5943

乾皋 a parrot.
寒皋 a mainah.
皋陶 Kao Yao, Minister of Crime to the Emperor Shun.
神皋奧區 haunt of the gods; mysterious place.
皋丸 the testicles.

Same as 5943.

皐¹
5944

梹¹
5945

R. 豪高
See Even Upper.

Name of a tree. A spar on a ship.

桔梹 a well-sweep. See 1467.

See 2292.

Same as 5945.

咎¹
5946

榕¹
5947

馨¹
5948

R. 豪高
See Even Upper.

A chariot drum, used in war; also, a large drum, beaten to stimulate workmen to activity.

馨鼓弗勝 the roll of the great drum did not overpower,—the noise made by the builders, so active were they.

橐¹
5949

R. 豪高
See Even Upper.

A quiver; a case for bow and arrows. See 1600.

橐韃 quiver and bow-case.

請垂橐而入 begged to be allowed to enter (the city) with their quivers slung upside down,—as a guarantee that no attack was intended.

載橐弓矢 he has returned to their cases the bows and arrows.

杲³
5950

R. 皓高
See Rising Upper.

The sun shining brightly; see 7868.

杲杲日出 brightly the sun shines forth,—and disappoints us of rain.

杲乎如登乎天 gloriously it rises in the sky.

杲日升空 the bright sun rising in the void of aether.

昊¹
5951

告⁴
5952

R. 號沃
C. kou.
H. kau
F. koo
W. koo
N. koo
P. }
M. } kau
Sz. }
Y. koo
K. ko
J. koo
A. kau.
Sinking Upper.

See 3887.

A piece of wood placed across the horns of a butting ox, in order to warn people. To inform one's superiors, as opposed to 誥 5953. To tell; to announce to; to appeal to; to lay a plaint; to indict. Also read ku^{3*} and ku⁴ (see 1158). See 誦 4691.

稟告 to inform a superior by petition.

告知 to inform; to notify.

告訴 to tell to.

告白 a notice,—as of lost property.

出告示 to issue an official Proclamation.

告祖 to inform one's ancestors,—by prayer.

告誡 to warn; to enjoin on.

告假 to ask for leave of absence.

告病 to ask for sick-leave.

告休 or 告退 to resign,—an appointment.

告老 to apply to resign on account of old age.

告終養 to apply to be allowed to resign in order to take care of aged parents.

告罪 or 告饒 to apologise; to ask to be pardoned.

告謝 to thank.

告免 to beg to be excused.

告別 or 告辭 or 告行 to take leave; to bid farewell.

告回 to take leave of a person and return,—after escorting him a part of the way.

久之告去 after some time, he took his leave.

告便 or 告個便 to ask leave to retire for a few minutes.

告備 or 告竣 or 告成 to notify the completion of any work.

告⁴

3952

及大禮告成而囊中

已罄矣 by the time that the (marriage) ceremonies were completed, his purse was found to be empty.

告貸 or 告借 to borrow money; to open a government loan.

告貸無門 I have nowhere to go to borrow money.

無告 those who have no one to appeal to,—the helpless.

告人 to tell a person; see 5794. Also, to accuse a person.

我告下你來 I have filed a plaint against you.

控告 or 告訟 to bring a charge against; to indict.

告狀 a plaint; an indictment; to prosecute. See 2756.

告倒 to prosecute successfully.

原告 prosecutor.

原告贏三分 a prosecutor wins three-tenths of his case,—i.e. starts with three-tenths of the case gained, from his mere appearance as prosecutor.

被告 accused.

兩告 the two parties,—prosecutor and accused.

告賒 to sue for debt.

上告 to appeal to a higher court.

抱告 to present a petition on behalf of another. Women and old men are obliged to sue by proxy, being themselves exempt by statute from examination under the bamboo.

首告 to lay information before a crime has become generally known; to be the first informant.

放告 to issue a notification that he is ready to hear and decide cases,—as is done by a newly-arrived magistrate.

打聽了放告日期 enquired the dates on which plaints were allowed to be filed.

太尹放告已畢 when the magistrate had finished receiving the plaints.

告發 an information.

告⁴

5952

誥⁴

5953

R. 號

H. k'au²

See 告

Sinking Upper.

告進 to give notice of a charge, etc., to a magistrate.

告官 to bring a case before an official.

告冤 to make a complaint.

To announce to an inferior; to order. To grant, as a title of honour.

誥授 to confer a title of honour upon an official,—of the Emperor.

誥封 to bestow the same upon a wife, living parents, etc.

誥封三代 to bestow titles of honour on three generations.

誥封亭 the pavilion erected for the Imperial Decrees relating to a deceased person.

誥贈 to bestow a title as a posthumous distinction.

皇清誥贈 conferred under the Imperial Ch'ing dynasty,—a phrase seen on tombstones.

誥命 the patents by which the above titles are conferred, from the 1st to the 5th ranks, inclusive.

誥命夫人 the wife of an official who has received a title.

金花誥 the patent given to an official's wife.

誥書 an Imperial patent for a title of honour.

誥條 the inscriptions of titles, etc., placed outside the front gate of a high official.

誥誡 to solemnly enjoin.

誥誓 Imperial orders.

納還官誥 to hand in one's resignation.

連刺史的誥身都沒有 his commission as magistrate was also gone.

部⁴

5954

R. 號

See 告

Sinking Upper.

Name of the fief in Shantung bestowed upon the eldest son of 文王 Wên Wang.

乔³

5955

R. 皓

See 杲

A. hau²

Rising Upper.

To let go. To divide.

Read hao⁴. The sky.

K'AO.

See 1389.

敲³

5956

煊³

5957

R. 蕭屋

沃藥

See 噉歛

考³

Even

Rising and Entering Upper.

To dry at the fire; to toast; to roast. Also read hu^{1*}

微火煊着 warm it over a gentle fire.

煊肉 to roast meat. See 5969.

Read hsiao¹. Used with 4654.

煊乾 to dry before a fire.

煊煊 burning hot.

Read k'ao⁴ or hao⁴.

多將煊煊 (troubles) will multiply like flames.

To feast victorious soldiers on their return; to entertain; to grant rewards; to give presents.

犒工 to feast workmen.

吃犒勞 to have a feast after the completion of some work.

犒賞 to give rewards.

犒資 a prize; a reward.

犒農 to make grants of money in aid of agriculture.

大犒三軍 a great largess to the army.

犒以金 to reward with money.

選女犒邊庭 to select girls as presents to the frontier tribes.

Same as 5957.

燥³

5959

藁
5960

See 5939.

尻
5961

The end of the spine; the buttocks; the rump.

尻骨 the *os coxendicis*.

以死爲尻 to regard death as the rump end,—of life.

化子之尻以爲輪 (death) will resolve my buttocks into wheels.

黑尻 black rump,—the heron.

髀
5962

Same as 5961.

熾
5963

Hot air; a dry, burning atmosphere. Also read *k'u*¹.*

號沃
See 楷熾
Sinking and Entering Upper.

靠
5964

To lean upon; to rely upon.

倚靠 to lean against; to rely upon.

靠枕 to lean on a pillow.

靠火 to keep near to the fire,—for warmth.

靠頭 a support,—as the back of a chair.

靠椅 or 靠背椅 a chair with a high back.

靠傍 something to fall back upon; resources.

靠山 to lean against a hill,—as a house, grave, etc., built against a hill.

靠山喫山, 靠水喫水 if you live near the hills, you must get your living from the hills; if near water, from water,—you must adapt yourself to circumstances.

靠山山倒, 靠海海乾 whatever I do or try goes wrong.

以汝爲太山之靠 depended on you as on Mt. T'ai.

靠
5964

靠天喫飯 to trust to Providence for one's daily food.

靠此生意 dependent on this for a living.

終身之靠 a support for life,—as a husband is to a wife.

靠賴 to rely upon.

靠不住 cannot be relied upon.

妥靠 trustworthy; reliable.

攷
5965

Same as 5966.

考
5966

To have long life; aged.

A father; a deceased father.

To strike. To complete.

To examine; to question.

[To be distinguished from 老 6783.]

壽考不忘 may long life and an endless name be his!

胡考之寧 to give comfort to the aged.

考終厥命 the old live their allotted span,—when a wise ruler is on the throne.

殷乃引考 let the people of Yin enjoy protracted prosperity!

先考 my late father.

祖考 grandfather and father; ancestors.

考妣 deceased father and mother.

考妣三年 three years' mourning for parents.

考鐘 to strike a bell.

在宗載考 in the honoured apartment we complete,—our carousal.

作召公考 roused himself (to emulate) the achievements of Shao Kung.

考仲子之宮 having completed the shrine for Chung Tzü.

考成 to verify completion,—as when a superior fixes a limit

期限 within which a matter is to be settled, 考成

being used of the settlement between the superior and his subordinate.

考
5966

雖無以考 although there is no authority for it,....

此事無考 there is no record of any kind concerning this matter.

俟再考 we must await further investigation,—on a disputed point.

考察 or 考問 or 考究 to investigate.

考驗 to examine; to make trial of.

考驗輿地 to explore a country.

考較 or 考証 to compare.

考文章 to hold a competition in essay-writing.

考求 to discover.

考據 to seek for proofs or examples of.

考語 the character or description given of officials at the 大計 triennial scrutiny.

考試 to examine at the great public competitions.

考秀才 to go up for the examination of *hsiu-ts'ai*,—the first degree.

考中 *chung*⁴ 了 he has passed,—for the 2nd or 3rd degrees.

See 進 2075.

考官 examining officials.

考竟 the examination finished,—of one who dies in prison before trial.

考場 or 考院 or 考棚 the examination-hall.

進考場 to enter as a candidate.

考童 or 考生 candidates for the 1st degree.

鬧考 to kick up a row at an examination.

赴考 or 投考 to present oneself for examination.

冒考 to enter an examination under false pretences.

扣考 to be excluded from an examination for malpractices.

欠考三次 to fail 3 times to present oneself for examination.

大考 the examination for the 2nd degree.

考³
5966

趕考 or 考市 phrases denoting the attraction of a public examination to petty traders and others.

跨考 or 歧考 or 重考 or 騎考 to enter for the examination in another district than one's own; to present oneself for examination at more than one centre.

考取 to examine and take out; to pass (candidates) for examination; to examine for.....

考名 the examination name,—a candidate sometimes adopting a different 名 name from his previous 學名 school name.

小考 a general name for the triple examinations before the District Magistrate, the Prefect, and the Literary Chancellor. Also the examination at which 童生 students pass for their 秀才 first degree.

考案首 to come out first at the preliminary examination, held by the District Magistrate and Prefect.

考卜 to enquire by divination.
考選局 an examining Board for the selection of officers to fill posts.

考功清吏司 Department of Scrutiny, to control the rewards and penalties of officials,—under the Board of Civil Office.

铐³
5966a

Manacles. [Not in K'ang Hsi, but now in common use.]

拷³
5967

To beat; to flog

拷打 to beat; to flog.

拷鼓 to beat a drum.

拷脚眼 to beat on the ankles.

拷問 or 拷訊 to interrogate with beating,—i.e. to administer so many blows of the bamboo whenever the witness either lies or refuses to answer.

三拷畫供 after the third bambooning, he signed the deposition.

R. 皓
C. hâu
H. k'au, k'au
F. k'oa
W. k'oe
N. k'oa
P. k'au, k'au
See 考
Rising Upper
Irregular.

拷³
5968

R. 皓

See 考

Rising Upper.

烤³
5969

R. 皓

See 考

Rising Upper.

箒³
5969a

給³
5970

刻³
5971

艮⁴
5972

R. 願

C. kên
H. kên
F. kaung
W. kô
N. kêng
P. } kên
M. }
Y. kêng
Sz. kên
K. kân
J. kon
A. kên
Sinking Upper.

Platycarya strobilacea, S. & Z., known as 栲花.
See 5080.

栲皮 foreign mangrove bark.
See 1559.

栲紬 pongee dyed brown with mangrove bark.

栲栳 an osier bucket.

To warm; to toast; to bake.

烤手 to warm the hands.

烤木 to bend wood by heat.

烤麵包 toasted bread.

烤餅 to bake a cake.

烤牛肉 roast (i.e. baked) beef.

烤焦 to burn in baking.

伏天烤日頭 in the dog-days, the sun is roasting hot.

烤爛了 over-roasted; burnt in cooking.

A basket. See 615, 6788.

K'EI.

See 927.

K'EI.

See 6099.

K'EN.

The seventh of the 八卦 Eight Diagrams. A limit; to stop. Hard; perverse; obstinate. Radical 138. [To be distinguished from 艮 7017.]

艮覆碗 the Diagram kên resembles an inverted cup.

艮磴 a kind of hard stone; stony.

艮參子 cross-grained.

𦵏²
5973

R. vulgar
P. v. kên in
lou, skên
Even Lower.

根¹
5974

R. 元
C. kên
H. kên
F. kung, kung
W. kang, kô
N. kêng
P. } kên
M. }
Sz. }
Y. kêng
K. kên
J. kon
A. kân
Even Upper.

Noise of people wrangling.

𦵏𦵏 to joke; to chaff. See 5974.

A root; a base; foundation; origin; cause. Numerative of poles, masts, chains, lamp-wicks, hairs of the head, etc. See 10,902 3336.

根末 or 根梢 root and branches; beginning and end.

有根有梢 in full detail.

根本 or 根由 or 根基

根底 root; foundation; origin; cause; trick of.

不知那扇子收放的 根本 he did not know the trick of closing and opening the fan.

根源 origin; (Buddhistic) synpathy.

根起 at first; from the first.

無根脚 without fixed roots base.

以他爲根脚 to make foothold or base of operation of it.

沒根兒 without root,—doubtful origin, as people; doubtful authority, as a literary expression.

好根底 of a good stock family.

一條根 a root; a single root; an only son.

無根之草 a plant without root,—a rolling stone; a ne-do-well.

除根 to pull up the root; eradicate.

絕了根 the root or parent stock cut off, so as to prevent further growth; exterminated

根株盡絕 to utterly extirpate.

不是生根的 it is not rooted,—it can be moved.

地不生無根之草 produces no plant without root,—no man without means of subsistence.

根¹

5974

根蒂 root and stem,—regular arrangement.

根深蒂固 the root is deep and the stalk is tough.

說話無根 idle, baseless talk.

苗根 or 根芽 shoots from old roots.

根子 one's antecedents; past history.

根查 to examine to the bottom.

根追 to trace up to the origin.

根詢 to thoroughly examine or question.

歸根 to go back to the root,—to the original condition; to the original question; to first principles, etc. etc.

尋根究底 to search and sift to the very bottom.

根子硬 hard of root,—an awkward person to meddle with.

根茶 *Bryophyllum calycinum*, Salisb., used to adulterate tea.

雲根 the name of a hill.

倉(或蒼)琅根 the brass rings, or handles, on a door. Also, the name of a tree.

五根 the Five Roots,—of moral strength, viz.: 信根 faith,

精進根 energy, 念根

memory, 定根 ecstatic medi-

tation, and 慧根 wisdom.

Sanskrit: *Pañcha Indriyāni*.

六根 the Six Roots,—of sensation. Same as the 六入; see 5690.

六根清淨 his organs of sense are all purified,—by fasting, prayer, putting away earthly things, etc.

根附 a *netzké* or *netsuké*,—a small carved ivory figure, used as a kind of ornamental button.

存根 counterfoil,—of a bill of exchange or other document.

帶根 advice,—sent to drawee.

Read *kên*². Comic; funny. See 5973.

湊根 to joke; to chaff.

沒根兒 unpleasant; disagreeable.

莧⁴

5975

R. 願

See 艮

Sinking Upper.

艮³

5976

R. 願

See 艮

A. *kên*, *ngên*

Sinking Upper.

跟¹

5977

R. 元

See 根

Even Upper.

毛莧 is *Ranunculus acris*, L.

To speak with difficulty. To wrangle. To act perversely.

The heel. To follow at the heel; to imitate. See 2566.

脚跟 or 腳後跟 the heel.

跟隨 or 跟從 to follow.

跟不上 unable to keep up with.

跟蹤 or 跟緝 to follow on the track of.

跟交 to trace out and hand over.

跟進去 to go into with others; to follow up, as an opportunity.

跟前 in front of; in the presence of; see 8545.

大人跟前 in your Excellency's presence.

跟前有幾位令郎 how many sons have you?

跟班 or 跟丁 a servant.

跟人 or 跟的人 retinue; suite.

跟役 servants who ride behind a cart or chair.

跟車 the attendant's cart.

跟我去 go with me.

跟誰學的 with whom did you learn this?

跟壞品 to follow bad examples.

跟着衆人 together with the rest, or with the crowd.

跟着又是雨 afterwards it rained again.

不敢跟他說 did not dare to speak of it to him.

栽跟斗 to fall head over heels; to eat humble pie. See 2025.

飮

5978

Same as 2019.

K'EN.

肯³

5979

R. 迴

C. *hêng*, *hang*H. *k'en*, *hen*F. *k'eng*, *k'ing*W. *k'ang*N. *k'eng*P. *k'en*, *k'eng*M. *k'en*Y. *k'eng*Sz. *k'en*, *k'eng*K. *king*J. *kō*A. *k'eng*

Rising Upper.

The articulation of bones; see 黎 1113. To be willing; to assent.

惠然肯來 kindly he seems to be willing to come to me.

莫肯念亂 no one is willing to think of the prevailing disorder.

此邦之人,不我肯穀 the people of this country are not willing to treat me well.

允肯 or 肯許 to assent.

不肯 not willing to; unmanageable; cross,—of children.

你肯不肯 do you agree or not?

不繇他肯不肯 never mind whether he will or not,—make him.

肯指天日盟心 willing to point to the sun in the sky and swear by it.

中 *chung*¹ 肯 to hit off the wishes or fancy.

肯構肯堂 willing to roof and willing to build,—to carry out the plans or wishes of a father. See next entry.

厥子乃弗肯堂,矧肯構 if his son be unwilling to raise up the hall, how much less will he be willing to complete the roof?

討了他一個肯字 I have got the word *k'en* out of him,—his consent.To bite; to gnaw. See 5985. Correctly read *shih*^{1*}.

只有靴子啃襪子,沒有襪子啃靴子 it is only the boot which wears out the sock, never the sock which wears out the boot.

啃³

5980

R. 緝

See 澀

Entering Upper.

措

5981

R. unauthor-
isedC. k'eng³
F. k'ang³
N. k'eng³
P. k'ên, k'ên³
M. k'ên³
A. k'engSinking
Upper.To oppress; to extort
from; to take by force.勒措 to extort money; to
squeeze.

强措 to take by force.

措贖 to prevent from redeem-
ing,—as a mortgage.儘自措着 to grab all,—
without sharing.措口說話 to speak indis-
tinctly.措手 a delay; a want of smart-
ness in doing anything.

看個措手 what a dawdler!

措阻 to obstruct.

措脚骨 to levy blackmail.

措留 to detain against one's will.

措吞 to monopolise.

一措子 a bundle of things
which it takes both hands to span.

琅

5982

R. 真願

See 齧

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Veined jade.

Read yin². A stone like
jade.

硯

5983

R. 潜願

See 限懇

A. ngên
Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.A stone with a flaw in
it. Noise of rolling things
along.硯雷之聲 the rumbling noise
of things being rolled along.

硯晶 a name for rock crystal.

裃

5984

R. vulgar

P. k'ên³

See 齧

Sinking Upper.

A seam in a garment.

繅裃 or 煞裃 to sew a seam.

小裃 a small seam.

齧

5985

R. 文阮

C. v. lun
F. v. k'ae
N. luying,
k'engTo gnaw; to bite. To
bark, as a tree; to clean
off. See 5980.

齧骨 to gnaw a bone.

齧聲 gnashing of teeth.

齧

5985

P. syin, k'ên

M.

Y. syin, k'ên

Sz.

K. in, k'ân

J. gin, kon

A. ngên, k'ên

Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

猥

5986

R. 文阮

See 坤懇

Even and
Rising Upper.

墾

5987

R. 阮

See 懇

Rising Upper.

齒齧齧 determinedly.

齧杏核 to clean an apricot
stone.Read yin². The gums;
see 13,256.

To dig. To gnaw.

To break new soil. To
reclaim land. [To be dis-
tinguished from 懇 5988.]開墾田地 to bring land
under cultivation.

耕墾 to plough up new land.

墾種 to plough and sow.

墾地稅 taxes on reclaimed
land.

墾力 with all one's might.

盡力墾傷 to exert all one's
strength to plough up and break,
—the soil.墾佔騎葬 to plough into the
limits of a grave.

墾戶 pioneer farmers.

To beg; to implore. [To
be distinguished from 懇
5987.]懇請 or 懇求 or 懇祈 or
懇乞 to beg; to entreat.

懇恩 to beg for favour.

懇爲過信 I beg you to be-
lieve me.

懇切 to urgently entreat.

肫肫懇懇 I most earnestly
entreat you.懇啟 to draw up a written
appeal,—for assistance.懇章 to make an application
to creditors for a composition.懇惻 perfect sincerity; good
faith.

K'ENG.

Same as 5997.

杭

5989

更

5990

R. 庚映
敬C. k'eng, kang
H. ken, kang
F. k'eng,k'ang, v.
k'ang,
k'eng

W. kae

N. k'eng, k'ang

P. k'eng, ching

M. k'ên, chin

Y. k'eng

K. k'eng, kyōng

J. kō

A. k'ang

Even Upper
and Lower.To change; to alter; to
substitute. To attend to
in addition to one's own
duties. A night watch, in
which sense it is also read
ching¹

更改 to change; to alter.

更正 to correct; to reform.

更換 to exchange; to substitute

更變 to effect a change.

更衣 to change one's clothes

Used euphemistically by women
for going to the w.c. See 10,011

更名 to change one's name.

更加 to change and make ad-
ditions. See k'eng¹.更動 to move, or transfer, offi-
cials.

更訂 to amend,—as rules.

更定 to change. See below.

定更條約 to revise a Treaty

說話不更移 what I say
I do not depart from.晚更移 late (q.d. loath) to
return.烈女不更二夫 a virtuous
woman will not marry two hu-
bands.

更番 many times; repeatedly

勿更來 don't come again.

更迭 to alternate.

四時更代 the four seasons
come and go.

更張 to change.

少 shao⁴ 不更事 he is too
young to act in matters.五更 the five night-watches,
of two hours each, from 7 p.m.
to 5 a.m. In each watch, thewatchman makes 五唱 five
rounds, beating his wooden rattlesto warn off thieves, in each case
with as many strokes as denote
the number of the watch.

更¹

5990

定更 or 落更 or 起更 to set the watch,—at 7 p.m.

看更 or 守更 to keep watch.

轉更 to relieve the watch.

打更的 or 更夫 or 更練 a watchman.

更漏 a clepsydra or water-clock,—an arrangement by which the regulated leakage of water from a large jar is shown upon a bamboo index inside. By the time the water has fallen to a certain point, the first watch is at an end, and so on. See 7360.

更漏已盡 the water-clock (of life) has run dry.

更樓 a watch-tower,—a place where a clepsydra is kept and where the watches are publicly announced by beating a drum or bell.

更點 one-fifth of a watch,—24 minutes.

更香 sticks of incense which are prepared so as to burn for a given time, and are used in private houses to mark the night-watches.

更深 late at night.

伺候更深 waiting until the watch was deep,—until late into the night.

支更人 a quarter-master.

五更待漏 waiting for the clock to show the fifth watch,—viz. 3 a.m., at which hour the Emperor gives audience.

更次 the interval between two watches, i.e. two hours. See kēng¹.

Read kēng⁴. More; further. See 9839.

更好 better.

更加 to add on more. See kēng¹.

更多 still more.

更要 still more necessary.

更不 still less; much less.

更兼 in addition; besides; moreover.

更有一件 there is still one more point.

更次 still more inferior; very second-rate. See kēng¹.

哽³

5991

R. 梗

H. kang

F. kēng, v. kang

See 更

A. ngaing²

Rising Upper.

埂³

5992

R. 梗

H. kēng²

See 梗

A. kaing²

Rising Upper.

掇³

5993

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngaing²

Rising Upper.

梗³

5994

R. 梗 23.

H. ngang², kwang, ken

See 更

A. ngaing² kaing²

Rising Upper.

Choking from grief or rage.

哽塞 the throat choked,—so that one cannot speak.

哽咽 utterance choked with sobs.

A ditch or channel for irrigating purposes.

To stir up. To sound.

拿竹梗過 get a bamboo and feel for it,—as for something which has dropped into the water.

A spinous tree, *Hemiptelea Davidi*, Planch. (*Zelkora Davidi*, Hemsl.).

Thorny; to prick. Strong; stubborn. Straight. The stem of a flower. Scope; bearing. Distress; sickness. See 8901.

吾所學者直土梗耳 all I have learnt is mere undergrowth,—rubbish. [Kuo Hsiang quotes 土人 clay images as the expl. of 土梗.]

頑梗 obstinate; perverse.

強梗 violent; overbearing.

梗性子 an obstinate disposition.

梗直 upright; straightforward; honest. See 6009.

花梗子 the stalk of a flower.

脖梗子 the neck.

梗概 on the whole; generally speaking; a general idea of; an outline.

粗陳梗概 to submit a rough outline.

梗³

5994

梗概已盡,此後但須熟耳 now that you have the general idea, it only remains to practise.

誰生厲階,至今爲梗 who is responsible for the evils which have led to the present distress?

去來無梗 could travel backwards and forwards without hindrance.

音耗遂梗 all communication was now cut off.

瘵³

5995

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngaing Rising Upper.

梗³

5996

梗¹

5997

R. 庚

C. kēng, kang
F. kēng, kang
N. kēng, kang
P. kēng, ching
M. kēn
Y. kēng
Sz. kēng
K. kō
J. kō
A. kaing

Even Upper.

Rice which is not glutinous.

梗米 or 梗籼 or 香梗米 rice which is not glutinous.

旱稻梗米 upland rice,—as distinguished from 水稻水米 water-grown rice.

綆³

5998

R. 梗

See 更

A. ngaing² Rising Upper.

A rope; a well-rope.

綆短者不可以汲深 if your rope is short, it cannot draw from a great depth,—a saying of 莊子; see 2650.

汲古得修綆 to reach into antiquity, you must have a long rope,—meaning plenty of energy, hard work, etc.

涕墮如綆 her tears fell like a rope,—so fast.

引綆出之 let a rope down and got him out (of the ravi

𩚑³

5999

R. 梗

C. kēng, v.

k'ēng

H. v. ngang²

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, v.

gāng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. } kēng

J. kō, kiō

A. ngāing²

Rising Upper.

Fish-bones; something sticking in the throat; unyielding; firm; outspoken. Used with 5994.

𩚑不落頸 the bone won't go down,—I can't swallow all that.

小𩚑 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge.

𩚑直 blunt; brusque; obstinate; straightforward; trustworthy.

骨𩚑之臣 outspoken, in-corrup officials.

爲人𩚑峭,不避權貴 he is an outspoken man, who is not afraid of the powerful and great.

𩚑

6000

Same as 5999.

庚¹

6001

R. 庚 8a.

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kǎng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. } kēng

K. kyōng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

The seventh of the 天干 Ten Stems (see 5814), used in the sense of "age." To change; to restore. To reward. Reason; cause. A path; an orbit. North-east.

庚子之變 the revolution of kēng tzu,—the Boxer outbreak of 1900.

年庚八字 the eight characters which express the year, moon, day, and hour, of a person's birth.

庚帖 or 庚柬 see 1668.

貴庚 or 今年尊庚 what is your honourable age?

同庚 of the same age.

西有長庚 in the west is the day-prolonger,—Hesperus, the evening star.

呼庚癸 to call out "kēng kwei,"—food and water, kēng referring to west and grain, kwei to north and water. These words were originally used with a view to conceal from an enemy want of provisions in the camp.

庚辛金 the west.

賡¹

6002

R. 庚

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. } kēng

K. kēng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

鷓¹

6003

R. 庚

See 庚

Even Upper.

脛

6004

頸

6005

畊

6006

耕¹

6007

R. 庚

C. kang

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kǎng

P. kēng, ching

M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. } kēng

K. kyōng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

To continue, as a song.

賡和 to carry on or continue a song, using the same rhyme.

乃賡載歌曰 thereupon he continued the song, saying.....

賡揚功績 proclaimed his merits.

羣臣皆賡進 all the officials presented poems,—on the Emperor's accession.

One of the names of the mango-bird or oriole, called 鷓鴣; see 倉 11,591.

See 4629.

See 2126.

Same as 6007.

To plough; to till.

耕地 or 耕田 or 耕稼 to plough land.

耕種 to plough and sow.

耕耨 or 耕作 to till; to cultivate.

耕牛 an ox trained to the plough.

耕夫 a ploughman.

亦服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.

開耕 to begin ploughing.

目耕 to plough with the eyes,—to read.

筆耕 to plough with the pen,—to write.

舌耕 to plough with the tongue,—to teach.

耕道得道 by ploughing (i.e. toiling) after TAO, you will attain to TAO.

青耕 a bird resembling a jay, with dark body, white beak, white eyes and white tail. Said to ward off pestilence.

羹¹

6008

R. 庚

C. kēng

H. kang

F. kēng

W. kae

N. kēng, kǎng

P. kēng

M. kēn

Y. } kēng

Sz. } kēng

K. kēng

J. kō

A. kaing

Even Upper.

Soup.

和羹 soup with vegetable adjuncts; a minister of State.

若作和羹,爾惟鹽梅 as in making good soup, do you be to me as the salt and the prunes,—which give the flavour.

如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is the discontent of the people.

懲羹吹蠶 he who is burnt by the soup will blow on the leek. A burnt child, etc.

塵羹土飯 dusty soup and earthy food,—said of the intellectual fare provided by a pretentious pedant.

調羹 or 挑羹 or 羹匙 a soup-ladle; a spoon.

羹牆之慕 soup and wall's admiration, i.e. 坐則見堯

于牆,食則視舜于羹 sitting, to see Yao on the wall opposite, eating, to see Shun

in the soup = admiration for the Sages of old.

Bright. Upright; honest.

上帝之耿命 the bright ordinances of God.

文王之耿光 the bright glory of Wên Wang.

耿直 upright; honest; unyielding. See 5994.

耿介 earnest; resolute; straightforward.

忠心耿耿 rigidly loyal.

耿耿不寐 disturbed and sleepless.

The stalks of the 芋 taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Schott.

蒿菼 the young stalks of the *Euryale ferox*, Salisb.

菼¹

6010

R. 梗

P. ching

See 耿

Rising Upper.

互⁴

6011

徑
C. k'eng
I. k'uen
F. k'eng
N. kō
A. k'eng
Z. k'eng
S. k'eng
K. k'eng
J. kō, kō
A. k'ang
Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

An extreme limit. To fill; to reach everywhere; universal. Relics. The crescent moon. [To be distinguished from 互 4800 and 互 4972.]

互古至今 from of old until now.

互古一人 the one man from all antiquity,—關帝 the God of War; also applied to Confucius.

綿互數千里 extending for many thousand li.

互帶幾數萬 amounting to many myriads,—of trees.

Same as 5990.

夏

6012

塹⁴

6013

徑
See 互
K. k'ing
A. kō
A. shāng
Sinking Upper.

The path or avenue leading up to a grave.

掘⁴

6014

徑蒸
See 互
Sinking Upper.

To violently thrum the strings of a lute.

K'ENG.

坑¹

6015

庚
C. hang
I. k'ang
N. k'ac
S. k'eng, k'a'ng
M. k'eng
Z. k'eng
K. k'eng
J. kō, kō
A. k'a'ng
Even Upper.

A pit; a hole; a ravine; a gully; a pool or small lake. To put into a pit; to entrap; to involve.

開坑 or 打坑 to dig a pit or grave.

坑子 or 坑坎 or 坑窪 a pit; a hole.

水坑子 a puddle.

坑渠 a sewer.

火坑 a fiery pit,—a state of misery.

萬人坑 a pit into which the bodies of executed criminals are thrown.

坑¹

6015

山坑 a gully; a ravine.

盆底坑 a cup-shaped hollow or ravine.

坑谷 a valley.

坑田 paddy-fields.

填坑不用好土 any dirt will do to fill a pit,—any stick will do to beat a dog.

坑人 to put people into pits, i.e. to do them mischief.

皆坑之咸陽 all of these he buried alive (or simply put to death) at Hsien-yang,—of the four hundred and fifty literati who disobeyed the commands of the First Emperor.

養龍坑 a famous pool in Kueichou, from which the Emp. Hung Wu of the Ming dyn. is said to have obtained a wonderful horse.

坑害 to maliciously injure.

坑騙 to entrap; to cheat.

坑降卒 he destroyed the soldiers who surrendered,—of 項羽 Hsiang Yü, when the armies of 秦 Ch'in, to the number of 200,000, surrendered to him.

坑其民 he ruined his people.

神天菩薩坑死我了 may God strike me dead!

東坑 the eastern sea.

坑沙 manure-cake; poudrette.

Same as 6015.

See 2196.

To thump; to rap; to butt against.

鏗¹

6019

R. 庚
See 鏗
Even Upper.

鏗¹

6020

R. 庚
C. k'eng
H. ken
F. k'eng, k'ang, v. k'iang
W. k'ae
N.
P.
M. k'eng
Y.
Sz.
K. k'eng
J. kō, kō
A. k'a'ng
Even Upper.

The tinkling of gems.

鏗鏘然小人哉 they are obstinate little men.

The jingling of metal. To strike. The sound of a ringing blow. See 鏗 1591.

鏗鏘 the jingling of bells, metal ornaments, etc.

鼓瑟希鏗爾 pausing upon his harpsichord while it was yet twanging.

鏗鏘聲 the ding-dong sound of a bell.

鏗鐘 to strike a bell.

脛¹

6021

R. 庚
See 脛
Even Upper.

The shank bone of an ox.

脛¹

6022

肯

6023

啃

6024

捐

6025

Same as 6019.

See 5979.

See 5980.

See 5981.

KO.

各⁴

6026

R. 藥
P. kō
See 擱
Entering
Upper.

Each; of each kind; every one; all; the various. Alternately. [To be distinguished from 名 7940.] Read kō³; see 12,365.

各人 each man; every one.

各人各見 every man to his taste.

阬¹

6016

傾

6017

擱¹

6018

R. 庚
See 擱
cf. 牽 for which
anciently used.
Even Upper.

各^{4*}
6026

各一人 one man to each.
 當有女襖褂各一件 he pawned one woman's jacket and one woman's long coat.
 玉珪各一 (gave) a jade symbol to each man.
 上各盡一杯 the Emp. drained a goblet with each of them.
 各有所長 each one has his strong point.
 各有一說 or 各供一詞 each has his own story.
 其各 one and all.
 各各兒 each one; singly.
 各管一條 each to look after a separate item,—as in division of labour.
 各宜凜遵 let all tremble and obey!
 各據此 according to the evidence of all of them.
 各住 to live apart.
 有妻妾各居者 a wife and a concubine occupied separate establishments.
 各屬 all his subordinates.
 各皆 all; both.
 各自 or 各自各兒 oneself; by oneself; of oneself.
 各自味兒 peculiar; unlike others.
 各自顧命去罷 every man for himself; *saive qui peut*.
 各各另另的 eccentric.
 各各稜稜的 hobbling along.
 各樣 or 各色 or 各項 or 各種 various kinds of; all descriptions of.
 各樣都有 or 各樣俱全 to keep all kinds in stock.
 各色貨 all kinds or qualities of goods.
 各處 or 各地方 or 各路 everywhere.
 各國領事官 the Consuls of the various Treaty Powers.
 各商 the various merchants.
 各事人等 the individuals connected with the several functions of;

各^{4*}
6026

ions of; those who are charged with the duties of.
 各等因 the various communications under acknowledgment; the various details or arguments contained in a despatch. See 10,877.
 各該關 all the said Custom-houses.
 各適其用者 each adapted to the use for which it is intended.
 各羅斯 a gross.
 各部院 the chief departments of State, Peking.

略^{4*}
6027

See 7319.

格^{2*}
6028

R. 陌
 See 格
 Entering Upper.

格^{2*}
6029

R. 陌藥
 C. { kak.
 H. {
 F. *kaik, kah*
 W. *ka*
 N. *kah, v. gah*
 P. *shê*
 M. *kê*
 Y. *kêh*
 Sz. *kê*
 K. *kiôk, hek, kak*
 J. *kaku, kiaku*
 A. *kak*
 Entering Upper.

To strike; to box. To parry.
 格鬥 to brawl; to fight.
 格拳頭 to box.
 格武藝 the art of self-defence.
 擋格 to parry a blow.

To come or go to; to reach. To correct. To attack. Intelligent; wise. A rule; a limit; a pattern. See 8979, 10,869, 10,313.

帝曰格汝舜 the Emperor said, "Come, you Shun!"
 有苗格 the prince of Miao came to make his submission.
 格于上下 extending from earth to heaven.
 格于皇天 so that he became equal to Almighty God.
 格知天命 to reach the knowledge of the will of God.
 神保是格 the spirits quietly come.
 神之格思, 不可度思 the approaches of spiritual beings cannot be calculated beforehand.
 庶有格命 you may herein receive a most important charge.
 惟先格王 the king must first be corrected.
 惟帝降格于夏 God sent down correction on Hsia.

格^{2*}
6029

格其非心 to correct his vicious heart.
 忠義格獸 his loyalty and sense of duty appeal (even) to brute beasts.
 格虎 to attack a tiger.
 感格 to be moved; to be influenced.
 格人 men of the highest wisdom.
 格言 maxims; precepts.
 格物 to enquire into the nature of things.
 致知在格物者 the perfecting of knowledge depends upon the investigation of things.
 無物不格 there was nothing he did not investigate.
 能格物 to be a connoisseur, of tea, wine, etc.
 格致 researches,—especially natural science.
 上格蒼穹 to move or favourably influence God above,—by prayer, good deeds, etc.
 資格 seniority; rank. See 12,34.
 破格 or 不拘一格 not adhere to seniority,—in promotions.
 格例 the rule of promotion by seniority,—introduced under the T'ang dynasty.
 格殺 to kill a person resisting lawful authority; to kill in self-defence.
 格者不赦 those who resist shall not be pardoned.
 與賊相格 resisted the robbers.
 看他骨格 look at the bone of his face,—to determine the physiognomical value.
 品格 temperament; habit; character; artistic value.
 不可定其品格 no means of fixing his place as an artist.
 格品低於 the quality is inferior to that of,—of a painting.
 獨此風格猶存 only this style be preserved,—poetry.
 皆有風格 all these (pictures) were in good style.
 古人格 the style of the ancients,—in painting.

格²⁴

6029

不入格 to have no style,—of pictures.

格不甚高 his plane or standard (in art) is not very high.

格式 a pattern; a ruled form, lines, etc., to put under the paper on which one is writing.

公牘格式 forms for official correspondence.

印字格 a copy-slip; see 9984.

影格 a copy-slip which is placed under the paper and traced over, as by beginners.

不大離格 not so very far out; not too far out.

格應于圖 up to muster.

格眼 blanks left in documents to be filled up.

間格 or 跳格 to skip a line; on alternate lines.

高四格抬寫 to raise four places,—above the top of the page. See 10,580.

空格 to leave a blank space,—above a name in writing.

格外 over and above; extra; extraordinary.

格外施恩 to grant a special favour.

格局的 correct; according to rule.

不成格局 not fulfilling the requirements of ceremonial.

一入了這個格局,再

學不出來的 once get into this style (of composition), and you won't be able to get out of it.

一點兒格磴都沒有 there is no difficulty about it.

窗格半開 the window being half open.

格其事不下 pigeon-holed the matter. See 行 4624.

格結傷單 certified statements of injuries, to be made after an inquest.

野鳥格磔 wild birds chirruped (see 6138).

格鬪 to fight without arms.

Read ho^{4*}格澤 (to^{2*}) name of a star.

砬

6030

胛^{1*}

6031

R. 藥 陌

N. v. kah

P. ko, kē, v. ka

See 格 各

Entering Upper.

茗²⁴

6032

R. 陌 藥

See 格 各

Entering Upper.

蜩^{2*}

6033

R. 陌

See 格

Entering Upper.

裕

6034

R. 藥

See 落 各

Entering Lower and Upper.

觫^{2*}

6035

R. 陌

See 格

K. kiak

Entering Upper.

骼

6036

R. 陌

See 格 胛

Entering Upper.

See 7322.

The arm; the side.

胳膊 or 胳膊 the fore-arm; the arm.

胳膊 the upper arm.

胳膊折了,往袖裏藏 if your arm is broken, keep it in your sleeve,—wash your dirty linen at home.

胳膊窩 or 胳膊底 the armpit. See 6067.

胳膊人 a rank-smelling man.

胳膊兒 a blemish; a flaw.

Allium victorale, L., known as 茗葱 and 山葱, and classified as 葷 (see 5234) by the Buddhist priesthood.

A species of beetle.

蛭蜩 a name for the millipede (Iulus).

杜蜩 the mole-cricket or Gryllo-talpa.

A short-sleeved jacket for warm weather is called 裕袂.

Read lo^{4*}. A child's bib.

Horns; antlers.

鹿骼 deer's horns,—used as hooks to hang things on.

The skeletons of men and animals; dry bones. Used with 6031.

閣²⁴

6037

R. 藥

P. sko

Entering Upper.

A screen. A vestibule; a hall; a council-chamber. Women's apartments. A pavilion; see 8932, 3560. A shelf; a book-case. Used with 閣 6059. Read kao; see 7205.

閣老 cabinet elder,—a Secretary of State under the Ming dynasty. Written Colao by the Jesuit Fathers of that time.

內閣 the Grand Secretariat or Inner Cabinet,—under the Ming dynasty the Supreme Council of the empire, but now superseded in importance by the Grand Council; see 軍 3276.

內閣學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

閣學 literary designation of a 學士 sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat.

入閣 to become a Cabinet Minister.

東閣 and 體仁閣 names of halls over which two of the four Grand Secretaries are nominally appointed to preside.

開東閣 to entertain guests,—from the name of the hall in which 公孫弘 Kung-sun Hung used to entertain the scholars he gathered round him.

阿閣 a pavilion with 4 pillars or columns.

閣下 you, sir,—a term of address which admits of very wide application, and is one of the safest and most convenient for general colloquial purposes. [Originally used to an 二千石長史; see 9964.]

煖閣 a canopy in the 大堂 great hall of a yamen, beneath which are arranged the table and chair of the presiding mandarin.

坐閣 the seclusion of a girl before marriage.

出閣 to marry. See 6059. Also of a boy leaving the women's apartments at the age of puberty.

皇長子出閣 when the Emperor's eldest son left the women's apartments.

水閣樓臺 a summer-house over water.

閣¹²

6037

在閣上 he is upstairs.

暫置高閣 temporarily place on a high shelf,—for the moment dismiss from your mind (e.g. any preconceived opinions).

熟此者, 大家諸篇,

可束置高閣 those who familiarise themselves with this (style) may stow away their classical writers upon a high shelf,—they will not want them.

約之閣閣 they bound the frames for the earth exactly over one another,—of building.

閣道 the stars δ ε ζ η θ π in Cassiopeia.

地閣方圓 an oblong jaw,—a physiognomist's term.

擱¹²

6038

To put; to place; to lay down. To delay; to hinder. To run aground, as a ship.

擱在那裏 where am I to put it?

擱在心裏 lay it to heart.

擱一邊 to put aside.

擱過一邊 put it aside.

擱平 to lay flat.

擱開 or 擱起來 to remove; to put aside. The first is also to defer.

擱起去罷 put it away.

擱下 to put down; to abandon; to leave off.

櫃子滿了, 擱不下 there is no room to put it in the cupboard.

擱不住 unable to leave off; can't be kept for long, as food.

擱不了許多的日子 it won't keep many days.

擱筆 to lay down one's pen,—and think.

耽擱 or 延擱 to delay; to hinder.

耽擱多時 to delay a long time.

擱淺 or 擱沙 to go ashore; to run aground,—as a ship.

擱居 a gambling-hell.

擱着我 if I had been there,...

擱¹²

6038

那就先擱着罷 never mind that for the present.

擱板 a shelf.

被擱 a low cabinet on which the bedding is laid during the day. It stands across the head of the k'ang.

擱木 the wooden plate above a door or window.

柯¹

6039

R. 歌

C. o
H. o, k'o
F. kio, k'o
W. u, k'u
N. kou
P. ko
M. k'o
Y. k'eo
Sz. ko, k'o
K. ka
J. ka
A. k'a

Even Upper.

An axe-handle. An agent, specially as applied to matrimony; a go-between. Read k'o¹ in Peking.

斧柯 an axe-handle.

伐柯如何 how does one cut an axe-handle?—through the medium of another as pattern. The Ode in which these words occur goes on to say that a wife must similarly be taken through the agency of a go-between. Hence the term "to cut an axe-handle" has come to mean a go-between.

這幾件東西爲伐柯

之敬 these few things are meant as a present to the go-between.

執柯伐柯 to take an axe-handle (as a pattern) to cut an axe-handle,—to employ an agent.

代人執柯 to act as marriage go-between.

一柯菜 one head of greens; one stalk or root, as of celery.

柯枝 Cochi or Cochín, on the Malabar coast.

舸¹

6040

R. 歌

P. ko
K. ka
J. ka
A. ka

Even Upper.

A post or stake to which a boat may be made fast. A rope; a boat's painter. See 11,586. [Originally written 𦨭 or 𦨮, which proves that it must have something to do with a sharpened stake or post, such being the meaning of 弋.]

筈³

6041

R. 哥早

See 哥

A. k'a
Rising Upper.

The shaft of an arrow; a stalk.

胡之筈 (kao³) arrow-shafts from Fên-hu,—a Turkic country.舸¹

6042

R. 哥

C. ho
F. k'oa
N. kou

See 哥可

Rising Upper.

A large boat; a barge.

舸艦 a travelling-barge; a house-boat.

以單舸奔揚州 fled with a single vessel to Yangchow.

哥³

6043

R. 哥 20.

歌

See 可

Rising and Even Upper.

To be able to. Excellent. To commend.

哥矣富人 the rich may possibly be able,—to survive these calamities.

哥矣能言 well is it for the words that can be spoken!

荷¹

6044

R. 歌

See 何

Even Upper.

Name of an ancient marsh which was drained by the Great Yü.

荷澤縣 a District in Shantung.

哥¹

6045

R. 歌

C. H. } ko

F. k'oa

W. ko

N. kou, v. k'ou

P. M. } ko

Sz. Y. k'eo

K. ka

J. ka

A. ka

Even Upper.

An elder brother. See 1.

哥哥 or 大哥 or 哥子 an elder brother.

哥嫂 an elder brother's wife.

哥兒們 brothers.

哥兒姐兒 brother and sister.

哥兒幾 how many brothers have you?

哥兒倆 brothers,—used in a satirical sense = Arcades ambo.

表哥 an elder cousin on the mother's side.

老哥 old brother,—sir.

阿哥 the sons and grandsons of the Emperor are so called. See 1, and add.

關靈哥 a spiritualist; a medium.

白鼻哥 a white-nosed brother.—an actor; a rascal.

哥老會 Ko-lao Hui,—name of a famous secret society.

八哥 the mynah (Acridothera cristatellus). See 8504.

歌¹

6046

R. 歌 5a.

W. ku, ko

See 哥

Even Upper.

To sing; a song.

歌唱 to sing.

歌曲 to sing songs.

歌誦 to chant.

歌舞 to sing and dance.

歌本 a song-book.

詩言志, 歌永言 poetry expresses thought, and singing prolongs its utterance.

歌聲嘹亮 the singing was loud and clear.

曳杖行歌若出金石 trailing his staff and singing as he went with clear voice,—lit. as though coming from metal or stone.

驟歌喉易啞 much singing makes the throat hoarse. See 161.

秧歌 the song of the rice-planters.

謳歌 songs in *patois*; local ditties.

歌詞 songs; verses of songs.

歌兒 a verse or doggerel rhyme.

歌笑 to laugh and sing; to be merry.

歌姬 singing-girls.

可與晤歌 she can respond to you in songs.

歌謠 to lampoon in verse.

我歌且謠 I play and sing.

是用作歌 therefore I make this song.

含歌 to sing in a low tone; to hum.

哥

6047

鵝¹

6048

R. 歌

See 哥

A. sha, gia

Even Upper.

A goose; a parro

忤²

6049

R. 物

N. ngwah

P. kē

M. kē

K. hīl

J. kitsz, kochi

A. ngēt

Entering

Irregular.

疙¹

6050

R. 物

N. kēh, kah

P. shkē, kē

K. il, v. hīl

J. gitsz, gochi

A. ngēt

Entering

Lower.

臄

6051

𧈧²

6052

R. vulgar.

P. kē

M. kē

Y. kēh

Entering

Upper.

𧈧¹

6053

R. vulgar.

cf. 疙

P. kē, shkē

Entering

Irregular.

𧈧

6054

割¹

6055

R. 曷

C. } kot.

H. } kot.

F. kak

W. ciue

N. kah

P. ko

Discontented. To dislike.

忤憎 to be angry; aggrieved.

A pimple; a boil; a sore.

疙瘩 a pimple; a knot; a string button.

長 chang³ 了疙瘩 I have got a boil.

瘋疙瘩 a rash; pimples.

脾氣疙瘩 an irritable disposition.

疙瘩事體 a troublesome business.

Same as 6031.

Used for 6033.

𧈧蚤 a flea.

To jolt. A hinarance.

走路𧈧𧈧 to go jolting along, —in a cart.

Same as 6031.

To cut; to gash; to injure; to destroy. To sever; to divide; to filch. To cede; to renounce.

割禾 to reap grain.

割草 to cut grass.

割²

6055

M. ko

Y. kōh

Sz. ko

K. kal, v. hal

J. katsz, kachi

A. kat

Entering

Upper.

拿鎌刀把葦子割下來 cut the reeds down with a sickle.

割肉 to cut meat.

割首 to decapitate.

斬首無二割 to behead at a single blow.

割鷄焉用牛刀 why take a pole-axe to kill a chicken?

割一塊 cut off a piece.

割辮子 to cut off the queue.

割肚牽腸 to cut to the heart, —as bad news.

割烹 the cut off and cooked, —fare; food.

割損 to injure.

割開 to cut open.

割勢 to castrate.

割禮 the rite of circumcision.

割斷 to sever; to divide.

割情 to sever friendship.

割席 to cut the mat, —to separate from an unworthy friend, as

管寧 Kuan Ning did from

華歆 Hua Hsin, because the latter was too fond of filthy lucre.

割工錢 to cut a servant's wages.

割數 to reduce the amount, —as of a sum to be paid.

割價 to reduce the price.

割紋 a flaw,—in a gem or in wood.

割愛 the love (which extends to) cutting off (a piece of one's flesh), e.g. as medicine for a sick parent,—self-sacrificing love.

難以割愛 it is hard to part with a beloved object.

割所愛 to carry off or filch what a person is attached to. See 9336.

割臂之盟 the covenant of cutting the arm,—between 孟

任 the eldest Lady Jên and

莊公 Duke Chuang; sc. eternal friendship.

天降割于我家 God sends down calamities upon my house.

割¹²

6055

割捨不下 could not bear to part with,—her son.

口裏雖如此說,心中

割捨不下 although he spoke thus, in his heart he did not renounce,—his plan.

割與 to cede to.

割地 to cut off territory.

割地事秦 to cede their territory and own allegiance to the Ch'ins. See 1618.

合

6056

合

6057

R. 合

See 合

Entering Upper.

蛤¹²

6058

R. 合

C. kop.

H. kap.

F. kak

W. kō

N. kah

P. sko

M. ko

Y. kōh

Sz. ko

K. hap

J. kō

A. hap

Entering Upper.

A frog; a lizard. Bivalves of various kinds.

田蛤 or 蛤魚 the edible frog.

蛤蚧 a red spotted lizard.

蛤蜥 a gecko.

山蛤 a large yellow reptile found in rocks, which lives on air and drinks the dew.

文蛤 ribbed shells.

蛤蜊 a species of clam (*Venus*) with a thick shell.

蛤蜊板 boards halved at the edges for rabbeting.

蛤蚌 oysters.

蛤蚌皮 oyster-shells.

蛤子 a clam.

蛤子肉 clams without shells.

蛤壳 coblet shells.

蛤粉 powder made from oyster-shells and used as a medicine.

蛤固 (*ka² ku²*) severe; harsh.閤²²

6059

R. 合

W. kō

N. koh

P. sho

Y. kak

K. hap

A small side door. Used with 6037. The apodosis of a sentence; see 開 5794.

閨閣 the women's apartments.

近因小女出閤 as my daughter is shortly to be married.

閤²²

6059

J. kō

A. hap

Entering Upper.

鴿¹²

6060

R. 合

C. kop.

H. kēp.

F. kak, v. ak,

tak

W. kō

N. kah

P. ko

M. ko

Y. kōh

Sz. ko

K. hap

J. kō

A. hap

Entering Upper.

入閤 to go into the side hall,—where, according to the institutes of the T'ang dynasty, the Emperor gave audience on the 1st and 15th of each moon, when his Majesty was too full of solemn thoughts to be able to go through the usual Court ceremonial.

閤閤 the bow of a vessel; the forecastle.

閤邑 a name for 登州府 Têng-chou Fu in Shantung.

A dove; a pigeon. See 鳩 2267, 鴿 9364.

鴿子 or 白鴿 domestic pigeons.

地鴿子 a humming-top.

野鴿 wood-pigeons.

函鴿 carrier pigeons.

鴿鈴 whistles tied on to pigeons. See 9747.

放白鴿 to let go the white pigeon,—to gamble on a system known as the "white pigeon," said to have been so called because gamblers outside the city of Canton at night used to send off carrier pigeons to their homes inside with news of their operations.

白鴿眼 to look down upon.

蒲鴿 name for a plant of the melon family.

A flat-headed *chi* (平頭戟) see 928; a weapon for striking and hooking. A lance; a spear. Radical 62.

修我戈矛 I will prepare my lance and spear,—for war.

載戢干戈 he has called in the shields and spears,—for peace.

干戈四起 shields and spears on all sides,—as in civil war.

操戈 to fly to arms.

枕戈待旦 they lay down with their arms awaiting the day.

倒戈相向 turned their spears against their own side,—of betrayal.

須知項籍劍,不及魯陽 (或煬) 戈 you must know

戈¹²

6061

that Hsiang Chi's sword was not as powerful as the spear of Yang of Lu,—which made the sun go back in the sky. See Biog. Dict.

戈什哈 (or 喀) the Imperial

Body guard (from the Manchu *gocika*); petty military retainers of a high mandarin, who wear provincially-granted white buttons. Also, the servant of a petty military officer.

戈什昂拜 Grand Chamberlain.

戈壁 the desert of Gobi.

隔

6062

隔²²

6063

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering Upper.

隔

6064

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering Upper.

隔

6065

隔

6066

隔

6067

隔

6068

隔

6069

隔

6070

隔

6071

隔

6072

隔

6073

隔

6074

隔

6075

隔

6076

隔

6077

隔

6078

隔

6079

隔

See 6894.

The cackle of a fowl. To vomit. To gag.

隔泛 to vomit.

隔噎 to choke.

The yoke of harness. A screen. A shelf; see 6067.

紗隔 a gauze screen.

隔扇 a shutter; a screen.

多寶隔 a cabinet for curios.

一層隔子 a shelf.

See 4002.

The diaphragm; the midriff; any membrane or pellicle which separates bodies; to screen. A bell-frame. Used with 6067.

膈膜 the diaphragm; anything which separates. Also, behind the times; slow.

無留膈中 do not keep in your mind.

不下膈 or 膈食 unable to digest food.

打膈兒 or 打膈饒 to hiccough.

膈肢 to tickle.

肝膈之談 confidential gossip.

隔²⁸

6067

kak

aik, kah,

v. kang

ka, ga

ah

to, kē, v.

chich

ē

ē

yōk

ku, kiaku

ak

entering

Upper.

A partition (see 13,059); to divide; separated. A shelf. A bar in music. To strain; to filter.

隔壁 (*chieh⁴ pi³* in Peking) a partition; next door, as neighbours.

窩風隔 a movable screen.

隔扇 a screen; a movable partition.

隔開 to separate; to put apart.

一水之隔 separated by the ocean.

隔一條水 separated by a stream of water.

隔一道街 separated by a street.

隔三跳兩 by fits and starts.

隔絕 to sunder; to break off, as friendship.

隔斷 to shut off; to block up, as the way.

阻隔 to hinder; to embarrass.

隔得遠 far apart.

隔牆抓癢 to scratch an itch with a wall in between. See 4837.

天淵相隔 as far apart as sky and sea.

隔別多年 separated for many years.

隔山 separated by mountains; step-brothers and sisters.

隔夜 a night intervening; from overnight.

隔日來 come on alternate days.

隔牆有耳 walls have ears.

隔板 panelling on a wall.

隔漏 a roof-gutter of split bamboo; one of the insignia carried at funerals.

何所隔閼 what grudge is there?

三隔架 a book-case with three shelves. See 6064.

準隔 a bar of music.

隔渣盤 a filtering dish.

以物覆甕而隔槽也 to cover a jar with something in order to strain off sediment.

隔²⁸

6067

輶²⁸

6068

R. 曷

W. ka

See 葛

Entering Upper.

葛²⁸

6069

R. 曷

C. kot.

H. kot

F. kak

W. cūc

N. kah, kēh

P. sko

M. ko

Y. kēoh

Sā. ko

K. kal

J. katz, kachi

A. kak

Entering Upper.

隔肢隔肢 to tickle (Manchu *gecihesēmbi*).

隔冬青 *Ilex*, sp.; also *Symplocos*, sp.

The appearance of spears and chariots in martial array.

輶輶 an array of men under arms; hubbub; confusion. See 1348.

A creeping, edible bean (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Benth.), from the fibres of which a cloth is made. Connection; relationship. See 1346.

葛之覃兮 how the *Pueraria* spreads itself out!

葛布 a coarse yellow cloth of *Pueraria* fibre; grass-cloth.

野鬚葛 a fine grass-cloth.

葛紗 or 黃葛紗 the crape coats worn by officials in summer.

葛藟荒之 covered by the *Pueraria* creepers, — used in reference to a numerous family.

瓜葛 connection; relationship; involved; implicated, — alluding to the intertwining of creeping plants.

有何瓜葛 what connection is there between them?

瓜葛之愛 the love of relatives.

葛藤 *Pueraria Thunbergiana*, Bth.; tendrils; creepers; complications; used of "implications" which are apt to spread far and wide from the centre of great criminal cases.

葛藤立斷 to immediately stop all further implications, as above.

乾葛 or 粉葛 *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, Rich., a long shuttle-shaped tuber used for food.

葛粉 a kind of arrowroot made from the root of the above.

葛蘭 or 小葛蘭 Quilon (Kollam) the great mediæval trading port on the Malabar coast.

搗²⁸

6070

R. 黠洽

See 刮

A. hiet

Entering Upper.

輶²⁸

6071

呃²⁸

6072

革²⁸

6073

R. 陌

H. ket

See 格

Entering Upper.

To grate; to scrape.

Same as 6068.

See 36.

Raw hides without the hair on; see 12,527. To moult; to change. To flay; to remove; to deprive of. The ends of reins. Radical 177. See 7576.

齒革 ivory and hides, — given as tribute.

羔羊之革 lambskins and sheepskins.

鳥獸希革 birds and beasts have their feathers and hair thin, — in summer.

如鳥斯革 like a bird which has changed its feathers.

政由俗革 government must be varied according to prevailing customs.

此俗遂革 this usage was then changed.

殷革夏命 Yin superseded the appointment of Hsia.

天地革而四時成 the universe changes and the four seasons are duly arranged.

兵革 arms.

革車 a war-chariot.

病且革 when the disease abated a little,

革故更新 to leave off old habits and reform.

改革 to alter; to change.

革除 to get rid of; to deduct.

革酒 to give up strong drink.

革面洗心 to flay the face and wash the heart, — to reform.

革面爲人 to turn over a new leaf.

革^{2*}
6073

革官 or 革職 to take away an official's rank,—the offender being sometimes left in office to give him a chance of recovering it.

革去頂戴 deprived him of his button.

革生 a B.A. who has been degraded.

革退 to dismiss from employment.

革條 a notice of dismissal.

革役 to discharge a *yamen* runner.

責革 to punish and dismiss.

革出 to expel; to dismiss.

革名 to erase a name,—from a list.

革換 to exchange.

革旦而行 to go next morning.

條革冲冲 the ends of their reins hanging down.

革命 name of a modern reform society.

Read *chi*^{2*}.

疾革 to be very sick.

個⁴
6074

R. 箇²¹.

C. *ko*
H. *ko, kai*
F. *koa*
W. *kai, ku*
N. *kou, v. gon*
P. *ko*
M. *kwo, ko*
Y. *kēo*
Sz. *ko*
K. *ka*
J. *ka, ko*
A. *ka*

Sinking
Upper
Irregular.

A numerative of almost universal application. This; this one. See 6075.

這個 this one,—of things, men, animals, etc.

那個 that one.

一個 one.

一個都沒有 there is not a single one.

一個一個的走 to go one after the other.

第二個 the second.

十個八八十 ten times eight are eighty.

有幾個 how many are there?

他是個好人 he is a good man.

每個 or 個個 each one; every one.

個個都有 each one has some. Also, there are some of every kind.

個⁴
6074

個個如此 all are like this. 我便個個打死 in that case, I will kill every one of you.

個換個 to exchange one for one,—as an apple for a pear.

好大個兒 very large-sized.

不是個兒 not good enough; no match for.

個男子 this young fellow.

萬勿漏洩則個 on no account let any one know. [The two last characters have a force "that's the thing required".]

告罪則個 it only remains for me to apologise,—for leaving you.

趁着衆不在,看看則

個 take the opportunity of all being absent to have a look.

你拏出真個 *ko*² 的 proceed conscientiously in accordance with truth.

Original form of 6074.

箇失蜜 Cashmere.

箇⁴
6075

See 5784.

蓋⁴
6076

Same as 6074.

个⁴
6077

可³
6078

R. 寄

C. *ho*
H. *k'o*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'o*
N. *k'ou*
P. *k'o*
M. *k'o*
Y. *k'eo*
Sz. *k'a*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *k'a*

Rising Upper.

To be practicable; to give occasion for; may; might; can; could; possibly; moral possibility (see 5184, 8184); about. Also used as the word of Imperial command = the modern 着 2394. [In many instances colloquially read *k'o*¹.]

可以 (*k'o*³ i when alone, is used consentingly) it can be so; that will do.

可以 *k'o*² 做得 it may be done; it is allowable.

可³
6078

不可以風 cannot stand wind.

不可 not practicable.

有何不可 how is it practicable? where's the difficulty? why not?

可乎可, 不可乎 not the possible is possible, the impossible is impossible.

可不可 may it be done?

家人以爲不可 his family thought it was all up with him—but he did not die.

可否 whether or not it may be possible to.

詞若可 the suggestion is practicable.

可不是麼 or 可麼 is it be that it is not so?—why course it is so.

可是寶玉麼 can this Pao-yü?

可不是寶玉麼 why, Pao-yü!

可是的呀 of course!

可要 mind you....!

可又 but yet; but yet again

可准 to permit.

可人 pleasing; a competent man.

可意 to suit one's fancy.

可意得人 to suit people's fancy; very taking.

可人意 acceptable to people

可巧 when as luck would have it....; as it so happened...

可怎麼樣 what is to be done

可大可小 able to become any size.

可爲 to do; to serve as (or for) to suffice.

可爲善人 he may become (or be considered) a good man

可真 really....; indeed.

這事可真麼 is this real true?

你可曾問過 have you enquired?

可在這兒麼 is he (or where)?

可¹

6078

可還去麼 are you going again?

可着這麼樣作 do it just like this.

可着那兒 all that is there.

小可的事 a small matter.

非同小可 not as if it were a small matter; not a matter of indifference.

無可無不可 I have no course for which I am predetermined, and no course against which I am predetermined.

可不必 or 可以不必 not needful; may be dispensed with.

可食者食之聲 what there was to be eaten, all eaten up.

可期漸旺 one may hope for a gradual rise.

可就晚了 it is now too late however.

可不謂大哀乎 may not this be called a great cause for sorrow?

可也 this will do,—a final phrase in letters following wishes expressed, a course of action pointed out, etc.

即請查照可也 of which I beg you to take note accordingly.

好可也 pretty good.

其亦庶乎其可也 it also belongs to the category of the possible,—and the plan is feasible enough. [To be distinguished from the preceding usage.]

天下莫能以爲可 no one on earth could possibly stand it.

可者與之,其不可者拒之 associate with those who can advantage you: put away those who cannot do so.

可看得來 able to be seen; visible.

可行 may be done; allowable.

可見 it is evident that; from which one may see.

可惜 what a pity!

可恥 shameful.

可惡 (wu⁴) hateful.可³

6078

可異 or 可怪 strange; how strange!

可愛 lovable.

可笑 laughable.

可怕 or 可慮 or 可懼 terrible; alarming.

可無慮 there is no fear of it.

可疑 suspicious; doubtful.

可比 comparable; connected with.

可惱 irritating.

可憫 pitiable.

可憐 pitiable; have pity!—a beggar's cry.

可口 palatable; nice.

可親 attractive.

可容 admissible.

可敬 worthy of respect.

你可冷罷 aren't you cold?

你可慌了 you will be late!

病可了 the disease has left him; he is convalescent.

無行可悔 did nothing that he had need to regret.

可年二十 about 20 years old.

可八十里 about eighty li.

可有四千餘僧 there may be some four thousand or more priests.

可姑 the hoopoe (*Upupa epops*, Linn.).Read k'o⁴.可汗 (han²) a transliteration of the word *kagan* or *khan*. The term first appears in Chinese literature in A.D. 312.可汗古之單于也 the *kagan* was anciently known as the *shan yü*. See 10,600.

天可汗 the Emperor of China.

可敦 or 可賀敦 Khakatoun, the wife of a Khan.

可⁴

6079

R. 哥箇

F. k'o²

W. k'u

See 可

Rising and Sinking Upper.

Uneven; rugged. Unlucky. See 坎 5870.

告訴坎坎坷 poured out his grievances.

哥¹

6080

R. 歌

See 軻可 Even Upper.

可⁴

6081

R. 哥箇

See 詞可

Rising and Sinking Upper.

A range of hills in Shansi, known as 哥嵐, from which comes the Department of that name.

To thump; to beat. Colloquially read k'o¹.

可打臭虫 to knock out the bugs,—from a quilt.

可打烟灰 to knock out the ashes,—from a pipe.

可敲乾淨了 knocked it clean,—as rapping a box to get out the dirt.

可盤賣了 sold them all in a lump.

珂¹

6082

R. 歌

C. o

W. k'u

See 可

Even Upper.

An inferior kind of jade. A sea-shell. Name of a metal.

馬珂螺 small shells used for ornamenting bridles, etc.

諫珂 a bird with a striped body and red legs, which is said to dislike other birds and to be fond of foxes.

玉珂 ancient name for 鐵馬; see 7576.

See 8439.

痾

6083

苛

6084

軻¹

6085

R. 歌箇

C. o

H. k'o, o

W. k'u

See 可

Even Upper.

A pair of wheels upon an axle-tree. [Being the 名 of Mencius, this character is 諱 taboo, and is read 某 mou². See 2310.]

軻軻 difficult; hampered. See 5870.

齧⁴

6086

R. 麻

See 齧

A. k'u

Even Upper.

To gnaw; to bite. Also read o⁴.

齧齧 arranged like teeth; serrated.

哥
6087

Rising. 20.

哥
6088

R. 箇

F. k'oa², v.

sk'oa

P. v. ko

See 可

SinkingUpper.

科
6089

R. 歌

C. fo

H. k'o

F. k'wo

W. k'u

N. k'ou

P. k'o

M. k'o

Y. k'ou

Sz. k'o

K. kwa

J. kwa

A. k'wa

Even Upper.

See 6043.

To run aground. See 6038.

湑 淺 to go ashore; to run aground.

湑在椿上 ran upon a stake.

A class; a series; the classification of graduates of the second degree; a course of study. A hole. Used of the "business" of the stage.

力不同科 people's strength is not equal.

科班 of the rank of 舉人 chü jén.

科甲 or 科第 the classes of graduates of the second and third degrees.

科甲出身 or 科目出身 to enter official life through the public competitive examinations.

不以科目取士 not to choose officials by competitive examinations.

貴科 or 貴科分 the year of your degree.

請問閣下貴科分 in what year did you take your degree, sir?

科分較深 of older standing as a graduate,—than some one else.

科場 the examination-hall.

科場條例 rules for the literary examinations.

科場銀 a fee on stamping documents, which goes to the expenses of examinations.

開科 to open the examination for the second degree.

科籃 the basket of necessities carried in by candidates at the examinations.

三科 three consecutive attempts as candidate for the third degree, —which confers the right to appear before 大挑 a Com-

科
6089

6089

mission of Selection, and, if all is satisfactory, to receive an appointment without further trouble.

科試 or 科考 the preliminary examinations of students, held by the provincial Literary Chancellor, qualifying them for entrance at the triennial provincial examinations.

科名 honours or successes at examinations.

登科 to succeed at the examination for graduate.

小登科 to succeed at the small examination,—to get married.

初入豫科 a preparatory course of study.

豫科畢業 having finished the preparatory course.

主科 compulsory subjects,—in an educational course.

選科 optional subjects,—as above.

專門科 a special course in education; see 13,659.

設科 to give lessons.

六科 the Six Boards. See 9484. The 6 degrees of literary rank under the T'ang dynasty.

科房 the various offices in a yamén, among which the work is distributed, on the lines of the Six Boards. Also, the general office of any petty yamén.

十三科道 the thirteen circuits of the Censors,—referring to the thirteen provinces of the Ming dynasty.

內科 and 外科 inward and outward treatment, respectively,—the two great subdivisions of Chinese medical science; pathology and surgery.

幼科 a doctor for infantile diseases. See 3435.

祝由科 the name of a book of charms, etc., for curing various diseases.

犯科 to offend against the law.

科斷 to decide according to statute.

二罪相等, 同一科斷 two crimes of the same class should receive the same punishment.

如何科罪 how a crime is to be dealt with. See 罪 11,910.

科
6089

6089

科征 to fix or assess a tax; taxation.

科則 a rate or classification.

科稅 extra duty; to levy a tax.

收科 to finish; to wind up.

科派 to order without authority —e.g. payment of taxes.

科頭 the hair done up in knot; bareheaded; at leisure.

科頭休沐 nothing to do but wash,—referring to the one day in every ten, set apart under the T'ang dynasty for bathing, etc.

除卻科頭無禮 beyond baring the head (foreigners) have no other ceremonial.

科斗字 the so-called "tadpole characters," as seen (e.g.) on the Tablet of Yü. They are supposed to resemble tadpoles. See 6090. [The name was given under the Han dynasty to the characters which had become obsolete and were no longer understood.]

盈科而後進 it fills up every hole, and then advances —of a spring of water.

不盈科不行 (water) will not proceed until it has filled all the hollows,—in its way.

做開船科 makes as though unmooring a boat,—of stage "business."

科爾沁 the Khorchin tribe of the Cherim League of Mongolia.

科布多 Kobdo in Mongolia.

蝌
6090

6090

R. 歌

See 科

Even Upper.

堞
6091

6091

R. 哥箇

See 哥科

過

A. k'wa

Rising and

SinkingUpper.

Clouds of dust.

揚堞而彈塵 to stir up clouds of sand in order to stop the dust,—pouring on oil to quench flames.

稞

6092

R. 歌 寄
馬

Grain ready for grinding.

青稞 a name for oats.

See 科 題
課Irregular
Upper.

窠

6093

R. 歌
C. fo
H. wo, k'o
F. wo, k'wo
W. k'u, u
N. k'ou
P. k'o
M. k'o
Y. k'ou
Sz. k'o
K. k'wa
J. k'wa
A. k'wa
Even Upper.

A hole; a burrow; a nest; a groove; an indentation; to carve. The face of a seal which bears the inscription.

鼠鳥同窠 like a bird and a rat living in the same hole,—on friendly terms. The allusion is to an actual association of a bird and a rat, whence the name of a mountain mentioned in the *Canon of History*.

蛇蠍一窠, 深知可畏 like a snake and a scorpion in one hole, very much to be feared,—meaning that one reptile would have been enough.

蜂窠 a wasps'-nest.

不敢蹈古人之窠臼 not venturing to tread in the tracks of the ancients.

始專於窠木 at first he devoted himself wholly to wood-carving.

銀窠金印 a gold seal with a silver inscription plate.

擘窠 to divide up an inscription plate or seal so that each column of characters, many or few, occupies a similar space.

不用擘窠篆畫停勻 not to equalise (the columns of characters) by means of the "seal" character, as above,—but to put (e.g.) 5 chars. in one column and 4 in the other, leaving a vacant space.

課

6094

R. 箇
C. fo
H. k'o
F. k'wo
W. k'u
N. k'ou

An example; an exercise; a task; lessons. Taxes; revenue. To counsel; to exhort. To examine.

工課 a job; a task; see 10,888.

日課 a daily task.

課

6094

P. k'o
M. k'o
Sz. k'ou
Y. k'ou
K. k'wa
J. k'wa
A. k'wa
Sinking
Upper.

月課 the monthly examination of 童生 students and 秀才 graduates of the first degree, instituted as a means of keeping up their scholarship.

訓課 or 授課 to teach.

於授課之暇潛心考究 devote any spare time from teaching to private study or research.

上課 to set to work.

停課 to stop work,—as rebellious students.

停課誌哀 to stop work in token of sorrow,—for a death.

停課一天以表追思 to stop work for one day, in order to show that we have not forgotten,—him.

課本 educational works.

以課武士 as a study,—or text-book, for military students.

課期 the day for the examination.

會課 a private literary club or association of students who meet for purposes of mutual improvement

課文 or 詩課 an essay or poem for private circulation only, as opposed to regularly published works.

課業 literature, as a profession.

課勸 to exhort.

馬前課 to take counsel before the battle,—and not when all is over and too late. See 8742.

課試 to try; to experiment.

課稅 Customs' duties.

課館 a revenue office.

餉課 revenue from taxes.

鹽課 the salt tax.

起課 to divine; to tell fortunes.

占課的 a fortune-teller.

課筒 a tube used in fortune-telling.

六壬課 name of a book on fortune-telling.

鏹

6095

R. 馬 寄
See 夸 哥
P. k'o
A. k'wa, k'wa
Rising Upper.

A grease-pot for carts. Bullion; mock money.

銀鏹 "shoes" of about 10 oz. of silver. See 13,744.

銀一鏹 an ingot of silver.

送鏹子 or 燒鏹錠 to burn paper ingots in worship.

元絲鏹 a small ingot with a coil on its top.

顆

6096

R. 寄
C. fo
H. k'o
F. k'wo, k'lio
W. k'u
N. k'ou
P. k'o
M. k'o, k'o
Y. k'ou
Sz. k'o, k'o
K. k'wa
J. k'wa
A. k'wa, k'wa
Irregular
Lower.

A numerative of small round and other things.

一顆珠 a pearl.

一顆樹 a tree.

萬顆明珠 vast quantities of bright pearls.

幾多顆 how many are there?

顆兒 a single grain,—as of corn.

顆粒不收 not a grain have we harvested.

騾

6097

R. 箇
See 課
Sinking
Upper.

Female of horses, mules, etc.

騾馬 a mare.

騾騾 a she-mule; a jenny.

髀

6098

R. 寄 馬
N. k'ou
K. k'wa
J. k'wa
A. k'wa
Rising Upper.

Rib-bones; the socket of the hip-joint.

髀髀蓋 the knee-cap.

Read k'ua¹.

譏髀無任而笑天下之尙賢 conscious of his unfitness he undertook no charge, and laughed at the world for holding virtue in esteem.

刻

6099

R. 職
C. hak
H. ket
F. k'ak, v.
k'ak
W. k'e
N. k'ak
P. k'e, k'ei,
sk'eTo cut into; to carve, especially of wood; see 1649 and 8312. To be close or stingy. To bite; see 6116 k'o¹.

雕刻 or 刊刻 to carve; to engrave.

刻字 to engrave characters.

刻^{4*}

6099

M. k'è
Y. k'èh
Sz. k'è
K. k'èk
J. koku
A. k'èkEntering
Upper.

刻板 to cut blocks,—for printing from. Hence, certain; fixed.

重 *ch'ung*² 刻 to cut again,—a new edition. See 翻 3390.

刻石 to cut on stone; inscribed stones.

刻圖書 to cut a seal.

刻明 to engrave legibly.

刻鏤 to inlay.

刻下 incised; let in. See below.

刻骨銘心 engraved on my bones and heart,—of an act of kindness.

刻花 to do ornamental carving.

刻畫 carved and painted; cut, as lines with a knife; laboured; artificial, as style.

刻畫二王 to write as well as the Wangs,—viz. 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih and 王獻之 Wang Hsien-chih, 4th century, A.D.

精心刻書 set to work in good earnest,—as if engraving, which demands close attention.

刻絲 silk woven into a gauze ground.

刻化不動 unable to digest; cannot endure it.

減刻 to reduce; to cut off.

刻于己爲儉, 儉于人

爲刻 stinginess towards oneself is frugality, frugality towards others is stinginess.

刻 (or *k'o*⁴) 薄 to treat badly; severe; mean; miserly; to ridicule.

刻薄成家, 理無久享 money made by meanness is never long enjoyed.

知刻薄不知大體 exacting and unable to take a broad view,—of petty officials.

刻待 or 刻剝 or 刻搜 or

刻毒 to oppress; to ill-use.

刻苦 to suffer hardships; to be indefatigable.

刻苦人 oppressive; tyrannical.

尙不刻苦 you don't feel its hardships.

刻求 to be exact; to be particular.

刻^{4*}

6099

Read *k'o*^{4*}. To dwell upon; to devote oneself to. A quarter of a 時辰, i.e. half an hour; also (for foreign time), a quarter of an hour; originally the 100th part of a day.

刻念 to dwell upon in thought.

刻意效之 determined to imitate her.

時刻 time; from time to time; incessantly.

刻期 to fix a date.

限刻 a fixed time.

刻日 a fixed day; at an early date.

刻今 or 刻下 or 茲刻 or

此刻 now. See above.

刻下光景 the present state of affairs.

少刻 or 一刻的工夫 in a little while.

畧無虛刻 without any interval,—between the feasts.

刻尙未知 for the moment, I do not know; I have not yet been informed.

刻已 have already.....

政府刻已決議 the Government has already decided that.....

刻漏 a water-clock. See 5990.

刻刻不忘 very particular, and not forgetting anything.

To cough.

咳嗽 to cough.

驚怕咳嗽 to be startled by a cough,—as a light sleeper.

風咳 a dry cough.

咳痰 to cough up phlegm.

咳頃 in the time of a cough,—in a moment.

咳嗽輕省點兒 my cough is better.

Read *hai*¹ or *hai*².

咳聲 the exclamation "Hai!"

和尚說聲咳 the Buddhist priest cried out "Hai!"

欸

6101

頰¹

6102

R. 灰賄
C. k'oi², shoi
H. koi
F. shai
W. shai
N. ah²
P. k'o, shai,
hai
M. k'o, hai²,
shai
Y. kak
K. he
J. kai, gai
A. shaiEven and
Rising Very
Irregular.壳^{1*}

6103

R. 覺
C. } hok.
H. }
F. k'auk
W. k'o
N. k'oh
P. ch'iau², sho
M. ch'io, k'o
Y. ch'iak, k'ak
Sz. ch'io, k'o
K. kak
J. kaku, koku
A. hsak
Entering
Upper.

Same as 6100.

The chin.

手承頰 resting the chin upon the hand.

頰頰 or 頰頰 or 頰巴頰 the chin.

頰皮 the fur on the neck of an animal.

瞧着孩子們下巴頰

過日子 watching one's children eating,—unable to eat oneself because of toothless gums.

The husk or shell of fruits; the shell of eggs; the exuviae of snakes, insects, etc.; the shells of molluscs; a spoon; a scale (see 10,878).

空壳 an empty shell; a husk,—a quack; a charlatan.

雞蛋去壳 take a hen's egg and remove the shell.

龜壳 the shell of a tortoise,—used in divination.

壳灰 lime made from burnt shells.

笑面壳 a laugh-face-shell,—a mask.

帽壳 the skeleton of a hat or cap.

湯壳 a soup-ladle.

水壳 a ladle to dip out water,—generally half a gourd.

橈^{1*}

6104

R. 覺
C. hok², k'ok.
See 壳Entering
Upper.The dried skin of *Citrus fusca*, used as a bitter medicine and known as 枳橈.

殼

6105

Same as 6103.

咳^{4*}

6100

R. 隊卦

C. k'et
H. k'et, k'em
F. k'auk²,
k'auk²,
k'auk²
W. k'ü
N. k'ah
P. k'è
M. k'è
Y. k'èh
Sz. k'è
K. k'è, h'e
J. kai, gai
A. k'aiNominally
Even Upper
Irregular
in China.

殼¹³
6106

覺
確
Entering
Upper.

去
6107

廬²⁶
6108

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

搥¹²
6109

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

槥³⁰
6110

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

殮²²
6111

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

湍²³
6112

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

合
寤
Entering
Upper.

An egg-shell. See 6103.

鷄出蛋殼 the chick has come out of the shell.

See 3068.

A cave in a hill-side. To store.

To strike. To take in the hand.

搥碎 to smash to pieces.

搥扁 to flatten.

Read 0¹. To cover. A dung-barrow.

A wooden cup or bowl; see 3960. A creeper.

執槥承飲 allowed a cup of wine to be presented through an ambassador.

壺槥 see 4954.

To comply with. To die.

殮逝 to die.

Suddenly. To strike, as a boat touching the bank; see 6114. To die; used with 6111.

湍然 suddenly.

寧湍死 better die at once.

忽聞湍逝 i suddenly heard that he (some statesman) was dead.

瞌²⁸
6113

R. 合
C. v. hēp,
cf. 哈
P. v. s'ē, s'k'o,
k'o
Y. k'ēoh
See 瞌闔
A. hap, hat
Entering
Irregular.

磕¹⁷
6114

R. 合泰
C. hēp, v. k'o
H. k'ap,
F. k'auk,
k'ouk,
W. k'o,
N. kah
P. k'o
M. k'o
Y. k'o, k'ēoh,
Sz. k'o,
K. kap
J. kō
A. hap, hat
Entering
Irregular.

Sleepy; worn out.

瞌眼 sleepy-eyed; tired.

瞌睡 to get sleepy,—as when fatigued.

瞌睡上來 he began to get sleepy.

瞌睡蟲 insects which fly into the face and cause drowsiness.

To strike; to knock; to bump.

磕碰 to bump against; to strike.

磕頭 to salute by bumping the head on the ground (see 叩 6175); to kotow. Often used in the sense of "Thank you!"

磕頭蟲兒 a kotow-bug,—a sort of insect which nods its head when crawling.

磕烟灰 to knock the ashes out of a pipe. See 6081.

磕了 or 磕了筐兒了 to have knocked, or knocked out the basket,—to be at daggers drawn. Also, to be sold out.

磕打 to knock out; to clean by knocking, as a box.

磕開 to break,—as an egg.

磕瓜子 to crack and eat melon-seeds.

路有磕絆 there are obstacles in the way.

磕磕巴巴 stammering.

磕給 to turn (it all) over (to someone).

To be able to; competent; adequate. To attack; to prevail against; to subdue (see 2829). Lines crossing, as on the scorched tortoise-shell used in divination.

使我克還鄜州 to enable me to return to Lu-chou.

允恭克讓 sincerely courteous and capable of great complaisance.

克⁴³
6115

克明峻德 he was able to make the capable and virtuous distinguished.

克諸以孝 he has been able by his filial piety to live in harmony with them,—of the filial Shun, his father and step-mother.

惟帝時克 it was only the Emperor (Yao) who could attain to this.

予則罔克 I am unequal to the difficulties of my position.

協于克一 harmony in attaining to the One,—such is the invariable characteristic of 善 moral goodness.

惟克天德 they attained to divine virtue.

惟子弗克干桀 I fall short in virtue.

克壯其猶 full of vigour were his plans.

不克分身 I am not able to get away,—from business.

匪斧不克 without an axe it cannot be done.

非宋本不克有此物也 only a Sung edition could have these characteristics.

克當 or 克堪 adequate to; capable of; fit for.

弗克勝任 not fit for the post.

克勤克儉 very diligent and thrifty.

克享 to be able to enjoy; in good health.

克閭 keeping up the family,—reputation.

克繩祖武 able to walk in his ancestors' footsteps.

既克有定 if the determination is fixed,—nothing can withstand it.

既克商二年 two years after the conquest of the Shang dynasty.

既克淮夷 they have subdued the tribes of the Huai.

剛克 and 柔克 strong and mild measures in government, respectively.

如不我克 as if it could not overcome me.

克⁴²
6115

攻克 to break through the enemy's lines.

攻城不克 to make an unsuccessful attack upon a city.

克復 to recover,—as a captured city.

不測不克 inscrutable and invincible.

不屈不克 neither to love nor to hate.

克滅俗情 to restrain all lusts of the flesh.

飲酒溫克 though drinking wine, to be gentle and master of oneself.

克己 to control oneself.

克私 to control one's passions.

培克在位 an extortionate set in office.

克食 a dole; bounty.

克敦 the consort or concubine of a Khan; a lady; the Czarina of Russia.

克鹿卜 Krupp,—the famous gun-maker.

To overcome; to destroy. Used for 6099 and 6115.

剋煞凶神 to expel evil demons.

剋制 to dominate; to prevail against; to restrain.

剋復 to reconquer,—as lost territory.

相生相剋 mutually producing and mutually destroying each other,—of the Five Elements, as seen in the following table:—

金剋木 metal destroys wood.

木 " 土 wood " earth.

土 " 水 earth " water.

水 " 火 water " fire.

火 " 金 fire " metal.

金生水 metal produces water.

水 " 木 water " wood.

木 " 火 wood " fire.

火 " 土 fire " earth.

土 " 金 earth " metal.

取其相剋 to get its antidote, —as (e.g.) water to put out fire.

剋⁴²
6116

我有讎剋 I have an enemy.

肝旺剋脾 the liver (which is classified under *wood*) overcomes the spleen (which is classified under *earth*).

剋父母 to get the better of father and mother,—by having a better horoscope and longer span of life.

剋期而至 to come at the appointed time.

剋日 within a certain time.

自剋死期 fixed the date of his own death.

剋扣 to deduct; discount.

Read *k'o*¹. To bite.

剋父母 to bite one's nails.

Same as 6116.

See 7319.

Reverent; respectful. Also read *ch'io*⁴.

謹恪 reverent; respectful.

執事有恪 to be reverent in the management of matters.

恪恭己職 to respectfully attend to one's own duties.

恪守規範 to reverently abide by rules of conduct.

恪遵 to respectfully or scrupulously obey or conform to.

三恪 the enfeoffment (by Wu Wang) of descendants of past dynasties.

To be smeared with blood; to vomit blood.

咯血數升 he vomited several pints of blood.

A guest; a visitor; a customer; a stranger. Last, as applied to years and seasons.

客人 or 人客 or 賓客 a guest; a visitor. The first is also a travelling merchant.

客⁴²
6121

N. *k'ah*, *k'eh*

P. *k'ə*

M. *k'ə*

Y. *k'eh*

Sz. *k'ə*

K. *kek*

J. *kaku*, *kiaku*

A. *k'ak*

Entering

Upper.

客廳 a reception-room.

客屋 a guest-chamber.

主客 host and guest; shopkeeper and customer.

貴客 or 嘉客 an honoured guest or customer. The first is also specially applied to a proposed son-in-law.

海客遇之 treated him as an uninvited guest.

拜客 to pay calls.

請客 to invite guests; to entertain.

客目 a list of guests.

客饌 a meal for a visitor.

堂客 or 女客 lady guests.

請客莫請女客 when inviting guests, don't invite lady guests,—they will want to bring their babies.

一客不煩二主 one guest does not involve two hosts,—one is enough.

寧可慢客, 不可餓客 better be rude to a guest than starve him.

宴客切勿留連 when you entertain guests don't keep them too long.

客無親疎 show no preferences among your guests.

做客莫在後 when a guest do not keep in the background.

請客不催客, 反以

得罪客 if when you invite guests, you do not repeat the invitation, you will rather offend them than otherwise,—Chinese custom demanding that every invitation should be repeated several occasions.

寒夜客來茶當酒 receive a guest on a cold night with tea instead of wine,—the latter being an indispensable true Chinese hospitality.

將酒待客 he treats his guest with wine,—he is really glad to see them.

店裏臭虫喫客 like a fly at an inn, he feeds on the visitors,—leaves his guests to pay.

不可殺鷄問客 never kill a guest if you shall kill a chicken for him,—he will feel bound to say no.

剋⁴²
6117

咯⁴²
6118

恪⁴²
6119

R. 藥

C. *k'ok*

H. *lok*

F. *k'auk*

W. *k'o*

N. *ch'ah*

P. *ch'io*, *ch'ie*

M. *ch'io*

Y. *ch'iah*

Sz. *ch'io*

K. *kak*

J. *kaku*

A. *k'ak*

Entering

Upper.

咯⁴²
6120

R. 陌

See 陌

Entering

Upper.

客⁴²
6121

R. 陌

C. *hak*

H. *hak*

F. *k'ak*, v.

k'ak

W. *k'a*

剋⁴²
6116

R. 職

See 刻

K. *kik*

Entering

Upper

客

6121

衣服破時賓客少 when
your clothes are ragged your
visitors are few.

客套 guest-trammel, — conven-
tional; ceremonious.

這都是客套話 all these
are conventional phrases.

客氣 ceremoniousness; form-
ality.

休得如此客氣 don't
stand on all this ceremony.

客氣客氣 you are treating
me too ceremoniously, — a polite
phrase used in acknowledgment
of a courteous reception.

客家 customers. Also, the
Hakkas, a race said to have
migrated from the north of
China (Kiangsu or Shantung)
to the Kuangtung province at
the time of the Yüan dynasty,
A.D. 1206—1368.

發客 for sale to customers, —
seen on shop-signs.

客頭 agents for the supply of
emigrants.

客單 passenger-tickets.

客居 to stay temporarily at.

異客 an alien.

客商 or 客幫 a travelling
merchant; a commercial trav-
eller.

茶客 the teamen who bring tea
from the interior for sale at the
Treaty Ports.

山客 a tea-man (see 4283).

客貨 goods from another part;
merchandise bought on account
for others.

客寓 or 客棧 or 客舍 or
客店 an inn; a lodging-house.

客旅 or 客爺 a traveller; a
lodger.

在客中 to be at a distance
from home; to be abroad.

客中送客 to see off a travel-
ler when oneself a traveller.

暴客 highwaymen; burglars.

客兵 mercenary troops.

客妻 a courtesan.

清客 a retainer; a kind of com-
panion or private secretary; a
guest who is invited for the pur-
pose of discussing such subjects
as the fine arts, chess, etc.

客

6121

食客 a retainer; a parasite.

說客 one with the gift of talk, —
specially applied to officials sent
in ancient times from one State
to another to arrange treaties,
etc.

仙客 a fairy; one of the Genii;
a name for the white crane (see
3888).

南客 the peacock; see 6605.

西客 the parrot; see 13,327.

閒客 the silver pheasant; see
4495.

雲客 the egret; see 7370. [The
above 5 names = 五客 were
given to his own birds by Li
Fang of the Sung dynasty.]

十二客 twelve choice flowers.

客歲 last year; the past year.

喀

6122

Used to represent the
sound *k'a* or *k'o*.

R. 陌

C. *k'ek*, *k'ak*
v. *ka*, *k'a*
H. *k'al*, *k'ak*
F. *k'aik*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'ak*
P. v. *k'a*, *k'ek*,
ch'ia

K. *kek*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *k'ak*

Entering
Upper.

喀喇烏蘇 the Kara-usu.

喀咕 the common cuckoo.

Read *ch'ia*^{3*} or *k'a*^{3*}

To cough. See 6100. To
strain, as in vomiting.

喀着嗓子 cough it up.

骨頭喀住了 a bone has
stuck in his throat.

搭

6123

To seize. Also read
ch'ia^{1*}

搭出去 drag him away.

搭勒 to beat violently.

R. 陌麻

C. *k'a*
H. *k'ak*, *k'a*
N. *k'ah*
P. *ch'ia*
Y. *k'a*
K. *kek*
J. *kaku*, *ka*, *ke*
A. *k'ak*

Entering
Upper.

濶

6124

Same as 6645.

闊

6125

See 6645.

渴

6126

Thirsty; parched.

口渴 thirsty.

口渴葬也 to bury hurriedly,
—before the proper time.

解渴 to slake thirst.

非飢非渴 neither hungry
nor thirsty.

渴者甘飲 a thirsty man
finds all water sweet.

話 (or 望) 梅止渴 to talk
of sour plums and stop thirst, —
by making the mouth water.
Said to have been actually done
by the famous 曹操 Ts'ao
Ts'ao (or 魏武) on an occasion
when his troops were in great
want of water.

嗜義如渴 to be ardent
after righteousness as a thirsty
man after water.

渴不飲盜泉水 though
thirsty, do not drink polluted
water. See 5649.

渴懷 longing for.

渴念 or 渴想 or 渴慕 to
think upon longingly.

渴想得狠 delighted to see
you!

水渴 water dried up. Also,
water flowing backwards. Here
read *chieh*^{4*}

京師渴雨 the capital was
suffering from want of rain.

See 6651.

Same as 6649.

See 6648.

See 3262.

Correct form of 6103.

廓

6127

鄴

6128

擴

6129

摧

6130

殼

6131

邁¹

6132

R. 歌
C. kwo
F. k'wo
W. ku
N. k'ou
K. kwa
J. k'ū
A. kwa
Even Upper.

Plants; vegetation. An indifferent look.

緯²²

6133

R. 陌
P. sh'è
M. k'è
See 格革
Entering
Upper.

To form the woof in a loom.

緯絲 cloth having figures woven in with the woof.

峇²²

6134

R. 合
N. k'at
J. kō
A. hap
Entering
Upper.

A cave; a hole in a hill-side.

峇峇 a name for the locally-born children of Chinese emigrants.

KOU.

勾¹

6135

R. 尤宥
C. kau
H. kau
F. kau, v.
W. kau
N. k'ou
P. }
M. } kou
Sz. }
Y. k'io
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. k'ū
Even Upper.

To mark off; to punctuate. To hook; to inveigle; to connect; to arrest. Used with 6137, 6138. [To be distinguished from 句 (its original form) 2947 and 勾 9767 and 勾 13,821.]

勾决 to mark off for execution, —as the Emperor does, with a ○ alongside the name of the condemned man. Those who escape twice have their sentences reduced.

一筆勾銷 cancelled it with a stroke of his pen.

勾除 to mark off for rejection.

我勾了去了 I have struck it out,—as a passage in writing.

請勾疏 asked him to pay up his promised subscription.

畧一勾撥 just gave a fillip and a thrum,—to the guitar, by way of prelude.

勾¹

6135

勾起舊病 brought back the old complaint.

勾生意 to fish for custom.

勾扶 to plaster.

勾魂 to bewitch.

勾 kou⁴ 當 affairs; job; business. See 9685.

天地別無勾 kou⁴ 當只是以生物爲心 heaven and earth have no other function than that of attending to the production of things.

誰知你幹的勾 kou⁴ 當 who knows what you are up to?

你勾上我的心事來 you have hit on the very thing I was thinking about.

此後便再不能勾見了 after this, you will never be able to see her again.

勾結 to entangle; to implicate.

兩人勾搭上了 the two formed an illicit connection,—as two men for gambling, or as a man and a woman.

就去勾搭那夥計 directed her illicit attentions to the apprentice.

勾脂粉 to get entangled with women.

勾引 or 勾挑 to lead away; to inveigle.

已見勾引之鬼 already saw the demon who had come to summon him,—to the next world; i.e. was already at his last gasp.

被閻君勾去了 had been summoned by Yen,—the judge in Chinese Purgatory.

勾使 messengers sent to summon souls to Hades.

有所勾致 where I had to serve a summons.

勾兵 to draw out (so as to cut off) an enemy.

勾取 to bring in,—as prisoners to a court.

勾欄 (or 闌) originally the railings or balustrade to a bridge built over the Yellow River by the 吐谷渾 To-yü-hun (see 12,100); hence the prostitutes' quarter under the 元 Yüan dynasty; a brounel. See 6137.

勾¹

6135

勾欄甚嚴飾 the balustrade was very imposing.

入勾欄 to become a prostitute.

勾情 intrigue; liaison.

勾串 or 勾通 connect together; in collusion.

勾通無賴子王某 entered into a conspiracy with a scoundrel, named Wang.

勾股弦 the shorter, middle-sized side, and base of a right-angled triangle.

鉤¹

6136

R. 尤
See 勾
Even Upper.

A sickle; a bill-hook.

鎌鉤 a sickle; a curved blade for cutting grass.

拘¹

6137

R. vulgar
See 勾
Even Upper.

Vulgar form of 2948. To collect; to bring together; to hook; to seize. Used with 6135, 6138.

拘連 to connect; to rabbit; pieces of wood.

拘賬 to check an account; audit.

拘拿 or 拘執 to seize.

拘了他來 bring him here; entice him here.

拘牽 to drag along.

拘留 to keep; to detain.

拘束 to restrain; to coerce.

拘通 or 拘手 to be in collusion with.

拘欄 Brothel. See 6135.

鉤¹

6138

R. 尤
C. v. ngau
F. v. kau
N. v. göü
See 勾
Even Upper.

A hook (see 10,990); barb; a bill-hook; a sickle. To connect; to influence; to entice. To search into.

鉤子 or 鉤格 a hook.

鉤搭 to hook or link together.

鉤搭連環 much mixed with; intimately connected.

釣魚鉤 a fish-hook.

鉤出來 fish it out; hook it out.

帳鉤 a hook for curtains.

鉤住了 hooked; held fast hanging on.

鉤¹

6138

反杷鉤 or 倒鬚鉤 a barbed hook.

倒鉤鬚 a beard which curls up, forming little hooks.

撓鉤 double hooks used by fuel-gatherers; also by the Fire Brigades, for pulling down houses.

香鉤 or 雙鉤 the small feet of Chinese women. See 7115.

鉤止 or 鉤留 to hold fast; to detain.

內鉤外連 communication between inside and outside; collusion; treachery.

鉤帶 to hook one's girdle.

鉤誘 to entice; to lure; to inveigle.

鉤距法 the art of inducing to tell the truth.

鉤索義理 to investigate the principles of.

鉤深致遠 to go into abstruse investigations.

鉤輶格磔 the cry of the

鷓鴣 red partridge, — noise; jargon. See 538.

鉤描 or 鉤畫 to sketch or draw, — as a map.

鉤鐫 to engrave, — as a map for printing.

鉤勒 drawing in outline; also used of writing; see 2724.

鉤吻 *Gelsemium elegans*, Benth., — a deadly poison.

藏鉤 the game of the "hidden hook", — Chinese form of "Up Jenkins."

岫³

6139

尤有

勾

Even and

sing Upper.

A hill in Hunan, known as 岫嶺山, where the famous Tablet of Yü is said to have been found.

枸³

6140

有麋

勾

sing Upper.

A kind of aspen, found in Ssüch'uan.

枸棘 a spinous shrub.

枸骨 holly; *Ilex cornuta*, Ldl.枸杞 *Lycium chinense*, Mill.枸橘 or 枸櫞 *Egle sepiaria*, D.C.枸³

6140

枸櫞 a large acid orange, probably a variety of *Citrus medica*, L.Read *chiu*³. *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.狗³

6141

R.有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

A dog. Used in various contemptuous and offensive senses. See 犬 3192, and 2526, 2643, 3754, 8510, 11,045.

一隻狗 or 一條狗 a dog.

狗吠 or 狗叫 the dog barks.

畜狗求吠 you keep a dog for the purpose of barking, — why punish a Censor for speaking?

狗噁 the dog vomits.

這個狗不會咬人 this dog doesn't bite.

獅子狗 lion dog, — the pug-nosed Peking lap-dog.

哈巴狗 tiny dogs, small enough to be carried in the sleeve, and commonly known as "sleeve-dogs."

西狗 a greyhound.

瘋狗 a mad dog.

牙狗 a "dog," — male.

善狗 a gelded dog. See 9675.

驢狗 a bitch.

下狗 to have pups.

狗牙齒 dog-tooth pattern.

畫個狗牙兒 to draw a zigzag line.

狗牙根 *Cynodon dactylon*, Pers.

走狗 an abusive term for any one in the employ of another, especially of an enemy.

狗偷鼠竊 stealing as dogs and rats do, — on the sly.

狗賊 a sly thief.

狗蚤 a flea.

狗腿子 a nickname for *yamen* runners.

看門狗 or 掌門狗 a door-keeper.

狗肺 dog's lights — villainous.

狗食虫 the firefly; worms in children.

狗³

6141

狗豈子 ticks in dogs.

狗洞兒 a hole in a door for a dog to go in and out.

忙忙似喪家之狗 as distressed as a lost dog.

癩狗扶不上牆 it's no use helping a mangy cur on to a wall.

狗咬范丹無人問 when a dog bites Fan Tan (a poor scholar), no one enquires after him. See 4362.

狗相咬, 易得好 when dogs bite one another, they easily make friends again.

狗不嫌家貧 dogs show no aversion to poor families.

狗有濕草之恩 the dog has the kindness to wet the grass, — alluding to an act which, seeing that the grass near his master's house was on fire, jumped into some water and then rolled himself about upon it, thus preventing further mischief.

傻狗趕飛禽 the foolish dog chases flying birds.

人敬富的, 狗咬破的 or 人敬有的, 狗咬醜的 men honour the rich, dogs bite the ragged.

狗養的狗疼 dogs love their own pups.

狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog shames his master.

直巷趕狗, 回頭一口 chase a dog down a straight lane and he will turn and bite you.

人憐溫存, 狗憐食 men love gentleness, dogs love food.

唆狗咬猪 to set on a dog to bite a pig, — to get up a quarrel.

嬌狗上竈 spoiled dogs jump on to the cook-stove, — to steal food.

狗盜狐白裘 the dog-like theft of the white fox-skin, — alluding to the clever theft, by one of the followers of 孟嘗君 Mêng Ch'ang-chün, dressed in a dog-skin, of a robe which his master had given to the Prince, but wanted to recover in order to give it to the Princess.

狗屁 trash; nonsense; balderdash.

狗³
6141

狗星 the stars ψ and χ in Sagittarius.

狗國 the stars ω α β γ in Sagittarius.

天狗 a star in Argo.

狗尾草 *Setaria glauca*, Beauv., and *S. viridis*, Beauv.

狗藍蔴 *Mallotus chinensis*, Juss.

狗頭鵬 a vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

木狗 a climbing animal resembling the racoon.

狗熊 the black bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).

狗獾 a badger (*Meles leucollemus*).

海狗 a name for a kind of seal.

般第狗 the beaver.

𡵓¹
6142

R. 尤

See 勾

Even Upper.

A bank; a dyke.

筍¹
6143

R. 有

W. v. *sgöc-ju*

See 勾

Rising Upper.

A basket trap for catching fish, set at the openings of a dam.

毋發我筍 do not move my trap.

敝筍在梁 worn out is the basket at the dam.

蝦筍船 a small craft, known as "shrimp-boat," used at Canton.

耆¹
6144

R. 有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

The wizened face of age; old. [Commonly written as below.]

黃耆 grey hair and wrinkled face.

耆長 elders.

你耆長過我 you are older than I am.

羞耆 to nourish the aged.

無遺壽耆 let him not slight the aged and experienced.

耆造德不降 the benefits of our age and experience will not descend upon the people.

耆老 or 胡耆 very old; infirm.

苟³
6145

R. 有

See 勾

Rising Upper.

If; if indeed; if only. Readily. To be of little importance. Wrongly; foolishly; bad; paltry.

苟日新, 日日新 if you can renovate yourself one day, do so every day,—said to have been an inscription upon the bath-tub of 湯 T'ang.

苟志於仁矣 if the will be set upon charity,....

苟無飢渴 if only he be kept from hunger and thirst!

苟非 if it were not that....; unless there be.

苟不然 if it is not so.

苟能如此 if it can be so.

苟亦無信 do not readily believe them.

無曰苟矣 do not say, This is of little importance.

苟完 completion, as by the collection of wealth.

苟完之計 a scheme of completeness in anything.

苟美 the excellence of anything well carried out.

無所苟而已矣 that there should be nothing incorrect,—in his words, is the aim of the superior man.

苟合 a coming together; a beginning; illicit intercourse.

苟得 if one could succeed in....; to get unfairly.

故不爲苟得也 I will not therefore seek to possess it (life) by improper means.

行廉不爲苟得, 道義

不爲苟合 the incorrupt will not obtain improperly, the righteous will not come together improperly.

不欲爲苟去 he did not wish to do a disorderly going away,—i.e. to leave without some cause.

反覆盡意不苟爲虛美 he did not sacrifice the thorough exposition of his theme to mere literary elegance.

苟延 to waste time; to delay.

苟且 careless; foolish; improper.

苟³
6145

苟賤 low; sordid; base.

苟簡不足觀也 insignificant and not worthy of attention

苟犯 to recklessly offend against

作事不苟 to manage things properly.

用筆不苟 he handled his brush well.

臨難無苟免 do not desert in the hour of danger.

不得不爲巧僞以有免 were forced to have recourse to fraud in order to escape the consequences.

苟同諸俗 to conspire force conformity with custom

苟求 to be over-exacting; find fault with; to find a pretext for a quarrel.

苟政猛于虎 bad government is more cruel than a tiger

吾此苟生耳 this paltry life of mine.

以苟細黜之 for some trifles dismissed him.

苟礙 a rock in a stream; obstacle.

詢¹
6146

Same as 6166.

詢¹
6147

See 2952.

鉤¹
6148

The correct form of 6148.

雉⁴
6149

R. 有

See 穀

Sinking Upper.

The crowing of a pheasant.

雉之朝雉 the pheasants crow in the morning.

雉督縣 the name of a District in Chihli under the Han dynasty.

雉嘯兒 the curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

雉鵲 the mynah; see 8504.

够⁴
6150
R. 宥
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

Enough. See 6167.

够不够呢 is it enough?

不够用 not enough for use.

不够本 not enough to make up the original outlay,—as when selling at a loss.

不能够 unable to.

够纏的 a dangerous man; one not to be trifled with.

够不上 not high enough for,—used of rank.

够他受的 enough for him to suffer,—as punishment.

毒⁴
6151
R. 宥
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

A picture of mutually handing over. Ten billions; used with 6155. An inner chamber. [Under Rad. 冂.]

中毒之言不可道也 the story of the inner chamber cannot be told.

凡所扳中毒姓名 in all cases involving the names of respectable women,.....

媾⁴
6152
R. 宥
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

A second marriage; to wed. Favour; grace. See 1297.

如舊昏媾 in accordance with our ancient alliances by marriage.

彼其之子,不遂以媾 those creatures do not respond to the favour they enjoy.

媒媾 a go-between.

搆⁴
6153
(宥)
vulgar.
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

To pull; to drag; to incur; to implicate; to reach.

搆兵 to move troops; to be at war.

搆怨 to incur odium.

搆禍 to bring calamity upon oneself.

結構 connection; sequence.

結構不解 mixed together and unable to be separated.

各成結構 each is a complete (essay) in itself. See 2219.

故稱絕搆 it is therefore reckoned a finished piece,—of composition.

構⁴
6153

構思 to rack one's brains,—as when in the throes of composition.

因風構思 in connection with the wind they racked their brains,—and invented a flying car (see 6583).

每至構文 whenever he was composing,.....

構不着 unable to reach.

樹上一個筐子,你構構看 see if you can reach the basket on the tree.

構訟 to carry on litigation.

若宿構然 as if all along intended to be so,—of a drawing made out of a smudge.

構⁴
6154
R. 宥
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent. To roof with wood; to unite; to copulate. Used with 6153. See 肯 5979.

構木 to roof with boughs.

雲構 the sky.

構火 to take fire.

我日構禍 I meet every day with misfortune.

事已構 the matter is now finished.

勿用傍人解構之言 do not listen to the mischief-making remarks of outsiders.

精構 sexual intercourse.

構膠 the gum of a tree, used as size.

如其宿構 as if it had been ready overnight,—of an essay or poem written off *currente calamo*.

略不預構 not at all prepared beforehand,—but impromptu (see 7165).

構我二人 to set us two at variance.

溝¹
6155
R. 尤
F. v. kau
See 勾
Even Upper.

A water-course; a ditch; a drain. Ten billions; used with 6151. See 1845.

一條溝 or 一溜溝 or 溝子 or 溝眼 a ditch; a drain; a gutter.

田溝 a field drain.

溝¹
6155

陰溝 and 陽溝 covered and open drains, respectively.

溝水 ditch water.

溝滿壕平 all the water-courses full.

御溝 the palace moat.

汗溝 sweat ditches,—a name for the hollows on a horse.

死于溝壑 to die in the gutter.

溝瘠死 to die of starvation in the gutter.

黑水溝 or 黑溝 the Black Stream,—a name for the ocean current along the Formosan and Japanese coasts.

篝¹
6156
R. 尤
See 勾
Even Upper.

A bamboo frame for drying clothes.

篝籠 a bamboo drying-frame, used by washermen.

燈篝 a lamp-shade.

方將篝燈 was just about to put the shade over the lamp.

篝火餽糧而後進 they take a lantern and dried provisions before they enter,—a mine.

褊¹
6157
R. 尤
See 勾
Even Upper.

Single garments with narrow sleeves; pleats in a dress.

臂褊 a sort of gauntlet or cuff drawn over a sleeve.

覲⁴
6158
R. 宥
See 殼
Sinking
Upper.

To meet with; unforeseen. To see.

覲見 to meet with.

罕覲 rarely met with.

鮮我覲爾 I see you whose match is seldom to be seen.

無日不顯,莫子云覲 do not say, This place is not public, no one can see me here.

覲成其事 to see the business finished.

易覲 easily taken,—as malarial fever.

購⁴

6159

R. 宥
See 殼Sinking
Upper.To buy; to hire. To
bring upon oneself. See
7704, 8724.

購買 to buy.

購用 to buy for one's own use.

購運 to buy and forward,—as
merchandise.購辦 to buy up,—usually of
wholesale purchases.購線 to buy a clue,—towards
the discovery of a crime, etc.

購料 to buy stock or material.

購拿 or 購緝 to induce
people to capture.自購冤仇 to bring odium
upon oneself.購布千金 (Liu Pang) offered
1000 taels for (Chi) Pu.邁⁴

6160

R. 宥
See 殼Sinking
Upper.To meet with; to chance
upon.邁逢 or 邁遇 to accidentally
come upon; to meet.邁陽九 to light upon evil
times; to be unfortunate. See
12,883.

邁疾 to fall ill.

無有邁自疾 may he meet
with no evil!鞬¹

6161

R. 尤
See 勾

Even Upper.

A cuff; a sleeve. The
armlet or glove of a fal-
coner. See 帛 3142.射鞬 an archer's leather arm-
guard.有離鞬欲舉者 one of
the [falcons] left the glove and
was about to rise.

鞬

6162

Same as 6161.

垢⁴

6163

R. 有
C. 'kau
H. kau²
F. kau², v.
'kauW. kau², v.
kau
N. kau²
P. } kou²
M. }
Y. kioDirt; filth. Immorality;
disgrace.

泥垢 or 塵垢 dirt; filth.

垢穢 dirty; foul.

刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.

洗垢 to wash off the dirt; to
reform.含垢 to bear or put up with
shame.垢⁴

6163

Sz. kou²
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. kau²Rising
Irregular.蒙垢 to get dirty; to lose one's
good name.離垢 free from dirt,—Paradise
(Sanskrit: *virajas*); pleasure-
gardens.無垢 free from stains,—a round
pearl, one of the Sapta Ratna,
which is said always to keep clean
and bright, and is a symbol of
Buddha. Sanskrit: *mani* 摩尼.姤⁴

6164

R. 宥

See 殼

Sinking
Upper.To pair; to copulate.
Name of the 44th Diagram.
[To be distinguished from
姤 12,083.]

姤交 sexual intercourse.

姤好如初 to become friends
again, as at first.蓐⁴

6165

R. 有

See 句

Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known
as 蓐, the seeds of which
are used to cure inflamed
eyes. Perhaps *Trapa* sp.詬⁴

6166

R. 宥

C. 'kau
H. kau²
F. kau²
W. kau²
N. kau²
P. } kou²
M. }
Sz. }
K. ku, hu
J. kō, ku
A. kau²Rising and
Sinking
Upper.To feel shame; to put to
shame; to abuse

詬病 shame; mortification.

詬感之情 feelings of shame
and gratitude余不忍其詬 I cannot
stand his abuse of me.詬詈 or 詈罵 to rail at; to
revile.

相詬 to abuse one another.

詬怒 to speak angrily to.

閉門而詬之 shut the door
and railed at him.殼⁴

6167

R. 宥

C. kau
H. kau²
F. kau², kau²
W. kau
N. kau²
P. } kou²
M. }
Y. kio
Sz. kou
K. ku
J. kō, ku
A. kau²

Sinking Upper.

To draw a bow to the
full; to shoot. Full;
enough; see 6150.必至於殼 (a bow) should be
drawn to the full.殼率 the rule of drawing a bow
to its full.殼者十萬人 a hundred
thousand archers.亡² 能出其殼中
nothing escapes him,—of birds
shot at.殼⁴

6167

入殼 to enter a trap. Also,
suitable; fitting; agreeable to.
Also, to become a 進士
graduate.天下英雄入吾殼 all
earth's heroes in my grasp,—
said by the Emperor T'ai Tsung
of the T'ang dynasty, in reference
to the men of letters at his Court.引人入殼 to lead people
into the snare,—of opium-
smoking.不能殼做 unable to do it.
有殼 to have enough; to be
satisfied.

不殼 not enough.

不殼朋友 not what a friend
should be.不殼數兒 short of the
number.

沒殼 insatiable.

殼不着 *chao²* won't reach
won't go far enough.

殼多了 quite enough; plenty

殼多麼 what is that enough
for?—implying that it is no
enough.

殼多麼高 how high it is!

喫了 (or 喝了) 個殼 t
have eaten (or drunk) enough殼吃的 or 殼受的 enough
to bear; bad enough for once你也坐得殼了 you have
sat down long enough.緱¹

6168

R. 尤

See 侯

Even Lower.

The cord binding on
sword-handle.蒯緱 a sword-handle wrapped
with grass.緱氏 a place in modern Honan
the birthplace of 杜子春

K'OU.

副¹

6169

R. 虞尤

See 區謳

Even Upper.

To pick out with a knife

副劍 to cut out; to dig out.

得其口角，曉得是甚麼人。 *bearing a sentiment*, one can tell who utters it,—as of personages in a novel who can be identified by the character of their remarks.

口³
6174

口角字眼 grammatical particles.

誰敢多口 no one dared to interfere.

口才 eloquence.

口齒好 he speaks well.

還口 to retort.

利口 sharp-tongued.

口是心非 lips assenting, heart dissenting,—pretending to agree with any one.

一口兩舌 to tell a different story; to go back on one's word.

借口 or 藉口 to allege as a pretext.

不得借口繁難 you must not allege troublesomeness as a pretext,—and neglect accordingly.

能勝人之口,不能勝人之心 a good debater but not a good persuader.

以道路之口,猶未深信 regarded it as mere rumour and did not believe it.

禦人以口給,屢憎於人 those who meet men with smartness of speech, for the most part procure themselves hatred.

口話 style of language.

口頭 conversation; talk; flavour; taste.

口頭不似心頭 your words are not the same as your thoughts.

口頭話 common-place sayings; conventional expressions.

口頭之交 a mere acquaintanceship, confined to formalities, i.e. not a deep friendship.

誤認爲口頭瓜分 to mistakenly regard it as mere idle talk about the partition (of China).

口碑 the tablets of the mouth, i.e. of public opinion, as opposed to the ordinary stone tablets for commemorating the virtues of worthy people.

人口 people,—the character 口 generally standing for women and children. See 丁 11,253.

口³
6174

人口封不住 man's mouth cannot be stopped up,—as a jar's with a bung.

大口小口 grown-up persons and children.

口子 an individual. Also, a wound. See below.

成兩口子 to get married.

夫妻二口 or 兩口子 or 小倆口兒 husband and wife.

一句話一個血口子 to make a promise and stick to it.

數口 several people.

八口之家 a family of eight persons.

泣請爲百口計 implored him with tears to adopt the general view.

戶口 population.

口賦 a poll-tax.

賜生口十二人 bestowed upon him twelve slaves.

牲口 animals. See 6177.

喫兩口烟 to smoke two pipes,—especially of opium.

一口水 a mouthful of water.

一口藥 a dose of medicine.

子口 the part of a box which is cut away to let the cover fit on.

正合子口 exactly fitting,—as a lid on a box.

貽人口實 to leave people something to talk about,—as by some egregious blunder, etc.

半邊口 an old horse,—with its teeth half gone.

六歲口 a six-year-old horse.

白口駒 a white-mouth colt,—a yearling.

口青的 young,—of horses.

讓了口了 he has thrown up the sponge,—the phrase is taken from cricket-fighting.

口占 (chan³) to improvise; an impromptu poem; to dictate.

口支 to mimic.

口號 a password.

打口號 to give the password.

口³
6174

口音 accent,—as in speaking language.

開口 to open the mouth; begin to speak; to sharpen (knife); to flesh a virgin sword as is often done by executioners for military mandarins.

向人開口 to ask a favour of a person,—usually a loan of money.

寧喫開口湯,不喫虧眉酒 better drink hot water and be merry, than wine and be sad. Cf. Better is a dinner of herbs, etc.

刀沒開口 the knife has not been sharpened.

開了口子了 the river has burst its banks.

開金口動玉音 opened his golden mouth and uttered the following jade words—of the Emperor.

謹開口,慢開言 speak carefully and be slow to speak.

開口獅子,閉口象 open mouth for a lion, and closed mouth for an elephant—a rule in drawing; applied figuratively to talkative and silent persons.

開口不如緘口穩 it is not so safe to open the mouth as to keep it tightly shut.

有了口風了 the discussion is taking the turn required; there is a chance of a settlement.

口氣 breath; tone of speech; sentiment. [See 1064 for 2 entries.]

我的一口氣還在 not dead yet!

歎了口氣 she sighed.

口氣不好 the tone of speech is not good.

殊非對君口氣 not a style to be adopted to a prince.

聽見官府口氣利 noticing that the magistrate's tone boded no good.

爲的是這口氣 the motive is revenge (or spite, to context).

給我爭口氣 to deserve praise; to give me pleasure.

恐口無憑 fearing that verbal arrangement will not be a sufficient guarantee,—a form

R. 脊
See 扣
Sinking
Upper.

竊賊 robbers and murderers.

寇⁴
6180

寇攘 to rob and steal.

司寇 the Minister of Crime in ancient days.

式遏寇虐 to repress robbers and oppressors.

民之爲戾, 職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers that prey on them.

海寇 pirates.

落草爲寇 to take to the jungle as a bandit.

仇寇 an enemy.

寇盛 teeming with brigands.

窮寇莫追 do not pursue an enemy at the end of his resources.

寇雉 sand-grouse (*Syrphantes sp.*).

寇⁴
6181

R. 宥

H. *heu*

See 扣

SinkingUpper.

蔻⁴
6182

R. 宥

See 扣

K. *ku*, v. *hu*
Sinking
Upper.

Cardamom-seeds.

肉荳蔻 or 荳蔻 or 蔻仁 nutmeg.

荳蔻花 mace or flower of nutmeg.

白荳蔻 *Amomum cardamomum*, L., found in Kuangtung.

草蔻 or 草荳蔻 *Amomum globosum*, Lour., found in Kuangtung.

荳蔻含葩 the cardamom-bud,—a blooming girl.

曉⁴
6183

Same as 6172.

牝⁴
6184

Same as 6177.

恂⁴
6185

R. 宥

See 勾扣

SinkingUpper.

Simple; stupid.

敏⁴
6186

Same as 6176.

鷺⁴
6187

R. 宥

See 鷺

A. *heu*, *heu*

SinkingUpper.

Young birds; fledglings.

鷺音 the chirp of young birds.

風胎雨鷺 wombed in the wind and born in the rain,—as young birds.

KU.

Ancient; old. See 故 6190, 怪 6330.

古今 (see 2027) ancient and modern times.

講古論今 explaining the past and discussing the present.

是古非今 to praise the past and condemn the present; to be a *laudator temporis acti*.

上古 or 先古 ancient times; antiquity.

太古 extreme or remote antiquity.

古人 the ancients; the men of old; old friends.

古人我師也 the men of old are my masters,—meaning that they are superior in every way to the men of the present generation.

誰知已作古人 how could I know that he was already an ancient?—i.e. dead.

歸古 or 作古 gathered to the ancients,—dead.

孰不有古 who of us but will some day be an ancient?

事何必古 why necessarily stick to the ways of the ancients in such matters?

古時 or 古年 or 古來 in ancient times; in years gone by.

聖人君子古來有 there were prophets and perfect men of old.

自古以來 from of old until now.

古禮 an old custom.

古語 an old saying.

古兒詞 old sayings; old stories.

古⁴
6188

古典 the ancient classical so to which some literary allusion may be traced. See 11,177.

古字 ancient character alluding to the various quoted forms of writing form in vogue.

古文 see 12,633.

人心不古 man's heart is not what it was of old.

終古 from antiquity down to

古跡 ancient remains, buildings; vestiges of former events, as a footstep of Buddha places of historic interest.

古董 or 古玩 antiques; curiosities.

古銅 a bronze antique.

古畫 an old picture.

古磁 old porcelain.

古制 ancient or historical institutions.

古窰 an old furnace,—the pottery or china which is baked in it.

古怪 extraordinary; strange; marvellous. Also, a toy music instrument of bamboo and

古雅 quaint.

古樸 primitive and simple; sterling.

古訓是式 the lessons of antiquity are his pattern.

古木集昏鴉 the old trees collect in the evening on the

古鄉 or 古里 one's old home. The former is sometimes used for the grave, and the latter is also Calicut on the Malabar coast.

三古 the three ages of antiquity,—the age of伏羲

Hsi, B.C. 2953; the age of 文王 Wen Wang, B.C. 1150; and the age of Confucius, B.C. 551.

古先生 the ancient Teacher—Buddha.

古巴 Cuba.

古爾阿尼 the Koran.

古操 a *Ku-ts'ab* or licentiate agent of Tibetan chiefs.

古貝 a common mistake

吉貝; see 909.

估¹
6189
虞

To estimate; to reckon;
to set a price on; to guess;
to consider.

估算 to estimate.

估價 or 估定 to estimate the
value of.

時值估價 the market value
of anything.

估需 estimates; estimated cost.

估單 an estimate in writing.

照估價 *ad valorem*.

你估不出人來 you can't
appraise people.

估計 to reckon; to conjecture.

估量 to reckon up; to give
attention to.

估堆 to ask a lump sum for
several articles taken together.

你估中 *chung*⁴ 了 you have
guessed right.

估摸 to conjecture; to imagine.

商估 traders.

估船 merchant vessels.

裝估 burial clothes.

Read *ku*⁴.

估衣舖 an old clothes shop.

估衣攤子 old-clothes stalls.

古¹
89a

An unauthorised charac-
ter.

咕囁 to mutter.

咕啫 to coo; to crow.

咕咕唧唧的 whispering.

咕朶兒 (*ku*¹ *tu*³ 'rh) a bud;
the ball on the top of a pole, one
of the insignia of office. See 6218.

Read *ku*³.

咕嘟 bubbling; gurgling; throbbing.

故¹
90
v. *ku*

A cause; a reason; a
pretext; therefore. Old;
ancient; formerly. To die;
see 12,777. Used with 6188.

緣故 a cause; a reason.

何故 for what reason? why?

故⁴
6190

故此 or 是故 or 故以 or
故而 wherefore; therefore.

故以知之 and that is how
I knew.

無故 or 無緣無故 without
cause.

亦惟汝故 it is simply on
your account.

三人請其故 the three men
asked how it was to be brought
about.

文獻不足故也 because
of the insufficiency of their re-
cords and their wise men.

必有其故 there must be a
reason for this.

恐有別故 fearing that some-
thing would happen,—of a pre-
sentiment of evil.

老於世故 up to the ways of
the world.

些須細故 trifling matters.

故意 purposely; intentionally.

故犯 or 故違 to wilfully
offend against.

故殺 to kill another with malice
aforethought.

汝悞也非故也 you did
it by accident, not on purpose.

故蹈前轍 to continue to
walk in the old ways,—of wicked-
ness.

故事 an old affair; a legend.

虛了故事 or 虛應故
事 to do it as a mere form.

別拏故事當真事 do
not regard fables as true.

溫故而知新 to keep up
one's old knowledge while ac-
quiring new.

不寔故也 old acquaintance-
ship should not be suddenly
broken off.

故老 old.

故常 customary.

故家 an old family; my home.

故紙 waste paper; null and
void.

故智 old tricks or intrigues.

故舊 of old standing; well tried;
an old friend.

故舊無大故則不棄

故⁴
6190

也 without some great cause.
he does not dismiss from their
offices the members of old fa-
milies.

維予之故 because of your
forefathers,—we do so.

故鄉 one's old village. See 6188.

日日如故 daily the same as
before.

連扇如故 went on fanning
as before.

再三言如故 again and
again made the same remark.

一見如故 they became at
once like old friends.

起塔故在 built a tope which
is still there.

今故現在 it is still in exist-
ence,—of a building.

暮去朝來顏色故 night
went and morning came, and
so my beauty passed,

故物 old things; relics.

物故猶堪用 things get old
but may still be of use.

物故 or 身故 or 故了 died.

每因悲物故,還且喜
身存 whenever I grieve over
death, I rejoice that I am still
alive.

病故 died of disease.

大故 the death of a parent or
of the Emperor.

事遭變故 things have taken
a bad turn,—as of a death in
the family, breaking out of re-
bellion, etc.

故夫 my late husband.

張故相 the late Minister
Chang.

To buy; to sell.

沽酒 to buy wine.

沽虛名 to buy a false repu-
tation,—by pretending to be
what one is not.

零沽 to buy or sell by retail,
in small quantities, etc.

沽賣 to sell.

沽物 inferior, low-class articles.

大沽 Taku,—at the mouth of
the Peiho.

沽¹
6191

R. 虞

C. *ku*, *ku*

H. *ku*, *k*

F. *ku*

W. *ku*

N. *ku*

P.

M. *ku*, *ku*

Y. *ku*, *ku*

Sz.

K. *ku*

J. *ku*, *ku*

A. *ku*

Even and
Rising Upper.

牯³

6192

R. 虞

See 古

Rising Upper.

A male; a bull.

水牯 a bull water-buffalo.

牯牛 a bull.

對牯牛彈琴 to play a lute to a bull,—pearls before swine.

牯³

6193

罟³

6194

R. 虞

C. ku

H. ku, ku

F. ku

W. ku

N. ku

P. ku

M. ku

Sz. ku

Y. ku

K. ko

J. ko, ku

A. ku

Rising Upper.

Same as 6206.

A net to catch birds or fish; to snare; to implicate.

網罟 fishing-nets.

拋罟船 fishing-smacks.

一罟撓 at one haul of the net.

畏此罪罟 I fear the net for crime.

罪罟不收 the net for crime is not taken up,—the severity of the penal laws is never relaxed. [The phrase seems to mean that the net is never gathered in and consequently the evil-doers are never punished; hence "there is no peace." See Legge's *Odes*, p. 560.]

天降罪罟 God lets down the net for crime.

牯³

6195

牯³

6196

蛄¹

6197

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

The mole-cricket, known as 蛄 and 蛄蛄.

誥³

6198

R. 虞

See 遇

H. ku

F. ku

See 古

A. ku, ku

Rising and Sinking Upper.

To expound; to explain.

章句誥訓 to expound each chapter and sentence.

誥考證也 ku means to examine evidence of, to verify.

軛¹

6199

R. 虞

See 古

A. ku

Even Upper.

A wheel; to revolve.

軛輓 a heavy wooden wheel.

辜¹

6200

R. 虞

H. ku

See 古

Even Upper.

A fault; a crime; guilt. See 9632.

大小邦用喪, 亦罔非

酒惟辜 the ruin of States, small and great, may be also traced invariably to their crime in the use of spirits.

民之無辜 the innocent people.

無辜受累 the innocent becoming involved.

無罪無辜 without crime or offence of any kind.

伏辜 to pay the penalty for crimes.

何辜于天 what is my offence against God?

何辜今之人 what crime is chargeable on us now?

夜殺不辜 it is no crime to kill (a robber) at night.

以救無辜伐有罪 the guilty are punished to protect the innocent.

猶以爲死有餘辜 he still thought that death left a margin of unexpiated guilt.

辜負 to be ungrateful for; to misuse; to abuse; to waste.

辜較 to divert trade from others for one's own benefit. Also, generally speaking.

辜潔 to cleanse,—as the 陽氣 is supposed to do. See 12,883.

辜月 a name for the eleventh moon.

To deal in spirits. To buy wine.

無酒酤我 if I have no spirits, I buy some, do I.

既載清酤 the clear spirits are in our vessels.

禁民酤釀 to prohibit the manufacture of spirits.

屠酤之肆 an eating-house.

鈞¹

6202

R. 虞

See 古

Rising and Even Upper.

A warming apparatus.

鵠¹

6203

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A partridge, known as 鵠 (Perdrix cinerea).

See 6138. Also, a swan.

固⁴

6204

R. 遇

C. ku

H. ku

F. ku, ku

W. ku

N. ku

P. ku

M. ku

Y. ku

Sz. ku

K. ku

J. ko

A. ku

Sinking Upper.

Strong; firm; impervious; secure. Assuredly; decidedly. Obstinate; pertacious. Constant; chronic. Mean; niggardly. See 49.

堅固 or 牢固 strong; lasting; well-made.

推亡固存 to overthrow perishing and strengthen is being preserved.

固結 to strengthen; to ins.

固國不以山谿之險 a country is not made strong by the dangers (to invaders) of mountains and rivers,—but by the virtue of its ruler.

固亂 to strengthen misrule.

固城 the defences or outworks of a city.

受命既固 the appointment he received (from God) was secure.

式固爾猷 only lay plans securely.

授金釵以固之 he gave her a golden hairpin as a pledge of love.

閉固 to shut up closely; conceal.

固守 to guard carefully.

學則不固 in that case learning will not be solid.

擇善而固執之 to choose what is good and hold fast to it.

固執不通 obstinate and unreasonable.

固然 certainly; assuredly.

苟不固聰明 if he is not truly quick of apprehension.

固

6204

固有惑志於 he is certainly being led astray by....

君子固窮 the superior man firmly endures want.

固相師之道也 this is certainly the rule for those who lead the blind.

此固一定不易之論 this is an absolutely fixed and unalterable postulate.

固應 must; positively.

固稱無有 he stoutly denied it.

固多 very many.

固可 can surely.

固而如此 it certainly is so.

固宜 it most decidedly ought to be.

固屬堪虞 to be fraught with danger.

毋固 (Confucius) had no obstinacy,—in his character. Also, be not pertinacious.

疾固也 I hate obstinacy,—said Confucius.

枕上啼痕固在 traces of weeping were still upon her pillow.

儉則固 parsimony leads to meanness.

與其不孫也寧固 better be mean than insubordinate. [孫 = 遜].

固山 (read *ku-sai* or *ku-sé*) a Manchu designation (= Banner) given to the Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese, as separately ranged under each of the Eight Banners.

固山貝子 an Imperial Prince of the 4th order.

固倫公主 Imperial princess of the 1st rank, *i.e.* daughter of an Empress Consort. From the Manchu *gurun* = 國 State.

痼

6206

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

錮

6207

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

鰓

6208

R. 遇

See 固

Sinking Upper.

姑

6209

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

A chronic disease.

沈痼彌留 his disease became incurable.

To pour metal into cracks; to caulk; to stop. To keep men out of office; to close a refuge or asylum to a fugitive. Wrongly used for 6205.

禁錮 to stop; to restrain; to keep back.

令禁錮之 ordered him to be detained in imprisonment.

擯錮終身 kept him out of office all his life.

The guts of a fish.

黃鰓魚 name of a long narrow freshwater fish, with small scales and white belly. It yields a yellow oil, used for lamps.

A paternal aunt; a term for women, variously used in combination. To tolerate; to be lenient. To act under pressure of circumstances. Meanwhile.

姑娘 a maiden; a term of respect for a young girl; Miss.

姑奶奶 a title given to a

姑娘 of the family after her marriage.

姑太太 a further title given to the same lady when advanced in years. Also, a paternal married aunt.

翁姑 a husband's father and mother.

兩姑之間難為婦 between two mothers-in-law it is difficult to be a wife,—used of a position where there are two masters.

大姑 or 小姑 a husband's elder and younger sisters.

姑嫂 sisters-in-law,—as a husband's sister and his wife.

姑

6209

姑丈 or 姑夫 or 姑父 father's sister's husband.

姑媽 a father's elder sister.

姑母 or 姑姑 a father's sisters; paternal aunts.

姑婆 the sisters of a husband's father.

姑表姊妹 and 姑表兄

弟 a father's sister's daughters and sons; the term for first cousins when the father of one and the mother of the other are brother and sister.

姑表 or 姑老表 first cousins, as above.

姑舅成親 marriage between the children of a brother and sister. The first two characters refer from the children to the brother and sister, respectively.

姑爺 a son-in-law; a bridegroom; a title given to a man by servants or younger members of wife's family.

問我諸姑 I would ask after my aunts,—my parents being no longer alive.

村姑 village girls.

三姑 the three kinds of *ku*, as follows:—

尼姑 Buddhist nuns.

道姑 Taoist nuns.

卦姑 female soothsayers.

作姑子 to become a nun.

姑容 or 姑恕 to be lenient.

決不姑寬 no leniency will be shown.

姑息養姦 to foster evil propensities by being over-lenient.

姑念初犯 taking into consideration that it is his first offence.

姑且慢慢 go gently; take it easy. See 1555.

姑且下咽 make the best of it, and swallow it,—of ill-cooked food.

姑且恕你 if I make allowances and pardon you.....

姑舍女所學而從我 put aside what you have learnt and follow me.

姑舍是 let us drop the subject.

涸

6205

遇

固

Sinking

Upper.

Hard frozen. [To be distinguished from 涸 3893.]

連底都涸住了 (the river) is frozen hard right down to the bottom.

姑¹

6209

子姑去 have the kindness to go, sir.

姑從之 however, he followed him,—though he did not know him.

不若姑從所請 better grant his request,—although on many grounds it might be refused.

姑再錄之 we publish it a second time,—for what it may be worth.

姑不具論 we will not go into the question.

姑待明日 just wait till tomorrow.

姑孰 old name of T'ai-p'ing Fu in Anhui.

菇¹

6210

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

A kind of tuber.

茈菇 a water vegetable, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L., cultivated for its tubers. See 12,385.

蘑菇 or 土菇 or 草菇 or 冬菇 mushrooms.

灰菇 (or 蕈) or 牛屎菇 (or 蕈) *Polysaccum* sp. Also called 馬勃.山茨菇 or 山慈菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker; also *Carlozyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

菇都 the bud of a flower. See 6218.

鹽³

6211

R. 虞
See 古
Rising Upper.

A pot for boiling meat and vegetables.

砂鹽子 an earthen pot.

銅鹽子 a copper saucepan.

鹽³

6212

R. 虞
See 古
Rising Upper.

Not to be durable; to be slackly performed. Name of a salt pond in Shansi.

王事靡鹽 the king's affairs must not be slackly discharged.

鹵³

6213

R. 虞
See 古
Rising Upper.

The ditch through which salt water is led to the pans where it is evaporated.

呱

6214

枒¹

6215

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.簃¹

6216

R. 虞
See 籥
Even Upper.罟¹

6217

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

See 12,436.

A corner; an angle; angular; triangular.

A kind of trumpet; a whistle.

A large drag-net for fishing.

施罟濺濺 splash went the net into the water.

一罟刮 at one haul we got the lot.

胍¹

6218

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

Corpulent; pot-bellied.

脉脉 very stout and big-bellied. Also, a bud; a ball; see 4199, 6189, 6210, and 11,321.

苽¹

6219

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

The name of an aquatic grain, from the seeds of which a spirit was distilled.

苽蔣 *Zizania aquatica* L. (see 6224), the roots of which are eaten with fish.

呱

6220

觚¹

6221

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

Same as 6197.

A goblet, with a broad lip, long narrow stem, and square base slightly wider. A corner; an angle; angular. A wooden tablet for writing upon. A rule; a law.

觚不觚 a goblet without corners,—the name without the reality. In very early times, goblets were made with corners; but in the age of Confucius, the form was changed while the name was kept.

觚¹

6221

與乎其觚而不堅也 naturally rectangular, yet uncompromisingly hard,—we the pure men of old.

劍觚 a sword-hilt.

操觚 to grasp the tablet,—ar write.

觚法 a rule; a law; a method.

譎觚之人 a man full cunning and corners (sc. originality),—the sort of man wanted in warfare.

觚棱 a name for Peking.

孤¹

6222

R. 虞
See 古
Even Upper.

A boy whose father is dead (in use since the T'ian dynasty); see 哀 11; an orphan. Alone; unprotected; solitary; single (see 2542). Used as an Imperial "WE."

父死子爲孤子 a boy whose father is dead is a *ku tsu*.

孤子歸宗 an orphan going back to his ancestors,—as when a widow re-marries and the son of her first husband returns to the husband's family.

孤子留養 to spare (from the executioner) an only son to support (his parents).

撫孤 to comfort the fatherless or friendless.

託孤 to confide an orphan to any one.

可以託六尺之孤 to be trusted with a six-cubit orphan,—explained as a principle of fifteen years old.

孤女兒 an orphan girl.

以幼子命犯孤宿 having been left an orphan in childhood.

孤枕 without a mate.

孤身 or 孤身一口 alone.

孤寂 lonely.

孤種 orphaned; lonely.

孤墳 a lonely grave.

孤獨 or 孤單 or 孤寒 solitary; alone; friendless.

給孤獨 feeder of the helpless—a name given to Sudatta, one of the disciples of Buddha.

孤¹

6222

孤魂 the souls of those who die away from home.

勢孤 friendless; destitute.

伴孤燈 with only a lamp for a companion,—used of a man without a wife or a wife without a husband.

孤苦人 a lonely and miserable man.

孤舟 a solitary boat.

孤山 a solitary rock; Orphan Rock.

孤零屋宇 scattered buildings.

孤高 thinking over-highly of oneself.

孤癖 eccentric; peculiar.

孤掌難鳴 a single palm (hand) cannot make a noise.

孤樹不成林 one tree doesn't cannot make a grove.

一身孤注 to stake one's whole existence on a single throw.

孤懸 completely isolated,—of a place.

孤陋寡聞 a low fellow of no education.

孤家 or 孤王 I, the Emperor, —explained as the man apart from others.

稱孤 to be saluted as Emperor.

稱孤的却是誰 who, then, is the Emperor?

三孤 the Junior Tutor, the Junior Assistant, and the Junior Guardian,—under the Chou dynasty.

籛

6223

Same as 6233.

菰¹

6224

A name for 蔣; see 1218. Also, *Zizania aquatica*, L.; see 6219.

R. 虞

See 古

Even Upper.

菰米 or 胡菰 or 彫胡米 ancient name of a grain the identity of which is uncertain.

𦵏

6225

Same as 12,436.

羖³

6226

R. 夔

See 古

Rising Upper.

A ram; a sheep of a black and white colour.

羖羊 a ram.

俾出童羖 we will make you produce a ram without horns,—which is an impossibility. Supposed to have been used as a threat to drunkards.

五羖大夫 a minister worth five rams' skins,—a paltry amount offered as ransom for the famous

百里奚 Po-li Hsi, by 穆公 Duke Mu of 秦 Ch'in, when he fell into the hands of the men of 楚 Ch'u. The amount was purposely put at a low figure, lest the captors should suspect the real value of the man.

股³

6227

R. 夔

See 古

Rising Upper.

The thighs; the haunches; the rump. A division; a share. A band; a gang. Numerative of stretches of road, of puffs of wind, etc. See 勾 6135.

朕之股肱 Our legs and arms,—said by the Emperor of his chief Ministers, his right-hand men.

股肱心膂 the legs, arms, mind, and spine,—as applied to the parts which make up a powerful administration.

思股肱之美 reflecting on the glorious deeds of his Ministers.

股戰而慄 legs shaking from fear.

動股 to move its legs,—as an insect.

拜必交股 at prayer, they cross the legs (tailor-fashion),—of the Persians.

赤芾在股 their red covers on their knees.

股強 strong.

八股 eight legs,—as specially applied to the modern style of essay-writing, now abolished, in which the theme was treated upon eight legs (under eight heads), fully exhausting all sides of the question.

老於八股 an old pedant.

三股繩 a three-strand cord.

股²

6227

股分 (fén⁴) a share,—as in a company.

股票 or 股分票 a share certificate; scrip; a bond of a loan.

派股 to allot shares.

收股 to take shares.

股人或股東 a shareholder.

招股 to get people to take shares.

股夥 a partner.

分股 to share the assets.

分股貲 to give each one his share of a gratuity.

股兒 a subdivision of a 司 department in a yamen at Peking.

七股八杈 tangled; complicated.

一股熱氣 a blast of hot air.

一股力氣 one strong pull all together.

金釵一股 a gold hairpin.

一大股賊匪 a large band of robbers or rebels.

穀^{3a}

6228

R. 屋

See 谷

Entering Upper.

Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent., or paper mulberry-tree; see 楮 2649. White bark.

其下維穀 beneath them is the paper mulberry-tree.

無集于穀 do not collect on my paper-mulberries.

穀^{3b}

6229

R. 屋

See 楮

Entering Upper.

Grain; cereals. Salary. Real; substantial. Good; lucky; happy. Alive.

五穀 the five grains,—hemp, millet, rice, wheat, pulse.

穀槍 the awn of grain.

穀倉 a granary.

抽穀 to levy (or pay) a tax in grain.

穀子 spiked millet (*Setaria italica*, Kunth.). Synonym of 粱.

收穀 to harvest.

百穀 crops in general.

穀草 rice or oat straw.

義穀 grain for public purposes.

穀³²

6229

穀秀 grain filling out; ripening crops.

米穀 rice with the husk still on.

穀芽 rice steeped until it buds.

穀道 the alimentary canal.

穀雨 "grain rain,"—one of the twenty-four solar terms. See *Tables Va.*

有穀 to have emoluments. Also, to maintain one's goodness.

穀祿 salary; pay.

穀善 good; excellent.

穀旦 a lucky day.

穀育 to bring up; to nourish.

不穀 the not-good = I; see 9710. Also used for 辟穀; see 9016 *pi.*

以穀我士女 in order to bless with abundance my men and their wives.

民莫不穀 the people are all happy.

穀則異室,死則同穴 though living apart, we shall share the same grave.

穀精草 *Eriocaulon heteranthum*, Benth., and *E. australe*, R. Br., used in eye diseases.

Same as 6229.

穀

6230

穀

6231

R. 屋
See 谷Entering
Upper.

穀

6232

R. 屋
P. *ku, ku*
See 谷Entering
Upper.

A cylinder, outside which the spokes of a wheel were fixed, and inside which ran the axle-tree. The nave or hub of a wheel; a carriage. See 2818, 3710, 5277.

輪穀 or 穀輓 the wheel of a cart (see 3818).

穀輓鷹 the horned owl.

打個穀輓子 to roll or turn over.

穀輓的睡下 went off to sleep like a top.

穀³²

6232

箍¹

6233

R. 慶

C. }
H. } *ku*
F. }
W. } *ch'au*
N. } *ch'iu*
P. }
M. } *ku*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. } *ko*
J. } *ko, ku*
A. } *ku*

Even Upper.

推穀 to push on the wheel,—to help any one to get on.

胡越起於穀下 the Huns rising up under your Majesty's chariot-wheels.

輦穀之下 under the chariot-wheel,—at Court.

穀下 form of address to an envoy or commissioner.

笠穀 screens used for the war-chariots of high officers.

A hoop; a belt; a fillet. To surround. See 3634.

打箍 to hoop; to put on a hoop, as a cooper does.

箍木桶 to hoop a barrel.

催箍 to beat a hoop down to its place.

造屋錯請箍桶匠 to call a cooper to build a house,—to employ wrong means.

一箍柴 a bundle of firewood.

金剛箍 the Diamond Fillet,—a head-band worn by Taoist priests.

花箍 a wreath of flowers.

箍嘴 a muzzle put on animals to prevent their eating.

蛇箍腿 the snake coiled round his leg.

骨³²

6234

R. 月

C. } *kwit*
H. } *kwut*
F. } *kank*
W. } *kue, cūe*
N. } *kwêh*
P. } *ku, sku*
M. } *ku*
Y. } *kwêh*
Sz. } *ku*
K. } *kol*
J. } *kotsz, kuchi*
A. } *kout*Entering
Upper.

A bone (used for "bump" in the phrenological sense). Anything hard enclosed in a soft covering. The radii of a folding fan; the ribs of an umbrella; a stalk; a framework upon which something is constructed. See 肋 6851. Radical 188. See 4249.

骨頭 a bone; bone.

骨頭鷹 the giant sea-eagle.

生就骨頭,長就肉 born bones and grow up flesh,—it can't be helped.

賤骨頭 you dirty bone!—a term of abuse.

止留光骨 only left bare bones,—with nothing on them.

骨³²

6234

貴骨 your honourable self.

骨節 articulations of the bones; joints.

骨肉 bone and flesh; blood relationship.

骨血 bone and blood; one's children, the father being supposed to contribute the bones, the mother the blood.

骨體 or 骷髏骨 a skeleton,—the bones in a man being reckoned at 365, the number of the 度 degrees through which the sun passes in a year.

骨屍 or 骨尸 a corpse.

髑髏骨 a skull.

反骨 the bump of rebellion,—the prominent bone behind the ear.

腦後有反骨 at the back of his head is the bump of rebellion.

恨入骨髓 his hatred goes into his very marrow.

驗骨 to examine and arrange bones, said to be those of a man who has been murdered or who has committed suicide.

檢骨 to subject the bones to various processes with a view to establishing a case of murder or suicide.

結骨匠 a bone-setter; a surgeon.

男子骨白 the bones of a man are white.

婦人骨黑 the bones of a woman are black.

白骨 white bones,—generally used of uncared-for bones, scattered round old tombs, etc.

白骨冲天 a huge pile of old bones.

白骨塔 a receptacle for unclaimed bones, as above.

骨格大 the large frame,—of a big-made man.

一副骨格 a set of bones,—as arranged and ticketed at inquests, not necessarily the whole 365. See above.

銅皮鐵骨 a copper skin and iron bones,—a very Samson.

骨立 stiff,—of stuffs.

骨^{3c}

6234

骨軟 enervated; weak.

黃花骨瘦 thin as an aster stalk.

撿骨 or 執骨 to gather up old bones,—and inter them decently, is considered a very meritorious act.

忠骨 the bones of a man who has been killed in battle.

無腰骨 no backbone,—wanting in vigour of character.

一清徹骨 clear right down to the bones,—i.e. to the bottom, as wine.

骨醉 drunk to the bones,—dead drunk.

骨種羊 unborn lamb-skin.

骨牌 dominoes.

鬪骨牌 or 弄骨牌 to play dominoes.

山露骨 the rocks show (through the soil) on the hills.

寫山真骨 he drew the veritable anatomy of the hills.

不先墨骨 he did not first sketch the outline in black,—as usual in painting.

字有骨力 a firm vigorous handwriting.

大骨子 the two outside pieces of a folding fan.

外骨 bones outside,—sc. scaly animals, such as tortoises, etc.

骨氣 that which is "bred in the bone;" hereditary instinct.

還有三分骨氣 (although poor), he still retained a share (three-tenths) of his old breeding.

頂趾無雅骨 not a soft bone in his body,—not a spark of refinement in his composition.

鷄骨支床 he lay in bed a skeleton.

腰間有傲骨 he has a proud bone in his loins,—which prevents him from bending.

傲骨終然遭白眼 a proud bone will in the end cause people to ignore you. See 8556.

骨頂 the coot (*Fulica atra*).惛^{3c}

6235

R. 月

See 骨

Entering Upper.

櫓^{2c}

6236

R. 月

N. kwah

P. ku

M. ku

K. kol

J. kotsz, kuchi

A. koul

Entering Upper.

滑

6237

絹^{2c}

6238

R. 月

See 骨

Entering Upper.

谷^{3c}

6239

R. 屋

C. } kuk

H. } F. kouk

W. ku

N. koh

P. ku

M. ku

Y. kuk

Sz. ku

K. kok

J. koku

A. kouk

Entering Upper.

Perturbed; distressed. See 6238.

心結惛兮傷肝 anxiety of mind injures the liver.

Name of a fine-grained white wood used for arrows.

滿爐煨櫓 the stove full of blazing logs.

See 5022.

A kind of silk. Tangled; knotted. See 6235.

心殊結絹 the heart much perturbed.

A valley; a ravine; a hollow; the bed of a torrent. Difficult; impracticable. Radical 150. [To be distinguished from 谷 *ch'io* = 口上阿; see 2223a.]

施于中谷 extending to the middle of the valley.

出自幽谷, 遷于喬木 (the bird) comes out of the dark valley, and removes to the lofty tree,—used of rising in the world.

山谷 a ravine.

谷口 a gorge.

谷神不死 the Spirit of the valley never dies,—a sentence from the 道德經, which has been variously explained.

嘯聲谷應 whistle and the valley will echo it.

黍谷回春 spring has come back to the millet valley,—referring to a place in the 燕 Yen State where the crop would

谷^{3c}

6239

not sprout until 鄒衍 Tsou Yen had played upon the 律 pitch-pipes. Used at the New Year.

谷穴 the hollow behind the ankle. Also, same as next entry.

壑谷 a valley; a cellar; a house dug out of the hill-side, as in Shantung.

被困窮谷 completely hemmed in.

進退維谷 to go forwards or backwards is alike impracticable.

進退維谷之際 in a moment of difficulty.

谷風 the east wind.

百谷王 the Chinese Neptune.

谷樹 a tree from the bark of which paper is made.

Read *lu*.

谷蠡 the name of a Hsiung-nu prince.

Read *yü*. See 12,100.峪^{3c}

6240

R. 屋

See 格

Entering Upper.

鼓^{2c}

6241

R. 夔

See 古

Rising Upper.

A drum. To drum; to beat; to play on; see 盆 8850. To rouse; to excite. To bulge, to swell; see 12,099. A measure for grain; a weight of 480 lb. Radical 207. See 9365.

梆鼓 a hoop-drum, which stands on a tripod, and is used in theatres as leader of the orchestra.

手鼓 a ring of wood with skin stretched over both sides, used by priests at funeral services.

八方鼓 an octagonal tambourine, used by singing girls.

戰鼓 the war drum, used by soldiers.

鞀鼓 book name of the 搖鼓 rattle-drum.

鼓

6241

晉鼓 or 應鼓 drums used in the Confucian temple.

鼓架 a drum-stand.

打鼓 or 搥鼓 or 伐鼓 or 敲鼓 or 擊鼓 or 點鼓 to beat a drum.

鼓樂 instrumental music in general.

一副鼓樂 a band.

鼓手 or 鼓吏 a drummer.

鼓吹手五十餘名 over fifty drummers and pipers.

正少鼓吏 I am just in want of a drummer.

點鼓開船 to beat the drum and weigh anchor.

一鼓可破 can be broken by a single blow.

可一鼓而擒也 he can thus be seized right away,—at the first beat of the drum.

軍法鼓以進衆 according to military regulations, the drum beats for the advance of the troops. See 695.

金鼓振 gong and drum resound. See 695.

能行與鼓節 it (a horse) could march in time with a drum.

單面鼓 or 太平鼓 or 扁鼓 a tambourine.

幫鼓 a side-drum.

坐在鼓裏 you sit in a drum, —which prevents you from hearing the news.

自扒船, 自打鼓 to do one's own paddling and drumming,—to be independent.

打更鼓 to beat the night watches.

鼓樓 a drum-tower,—where the night watches are beaten.

記里鼓車 a carriage fitted with a drum for recording, by the aid of mechanism, like a taxicab, the distance traversed. First mentioned in the History of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

銅鼓 or 金鼓 a metal drum, —a small brass gong used in processions.

石鼓 earthenware seats shaped like drums.

鼓

6241

周石鼓 the stone drums of the Chou dynasty,—ten irregular-shaped blocks of stone discovered early in the seventh century and now in the Confucian Temple at Peking, where they were placed at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Each bears an inscription in the Greater Seal character, on hunting, fishing, etc.

鼓掌 to clap the hands.

何不日鼓瑟 why not daily play your lute?

鼓簧 to play on the organ; to humbug.

鼓鐘 to strike a bell.

鼓板 musical instruments; an orchestra.

鼓勵 to encourage.

鼓動 to rouse; to stimulate.

鼓盪 to excite to activity,—as the growth of things.

鼓舞 to excite; to rouse; to exert oneself.

鼓舞人心 to stir up men's minds.

鼓惑 to excite uncertainty or alarm. See 6251.

鼓角 drums and horns (military music).

鼓火 to blow up a fire.

鼓鑄 to melt, as metal for casting; also used of the preparation of salt by fire.

鼓腹 round bellies,—as in a time of plenty.

鼓起來了 bulged up. See 場 10,512.

鼓肉未寒 ere the corpse is cold.

鼓虫 a kind of water-tick.

河鼓 the stars $\alpha\beta\gamma$ in Aquila.

釜鼓 measures for grain. See 5790.

一鼓鐵 a *ku* of iron.

敲邊鼓兒 to beat on the edge of the drum,—to say something to an angry person which will increase his anger.

鼓

6241

脚搥鼓, 一世苦 he whose footsteps sound like a drum will be poor all his life.
若擊鼓至求亡子焉 like beating a drum when chasing a fugitive,—making it less likely to catch him.

Same as 6241.

鼓

6242

鼓

6243

瞽

6244

R. 瞽

See 古

Rising Upper.

Blind. Blind musicians.

有瞳子曰瞽 (blindness), with the pupils of the eyes still remaining, is called *ku*. See 盲 7651.

未見顏色而言謂之瞽 to speak without observing the countenance (of the listener) is called *ku*.

瞽惑 to blind and lead astray.

瞽目院 an asylum for the blind.

瞽目識字法 method for teaching the blind to read.

兩瞽相扶 two blind men helping each other along.

有瞽有瞽 there are many blind musicians,—at the Court of Chou.

瞽瞍 Ku-sou,—the name of Shun's father, referring to his mental blindness.

此瞽說殊非地方之福 this foolish talk won't conduce to the happiness of the district.

臃

6245

R. vulgar.

See 蠱

Rising Upper.

Dropsical; swollen; bloated; bulging.

氣臃 flatulent; the bowels distended from wind.

臃脹 swollen out,—as from dropsy.

水臃 ascites.

臃膨膨 bloated; swollen out.

臃頂 (or 丁) the coot (*Fulica atra*).

桔⁴⁶

6246

R. 沃

C. } kuk
H. }
F. kouk
W. ku
N. koh
P. ku
M. ku
Y. kuk
Sz. ku
K. kok
J. kok
A. kouk

Entering
Upper.

桔⁴⁶

6247

R. 沃

See 桔

Entering
Upper.

鵠³⁸

6248

R. 沃

See 桔

A. houk

Entering
Upper

Irregular.

Manacles; gyves; fetters; to fetter; to be fettered, especially of the mind. See 1824.

陷于桔亡 fallen into the meshes of the law,—as a man in a cangue.

A shed or pen for cattle.

今惟淫舍桔牛馬 we must let the horses and oxen go free from their pens.

慎童牛之桔 keep the calf carefully in the pen,—train up a child, etc.

The heron (*Ardea alba*). Hoary; white-haired. A target, so called because to hit a heron is a test of good shooting.

鵠不日浴而白 the heron is white without washing daily.

一心以爲有鴻鵠將至 his whole mind running on a heron which is approaching.

燕雀安知鴻鵠之志 what can a swallow know of the aims of a heron?

鵠立 or 鵠候 to stand on the look-out, like a heron,—used of sentinels.

刻鵠成鶩 to carve a heron and turn out only a duck.

禾鵠 a paddy-bird (*Munia minima*).

仙人乘黃鵠 the Immortals ride on herons.

鵠面菜色 heron face and vegetable colour,—pale, sallow. "Vegetable" is explained as referring to a low diet.

鵠面鳩形 gaunt; haggard.

鵠鬚童顏 white hair with a youthful face.

設鵠 to set up a target.

不失正鵠 he did not miss the target.

汨²²

6249

R. 錫月

C. mik, kwét
F. mik, kauk
W. mi, küe
N. kwah, mik
P. mi², ku
M. mi, ku
Y. mik, kwèh
Sz. mi
K. miók, kol
J. beki, miaku,
kotsz, kechi
A. mik, kouk

Entering
Lower
and Upper.

To throw into disorder. To float. Noise of waves.

汨陳其五行 threw into disorder the arrangement of the five elements.

汨陳是非 to confuse positive and negative, right and wrong, etc.

汨沒 floating and sinking,—used of a man of genius who cannot find his way to the front.

汨沒一朝伸 one morning frees himself from all trammels,—and asserts himself.

汨若將之不及也 rushing on as though never attaining.

汨汨滔滔 the noise and rushing of a torrent.

水來汨汨 the water came rushing in.

Read *mi*⁴⁴. The name of a river, 汨羅 Mi-lo, in which 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan drowned himself, 4th century B.C.

A resident merchant, as opposed to 商 (9738) a trader. To traffic. See 豎 10,079.

賈買 to buy.

賈售 to sell.

賈市 a market; a bazaar.

大賈 a wholesale dealer.

商賈 the mercantile classes.

如賈三倍,君子是識 as if in the three times cent per cent of traffic, a superior man should have any knowledge of it!

賈用不售 a pedlar's wares which do not sell,—of virtues.

坐賈科 a local tax levied on shops.

Read *chia*³. The price of anything; see 1182. A surname.

蠱³

6251

R. 夔

See 古

Rising Upper.

Worms in the belly. A virulent poison, prepared by putting all kinds of poisonous insects and reptiles together in a box and letting them eat each other until only one remains. Insanity. The 18th Diagram. See 5810.

中 *chung*¹ 蠱毒者 those who have been poisoned by *ku*,—their bodies turn black and their bellies swell.

女惑男,風落山,謂之蠱 a woman inveigling a man, wind throwing down mountain (trees), are *ku*.

穀之飛亦爲蠱 grain which (moulders and) flies away is *ku*.

於文,皿蟲爲蠱 look at the character: insects and a dish make *ku*.

幹蠱 to look after (a father's) maggots,—to hide his faults.

當前有蠱者 and behold there was a certain man before him who had the dropsy (?). See *Delegates' Version*.

蠱惑 to excite doubts; to impose upon; to seduce. See 6241.

蠱惑之疾 insanity,—from excessive sensual indulgence.

To hire.

雇工 to hire labourers.

雇匠 to hire workmen.

雇車 to hire a cart.

雇船 to hire a boat.

雇脚夫 to hire coolies,—for carrying.

雇覓 to engage the services of.

雇人看 *k'an*¹ 守 to engage a care-taker.

雇用 to engage; to charter, as a vessel.

雇定 to arrange for employment of.

雇主 an employer; a charterer.

雇賃 to rent a house.

受雇傭工 to be engaged as labourer.

雇⁴
6252

受雇於人 to be hired.
雇募 to engage,—as soldiers.
雇不出來 unable to hire,—
as coolies, etc.
雇搭 to take passage by.

僱⁴
6253

Same as 6252.

顧⁴
6254

R. 遇
See 固
Sinking
Upper.

To look at; to attend to;
to regard; to care for; to
reward. To visit. Some-
times = 故 therefore. Only;
however; on the contrary.
Then. A transitional and
disjunctive conjunction.

顧盼 to stare about.

顧看 or 顧視 or 顧瞻 to
look at; to look after.

顧後 to look at what is coming
afterwards,—to take precautions
with regard to the future.

顧念 to think upon; to consider.

不顧 not to see; to be careless
of; to pay no attention to; to
have no scruples (see 4867). See
1334.

不顧天荒地老 regard-
less of the size of heaven, of the
age of earth,—not caring for God
or man.

不顧本就賠錢 if you pay
no attention to original cost,
you will lose money,—in trade.

逆旅主人不之顧 the
landlord of the inn paid no
attention to him.

顧不了這些事情 he
pays no attention to this sort of
thing.

顧不得哭 thought no more
about weeping; stopped weeping.

顧慮 to take thought for.

顧復 to care for,—as parents of
children.

顧恤 to pity; to have regard for.

顧問 to think of; to raise the
question.

顧問官 an official adviser.

顧⁴
6254

顧忌 to shun; to fear.

顧影 to regard one's shadow,—
to admire oneself; to be well
aware of one's own good looks.

顧全大局 with a view to a
satisfactory arrangement of the
whole matter.

自顧不暇 no leisure to look
after oneself.

你自己顧不下,還顧
瞻我作甚麼 when you
can't take care of yourself, why
try to assist me?

不顧臉 brazen-faced; careless
of public opinion.

顧嘴不顧身,衣破難
對人 he who cares for his
belly and not for his back will
be put to the necessity of appear-
ing in rags before his friends.

不顧門戶 to have no care
for family reputation.

不顧反 not to care to return.

顧以財物 to reward with
presents.

照顧 or 主顧 to patronise;
to deal regularly with.

老主顧 (hu⁴ in Peking) a
regular customer.

顧客 a customer.

三顧草廬 thrice he visited
his thatched cottage.

何期今日就下顧也
I did not expect you to visit me
to-day.

蒙光顧 I have been honoured
by your custom, or by your visit.

顧頭不顧尾 to attend to
the head but not to the tail,—
careless as to the upshot.

首尾相顧 beginning and end
correspond.

言行相顧 words and deeds
in harmony.

彼此不相顧 or 你我
不相顧 neither looking out
for the other,—used in the sense
of "sauve qui peut."

首顧居下 head hanging
down,—instead of up.

顧我無酒 remember I have
no wine

顧⁴
6254

四顧青山 green hills on all
sides.

顧不得臭穢 regardless of
the stink.

顧不得問好,便問.....
never stopped to ask how she
was, but enquired about.....

罔堪顧之 there was not one
deserving of regard.

顧遵 to accept a decision,—as
being a fair one.

顧繡 embroidery,—so called
from 顧 a noted embroiderer
at Soochow.

內顧 means of living.

車中不內顧 in his carriage
(Confucius) did not look behind
him.

顧而 and yet....

豈無.....顧而 how..... that
you must go and....? Why instead
of..... must you...?

顧如是乎 is it then indeed
so?

顧一日之去 only one day's
absence,—is like separation by
one thousand li.

而顧昧恒性....., but on
the contrary obscure your nat-
ural disposition.

顧及教之戲邪 and yet
you only teach him games, eh?
—instead of useful accomplish-
ments.

顧無 therefore don't.....; so
don't....

顧忘之耶 have you then
forgotten it?

挖²⁴
6255

R. 月
C. ngét
W. wa, wo
P. 'ku
M. k'u
Y. hêh
K. kol, hil
J. kai, gai
A. ngét, kout
Entering
Lower.

To rub; to clean.

挖察一聲 gave a cracking
sound.

Read hsi³ Sprightly.

挖然 capering about; gleeful.

K'U.

6256
R. 虞
C. fu
H. k'u
F. ku
W. k'u
N. k'u
P. k'u
M. k'u
Y. k'u
Sz. k'u
K. k'u
A. k'ou
Even Upper.

Rotten; decayed; withered; dried up, as opp. to 榮 5740. See 禿 12,116.

枯槁 decayed; exhausted.

枯骨 decayed bones.

枯樹 or 枯木 a dead tree.

枯株 a dry stump.

漸漸乾枯 gradually dried up and withered away.

如摧枯拉朽 (as easy) as pushing down a rotten stump.

海枯終見底 when the sea is dried up you can see the bottom; see 4562a.

枯瘠 to grow thin.

枯瘦 lean; shrivelled.

苦

6257

R. 麤

See 苦

Rising Upper.

苦

6258

R. 麤

C. fu

H. k'u

F. ku

W. k'u

N. k'u

P. k'u

M. k'u

Y. k'u

Sz. k'u

K. k'u

J. k'u, ku

A. k'ou

Rising Upper.

Bitter, one of the five flavours. Grievous; distressing; afflicted; in bad circumstances. The sow-thistle. See 辛 4564 and 喫 1948.

苦味 a bitter taste.

良藥苦口 good medicine is bitter to the taste.

苦口利於病 bitter to the taste but good for the disease.

苦盡甘來 when the bitter is finished, then comes the sweet, as the reward of toil.

不受苦中苦,難得甜

上甜 he who has not suffered the bitterest of the bitter can never appreciate the sweetest of the sweet.

比黃蓮苦三分 thirty per cent bitterer than gentian,—very poor.

苦

6258

瘡吧喫黃蓮,苦在心裏

like a dumb man eating gentian, the bitterness is inside,—he keeps his troubles to himself.

苦膽 the gall-bladder; courage.

其毒太苦 the poison (of my lot) is too bitter.

勞苦 toil; laborious effort.

苦差 hard service.

苦勸 to distress; to molest.

苦工 or 苦力氣 hard labour.

做苦活 to do manual labour.

苦惱 trouble.

苦留 to press one urgently to stop.

苦徒累 *kutule*, a Manchu term for a soldier's servant.

苦拔苦拽 (*ych⁴*) to do one's utmost for.

苦打 a sound thrashing.

苦主 the injured party or person.

苦了我了 it was hard on me.

苦香 poor man's incense,—the incense burned at the temples at the western hills near Peking is so called.

苦心 a feeling of mental pain; with great earnestness; strenuously.

甚費苦心 took the very greatest pains.

苦難 or 苦患 distress; calamity.

苦命 a wretched lot in life.

苦人 or 苦辣子 a poor wretch.

苦楚 bitterness; misery; sorrow.

苦處 or 苦情 or 苦法 a hardship.

苦刑 severe punishment; torture.

苦境 places suffering from misfortunes.

苦况 unhappiness.

苦反 misery.

苦上加苦 sorrow added to sorrow.

苦

6258

苦貧 or 苦極 or 苦窮 or 苦寒 extremely poor; abject poverty.

苦樂不均 misery and happiness unequally apportioned.

艱苦備嘗 I have been through all these troubles.

苦不堪言 unspeakable distress.

不耐苦 unable to bear poverty.

苦志 the desperate resolution,—of a man determined to succeed.

苦死 to die of want, in misfortune, etc.

太苦死 altogether too distressing.

苦船 to suffer from boat-travelling; to be sea-sick.

苦車 to be sick from riding in a cart.

飲十杯無苦 he drank ten cups without discomfort.

素健無所苦 usually in good health, without any ailments.

秋無苦雨 in autumn, if there are no unseasonable rains.....

苦雨淒風 bitter rain and biting wind.

苦風逆難 unfortunately, the wind was adverse.

苦勸 to lecture; to scold.

苦苦 urgent; badly; seriously.

苦苦哀求 to urgently implore.

苦忱 intense earnestness.

與你何干,何苦呢 it's no business of yours: why interfere?

何苦來 what's the use? is it worth while?

何苦認真 why take it seriously?

何苦求祿而今及此 why was I fool enough to aim at high office and so bring myself to this pass?

何苦作這樣罪過 why do what it would be such a pity to do?

苦菜 *Lactuca brevirostris*, Champ.

苦³
6258

苦蕒菜 *Sonchus arvensis*, L.
and *S. oleraceus*, L.

苦李子 *Prunus japonica*,
Thbg.

苦桃 *Prunus Ssiori*, F. & S.

Read *hu*⁴. Name of a
place.

苦邑 the place where Lao Tzū
is said to have been born.

老子者楚苦縣人也
Lao Tzū was born in the District
of Hu, in the State of Ch'u
(modern Hupeh).

跣¹
6259

R. 虞
See 枯
Even Upper.

跣¹
6260

R. 虞
C. *fu*
F. *ku*
W. *ku*
N. *ku*
P. *ku*
M. *ku*
Y. *ku*
Sz. *ku*
K. *ku*
J. *ku*, *ku*
A. *ku*
Even Upper.

A skeleton; bones; the
shoulder-blade; the collar-
bone.

骷髏 a skeleton.

嘆骷髏 an exposed or unbur-
ied skeleton,—one that causes
people to sigh.

涸¹
6261

See 6205.

酩¹
6262

R. 遇
See 禪
Sinking
Upper.

The stalk and flower of
the onion or garlic.

哭¹
6263

R. 屋
C. *huk*
H. *huk*
F. *kouk*
W. *ku*
N. *ku*
P. *ku*
M. *ku*
Y. *ku*
Sz. *ku*
K. *ku*

To cry; to weep; to wail.
See 9921.

哭泣 to weep.

一路哭泣出來了 cried
aloud the whole way.

幾乎失聲哭出 all but
wept aloud.

哭涕 to weep and snivel,—the
latter being regarded as the test
of true grief.

哭¹
6263

J. *koku*
A. *k'ouk*
Entering
Upper.

其母死, 哭泣無涕
when his mother died, he wept
but without snivelling,—his sorrow
was feigned.

哭餘聲 to weep with excess
of noise,—not fitting at the death
of a parent. See 5391.

哭起來了 began to cry.

哭甚麼 what are you crying
about?

爲何帶哭回來 why do
you come back crying?

哭訴 to tell a story of wrong.

哭祭 to mourn and sacrifice,—
at the ancestral tombs.

哭喊 to cry out in pain.

放聲的大哭 to weep with
loud lamentation.

强哭者雖悲不哀 those
who weep to order, though they
wail, do not grieve.

包胥之哭 to weep like
[Shên] Pao-hsü,—for help. See
Biog. Dict.

哀哭 or 痛哭 or 哭天哭
地 to weep bitterly.

哭之慟 wept bitterly for him,
—at his death.

哭鬧 to weep and scold; to
make a scene, as a shrew.

僞哭 false weeping,—crocodile's
tears.

哭喪 to wail for the dead,—as
women, often hired for the pur-
pose, do at funerals, etc.

哭也無益 it is of no use to
cry about it.

鬼哭神嚎 the weeping and
gibbering of ghosts.

哭皇天 to call upon Almighty
God,—for aid.

砣¹
6264

R. 月

C. *ngét*
F. *k'ank*
W. *ngü*
N. *ngauk*
P. *ku*
K. *kol*, *kul*
J. *katsz*, *kachi*
A. *ngét*, *kwét*
Entering
Lower.

To toil; to fag at. Used
for 吃 1949, to stammer.

終日砣砣 toiling and toil-
ing the whole day long.

砣砣窮年 toil away the
whole year round.

砣礮下來 to scratch out,—
as ink with a knife.

圣¹
6265

R. 月
See 窟
A. *k'out*
Entering
Upper.

To work in the fields.

圣圣致力 to exert one's utmost
power.

Same as 6268.

Cruel; tyrannical; op-
pressive. Very; extremely.

酷法 cruel laws.

酷虐 cruel; tyrannical.

貪官酷吏 rapacious officials
and cruel underlings.

酷氣蒸人 the air is most
oppressive.

銜酷茹恨 greatly mortified
and angry,—as by the loss of
anything.

酷熱 very hot.

酷好 (*hao*³) or 酷愛 or 酷
喜 fond of; devoted to.

酷好栽花 very fond of
planting flowers.

酷似其舅 very like his uncle.

嚳¹
6268

R. 沃
C. *kuk*
H. *kuk*, *k'uk*,
k'uk
F. *kouk*
W. *ku*
N. *ku*
P. *ku*, *ku*
M. *ku*
Y. *ku*
K. *ku*
J. *koku*
A. *kouk*
Entering
Upper.

To inform quickly; an
urgent communication.

帝嚳 the Emperor K'u, father
of the great Yao, B.C. 2435.

剝¹
6269

R. 虞尤
C. *fu*
H. *k'ua*, *ku*
F. *ku*
W. *ku*
N. *ku*

To cut open; to rip up;
to cut out.

剝剔孕婦 to rip up a preg-
nant woman.

剝木作臼 to scoop out a
block of wood for a mortar.

剝¹
6269
剝皮 to slice off the skin.
剝心 to clear the heart of
impurities,—explained as 去其
私以入於自然.
Same as 6280.
Same as 6280.

綉
6270
綉 綉
6271

窰⁴
6272
窰 窰
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6299
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6300
庫 庫

褲¹
6280

窮的伴富的,窮的沒

褲子穿 if a poor man chums with a rich man, the poor one will have no breeches to wear, —all his money will go in mere ordinary expenses.

燈籠褲子 tattered trousers.

KUA.

瓜¹
6281

R. 麻
See 寡
Even Upper.

A generic term for such fruits and vegetables as gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjal, etc. Numerative of bales of cotton. Radical 97.

See 屢 3039, 葛 6069, and 匏 8750.

瓜茄 gourds in general.

瓜菓 vegetables and fruits.

七月食瓜 in the seventh moon, the people eat melons.

西瓜 the water-melon,—said to have been introduced into China (1) by the Chin Tartars from the west; (2) by the Kitan Tartars after their annihilation of the Ouigours; and (3) by the Ouigours themselves in the 10th cent. [This is the Greek *σίκυα*, which Liddell and Scott say is "perhaps the melon."]

西瓜古無 there were no water-melons in ancient times.

喝西瓜湯 to act as a marriage go-between.

甜瓜 or 香瓜 the melon.

木瓜 *Carica papaya*, L.; also, the quince, *Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.

投我以木瓜 I had a *papaya* given to me.

苦瓜 the bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*, L.).

有敦瓜苦 there were the bitter gourds hanging.

花苦瓜 *Trichosanthes multiloba*, Miq. and *T. Kirilowii*, Max.

野苦瓜 same as the last. Also, *Cucumis trigonus*, Roxb.

毛苦瓜 *Thladiantha nudiflora*, Hemsl.

番瓜 a small yellow kind of pumpkin; a name for the *papaya*.

黃瓜 or 胡瓜 the cucumber.

瓜¹
6281王瓜 *Thladiantha dubia*, Bge.

黃瓜菜 *Crepis japonica*, Berth., and *Lampsana apogonoides*, Max.

白瓜 young cucumbers.

冬瓜 a large coarse pumpkin (*Benincasa cerifera*, Savi).

冬瓜臉 a pumpkin-shaped face,—i.e. too round.

絲瓜 *Luffa cylindrica*, Roem. and *L. acutangula*, Roxb. Also *Trichosanthes anguina*, L.

節瓜 a vegetable marrow.

南瓜 gourd (*Cucurbita maxima*, Duch.) and pumpkin (*C. pepo*, L.).

倭瓜 the crook-necked squash,—said to have been brought from 倭 Japan.

守瓜 the cucumber guard,—the grubs which eat its leaves.

醬瓜 a pickle made of cucumbers.

金瓜 a gilt bludgeon, with a head shaped like a melon, carried in processions.

瓜子 water-melon seeds.

瓜子菜 purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).

瓜子臉 a melon-seed face,—i.e. of a delicate oval.

有瓜葛 they are connected,—either by marriage, as debtor and creditor, etc.

瓜瓞綿綿 the spreading of melons and pumpkins,—increase of family.

破瓜年 a marriageable age,—of girls.

地若瓜分 to divide up territory like a water-melon,—used of political partitions of territory.

瓜分中國之警報 startling news concerning the partition of China.

東三省已爲日俄瓜

分 the three Manchurian provinces have already been annexed by Japan and Russia.

強摘瓜菓不甚甜 if melons and other fruits are picked too soon, they will not be very sweet.

瓜熟自落 when the melon is ripe, it falls of itself.

瓜¹
6281

瓜時而往,日及瓜

代 it was the season of melons when they left. He said, When the melons are in season again (i.e. next year), I will relieve you.

瓜代 one official relieved another.

瓜代之兵 troops relieved others; reliefs.

瓜期 the term of an appointment; term of service.

瓜期已及之兵 soldiers who have served their time.

瓜哇 Java,—a corrupted form of 爪哇.

你上瓜哇國去罷 go to hell!

賣瓜的說瓜甜 the melon-seller says his melons sweet,—he does not cry "stink fish."

瓜田不納履 do not put up your shoe in a melon-field to avoid suspicion.

有瓜李之嫌 there is suspicion of a melon and plum above, and under 6884.

割¹
6282

R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

瓜¹
6283

R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

抓¹
6284

R. 麻
See 瓜
Even Upper.

To cut; to slice.

See 12,436

To grab; to seize. Use with 抓 2685.

抓一把 to take up a handful

抓不着 he could not grab

抓周兒 to let a year-old baby grab,—something from among several things placed in front of him, to indicate his future tastes. See 9987.

抓筆的 a clerk; a quill-drawer

抓打嘴 a figure of a man, mouth of which can be pulled to open and shut.

神仙一把抓 (*chia*) the grip of a god,—is the essence of this medicine.

𪔐
6285

Same as 12,436.

𪔐
6286

Same as 6293.

刮
6287
𪔐

To scrape; to pare; to shave off; to brush away. To collide.

刮
kwat.
kwak, kank
kwo
kwah
kwa
kwaah
kwa
kwat
katsz, kachi
kwat
Entering
Upper.

刮削 to scrape; to pare off; to oppress by extortion.

刮削價錢 to make a reduction in the price.

刮平 to level down; to raze.

刮字 to scratch out a word in writing.

刮面光 to scrape off one's face-glory, — to sacrifice one's reputation.

刮去皮毛 to scrape off skin and hair.

刮垢 to scrape off the dirt.

刮擦 or 刮磨 to scrape off; to rub off.

刮臉 to shave.

刮刀子 a razor.

刮木 to plane wood.

刮衣裳 to brush clothes.

士別三日, 當刮目相看 (or 待) when scholars have been separated for three days, they should rub their eyes and look at each other, — expecting to see something different by the progress each has made.

東刮西刮 borrowing or sponging right and left.

兩個耳刮子 a couple of boxes on the ear.

刮漿 to stiffen by starch.

刮斗 a striker, used by millers.

刮腿 to strike legs, — as two horsemen colliding.

刮着 or 刮了 we are running into one another! — a carter's cry.

黃皮刮瘦 yellow and thin.

括²⁸
6288

R. 曷

C. k'ut
H. kwat
F. kwak
W. kwo
N. kwah
P. k'wo
Y. k'uh
K. kwat
J. kwatsz, kwachi
A. kwat

Entering
Upper.

The nock of an arrow. To come to. To enclose; to embrace; to include. Also read k'uo^{4*}

往省括于度 proceeds to note that the nock is properly adjusted.

牛羊下括 the cows and goats come down home, — in the evening.

包括 to contain; to include. See 8699.

囊括四海 his bag holds the four seas, — he knows everything.

括衣 packed up some clothes, — for travelling.

括髮 to bind the hair with a coarse hemp cloth, as done by men in mourning.

機括 ingenious mechanism.

括水 to bale out water.

Read huo^{2*} To meet with.

德音來括 (I longed) for one of such virtuous fame to come and be with me.

括^{1*}
6289

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering
Upper.

A measuring frame used by builders. See 隳 13,277.

括樓 the roots of bryony (*Trichosanthes Kirilowii*, Max.), — said to be so called from a fancied resemblance to the 蛞蝓 mole-cricket.

Read kuai⁴. Also written 楷 and identical with 檜 6470. *Juniperus chinensis*, L.

Read tien⁴. A pipe to blow up the fire in a cooking-range.

To look at angrily.

𪔐視於人 to glare at a man.

𪔐睨 to notice.

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering
Upper.

𪔐⁴²
6290

𪔐^{1*}
6291

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering
Upper.

𪔐⁴²
6292

R. 曷

P. kwa, kwo
M. kwa

See 适

Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
6293

R. 曷

See 刮

Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
6294

R. 曷

See 刮 适

Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{2*}
6295

R. 曷

C. k'ut.
H. kwat
F. kwak
W. kwo.
N. kwah
P. kwa², k'wo².
Y. k'uh
K. kwat
J. kwatsz, kachi
A. kwat

Entering
Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
6296

R. 月

C. H. F. W. } not used
N. kwah

The nock of an arrow. 譬彼弦與𪔐 like the string of the bow and the nock of the arrow, — are their meetings and partings.

Noise of talking; clamour; hubbub.

三個客人, 三個潮陽人, 話噉𪔐死人 three Hakkas and three Swatow men will talk enough to stun you.

多言𪔐耳 too much talk stuns one.

𪔐擾 to make a din.

𪔐𪔐 noise; din.

蛙𪔐通夜 the frogs croak the livelong night.

A bitter plant, called 苦蕒 or 瓜蕒, used for coughs.

The spawn of frogs.

𪔐𪔐 the garden slug.

𪔐𪔐 the mole-cricket. See 6197 and 6289.

To hasten quickly.

𪔐疾 to hurry on.

To blow, as the wind.

𪔐風 the wind blows; there is wind.

𪔐起風來了 it has begun to blow.

風把門𪔐開了 the wind blew the door open.

颳^{1*}

6296

P. kwa
M. kwa
Y. kwanah
Sz. kwa
J. kotsz, kuchi
A. kwat
Entering
Upper.

風颳不開雲 there is not enough wind to blow away the clouds.

你是甚麼風兒颳來的 what wind blows you here?

颳得滿天飛 (the dust) was blown sky high.

颳得一句在耳朵 I had already got wind of it.

颳颳風 there is a whirlwind.

颳沉了 sunk by the wind,—foundered.

髻^{2*}

6297

R. 易
See 刮
Entering
Upper.

The hair let down and in disorder, as when in mourning. See 2823.

主人髻髮袒 the chief mourner wears his hair twisted up in a knot and has his clothes all unbuttoned.

鵠^{1*}

6298

R. 易 鵠
P. kwa
Y. kwanah
See 适
Entering
Upper.

A species of wader, allied to the crane. The "caw" of a rook.

鵠鵠或鵠鵠 the black crane.

老鵠 (cf. *annosa cornix*) the crow (*Corvus sinensis*); the east Asian rook (*Frugilegus pastinator*). See 烏 12,721, 鴉 12,808.

老鵠叫 rooks cawing.

鵠鵠 a bird like an owl, the appearance of which denotes that the district will see many good men put to death.

另^{1*}

6299

R. 馬
See 寡
Rising Upper.

To cut, as flesh from bones. [To be distinguished from 另 7240.]

𠵹¹

6300

R. 麻 歌
See 𠵹
Even Upper.

A crooked mouth.

副^{2*}

6301

R. 馬
C. wa
H. } kwa
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. wa, kwa
Rising Upper.

To cut up; to hack to pieces.

間副之罪 to condemn to death by cutting to pieces. See 凌 7228.

副死 to hack to death.

副出他來 cut him to pieces!

千刀萬副 chopped up into small pieces.

色是副骨刀 lust is a knife which cuts into the bones.

副爛面皮, 我還是這樣 if you hack my face to pieces, I shall still think (or be, or do) the same.

媯^{1*}

6302

R. 佳 麻
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

The sister and successor of 伏羲 Fu Hsi, known as 女媧, which is also read Nü Wa. She is said, among other things, to have melted stones wherewith to repair the heavens. Her name was adopted by the Jews as an equivalent for *Noah*.

筥^{2*}

6303

R. 馬
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

A bamboo tray; a spool for winding silk.

筥簍 shallow splint trays for drying tea-leaves.

蝸^{1*}

6304

R. 佳 麻
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

A snail.

蝸牛 the common snail.

蝸舍 or 蝸居 my snail-shell of a house,—my humble abode.

國於蝸角 a kingdom on each of a snail's horns,—alluding to an allegorical story by Chuang Tzū, based upon the mere relativity of the small and the great.

蝸角虛名 the fable of the snail's horns,—as above.

蝸字燕家 where snails write characters (on the walls) and swallows make their nests,—of a deserted house.

騮¹

6305

R. 麻 佳
P. kwa
M. wa
See 媯
K. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper
Irregular.

A pale yellow horse with a black muzzle.

宋明帝以騮旁似福改作駟 the Emp. Ming of the Sung dynasty, because the part at the side caused it to resemble "misfortune," changed the character to 駟.

寡^{2*}

6306

R. 馬
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper
Irregular.

Few; little; rare. Alone friendless. A term of humility applied to prince by themselves and others (see 13,436).

罔曰民寡 do not say, The people are few,—and neglect them accordingly.

言寡尤, 行寡悔 to give few occasions for blame in one's words and to have few occasions for repentance in one's conduct.

以多問於寡 to enquire from those who know less than oneself,—to do which no true scholar is ashamed.

生之者衆, 食之者寡 let the producers be many and the consumers few,—and wealth will result.

寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.

寡言, of few words.

寡聞 of small knowledge or experience.

多寡 how many?

夫子之祿寡耶 is your stipend a small one, sir?

寡慾 few desires.

寡命 the rarely-equalled decreed.

寡合 to join in society but rarely.

寡交 having few friends; not very sociable.

寡恩 scant kindness.

寡鵠 the widowed heron,—lonely woman.

寡母 or 寡婦 or 孀寡 widow.

寡居 to live in widowhood.

有女文君新寡 he had a daughter, named Wên Chün, who had recently become a widow.

寡⁴
6306

寡婦不隔月 the widow does not remain one over a month.

鰥寡 widowers and widows.

望門寡 widow ere yet a wife.

敬寡 to respect the weak.

寡兄 my unworthy brother.

寡人或寡君 I of little worth, —I, the sovereign.

寡妻 the wife of a sovereign; a wife such as few have.

刑于寡妻 his example influenced his wife.

寡是 to be always....; to do nothing but....

挂⁴
6307

Same as 6312.

挂⁴
6308

The coarse silk from refuse cocoons. To tie up; to fasten.

卦⁴

Sinking Upper.

心結挂而不解 the mind full of anxiety from which one is unable to get free.

挂於大樹 he was caught (when falling) by a large tree.

挂⁴
6309

An impediment; a hindrance. To fall into a snare. To dwell upon; to be anxious about.

卦⁴

Sinking Upper.

挂礙 to hinder; to impede.

觸挂 to fall into a snare.

挂念 or 懸挂 to think anxiously about.

挂⁴
6310

To impose upon; to deceive; to disturb.

卦⁴

Sinking Upper.

挂誤 to mislead; to deceive; to implicate.

挂亂 to distract; to confuse.

卦⁴
6311

To divine. A Diagram; see 607, 5177.

卦⁴
6310

卦命先生 a fortune-teller.

占卦 or 卜卦 or 打卦 or

算卦 to cast nativities; to tell fortunes.

卦⁴
6311

P. M. Y. Sz. K. kwai J. ku, ke, kwai A. kwai

Sinking Upper.

牙齒打卦 the teeth chattering.

卦盒 a lottery-box.

卦盤子 a tray for throwing lots.

卦位 a divination Diagram.

卦頭準 the divination has turned out correctly.

變卦 change of luck, or of mind.

卦衍河圖 the Diagrams illustrate the River Plan. See 3936.

十二月卦 the symbols of the twelve moons of the year, viz.:

泰, 大壯, 夬, 乾, 姤, 遯, 否, 觀, 剝, 坤, 復, 臨.

八卦 the Eight Diagrams,—eight combinations or arrangements of a line and a divided line, either one or other of which is repeated twice, and in two cases three times, in the same combination. Thus there may be three lines, or three divided lines, a divided line above or below two lines, a divided line between two lines, and so on, eight in all; e.g. 三, 三, etc. These Diagrams are said to have been invented two thousand years and more B.C. by the legendary monarch

伏羲 Fu Hsi who copied them from the back of a tortoise. Wên Wang subsequently increased the above simple combinations to sixty-four double ones, on the permutations of which are based the philosophical speculations of the Canon of Changes. Each Diagram represents some power in nature, either active or passive, such as fire, water, thunder, earth, etc.

八卦陣 a tactical disposition of troops round a centre, after the manner of the *pa kua*.挂⁴
6312

R. 卦 F. kwai, v. kwai See 卦

Sinking Upper.

To hang up; to put on. To be in suspense; anxious. Numerative of necklaces, bridles, strings of cash, etc.

挂上 or 挂起來 to hang up.

把帳子挂上 hang up the curtains.

把這副對子懸挂起來 hang up this pair of scrolls.

挂⁴
6312

那個釘子小, 挂不住 that nail is too small to hang it on.

挂壁 to hang upon a wall.

挂燈 to hang up lanterns; a lantern.

挂畫 to hang up pictures.

四大部洲挂不下 in the four quarters of the earth there is not room to hang it up,—of — (one).

挂花 to put on gay clothes.

挂孝 to put on mourning.

穿紅挂綠的 some in red and some in green,—a crowd.

挂錫 see 4157.

挂褡 to live as a Buddhist priest. See 10,487.

挂單 to put up for a single night,—as all travelling Buddhist priests have a right to do at any Buddhist temple.

挂紫衣 to become a Buddhist priest.

挂冠 to hang up the official cap,—to retire from public life.

挂旗望臺 a hang-up-flag-look-out-terrace,—a signal-station.

挂車 a pulley; a block.

挂麵 long strips of dough, used as macaroni.

挂失票 to advertise a lost banknote.

挂牌 to hang out a sign-board.

挂扁 to suspend a tablet,—as doctors do.

挂號 to register,—as the name of any one enrolling himself; as the entry of a despatch received or sent, etc. etc.

挂名 to register one's name; to enroll oneself.

挂個由 to note in a register the subject of a document.

挂帥 or 挂印 to be appointed Commander-in-chief.

挂印總兵 a Brigade General entrusted with a Commander-in-Chief's seal,—in provinces where there is no Commander-in-Chief.

挂隊 to get a company, as a military official; to take an advance on wages.

掛⁴

6312

不足掛齒 not worth hanging on the teeth,—not worth mentioning; of no consequence.

掛心 or 掛肚 or 掛念 or 掛慮 or 掛牽 or 記掛 to be anxious; to be in suspense.

牽腸掛肚 very anxious.

來去無牽掛 happy-go-lucky.

掛望 to anxiously hope for.

掛意 to be in suspense; anxious thoughts.

還有甚不堪之事,小娘子記掛麼 what other difficult matter is worrying you, madam?

掛欠 to hang up one's score, —as for things bought but not paid for.

一掛禮錢 a string of cash used for ceremonious presents.

轡子二掛 two bridles.

倒掛 a name for the goatsucker or nightjar, which is said to cry until the blood comes, when from sheer exhaustion it hangs head downwards on the tree. See 6423.

掛漏實多 with numerous omissions.

掛漏之譏不可免耳 cannot escape blame for what I have omitted.

掛錢 red and green papers, with embossed characters, hung over doors at the New Year.

掛誤 to implicate; to embarrass.

褂⁴

6313

R. 卦

See 卦

Sinking Upper.

An outer coat.

袍褂 the 褂 is the long outer coat, buttoned down the middle, about half a foot shorter than the 袍 robe beneath.

長袍短褂 long under robe and shorter outer coat,—correctly dressed.

大褂 the long single robe buttoned on the right.

馬褂 a short riding-jacket. See 黃 5124.

得勝馬褂 the victory riding-jacket,—a short coat worn by soldiers.

褂⁴

6313

軍機褂 a jacket similar to the above.

褂拉兒 a long sleeveless cloak worn in the house by women.

梧

6314

刮^{1*}

6315

R. 點

See 刮

Entering Upper.

夸¹

6316

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

倭¹

6317

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

姘¹

6318

R. 麻

See 誇

Even Upper.

袴

6319

R. 馬

See 誇

Rising Upper.

Same as 6289.

To cut away the proud flesh from an ulcer.

K'UA.

To brag; to talk big.

夸奢自大 to boast oneself.

無爲夸毗 neither brag nor flatter.

夸父逐日,事不量力 like K'ua Fu pursuing the sun (to see where it set), power incommensurate with the undertaking. See 13,556.

Presumptuous; boastful.

Pretty; fascinating.

姘修 elegant; stylish.

姘節 refined; fastidious.

姘女倡 *chang*¹ 兮容與 let lovely girls sing and dance with measured steps,—at the funeral rites.

Read *hu*⁴. Seductive.

姘姘 lewd; wanton.

Leggings to protect the trousers when riding.

袴衿 a vest; an undershirt.

忼⁴

6320

R. 虞

See 呼

Even Upper.

胯

6321

R. 禍遇

See 褲誇

Sinking Upper.

袴

6322

誇¹

6323

R. 麻

C. } *k'wa*H. } *k'wa*F. } *k'wa*W. } *k'wo, k'o*N. } *k'wo*P. } *k'wa*M. } *k'wa*Y. } *k'wa*Sz. } *kwa*K. } *kwa*J. } *kwa*A. } *k'wa*

Even Upper.

Self-satisfied; complacent

心中自忼 self-satisfied.

Read *hu*¹. Afraid; timorous.

The legs; the thighs.

胯間 between the legs.

受胯下之辱 subjected to the disgrace of crawling between the legs,—as 韓信 was by youth of his village, as a test of true courage.

胯夫 one who crawls between the legs,—a coward.

大膀子 large fat thighs.

Same as 6280.

To praise; to boast; to brag. Ample; wide.

誇說 or 誇讚 or 誇獎 to praise; to extol.

你誇我逞 you praise me and I exalt you,—mutual compliments.

自誇 to praise oneself; to boast

誇口 or 誇嘴 boastful.

誇能 to boast of one's ability to brag.

誇富 to boast of one's wealth

每抱以誇人 he often carried (the boy) about, in order to show him off.

誇張 or 誇爹 to boast.

誇大其詞也 to exaggerate

誇海口 to talk big; to brag

大而不誇 great but not boastful.

誇誇 earnestly; special. Also to praise or encourage children

誇布 ample; spreading out wide

Read *k'ua*³.

誇子 a brogue; a patois.

跨⁴

6324

馬

k'ia,

k'ia

誇

sinking

Upper.

To straddle; to stretch the legs apart; to bestride. To pass over; to encroach upon; to surpass; to excel.

跨坐 to sit astride.

跨馬 to ride cross-saddle; to ride.

旁跨 to ride side-saddle.

跨拉 scattered; sparse.

跨考 to go up for examination in two separate Districts,—so as to have two chances of success, a trick which is severely punished.

跨車沿 to sit on the shaft of a cart.

跨海征東 to cross the sea and attack Korea.

跨過去 to cross over.

跨越 to pass over; to excel.

跨竈 to bestride the kitchen stove,—on which there are 釜 pots. This last character has the same sound as 父 a father; hence, to pass over or excel a father. Also, an excellent horse.

跨子 a long narrow travelling-boat, used on the upper Yangtze; a ferry-boat (Peking).

跨所兒 a set of rooms, with small court-yard, at the side of the main building.

跨刀 to wear a sword.

跨梁 a cross-beam.

跨着空 loose; not firmly fixed.

Read k'u⁴.

不跨其國 not to encroach upon his territory.

跨⁴

6325

馬

誇

sinking

Upper.

The bones of the pelvis. Used with 6321.

KUAI

乖¹

6326

乖

怪

n Upper.

Crafty; cunning. Perverse; obstinate; contrary; spoilt. Unconventional.

乖巧 cunning; tricky.

乖口 glib-tongued; plausible.

乖¹

6326

精乖伶俐 ingenious; clever.

乖漢 the "too clever by half" man of ordinary life.

乖異 odd; eccentric.

乖覺 precocious.

乖僻 or 乖張 or 乖戾 or

乖謬 perverse; malignant; unreasonable.

乖僻自是 to insist that one is right,—when really wrong.

遠近乖張 far and near are opposites.

乖舛 mistaken; in error.

乖錯 errors; mistakes; see 5600.

乖紊 contrary to what is right; confounded.

殊乖天性 does great violence to his heaven-implanted nature,—of brutal cruelty.

乖令 unseasonable.

運途乖蹇 the road to fortune obstructed,—unable to get on in life.

抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoilt child.

乖兒子 a spoilt child; an *enfant terrible*. [Vitalé says "an obedient child."]

乖乖 a kiss.

乖乖的 keep quiet!—to children.

辦事乖乖 to act unjustifiably,—as an official.

央³

6327

R. 卦

C. kwai

H. kai

W. kwa

N. kwe

P. } kwai

M. }

Y. kwai

Sz. kwai

K. k'we

J. kai

A. k'wai

Sinking Upper.

To fork; bifurcation. Certain; settled. The 54th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 央 12,860.]

Read chüeh¹*. A sign with the fingers. See 訣 3225.

拐³

6328

R. 蟹

C. kwai

H. kai

F. }

W. kwa

To decoy; to kidnap. To turn. Used for 6329.

拐騙 to decoy away.

拐孩子 to kidnap a child.

拐帶 or 拐誘 to kidnap.

拐³

6328

N. kwe, kwa

P. } kwai

M. }

Y. kwai

Sz. kwai

K. kwai

J. kai

A. kwai

Rising Upper.

拐販 to kidnap and sell.

拐竊 to steal.

拐子 a kidnapper.

拐賣猪仔 to kidnap coolies, —as formerly for Peru and Cuba.

順牆拐過去 go round following the wall.

往西拐過去 turn round to the west,—i.e. going round a corner.

拐彎 to turn a corner; a corner.

拐拐彎彎的 winding about, as a road.

我口腔不能拐彎 I cannot adapt my accent,—e.g. to the requirements of another dialect.

拐躺下 to knock over,—as a bowl, with one's sleeve.

An old man's staff.

拐杖 or 拐棍 or 拐棒 an old man's staff.

鐵拐先生 the teacher with the iron staff,—one of the Eight Immortals, represented as an old beggar, in whose body the soul of the Immortal took refuge, when, on returning from an excursion in space, its own body was found to be no longer available.

拐棗 *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.

怪⁴

6330

R. 卦

C. kwai

H. kai

F. }

W. kwa

N. kwe, kwa

P. } kwai

M. }

Y. kwai

Sz. kwai

K. kwe

J. kwai, ke

A. kwai

Sinking Upper.

Strange; supernatural. To blame; to take exception to. Very; unusually.

奇怪 or 怪詭 or 古怪 strange; marvellous.

形容古怪 of eccentric appearance.

怪而故 eccentric.

鬼怪 or 怪異 supernatural; uncanny.

怪物 or 怪魅 a strange thing; an apparition; a bogey; a monstrosity.

見怪不怪, 其怪自敗 if you see an uncanny thing and do not regard it as uncanny, its uncanniness will fail to have effect,—ghosts exist only for those who believe in them.

怪⁴

6330

子不語怪 the Master (Confucius) never discussed the supernatural.

行怪 to practise the supernatural,—sorcery, alchemy, etc.

有司以涉怪 the magistrate, because it trenchanted upon the supernatural,—declined to take up the case.

見了怪閉不得眼 when you see a bogey, you must not shut your eyes,—or you will be hurt.

作怪 to be strange. See 2230.

怪哉此言 what strange talk!

怪誕 strange talk; weird tales.

怪道 strange to say! no wonder that..... Also, a wrong path, i.e. any TAO other than that of Confucianism.

怪道火不能傷 no wonder that fire could not hurt him,—a god.

怪道呢 how very odd!

怪性 a strange impracticable disposition.

怪事 or 怪處 a strange affair; a supernatural manifestation.

因為他死的那麼怪 because he died under such strange circumstances.

怪得 or 怪不得 no wonder that.....; that accounts for...; why, of course!

怪不得他說呢 no wonder he says so.

怪不得我 you must not blame me.

少所見, 多所怪 the less one has seen, the more there will be to wonder at.

怪譎 eccentric; unlike others.

怪獍 hideously ugly.

怪狗才 you devil!—in chaff or anger.

怪險 weird and dangerous,—of roads.

怪模怪樣 absurd manner or appearance.

怪好的 curious; pretty.

別怪 or 莫怪 or 不要怪 or 莫要見怪 do not take umbrage,—at something one's going to say or do.

怪⁴

6330

令人見怪 to cause people to feel annoyed.

反怪你 on the contrary, blames you,—instead of himself or some one else.

奚怪於人 how can I blame any one? except myself.

怪責 to blame.

受人怪頭 to be blamed.

我錯怪你了 I was wrong in blaming you.

怪澀的 very rough or astringent to the taste.

怪燙的 scalding hot.

怪可憐的 very much to be pitied.

怪難 very hard.

怪不忍得 intolerable.

然犀照怪 to light a rhinoceros-horn to show up the strange things,—in the river, as done by

溫嶠 Wên Ch'iao of the 晉 Chin dynasty. He is said to have seen many strange shapes, riding in chariots or on horseback and dressed in red clothes, but this was resented by the denizens of the deep, and within a very short time he died.

怪鴟 the horned owl.

See 5031.

Same as 6330.

Name of a small feudal State in Honan.

自鄆以下 see 6470.

K'UAI.

To scratch; to rub. To carry on the arm.

搥癢癢 to scratch an itching.

搥破臉 to scratch a person's face; to cut the acquaintance of.

搥了五條痕 scratched five marks,—on her face.

搥³

6334

搥筐子 to carry a basket on the arm.

搥水 to bale out water.

蒹³

6335

R. 卦

C. 'kwai

H. 'kwai

F. 'kwai

W. 'kwai

P. 'kwai

M. 'kwai

Y. 'kwai

K. 'kwai

J. 'kwai, ke

A. 'kwai

Sinking Upper Irregular.

A rush 蒹草 (*Scirpus eriophorum*, Michx.) which various things are made.

蒹履 rush sandals,—as worn by mourners.

蒹蓆 rush mats.

蒹索 rush ropes.

雖有絲麻, 無棄菅蒹 though you have silk and hemp do not throw away your grass and rushes.

快⁴

6336

R. 卦

C. 'fai

H. 'kwai fai

F. 'kwai, 'kai

W. 'kwa

N. 'kwa, 'kwa

P. 'kwa

M. 'kwa

Sz. 'kwa

Y. 'kwa

K. 'kwa

J. 'kai

A. 'kwa

Sinking Upper.

To feel pleasure; cheerful; in good health. Quick; fast; speedy; prompt, etc. opp. to 慢 7631. Sharp; keen. See 770.

吾何快於是 how should I find pleasure in these things?

三日頗快 had three days' enjoyment.

大快于懷 greatly comforted in mind.

快樂 or 快暢 or 快意 happy; glad; pleased.

普人快之 the people were pleased,—with my action.

快活 or 爽快 cheerful; lively in good health.

一日快活勝千年 to jolly for one day is better than 1,000 years,—a short life and merry one.

快聆 to be delighted to learn that.....

身上不快 indisposed; out of sorts.

嘗不快於樂 had had difference with Lo.

一時之快 a moment of comfort; a temporary relief.

快慢 fast and slow,—relative speed.

風雲快慢 the wind fast and the clouds slow.

風快 quick as the wind.

壞

6331

恠

6332

鄆⁴

6333

R. 泰

See 檜

Sinking Upper Irregular.

搥³

6334

R. 佳

J. 'kwai

J. 'kwai, ke

A. 'kwai

Even Upper Irregular.

快
6336

快鎗 quick-firing guns.

後門快鎗 a breech-loading gun.

快轎 a light sedan-chair.

快婿 a good son-in-law.

快快來 come quickly!

快去快來 go and make haste back!

跑得快 it gallops fast.

快完了 it will soon be finished.

快當 prompt; quick.

快板 quick time,—in music.

快語 glib.

快嘴快舌的 too ready to talk; one who is always letting things out.

快要 to be on the point of.....; just going to.....

快子 chopsticks,—the small bamboo or ivory sticks which take the place of knives and forks. Literally, "hastenors," a term said to have been substituted for **箸** 2563, which latter has the same sound and tone as **住** "to remain", and is accordingly an inauspicious word for travellers and others who would rather "hasten" home. See 6336a.

快子插 a case for chopsticks.

快艇 a fast boat used at Canton.

快船 a fast cruiser.

快馬 a fleet horse.

快馬輕刀 lively and incisive,—of style.

馬快 or **快班** policemen; thief-catchers. See **班** 8595.

江快 or **河快** river police.

快頭 head of a police gang.

快利 sharp; cutting.

磨快 to grind sharp.

快刀 a sharp knife.

快人 a sharp man.

快哉此風 the air bites shrewdly.

筷
6336a

R. **卦**

C. }
H. } not used
F. }
W. }

N. *k'we*, v.
k'waai

P. }
M. } *k'wai*
Y. *k'wae*
Sz. *k'wai*
K. }

J. } not used
A. }

Sinking
Upper.

𨔵
6337

R. **屑卦**

See **决快**

K. *kiöl*, *k'wae*
J. *ketsz*, *k'wai*
A. *küet*

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

噲
6338

R. **卦**

C. *k'ui*
F. *kwui*²
W. *k'a*, *k'wa*²
N. *k'we*
P. }
M. } *k'wai*²
Y. *k'wae*
K. *k'wae*
J. *kwai*, *ke*
A. *k'wai*²

Sinking
Upper.

褱
6339

R. **泰**

See **鱣**

Sinking
Upper.

塊
6340

R. **泰隊**

C. *fai*
H. *k'wai*, *fai*
F. *k'wai*, v.
toai
W. *k'wai*
N. *k'we*
P. *k'wai*
M. *k'wai*

Chopsticks. An altered form of 6336 (*q.v.*), used only in this sense.

一雙**筷** a pair of chopsticks.

象牙**筷** ivory chopsticks.

烏木**筷** ebony chopsticks.

Swift, as a fleet colt. Used with 6336. Also read *chüeh*^{1*}

𨔵馬 a swift horse.

𨔵流如竹箭 flowing as swiftly as an arrow flies.

To gulp down; greedy. Cheerful.

噲噲其正 pleasant is the exposure of the chamber to the light.

顏色腫噲 his face was bloated and rough,—as when poverty-stricken.

The fastening of a girdle or collar. A collar; a loose girdle.

A clod; a lump. A piece of; a fraction. The numerative of a great variety of things. Also written **墳**.

破塊 to break clods.

胸如壘塊 my breast is as though piled up with clods,—weighed down by cares.

塊
6340

Y. *k'wae*
Sz. *k'wai*
K. *k'we*
J. *ke*, *kwai*
A. *k'oui*

Sinking
Upper.

官
6341

R. **寒**

C. *kun*
H. *kon*
F. *kwang*
W. *küe*
N. *kouü*
P. }
M. } *kwan*
Sz. }
Y. *kou*
K. }
J. } *kwan*
A. }

Even Upper.

與之**塊** gave him a clod.

When **重耳** Ch'ung Êrh, son of the prince of **晉** Chin, was a fugitive, he begged something to eat of a peasant, who offered him a clod of earth. At this Ch'ung Êrh would have got angry, but it was remarked that the clod was a symbol of his lost territory which he would one day recover.

大塊 nature; Tao.

夫大塊載我以形 TAO has given me this mortal coil.

塊然無知 doltish and ignorant.

塊然一物 a blockhead.

塊然無偶 alone, without a wife.

塊塊然無侶 left alone like a stock.

一塊 in one piece; altogether; in a lump; a dollar.

一塊肉 a piece of meat.

一塊地 a piece of land.

一塊洋錢 or 一塊錢 a dollar.

一塊氈 a carpet.

KUAN.

Of or belonging to the administration of government; official; an official; a mandarin; to appoint to a post. Used as a term of respect, and also of excellence. Public; civic. [To be distinguished from **宦** 5085]. See 11,382.

做官 or **當官** or **爲官** to be an official. See below.

官爵 or **官閥** or **官階** official rank.

大官 or **高官** of high official rank.

佐治官 subordinate officials.

文官 civil officials.

武官 military officials.

官¹
6341

官員 or 官府 or 官曹 or
官吏 or 官長 *chang³* or
官夫 officials; government
servants.

官憲 high officials; the authorities.

縣官 district officers; the State.

則官聲大震 and thus my
official reputation will be noised
far and wide.

官場 the official arena.

新官制 the new style of official
administration on the European
model.

官話 the official language or
"Mandarin,"—the language of
the district in which the Court
is situated; in former times, that
of Nanking; in modern times,
that of Peking.

說官言 or 打官話 to talk
"Mandarin;" to speak formally
or precisely. [The latter is specially
used of interpretation from
a local dialect.]

不曉官音 unable to speak
"Mandarin."

官署 a government office.

官身子 a man in official
employ.

官於晉者俱知之 the
Shansi officials all knew it.

帝欲官白 the Emperor
wished to appoint (Li) Po to an
official post.

令送吏部與官 ordered
that he should be sent to the
Board of Civil Office and be
provided with a post.

官其子爲 [the Emperor]
appointed his son to be.....

兄弟官 officials of distinct
departments corresponding in
rank.

父母官 *see* 3736.

官僚 fellow-officials.

官居 to draw an official salary.

官祿 or 官俸 official salary.

官用 for official use.

官職 an official appointment;
official position.

回看官職是泥沙
looking back, I see that official
life is mere mud, *sc.* worthless.

官¹
6341

壞官 to ruin one's official career;
to be cashiered.

官紳 officials and gentry.

官項 or 官款 official moneys.

官地 government land.

官軍 government troops.

官米 government rice.

官差 an official appointment;
official messengers, attendants
etc.

出官差 to hold an execution
of criminals.

官坐兒 official seats,—the
boxes at a Chinese theatre.

官轎 an official chair.

官帽 an official hat.

官衣 official dress; full dress.

官方 official decorum.

官面兒 an official formality;
the strict form.

官鈔 the notes of a government
bank.

官門 an official gateway.

官行 (*hang³*) a government
hong; a State establishment.

官醫 free medical establish-
ments where patients obtain ad-
vice gratis.

官奴 slaves of the State.

官人 an official underling; a
term of respect for a husband;
sir; an epithet for prostitutes.

莫非官人就是他麼
surely then you, sir, are the
man,—in question.

官銜 the full title of an official.

官設銀號 an officially recog-
nised bank.

官書局 an official printing
office,—for the diffusion of
knowledge.

官樣 or 官體 official dignity;
in good taste or form; becoming.

恐失了官體 fearing loss of
official dignity.

去官事小 dismissal from
office is a small matter,—com-
pared with etc.

罷守本官 dismissed but
allowed to retain his rank.

推官不赴 he declined office
and did not proceed to the post.

官¹
6341

此官已滿 this term of office
(three years) is already at an
end.

有的是錢,沒的是官
I have plenty of money, but no
official rank.

捐官 to purchase official rank.

不怕官,只怕管 'tis no
the official but the officious one
has to fear.

上疏辭官 applied to be
allowed to resign. *See* 罷 853

因倉火失官 was dismissed
the service because of a fire in
the public granary.

入官 or 歸官 to be con-
fiscated.

打官司 to go to law.

輸官司 to lose a lawsuit.

劉李聲官鳴冤 Liu and
Li notified the authorities of
their grievances.

不願經官的招服 a
agreement to settle out of court.

幾品官 of what grade are you?

官名 *see* 7940.

六官 an old name for the Six

部 Six Boards, known as 天

官, 地官, 春官, 夏

官, 秋官, and 冬官, an

referring to the Boards of Civil
Office, Revenue, Ceremonies,
War, Punishments, and Works
respectively.

官亭 an open kiosk.

五官 the five officials of the
body,—the five senses, or ears,
eyes, mouth, nose, and heart
(mind). Also, in the 史記

天之五官 the five planets

五官半廢 my five senses are
much enfeebled.

官板 official boards,—a term
used of books printed from
blocks cut at government expen-
se.

官板錢 coin of the realm,
as opposed to 私錢 illegal coin

一個官板兒都沒有
I haven't a farthing.

官價 the official price.

官綠 Saxon green.

官¹
6341

官太太 a mandarin's wife.

當官有三事 officials should be three things,—**清慎勤** clean-handed, cautious, and diligent.

連官也做不成 he will not even be able to take up his appointment.

未做官說千般 before he comes into office he finds fault with a thousand things.

做了官是一般 when in office, he is all the same,—as the rest.

千里做官只爲嘴 he who takes office a thousand *li* from home does so to earn his living.

人心似鐵,官法如爐 man's heart is like iron, and the law like a smelting-pot.

清官不到頭 an incorrupt magistrate cannot get on.

官高必險 high official rank carries danger with it.

若要安,先完官 if you want peace, first square the officials.

官星顯 your official star is in the ascendant,—as said by a fortune-teller casting a nativity, meaning that his client will become an official.

三官 three Taoist divinities of **天,地,和水**.

天官賜福 may the heavenly official (who is supposed to look after rewards and punishments) send you blessings!

大老官 a title given to visitors at brothels.

蘇官 Mr. Su,—here used as a term of respect. [The *qua* in such names as How-qua and others has been traced to this usage; also to the sound of **家** as written by the Portuguese.]

官家 a term used under previous dynasties for the Emperor; official.

客官 the honourable stranger,—a polite form of address.

官客 male guests.

下官 your subordinate,—I.

看官 the "gentle reader."

官¹
6341

官酒 high-class wines; *vins fins*.

官燕 the best kind of birds'-nests.

官紗 a superior glossy crape.

官堂 a public bath-house where the bathers have separate rooms. See **混** 5239, and **盆** 8850.

官結 guaranteed by the authorities; to possess a certificate of character issued by a public office.

文官點一筆,武官爬不及 the civil official makes one stroke with his pen and the military official is reduced to abject submission,—so much more powerful is the rule of right than the rule of might.

一世爲官,七世打磚 for one generation an official, for seven generations (in future lives) a beggar,—said of an iniquitous mandarin. See 2707.

清官難斷家務事 even an incorrupt official can hardly settle family disputes.

官報 official reports. See 8731.

官牛 cattle,—because except on special occasions, they are not allowed to be slaughtered.

官眷 the family of an official.

官傘 the red official umbrella.

官事包袱 a despatch-holder or portfolio.

官汲桶 public fire-pumps.

官路 a public highway.

官事 a public matter.

官塘 a public reservoir of water.

官物 a public article.

官河 a public stream.

官漲 public foreshore.

官利 see 6885.

官¹
6342

命彼官人 he ordered his groom.

寒
See **官**
Even Upper.

官¹
6343

R. 刪
See 關
A. *shwan*
Even Upper.

官³
6344

R. 旱翰
See 官
Rising and Sinking Upper.

官
6345

官³
6346

R. 曷
K. *al*
J. *atsz*
A. *hatz*
Entering Upper.

官¹
6347

R. 寒
See 官
Even Upper.

To coo to each other, as doves do.

Sorrowing; sad.

官官 friendless; destitute.

官念 sad thoughts.

Same as 6344.

To take up; to lift. Also read *wa*^{4*} and *wan*³.

官取 to take away.

Read *hsia*^{2*}. To scrape.

An inner coffin; a coffin.

官槨 the inner and outer coffins.

中古棺七寸 in middle antiquity, the inner coffin was seven inches thick.

棺材 or **棺木** a coffin.

棺材餚 coffin-stuffing, *sc.* a dead body. Used as a term of abuse.

棺材鑿 a coffin-borer; one who rifles the dead; a scoundrel.

棺材伸出手 his hand comes out of his coffin,—grasping to the last.

四五六的棺材 a coffin with a bottom 4 in., sides 5 in., and lid 6 inches thick.

碗器棺材 a crockery coffin,—a hard-hearted man.

兩口棺木 (or **材**) two coffins.

運棺 to transport a coffin,—back to the native place of the deceased.

施棺 or **捨棺** to give coffins in charity.

棺罩 a canopy of coloured cloth, used over a coffin.

棺¹
6347

寶棺 or **金棺** a coffin with a corpse in it.

生有七尺之形, 死爲一棺之土 in life a form 7 ft. in height, in death a coffinful of earth. [王郎 on 曹丕.]

一任人家寄頓棺具 in one (room of the temple) they allowed people to deposit coffins.

蓋棺論定 only when the coffin-lid is down can a man's reputation be fixed.

棺 *kuan*⁴ 殮 to encoffin.

管³
6348

R. 旱

C. *kun*
H. *kon*
F. *kwang*, v.
W. *küe*
N. *kouñ*
P. }
M. } *kwan*
Sz. }
Y. *kou*
K. }
J. } *kwan*
A. }

Rising: Upper.

A reed; a tube; a flute of wood fitted with a reed, and having 7 finger-holes on the upper side and either 1 or 2 underneath. A duct. A key. Numerative of tubular things. To manage; to control; to regulate; to govern. See 6341.

簫管備舉 the pan-pipes and flute begin at the same time.

弦管 stringed and wind instruments. See 10,259.

蘆管 a flute or pipe used like the bugle in military life (吹以驚軍士). Also described as = the 筳 1:48.

筆管 the bamboo tube of a Chinese brush or pen; pens.

一管筆 a pen; a pencil.

管窺 or **管見** to look at through a tube,—so that only a small field is visible. Used of views limited by want of experience, etc.

略陳管見 to submit one's limited views,—a conventional phrase of self-depreciation.

管城子 the pen.

五管 the five ducts,—of the five viscera (see 11,584). Also, a group of five Departments south of the Mei-ling range.

橫貫於氣管食管之間 stuck between the gullet and the windpipe.

幸僅傷及食管 happily it only injured the gullet.

管²
6348

總管 to have the general control of; a manager; a head eunuch.

管理 or **管領** to manage.

西施一去, 春色已無管領 when Hsi Shih left (越 Yüeh), the beauty of spring lost its chief charm.

靡聖管管 they are without sages to guide them.

管船的 the *lowdah* of a boat.

管船夥長 the first mate of a vessel.

管駕官 the commander of a Chinese gunboat.

管教 to teach; to look after; to correct; to manage; to "boss."

管守 to keep; to garrison.

管待 to look after one.

管保 to guarantee.

他管保不知道 I'll bet he doesn't know!

管家 a steward; a butler.

管事 a manager.

管事官 former name for a Consul.

不管事 it won't hold; it won't do.

正管 one's rightful business or duty.

管閒事 to mind other people's business.

管束 to restrain; to keep in order.

不服他的管 won't stand being managed by him.

管下 under the jurisdiction of.
受他管轄 under his jurisdiction.

管帶 to take into custody.

管押 to keep in custody.

管銀房 a treasurer; an accountant.

管輪 an engineer of a steamer.

管輪學堂 a college of marine engineering.

管不住 won't hold, keep, or fix it,—of mechanical means.

管³
6348

你的兒子你會管住 you do not know how to manage your son.

只管叫甚麼 what do you keep on crying for?—to a

只管說 (or 講) let him talk on!

只管做 just do it!—no mind anything else.

不管你怎麼樣 no matter what you do or think.

不管他 never mind him.

我不管 I don't care; I shan't bother about it.

管我呢 or **你管你** mind your own business.

管那麼的 by all means

琯³
6349

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

A tube of stone. sight-tube, as for a the dolite.

翎琯 the jade tube which holds the peacock's feather on official hat.

瘡³
6350

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

Worn out; ill.

四牡瘡瘡 the four horses were worn out.

瘡楚甚篤 dangerously ill

管³
6351

R. 旱

See 官

Rising Upper.

A duct in the body. T core of a boil.

血脂 the blood-vessels.

水脂 the urethra.

肺脂 the windpipe.

胃脂 the pylorus; also, cardiac orifice.

漏脂 fistula:

脫脂丸 a pill which is inserted to cure fistula.

輶³
6352

R. 旱

See 管

Rising Upper.

The iron band on the hub of a wheel, to prevent it from splitting.

若納水輶 like a water-wheel—for irrigation.

館³
6353
旱
管

ing Upper.

A residence; a lodging-house. Used in combination with a variety of words and with a corresponding variety in meaning. See 11,375.

適子之館兮 we will go to your Court,—alluding to the residence at the capital assigned to a feudal prince.

于幽斯館 having settled in temporary lodging-houses in Pin.

欲館之 wished to give him a residence, or take him into his house.

張館 the private residence of the Chang family,—as seen on a small wooden tablet outside a house, the equivalent of a door-plate.

館舍 a lodging-house.

館子 an eating-house; an inn.

茶館 a tea-house; a restaurant.

公館 an establishment at which travelling officials put up; an official's private residence; an office; a public hall.

客館 an inn.

酒館 a wine-shop; a restaurant.

書館 or 學館 a college; a school.

賭館 a gambling-house.

稅館 a custom-house.

醫館 a hospital.

賊館 a thieves' resort.

會館 a guild-house,—the headquarters of a union of merchants or traders in any particular branch of commerce.

班館 the quarters in a *yamen* assigned to the various underlings on duty. See 8595.

館接天下賢豪 to collect together all the men of worth and ability in the empire.

翰林留館 a Han-lin who successfully competes in the third year after his election, and is kept upon the roll of the Academy, as opposed to 散館 those who are drafted out for employment as District Magistrates, etc.

館

6354

藿

6355

R. 翰

See 貫

Sinking Upper.

懽

6356

R. 寒 翰

C. *fun*

H. *k'on, fon*

W. *hüe*

See 歡 懽

Even and

Sinking Upper.

權

6357

灌

6358

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 6353.

A species of stork; see 6365. A small cup.

藿 芄 or 藿 蘭 or 藿 芄 蘭
Metaplexis Stauntoni, Roem. and Sch.

Grieved; melancholy; forlorn. Used for 5051.

燕則思藿 when peaceful in mind, reflect on (past) sorrows.

See 3190.

Growing thickly; bushy. Assembled together. To pour on, or down, or into; to force to drink; to force down or into.

集于藿木 collecting (of birds) on the thickly-growing trees. See 桮 7084.

藿聚 to assemble together.

藿水 to water, as flowers; to blow water into meat, to make it weigh heavier.

藿花 to water flowers.

藿田 to irrigate fields.

藿注 to pour out.

社鼯不藿, 屋鼠不熏 do not flood the rats out of a shrine, nor smoke mice out of a house,—lest the remedy should be worse than the disease.

藿漿 to pour liquid mortar into interstices; to fill, as an ear of grain or a small-pox pustule.

藿藥槍彈 loaded cartridges.

藿頂 to baptise according to Buddhist rites.

藿進去 to stuff into,—of a bag, pipe or bladder.

藿腸 to stuff sausages; sausages.

灌

6358

自既灌而往者 from the moment the libation has been poured out,—at the great sacrifice.

久聞高名, 如雷灌耳 your great fame has long thundered in my ears.

灌藥 to force medicine down a person's throat.

灌救 to save life by administering medicines.

灌醉 to make a person drunk.

灌酒 to press to drink wine.

你別勉強灌他 don't force him to drink.

灌死 to kill, either by pouring water into the mouth or by holding the nose and mouth under water.

灌灌 entirely sincere; a bird like the dove; a fox with nine tails.

To set fire to; to light a fire.

祭燿 to worship the discoverer of fire.

A kind of jade or precious stone from which goblets were made.

A jar; a pot.

水罐 a water-jar; a pitcher.

茶罐 a tea-canister.

蜜罐 a honey-pot.

七星罐 a name for the foreign cruet-stand.

瓦罐不離井上破 or 難免井上亡 the pitcher goes once too often to the well,—and gets broken.

火罐子 a small cup for cupping.

Same as 6361.

燿

6359

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking Upper.

璫

6360

R. 翰

See 官

Sinking Upper.

罐

6361

R. 翰

W. *'küe, küe'*

See 官

Sinking

Upper.

確

6362

觀¹

6363

R. 寒翰
See 官Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To gaze at; to view; to inspect.

觀看 to look at.**請觀於張** I asked Chang to let me have a look, — at his paintings.**觀望** to gaze; to look on (and do nothing).**懷觀望之心** to maintain an attitude of looking on, — i.e. of caution, or of a masterly inactivity, with a view to shirk doing something.**幸勿觀望** on no account be mere lookers-on, — but make haste to avail yourselves of the above advantages. A phrase used in advertisements.**觀者如堵** lookers-on like a wall, — in a dense mass all round.**同觀者** co-witnesses, — as to a signature.**傍觀** a looker-on; a disinterested party.**觀審** to watch a case; to act as assessor.**觀花** to look at flowers; to garden.**大有可觀** very well worth seeing.**觀賞** to view; to see, as a race, etc.**觀玩** to enjoy; to be amused by.**觀覽** to peruse; to examine.**由是觀之** looking at it from this point of view; hence it appears.**易地相觀** to look at a question from the opposite point of view, — to that previously adopted.**觀相** to practise physiognomy.**觀光** to see your brightness, i.e. to meet you, as when accepting an invitation; to test one's brightness (i.e. abilities) at the examinations; to travel for pleasure.**觀星** or **觀天文** to practise astronomy.**觀星臺** an observatory.**觀海樓** a belvedere overlooking the sea. See *kuan*¹, below.**觀陣** to inspect troops.**觀**¹

6363

觀戲 or **觀劇** to witness theatricals.**觀燈** to go to see the illuminations, — at the Feast of Lanterns.**閒觀** to stroll about sight-seeing.**無有可觀** nothing worth seeing.**美觀** a beautiful view.**奇觀** or **壯觀** or **大觀** a strange or wonderful sight.**觀風** to examine into the customs, as of another State; to compete at an examination, in order to see whose **文風** is the best.**容觀** deportment.**服習容觀** to practise deportment.**大失觀瞻** great loss of prestige.**監觀四方** (God) surveyed the four quarters of the empire.**越王觀潮** the prince of Yüeh looks after the "bore," — at Hangchow, alluding to the embankment built to guard against the damage caused by this great tidal wave.**觀察** the epistolary designation of a Tao-tai or Intendant of Circuit. Under the T'ang dyn. = Governor.**觀音菩薩** or **觀世音** the hear-prayer Bôdhisatva or the hearer of the prayers of the world, — the Goddess of Mercy. Generally represented in white clothes with a child in her arms, and worshipped by those who desire offspring. Corresponds to the Avalôkitêśvara of Buddhism, and in some respects to the Lucina of the Romans. Down to the early part of the 12th century, Kuan Yin was represented as a man. [See the **西游記** 卷一第八回, where Kuan Yin speaks of himself as **弟子不才**.] See 12,365.**少是觀音, 老是猴** when young she is a goddess; when old, a monkey, — of woman.**不要觀音面, 只要夫星現** do not long for beauty, but that your husband-star may appear, — in the casting of your nativity; meaning that destiny**觀**¹

6363

secures husbands more sure than beauty.

黑觀音 or **鐵觀音** a dark beauty; a brunette.**坐觀音堂** to sit in Kuan Yin's hall, — uxorious.**觀音倒坐** Kuan Yin sits the reverse way to every one else — facing the north instead of the south. She is said to do this because mortals will not turn their heads to repent.**觀音兵** a carpet-knight; lady's man.**觀音柳** the yew; the tamarisk.**觀音蕉** (or **蓮**) *Lysichiton Kamtschatense*, Schott.**觀音草** *Peristrophe tinctoria* Nees, and *Dicliptera crinita* Nees.Read *kuan*¹. A Taoist monastery or nunnery occasionally occupied by Buddhist priests, having passed into their hands by sale or by expulsion of the Taoists. The 20th Diagram.**寺觀** Buddhist and Taoist monasteries, respectively.**觀宇** or **仙觀** a Taoist temple.**觀樓** an upper storey. The *kuan* refers to the building and not to the look-out.

A jar. Used with 6366.

柳罐 a bucket made of willow twigs.**罐**⁴

6364

R. 翰

See 罐

Sinking
Upper.**鶴**⁴

6365

R. 翰

C. *kun*²H. *kon*F. *kwang*²W. *kü*²N. *kou*²P. *kwan*, v.M. *kwa*Sz. *kwan*Y. *kou*K. *kwan*J. *kwan*A. *kwan*

Sinking Upper.

A crane (*Grus japonensis*); the common stork (*Ciconia alba* or *boyccianus*).**鶴鳴于垤** the white crane screams on the ant-hill, — showing that it is about to rain.**白鶴** the common stork.**烏鶴** the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*).

𠂔¹
6366

R. 諫
See 慣
Sinking
Upper.

𦉳¹
6367

R. 刪
See 關
Even Upper.

關¹
6368

R. 刪
C. } kwan
H. }
F. kwang, v.
kwong
W. kwa
N. kwaañ
P. }
M. } kwan
Sz. }
Y. kwaa
K. }
A. } kwan
Even Upper.

The two tufts of hair on a child's head.

總角 𠂔 兮 gathered into horns like the character 𠂔, — is the hair on a child's head.

To run the threads through the web in weaving.

A frontier gate; a pass. A Custom-house; of or belonging to the Customs. To shut; to fasten, as opposed to 開 5794. To connect; to involve; to implicate; to be actuated by (see 7886).

出關 to go beyond the frontier, — usually the Great Wall.

出關兒 to act officiously.

郊關之內 within the border-gates.

關市譏而不征 at the passes and in the markets, there was examination but no levying of taxes, — in the olden days.

守關 to guard a pass.

關文 a passport.

倒換關文 to exchange a passport for a new one carrying the holder further on his journey, or (驗 for 換) simply to get a passport viséd.

山海關 the pass at the end of the Great Wall, upon the Gulf of Pechili.

玉關春色晚 spring is late at Yü-kuan, — in Outer Kansuh.

關東 the region lying east of the above pass, — Manchuria.

關中 a name for Shensi, explained as the area between the four passes, — (E) 函谷關.

(S) 曉關, (W) 散關, (N)

蕭關. See 2093.

自函谷關以西總名關中 from the Han-ku pass

關¹
6368

westwards is known as Kuan Chung.

關隴 the country at the borders of Shensi and Kansuh.

關口 a pass; a Custom-house.

關卡 or 關廠 a Customs' barrier.

常關 or 鈔關 the native Customs, as distinguished from the foreign collectorate of Chinese Customs' dues.

新關 or 新海關 the new Customs, — a term in use since 1853–1855, when the collection of the Chinese Customs' revenue at Shanghai was placed under foreign superintendence.

海關 the maritime Customs.

海關監督 a Superintendent of Customs.

關吏 or 關役 Custom-house officers.

關大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

關哨 a tide-waiter; a watcher.

關船 a revenue cruiser.

關部 the epistolary designation of the Hoppo at Canton.

關棧 bonded warehouses.

關章 Customs' regulations.

關費 Customs' fees.

關票 Customs' bonds.

關平銀 silver as per Customs' scale; Hai-kuan taels.

關道 or 海關道 Customs' Tao-t'ai, — a Tao-t'ai deputed to act as superintendent of Customs.

關照 to come to an understanding; to give notice; to guard or watch; attention; a sailing-letter for junks.

並非預先關照 without any previous notice, — of your intentions

關照船 a registered junk.

關駁船 a registered cargo-boat.

關石 the standard picul-weight, — as kept in the Imperial Treasury.

關汛 a guard-station.

關津 guard-houses at fords.

津關 the Tientsin Customs.

關¹
6368

關防 the oblong official seal, as opposed to the 印 square seal.

木質關防一顆 an oblong wooden seal.

關防嚴密 to take precautions with great secrecy.

關門 or 關上門 to shut a door.

這個門關不上 this door won't shut.

那個門關不住 that door won't keep shut.

隨手關門 shut the door after you.

把門關倒 shut the door tight.

關鎖 locked; bolted.

關礙 to affect; to be prejudicial to; hindrance.

一大關鍵 a leading idea; an important factor.

英人握此關鍵 England holds this important strategic position.

為前後關鍵 is the connecting link between the first half and the last.

關係 or 關繫 to involve; to concern; consequences; results.

邑令關係民生 a magistrate who makes the people's welfare his care.

關乎 to concern.

洵屬大有關碍 is really a matter which does a deal of mischief.

不關我事 it is none of my business.

不關涉 does not affect; does not involve.

友誼關情 your kindness and sympathy.

關心 to be interested in, as a friend; to trouble the mind.

關心照料 to look after anything carefully.

你不關心 you do not pay attention.

無有關心者 none of these (affairs) troubles me.

關顧 to look after; to have a care for.

關¹

6368

國課攸關 involving or affecting the national revenue.

識透機關 to see through a device.

關會 or 關節 collusion; subornation.

以關節發覺 was caught out suborning (the examiner).

打關節 to use unfair means; to suborn.

有關通 to have an understanding with.

託人關說 to ask some one to use his influence, or make representations to a third person.

關說已成 all the arrangements had been made.

關行附近州邑 orders were sent to all the neighbouring Departmental and District Magistrates.

承蒙關注 you have been kind enough to act in my behalf.

爲學有三關 there are three frontier passes of learning, —the eye, the ear, and the mouth, all of which must be carefully guarded.

關煞 a crisis; a climacteric.

關頭 a bond; a juncture. Also, outside the city gate.

生死之關頭 a moment between life and death,—e.g. just before execution.

關提 or 關文提人 to send a summons to a person beyond one's own jurisdiction, with a despatch to the proper official.

關俸 salary; the receipt of pay.

關餉 to receive pay,—of Bannermen.

關領 to receive,—as donations of rice from the Emperor.

關關 or 關雎 the cry of the *chü* (2981),—marriage; virtuous courtship and happy union.

關子 a name for paper money under 高宗 of the Sung dynasty, 1127—1162.

關切 obliging.

關禁 to confine.

關移 to communicate direct.

關裏 the suburbs.

關¹

6368

坐關和尚 a Buddhist priest who sits in a cage, sometimes studded with nails, as a means of extracting alms.

開關散 a powder which opens the barrier,—a sneezing-powder.

關帝 or 關公 or 關老爺

or 關夫子 or 關聖 the Bayard of China, known to foreigners as the God of War. Originally a seller of bean-curd, named 關羽 Kuan Yü, who in A.D. 184 espoused the cause of 劉備 Liu Pei and became one of the most famous heroes of the wars of the Three Kingdoms. Was canonised in the 12th century, and made a god in 1594 by the Emperor Wan Li of the Ming dynasty. Is the tutelary deity of the present dynasty.

關聖 (or 帝) 廟 the temple of the above god.

關脈 the middle pulse. See 8011.

單關 a position at *wei-ch'i*, viz. two pips with one vacant place between them.

雙關 the above position doubled. Also, a phrase à double entente.

Read *wan*¹. To draw, as a bow.

其兄關弓而射之 my brother is bending his bow to shoot him.

Same as 6368.

To distress. To make void; to render useless.

恫瘝乃身 the pain distresses you.

智藏瘝在 the wise in obscurity, the vicious in office.

若時, 瘝厥官 thus, the offices will be made of no effect,—if men are chosen by bribery.

瘝官 to neglect official duties.

鰥¹

6371

R. 刪

C. } *kwan*H. } *kwang*F. } *kwang*W. } *kwa*N. } *kwaan*P. } *kwan*Y. } *kwaa*Sz. } *kwan*K. } *kwan*J. } *kwan*A. } *kwan*

Even Upper.

A huge fish, found in the Yellow River, which is said not to be able to close its eyes. A widower alone; solitary. An unmarried man.

目鰥鰥而不寐 eyes wide open and unable to sleep.

鰥夫 or 鰥棍 a widower; a bachelor.

鰥居 to live as a widower; to live alone.

鰥寡孤獨 the widower, the widow, the orphan, and the childless.

憐鰥 to pity the lonely.

鰥身漢子 a lonely fellow,—without kith or kin.

有鰥在下, 曰虞舜 there is an unmarried man among the lower people, called Shun of Yü.

See 7472.

綸

6372

冠¹

6373

R. 寒翰

See 官

Even and Sinking Upper.

A conical cap, as worn by the ancient Chinese and by Taoist priests in modern times; a cap or hat (see 6884). The comb or crest of a bird. [To be distinguished from 寇 6180.]

平天冠 the ancient flat-topped caps of the Chinese.

加冠 to cap a young man at the age of twenty, in token of his attainment to manhood. Used in the *Shên Pao* for "crown,"—the Czar.

冠加上冠 to put a cap on a cap; best of the best, said by Ch'ên Chên to Chao Yang.

冠禮 the ceremony of capping.

張冠李戴 Li with Chang hat on,—the wrong man; per sonation.

冠蓋 caps and umbrellas,—high officials.

冠裳 or 冠服 cap and robe garb; dress.

衣冠 see 5385.

關

6369

瘝¹

6370

R. 刪

See 鰥

Even Upper.

冠¹
6373

冠巾 or 冠子 a head-dress.
冠首 to dress a lady's hair. See kuan⁴.

冠戴 to put on the cap; to dress up smart.

怒髮衝冠 so angry that his hair raised up his cap.

升升冠 let us take off our hats, —a conventional phrase used between host and guest, e.g. in hot weather.

喪冠不綏 the mourning-cap is without tassels.

冠綏 the strings of a cap; a tassel for a cap.

高冠 a tall cap,—as worn by the women of 三河縣 the San-ho District in Chihli.

免冠 to take off the hat,—in order to k'o-t'ou to a superior.

冠纓盡落 hat and tassel all gone,—deprived of official rank.

虎而冠者 a tiger in an official cap,—a cruel official.

道士冠 a Taoist priest's cap; a small square hat.

女冠 a witch; a sorceress.

素冠 or 縞冠 the white cap of a mourner.

練冠 a cap assumed in the thirteenth month of mourning.

玄冠 the ordinary black cap,—which Confucius would not wear when paying a visit of condolence.

南冠者 a prisoner,—from a passage in the Tso Chuan.

惠文冠 a cap with a sable-tail in front, introduced by 武靈王 Wu Ling Wang of 趙 Chao.

仄 (or 側) 注冠 the "bent-over cap" introduced by a prince of 齊 Ch'i.

獬豸冠 see 245.

鷄冠 a cock's comb.

下冠 the wattles or pieces of red flesh that hang below a cock's beak.

冠縣 a District in Shantung.

冠鴨 or 冠鳧 the sheldrake.

冠¹
6373

Read kuan⁴. To cap a youth; to be married. To cap; to excel.

及冠 to be capped; to reach the age of twenty.

弱冠 not yet capped; a youth.

去時尚是弱冠 when he went away he was still a young man.

已冠 kuan¹ 未冠 already capped (i.e. of age) but not yet married.

冠首 the best. See kuan¹.

冠絕 to excel.

冠軍 to come out first of the

秀才 graduates of the first degree.

卿子冠軍 a "civil" commander-in-chief.

義勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave in the whole army.

冠場 the best man in the field; cock of the walk.

職冠秋曹 highest in rank at the Board of Punishments.

才名冠一時 the foremost man of the day.

恭冠篇首 (whose name) I reverently place at the head of my page.

A flute; same as 6348.

磬筦將將 (ch'iang ch'iang¹) the sonorous stones and the flutes blend their notes.

筦絃犬馬之玩 the enjoyment of music and hunting.

Name of a District, 東莞縣 Tung-kuan Hsien, in Kuangtung. Also an old name of 沂水縣 I-shui Hsien in Shantung.

Read huan³. Marshy plants; sedge. To smile.

下莞上簟 below is the rush mat, above is the fine bamboo mat.

合莞 name of a medicine.

莞爾而笑 well pleased and smiling.

莞¹
6375

重譯一場成莞爾 this interpreting business amused me very much.

睡起莞然成獨笑 I waked up smiling with pleasure.

盥⁴
6376

R. 旱翰
C. fun
H. kon²
F. k'wang
W. ciue²
N. kouñ
P. k'wan, kwan
M. k'wan
Y. kon²
Sz. kwan
K.
J. kwan²
A.
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To wash, especially of the hands. See 12,587.

盥洗 or 盥沐 to wash.

盥櫛 to wash and comb oneself.

盥盤 a bath-tub.

盥手 to wash the hands.

盥誦 to wash one's hands and read,—a letter. A conventional phrase of respect for the writer.

幹³
6377

R. 曷旱
C. wat²
N. ouñ
P. wa², wo²
See also 館
Y. êo
K. al²
J. watsz
A. kwat
Entering Upper.

To open out; to expound.

幹旋 to arrange matters for.

Read wa^{4*} or wo^{1*}. A handle; a wheel by which to turn a machine; a striker to even off grain. To revolve; to circulate.

旋幹 to revolve,—as the seasons. 各國之貨皆如輪幹 the products of all countries circulate as a wheel revolves.

幹羅思 Russia.

幹難河 the river Onon.

貫⁴
6378

R. 翰
F. kwang, v.
kwong
W. kiue, kwa
See 官
Sinking Upper.

A string of 1,000 cash, equal under the 宋 Sung dynasty to one tael of silver; see 7924. To run a thread through; to string; to connect; to pierce; to penetrate. See 5342.

一貫錢 a string of 1,000 cash.

滿貫 a hundred tiao.

惡貫滿盈 his string (measure) of wickedness is full.

萬貫家財 vast wealth.

貫穿 to pass through,—as a string through a number of cash.

筦³
6374

R. 旱
See 管
Rising Upper.

莞¹
6375

R. 潜寒
C. wan, fun,
kun
H. kon
F. wang,
ngwang,
kwang
W. wa, kúe
N. wouñ, kouñ
P. k'wan,
M. k'wan
K. hwan, kwan
J. kwan
A. hwan
Rising Upper.

貫⁴

6378

貫穿最難 very difficult to follow the thread,—of the *Mirror of History*.

貫錢 to string cash.

貫串 to thread on a string; to connect together; relevant.

語不貫串 disconnected or incoherent talk.

使字貫到那裏 where does 使 govern to?

直貫到底 (the force of this character) extends right through to the end.

貫徹其事 to see clearly through any matter.

如雷貫耳 (your fame) has gone through my ears like thunder.

貫通 to pass through.

貫中 to go through the bull's-eye.

射則貫兮 sure to send his arrows right through.

貫衆 going through all; the whole together. Also, *Woodwardia radicans*, Sm.

貫頭而著之 they put it on over the head,—as a skirt.

及爾如貫 I was as though strung upon the same string with you,—in full sympathy.

精忠貫日 his pure loyalty reaches the sun,—the ears of God.

三歲貫女 (*ju*³) three years have we had to do with you.

貫址 or 籍貫 a man's antecedents,—including birthplace, parentage, etc., required from all candidates for the public examinations.

清貫 your birthplace.

貫跤 to wrestle.

毛貫仲 *Onoclea orientalis*, Hook.貫頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., and *V. canina*, L.慣⁴

6379

Accustomed to; experienced in; addicted to. Lenient. Used with 6378.

習慣成自然 that which one is accustomed to do becomes a natural act,—habit is a second

慣⁴

6379

W. *kwa*, *ku*N. *kwaan*P. | *kwan*M. | *kwan*Y. *kwa*Sz. *kwan*K. *kwan*J. *kwan*, *kan*A. *kwan*

Sinking Upper.

nature; practice makes perfect, etc.

做慣了 accustomed to do; experienced in doing.

不是久慣做賊的 he is not an old hand at thieving.

慣戰 accustomed to war,—a veteran.

慣熟 fully acquainted with; thoroughly versed in.

慣弄 or 慣會 practised in; in the habit of.

賭慣 accustomed to gambling.

不要慣了脾氣 do not let yourself be always giving way to temper.

慣騎馬, 慣跌跤 he who is accustomed to ride will be accustomed to fall.

慣了他 he'll get into the habit of it.

慣使 accustomed to the use of.

慣性 a lenient disposition.

不可縱慣 do not be too easy-going.

慣壞了 or 慣養了 spoilt, —as a child.

慣運作答喜書來 forgive me for having been behind-hand with my letter of congratulation.

To be familiar with. To take. To throw down.

慣瀆鬼神 to treat the gods irreverently.

慣攢盃 to throw the two kidney-shaped pieces of wood used in fortune-telling. See 1304.

慣在地 to throw down on the ground.

To pour out libations.

裸酒 or 裸奠 to pour out a libation of wine.

寬⁴

6382

R. 寒

C. *fun*H. *k'on*, *fon*F. *k'wang*W. *k'a*N. *k'ouñ*

P. |

M. | *k'wan*

Sz. |

Y. *k'ou*K. *kwan*J. *kan*, *kwan*A. *k'wan*

Even Upper.

Broad, as opposed to 長 450; wide; ample. For giving; lenient; gentle. To extend.

寬長 broad and long; breadth and length; area.

寬窄 broad and narrow; relative breadth.

寬一尺 one foot broad.

作寬一點 make it a little broader.

寬厚 breadth and thickness generous.

博寬厚之名 to gain a name for liberality.

寬濶 or 寬廣 or 寬大

寬宏 or 寬轉 wide; ample broad; extensive.

寬闊若干 the size or capacity,—as of a ship.

費用寬闊 a profuse outlay

寬房大屋 a spacious house

寬緊帶 a loose-tight (elastic) belt.

眼界寬 a wide view, as from a height; an enlarged view, gained by travel, etc.

寬綽 wealthy; well off.

寬兮綽兮 how magnanimous is he and gentle!

寬緩 gentle; slow; lenient.

說得寬緩些 speak gently to her.

寬恩 to extend favour to.

肚量寬 magnanimous; liberal-minded.

寬心 or 寬懷 easy in mind

眼皮兒寬 having a wide circle of acquaintances.

寬展 explicit; clear.

寬衣 to take off one's upper coat.

寬免 to remit; to let off.

寬饒 or 寬容 or 寬恕

寬宥 or 寬貸 to forgive to pardon.

慣⁴

6380

R. Vulgar.

C. v. *kwán*²F. v. *kwang*²N. v. *gwaañ*

Sinking

Irregular.

裸⁴

6381

R. 翰

Y. *k'ou*

See 官

Sinking

Upper.

R. 諫

C. *kwan*H. *kwan*F. *kwang*,

kaing

寬¹

6382

寬讓 to tolerate; to make allowances for.

寬裕 liberal; generous.

寬慰 to console; to cheer.

寬譬 to speak gently to; to coax.

寬釋 to release as an act of indulgence.

寬柔以教 to show forbearance and gentleness in teaching others.

寬則得衆 by his generosity he won all hearts.

撫民以寬 to soothe the people by clemency; to hold out a hope of leniency to the people.

寬猛並濟 gentleness tempered by severity.

寬縱 to be easy-going.

事情寬 the matter is easy of accomplishment.

寬餘 abundant.

寬期 to extend a period of time, —beyond the date agreed upon.

寬予假期 to be liberal in granting leave of absence.

髀¹

6383

寒

寬

en Upper.

The hind-quarters of an ox.

髀髀 the thigh-bone; the thigh.

款³

6384

Correct form of 6385.

款³

6385

旱

an, hon

寬

pg Upper.

A desire; a wish. Sincere. To knock at. To arrive at. To carve; to engrave; an inscription, strictly speaking in intaglio. Empty. Slowly. To detain. An item; a kind; a sort; an amount of money; an article of a Treaty. [To be distinguished from 欸 9.] See 8262, 11,095.

欸然 according to one's desire.

欸欸 loyal and sincere.

欸³

6385

欸門 or 欸關 to knock at a gate.

欸曲 friendly terms; cordial.

不與人欸曲 not to be on friendly terms with people.

鼎細小又有欸識 (chih⁴) the tripod was a small one and bore an inscription.欸謂陰字 the k'uan means female characters,—cut in intaglio; see 9928 chih.⁴

古器欸居外而凸 in old bronzes the k'uan is outside and in rilievo.

大明瓷欸 porcelain with a Ming dynasty inscription.

題欸 to write an inscription,—as on a fan, scrolls, etc.

單欸 an inscription, as above, giving the name of the writer.

雙欸 an inscription, as above, giving both the name of the writer and that of person for whom it is written.

欸啟寡聞之民 people of small understanding. See 6386.

欸步 an even slow gait.

欸段 gentle; quiet,—as a horse.

御欸段馬 to drive a quiet horse.

欸段如何 how are things getting on?

近來欸段淒清 things have been rather dull of late,—as of depression in trade.

欸動 to move slowly,—as a small-footed woman.

欸斟 to pour out wine with becoming slowness.

欸欸飛 flying slowly.

欸衣服 to take off clothes.

欸留 to detain,—as a visitor.

請客容易, 欸客難 it is easy to invite guests but hard to entertain them.

欸待 or 欸接 to treat cordially; to entertain.

非戰即欸, 非欸即戰 if not fighting with them we are treating them cordially, and vice versa.

欸洽 courteous.

欸式 a pattern; a sample; mode; style; design.

欸³

6385

各欸 all kinds; every sort.

欸項 or 欸目 items; a sum; expenditure.

該欸備存縣庫 the said amount has been deposited in the magistrate's treasury.

爲 節欸 for the sake of economy,—故 therefore etc.

屆期無欸繳到 at the appointed date no money had been paid in.

一欸而支兩次 the same item entered twice,—in an account.

必須籌欸 we must consider ways and means.

借洋欸 to contract a foreign loan.

歸欸 to repay a loan.

徑行自取押欸 will straightway seize upon some material guarantee.

窩欸 a reserve fund; a nest-egg. Also funds improperly annexed.

非近欸 not of modern shape; not fashionable.

一欸事 an affair.

鬧欸勢 a pompous, stuck-up manner.

不中 chung⁴ 於欸 no good at all; not acc. to pattern.

欸冬 a small root used as a tonic.

欸冬花 coltsfoot (Tussilago farfara, L.).

Read ai³ or ao³. Wrongly used for 欸 9.

欸乃 (ai³ ai³ or ao³ ai³ (1) the chant of a boatman keeping time with his oar; (2) the sounds uttered by a fisherman flinging his nets.

欸³

6386

R. 旱

See 欸

Rising Upper.

Hollow (see 12,659); empty; ignorant. [Commonly written as below.]

欸啓 empty; ignorant.

窳窳 an empty hole.

窳空 a vacuum.

中心窳櫃 my heart is like an empty cupboard,—I am indifferent.

竅³

6386

竅要 the point on which a question hinges; the "rub;" the crux.

中 chung⁴ 竅要 to strike the hole; to hit the nail on the head.

Read k'ung¹.

導竅 to find the joints or weak places.

鐵⁴

6387

R. 翰

See 欸

Sinking Upper.

A branding-iron. To solder. [Commonly written as below.]

鐵刻 to brand or burn in; to seal a letter.

鐵縫 to seal a seam.

梔³

6388

R. 旱

See 欸

Rising Upper.

A small four-legged wooden stand used in sacrifices (see 11,832). Fuel cut up in faggots.

Read huan². A tree with edible seeds.

Read huan⁴. A tree like *Terminalia chebula*.

KUANG.

光¹

6389

R. 陽

C. kwong

H. kong

F. kwong

W. kōa

N. kwōng

P. }

M. kwang

Y. }

Sz. K. kwang

J. kō

A. kwang

Even Upper.

Light; brightness; glory; honour. Mental light. To illumine. Bare; naked; alone. Used adverbially = only, etc. See 耳 3336.

日光 the rays of the sun; daylight.

可與日月爭光 rivalling in glory the sun and moon,—said by Huai-nan Tzū of the *Li Sao*.

光射 a ray or beam of light.

光亮 or 光明 or 光朗 bright; clear; splendid; glorious.

光彩 brilliant; splendid.

光鮮 bright and fresh; smart.

光澤 or 光潤 glossy; shining.

光映 shining; glittering.

光華 or 光花 or 光豔 or

光輝 gay; splendid.

光¹

6389

光照 to illumine.

光耀 illustrious.

光宗耀祖 to make one's ancestors illustrious.

開光 to dab the speck of "light" on to an idol's eye,—a final ceremony of dedication by which an idol is supposed to be spiritually quickened. See 2525.

回光 the flickering of a lamp.

回光反照 the dying flicker that lights up a man's mind before death.

天光早 at early dawn.

光天化日 in broad daylight; before all the world.

光陰 light and shadow,—time. See 11,494.

光陰似箭 time flies like an arrow.

寸金難買寸光陰 an inch of gold cannot buy an inch of time,—alluding to a sundial.

愛惜光陰 to make the most of one's time.

自此光陰爲己有 henceforth my time will be my own.

借光 to borrow brightness,—a conventional phrase used for "allow me to pass," "by your leave," "kindly inform me," etc.

光臨 brightness approaching,—used of the visit of an esteemed guest.

候光 to await the brightness,—of a coming guest.

賞光 to bestow brightness,—to "give the pleasure of your company."

二公可光顧光顧 I hope you two gentlemen will favour me with your company.

文光 literary distinction or eminence.

光寵 eminent distinction.

光範 yourself; your person.

水光接天 the brightness on the water joined on to the sky,—as of the moon shining on the sea.

發光 or 放光 to emit brightness.

放光虫 a glow-worm.

光¹

6389

放豪光 to emit a brightness,—as did the famous well in which was found the Imperial seal during the wars of the Three Kingdoms.

叨光 I must trouble your brightness,—e.g. for an advance on the sum you have offered me.

豪光 the aureole or nimbus round a saint's head.

員光 or 圓光 the halo round the moon; a medium, especially one who pretends to discover a thief or other evil-doer by a process of magical incantations, etc.

夜光 a pearl.

光景 scenery; state of affairs; circumstances; probably.

看光景 judging from appearances; under the circumstances

有十幾個人光景 there are some ten and more men.

用其光復歸其明 use the light that is in you to revert to your natural clearness of sight

宇泰定者發乎天光 those whose minds are in a proper state of repose show forth the divinely intellectual light that is within.

沒有沾一點光 I have made nothing by it.

光撻撻 brightly polished.

光頭 bald-headed.

光塔 a one-storeyed pagoda.

光蛋 a smooth egg,—a good-for-nothing fellow.

光棍 a bare pole,—a swindler a scoundrel.

光棍漢 a bachelor.

喫得精光 all eaten up.

耗得精光 all spoilt.

燒光了 completely burnt down.

光脚 bare feet.

光手 with the naked hand.

光着脊梁 stripped to the waist.

光着身體 stark naked.

光身來 to come, without bringing anything,—as a present or otherwise.

光着頭 bare-headed.

光¹
6389

光着眼子 without breeches.

光你一個人 only you,—nobody else.

光風 a light balmy breeze.

他光會挑眼 he does nothing but find fault.

光你說不足憑 your word alone is not sufficient proof.

光道 the ecliptic.

光緒 Kuang Hsü,—the style of the late Emperor's reign.

光菇 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker, and *Calogyne bulbodiscoides*, Franch.

定光佛 Dīpamkara Buddha; see 10,864.

飲光 he who swallowed the sun and moon,—Kāsyapa Buddha.

枕⁴

6390

陽漾

kwong, v.
kwong
kong

光

kwang²

Even and
king Upper.

A cut-water.

機枕 the beam of a loom.

Read *kuang*¹.

枕根 *Caryota ochlandra*, Hance, which supplies the coir used in South China.

洸¹

6391

陽光

ven Upper.

Sparkling water. Name of a river in Shantung. Bold; martial-looking.

有洸有潰 cavalierly and angrily you treat me.

武夫洸洸 grandly martial looked the troops.

胱¹

6392

陽光

hoa
ven Upper.

The bladder, called 膀胱.

觥¹

6393

庚

kweng
kweng
kweng
kwae, kae

A drinking-vessel made of buffalo horn, shaped like a tube, with an animal's head at one end

稱彼兕觥 to raise the cup of buffalo horn,—to pledge.

觥¹

6393

N. kung
P. kweng, kung
M. kwên, kung
Y. hwang
Sz. kweng
K. kweng
J. kû
A. kwäng
Even Upper.

滢⁴

6394

R. 養
See 黃
Rising Lower.

罰一巨觥 to make a person drink off a large goblet as a forfeit.

觥觥 resolute; determined.

觥羊 a large fierce ram.

A bright expanse of water.

See 6411.

誑⁴

6395

逛⁴

6396

R. 養漾
C. kwang²,
kwang²
H. kwang²
F. skwoung,
kwoung²
W. { not used.
N. {
P. {
M. { kwang²
Y. {
Sz. {
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. kwong
Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

To stroll; to ramble.

逛一逛 or 遊逛 or 逛景 or 閒逛 to stroll about for amusement.

逛街 to stroll about the streets, looking at the shops, etc.

逛廟 to visit temples on fête-days, when a kind of fair is held.

逛燈 to go out to see the illuminations at the Feast of Lanterns.

逛窩子 to visit brothels.

沒有甚麼逛頭兒 (that place) has nothing which makes it worth visiting.

廣⁸

6397

R. 養漾
See 光
Rising Upper.

Wide; broad; length and breadth; area. Liberal-minded. See 捕 9461, 推 12,185.

廣大 or 廣闊 or 廣博 wide; extensive.

廣交 a large circle of friends.

見識不廣 of limited experience.

廣行 to widely diffuse.

廣布天下 to circulate widely throughout the empire.

廣揚 to spread far and wide,—as news.

廣成之言也 far-reaching words indeed!

廣¹

6397

廣額 to increase a fixed number. Also, a broad forehead.

廣曉諭 to widely notify by proclamation.

廣購 to try to procure information in all directions.

廣銷 a wide sale.

廣寒 the wide and cold,—the world.

廣寒宮 the palace of the moon.

廣儲 to store up largely; to keep a good supply of.

廣儲司 Treasury of the Privy Purse.

廣見聞 to increase one's stock of information.

廣厦 spacious mansions.

量廣 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

廣量多少 what is the area?

廣運 breadth and length; area; superfluities. Also, ample and enduring.

廣三萬六千頃 an area of 3600 *ch'ing*. See 2195.

或未免不廣耶 will not such a course incur for you the imputation of want of breadth?

廣文 literary designation of the 教授 Director of Studies attached to a Prefecture.

廣陵 an old name for 揚州 Yang-chou in Kiangsu.

廣陵散 to disappear; to perish,—from the fall of the 魏 Wei State which began at Kuang-ling.

兩廣 the two Kuang,—廣東 Kuangtung and 廣西 Kuangsi.

廣糧廳 a departmental grain-collector at Canton.

廣州府 Canton.

廣貨 Canton goods.

廣料 Canton glassware.

廣釧 round buttons from Canton.

廣縐 Canton crape.

觥¹

6398

Same as 6393.

𢦏¹

6399

R. 陽
See 光
Even Upper.

Brave; valorous.

𢦏 𢦏 將軍 a brave general.

K'UANG.

匡¹

6400

R. 陽
F. k'woung, v.
k'woung²
See 筐
Even Upper.

To deliver; to relieve.
To correct; to be correct.
To assist. The body of a
barrel-shaped drum.

以 匡 王 國 to deliver the
royal kingdom.臣 下 不 匡 the minister who
does not try to correct,—the
vices of his prince.尚 賴 匡 救 之 德 may I
still rely on your correcting and
preserving virtue,—to aid me?匡 扶 to correct; to reconstruct;
to reconstitute.既 匡 既 敕 you have been
correct and faithful.不 能 胥 匡 以 生 they can-
not help each other to preserve
their lives.匡 其 不 及 或 以 匡 不
逮 to help where there is a
deficiency,—in conduct.

匡 正 to reform; to put in order.

匡 天 下 to put the empire in
order.

匡 輔 to aid; to support.

匡 方 square; squarely placed,—
not awry.匡 州 an old name for 雲南
府 Yunnan Fu.匡 人 其 如 予 何 what
harm can the people of K'uang
do to me?—so long as the cause
of truth is uninjured. Said by
Confucius when his life was in
danger.匡 廬 山 a lofty mountain in
the Kiukiang Prefecture.Read wang¹.

跛 匡 大 very lame.

𢦏¹

6401

R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

Zealous; prompt.

𢦏 𢦏 quick; urgent.

𢦏¹

6402

R. 陽
See 筐
Even Upper.

To fear; timid.

衆 不 𢦏 懼 no one was afraid.
𢦏 𢦏 timid.𢦏⁴

6403

R. 陽
H. k'iong, v.
sk'iong
See 筐
Even Upper.

The end of a coffin where
it can be opened. A frame;
frame-work; the skeleton of
a lantern.𢦏 𢦏 the frame of a window or
door.𢦏¹

6404

R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

One of the head waters
of the river 湘 Hsiang in
Hunan.𢦏⁴

6405

R. 陽
C. hong, v.
k'wang
See 筐
Even Upper.

The socket of the eye.

兩 目 突 出 𢦏 外 his eyes
started out of their sockets.

高 𢦏 high sockets,—sunken eyes.

眼 𢦏 大 proud; supercilious;
scornful of details.

淚 滿 𢦏 tears filled her eyes.

筐¹

6406

R. 陽
C. hong,
k'wang
H. k'iong
F. k'woung
W. c'üoa
N. k'ong
P.
M. } k'wang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kiō, kō
A. k'woung
Even Upper.

A basket without a cover.
A case or box. Used with
6403.筐 子 或 籬 筐 a large open
basket; baskets in general.籬 筐 baskets made (chiefly) of
peeled mulberry-twigs.

一 筐 線 a basket of thread.

同 筐 牀 to sleep in the same
bed.

燈 籠 筐 the frame of a lantern.

刀 筆 筐 篋 knives (for eras-
ing), pens, and cases (to contain
written slips of bamboo).筐¹

6406

家人 筐 篋 中 物 不 可
揚 於 王 庭 也 the con-
tents of family chests should
not be displayed in the hall of
a Prince,—incongruous.

誑¹

6407

R. 漾 陽
C. hong, fong
H. k'iong
F. k'woung
W. } v. 'hung
N. }
P. k'wang
M. kwang
Y. } k'wang
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kō, kiō
A. k'woung,
kwang
Sinking and
Even Upper
Irregular.

To mislead; to cheat.

誑 哄 to cheat.

誑 騙 to deceive.

誑 駕 I have failed (to keep my
appointment) with you,—used
when obliged to leave a guest.閨¹

6408

R. 陽
See 匡
Even Upper.

The frame of a door or
window fixed in a wall.門 閨 the frame of a door or
window.牆 閨 a wall which surrounds an
opening for a door or window.

苑 閨 a park or garden wall.

狂²

6409

R. 陽
C. k'wang
H. k'ong
F. k'woung
W. djüoa
N. gwong
P.
M. } k'wang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kwang
J. kiō, gō
A. kwong
Even Lower.

Mad; wild; eccentric;
ambitious; ardent; violent;
outrageous; cruel. See
11, 193.

狂 犬 a mad dog.

狂 言 wild words; incoherent
talk.

狂 病 madness; frenzy.

因 病 狂 卒 he became seri-
ously ill and died.

狂 疾 a mad fit.

狂 躁 eccentric; cracked.

發 狂 to go off one's head.

書 狂 mad on books; a bibli-
omaniac.酒 狂 easily affected by wine;
noisy in one's cups.

狂 性 a violent disposition.

狂 士 或 狂 儒 a pedant.

狂 癡 foolish; cracked.

狂²
6409
狂妄 arrogant; overbearing.
狂傲 proud; supercilious.
乃見狂且 but I see this mad fellow.
狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!
猖狂 outrageous; violent.
狂瀾 a severe flood; inundation.
狂興 very much exhilarated.
狂詈 outrageous abuse.
狂風巨浪 a violent gale and a heavy sea.
狂風大作 a furious gale of wind.
狂者進取 the ardent will advance and lay hold of,—truth; “the violent take it by force.”
狂花 a sulky guest; a “wet blanket.”
狂徒 a profligate.
狂蕩 dissolute.
狂簡 ambitious and hasty.
狂而不直 ardent and yet not upright.
古之狂也肆 the high-mindedness of antiquity showed itself in a disregard of small things.
今之狂也蕩 the high-mindedness of the present day shows itself in wild licence.

倅⁴
6410
養倅 abrupt; quick. To go far off.
養倅而南征 went abruptly off to carry on operations in the south.

誑¹
6411
誑言 or 誑語 extravagant talk; lies.
不要誑我 do not mislead me.
欺誑 to deceive; to make a fool of; used in the sense of “contempt of court.”
幼子常視無誑 young children are not given to deceiving,—they speak out the truth.
遞相欺誑 they fooled each other.

誑²
6411
誑騙不下 you don't fool me; that dodge won't go down.
受誑于彼 I have been deceived by him.
誑嫖 to visit brothels under false pretences,—without money.

况⁴
6412
Moreover; in addition. How much more? or how much less? according to the sense; *a fortiori*. A time; a period; a juncture. To grow; to reach. Used with 5146. [Commonly written as below.]
况且 or 况復 or 况兼 or 况又 or 况乎 moreover; besides.
况係于君 (I would not do it for any one else), still less for you.
何况 or 而况 how much more? how much less? *a fortiori*.
你尚且不能, 何况我 if you can't do it, still less can I.
我妻兒現在苦饑, 何况于汝 my own wife and family are now in a state of destitution, how can I help you?
三下鐘已來不及, 而况五點 if you are not in time at 3 o'clock, how much less at 5 o'clock?
景况如何 how are things going with you? See 2143.
最像大鐘寺的景况 it looked remarkably like the Great Bell Temple.
近况 recent affairs.
近况如舊 matters remain as before.
近况未必佳也 the present outlook is not very rosy.
胸中作數日惡况 he passed several days of mental discomfort.
思其對而未知所况 was thinking of his answer, not knowing exactly how to frame it.
况味 flavour; character; quality.
太一况天馬下 as a gift from the Great Monad (God), the celestial horse came down.

壙⁴
6413
R. 漾
H. 'k'ong
F. 'k'woung
See 曠
Sinking Upper.
A brick grave; a vault; a tomb.
開壙 to dig a grave.
出壙 to remove a coffin; to change the place of burial.
從柩及壙 to follow a coffin to the grave.
進壙 to put into a tomb; to inter.
壙野 a wild covered with graves.
壙地 an open space; a vacant spot.
壙塚 wild; desert.

愼³
6414
R. 養
See 獷
Rising Irregular.
To hate; to abhor.
Read *kung*³. Violent.
愼悍 scornful.

曠⁴
6415
R. 漾
C. 'k'wong,
fong
H. 'k'ong
F. 'k'woung,
'k'woung
W. 'k'oa
N. 'k'wong
P. 'k'wang
Y. 'k'wang
Sz. 'k'wang
K. 'kwang
J. 'kō
A. 'k'wang
Sinking Upper.
Desolate; waste; empty; unmarried. Distant; see 7058.
曠野 a wilderness.
無曠庶官 let not the officials be mere idlers.
曠日 to waste the day; to take time.
曠功 to neglect duty.
曠職 or 曠貴 to neglect the duties of one's office.
開曠 to reclaim waste lands.
空曠 empty; vacant; desolate.
漸怪耳目曠 gradually I was astonished to find that my ears and eyes became less receptive.
清曠 peaceful solitude.
曠安宅而弗居 to leave the tranquil home empty and not dwell in it,—misled by ambition, etc.
外無曠夫 no unmarried men about.
曠然無崖 far extending, without limit.
曠世不可求 no one in the wide world to be found,—to do it.
曠遠 or 曠隔 far apart.
曠邈 far from one's home

曠⁴

6415

曠達 far-sighted; penetrating.
 頒曠典 to issue an important edict,—as the Emperor.
 曠蕩 to swagger.

曠

6415a

曠

6416

R. 漾
 C. fong,
 k'wong,
 k'wang,
 k'weng
 H. k'ong
 F. k'wong
 See 曠
 Sinking
 Upper.

See 6587.

厥筐織曠 the baskets were filled with fine silken fabrics and fine floss silk.

曠絮 unpicked cotton.

絲曠 refuse silk left after spooling; silk generally.

蠻者俗無絲曠 the Man barbarians have no silk stuffs.

三軍挾曠 the soldiers had quilted garments.

曠中引線 to draw a twist out of a mass of floss silk,—order from chaos.

屬曠 to die,—floss silk being held to the mouth and nose of very sick persons to test their breathing.

待母屬曠 wait until your mother is dead.

統

6417

Same as 6416.

嬌¹

6418

KUEI.

R. 支
 C. kwai, fai
 F. hwi
 W. cü
 N. kwei
 P. } kwei
 M. }
 K. kyu
 J. ki
 A. vi
 Even Upper.

A river (or possibly two rivers) in Shansi, known as 嬌汭. Crafty; artful.

嬌州 an old name for 延慶州 Yen-ch'ing Chou in Chihli.

歸¹

6419

R. 微
 C. kwai
 H. kwei
 F. kwi
 W. kwai, kai
 N. kwei, cü

Originally, the marriage of a woman. To return; to revert; to go back. To send back; to restore. To belong to; to unite; to arrange. To present; to give; to transfer. To divide, as

歸¹

6419

P. }
 M. } kwei
 Y. }
 Sz. }
 K. kwi
 J. ki
 A. kwi
 Even Upper.

in arithmetic, by a single figure; short division; see 除 2638, and 13,349.

歸去 to go back.

歸家 to return home; to die.

歸回 to return home; to recover (something).

歸途 to return to the path; the way back or home.

歸日 the day of return; ῥο-
τιμον ἡμαρ.

絕其歸路 cut off their retreat.

歸正 or 歸元 to return to the right way; to recover health. The second is also to restore the head of a decapitated official to his family.

歸宗 to return to the stock,—of cognates; to be re-admitted into the family.

視死如歸 to regard death as a return home.

歸伍 to return to one's regiment.

無所歸 or 無歸 no place to go to; destitute; without a home.

不醉無歸 never went home sober.

歸期 the date of one's return; the date of one's marriage; in the end; ultimately.

歸根 or 歸真 (or 究 or 實 or 齊) in the end; finally; sooner or later.

葉落歸根 when leaves fall and return to the root,—finally; the end.

歸古 or 歸世 or 歸泉 (see 3187) or 歸道山 to die.

歸佳城 to go back to the beautiful city,—to die.

歸于土 to go back to earth,—to die.

歸無 to return to nothing,—to die.

歸寂 to die,—of a Buddhist priest.

歸人 a dead man.

歸天 to go to heaven; to die, used of an Emperor.

歸田 to return to one's fields; to retire from office.

歸¹

6419

退歸林下 to retire from public life.

歸老 to retire from public life on account of old age.

催歸 hurry home!—a name for the goatsucker.

大歸 to return for good; the return home of a divorced wife.

歸位 to go back to one's seat,—a phrase often used imperatively by schoolmasters.

歸寧 a bride's visit to her parents, three days after marriage. Cf. ἐπιστροφή in modern Greece.

指歸 pointing to what one should go to; aim (of teaching); see 1791.

誰將西歸 who will go westward?

歸業 to return to one's trade; to restore property (to the owners).

物歸原主 let the property revert to its original owner.

歸趙 to return a thing to Chao,—to its proper place.

天下歸心 the hearts of the people turned towards him.

歸併 to be amalgamated.

歸併承辦 to revert to the joint management of.

歸於至當 to be classified as most suitable. See 1845.

歸另議 to become the subject of special negotiation.

歸官 to be confiscated.

歸中國入官 to become liable to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

歸入 or 歸內 to enter into; to come within the category of.

歸案 to bring into the case; to be committed for trial.

歸討 to press for payment.

歸帳 to collect debts.

歸坐 to take one's proper seat.

歸爲 to belong to.

歸管 to fall under the control of.

與歸 to revert to; to be one of.

念公之不可復見而

其誰與歸 thinking that I shall never see you again and that there is no one left to me.

歸¹
6419
歸個攏共 to make a total.
歸總 in a lump sum; collectively.
歸總湊到一塊 to strike an average; on the average.
歸本 to repay the principal of a sum.
歸類 to be classified or arranged.
各歸各類 each arranged under its proper head or class.
歸老包堆 put it all into the old lot or parcel.
歸堆買 to buy in one lot.
歸某人 to belong to such and such a person.
以歸畫一 in order to bring into uniformity.
歸命 or 歸依 to put one's trust in (e.g. Buddha). The first is also to tender submission.
歸服 or 歸降 to submit to; to yield; to return to allegiance.
歸咎于我 to throw the blame on me.
歸償 to repay; to compensate.
歸還 to send back; to repay.
歸舍 to send a present to be put in the mouth of a corpse. See 3818.
歸足 to make up an amount,—by instalments.
歸結 to wind up; to finish off; a general settlement, as of liabilities.
分歸本行 to analyse into original elements.
歸三年 at the expiration of three years.
歸妻 to bring home a wife.
女嫁曰于歸 a girl marrying is called *yü kuei*.
之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home.
自牧歸荑 from the pasture lands she gave me a shoot of white grass.
歸穎川何氏 belonging to Ying-ch'üan, née Ho, i.e. Mrs. 陳 Ch'ên, née Ho,—a formula inscribed by women on their visiting-cards, who being forbidden by etiquette to use their husband's name substitute that

歸¹
6419
of the district attached to the family surname. See 3273.
歸怨 to direct one's anger against.
歸政 to transfer or hand over the government or Throne.
把這幾本書歸着起來 put these books back in their places.
把書歸着歸着 put the books in order.
我歸着你 I'll give you a hiding.
歸並歸並 or 歸着歸着 to divide.
歸法 the rules or system of division,—by any number up to 9 inclusive.
歸除 division and subtraction; division by any number above 10.
三歸 see 6429.
三歸四除 to divide by 34.
三歸三三除 to divide by 333.
四乘三歸 to multiply by 4 and divide by three,—as when turning catties into lb. av.

Read *kuei*⁴.
歸孔子豚 he sent to Confucius a pig, as a present.
齊人歸女樂 the people of Ch'i sent some female musicians, as a present.

A group of small hills. Grand; imposing.

Read *kuei*⁴. Alone; solitary.
歸然而有餘 alone in the midst of his abundance.

The tortoise, used pictorially as an emblem of old age; one of the four "spiritual" creatures (see 靈 7222), supposed not to beget its own offspring and therefore used as a term of abuse, but only since the

龜¹
6421
元 Yüan dynasty. Often painted on walls, meaning that whoever commits a nuisance is no better than a tortoise. See 中 2875. Radical 213.
龜從 to consult the tortoise,—i.e. the markings on its shell, upon which a regular system of divination was constructed.
元龜 the great tortoise,—especially good for divination and proper for Imperial use.
乃卜三龜 he then divined according to the three prognostics given by the tortoise.
龜卜 divination by the shell of a tortoise.
我龜既厭 our tortoises are wearied out,—and will tell us no more.
契龜 to singe the tortoise-shell,—as was done before divining.
維龜正之 the tortoise-shell decided,—the site.
龜殼 tortoise-shell. See 7749.
龜背 arched like the back of a tortoise.
龜板 tortoise boards,—the shell of the tortoise.
龜齡 long life.
龜鶴同春 may your springs be as many as those of the tortoise and crane.
龜貨 shell merchandise,—valuable goods.
靈龜 or 龜頭 the penis.
像一個靈龜 like a spiritual tortoise,—very wise.
逼得像烏龜 like a worried tortoise,—not daring to show its head.
龜公 or 烏龜 a cuckold.
龜子 or 龜孫 or 小烏龜 terms of abuse used in the sense of misbegotten.
龜爪 a procurer; a bawd.
神龜能見夢於元君, 而不能避余且之網 a divine tortoise can interpret the prince of Yüan's dream, yet it cannot escape Yü Ch'ieh's (a fisherman) net!

龜¹

6421

如龜蛇混形 like a tortoise and a snake entwined,—such is the form of the God of Courage; see 10,629, and 12,744.

龜鑑 a magic mirror; see 1644.

金龜 a small species of *Em. vs.*, much used in divination. A mark of distinction of the second class, substituted by 武后 the Empress Wu for the 金魚; see 13,510.

水龜 the sea-turtle.

秦龜 the Ch'in (*i.e.* Shansi) tortoise,—the land tortoise.

綠毛龜 the green-haired terrapin from Ssüch'uan, on which a species of conferva grows.

龜尿 tortoise urine,—used for deafness.

龜脚 a sea-anemone.

Read *chiu*¹ or *ch'iu*¹.

龜茲 a country of Central Asia; Kuchah.

Read *chün*¹.

龜手 chapped hands,—*i.e.* hands marked like a tortoise-shell.

規¹

6422

R. 銑
See 現
A. ngien
Rising Lower.

規¹

6423

R. 支
C. k'wai
H. kwei
F. kie
W. cü, kwai
N.
P.
M. kwei
Y.
Sz.
K. kin
J. ki
A. kwi
Even Upper.

A graceful woman with a small waist. Also read *hsien*³.

A pair of compasses. A circle; the circle within which is right conduct; a rule; a regulation; a custom; a usage; hence, a fee. The disc of the sun or moon. To plan.

規矩 the compasses and square; a rule; a custom. See 2830, 3009.

圓者不以規,方者不以矩 things which are (naturally) round require no compasses, things which are rectangular require no squares,—to make them so.

進退一成規一成矩 he came in and went out as per square and compasses,—with great decorum.

規¹

6423

不以規矩,不成方圓 without compasses and the square, you cannot make squares and circles.

規矩錢 fees, etc.; see below.

規矩人 a properly-behaved man.

沒規矩的東西 you unmannerly fellow!

合六而成規 six (curved knives) put together form a circle.

不見機而守舊規者 a stupid Conservative.

規正 to adjust.

規畫 to mark out; to draw up, as a scheme.

規例 or 規制 regulations; by-laws.

規條 regulations,—specially applied to the documents sent periodically by a Guild to each of its members.

規模 a pattern; a plan; a rule.

規模閎壯 on a vast scale,—as a building.

不肯規規模擬 he would not follow the regular rules,—of the art.

五規 the five rules of Ssü-ma Kuang were.

保業 attend to business, 惜時 don't waste time, 遠謀 look well ahead, 謹微 be faithful in small things, and 務實 tell the truth.

規過 to correct one's faults.

規訓 to give advice and teaching.

規引 to lead by advice.

規度 to design; to fit to a design

定規 to settle upon rules; to arrange; to decide; established rules; it is certain that.

規費 or 規銀 fees; commission; gratuities chargeable by custom rather than by regulation.

規平銀 or 規銀 or 規元 see 9310.

節規 the customary presents, given at "quarter-day" (see 1477) by subordinates to their superiors, etc.

規¹

6423

額規 a fixed fee.

行 *hang*² 規 trade custom; recognised fees, payable in the course of business operations.

陋規 bribes; irregular fees.

月規 a monthly fee.

月半規 the half-full moon.

其形如規 circular in shape.

子規 a name for the goatsucker or nightjar. See 6312, 6428, 11,918, 12,317.

規避 to scheme to get out of an official appointment.

規規然 disconcerted.

Same as 6422.

To cut cloth for clothes

Name of a tree, called 樊槻, from the bark of which is made an indelible ink.

The fresh-water porpoise found in the Yang-tze. See 6441.

The robin magpie. Use with 6423 for "nightjar."

To follow; to conform to. Used by the Buddhist for 6419.

三皈 the three refuges of the Buddhist, as below. Sanskrit *Trisarana*.

皈依佛 I take my refuge in Buddha.

嬰

6424

規¹

6425

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

規¹

6426

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

規¹

6427

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

規¹

6428

R. 支
See 規
Even Upper.

規¹

6429

R. 微
W. kwai
See 歸
Even Upper.

皈¹

6429

皈依法 I take my refuge in the Law;—of Buddha.

皈依僧 I take my refuge in the Priesthood.

鬼¹

6430

尾

kwai
kwei
kwi
cü
kwei, cü

kwei

kwi

ki

kwi

sing Upper.

Spirits; spiritual beings. The spirits of the dead. A ghost; a goblin; a boggy; devils, popularly depicted as skeletons in all but the features, which are hideous and repulsive. They may be either clothed or unclothed; their bodies throw no shadow, and they are fond of dark corners. There are said to be both good and bad *kwei*, but it is around the latter that most popular superstitions have gathered. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.* Radical 194. See 7140.

鬼神 devils and gods; good and evil spirits; "religion;" the soul.

鬼神其依 the spirits signified their consent.

敬鬼神而遠^{yüan}之 respect spiritual beings but keep them at a distance.

山川鬼神 the spirits of hill and stream.

鬼神無常享 the spirits do not always accept the sacrifices offered.

雖聰明正直之鬼神, 尚不敢貪天之功以爲己力 even the most enlightened and perfect spirit would not venture to arrogate to itself the merit of God.

不能事鬼神 I am incapable of serving the gods.

不媚鬼神 never tried to conciliate the spirits,—of an infidel.

鬼神難欺 it is difficult to deceive the gods.

不以鬼神爲意 paying no regard to religion.

鬼¹

6430

家鬼害家神 a family imp injuring a family god,—one of a lower generation behaving badly to one of a higher generation, in the same family.

鬧着鬼兒神兒的 telling infernal lies.

鬼使神差 effected by supernatural means.

神出鬼入 (or 沒) like the gods going out, like devils coming in,—of mysterious movements.

精神離形, 各歸其真, 故謂之鬼, 鬼歸也 when the spirit leaves the body, each reverts to its pure (i.e. elementary) state: it is therefore called 鬼 *kuei*, which is the same as 歸 *kuei*¹ to revert.

未能事人, 焉能事鬼 while you cannot serve men, how can you serve spirits?

非其鬼而祭之, 詔也 for a man to sacrifice to a spirit which does not belong to him, is flattery.

鬼物 a demon; a boggy.

鬼方 the demon regions,—a name for the Hun country under the 商 Shang dynasty.

鬼王 the king of the demons.

鬼卒 attendants upon the above.

鬼判 a judge in Purgatory.

入鬼門關 to enter the gate of spirits,—to die.

半登鬼錄 half of them have died.

人處疾則貴醫, 有禍則畏鬼 the sick man honours the physician: he who is in trouble fears evil spirits,—as the causes of his misfortunes.

鬼魂 a ghost; a spirit.

像活鬼一般 he looked just like a (Chinese) ghost,—so emaciated was he.

犯鬼 or 鬼迷 to be possessed with a devil.

冤鬼 an injured ghost,—as that of a murdered man whose murderer has not been brought to justice.

鬼¹

6430

鎗砲口裏鬼 ghosts of the cannon's mouth,—killed in battle. Used in the sense of "food for powder."

餓鬼 see 3317.

食人鬼 demons who devour men,—the 羅刹 or 羅叉 娑 Rākchasa or Rakchas of Buddhism. Also applied to the aborigines of Ceylon.

打鬼 to drive out devils; to exorcise.

鴉片鬼 a besotted opium-smoker.

說鬼話 or 禱鬼 to talk or mutter to oneself.

鬼胎 a devil-womb,—which though pregnant does not bring forth; an abortion; a malicious plot or scheme.

鬼密 secret.

鬼獍 a secret and dishonest understanding.

鬼商量 consulting together privately; to have a secret understanding with another to the detriment of some enterprise.

鬼頭風 a whirlwind; a tornado.

鬼頭錢 the Carolus dollar,—so called from the king's head on the obverse; foreign coins in general.

鬼頭鬼腦 hiding and peeping.

鬼頭蛤蟆眼 devil-headed and frog-eyed,—hideous.

鬼子 or 番鬼子 or 洋鬼子 devils or foreign devils,—a favourite term of abuse applied to foreigners.

鬼拏鬼 a devil catching a devil,—a thief to catch a thief.

白日鬼 a thief.

鬼火 will-o'-the-wisp.

鬼病 devil disease,—used of the commission of various sly acts of dishonesty, squeezing, etc.

鬼祟 devil's pranks.

作鬼 to play the devil,—to indulge in illicit practices.

弄鬼 to play devils' pranks, as when appearing to and frightening people.

掉鬼 to play tricks.

鬼¹

6430

鬼混 to fool; to delude.

鬼目 see 3675.

逼觀疑鬼功 looked at close, it seemed to be supernatural work.

鬼門 the "slips" on a Chinese stage.

門鬼 the catch on the bar of a door.

鬼宿 the 23rd constellation,—the stars γ δ η θ in Cancer.

人不知, 鬼不覺的 in-scrutable; mysterious.

人有三分怕鬼 men are 1/3 afraid of devils.

鬼有七分怕人 devils are 2/3 afraid of men.

馬見鬼, 直了眼 when a horse sees a bogey, it stares with terror. Donkeys are exempt from this fear. Cf. Balaam's ass.

鬼車 a goatsucker (*Caprimulgus stictomus*).

鬼節 the festival of the dead on the 15th of the 7th moon, when sacrifices are offered to the spirits supposed to be roaming about uncared for or unburied.

鬼烏 the white-necked or "parson" crow.

鬼白 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hance.

媿

6431

Same as 6498.

愧

6432

See 6498.

瑰¹

6433

A kind of jasper. See 玫 7721.

R. 灰
C. kwai², kwai¹
H. kwai¹
F. koui²
W. kwai²,
kwai¹N. {
P. {
M. {
Y. {
Sz. {
K. kwe
J. kai, kúi, ku
A. kwi², shoui
Even Upper
Irregular.

瓊瑰玉佩 precious jasper and gems for his girdle pendant.

瑰意琦行 noble ideas and worthy deeds.

瑰璋 extraordinary; pre-eminent.

Read kuei⁴.

玫瑰花 the rose.

圭¹

6434

R. 齊

W. cū
N. kwei

See 閨

Even Upper.

A gem-token conferred by the Emperor upon a feudal prince, as a symbol of dignity and authority. See 8278.

桓圭 the token conferred upon a 公 Duke.

信圭 the token conferred upon a 侯 Marquis.

躬圭 the token conferred upon an 伯 Earl.

土圭 a sundial.

禹錫玄圭 Yü presented a dark-coloured gem-stone,—upon the completion of his labours.

執圭 to grasp the token,—to be in office.

有圭角 having the angles of the kuei,—correct; proper.

白圭之玷, 尚可磨也 a flaw in a white gem-token may be ground away,—but for a flaw in speech there is nothing to be done.

釐爾圭瓚 I give you a large libation-cup of jade.

一刀圭 a pinch of anything.

圭璋 a tally used in war, like the 符 3687.

桂⁴

6435

R. 霽

See 閨

Sinking
Upper.The cassia or cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum cassia*, Bl.). [Stands pictorially for 貴 6461 having rank; see 蟾 342.]

桂是四季開花者 the cassia blooms all the year round. See 8090.

桂子 cassia buds, immature fruit of the above.

桂子蘭孫 blooming sons and grandsons.

桂枝 cassia twigs.

桂皮 cassia lignea.

桂花 or 巖桂 *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.

桂花油 or 桂葉油 or 桂皮油 cassia oil.

桂花布 spotted stuffs.

桂⁴

6435

桂月 the cassia moon,—the eighth moon.

月桂 a variety of *Osmanthus fragrans*, Lour.

月桂子 immature flowers of cinnamon, dried as a drug.

玉桂 or 肉桂 cinnamon made from the bark of old tree

米珠薪桂 rice like pearls and fuel like cinnamon,—scarce and dear.

桂林府 Cassia-Grove City Kuei-lin Fu,—the capital Kuangsi.

任意侵入桂境 had made an unauthorised raid into the Kuei-lin Prefecture.

桂江 the Cassia River,—Kuangsi.

手攀丹桂 to grasp the cassia,—to be appointed to the Han-lin.

桂圓 dried lungans.

桂圓肉 stoned lungans.

桂圓湯 a sweet soup made of the dried lungan fruit.

桂帶 silk ribbons.

切桂置酒中 chop up cassia and put it in wine,—recipe for cassia wine.

Same as 6434.

珪

6436

筴⁴

6437

R. 霽

See 桂

Sinking
Upper.袿¹

6438

R. 齊

See 圭

Even Upper.

邽¹

6439

R. 齊

See 閨

Even Upper.

The upper part of woman's dress.

袿裳鮮明 her jacket and skirt were bright and new.

微風動袿 a light breeze moved her jacket.

Name of two Districts under the Han dynasty, 邽 in Kansuh and 下邽 in Shensi.

閨¹

6440

齊

kwai
kwei
kie
cui

kwei

kiu

kei, ke

kwe

Even Upper.

The women's apartments; the private quarters in an official or family residence.

閨閣 or 閨門 or 閨中 or 深閨 or 金閨 the women's apartments. See 6459.

少疾閨門 in his youth he had been too fond of women.

深閨處 *ch'u*³ 女 a virgin of the inner apartments.

孝立閨庭 filial piety is learnt at home.

蘭閨 a lady's apartment; a boudoir.

閨女 or 閨秀 a young unmarried lady.

老閨女 a term for the youngest sister in a family. Also, for an old maid.

閨女不養娘 an unmarried daughter is of no use in supporting her mother,—it takes a son to do that.

寂寂春閨 the quiet retirement of a young lady.

通金閨籍 to be inscribed upon the roll of officials.

知人閨闥 to know men's secret doings.

鯨¹

6441

佳齊

鞋圭

he

ai, kei

kwe

Even Upper.

A name for the freshwater porpoise. Also read *hsi*³.

鯨 *hsi*² 菜 an old name for flesh and vegetable diet. See 6427.

Read *wa*¹. A Taoist god, 鯨 蜃, represented as a child two feet high holding a sword. See 7498.

晷³

6442

紙

軌

Rising Upper.

Shadow; that which marks shadow; the gnomon of a sun-dial; hence, time.

日晷 a sun-dial.

日影光晷 the sun has thrown a shadow across the bright dial.

移晷 a movement of the shadow on the dial,—awhile.

晷³

6442

不遺餘晷 or 無停晷 without a moment's intermission.

膏油以繼晷 fat and oil to lengthen the day,—an allusion by Han Wên-kung to candles and lamps.

飛晷 the flying shadow on the dial,—time flies.

天寒晷短 the weather is cold and the days are short.

曆³

6443

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

Dried up; exhausted.

泉曆 the spring is dried up.

See 3204.

鰕⁴

6444

鰕⁴

6445

R. 月霽

See 厥

A. kwe
Entering
Upper.

A kind of perch, with broad belly, large mouth, small scales, and black stripes. Also read *chüeh*^{1*}.

閃出一個鰕婆 out darted a female perch.

効¹

6446

R. 支

See 崎危

Even Upper
and Lower.

Worn out; exhausted.

彫効之民 an exhausted people.

途長而足効 the way is long and my feet are weary.

祓³

6447

R. 紙

See 詭

Rising Upper.

To sacrifice at the five mountains.

頰³

6448

R. 紙

See 跬

Rising Upper.

A strap to hold a cap on the head.

有頰者弁 those with their leather caps fastened on,—at a feast.

宄³

6449

R. 紙

See 軌

K. kwi, kwe

Rising Upper.

A traitor; explained by the Jesuits as Satan at the head of nine ranks of angels. [To be distinguished from 究 2266.]

奸宄 external and internal traitors, respectively.

結爲內宄 to form into a traitorous cabal within.

汎³

6450

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

A spring issuing from the side of a hill.

有冽汎泉 ye cold waters, issuing in all directions from the spring,—do not soak the firewood I have cut! Alluding to official extortions. [This is the correct form of 九泉 2263, 3187.]

軌³

6451

R. 紙

C. kwai

H. kwei

F. kwi

W. cü

N. kwei

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kwe, kwi

J. ki

A. kwi

Rising Upper.

The axle of a wheel. The rut of a wheel; a track; a path; an orbit.

濟盈不濡軌 the full ford will not wet the axle.

天下車同軌 all over the empire axle-trees are of the same breadth. See 12,633.

書文車軌誰能外 who can go outside of the written language or of the cart-rut?

軌轍 a rut.

城門之軌, 兩馬之力

與 are the ruts at the gate of a city made by a single two-horse chariot?—it is a matter of time.

軌道 a groove; a regular track; an orbit; a railroad.

鐵軌 rails; a railway.

鐵路軌線 the line or route of a railway.

軌路 the "racers," of artillery; a railroad.

軌法 or 軌範 the law of the rut,—of following in the beaten track; hence, a rule; a guide.

不軌 not following in the rut; irregular; eccentric.

揭人不軌 to accuse a person of being a suspicious character.

乃謀不軌 accordingly began to plan a *coup d'Etat*.

軌³

6451

趨死惟一軌 there is but one road to the grave.

軌祕 craftily concealed.

軌謀 to plot.

匱³

6452

A small box; a casket.

[Because like 鬼 devil in sound, changed under the T'ang dynasty to 獻院.]

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

癸³

6453

One of the 天干 Ten Stems; see 5814 and Tables Ve. See also 5001.

R. 紙

C. kwai²H. kwei²F. koui², v.wou²

W. cū

N. } kwei

M. kwei²

Y. kwei

K. kye, v. kie

J. ki

A. kwi²

Rising Upper

Irregular.

葵

6454

See 6491.

簋³

6455

A round or (?) square vase for holding cooked grain at sacrifices and feasts. See 3639.

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

於我乎每食四簋 he assigned to us at every meal four vases of grain.

簋碗 vases and bowls.

九大簋 nine large courses,—as at an entertainment.

食土簋 to eat from delf dishes,—as Yao and Shun did.

簋簠 round and square vessels used at sacrifices.

倅³

6456

To deceive; to pretend; used for 6459. A post; a pillar; a support.

R. 紙

See 詭

Rising Upper.

爭爲倅辯 to argue over paradoxes.

堉³

6457

R. 紙 寘

W. cū

See 詭 軌

Rising Upper.

恠³

6458

R. 紙

See 詭

Rising Upper.

Dilapidated; in ruins.

To change; to alter; to be shift.

恠變 to trim; to be a turncoat.

恠異 strange; marvellous, as when able to change one's shape.

詭³

6459

R. 紙

See 軌

Rising Upper.

To deceive; to cheat; cunning. To oppose; to offend.

無縱詭隨 let us give no indulgence to the wily and obsequious.

莫從詭嘴 do not listen to artful tongues.

詭詐 or 詭譎 cunning; treacherous.

詭計多端 full of cunning tricks.

詭賊 treacherous.

詭易 to alter with intent to deceive.

詭謀 treacherous schemes.

詭辭 lying words.

其名爲弔詭 this is called a paradox.

詭名 to falsify names.

有所詭于天之理與 have I offended in aught against the laws of God?

爲之詭遇,一朝而獲

十 (I drove) for him so as to cunningly intercept (the birds), and in one morning he got ten.

詭毀 to defame; to slander.

跪⁴

6460

R. 紙

C. kwai²H. kwei²F. koui², kwiW. gwai², gū,

djū

N. gwei, djū

To kneel. The legs of a crab, so called because they are bent as though kneeling. See 4140.

跪下 or 跪倒 to kneel down.

跪拜 to kneel and make obeisance.

跪⁴

6460

P. M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kwe

J. ki

A. kwi², kwi

Rising Lower

Irregular.

跪謝 to kneel and thank.

跪接 to receive kneeling.

半跪 to kneel on one knee, introd. under the Mongols.

跪鍊 kneeling on chains,—an illegal punishment, which has been used to extort evidence.

跪送 to bid good-bye on one's knees,—out of respect.

跪香 to kneel with a stick of incense in one's hand, as is done penitentially; also, a punishment inflicted upon schoolboys.

跪奏 to memorialise the Emperor on one's knees,—reverently.

跪稟 to respectfully petition.

跪官跪府 (or 廳) the kneeling before the Court.

羊有跪乳之恩 kids have the grace to suck kneeling.

跪罰 the kneeling punishment,—as inflicted by shrews upon weak husbands.

怕婆頂燈,跪到五更 afraid of his wife, with a lamp on his head, he will kneel until the fifth night-watch,—of a hen-pecked husband.

貴⁴

6461

R. 未

C. kwai

H. kwei

F. koui, kwi

W. cū

N. kwei, cū

P. M.

Y.

Sz.

K. kwi

J. ki

A. kwi, v. kwōi

Sinking

Upper.

Honourable, with special reference to official rank; esteemed; prized; high-class, as opposed to 賤 1589; conventionally applied to the belongings of others. Dear; expensive. [貴 is an early form of this character.]

以貴不以長 chang³ (the precedence of children is regulated) by honourable birth not by age,—the children of the wife rank before those of the concubine.

皆不知爲貴官也 no one knew he was a high official,—so badly was he dressed.

富貴 wealthy and having official rank.

貴人 a man of position; an official of high rank.

貴者雖自貴,視之若埃塵 the high-placed, although himself high-placed, he regarded as of no account. See 1589.

貴⁴
6461

新貴 newly-made graduates of the 2nd or 3rd degrees.

貴姓 what is your honourable name?

貴國 your honourable nation.

貴恙 your honourable disease.

貴紀 your servant.

貴治 your jurisdiction.

貴班 your rank.

貴任 your post.

貴前程 what rank have you?

貴籍 your home.

貴報 your valuable journal.

貴寓 your lodging,—to travelers.

貴庚 your honourable age?

貴業 your honourable occupation.

有何貴幹 what is your honourable business with me?

提高貴手 raise high your noble hand,—and let me slip under it and escape.

貴客 an honoured guest; worthy clients or patrons, as of a tradesman.

尊貴 or 貴重 to esteem; to honour; to prize.

尊貴有德 to honour the virtuous.

貴重物件 a rare article.

貴生於少,賤生於所有 things become valuable because of their rarity, and cheap because of their abundance.

貴相 a physiognomy indicating success in official life.

貴妃 an Imperial concubine of the 3rd rank.

貴人 an Imperial concubine of the 4th rank; a dignitary. See above.

嬌貴 a darling; a pet.

不貴乎此 not to set store by this.

不貴異物 not to value extraordinary things.

貴器 valuable things,—children.

政貴有恒 in government, make consistency of first importance.

貴⁴
6461

事貴原心 in all matters, have regard for the intention.

貴合於秦 to regard alliance with Ch'in as most important.

貴價 a high price.

價錢太貴 the price is too high.

貴州 the province of Kueichou.

雲貴 Yünnan and Kueichou.

貴縣 a District in Kuangsi.

稱督曰督部堂,撫曰撫部院,不用貴字 in correspondence with Viceroys and Governors, (the Provincial Assemblies) will use *tu pu tang* and *fu pu yüan*, respectively, and will not insert the word "honourable."

憤⁴
6462

Troubled; anxious. See 天 11,208.

憤亂 in a state of mental confusion.

昏憤 dazed; stupified.

墮馬憤而復蘇 was stunned by a fall from his horse but came round again.

饋
6463

Same as 6464, 6465.

櫃⁴
6464

A counter in a shop; a press; a wardrobe; a box.

櫃檯 or 櫃圍 a counter in a shop.

掌櫃的 the manager of a shop.

櫃桶 the drawer of a counter; a till.

櫃房 a counting-house.

本櫃貨物 the goods or stock-in-trade of our firm.

櫃子 a cupboard; a wardrobe.

書櫃 a book-cupboard.

水櫃 reservoirs of water, kept as a precaution against fire; a ship's water-tanks.

打羅櫃 a machine for bolting flour.

押櫃 a deposit; earnest-money.

隊
See 贖

寘
R. *kwai*
C. *kwai*
H. *k'wai*
F. *kwai*
W. *kwai*
N. *kwai*
M. *kwai*
K. *kwai*
J. *kwai*
A. *kwai*
Sinking Lower.

櫃⁴
6464

金滕櫃 a metal-bound coffer; a safe for storing documents.

八櫃 the eight headings under which accounts are kept at some *yaméns*. See 9880.

匱⁴
6465

Same as 6464. Also read *k'uei*⁴. To absorb. Exhausted; failing; deficient. See 10,254.

寘
R. 寘
See 櫃
Sinking Lower.

其銅腥爲水銀所匱 the frowzy smell of the bronze is absorbed by quicksilver,—spread over it.

孝子不匱,永錫爾類 for such filial piety without ceasing, there will ever be conferred blessing on you.

日給不匱 the daily allowance not deficient.

會
6466

See 5184.

僮⁴
6467

A broker; a middleman. To give a hint; to tip a wink. Also read *k'uai*⁴.

泰
C. *k'ui*
H. *k'wai*
F. *kwai*
W. *kwai*
N. *kwai*
M. *kwai*
K. *kwai*
J. *kwai*
A. *k'wai*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

市僮 or 牙僮 a broker; used contemptuously of one who purchases official rank.

市僮固不足南面哉 a purchaser of rank is not fit to be an official.

僮心 to communicate by a nod or sign.

劊⁴
6468

To cut; to amputate; to break off.

劊子 or 劊子手 an executioner.

泰
C. *k'ui*
H. *k'wai*
F. *kwai*
W. *kwai*
N. *kwai*
M. *kwai*
Y. *kwai*
Sz. *kwai*
K. *kwai*
J. *kwai*
A. *k'wai*
Sinking Upper.

厝⁴
6469

R. 泰
See 厝
K. hwe
Sinking Upper.

An outhouse; a barn.

天厝 and 厝積 names of groups of stars.

檜⁴
6470

R. 泰
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwui
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwei, hwei
M. hwei
K. hwe
J. kwai, ye
A. koui
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

Chinese juniper, *Juniperus chinensis*, L. also known as 刺柏 and 檜柏. Original form of 6333.

翰檜 ornaments on a coffin.

檜楫松舟 oars of juniper and boats of pine.

自檜以下 from the Odes of Kuei onwards,—he made no remark. Hence, insignificant; unworthy of notice.

澮⁴
6471

R. 泰卦
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwui
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwai
M. k'wai
K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Water flowing; a drain; a water-tank.

涓澮 a brook; a rivulet.

溝澮皆盈 the ditches (for irrigation are all full.

澮河 the northern branch of the river 淮 Huai.

澮州 an old name of 翼城 縣 I-ch'êng Hsien in Shansi.

獢⁴
6472

R. 卦泰
C. k'ui
F. kwui, v. kwai
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwai, kwei
M. k'wai
Y. kwei
K. k'wae, kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Crafty; mischievous.

狡獢 cunning; wily; treacherous.

瘡⁴
6473

R. 泰
C. v. k'ui
F. kwui
N. kwei
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Dangerously ill; diseased.

Read wei¹. To shout out.

禱⁴
6474

R. 泰
See 禱
K. hwe
Sinking Upper.

To pray; to invoke the aid of the gods.

膾⁴
6475

R. 泰
C. k'ui
H. k'wai
F. kwui
W. kwai
N. kwei
P. kwei
K. kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'wai
Sinking Upper.

Minced meat. [Often used of the famous carp of Kiangnan, which can only be eaten on the spot.] Also read k'uai⁴.

膾殘魚 Chinese whitebait (*Leucosoma argentea*).

魚膾膾鯉 roast turtle and minced carp.

膾炙人口 to tickle people's palates,—used of literary compositions.

人多膾炙之 it was very widely appreciated.

繪⁴
6476

Same as 6475.

旛⁴
6477

R. 泰
See 旛
Sinking Upper.

A flag to signal with.

旛動而鼓 when I wave my flag, beat the drums,—for advance.

其旛如林 their banners were like a forest,—in number.

肱⁴
6478

R. 泰
See 肱
Sinking Upper.

A pain in the loins.

肱腰 lumbago.

虧⁴
6479

Same as 6478.

剗⁴
6480

R. 霽
See 桂
Sinking Upper.

To cut; to wound; to injure.

剗痛之後，尙忌操刀 you wait until you have cut yourself before you avoid handling a knife.

不剗於義 not to violate one's sense of duty.

廉而不剗 be strict (in doing one's duty) but without injuring others.

恢¹
6481

R. 灰
W. k'wai
N. k'wei
See 灰
K. kwe, v. hwe
Even Upper.

Great; liberal. Very Also read hui¹. See 12,515

志量恢宏 full of a resolute energy.

恢復城池 with great effort to re-capture a city.

恢先緒 to improve upon the ancestral legacy,—by still further exertions.

盔¹
6482

R. 灰
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'wei
W. k'wai
N. kwei
P. kwei
M. k'wei
Y. kwei
Sz. kwei
K. kwe, v. hwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Even Upper.

A helmet; used pictorially for 魁 6499, first (at examinations). A basin. A block on which caps are made.

盔甲 helmet and coat of mail.

盔頭 a cap or hat block.

新盔的 fresh from the block. sc. new. Also, a new style (hat).

丟盔擄甲 to be terribly fatigued or exhausted.

談¹
6483

R. 灰
W. kwai, k'wai
N. k'wei, hwei
P. k'wei
See 灰
K. kwe, v. hwe
Even Upper.

To jest; to joke; to chaff. Also read hui¹. See 13,382

談笑 to make game of.

談劇 to play with.

談嘲 to chaff; to indulge in repartee.

談諧無所忌 he exercises his wit without any restraint.

虧¹
6484

R. 支
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'ie, k'wi, v. k'eng
W. k'wai, c'ü
N. k'wei, c'ü
P. k'wei
M. k'wei
Y. k'wei
Sz. k'wei
K. kiu, v. hui
J. ki
A. k'ui
Even Upper.

To wane; to be wanting to fail; to be deficient (see 6510); to go bankrupt. Owing to; in consequence of; happily; luckily.

月滿則虧 the moon reaches the full and then wanes.

不虧不崩 never waning, never failing,—long may you reign!

虧欠 to owe more than one can pay; to be in arrears.

負虧甚鉅 he incurred very large debts,—as by gambling.

虧銀 or 虧耗 to lose money.

虧¹

6484

虧蝕 to cause loss to.....

虧價 an underpayment.

虧他 to underpay him.

虧短 short,—as in money or delivery of goods.

虧空 a deficit; a failure to meet liabilities.

拉虧空 to run into debt.

以庫內虧欸過巨 because the deficit in the treasury was so large.

虧缺 a deficiency.

虧累 to involve in losses.

虧折 to be short; to suffer loss.

虧損 to injure; to fail; to be deficient.

虧賠 to make up a deficiency.

虧本 to lose capital; to fail in business.

已虧倒三四家 three or four families have already become bankrupt.

吃虧 or 受虧 to suffer loss,—a term of general application.

吃他的虧 to be his victim.

虧負 to be ungrateful or unjust to; to abandon.

我不虧負你 I won't treat you unfairly.

虧心之人 an ungrateful man.

虧心事 a discreditable affair.

問心無虧 nothing on one's conscience.

無虧心自安 he who has nothing on his conscience is naturally at peace.

他有點兒虧心 he has somewhat of a bad conscience.

虧我言語 owing to what I said.

虧你醫好我眼 it is owing to you that my eyes were healed.

幸虧 luckily; happily.

虧得兒子已得了官 happily, my son, you are already in office.

虧了你 I have troubled you,—thank you! thanks to you!

欸²

6485

R. 支

See 葵

Even Lower.

戮²

6486

R. 支

See 葵

Even Lower.

揆²

6487

R. 紙

C. *k'wai*H. *sk'wei*F. *sk'ui*W. *sdjü, 'cü*N. *gwei*P. *sk'wei*M. *sk'wei, k'wei*K. *kin*J. *ki*A. *kwi*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

睽²

6488

R. 齊

C. *k'wai*F. *k'ie, k'wi*W. *sgü, sdjü, sdji*

See 葵

A. *k'we*

Even Lower.

睽²

6489

R. 齊

See 睽

Even Lower.

Agitation of mind; anxiety.

A lance.

一人冕執戮 one man in a great officer's cap and holding a lance.

To consider; to calculate.

揆文教 to cultivate learning and moral duties.

揆之以日 he determined the aspect (of the palace) by the sun,—so that it should face the south.

揆度 to estimate; to consider.

揆情度理 considering all things,—i.e. the principles which govern all cases and the circumstances which modify a special case.

納于百揆 was appointed to be General Regulator,—of affairs of State, i.e. to be Prime Minister.

其揆一也 their principles are found to be the same.

揆手 the master-mind; the best hand.

In opposition; separated; distant.

睽違日久 long separated.

睽別一月 separated for a month.

睽隔 separated; apart; isolation; estrangement; obstruction of free intercourse.

始睽終合 separated (or estranged) for a while and then re-united.

To squint; to stare at. Strange; extraordinary.

萬目睽睽 a crowd of people staring.

睽²

6490

R. 齊

See 奎

but both often read Lower. Even Upper.

葵²

6491

R. 支

C. *k'wai*H. *k'wei*F. *ki*W. *gü, djü*N. *gwei*R. *k'wei*M. *k'wei*Y. *k'wei*Sz. *k'wei*K. *kin*J. *ki, gi*A. *kwi*

Even Lower.

Deaf; hard of hearing.

聾睽 stone deaf.

Malva verticillata, L., the mallow. Used for 6487.

七月烹葵 in the seventh moon they cook the mallow,—the seeds of which are boiled and eaten.

向日葵 or 照日葵 the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, L.),—supposed by the Chinese "to turn on her god when he sets, etc."

葵花向日 the sunflower faces the sun.

蜀葵 or 葵花 the hollyhock (*Althea rosea*, Cav.).

葵菜 edible mallows.

秋葵 *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L.黃蜀葵 *Hibiscus manihot*, Lour. and *H. esculentus*, L.

葵黃 the yellow tint of the sunflower.

冬葵 *Malva verticillata*, L.冬葵子 seeds of *Abutilon indicum*, G. Don.

葵扇 palm-leaf fans.

葵篷 palm-leaf thatching.

葵表 a letter,—from the ancient use of the palm-leaf as paper.

葵猶能衛其足 the sunflower, though only a flower, is able to protect its roots,—by hanging over and shading them from the sun. Alluding to 鮑

莊子 Pao Chuang-tzü, who had his feet cut off.

倍切葵傾 to lean towards more markedly than the sunflower,—leans towards the sun. A phrase used in letters, expressive of longing affection; also of respect, from the bowed head of the sunflower.

天子葵之 the Son of Heaven scans their,—merits.

莫我敢葵 we dare not examine into,—the causes of trouble.

葵¹
6491

終葵 a kind of mallow; a magic plant, the leaves of which could ward off evil demons. Said to be the origin of the legend of Chung K'uei (see 6506); also described as a hammer.

驥²
6492

The appearance of fine horses.

R. 支
See 葵
Even Lower.

四牡驥驥 the four steeds, eager and strong.
驥驥 a curly-maned (horse).

窺¹
6493

To peep; to spy; to watch. Used with 6494.
See 4711.

R. 支
H. kwei
F. k'ie
W. c'ü
See 窺
A. k'ui, k'ui
Even Upper.

窺看 or 窺見 or 窺視 or
窺瞻 to peep at; to take a sly glance.

窺探 to pry into.

窺聽 to listen stealthily.

窺測 to espy and gauge,—to make observations.

窺覺 to secretly observe.

窺佔 to encroach on.

管窺 to look through a tube,—to take a narrow view. See 6348.

窺伺 to waylay.

窺事 to watch events,—so as to seize an opportunity.

目不窺園 eye not seeing the garden,—used of people who have as it were blinded themselves by study.

關¹
6494

To peep; to spy; to look at. Used with 6493.

R. 支
See 窺
A. k'ui, k'oui,
k'ui
Even Upper.

關視 to peep at; to spy out.

竊往關之 to go secretly and spy upon.

關觀 to peep at.

上關青天 to gaze up at the blue sky.

其學無所不關 there was no branch of learning to which he did not give some attention.

傀¹
6495

R. 紙灰
C. fái, k'wái
F. k'wo, k'ui
W. k'wai
N. P.
M. k'wei
Y. Sz.
K. kwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Rising Upper.

Great; gigantic. Extraordinary; monstrous. A wooden puppet.

大傀異災 a great extraordinary calamity,—as an eclipse, etc.

傀人 a giant.

人材傀儡 a powerfully-built man.

傀然獨立 he stood alone, without an equal.

達生之情者傀 to one who can penetrate the mystery of life, all things are revealed.

傀儡 puppets which perform like Punch and Judy. Their origin is traced to a strategical trick by which the city where the first Emperor of the Han dynasty was besieged was made to appear full of inhabitants while the garrison was secretly escaping.

我不給你作傀儡 I'll not be your puppet!

功名傀儡場中物 honour and glory are but the properties of a marionette stage.

耍傀儡 (ku¹ li¹ in Peking) 子的 a Punch-and-Judy man.

See 6340.

塊¹
6496

愧¹
6497

R. 寘
C. k'wai
H. k'wei
F. k'oui
W. k'ui, c'ui
N. gwei, kwei
P. M.
Y. k'wei
Sz. K. kwe
J. ki
A. k'ui
Sinking Lower.

Ashamed; bashful; conscience-stricken.

愧 (or 自愧) 我無才 or 自愧才短 ashamed that I am without ability.

問心無愧 I feel that I have nothing to be ashamed of. See 6484.

仰不愧于天 looking up, to have no occasion of shame before God. See 11,743.

愧忿塞胸 shame and anger filled his breast.

負愧 to have cause for shame.

無所愧 nothing to be ashamed of.

自覺愧甚 felt very much ashamed of himself.

無愧風雅 would be no discredit to the *Odes*,—of a poem.

羞愧 modest; bashful.

媿¹
6498

Same as 6497.

魁²
6499

R. 灰
C. fui
H. sh'wei
F. k'ui
W. k'wai
N. k'wei
P. k'wei
M. k'wei
Y. k'wei
Sz. K. kwe
J. kwai, ke
A. k'oui
Even Upper
Irregular.

First; chief; beset; eminent; great; monstrous. The 4 stars which form the body of the Dipper (*Ursa major*).

魁首 or 元魁 first; chief; best; the first on the list of successful candidates for the 2nd or master's degree.

魁 or k'uai¹ 然無徒 peerless without an equal.

經魁 or 五魁 the second, the sixth, inclusive, of the candidates on the 副榜 supplementary list at the examination for the 2nd degree. See 11,3.

文魁 first on the list of candidates for the 2nd degree.

舉人 chü jén.

亞魁 second on the list as above.

河魁在房 the star *ho k'uei* is in *fang*,—it's an unlucky day.

文昌魁星 Wên-ch'ang K'uei-hsing,—two constellations worshipped as tutelary gods of literature. See 427.

魁星踢斗 K'uei-hsing kicking the Dipper (*Ursa major*) as he appears in Chinese maps.

烟魁 the best tobacco.

魁奇之民 highly talented people.

魁帥 a leader; a general.

魁手 best man; head; champion; foreman; champion.

魁偉 (see 6495) or 魁 gigantic in stature; stalwart.

邪教魁 the head of an heretical sect.

罪魁 the chief offender.

殲厥渠魁 he killed the leaders.

春魁 first at the examination for the 3rd degree,—held annually at Peking in the 3rd month.

魁²
6499

占春魁 the plum flower,—because it appears at the time of the metropolitan examination, as above.

秋魁 first at the examination for the 2nd degree,—held triennially in the 8th moon.

餽⁴
6500

Food; a present of food; to give a present; to offer in sacrifice. Used with 6514.

賓⁴
k'wei

餽餼 provisions given to a person starting on a journey.

櫃⁴
Sinking Lower.

王餽金而不受 the king offered him gold but he declined it.

厚餽有加 the valuable presents were doubled.

刳²
6501

To cut open and clean, as a fish. To stab; to kill; to sacrifice.

齊²
Even Upper and Lower.

刳股 to cut a piece off one's thigh,—as medicine or nourishment for a sick parent.

奎²
6502

A man's stride.

齊²
Sinking Lower.

奎宿 the 15th zodiacal constellation; see *Tables, VB*. It has sixteen stars which are supposed to resemble a person striding.

齊²
Sinking Lower.

奎光閣 a hall for worshipping the God of Literature.

齊²
Sinking Lower.

奎踴盤桓 to stroll up and down.

齊²
Even Irregular.

跬²
6503

A stride equal to half a step; to step. See 8787.

紙²
Sinking Lower.

跬步不能行 I am unable to take a step,—I am so busy.

紙²
Sinking Lower.

跬步匪近 that which is but a step from you is not necessarily near,—distance is relative.

紙²
Sinking Lower.

Read *hsieh*⁴. Weary; exhausted.

紙²
Rising Very Irregular.

敝跬 utterly worn out.

奎²
6504

Same as 6502. [To be distinguished from 奎 10,384.]

達²
6505

Cross-roads; a thoroughfare.

R. 支
W. gü, dü
See 葵

雲達 the cloud thoroughfares,—the sky.

Even Lower.

施于中達 placed where many roads meet,—of snares.

馮²
6506

The cheek-bones; the cheeks. High.

R. 支尤
W. gü
See 葵

鍾馮 an imaginary being, depicted as an old man in ragged clothes, attended by a bat, the symbol of happiness. He is able to exorcise demons. See 6491.

Even Lower.

大門口掛鍾馮 to hang up Chung K'uei at the front door,—to keep away evil spirits.

中馮 a species of mushroom.

夔²
6507

A one-legged creature; a walrus. Grave; reverential.

R. 支
W. djü
See 葵

夔謂蛇曰吾以一足

踟躕而行 the walrus said to the centipede, "I hop about on one leg."

Even Lower.

夔龍 one of the varieties of the dragon.

夔夔齊慄 looking grave and awe-struck.

夔州府 a Prefecture on the Yang-tsze in Ssüch'uan.

篋²
6508

Same as 6510.

櫟²
6509

A small knotty tree, called 櫟.

R. 賓
See 簣
Sinking Lower.

簣²
6510

A basket.

R. 賓卦
See 櫃

Sinking Lower.

爲山九仞,功虧一簣 to raise a mound nine fathoms high and to fall short of completion by one basket (of earth),—to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.

未成一簣止 to stop when only one basketful is wanting to completion.

績²
6511

R. 泰隊

C. k'ui
H. fui
F. hwoui
N. wei
Y. k'wei
K. hwe, v. kwe
J. kwai, ye
A. houi

Sinking Lower.

Red threads used for hats. To sketch; used with 5185.

績畫文采 to draw and paint with various colours.

彫績 carving and painting; ornate, as composition.

簣²
6512

R. 賓卦

N. gwei
P.
M. k'wei
Y.

See 櫃

Sinking Lower.

A straw basket. A plant, *Amarantus* sp.

荷簣 to carry a straw basket on the shoulder.

我知其不爲簣也

I know that he will not make them as big as baskets,—of sandals made without measurement.

績²
6513

R. 賓

(aspirated)

See 簣

(It will be seen that the theoretical pronunciations of this class are ignored in practice.) Sinking Upper.

The loop for fastening a coat or robe.

饋²
6514

R. 賓

N. gwei
P.
M. k'wei
Y.

See 櫃

Sinking Lower.

Provisions; food offered to a superior; to make a present. Used with 6500. See 1053.

陳饋八簋 I have arranged my viands, with eight vases of grain.

食饋 food; victuals; to make a present of food; to offer food.

饋⁴

6514

饋送 to make a farewell present; to give provisions to a person starting on a journey.

饋禮 to make presents.

饋藥 to hand medicine to.

饋中無人 he had no wife.

饋人 a steward.

Read t'ui². A dumpling of rice and honey..簪⁴

6515

A ribbon for tying the hair in a knot.

簪帶 a band for the hair.

R. 眞

See 喟

Sinking Upper.

喟⁴

6516

To breathe heavily.

喟然而嘆 to heave a deep sigh.

能不爲之喟然 is it not enough to make one sigh?

是可喟也 it is very sad.

R. 眞卦

C. wai

H. wei

F. oui²W. kwai²N. hwei²P. { kwei²Y. wei²Sz. kwei²

K. kwi, wi

J. ki

A. vi²

Sinking Irregular.

KUN.

昆⁴

6517

See 6536.

崑⁴

6518

See 6537.

悵⁴

6519

Confused; disturbed.

悵亂心事 you disturb my thoughts; you put me out.

R. 元阮

See 昆

Even and Rising Upper.

棍⁴

6520

A stick; a staff; a quarter-staff.

棍子 a stick; a staff.

棍棒 a club.

水火棍 the bamboo staves used by yamen runners.

R. 願

C. kwên

H. kwun

F. kung

W. kwang

棍⁴

6520

N. kwêng

P. { kun

M. {

Y. kwêng

Sz. kun

K. kon

J. kon, gon

A. koun

Sinking Upper.

舞棍 an acrobat's pole.

折頭棍 a quarter-staff.

打花棍 to play quarter-staff or single-stick.

五花棍 the staff used to smash the clay ox at the spring festival.

鐵棍 an iron bar; a fighting-iron.

棍香 joss-sticks.

光棍 or 棍匪 or 棍徒 or 棍脚 rowdies; bullies; swell-mobsmen, etc.

光棍兒 a bachelor; an unmarried man.

地棍 local rowdies.

闖棍 rowdies who force their way into establishments and demand money or other indulgences.

訟棍 one who privately works up lawsuits, advises suitors on the course to pursue, etc.

棍騙 to cheat; to defraud.

棍成 natural; spontaneous.

習然棍成 by practice, a thing becomes natural,—habit is a second nature.

棍靠棍 stick leaning on stick, —the mutual reliance of those who have nothing, like the sticks in an oilman's shop-sign.

罰棍 to punish by beating.

軍棍 blows given to a soldier on his pants, instead of on the bare flesh,—a soldier's privilege.

重責四百軍棍 severely punished him with 400 "military" blows.

浮條棍 the spokes of a wheel.

琨¹

6521

A precious stone, resembling a pearl.

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

緝¹

6522

An embroidered sash. To sew; to stitch.

緝帶 an embroidered sash.

竹閉緝膝 bound with strings to their bamboo frames, —of bows, thus bound when unstrung, to keep them from warping.

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

輓³

6523

To turn round; to revolve.

R. 阮

See 滾

Rising Upper.

輓轉之速 the rapid revolution of a wheel.

輓動 a rotatory motion.

輓子 a stone roller, used to roll in seed.

銀¹

6524

A kind of red steel called 銀鍔 from 昆吾

the name of an ancient principality where the ore was found.

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

鯤¹

6525

The young of fishes. A sea-monster; a leviathan.

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

魚禁鯤鰠 when fishing don't take the little ones.

兒鯤 small fry.

鯤之大不知其幾千里也 I know not how many thousand li in size is the leviathan.

鯤化而爲鵬 the leviathan changes into a rukh.

鷓¹

6526

A jungle fowl with plaintive cry.

R. 元

See 昆

Even Upper.

褲¹

6527

Drawers; loose trousers.

R. 元

See 滾

Even Upper.

褲襠 breeches; drawers.

犢鼻褌 calf-nose drawers, —the short loose drawers worn by labourers in the south.

褌貫 shirt and trousers in one a "combination."

丨²

6528

To pass through. Vertical. Radical 2.

R. 阮

See 哀

Rising Upper.

袞³
6529
阮
滾
ising Upper.
The Imperial robes as used under the Chou dynasty, embroidered with two dragons, one ascending and the other descending. Also, the robes of feudal princes with differences according to rank. See 3252.

袞衣繡裳 with his grand-
ducal robe and embroidered skirt.

袞冕 robe and state cap,—full
dress.

袞龍袍 an Imperial robe.

滾³
6530
阮
滾
ising Upper.
To splash; to make
muddy.

滾汚衣服 to splash and dirty
the clothes.

滾³
6531
阮
滾
ising Upper.
To bank up the roots of
plants. To whiten roots
by banking them high with
earth.

Same as 6529.

滾³
6533
阮
滾
kwên
kun
kung
kweng
kun
kweng
kon
koun
ising Upper.
Water rushing along; to
roll. To seethe; to boil.

滾來 to come rolling along.

滾盤 to roll about.

滾罷 or 滾蛋罷 begone!
be off with you!—abusive.

滾滾東流 rolling along east-
wards,—as the rivers of China.

珠淚滾滾 tear-drops rolled
down his cheeks.

財源滾滾 may the spring of
wealth bubble continually up!—
a phrase seen in shops.

語語從血性中滾出
every word comes from his in-
most self,—is sincere.

滾濁 to stir up and make muddy.

滾亂 to disarrange; to turn
topsy-turvy.

滾鞍下馬 to jump hastily off
a horse.

滾³
6533

打一滾 to roll, as an animal;
to turn a somersault.

滾開 to boil; be off!

滾起來 to boil or bubble up.

滾水 boiling water. See 11,448.

滾熱 boiling hot.

滾燙 burning hot,—as in fever.

滾油煎心 boiling oil scald-
ing the heart,—of great mental
pain.

滾木 to whirl the wood,—to
resort to force.

滾木雷石 to roll down tree-
trunks and stones,—on the enemy.

滾圓 perfectly round.

滾刀筋 or 滾刀肉 a cal-
lous or indifferent person.

滾邊 a puffed border,—in dress.

滾存項 a current account.
See 9467.

歸于滾存項下 to carry
over (as a balance) to next
account.

鯨³
6534
R. 阮
See 滾
Rising Upper.
A large fish. Name of
the father of the Great Yü.
See 4594.

於鯨哉 there is Kun,—who
might do the work required.

譖⁴
6535
R. 願
See 棍
Sinking Upper.
To play a trick upon;
to hoax.

To play a trick upon;
to hoax.

K'UN.

昆¹
6536

R. 元
C. kwên
H. k'wên
F. k'oung
W. kwang
N. kweng
P. } k'un
M. }
Y. k'weng
Sz. k'un
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. koun
Even Upper.

Together. Afterwards;
futurity. An elder brother.
Used for 6537.

後昆 posterity; future ages.

昆命于元龜 he afterwards
(i.e. after having made up his
mind) has recourse to divination.

垂裕後昆 to transmit a
grand example to posterity.

謂他人昆 I call a stranger
"elder brother."

昆¹
6536

昆弟 or 昆仲 or 昆季 elder
and younger brothers.

你幾位昆仲 how many
brothers have you?

訂爲昆季 became sworn
brothers.

從 tsung' 昆 a cousin.

昆虫 insects in general. See
6538.

崑¹
6537

R. 元
See 昆
Even Upper.

Name of a famous
mountain, known as 崑崙,
in Tibet. Also applied to
the range of Koukun Mts.,
lying between the desert of
Gobi and Tibet.

玉出崑崗 jade comes from
K'un-kang.

崑崙洲 Pulo Condore or
Condor Island, in the China
Sea.

黑如崑崙 as black as K'un-
lun.

崑腔 name of a class of tunes.

蜚¹
6538

R. 元
See 昆
Even Upper.

Insects.

蜚蟲 insects,—including a
variety of other creatures, such
as crabs, lizards, newts, etc.

Same as 6538.

蝮
6539

坤¹
6540

R. 元
F. k'oung
See 細
Even Upper.

Subordinate; inferior;
Earth, as opposed to
Heaven (see 乾 5809
ch'ien³); female; feminine.
The 8th Diagram.

壽極乾坤 may your age
exceed that of Heaven and
Earth!

有何乾坤 what is your
business?

坤母 mother Earth; a mother.

坤道 the action of the earthly
principle; of or belonging to
women; female.

坤門 women's.

坤造 a girl's horoscope.

坤履 a woman's shoe.

堃

6541

Same as 6540.

困

6542

R. 願
C. { k'wên
H. {
F. k'auŋ
W. k'wang
N. k'wêng
P. {
M. { k'wên
Y. {
Sz. {
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun

Sinking Upper.

Distress; to be in distress; difficulty; anxiety; poverty. To put in straits; to corner a person. To be overcome by; surrounded by; enslaved by; wrapped up in. The 47th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 困 3307 and 困 13,215.]

終以困窮 in the end there will be distress.

不廢困窮 do not neglect the poor and distressed.

公無困哉 do not, O duke, occasion me this difficulty.

由是不得困 he was thus unable to corner him.

心之攸困 anxieties of mind.

困於心, 衡於慮, 而

後作 after being distressed in mind and perplexed in thought, men arise to vigorous reformation.

圍困 or 被困 or 困守 surrounded; hemmed in; besieged.

困獸猶鬪 fighting like pent-up beasts.

困於鼓刀 to be reduced to tapping with his (butcher's) knife,

—to straits, as 呂望 Lü Wang was when Wên Wang advanced him to office.

困於場屋 to have no success at the public examinations.

困住 to surround; to restrain.

困急 or 困極 at extremities.

不爲酒困 not to be a slave to wine.

英雄多困于酒色 many heroes have been enslaved by wine and women.

困愁城 a city in distress,—a mind full of anxieties.

困倦 or 困乏 wearied; exhausted.

行李困乏 without any baggage.

困而學之 to be stupid and yet manage to learn.

困

6542

困眼 sleepy; tired. See 6546.

困苦 in great poverty.

事前定則不困 if affairs be previously determined, there will be no difficulty with them.

悃

6543

Sincere; loyal; simple; genuine.

R. 阮

See 細

Rising Upper.

悃悃 sincere and earnest.

悃實 simple; unaffected; genuine.

謹抒忱悃 to respectfully state one's sincere feelings.

容申謝悃 allow me to express my sincere thanks.

悃悃款款朴以忠乎 shall I steadily pursue the path of truth and loyalty?

捆

6544

To plait; to bind; to tie up. Used with 6548.

R. 阮

See 細

Rising Upper.

捆屨 to bind shoes.

捆上 or 捆起來 or 捆紮 to tie up; to bind.

捆押 to put under restraint.

捆兒 a limit.

捆鎖 to chain; to pinion.

梱

6545

A movable door-sill.

R. 阮

See 閫

Rising Upper.

梱外之事 affairs beyond the threshold,—matters which do not concern one. See 6550.

梱梱 finished; completed.

𪔐

6546

R. vulgar.
C. fên
H. fun
F. k'auŋ
W. k'wang, v.
k'ue
N. k'wêng
P. { kun
M. {
Y. k'wêng
Sz. k'un
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun
Sinking Upper.

To nod; to doze; to take a nap.

𪔐了 sleepy.

𪔐着了 fast asleep.

一半𪔐着了 he is half asleep.

稍𪔐一會 to take a short nap.

捆

6547

R. 軫

C. k'wên
F. k'ung
W. s'jung
P. { k'wên
M. {
K. kiun
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun

Rising Upper.

To bind, as a sheaf of faggot.

捆載而歸 to return home laden with bundles,—of grain etc. Used figuratively of making a fortune.

細

6548

R. 阮

C. k'wên
H. k'un
F. k'ung
W. k'wang
N. k'wêng
P. { kun
M. {
Y. k'wêng
Sz. k'un
K. kon
J. kon, kun
A. k'oun

Rising Upper.

To edge; to bind; to plait; to tie up; to cord used with 6544. A coil a bale; a bundle.

鑲細 to put on an edging; bind.

細織 to weave.

細綁 or 細上 or 細起來 to tie up; to bind round; cord.

細綁手 the man who binds prisoners.

細倒 to throw down and bind.

細作一塊 tie them all together.

細在身 to strap or fasten to the body.

細籐 to bind with rattans,—a tea-chest.

一細繩 a coil of rope.

一細洋布 a bale of foreign piece-goods.

裃

6549

R. 阮

See 細

Rising Upper.

A border or hem of garment.

裃身 a tightly buttoned jacket much worn by Bannermen.

閫

6550

R. 阮願

F. k'ung

See 細

Rising and Sinking Upper.

A threshold. A door leading to the women apartments.

閫外 and 閫內 outside and inside the gate of the women apartments, respectively. [T first is principally used in the sense of to lead the army.]

外言不入于閫 men may not discuss women's affairs.

內言不出于閫 women may not discuss men's affairs.

閨³
6550

勿談閨闈 do not discuss the ladies.

尊閨 your wife.

閨範 a pattern to women.

天闕決兮 heaven's gate is open.

壺³
6551

元

細

ng Upper.

A corridor in a palace; a passage. [To be distinguished from 壺 4954.]

室家之壺 the passages of a palace.

閨壺 the women's apartments; women. See 6550.

髡¹
6552

元

坤

en Upper.

To shave the head, a punishment anciently substituted in the palace for castration. Leafless; bare.

髡其髮 to pull the hair out.

送客留髡 to be in clover; to have a good time. See Biog. Dict. 513.

KUNG.

工¹
6553

東

. kōng

公

en Upper.

Work; skilled labour; art (see 5324); a job; service; duty.. A workman; an officer of government. Radical 48. See 5001, 5013.

開工 or 動工 to begin work.

收工 to stop work,—as at night.

竣工 or 完工 to finish a job.

工竣 the work is completed.

長工 regular employment,—as by the month, for an indefinite period. A permanent employé.

短工 or 散工 or 碎工 odd jobs, or work by the day.

包工 to contract for a job; to undertake to do a given job for a given sum; work done by the job; piece-work.

論工 to pay according to what is done; piece-work.

日工 or 卯子工 work done by the day.

工¹
6553

工學 civil engineering.

工錢 or 工銀 or 工值 wages.

工匠 or 工丁 an artisan; a mechanic.

工人 or 工伙 a labourer; a workman.

工夥 an employé.

能工 a skilled workman.

工期 the time allowed for a job.

工料 labour and materials.

工費 commission (money) and expenses of labour.

工件 employés in a shop.

工程 workmanship (of builders, etc.); labour. See 13,294.

工作 to work; work done.

工課 work; labour. See 6094.

工夫 time; leisure. Also, work; labour.

不大的工夫 in a short time.

容點兒工夫 to leave a little leisure.

沒有工夫 I have no leisure, —to do anything proposed.

今日不得工夫 I have no leisure for it to-day.

磨工夫 to dawdle over work.

皮匠人慢工夫 the slow work of shoemakers.

出上工夫 do what we would; in spite of our efforts.

白費工夫 to take trouble in vain.

粗工 (see 11,863) or 拙工 rough or ill-executed work.

巧工 or 精工 or 工藝 fine work; skilled labour.

大工 skilled labour,—of masons.

大工子 a master mason.

工詩 to be a skilful poet.

工整 skilful at.....

工妍 a practised or skilled beauty.

工楷 well done; well executed.

工¹
6553

人巧奪天工 man's skill beats the work of God,—art beats nature.

工者巧于所能 the artisan is one who is skilful in what he does,—his is not mere manual labour.

兼充苦工 with hard labour,—a Shanghai municipal term.

百工 all kinds of skilled labour or artisan work. Also used for "the various officers of State."

工房 a workshop.

以工救荒 to start relief works.

工部 the Board of Works,—at Peking. See 9484.

工部局 the Municipal Council,—at Shanghai.

花工 a maker of paper flowers.

女工 woman's work,—needle-work, generally written 女紅.

適工次乏船 just then there was no vessel available for duty.

宗工 honoured officers; distinguished scholars; heads of clans; masters of music.

化工育物 the development and nourishment of living things,—as seen in nature.

工食 labour and maintenance; rations for labourers.

東工客食 wages to be paid by the lahdlord, food to be supplied by the contractor,—a clause seen in contracts for repairs.

工雀 the tailor-bird.

工字不出頭, 只能養一口 the word *labour*, without putting its head out (i.e. [1] becoming 土 earth, which feeds mankind, [2] leaving home), can feed a man.

工字殿 the hall of services for the dead.

工欲善其事, 必先利其器 the workman who would do his work well, must first sharpen his tools.

四工大衣 the four 工 great clothes,—a name for the Carolus dollar, the four 工's being IIII for IV.

功¹

6554

R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

Work done; achievements; meritorious services; merit; good results; the virtue of a drug. [To be distinguished from 攻 6555.] See 1671.

自以爲功 made it his own work.

功不使鬼 spirits are not employed upon the work,—of building temples, but men.

功課 tasks; school-work; see 6094.

恤功于民 to labour compassionately for the people.

辜功 deeds of guilt.

加功 to take part as an active accessory in a crime.

九功 the Nine Services,—to be rendered by the government to the people. These consist in the management of water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain, in the diffusion of virtue, of the conveniences of life, and of food.

武功 military exercises; military services or merit.

功勞 or 功勳 merit; meritorious services.

功烈 enterprising; dashing; vigorous in action.

不曾成功 we have not succeeded in accomplishing our task.

勞而無功 toil without reward.

功臣 a meritorious official.

歸功王 he gave all the credit to Wang.

功德 the virtue of merit; desert; merit. Also, excellencies; good qualities. Sanskrit: *guna*.

有功而不德 to have merit and not make it a virtue.

功德已滿 his virtuous works are completed,—his period of probation is over.

作功德 or 作功果 to make merit,—to say Buddhist prayers, repeat liturgies, etc.

有何功德 what merit have I?—for all I have done.

請僧鬼作功果 to beg priests and demons (in Hades)

功¹

6554

to perform on his behalf meritorious works by which he would profit.

功行 or 功業 merit; a successful achievement.

汝功行圓滿 your practice of good works is completed,—your period of probation is over.

功績大 his stored-up merit is great.

是誰的功績 whose is the credit?

誇功 to boast one's merit.

功牌 a badge of merit given to soldiers.

功賜 to bestow on account of merit.

紀功 to record the merit of an official,—such entries being allowed as a set-off against subsequent delinquencies.

將功贖罪 to redeem errors by subsequent merit.

功難掩過 his merit is not enough to redeem his offence.

功夫 ability; learning.

功高位大 great and exalted.

功用 activity; power in action.

功分 or 功用之定分 the functions of anything.

大功 the longer period of mourning,—for nine months.

小功 the shorter period of mourning,—for five months.

功同再造 you have as it were restored me to life.

時功令嚴 the administration was just then very strict.

藥力功效 the medicine is very efficacious.

謀道不計功 do not take into consideration the reward for doing right.

功名 honour; official reputation; rank; reward.

功名與性命相連 fame and life are closely associated,—in the pursuit of the former people often sacrifice the latter.

明試以功 this was clearly proved by their works.

靜功 researches to find the elixir of life.

攻¹

6555

R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.

To attack, as opposed to 守 10,012; to assault to besiege. To treat, as disease. To work at; to apply oneself to. [To be distinguished from 功 6554.]

攻打 or 攻擊 or 攻撲 attack.

鳴鼓而攻之 beat the drum and proceed to attack.

攻城 to assault a town.

攻破城池 to carry a town by assault.

攻城爲下, 攻心爲上 capturing the city is of secondary importance, capturing hearts (of the people) so as to make them submit readily of primary importance.

攻心者上畧 the important point is to win the heart.

攻劫 or 攻拔 or 攻殺 carry by storm; to capture by assault.

攻是守之機, 守是攻之策 attack is the secret of defence, defence is that which enables you to attack.

守者常逸, 攻者常勞 the besieged have an easy time, the besiegers a hard one.

攻取 to capture; to occupy.

攻訐 to make an attack or bring a charge against.

攻圍 to besiege; to surround.

攻佔 to seize upon; to take.

攻剿 to rout,—as rebels.

攻其惡, 無攻人之過 to attack one's own faults, not to attack those of others is the proper course.

攻人之過 to attack faults of others.

愛攻人者非君子 who loves to find fault with others, is not a superior man.

一心攻之者衆 the many attacks of the heart, which is one, are many,—viz. the various passions.

攻風 to expel bad humours by drugs.

以藥攻瘡 to treat an ulcer by means of medicines.

攻¹
6555

謁醫而攻之弗已 he was treated by a physician, but without success. See 石 9964.

庶民攻之,不日成之 the people set to work on it, and in no time completed it.

攻乎異端 to study heretical doctrines.

攻書 to apply oneself to books; to study.

必先攻其所易 begin by tackling something that is easy.

可以攻玉 it may be used to polish jade.

我車既攻 our chariots were strong.

疝¹
6556

Prolapsus of the rectum.

脫疝 bleeding piles.

疝門 the anus.

紅
6557

See 5270.

紅²
6558

To fly to; to reach.

紅天門 to reach the gates of heaven.

紅奉 to receive submissively.

紅¹
6559

A name for several large species of skate.

貢⁴
6560

To present as tribute; articles of tribute. Hence, superior; best. To levy a tax; revenue. To advance.

進貢 or 朝貢 to bring tribute,—in recognition of China's suzerainty.

英人進貢 like the English bringing tribute,—白來了 come for nothing; alluding to the failure of Lord Amherst's embassy.

貢之 offered it as tribute.

貢⁴
6560

貢品 articles of tribute.

貢使 the envoy in charge of the tribute.

貢上 to offer to a superior.

貢賜 to bestow; to present.

貢紬 tribute silk,—fine silk.

貢茶 tribute tea,—choice tea.

貢獅 tribute lions,—from Siam.

貢燭 best quality candles.

貢舉 holders of the first and second degrees; the manning of the public service.

貢賦 or 貢稅 taxes; revenue.

夏后氏五十而貢 under the Hsia dynasty, each man received 50 *mou* of land and paid the produce of 5 *mou* as tax to the State.

治地莫不善於貢 there is no land system which is not better than the tax system,—as above.

納貢 to pay taxes.

作貢 to assess the land-tax.

貢院 the provincial examination-hall.

貢生 a Senior Licentiate,—an honorary position accorded to meritorious 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* who fail to obtain the second degree.

附貢生 an accessory Senior Licentiate.

恩貢生 Senior Licentiates appointed by a special act of grace.

拔貢生 a position reached by

秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* successful at an examination held once every twelve years. It gives the right to compete at the capital for the 3rd degree, missing over the second.

副貢生 a title given to *hsiu-ts'ai* who are unsuccessful at the provincial exam. but who are mentioned on the secondary list.

歲貢生 an honorary grade given to *hsiu-ts'ai* for simple seniority.

優貢生 a grade conferred once in six years upon deserving *hsiu-ts'ai*.

貢元 see 13,744.

貢⁴

貢士 graduates who are successful at the preliminary examination for the 3rd degree. Also, a title bestowed on *yamen* clerks and others for long services.

西貢 Saigon.

蟻³
6561

Rising Upper.

To wriggle. To work through or into. See 6575.

蟻孔 to go into a hole,—as a snake.

蟻來蟻去 dodging in and out,—as when passing through a crowd.

猪蟻地 the hog routs up the ground.

See 5848.

贛³
6562玊³
6563

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

擎³
6564

Same as 6563.

鞏³
6565

R. 腫

H. *kiung*

W. *chüoa*,

ciung

M. *kiung*, *kung*

See 拱

Rising Upper.

弓¹
6566

R. 東

C. *kung*

H. *kiung*

F. *kiung*

W. *ciung*, *kung*

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

kung

關鞏之甲 the coat of mail of Chüeh-kung,—worn by 武王 Wu Wang when he destroyed the Shang dynasty.

A bow (in archery and music); see 8513, 9749, 6170. Curved; crescent. A land measure of five feet. A *dhanu* or 4000th part of a 由延 *yôjana*. Radical 57

弓箭 or 弓矢 bow and arrows; archery.

弓¹

6566

K. kung
J. kio, ku
A. kung
Even Upper.

弓身 the bow, as opp. to the string.

弓背 the back of a bow; an arch.

走弓背兒 to go round,—when going between two points.

弓弦 the bow-string; a chord.

走弓弦兒 to go straight across; to go direct.

弓上弦 to put a string on a bow.

虛拽弓弦 to draw the bow-string in vain,—to miss one's mark; to fail.

鳥盡弓藏 when the birds are all killed, to shelve the bow,—ingratitude.

弓刀石 bow, sword, and stone,—the three things with which soldiers exercise.

五力弓 a five-strength bow,—having a pull equal to 50 Chinese pounds.

出號弓 [able to string] a bow beyond the regulation [12 力 li strength].

力挽二石弓 [Kao Hsing] could draw a 2-picul bow. See 9964.

他弓莫挽 don't use another man's bow,—see 7576.

拉弓 or 開弓 or 張弓 or 控弓 to draw a bow.

拉滿弓 to draw a bow to the full.

開弓不放箭 to draw the bow but not discharge the arrow,—empty threats; *brutum fulmen*.

開硬弓 to draw a stiff bow,—to be an awkward customer; to be a hard nut to crack, etc.

天之天猶張弓乎 the TAO of God is like the drawing of a bow,—which brings down the high (end) and exalts the low (end).

驚弓之鳥 a "burnt child" etc.

弓影去而疑病愈 when the reflection of the bow (in the wine-cup) was removed, he was cured of his fancied disease,—viz. that he had swallowed a snake.

杯弓蛇影 the bow in the cup had the appearance of a

弓¹

6566

snake,—another allusion to the above story.

弓人 a bow-maker.

良弓之子必學爲箕, 良冶之子必學爲

裘 the son of a good bow-maker must learn to make sieves, and the son of a good founder must learn to make fur clothes,—so as to acquire deftness in their hereditary callings. [The chars. 箕 and 裘 are used together for trades in general; see 855, 2325.]

弓兵 or 弓手 an archer. The latter also means the underlings in a Magistrate's *yamen* who measure land; also, the runners in the office of a 巡檢.

彈弓 a cross-bow.

彈棉弓 a bow for flocking cotton.

弓馬 archery and horsemanship.

弓步 or 弓丈 a wooden fork, measuring 5 Chinese feet between the two prongs, used for measuring land.

響弓 a kind of small Æolian harp, fixed upon kites to make them sound in the air.

虎弓 a spring to catch tigers and other animals.

弓杈 a rest for an archer's arm.

弓足 or 弓脚 bow-feet,—cramped feet of Chinese women.

弓鞋 a woman's shoe.

躬¹

6567

R. 東
See 弓
Even Upper.

The body; oneself (see 8560); personally.

我躬不閱 my person is rejected by you.

躬自悼矣 P.bemoan myself.

聖躬 the sacred person,—of the Emperor.

曲躬 to bend the body.

躬身下拜 to bend the body and make obeisance.

朕躬 I the Emperor; We.

王躬 the royal person.

躬親其事 to attend to the matter personally.

弗躬弗親 not with personal or selfish aims.

躬¹

6567

反躬自問 turn and ask yourself,—ask your own conscience.

躬行 to do a thing personally.

躬詣 to go personally.

杼窺躬管窺之見 to see forth the through-a-tube (narrow) views of my humble self.

整躬率屬 to reform oneself and so bring one's subordinate to reform.

公¹

6568

R. 東
F. v. kōng
C. H. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. kung
K. kong
J. kō, ku
A. kōung
Even Upper.

Public; common to all as opposed to 私 10,308 hence, just; equitable ["Justice is essentially public." Sir F. Pollock.] The highest order of nobility a "duke." A gentleman sir; Mr.; "esquire." Male as opposed to 母 8067; see 8346.

公事 or 公務 or 公冗

公幹 public business; public affairs.

奉公維謹 to reverently perform such duties as may be laid upon them,—by the Emperor.

公費 public expenditure.

公項 or 公款 public money.

公用之物 things for public or general use.

公署 a public office; a *yamen*.

公局 an office; a bureau; Board.

公議 to hold a general consultation; to debate upon.

公會 a public meeting; a general assembly.

公立 to join in drawing up,—as a general protest.

公同 conjointly; all together impartial.

公同擬定 or 公同商定 carried nem. con.

公差 official messengers.

公服 official clothing.

公心 public spirit.

公然 publicly; openly; justly.

公¹

6568

公然不避 he openly refused to stand back.

公館 a public office; a place of temporary residence for officials, as when arriving to take up a post; a term for the private houses of officials and others.

公所 a public place; an office.

公使 a public servant; a term formerly applied to Envoys from foreign States but now officially abandoned. [Kuo Sung-tao applied it to himself. *Journal*, 上 p. 2.]

公退 (或餘) 之暇 in the intervals of public duties.

以公報私 to use one's official power to repay private, — favours or grudges.

以公滅私 let your public spirit extinguish your selfish instincts.

不敢公認為賊 did not venture to publicly regard him as a thief, — he was too respectable-looking.

公堂 the public hall in a *yamen* where all cases are supposed to be tried.

公人或公正人 an arbitrator, — formally appointed to decide a question. He is responsible to both parties for the due fulfilment of his award. Also, an official servant.

公親 the friends and relatives of two litigants, who come forward as mediators.

公田 public land.

公斷 to give judgment.

公文 public papers.

公摺或公牘 public documents; State papers.

公位 the bench; the Magistrate's seat.

公案 see 46.

公產 public property, — as of a society.

公官 one's post; public office.

公法 the laws of a nation. See 3366 and 6609.

公路 public roads. An old term for Director of royal carriages.

公稟 a general petition.

公庭 a meeting-hall; a court.

公¹

6568

公義 common proprietor.

公請 a collective invitation.

公出 to go or be absent on public business.

公回 to have returned from an absence on official business.

公誼 the *entente cordiale*.

公忿 general indignation.

寧叫事中 *chung*, 不叫

事公 it is better to arrange the matter on any terms.

公論 public discussion; the full ventilation of any question, in the sense of hearing both sides.

是非公論 to bring out the rights and wrongs of a case by public discussion.

據我公論 my unbiased opinion is that....

可見事有公論 it is clear that there is something to be said on both sides.

想各國當必有公論

也 I think that the various nations would have something to say on both sides, — of the question at issue between us.

公司 a company. Formerly, the Company, — the East India Company.

公司局 a Municipal Council.

公司輪船 a mail steamer.

有限公司 a limited company. [A specimen of dog-Chinese.]

公班衙 (或牙) the East India Company.

公烟 East India Company's opium, — now used in the sense of "first-class opium." Also, Patna opium.

公膏或公洋藥或公土
或公班土 Patna opium.

公估 an assay office. Also, to appraise.

公估店 a silver appraiser's shop.

公丁香 cloves.

公正 just and upright; impartial.

公道或公允或公平
just; equitable.

大公無私 perfectly just.

公¹

6568

公明 just and intelligent.

公便 just and expedient.

公行 to act equitably.

公理 to manage justly.

公利 for general or public benefit or use.

公積 a fund formed by general contribution; a reserve fund.

公辦 to transact business with justice.

一秉至公 most equitably.

不公不法 disreputable.

公侯伯子男 the five ranks of hereditary nobles, generally rendered by duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.

公爵 a duke.

貴公爵 or 公爺 my lord duke; your Grace.

宗公 the dukes of the ancestral temple.

鎮國公 Imperial duke of the 1st and 3rd degrees.

輔國公 Imperial duke of the 2nd and 4th degrees.

辟公 the feudal princes.

公侯 high nobility; a prince; a ruler.

公侯萬世 may your rank endure for endless generations!

公子 the son of a prince; an officer; a gentleman.

公孫 or 公姓 the grandson of a prince.

公族 the kindred of a prince.

公尸 the person who, at sacrifices to the dead, impersonated the corpse, so that the spirit might find a resting-place and present a visible image to the worshippers.

公家 the State; the government.

公家之象 government needs.

由公家發給 supplied by the government.

公主 the daughter of an Emperor; an Imperial princess. So called because the Emperor could not 主 conduct the marriage of a princess, but was obliged to do so through a 公 feudal lord of the same surname.

公¹
6568

娶婦得公主,平地生

公府 to get a princess in marriage, or to raise a palace where none stood before,—both are fraught with danger.

相公 a Minister of State; since the 10th cent. a young gentleman; the "young master" of a household; a catamite.

公郎 a young gentleman; your son.

諸公 feudal princes; all the gentlemen; the gentlemen.

某公 Mr. So-and-so.

羅公 Mr. Lo,—used when speaking of people.

明公 your Honour.

時以公未蒞任 because, at that time, your Honour had not entered upon the duties of your office.

公中佐領 captains in the Manchu army, of a class in which the appointment is not hereditary.

三公 the three chief Ministers of State under the 周 dynasty, viz. 太師, 太傅, 太保, the Grand Tutor, Assistant, and Guardian, respectively. For Han dyn. see 10,250.

公母 male and female; cock and hen; father and mother; husband and wife.

公母倆 a married couple. [Vulg. *ku¹ mu lia³*.]

公婆 husband's father and mother.

公公 or 家公 a husband's father. The former is used as a term of respect; e.g. by a priest to an abbot.

外公 a mother's father.

免得你某外公動手 or Mr. So-and-So, your maternal grandfather (*q. d.* the speaker) will be after you,—used insultingly.

你外公來了 your (maternal) grandfather has come.

太公 ancestor; grandfather; (or 老太公) a term of respect used to a stranger. Also, see Biog. Dict. 1862.

線公 an informer.

公¹
6568

公領孫 the white oval grape.

公 (or 江) 臣 Cantonese corruption of "Consul."

蚣¹
6569

An insect.

蜈蚣 a centipede.

R. 東
See 公
Even Upper.Read *sung¹*. A grasshopper.蚣蜩 the *Truxalis* or green grasshopper.蚣¹
6570

Same as 6559.

共⁴
6571

All; all together; collectively. To share.

R. 宋冬
C. *kung*
H. *kung*
F. *kōng*,
kāōng, *kūng*,
v. *kūng*
W. *djūoa*, *cūoa*
N. *gung*, *kung*
P. }
M. } *kung*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kong*
J. *kiō*, *ku*
A. *kong*, *kung*
Sinking and
Even Lower
and Upper.

共合 or 共計 or 共算 in all; reckoning up all; making a total of.

共有 or 共同 or 一共 or 共總 in all; all together.

總數一數, 共有一千個差不多 counting them up, he had as near as possible one thousand in all.

共總 altogether; the total being.

不肯共浪飲 did not wish to drink it all up at once,—as a valuable wine.

共學 to study together.

共敦 cordially united.

共夥 accomplices; companions.

共曉 all know.

共井 neighbours,—those who in feudal times worked on the same 井 central plot of ground for the sovereign.

共宿 to sleep at the same place.

共一當胸, 共一當背 both sides will do for front, and both for back,—of Chinese trousers, which can be worn either way round.

不共一室 not to live in the same house.

不共戴天 not to live under the same sky,—with the murderer of a parent, *sc.* to kill him.共⁴
6571

不共之深仇 a hatred deep that the parties cannot under the same sky.

孰與共之 who will be companion?

我共你飲 I will drink with you.

同心共意 in entire sympathy and accord.

未共事 not to have transacted business together.

沒共過事 we have had no business transactions; I do not know him.

二頭共體 two heads, one body,—of a two-headed child.

願與郎共之 I will gladly share it with you.

寡人所與庶人共邪 am I, the Emperor, to share this with the common people,—of a cooling breeze.

共政 to share in the government.

Read *kung¹*. To contribute to; to discharge one's duties. Used with 6572, 6575.

靖共爾位 quietly fulfil duties of your offices.

匪其止共 they do not charge their duties.

念彼共人 when I think of those in office.

共工 a legendary being who spent his life in rebelling on a grand scale against all constituted authority, until he was finally slain by 女媧 Nü Kua. A title of the Minister of War under the Emperor Yao.

Read *kung³*. To hasten. Used with 6575.

克共明刑 to hold fast to wise laws.

居其所而衆星共之 it keeps its place, and all other stars do homage to it,—of pole-star.

供¹

6572

冬宋

kung, kōung

恭

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To present to; to contribute; to supply. To state in evidence; to make a deposition. See 9036.

惟正之供 only the proper contribution, — no illegal exactions.

無敢不供 do not dare not to be supplied, — with requisites.

供口不上 not enough to eat.

供師甚薄 to feed a tutor on a mean scale.

供支或應供 to furnish; to supply.

供過於求則價賤 if the supply is greater than the demand, prices will be low. See 6622.

供役 to furnish feudal service.

供給所 the commissariat and supply department of the Grand Examiner during his incarceration in the examination-hall.

敢不供給 (chi³) can I dare not to furnish you?

沒好床鋪供給 I have no decent bed to offer you.

供職 to resume one's official duties.

供差 official servants; petty officials.

禮拜一到衙供差 on Monday I will return to duty at the yamen.

天庾正供 the regular contribution of grain sent to the Imperial granaries.

供奉或供獻 to offer up; to present to.

供養 to make presents to superiors or to temples; to nourish, as one's parents in old age. See kung⁴.

供養太后 to wait upon the Dowager Empress.

口供 a verbal deposition; *viva voce* evidence.

供詞 depositions; the evidence in a case; to depose.

供稱 states in his evidence that.....

供認 admitted in his evidence that.....

畫供 to sign one's deposition, — usually by dipping the thumb in ink and making an impression of it on the paper.

供¹

6572

反供 to go back on one's evidence; to retract statements.

傳供 to interpret evidence, — from the local dialect into "Mandarin."

取具親供 to draw upon a man's own evidence, — as a means of convicting him.

吐出實供 to come out with the truth, — as a recalcitrant witness after the application of the bamboo.

實實供來 come, tell me the truth!

供出他人 to implicate others by one's evidence.

供攀 to implicate by one's evidence.

供指 to indicate in evidence; to incriminate.

招供 to acknowledge the truth of the various depositions, — as is necessary before a prisoner can be legally punished.

供送 to send the evidence.

供開 to state in evidence.

供情 the particulars of the evidence.

供據 evidence, — oral and documentary.

翻供 to retract one's evidence.

供奉 name of a famous monkey.

Read kung⁴. To offer in worship to gods or spirits; offerings.

神前擺供 to arrange the offerings before the god.

供具 implements of worship.

上供 to offer up.

供筵或供飯 to offer up food; to offer a sacrifice.

把供獻都喫了 ate up all the sacrificial offerings.

設供 to set out the offerings.

供養 (yang⁴) to offer in sacrifice, — to spirits or gods. See kung⁴.

供酒 to set out wine.

供神 to worship the gods.

供祖 to worship one's ancestors.

供客 to present to a guest or stranger.

供¹

6572

供桌 the table on which is set out the food offered to gods or spirits.

供佛 to offer up to Buddha.

供月兒 to make offerings to the moon.

供事 writers in certain yaméns in the capital, having a low-grade button. Also a title of (foreign) clerks in the Customs' indoor staff.

供³

6573

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

恭¹

6574

R. 冬

C. kung

H. kiung

F. kung, v.

kung

W. chüoa, kung

N. kung

P. kung

M. kung

Y. kung

Sz. kung

K. kong

J. kiō, ku

A. kung

Even Upper.

To be afraid; alarmed.

心忪而不安 my heart is alarmed and unquiet.

Respectful; reverent. See 2620.

打恭=作揖 see 5394.

恭而有禮 respectful and polite.

恭敬 to respect; to venerate; reverential.

自古恭敬不如從命 from of old, respect has never been as good as obedience.

恭順 complaisant; submissive.

恭叩 to respectfully pray, — as in a petition.

恭請 to respectfully request.

恭錄 to respectfully copy out, — as the orders of a superior.

恭摺 to respectfully memorialise.

恭謁 or 恭踐 to pay one's respects.

恭覆 a respectful reply.

恭呈 to reverently present.

恭奉 to reverently receive.

恭謝 to respectfully thank.

恭喜 or 恭賀 I beg to congratulate you. See 4073.

恭喜在那兒 where do you live? where is your post?

恭祀 or 恭襲 to respectfully congratulate.

恭候 to respectfully await, — as orders from a superior, the arrival of a guest, etc.

恭¹

6574

恭迓 or 恭迎 to welcome; to await (a guest).

恭逢 to respectfully meet,—used of the occurrence of an Imperial birthday.

恭備 to respectfully prepare.

恭人 title of the wife of an official of the 4th grade.

恭凳 a commode.

拱¹

6575

R. 腫

C. kung

H. kiung

F. kiung

W. chiua, v.

kung

N. 腫

P. 腫

M. 腫

Y. 腫

Sz. 腫

K. kong

J. kiō, ku

A. kung

Rising Upper.

To fold the hands on the breast, as when making a bow; to bow; to salute.

To encircle; to span (*see* 8514); an arch. To rout, as a pig with its snout.

拱手 to raise the joined hands, concealed in sleeves, to the forehead, mouth, or chin, according to the degree of respect to be shown,—as a salute.

拱別 to salute and take leave.

拱立 to stand with the hands folded.

福星拱照 may the star of happiness shine on you!

北拱辰樞 to look north and salute the pole-star,—as the various constellations are supposed to do. Applied figuratively to the Emperor.

又拱衆人至先前喫酒去處 he then invited the party to the same spot where they had previously taken wine.

拱璧 a large badge (*see* 8958),—which took two hands to span it.

拱衛 to surround.

爾墓之木拱矣 the trees at your grave would take two hands to span them,—you ought to have died long ago.

交游成拱木 my friends and comrades are dead.

五十三拱橋 a bridge with fifty-three arches,—at Soochow.

拱瓦 curved tiles.

拱頂 a dome.

用嘴一拱 with one rout of its snout.

用嘴拱開石板 with its snout it raised the stone slab.

拳³

6576

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

拱¹

6577

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

拱³

6578

R. 腫

See 拱

Rising Upper.

龔¹

6579

R. 冬

F. kiung and surname 'kung

See 恭

Even Upper.

宮¹

6580

R. 東

See 弓

Even Upper.

To put wooden handcuffs on a prisoner.

A post; a pillar; the short posts in a roof which connect the beams. *See* 3442, 2533.

A precious stone. A jade token or badge of office.

拱璧 *see* 6575.

拱縣 a District in Ssüch'uan.

To give; to present to. Decorous; reverential. An old name for the south-east part of the province of Kuangsi.

龔敬啓者 this is respectfully to inform you.

龔黃 Kung Sui and Huang Pa. *See* Biog. Dict.

A palace. A dwelling. A Taoist temple, only since A.D. 988. A college. The ancient name for the first note on the gamut; tonic.

皇宮 or 宮庭 or 宮院 the Imperial palace.

宮殿 a hall; a palace.

後宮 or 宮妃 or 宮女 or 宮娥 or 宮娥彩女 ladies of the palace; maids-of-honour; concubines.

元帝後宮已多, 不得常見 the Emperor Yüan Ti's concubines were so numerous that he could not often see them.

中宮 or 正宮 the Empress. The first phrase also means the source of the first note on the gamut, *sc.* the chest.宮¹

6580

東宮 she who is east in palace,—the Empress. Also Heir Apparent.

肅宗在東宮 when the emperor Su Tsung was Heir Apparent.

西宮 she who is west in palace,—the Imperial concubine who stands next to the Empress.

宮禁 the private apartments of the Emperor.

宮闈 the Empress' apartments of the Imperial Household.

鼓鐘於宮聲聞於外 strike a bell in the Palace—the sound is heard outside,—doings of the Court are known to the public.

宮闕 the gate of the palace.

宮門抄 the Court Circular.

宮綢 palace silks,—a special quality of silk piece goods.

宮絹 palace (plain) silks.

宮袍 Court robes,—used on the stage.

宮保 Guardian of the Heir Apparent.

貴宮保 your Excellency Guardian.

宮詹 the literary designation of a Chief Supervisor of Instruction,—of the Heir Apparent.

宮庶 a deputy Supervisor above.

宮允 Secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction, as above.

宮贊 Assistant Secretary above.

宮傳 a title bestowed by the Emperor.

宮室 a house; a dwelling mansion.

蒿宮 and 合宮 names of the 明堂 (*see* 10,760) in earliest ages and under the low Emperor, respectively.

公侯之宮 the ancestral temples of feudal princes.

天后宮 the temple of the Queen of Heaven. *See* 40.

月宮 the palace of the moon.

宮綵 a girdle.

宮花 flowers in the hair.

宮¹
6580

宮粉手巾 light-red handkerchiefs.

宮樹 the Imperial Palace; a name for Peking.

宮毗羅 a sea-monster. Sanskrit: *kumbhila*.

宮刑 or 宮辟 the punishment of castration.

被宮 to be castrated.

老宮 a eunuch.

自宮 to make oneself a eunuch.

泮宮 or 學宮 a college.

行宮 a temporary palace or pavilion at which the Emperor stops when on a journey; the Mongol *ordo*. Also applied to the stopping-places of "gods" when on their rounds.

離宮 an Imperial country-house.

漢家離宮三十六 under the Han dynasty there were 36 palaces.

貶在冷宮 to banish to the cold palace,—a kind of "arrest" to which the Empress is subjected when she has displeased the Emperor.

春宮 the vagina; the palace of the Heir Apparent.

子宮 the womb.

南宮 an old name for the Board of Rites, under which are the 進士 graduates of the 3rd degree.

高捷南宮 passed high as a 進士.

中宮=天極星 the pole-star.

文武中宮 civil and military members of the Inner Council.

宮商 the first and second musical notes; harmony; music.

風來動音自成宮商 when the wind moved (the leaves), they gave forth a musical sound.

宮商迭奏 the music sounded again and again.

躬
6581

Same as 6567.

玄
6582

肱¹
6583

R. 蒸
C. *kweng*
H. *kwun*
F. *keing*
W. *kwac, kae*
N. *kwang*
P. *kung*
M. *shung*
Y. *kung*
Sz. *kung*
K. *kweng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *kwang*
Even Upper.

Same as 6583.

The upper part of the arm.

股肱惟人, 良臣惟聖 as legs and arms make the man, so do good ministers make a wise king.

臣作朕股肱耳目 Our ministers are Our legs and arms and ears and eyes.

麾之以肱 he waves his arm.

肱臂 the arm.

奇 *chi*¹ 肱國 a one-armed and three-eyed nation of hermaphrodites, said to have invented a flying car, B.C. 1766.

局¹
6584

R. 青梗
C. *kwing*
H. *kwun*
F. *hing, king*
W. *ciung*
N. *ciung*
P. *kung*
M. *chün, hsün*
Y. *sling*
K. *kiōng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kwing*
Even Upper and Rising Irregular.

A bar; a bolt, to bar; to close; see 3919. Also read *chiung*^{1,3}. [Dist. from 局 9730.]

局門 to bar a door.

竊謂僧失局 he said to himself that the priest had forgotten to bolt the door.

局試 to examine with closed doors.

終年局閉 the doors are always closed.

叩玉局 (*chiung*¹) to knock at the gate of Paradise.

駟¹
6585

R. 青
F. *keing, hing*
P. *kung*
M. *kun, hsün*
See 垌
Even Upper.

In good condition, as a horse.

駟駟牡馬 fat and large are the stallions.

烱
6586

Same as 2377.

獷³
6587

R. 梗養
C. *k'wang*
See 曠曠
K. *kweng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *kaing, kwang*
Rising Irregular.

Fierce; rude; uncivilised. Read *k'uang*⁴ in Peking and Central China.

獷悍 fierce; ferocious.

獷獷難近 he is a dangerous man to approach.

政移獷俗 governments have altered their savage customs.

礦³
6588

R. 梗
C. *kwong*
H. *kwang*
F. *kwoung, v. k'woung*
W. *k'oa*
N. *k'woing*
P. *kung*
M. *kung*
Y. *k'wang*
Sz. *kung, k'wang*
K. *kweng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *k'wang*
Rising Irregular.

The ore of metals. A mine. Read *k'uang*⁴ in Peking.

礦鐵 iron ore.

鐵礦 an iron mine.

礦銅 copper ore.

銅礦 a copper mine.

礦朴 (or 砂) metallic ores.

礦灰 lime.

煤礦 a coal mine.

挖礦 to work a mine.

開礦 to open a mine.

礦民 or 礦丁 miners.

礦師 a mining engineer.

礦井 the shaft of a mine.

礦脈皆絕 the lodes of the mine are exhausted.

紫礦 red kino made from the sap of *Butea frondosa*.

礦物 the mineral kingdom. See 1849, 12,256.

穧³
6589

R. 梗
See 穧
Rising Irregular.

The awn of grain in the ear, of grasses, etc.

穧麥 a kind of wheat with a long awn.

鑛
6590

Same as 6588.

憬³

6591

R. 梗
C. king
F. king, keing
W. ciang
N. cing
P. kung, chng
M. chin
Y. ching
K. kiōng
J. kei, kiō
A. kwing³
Rising Upper.

To rouse; to stir up; to awaken to a sense of right. Also read *ching*³, and in Peking *kēng*³.

憬覺 to rouse one's senses; to perceive; to appreciate.

Read *ch'ung*³. Afar.

憬彼淮夷 those far-off barbarians of the Huai river.

See 2142.

環

6592

升³

6593

R. 腫
See 拱
Rising Upper.

The hands folded in salutation. Radical 55.

頰³

6594

R. 梗迴
C. kēng, kwēng
F. kēng
W. kae
N. kēng
K. kiōng
J. kei, kiō
A. wing
Rising Upper.

The blaze of fire.

無思百憂,不出于頰 do not think of all your anxieties; you will not emerge from imperfect views. [The last half has also been interpreted "you will not come forth into light."]

K'UNG

空¹

6595

R. 東送
C. hung
H. k'ung
F. k'ung, k'ōng, k'oung, k'ōng
W. k'ung
N. k'ung
P. }
M. } k'ung
Y. }
Sz. }
K. kong
J. kō, kū
A. k'oung
Even and Sinking Upper.

Empty; void; vacuous. See 110, 7606.

太空 the great void; the ether; the sky; a state of nothingness after death.

旌旗蔽空 banners darkened the sky.

清若空 clear as the empyrean.

空間 space.

空間年 the intervening years.

空却 time and space.

空中 in emptiness; space; the sky; a humming-top.

空中樓閣 castles in the air.

中空 hollow in the middle,—as rushes or reeds.

他砍了一個空 he struck the empty,—missed his blow.

空¹

6595

空屋子 an empty room.

空閑 vacant,—as a house.

空瓶 an empty bottle.

空地 vacant ground.

空船 an empty ship; a vessel in ballast.

空虛 empty; void; in a state of abstraction; cleaned out.

空曠 waste; void.

落空 to go to nothing.

談空說有 to discuss abstract questions.

空閒 unoccupied; at leisure.

用手抓空 to clutch the air,—as a delirious patient.

拏空 seizing the void; in the air. See 11,016.

手空 empty-handed; poor.

空過 to return empty-handed.

空鞍貫雙箭 the riderless saddle pierced by a couple of arrows.

空身 nothing about the person; to stand to "attention."

空背 to stand to attention.

空口 empty-mouthed,—without having any proof of what one says.

空言 mere words,—without proof.

空說 or 空談 empty talk.

空想 to vainly wish for.

空有那田宅,沒一個

承領 his estate profits him nothing, there being no heir to carry it on.

用空 (or *k'ung*⁴) defalcations.

空頭情 an empty civility.

都是空頭 it is all humbug.

空門 the gate of mental indifference through which Nirvāna is reached; Buddhism.

入空門 to become a Buddhist priest.

空王 Buddha.

視空一切 to regard everything as nothingness,—i.e. all phenomena as unreal.

慎勿實諸所無,但願

空¹

6595

空諸所有 be careful not to regard as real that which unreal, but rather to do the opposite.

一心直空 the whole heart in a state of complete vacuity—alluding to the state of mind aimed at by the Buddhist, in which all phenomena become unreal.

空心 nothing in the mind; vacuous; hollow, as a tube empty, as a cartridge.

空心字 characters written in outline, for purposes of ornament etc. See 雙 10,118.

空心大老官 a pretentious humbug.

空谷 a deserted valley.

空放着 empty; useless; worthless.

張空拳 drew their empty magazine-crossbows,—and rushed on the enemy in despair.

空拳 an empty-fist; poor.

空行 without baggage.

空勞無益 I have toiled in vain.

一場空 everything gone; a loss.

平空起事 to make trouble out of nothing.

搶家財一空 made a clean sweep of the property,—as thieves.

逃避一空 every one of them bolted.

空飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.

空喜 to rejoice without foundation.

空靈 clever,—referring to the "holes" in a wise man's heart. See 4562.

空架子 a hollow frame,—humbug; a hollow pretence; mere remnant of former greatness.

空寂 abstraction and seclusion; nothingness.

空首拜伏 (to fold the hands and bow until the head touches the ground,—as is done at the third of the nine prostrations)

司空 a Minister of Works.

空¹
6595

空箏 or 空竹 a top which spins in the air by playing a cord held in each hand. See 4937.

Read *k'ung*⁴. Leisure; time. To leave a space; to leave blank.

空子 occasion; opportunity given. Also, a blank space in a book.

閒空兒 leisure.

乘空兒 to avail oneself of leisure,—to do anything.

沒有空兒 I have no leisure.

抽空兒 to find time for,—as when busy.

是甚麼空兒作的 when did you manage to get it done? —i.e. in what interval of leisure.

空開寫 leave a space and then write.

空乏 wanting; deficient.

空白 blank; not filled up.

空白式樣 blank forms.

預印空白 blank forms previously stamped,—as in anticipation of the New Year, when the seals are put away for a month.

不宜空我師 it is not right that he should reduce us all to such misery.

一所空 (or *k'ung*⁴) 房 an empty house.

房子空着呢 the house is vacant.

空餘 unoccupied; vacant.

虧空 deficit; bankruptcy; default.

倥⁴
6596

Rude; clownish. Urgent.

倥侗 ignorant; loutish.

賤務倥傯 my affairs are pressing.

崆¹
6597

A mountain, named 崆峒, in Kansuh.

倥¹
6598

R. 東董江

C. *hung*

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *kong*

J. *kō, kū*

A. *houng, k'oung*

Even and

Rising Upper.

控⁴
6599

R. 送

See 空

Sinking Upper.

Ignorant; simple; guileless.

倥誠 simple and trustworthy.

倥倥而不信 simple and yet not sincere.

倥悵 depressed, as by want of success.

To clutch; to grab. To draw a bow. To rein in a horse; to control. To accuse. To beat.

控弦引矢 to draw the bow and take arrows from the quiver.

控弦四十萬騎 four hundred thousand mounted archers.

控馬而問 he reined in his horse and asked.

風影不可控 you cannot control wind and shadow.

控于大邦 to refer a case to the leading State,—as in feudal times.

控告 or 控案 or 控理 to charge; to accuse.

上控 or 控經 to appeal to the court above.

越控 to skip over (the intermediate courts) and appeal,—direct to the Board, etc.

捏控 to trump up a charge; to accuse falsely.

控官 to inform the authorities.

控詞 a plaint; a charge.

控追 to proceed against for the recovery of....

控瀆 to importunately demand justice.

A mineral, called 硃青, found in Chehkiang and used as a medicine.

硃¹
6600

R. 東

See 空

Even Upper.

箏¹
6601

R. 東

See 空

Even Upper.

鞚⁴
6602

R. 送

See 空

Sinking Upper.

恐¹
6603

R. 腫

C. *hung*

H. *k'ung, k'ong*

F. *k'ung, hung*

W. *c'üoa*

N. *c'üong, k'ung*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *kong*

J. *k'z, ku*

A. *k'ung*

Rising Upper.

恐¹
6604

孔³
6605

R. 董

C. *hung*

H.

F.

W.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

N. v. *k'ōn*

K. *kong*

J. *kō*

A. *k'oung*

Rising Upper.

A kind of lute, called 箏篴, used at ancient religious ceremonies.

彈箏篴 to play the lute.

A bridle; reins; to rein in a horse.

抽韁緊鞚 he seized the bridle and held the horse tightly in.

To fear; to be afraid.

恐怕 or 恐懼 or 恐怖 to fear; to be afraid.

恐怕他不來 I fear he will not come,—i.e. I fancy he will not come.

恐有未合 I fear that (my request) is not in order.

恐惶 frightened; alarmed.

莫恐 do not imagine that.....

Same as 6603.

To go through. A hole; the touch-hole of a cannon; the finger-hole of a flute. Great; very. The surname of Confucius. [Analysed as the bird that brings children; see 5341.]

空孔 or 孔穴 a hole; a hollow; a cave.

無孔可鑽 not a hole to escape into.

孔竅 openings; pores; ducts.

毛孔 the pores of the skin.

孔道 a thoroughfare; a drain.

孔方 square hole,—the common copper cash is so called.

不開孔 without a hole in it,—of non-perforated coins.

無孔穿 without holes for stringing them,—as above.

眼孔 a hole,—e.g. in a sieve.

孔³
6605

面孔 facial expression; the face.
See 7886.

裝面孔 to put on a facial expression,—to order.

孔鉛 "hole chop" lead.

孔壬 great artfulness.

嘉言孔彰 admirable words forcibly displayed.

父母孔邇 your parents are very near. Also expl. as, (Wên Wang) was very much the parent (of his people); hence the modern meaning, Thou art a good official.

兄弟孔懷 brothers greatly sympathise with each other.

孔亟 or 孔棘 very urgent; pressing.

孔急之際 a serious crisis.

孔目 a clerk of the Han-lin Academy.

孔雀 the peacock; the Malayan peacock (*Pavo muticus*).

孔雀翎 the peacock feather,—a decoration granted for merit in the public service, and also to be obtained by purchase. These feathers have either three, two, or a single "eye," according to the grade conferred, the last being the lowest.

孔雀扇 peacock-feather fans.

孔雀屏 a peacock-feather screen.

孔夫子 or 孔子 K'ung the Master,—latinised by the Jesuits into Confucius.

孔聖人 Confucius the holy man or Prophet.

孔門 Confucianism.

孔廟 a Confucian temple.

孔林 the tomb of Confucius.

KUO.

See 6061.

戈
6606

職
6607

Same as 6608.

戡⁴
6608

R. 陌

C. kwik

H. fet

F. kaik

W. kwa

N. kwah

P. skwo

M. wo

Y. yüik, yüeh

K. kwek

J. kwaku,

kiaku

A. kwäk, kwak

Entering

Upper.

國^{2*}
6609

R. 職

C. kwok

H. kwet, kok

F. kwok

W. kwai

N. koh

P. skwo

M. kwê

Y. kouk

Sz. kwe

K. kuk

J. koku

A. kwouk, kwêk

Entering

Upper.

To cut off the left ears of prisoners or of the slain.

攸戡安安 the left ears (of the slain) were leisurely cut off.

獻戡 to present the left ears of the slain,—in token of victory. Hence, to tender allegiance to.

仁恭獻戡於朱全忠 Liu Jên-kung tendered allegiance to Chu Ch'üan-chung,—first Emp. of the Liang dynasty.

斬戡甚多 he killed and cut off the ears of a vast number.

以訊戡告 presenting the living and the ears of the slain,—at the religious ceremony after victory.

戡首級 to behead.

A nation; a kingdom; a State; a country; the capital of a country; a dynasty; a house or line.

國家 the reigning dynasty; the State.

國家之交 relations between governments.

國家以科目取士 the State chooses its officers by competition.

國家不可一日無君 the king never dies.

國都 the capital; the metropolis.

國政 or 國度 the administration of government.

國計 politics. See 940.

國朝 the dynasty.

國法 laws of the country.

國號 the name of a ruling House or dynasty.

關着門起國號 to shut one's door and take a name for one's dynasty,—of extravagant pretensions.

國風 the customs of a country; name of the first section of the *Odes*, translated as "Lessons from the States."

國課 the national revenue.

國債 the national debt.

國旗 the national flag.

國書 a communication from one State to another; credentials.

國^{2*}
6609

國帑 the public exchequer.

國用 the national expenditure.

國用不足 insufficient revenue.

國票 government debentures.

國運 the national fortunes.

國體 the prestige of a country.

大失國體 great loss of national prestige.

其虧國體爲已甚 the interference seriously with our national prestige. See 體 11,02

何以爲國 how can it be a nation?—when anarchy prevails.

國富兵强 a rich and powerful State.

國主 or 國王 the lord or prince of a State,—owning allegiance to China, understood.

下令去帝號稱國主 gave orders that the title Emperor should be dropped and *Kuò chu* adopted,—of Li Ching-tsu, A.D. 961.

外國 outside nations,—a disrespectful term applied by Chinese to all foreign nations.

萬國公法 International Law,—the title under which WHEATON's work has been translated into Chinese.

有教化之國 a civilised State.

與國 friendly States.

權聯與國之道 the *entente cordiale* existing between nations.

上國 the sovereign State, among the 列國, *sc.* the Houses of Chou; the metropolis.

帝國 modern term for an empire.

國變 a revolution.

開國 to found a State.

故國 the old country; the fatherland.

本國 my country.

貴國 your country.

强我國 let us make our country strong.

山國 a hilly country.

土國 a flat country.

國^{1*}
6609

一國盡爭 the whole nation entered into competition.

國會 a national assembly; a Parliament.

國母 mother of the State,—the Empress.

國本 the Heir Apparent.

國子 the Heir Apparent of a 王 prince.

國子監 or 國學 the Imperial Academy of Learning.

國史館 the State Historiographer's Office,—at Peking.

鎮國公 or 輔國公 an Imperial duke; hereditary nobles of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ranks.

國公酒 a wine said to have been first made by an Imperial duke in Peking.

天國 the divine dynasty, a term adopted by the 太平 T'ai-p'ing rebels; also used by missionaries for the "kingdom of heaven."

清國 the Manchu dynasty; China.

元季國初 the close of the Yüan and the beginning of the present (then the Ming) dynasty.

三國 the Three States,—蜀 Shu, 魏 Wei, and 吳 Wu, which divided the empire for some forty years after the fall of the Han dynasty, A.D. 221.

六國 the Six States,—which combined to resist the 秦 Ch'in State, B.C. 240. These were 燕 Yen, 趙 Chao, 韓 Han, 魏 Wei, 齊 Ch'i and 楚 Ch'u.

十六國 the Sixteen States = 趙 (前後), 燕 (前後), 秦 (前後), 蜀 (後), 涼 (前後), 夏 (西北南).

國器 a vessel of the State,—a worthy subject; a term applied by 高孝基 Kao Hsiao-chi to 房玄齡 Fang Hsüan-ling of the 隋 Sui dynasty.

國姓阿 (or 公) Koxinga. See 3767.

國^{2*}
6609

國子 the sons of 公, of 卿, and of the three classes of 大夫 under the Chou dynasty.

無子國除 having no children his line (or dynasty) came to an end.

囁^{4*}
6610

To chatter.

嘴囁囁 her tongue is always clacking.

Read *ku'*.

囁嚅 a name for certain rebels.

A cap worn by women; feminine.

巾幘之辱 the disgrace of the kerchief and cap,—referring to the woman's headdress sent by Chu-ko Liang to Ssü-ma I when the latter constantly refused battle. Used of eunuchs.

幘匪 insurgents who wore red turbans.

掴^{1*}
6612

To slap; to strike.

掴一把 to hit a slap.

掴醒 to rouse with a slap.

膕^{1*}
6613

The hollow under the knee; the calf of the leg.

脚囊膕 the calf of the leg.

蟬^{1*}
6614

A small green frog, called 蟬.

蟬蟬 a large kind of cicada, with short greenish-black wings.

崞^{4*}
6615R. 藥
See 榔
Entering Upper.葶^{1*}
6616

Same as 6618.

郭^{1*}
6617R. 藥
W. ko
P. kwo, kwo
See 榔
Entering Upper.

An outer wall of fortification; an edge; a rim. Suburbs.

三里之城, 七里之郭 an inner wall of three *li*, and an outer wall of seven *li*, in circumference.

郭外 beyond the outer wall,—the open country outside a city.

依山築郭 build the wall so that its ends lean on the mountains,—which thus form one side of the city.

東郭 the eastern suburbs.

輪郭 the fellow of a wheel; the rim of a cash, of spectacles, etc.

郭什哈 servants to military officials,—a Manchu word.

郭公 the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

郭羅克 the Golocks.

榔^{1*}
6618R. 藥
C. kwok.
H. kok
F. kwok
W. ko, k'o
N. koh
P. kwo
M. kwo, ko
Y. kwak
Sz. kwo
K. kwak
J. kwaku
A. kwak
Entering Upper.

An outer coffin; a brick vault. See 6347.

石榔 a stone sarcophagus.

榔周于棺 the kuo encloses the kuan.

天子棺榔七重 (*ch'ung'*) the Emperor had seven coffins, one inside the other.坩¹
6619R. 歌
See 鍋
Even Upper.

A crucible.

銀坩 a crucible for melting silver.

Read *t'o'*. A spot; a patch.

一坩之地 a small plot of ground.

鍋

6620

鍋¹

6621

R. 歌

C. wo
H. v. wok;
F. kwo, wo
W. ku
N. ou, kou
P. kwo
M. kwo
Y. kou
Sz. k'wo
K. kwa
J. kwa
A. wa, kwa
Even Upper.

Same as 6635.

A pot; a saucepan. See 7291.

鐵鍋 iron pans.

破了鍋了 smashed the kettle,—to have destroyed one's means of livelihood.

鍋圈兒 the metallic ring of a stove, used to decrease the opening on which the kettle rests; the ring of hair left unshaven on a child's head

煖鍋 a pot with hot water, in which wine-kettles are placed to heat the wine.

鍋蓋兒 the cover of a pot.

鍋把兒 the handle of a pot.

鍋疙子 or 鍋疤 the fur or crust on a pot.

鍋臺 or 鍋竈 the brick-work into which a large cooking-pan is fixed. [The former is a kitchen-range.]

抱沙鍋 to carry the earthen pot,—to be a beggar.

水鍋 the boiler,—of an engine.

補鍋的 a tinker.

冷鍋裏冒熱氣 hot steam from a cold kettle,—used of any sudden and unexpected change of attitude in a person's behaviour, etc.

過⁴

6622

R. 箇歌

C. kwo
H. ko
F. kwo
W. ku
N. kou
P. }
M. } kwo
Sz. }
Y. kou
K. }
J. } kwa
A. }
Sinking and
Even Upper.

To pass; to go by; past; done; finished; to pass through; to experience; to endure; to pass over; to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to go into excess; to commit a fault; to transgress; to find fault; to blame (see 12,057). See 看 5852, 文 12,633 wên⁴, 4562.

過去 to pass; to go past; to exceed; to make to pass across.
過去未來的 past and future.

過不去 not to be passed; you cannot pass.

心裏過不去 uncomfortable in one's mind.

過⁴

6622

不知怎麼奉承他，纔過得去 did not know how to flatter her so as to pass over,—could not make enough of her.

我這個年過不去 I cannot pass over this year,—I have not enough money to pay my debts before the New Year.

過不去今年 he will not live long; (the matter) will soon be finished.

河太深，走不過去 the river is too deep to pass through on foot.

再去過 he has gone again.

去過來 to have been and come back.

不過意 not to like; to feel uncomfortable.

過意不去 to be under an obligation; in direct address, I am very much obliged to you. Also, I am sorry that it happened.

其餘亦不甚過人 in his other (pictures), he does not surpass ordinary people.

把這個水過過淋 pass this water through the filter.

把衣裳過過風 air the clothes.

過過目 to glance over.

將一包，過一過目 choose a package and examine it.

總得 *tei*³ 路過北京 you will have to pass through Peking on your way.

那個銀子都經過我的手 that money all passed through my hands.

他經過好些個險處 he has passed through a great many dangers.

他那兒有事，過不來 he is too busy to come.

過關 or 過卡 to pass a Customs' station.

過期 or 過限期 to pass the limit of time.

過了時候 the time has past; it is past the time.

過往 to pass by; to pass along.

過年 to pass from the old year into the new.

過了事兒 after the event.

過⁴

6622

過節 to pass a festival; to spend the time of a festival; to step the bounds of decorum.

在家裏過節 to spend festival at home.

過日子 to pass the days, have enough to live upon. below.

過不多的日子 not many days afterwards.

過中國的日子 to go through the Chinese calendar.

得過且過 to live thoughtlessly, for the present only shirk.

過夜 to pass the night.

難過 hard to tide over.

不要過家 don't go gossiping about.

酒過三杯 when the wine has been three times round.

交首而過 to pass in opposite directions,—as steamers, etc.

過江 or 過河 to cross a river.

過橋 to cross a bridge.

過世 to pass the world,—to die.

過了 they are dead,—e.g. parents.

過仙 to pass to the Immortals,—to die.

過門 to be married,—of girls.

過聘 to send the betrothal presents.

過活 to get one's living.

因他養活不過 because he is unable to support,—parents.

受刑不過 he could not stand the punishment,—and confessed.

又被王老央不 and besides, he could not acceding to Mr. Wang's request.

沒見過面 I have never seen him.

試過 to have tried.

過客 a passing stranger.

過戶 a transferee.

過秤 to pass the scales; to weigh.

過載 to tranship.

過載輪船 to tranship a steamer.

過⁴

6622

過船之准單 a permit to tranship.

過不得手 not to pass into (or through) the hands of any one,—for fear of theft, etc.

過不得眼 not worth looking at; not to be seen,—by some one else, for fear of certain consequences.

此事我也是過來人 I too have experienced this.

這個好過那個 this is better than that.

不過是 it is merely.....; was only.....; the only thing is that.....

不過如此 nothing more than this; merely thus.

不過三個 not more than three.

自以爲過 to recognise one's own error; to regard as being in excess.

過猶不及 to exceed is the same as not to come up,—to the point required.

無過不及 free from excess or deficiency.

過讓 to be very pressing.

過於秘密 too secret; too retiring.

再沒有輕過於我的 there is no one who thinks less of it (利 gain) than I do.

廉讓有過於兄 in probity and unselfishness superior to the elder brother.

精綺過於上宮 finer than in the palace of the Emperor.

無過於是 not better than this.

求過於供則價昂 if the demand exceeds the supply, prices will be high. See 6572.

過路財神 one who has had and lost a fortune.

過勞 to have put to a great deal of trouble.

過後 afterwards.

過貪 to be too fond of.

過境 to cross the border.

過從 to be or keep in company with.

過⁴

6622

過子 or 過繼 or 過嗣 to be adopted,—of agnates.

過錢 to pass money; to be paid.

過誇 to "chaff."

過問 to interfere; to take any part in a question.

過光 to take a glance at; to have "second sight."

過兒 something which passes between two persons; a "consideration."

得^{ter}有個過兒 there must be a tip given.

細看了一個過兒 examined him very closely all over.

過遲 unnecessary delay.

過一會兒 in a minute.

過禮 sending the presents,—a preliminary to a wedding.

過山禮 black-mail.

太過 or 過逾 or 過品 too much; beyond measure.

失於太過 to make the mistake of going too far. See 842.

過多 too many; too much.

過分 (*fén*⁴) beyond one's duty; officious; too much; excessive.

過當 exceeding what is proper.

過衆 too numerous.

過長 too long.

過寬 too lenient.

過慮 too anxious.

無所過責 do not punish excessively.

有過必改 if you have faults, you must reform.

過失 or 過處 or 過錯 a fault; an error.

過犯 a crime; also, crimes (such as theft) and insubordination (as refusal to pay taxes).

身家並無刑喪過犯 neither self nor family have suffered for any great crime, or are in mourning, or have committed any lesser crime or act of insubordination. [Oath of candidate for M.A.]

大過 and 小過 great and small faults; the 28th and 62nd Diagrams, respectively.

過⁴

6622

過失殺 accidentally killed,—as by a shot intended for a bird.

過秦論 a dissertation on blaming the Ch'in State.

Read *kuo*¹. Name of a State.

過鄉 a village in Shantung.

過¹

6623

The prattle of children

過唆 to keep up a constant chatter, as children do.

R. 歌

See 過

Even Upper.

聒

6624

See 6292.

捫

6625

Same as 6612.

號²

6626

Name of an ancient feudal State in Honan.

東號 an old name for 開封府 in Honan.

號國夫人 the title given to one of Yang Kuei-fei's sisters.

R. 陌

C. *kwik*H. *ngut, met*F. *kaik*W. *kwa*N. *kwah*P. *kwō, skwō*M. *wo, kwō*Y. *kwēh*K. *kwēk*J. *kwaku*A. *kwāt, kwāk*

Entering

Upper.

果³

6627

Fruit, especially tree-fruit; see 6644. Used with 6633 (*g.v.* for further entries). Really, truly; indeed; actually. Effects; consequences.

果品 fruits of various kinds.

百果 all kinds of fruit.

果酒 refreshments.

果木 or 果樹 a fruit-tree.

果木園子 an orchard.

結果 to form fruit, as a fruit-tree after flowering. Also, to enjoy or suffer the results of past conduct.

結果其命 to put an end to his life,—to kill him.

R. 哥

C. *kwō*H. *ko*F. *kwō, kwi*W. *ku*N. *kou*P. *kwō*M. *ko, kwō*Y. *kou*Sz. *kwō*K. *kwa*J. *kwa, ka*A. *kwa*

Rising Upper.

果³

6627

不好的結果 to turn out badly.**修果** to cultivate fruit,—to act now with a view to future good results.**美果** the pleasant fruit,—the Madhaka or *Bassia latifolia*.**青果** fresh Chinese olives (*Canarium*). See 5842.**苦果子** *Strychnos Ignatii*, Bergius,—St. Ignatius' beans.**果實** a kernel.**這老賊果係有妖法的** then this old rascal has really got supernatural power!**真果** or **果真** really; in reality.**如果** or **若果** if indeed; if really.**果有之乎** is it really so?**如果屬實** if it be really so.**果然** actually; truly; so it has turned out. A black monkey with a white face; see 6630.**果然如此** it has actually turned out so,—as foretold.**腹猶果然** his stomach much as it was before.**果不然** sure enough!**果作此行** in the event of this being done.**果否** whether really or not.....**其事不果** the matter did not come about as expected, or did not eventuate.**於是弗果** and so it never came about; and so I never did it.**果敢** daring; courageous. See 6629.**果斷** decisive.**擲果之心** to flirt; to make advances,—referring to 潘岳 P'an Yo, who was so good-looking that when he went out all the ladies used to throw fruit at him and fill his carriage.**因果** cause and effect,—conduct in a previous life inevitably producing corresponding results in this life.**因果不昧** the consequences of your acts will not be hidden,—a judgment will come upon you.**果**³

6627

果苗 the result of actions (*karma*) in a previous state operating upon the present.**果報** the consequences of actions in a previous state.**陰果** a secret or hidden consequence,—something, either as reward or punishment, which comes to a man in consequence of good or bad deeds, without his being able to connect the effect with the cause.**正果** the fit and proper consequence of this life, *sc.* spiritual beatitude in a future state.**得了正果** or **得成** (or **受**) **正果** to attain to the state of a good angel; to obtain salvation.**歸依正果** to get back into the proper condition,—to exchange hell for heaven. Used in the sense of reforming one's life and conduct.**那怪道,我願皈正果** the devil said, I am willing to go back to my proper condition,—to become a good angel instead of an evil demon.**果地** a Buddhist term, signifying a thing in itself; an object of purely intellectual intuition; a noumenon. See 3336.**果子狸** the racoon dog (*Canis procyonides*).

Mean; sordid; ignoble.

豎保 base; ignoble.

Courageous; brave.

慍毅先身 he courageously put himself in the front.**慍決** or **慍敢** brave; daring.The long-nosed or proboscis monkey (*Semnopithecus larvatus*), found in Annam. See 6627.**獼猴** a term of contempt applied by the Chinese to certain tribes of 苗子 Miao-tzu.**粿**³

6631

R. 寄

See 果

Rising Upper.

縲³

6632

R. 寄

See 果

Rising Upper.

菓³

6633

R. 寄

See 果

Rising Upper.

Rice boiled or steamed for making cakes.

糖粿 rice-cakes sweetened with sugar.

To bind; to bandage.

縲脚 to bind the feet, Chinese women do. See 6632.Fruit; see 6644. [N. regarded as an unauthorized form of 果 6627, *q.v.* further entries.] See 12.9.**菓子** fruit.**菓子話兒** vague or general talk which offends nobody.**菓子藥** harmless medicine with no efficacy, administered by experienced doctors who fear to make a mistake.**乾菓子** dried fruit.**鮮菓子** fresh fruit.**白菓兒** eggs (Peking).**生菓** to bear fruit; unripe uncooked fruit.**菓園子** an orchard.**菓攤** a fruit-stall.**青菓** fresh Chinese olives. See 5842 and 6737.**樣菓** imitation fruit,—as on the altar of a temple.**時菓** fruits in season.**糖菓** preserved or sugared fruit.**五菓** the five fruits,—peach, apricot, plum, chestnut, Chinese date (jujube).**善惡菓** the fruit of good and evil,—the "Adam's apple" of the throat. See 6737.**菓酒** or **菓餅** refreshment.**菓席** meals in which dried fresh fruits and cold meats form the principal part.**菓綠** apple-green.**保**³

6628

R. 寄

See 擲果

Rising Upper.

慍³

6629

R. 寄

See 果

Rising Upper.

獼³

6630

R. 寄

S. 果

Rising Upper.

𧈧³
6634

寄
果
Rising Upper.

The solitary wasp or *Sphex*.

螺贏 the wasp (*Pelopaus*) which imprisons caterpillars in its cell, for feeding its young.

螟蛉有子, 螺贏負之 the caterpillar has young ones, and the wasp carries them off, — as above, which has given rise to the belief that caterpillars are changed into wasps.

二豪侍側焉, 如螺贏之與螟蛉 the two philosophers at his side looked like two wasps trying to convert a caterpillar.

A grease-pot, hung at the axles of carts.

炙輶 grease-pot, — a nick-name given to 淳于髡 Ch'un-yü K'un of the 齊 Ch'i State, in reference to his oily tongue.

𧈧³
6635

寄
和
Rising Lower.

𧈧³
6636

寄
果
Rising Upper.

Cakes; pastry; biscuits.
茶𧈧店 a restaurant.
喜𧈧 cakes sent after betrothal.

Same as 6636.

𧈧³
6637

裹
寄
果
Rising Upper.

To wrap up; to bind; to bandage. [To be distinguished from 裹 6881.]

裹脚 or 裹角 to bind the feet, — as Chinese women do. See 6632.

裹足不前 foot-bound and unable to advance.

皆相率裹足 one and all kept away in a body.

包裹 or 裹載 to wrap up.
以馬草裹尸 to wrap a corpse in straw, — a soldier's burial.

裹肚 a band worn round the loins.

裝裹 to dress and wrap up, — as a corpse.

裹而又纏 to roll up and bind tight.

裹³
6638

裹瞞 to insert with the object of the thing so inserted escaping notice.

裹腿 boatmen's gaiters.

裹糧 provisions for travelling.

裹來的鴿子 a decoy-pigeon.

攫⁴

6639

R. 藥

C. *fok*.

H. }

F. }

W. *ci'uo, cia*

N. *ci'oh, h'ioh*

P. *ch'io, ch'üo*

M. *ch'io, ts'o*

Y. *hwak*

Sz. *ch'io*

K. *hwak, kwak*

J. *kaku, kiaku*

A. *kök*

Entering

Upper.

攫⁴
6640

R. 藥

See 攫

Entering

Upper.

彙⁴
6641

R. 藥

See 柳廓

Entering

Upper.

曠⁴
6642

R. 漾

See 曠廓

A. *k'wak*

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

𧈧^{1*}
6643

R. 曷

See 刮括

Entering

Upper.

To seize, as a bird of prey or wild beast. Also read *huo*^{4*} and *ch'üek*^{4*}.

攫捕 to seize; to grasp.

攫取 to seize and carry off.

鷹攫兔 the falcon seizes the hare.

A hoe; a chopper; a billhook. To cut down.

負鐮耜 carrying a hoe over his shoulder.

鑿鐮爬城器具 climbing-irons for scaling city walls.

To draw a bow.

彙騎 the night body-guard of the Emperor, under the T'ang dynasty.

駕塵彙風, 與電爭光 riding on the dust, swift as the wind, and rivalling the lightning in brightness.

The beading or rim of the ear.

To stop up the mouth.

摺^{1*}
6643a

Original form of 6288.
隱摺 to imply; to include by implication.

𧈧³
6644

See 7333.

K'UO.

闊^{4*}
6645

R. 曷

C. *ful*.

H. *fat, fat*

F. *k'o*

W. *k'wak*

N. *k'wah*

P. *k'wo*

M. *k'wo*

Y. *k'ouh*

Sz. *k'wo*

K. *kwal, hwal*

J. *kwatsz, kwachi*

A. *kwat*

Entering

Upper.

Broad; wide. Liberal; indulgent; rich; well off. Distant; separated. See 1053, *ch'ieh*¹.

深闊 length and breadth, — of land measurement.

橫闊 the width across; the breadth.

闊大 or 遼闊 broad; ample; spacious.

高談闊論 to talk high and discuss broad, — to be an eloquent talker.

不消敘闊 to make a long story short.

胸襟闊 magnanimous; liberal-minded.

寬闊 wide; spacious; liberal; generous.

闊得狠 or 闊老 very well off.

闊少 (*shao*³) rich young fellows.

闊門口兒 or 闊家主 a well-to-do family.

他也是個闊家 he also belongs to a rich family.

大闊 a great swell.

闊租賦 to remit taxes.

疏闊 or 間闊 parted; separated, as friends.

久闊 long separated.

久闊不復來 had not been there for a long time.

迂闊 foolish; muddled.

門書活字, 嫌太闊 he wrote the character 活 inside the 門 gate (of a palace he was building), meaning that he thought the gate too large, — a play upon words attributed to 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao.

開闊 large-minded; reasonable.

<p>潤 6646</p> <p>劇^{4c} 6647</p> <p>R. 藥養 See 廓廣 Entering and Rising Upper.</p> <p>擴^{4c} 6648</p> <p>R. 藥漾 C. fok³, k'woh³ H. k'ong³ F. kwoh³ W. k'wo³ N. k'oh³ P. k'wo³ M. k'wo³ Y. k'wak, k'wang Sz. k'wo³ K. kwak, v. kwak J. kwaku A. kwak Entering and Sinking Upper.</p>	<p>Same as 6645.</p> <p>To cut off; to trim. To unfold; to explain. Also read <i>kuang</i>³.</p> <p>To stretch; to expand.</p> <p>擴充 to extend; to enlarge; to increase. Also read <i>kuang</i>⁴.</p> <p>擴而充之 to develop and complete.</p> <p>推擴其理 to further extend a principle.</p> <p>擴眼界 to enlarge one's experience.</p> <p>以備將來擴設仿製 so as to provide for future extension of the manufacture according to pattern,—of such articles.</p>	<p>鞞^{4c} 6649</p> <p>R. 藥 See 廓 Entering Upper.</p> <p>郭^{4c} 6650</p> <p>R. 藥 See 廓 A. k'wak Entering Upper.</p> <p>廓^{4c} 6651</p> <p>R. 藥 C. kwok³, k'wok³, fok³ W. ko³ N. k'oh³ P. k'wo³, k'wo³</p>	<p>Leather.</p> <p>朱鞞 red leather, — anciently used for chariots.</p> <p>虎豹之鞞 the hides of tigers and leopards, — with the hair taken off.</p> <p>A ravine; a gorge.</p> <p>寥廓 misty; vague; indistinct.</p> <p>To cut off; to trim. Great; to enlarge; see 9984. See 7063.</p> <p>廓草者也, 廓之大則大矣, 裂之道也 like tearing off a skin: if you tear</p>	<p>廓^{4c} 6651</p> <p>M. kwo, k'wo Y. k'wak See 擲 A. kwak, k'wak Entering Upper.</p> <p>霽^{4c} 6652</p> <p>R. 藥 See 廓 Entering Upper.</p>	<p>large, the piece will be large it's the trick of tearing it.</p> <p>憎其式廓 hating all the great (States).</p> <p>廓然獨居 unsupported and alone.</p> <p>廓然大公 open and above board; perfectly fair.</p> <p>開廓 to enlarge.</p> <p>性度恢廓 of large views liberal-minded.</p> <p>金相輪廓 gold-rimmed,—of spectacles.</p> <p>廓爾喀 the Gurkhas.</p> <p>The clouds dispersing snow melting.</p> <p>雨止雲霽 the rain has stopped and the clouds have dispersed.</p> <p>道始于虛霽 TAO began with the great void,—before the existence of matter.</p>
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L.A.

<p>刺^{1c} 6653</p> <p>R. 曷 P. la Entering Lower.</p> <p>喇^{3c} 6654</p> <p>R. 曷 C. v. la</p>	<p>To cut; to slash. [To be distinguished from 刺 12,412.] Used with 6654.</p> <p>刺下 or 刺去 to cut off.</p> <p>刺開 to cut open.</p> <p>刺肉 to cut meat.</p> <p>刺手 to cut one's hand.</p> <p>我把大拇指頭刺破了 I have cut my thumb.</p> <p>刺屍 to mutilate a corpse.</p> <p>乖刺 cross-grained; peevish.</p> <p>刺戾 bad; wicked.</p> <p>刺口子 to make an offer; to offer bribes. See 3572.</p> <p>To chatter. A final particle.</p> <p>喇喇 la¹ la¹ 不休 chattering without ceasing.</p>	<p>喇^{1c} 6654</p> <p>H. v. la, la F. v. la P. la M. la, la See 辣 Entering Lower.</p>	<p>喇嘴 to boast; to brag.</p> <p>喇叭 a military brass horn or trumpet, with one or two sliding tubes by which the length is reduced when not in use. Blown to sound the finale in a Chinese theatre; see 2825, 12,050. From the Manchu <i>labu</i>.</p> <p>喇叭花 white stramony (<i>Datura alba</i>, Nees.).</p> <p>歪嘴吹喇叭 to blow a trumpet with one's mouth aslant, —i.e. 氣不順. Said of an irritable man.</p> <p>你纔曉得喇叭是銅鑄的 you have just found out that a trumpet is made of brass, —that I am in earnest.</p> <p>喇嘛 Lama,—a priest of the Tibetan form of Buddhism. The word is said to mean "the higher," "the superior" (Tibetan <i>blama</i>).</p>	<p>擻^{1c} 6655</p> <p>R. 泰曷 P. v. la M. la See 賴辣 Sinking and Entering Lower.</p> <p>掣^{2c} 6656</p> <p>R. 曷 See 辣 Entering Lower.</p>	<p>To clutch; to pull; to rub; to scrape. See 9365.</p> <p>擻過來 pull it over here.</p> <p>擻去 to pull off,—as a finger-ring.</p> <p>撥擻 to turn over; to sift, as a dust-bin.</p> <p>掣子 an opportunity given; a slip; an opening; (read la² tsu) a glass bottle.</p> <p>Read lai². To tear.</p> <p>To rub to powder; to grind, as paint.</p>
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癩⁴²
6657

Poisonous; severe; dangerous. Used for 癩 6701.

易

辣

Entering Lower.

痛癩 painful,—externally or internally, as a poison.

癩癩 bald from skin-disease.

宰相頭上光癩癩,痴

人頭上頂重髮 the Minister of State is bald, while the fool boasts a fine head of hair.

癩¹⁵
6658

易

辣

Entering Lower.

A squint; a cast in the eye.

辣⁴²
6659

易

辣

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

la

Hot; biting; acrid; pungent; see 味 12,607. [Correctly written 辣.]

苦辣備嘗 I have gone through many bitters and hots,—troubles.

老辣 experienced and severe.

辣手 or 辣實 dangerous; cruel.

冷的辣實 bitterly cold.

辣子 *Evodia rutecarpa*, Benth.

苦辣 ^{la}子 a poor fellow.

羊辣子 a poisonous caterpillar.

拋辣子 *Evodia Danielli*, Hemsl.

辣椒 pepper; the chilli (*Capsicum annuum*, L., or *C. frutescens*, Willd.).

辣根 horseradish (*Cochlearia Armoracia*, L.).

辣蓼 general name for *Polygonum*.

旱辣蓼 *Polygonum chinense*, L.

水辣蓼 *Polygonum orientale*, L.

辣嘴子 a species of grey finch, which eats Cayenne pepper.

癩⁴²
6660

Same as 6655.

糲
6661

拉¹⁵
6662

R. 合

C. ^{lai}, ^{la}

H. ^{lai}, ^{lap}

F. ^{la}, ^{lak}

W. ^{la}

N. ^{lah}, ^{la}

P. ^{la}

M. ^{la}

Y. ^{la}

Sz. ^{la}

K. ^{nap}

J. ^{rō}

A. ^{lap}

Entering Irregular.

See 6971.

To pull; to drag; to involve; to lead; to draw a bow.

拉車 to draw a cart.

拉綽 to haul the tow-line; to tow.

把他拉過來 pull him over here.

把他拉出來了 implicated him,—as in a crime.

把他拉住了 hold it fast.

拉不動 cannot move it,—as an overloaded cart.

拉開 to pull apart or open.

把抽屜拉開 pull open the drawer.

這個弓我拉不開 I can't draw this bow.

把席子拉起來 pull up the matting.

拉拽 to drag.

拉他走 lead him away.

拉手 to seize the hand; to shake hands.

拉手的事情 an affair of mutual benefit.

拉絲 to draw out silk,—to dilly-dally.

拉屎 to stool. See 9900, 4058.

拉近 to give oneself out as a connection of an influential person.

拉屁股坐 to sit upon with a jump.

拉躺下 to drag down; to involve in ruin.

把人拉上來 to pull a person up; to implicate a person.

拉買賣 to ply for hire,—as carts.

拉短兒 to ply for short fares.

拉亂 to pull about.

拉大篇 to pull the strings,—of a peep-show.

拉壞 to spoil by pulling about.

拉主顧 to attract customers.

拉¹⁵
6662

拉替身兒 to find or get hold of a substitute,—as the drowned are supposed to try to do.

拉落 (^{la}) to spill; to drop.

拉扯 to pull; to drag into; to implicate; to bring influence to bear; dealings; business relations.

拉的拉, 扯的扯 pulling and pushing,—of a struggle to get first.

拉不斷, 扯不斷的話 nagging talk.

他會拉扯 he is able to get assistance from friends.

拉鋸 to work a two-handed saw.

拉個平過 the account is squared off.

拉倒了 the matter is at an end; there is nothing more to be said.

說拉倒 to say the last word; to throw up a situation.

拉煤 to work coal.

拉司 an imitation of the English "last," a measure of capacity.

拉空 or 拉饑荒 to run into debt.

Same as 6669.

粒
6663

靈⁴²
6664

R. 合

See 燠

Entering Lower.

攪⁴²
6665

R. 合葉

C. ^{lap}, ^{lap}

N. ^{lah}

P. ^{la}, ^{la}

See 燠 獵

Entering Lower.

The sound of pattering rain.

To take hold of. To break.

攪持 to grasp; to maintain.

攪破 to break.

攪攪 noise of branches breaking in the wind.

攪攪 mixed; odds and ends.

攪攪灣 the Pootung bend in the Shanghai river.

攪下 to omit; to leave behind, as in a race. [Used with 落 7329.]

攪他兩塊錢 to omit to pay him \$ 2.

皸^{4*}

6666

R. 合

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

臘^{4*}

6667

R. 合

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

Chapped skin; cracked;
coarse; impolite.

手上有皸皸 my hands are
chapped.

皸巴不光溜 rough;
spread, as the skin.

The winter sacrifice, held
three days after the solstice;
a year. Dried and salted
meats.

節臘 festival of the winter sacri-
fice; used by the Buddhists for all
their festivals. Also, the course
of a year in duration.

臘月 the sacrificial moon,—the
12th moon.

五臘 as follows:—

天臘 a Taoist sacrifice to
Heaven at the New Year.

地臘 a Taoist sacrifice to Earth
on the 5th of the 5th moon.

道德臘 7th of 7th moon.

民歲臘 12th of 10th moon.

王侯臘 the day of the winter
sacrifice.

自歲時伏臘, 一刺之
外 besides sending in a card at
the summer and winter festivals,
—I do nothing.

臘先祖 to sacrifice to ances-
tors.

惟老母臘高 only that his
mother's winter sacrifices were
high,—in number, sc. that she
was very old.

僧臘 or 法臘 the seniority
of Buddhist priests.

僧臘五十 he had been a
priest for fifty years.

老臘 an old priest.

夏臘 the Buddhist period of
retreat in summer. Also, the
age of a priest.

夏宜食乾臘 in summer,
we should eat dried and pre-
served foods.

臘肉 salt meat.

臘鴨 dried salt ducks.

喫臘八粥 to eat congee on
the 8th of the 12th moon.

臘^{4*}

6667

蠟^{4*}

6668

R. 合

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

殘臘 the end of the 12th moon.

真臘國 Cambodia. See 589.

劍臘 a two-edged sword.

Wax. A candle.

蜜蠟 or 黃蠟 or 蜂蠟
bees'-wax.

水蠟樹 or 蠟樹 the wax
tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.).

白蠟樹 *Fraxinus chinensis*,
Roxb.

白蠟 insect wax,—deposited by
the *Coccus pe-la* on the above
trees.

白蠟虫 *Coccus pe-la*.

白蠟竿子 ashen sticks used
for spears.

油蠟樹 *Photinia serrulata*,
Lindl.

蠟紙 or 蠟箋 glazed paper.

蠟石 yellow quartz.

蠟肉 smoked meat.

蠟燭 a candle.

蠟臺 or 蠟杆 a tall cand-
lestick,—as seen on altars, etc.

蠟燈 a candlestick.

蠟油 the dripping of a candle.

蠟夾子 snuffers.

點蠟 to light a candle.

蠟餅 a wax taper in a flat coil.

味同嚼蠟 as tasteless as wax.

嚼蠟語 insipid language.

蠟書 messages wrapped in wax
capsules and swallowed by the
bearer.

蠟嘴 the wax-bill (*Eophona*
personata).

蠟嘴禾鵲 *Coccothraustes*
melanura of Canton.

蠟梅花 *Chimonanthus fra-*
grans, Lindl.

蠟魚 the sturgeon.

Old or badly-fitting
clothes.

襪襪 dowdy; slovenly.

邇^{4*}

6670

R. 合

H. *lap*,

P. *sla*

See 燭

A. *lap*, *liep*
Entering
Lower.

鑛^{4*}

6671

R. Vulgar.

P. *la*

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

落

6672

磊³

6673

R. 馬

See 拉

A. *la*

Rising Up

歎^{4*}

6674

R. 合

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

礪^{1*}

6675

R. Vulgar

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

臍

6676

腊

6677

蜡

6678

To exceed; to pass by

邇雜 mixed; in confusion.

邇邇 or 邇裡邇邇的
dirty; slovenly. See 10,521.

Hard and white tin.

白鑛 white copper; pewter.

錫鑛 see 3791 and 4157.

See 7329.

Uneven; rocky.

磊磽 useless; worthless.

磊苴 not worked smooth,—as
clay should be when used for
making bricks.

磊漾分蘋 the roughened
waves scatter the duckweed.

Dissatisfied.

歎歎 unsatisfied,—as when stil
hungry.

Stony.

礪礪 the sound of thing
breaking.

Same as 6667.

Same as 6667. See 4108

Same as 177 and 6668

襪^{4*}

6669

R. 合

H. *lap*,

F. *lak*,

See 燭

Entering
Lower.

來¹

6679

R. 灰隊

C. loi, v. slai

H. loi

F. lai, v. sli

W. le, v. li

N. le, v. ŋei

P. } lai

M. }

Sz. }

Y. lae

K. re, ne

J. rai

A. lai

Even and
Sinking
both Lower.

LAI.

To come, as opposed to
去 3068, and 往 12,500.
In the future; coming. Used
as a complement to verbs;
see especially 起 1070 and
出 2620. Used with 着
to give an imperfect or
pluperfect, sometimes
a perfect, tense-value to
the leading verb; see 2394.
A sheaf of corn; wheat;
see 8044.

來去 or 來往 to go and
come; backwards and forwards.

騎去又騎來 having ridden
there and back.

來來往往的 passing to
and fro.

一來一往 coming and going;
to have intercourse.

我們沒有來往 we are
not on visiting terms.

來往銀款 a current account.

來而不往非禮也
come and not go, is a breach
of etiquette,—it is a breach of
etiquette not to return a call.

往來 to come towards.

禮尚往來 etiquette demands
a return of visits received.

來是來得多 oh yes, many
come,— but.....

來不及 cannot arrive in time;
cannot bring myself to do.

幹那些下賤營生我
是來不及的 to such base
methods I cannot condescend.

來到了 arrived.

來得早 arrived early.

來省 to come to the provincial
capital.

前來 see 1737.

子來前 come forward, my son.

回來 or 轉來 or 返來 to
come back.

來歸 to give in one's allegiance.

來²

6679

來文 despatches received; an
incoming despatch.

來信 letters received; an in-
coming letter.

來書 or 來函 your letter.

知爲尋事來者 knew
that they had come to kick up
a row.

原來 or 本來 in the begin-
ning; at the origin; going back
to the source.

原來無此理 there has
never been such a principle.

原來是來過的所在
now this was a place he had
been to before.

來使 or 來人 or 來手 a
messenger.

交於來手 hand it to the
bearer.

一來 and 二來 and 三來
firstly, secondly, and thirdly.

這麼一來 this being the
case,.....

二來來 common; second-rate.

來不來的 at every chance;
on all occasions; at the slightest
provocation.

來源 the source of; the base of
supply.

來福洋鎗 rifles.

來路 place of origin; imported.

來頭 a sign; an indication (of
what will be); a symptom (of an
illness).

來由 (see 13,407) or 來因
cause; source; origin.

問其來由 asked how it all
began.

追詢來由 to trace back to
the origin,—of any incident.

來歷 antecedents; basis; origin;
foundation.

來歷不明 antecedents not
clear,—as a man of whom one
knows nothing.

聽了這些話頭沒個
來歷 having heard all this
talk for which there was no founda-
tion.

來孫 a grandson's grandson.

來年 next year.

日來 lately; constantly.

來²

6679

來日 in days to come; to-mor-
row.

今日不學而有來日
if I don't study to-day, there are
other days to come.

來日大難 there will be much
trouble in the days to come.

來日天明 to-morrow at
dawn.

來早便行 and proceed to-
morrow morning.

來生 or 來世 in the world
to come.

上無古人,下無來者
no ancients in the past, no poster-
ity to come.

有斗來粗 about as big as
a bushel-measure,—if anything,
bigger.

客人十來個 ten or a dozen
visitors.

二十來歲 twenty and odd
years old.

二百來年 200 years and
upwards.

二百年來 for the past 200
years. See 9746 shao¹.

以來 see 5462.

做不來 cannot do it, as a
piece of work; it is not to be
done; it is impossible.

辦不來 cannot manage it,—
of a business transaction.

生出病來 to get ill.

我等不來 I cannot wait.

他應不下來 he will not
undertake it.

他託我來着 he asked
me to,—e.g. that is why I am
doing so.

他去上海來着 he has
been to Shanghai,—and is now
back again.

今天誰來着 who has been
here to-day?

你是幹甚麼來着 what
have you been doing?

夜裏下雨來着 it rained
in the night.

這是誰的筆來着
whose pen is this?

必是個老來着 it must
be the character lao³ "old,"—
and not 考.

來²
6679

某年寫來 written in such and such a year.

Read *lai* or *li**. To encourage.

職勞不來 summoned to service without reward.

徠⁴
6680

To come; see 6684. To encourage; to induce to come.

R. 灰隊
See 來
Even and Sinking Lower.

天馬徠從西極 the celestial horse (see 7576) came from the extreme west.

招徠百姓 to invite the people,—e.g. to emigrate.

徠獸臭 to be laughed at; to be a butt.

徠獸先生 a poor scholar.

勑¹
6681Same as 6684. Read *ch'ih** 二 1943. See 1010.唻²
6682

A sound in singing.

R. 佳灰
See 賴來
A. *lai*, *le*
Even Lower.

囉唻 the refrain of a song.

嶺²
6683

A peak in the province of Ssüch'uan.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.徠²
6684

The old form of 6679; used with 6681; now generally written as 6680.

棗²
6685A tree (*Cornus macrophylla*, Wall.) found in Kiangsi, bearing a plum-shaped fruit called 冬青菓 winter green fruit, with prickly bark, and leaves like those of the persimmon.R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.涑²
6686

A river in Shantung, tributary to the Yellow River. Also a small river in Chihli which gives its name to 涑水縣 Lai-shui Hsien.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.瘰²
6687

Same as 6701.

睺⁴
6688

The pupil of the eye turned to one side; to look about.

R. 隊
See 來
K. *ne*
Sinking Lower.

眄睺 to look sidelong at.

明眸善睺 clear and sharp of eye.

盼睺 to gaze fondly at.

多蒙盼睺 I am greatly indebted to you for favours received.

稊²
6689

An old name for wheat.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.筴²
6690

A variety of bamboo.

R. 灰
See 來
F. *lai*
Even Lower.萊²
6691Goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*, L.).R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

北山有萊 in the north there is the goosefoot.

田卒汙萊 our fields are a waste of weeds.

蒿萊迷徑 southernwood and goosefoot obliterate the path.

萊菔 *Raphanus sativus*, L.

萊州府 a Prefecture in the Shantung Promontory, said to be named after the 萊夷 aborigines.

賚⁴
6692

To give; to bestow; to reward. [To be distinguished from 賚 823.]

R. 隊
See 來
K. *nwe*
Sinking Lower.

予其大賚汝 I will greatly reward you.

夢帝賚予良弼 I dreamt that God gave me a good assistant.

賚我思成 there is granted to us the realisation of our thoughts.

邾²
6693

Name of an ancient city in the 鄭 Chêng State.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

邾邾山 a peak in Ssüch'uan.

駮²
6694

A mare seven feet in height.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.

在度爲駮 in the matter of dimensions it was a Lai,—a huge horse.

駮牝三千 three thousand fine mares.

宛駮 a breed of horses brought from Ferghana under the T'ang dynasty. See 12,465 *yüan*¹.鯨²
6695

A kind of eel.

R. 灰
See 來
Even Lower.賴⁴
6696

To rely upon; to trust to. To throw the burden upon; to accuse. To repudiate. To take wrongful possession of. See 9523.

R. 泰
C. *lai*
H. *lai*
F. *lai*
W. *la*
N. *le*, *la*
P. *lai*
M. *lai*
Y. *lae*
Sz. *lai*
K. *nwe*
J. *rai*
A. *lai*
Sinking Lower.

倚賴 or 仰賴 or 賴仗 to rely upon; to trust to.

賴有此耳 I have this to depend on.

無聊無賴 nothing to depend on,—e.g. as a means of subsistence.

無賴之徒 or 無賴子 a vagabond; a loafer; a rowdy.

賴別人 to throw the blame upon another.

瞎賴 to recklessly accuse.

賴⁴

6696

恃強賴債 to rely upon one's power and repudiate a debt.

賴債不如賴人情 repudiation of a debt is not so safe as repudiation of favours conferred.

起個賴皮心 began to entertain the idea of repudiating, —the debt.

這等話要賴我的了 then you mean to repudiate liability to me!

賴不去 can't get out of it.

便自賴道 she then began to prevaricate, saying....

賴詞 prevarication; lying.

放賴 to show temper; to get into a tantrum, as a child.

賴厚朋友 an intimate friend.

白白賴了去 to make off with (some one's property) unresisted.

是賴 thanks to, or in consequence of.

閣下是賴 thanks to you, sir.

賴⁴

6697

R. 旱泰

See 賴懶

Rising and Sinking Lower.

鱖⁴

6698

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

賴

6699

瀨⁴

6700

R. 泰

F. lai²

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

Water flowing over stones; a shallow brook. Name of a branch of the 桂江 Cassia River.

巨瀨 a large stream.

投金瀨 to throw gold into a brook,—as was done by 伍子胥 Wu Tzū-hsü, to repay the mysterious maid who gave him food.

癩⁴

5701

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

Skin-disease; itch; impetigo, and other varieties.

乾癩 the itch.

生(或長)癩 to get the itch; to become leprous.

過癩 to give the itch to another.

癩瘡 sores arising from skin-disease.

癩癬 ringworm.

癩頭 scabby-headed.

癩狗 a mangy hound.

癩蛤(或蝦)蟆 or 癩團 or 癩大蠱 the toad (*Bufo vulgaris*). See 13,322.

癩仙 a scabby fellow.

麻癩 rough-skinned.

癩歹 dirty.

簫⁴

6702

R. 泰

F. lai²

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

A musical instrument consisting of three reeds; music.

凡有孔竅作聲者俱謂之簫 all things that produce sounds from holes are included in the term *lai*.

人簫則比竹是已 the music of man consists of pipes and flutes.

地簫則衆竅是已 the music of earth consists of holes,—as in trees, etc., which sound when the wind blows.

敢問天簫 may I ask what is the music of heaven?

天簫無形而生 the music of heaven is produced without the medium of form,—i.e. by nothing out of nothing, as the harmony of the universe. Cf. the music of the spheres.

萬簫俱寂 all sounds are hushed.

竹簫 the creaking of bamboos beneath the wind.

賴⁴

6703

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

A fragrant labiate plant, burnt in worship.

賴蕭 or 賴蒿 *Anaphalis margaritacea*, Benth. & Hk.

三賴 or 三奈 or 三檢 or 番檢 capoor cutchery,—a root found in Fuhkien and Ssüch'uan, and powdered for making plasters. The Indian name means "root of camphor."

蔭賴 shady; umbrageous.

糲⁴

6704

麤⁴

6705

R. 泰

See 賴

Sinking Lower.

儘¹

6706

R. 灰

C. lai

H. lai, lai²

A. nai

Even Upper.

膘²

6707

R. 支紙

See 累

Even and Rising Lower.

鑊³

6708

R. 賄

See 啖

Rising Lower.

酹⁴

6709

R. 隊泰

C. lai, lü

F. loui

W. lai

P. lei

M. lai

K. nwe

J. rai

A. lwai

Sinking Lower.

See 6971.

Insects and small reptiles with stings.

其知憐於麤蠱之尾 that wisdom of yours is more hurtful than a hornet's tail.

The young child of an old man. Also read *nai*².

Fat; stout; gross.

膘臃 overgrown; unwieldy.

Read *lei*³. A pimple.

To tie a cord to a hook; to fish.

To pour out a libation. To sprinkle.

酹奠 or 沃酹 to pour out libations.

酹花 to water flowers.

淋酹 to sprinkle.

LAN.

闌²

6710

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

A door-screen; to cut off; won, as a game of *wei-ch'i*. Late. Decayed; exhausted; finished. Few; little. Reckless; abrupt.

有河山以闌之 rivers and mountains intercept the way.

歲闌 late in the year.

歲將闌 the year is drawing to a close.

月闌 the waning moon.

日闌主雨, 月闌主風 a halo round the sun means rain, a halo round the moon means wind.

更深夜闌 when the night is far spent.

酒闌 half the drinkers gone and half remaining.

酒闌人散 when the wine is finished and the guests dispersed.

興未闌 before the fun is over.

廚人夜語闌 when scullions cease to chatter,—late in the night.

闌入 to enter unauthorisedly,—without a pass.

法人餘興未闌 the French had not worked off their superabundant energy.

闌干 the socket of the eye; railings of a balcony; by ext. = horizontal. See 6715.

北斗闌干 the Northern Bushel lies athwart (the sky).

闌門 the mouth of the larger intestine.

闌單 exhausted; tired.

闌²

6711

R. 寒

C. v. lan

See 蘭

Even Lower.

Confused talk.

闌哖僭拏 gibberish.

哖闌 *loy-lang*,—an auction; a term in use at Swatow.

欄

6712

Same as 6722.

欄²

6713

R. 寒

N. v. lah

See 蘭

Even Lower.

To hinder; to obstruct; to cut off.

欄阻 or 欄擋 or 欄住 to obstruct; to stop.

欄輿 to stop a mandarin's chair, —to present a petition.

欄街 to stop the passage of a street.

欄截 to cut off; to intercept.

欄開 to keep apart; to separate.

欄搶 to commit highway robbery.

欄路搶劫 to obstruct the thoroughfare for purposes of robbery.

無關欄 nothing to obstruct; no impediment.

欄衛 to divide off; to separate.

欄攔 to prevent from passing.

欄途 to bar the road.

欄舉 to obstruct, or stand in the way of, a scheme.

欄勸 to remonstrate with.

欄櫃 the counter of a shop.

欄江沙 the bar at the mouth of a river. See 9624.

欄腰 to seize a person round the waist from behind.

欄頭 a collector of taxes.

爛²

6714

R. 寒 刪

See 蘭

Even Lower.

Parti-coloured.

編爛 striped; brindled.

欄²

6715

R. 寒

C. } v. lan

H. } v. lah

F. v. lah

N. v. lah

See 蘭

Even Lower.

A railing; a pen for animals.

護心欄 the parapet of a wall.

欄杆 a railing to a balcony, etc.; the socket of the eye; silk ribbon. See 6710.

上無扶手欄杆 no railing to hold on to,—of a bridge.

欄杆罩 panelling.

欄杆緙子 a strip of flowered edging sewn on a hem.

錦欄袈裟 a priest's robe with an embroidered hem.

欄²

6715

扶欄 to lean against railings.

欄架 *chevaux-de-frise* of wood, used to bar entrances.

馬欄 an enclosure for horses.

下欄錢 fees to servants.

昆欄樹 a tree found in Japan (*Trochodendron aralioides*), so called from the whorls of leaves growing like a balustrade.

瀾²

6716

R. 寒

See 蘭

Even Lower.

Swelling water; waves which do not break; billows. (回者曰瀾; see 9336).

波瀾 great waves; billows; (of style) spirited; lively.

不應又生波瀾 you should not re-open a question which has been settled.

瀾漫 overflowing; an inundation.

安瀾 to check the waves,—as by damming.

爛

6717

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking Lower.

Bright; glittering. Soft; rotten. Broken; smashed; torn; faded.

爛然 bright; brilliant.

明星有爛 the bright stars are glittering.

爛門 or 爛其盈門 a doorway illuminated, as for the reception of a bride.

魚爛 the phosphorescence of fishes.

煮爛 to boil very soft.

爛肉 meat cooked very soft.

爛芝蔴 spoilt sesamum,—rotten; useless.

爛爛的 thoroughly softened.

爛紙 waste paper.

菓子爛了 the fruit is rotten.

靡爛其民 he reduced his people to a pulp,—by oppression.

路上爛來不堪 the road is insufferably muddy.

打爛 to beat to a jelly.

爛醉 dead drunk.

爛眼邊 blear-eyed.

爛⁴
6717

爛漫 retired,—as a hermit.
爛賒惡討 to be lax in giving credit and severe in recovering payment.
爛命 an evil fate; a hard lot in life.
爛石頭 broken stones.
撕爛 or 破爛 to tear.
破破爛爛 in rags and tatters.
蛀爛 worm-eaten.
爛嘴 or 爛口 may your mouth be blistered!—if you speak ill of me.
逾時色爛 after a while its colour faded,—of a flower.
爛多 very many.

欄⁴
6718

R. 翰 The lustre of a gem.

See 蘭
Sinking
Lower.

蘭³
6719

A quiver; a bow-case.

R. 寒 抱弩負蘭 grasp your bow
See 蘭 and put your quiver on your back.

Even Lower.

欄⁴
6720

Thick rice-gruel.

R. 翰
See 蘭
Sinking
Lower.

蘭³
6721

A general term for orchidaceous plants. Used figuratively in the sense of scented, elegant, refined, feminine, numerous (as progeny), etc.

蘭花 *Cymbidium ensifolium*, Sw.

蘭花米 dried flowers of *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.

米碎蘭 or 三葉蘭 *Aglaia odorata*, Lour.

馬蘭 *Aster indicus*, L.

R. 寒
C. } *lan*
H. }
F. } *lang*
W. } *la*
N. } *laaŋ*
P. } *lan*
M. }
Y. } *laa*
Sz. } *lan*
K. } *nan*
J. } *ran*
A. } *lan*
Even Lower.

蘭³
6721

雞爪蘭 or 金粟蘭 or 眞珠蘭 *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, Sw.

吊蘭 and 風蘭 terms used in drawing, and referring to the position and appearance of the depicted flower.

玉蘭 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

草蘭花 *Liriope graminifolia*, Baker.

芄蘭 or 藿芄蘭 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. & Sch.

芝蘭氣味 the scent of the epidendrum,—a phrase used of the sweets of friendship.

入芝蘭之室 like going into a room full of epidendrums,—is acquaintance with good men. See 8706.

蘭當爲 *wei*⁴ 王者香 the epidendrum should be the perfume for a king,—and here I find it in a wild valley among common flowers. Said by Confucius in reference to his own ill success among the princes of his day.

蘭形棘心 an epidendrum without, a thorn within,—of a hypocrite.

蘭心 a refined nature.

蘭膏 an odorous unguent.

蘭麝 a delicious aroma; fascinations, as of beauty.

芳氣勝蘭 her breath is sweeter than the epidendrum.

蘭閨 the women's apartments; women; girls.

涕泣流兮萑蘭 tears rolled in all directions,—like a creeping plant.

蘭質蕙心 beautiful in body and mind.

蘭秋 the seventh moon.

蘭兄 a sworn brother.

蘭姐 a sworn sister.

金蘭會 the Gold-and-Orchid Society,—a secret society of women, who bind themselves not to marry.

結拜金蘭 to join the Gold-and-Orchid Society; to swear eternal friendship.

金蘭友 a bosom friend.

蘭³
6721

蘭孫 numerous grandchildren.

蘭桂騰芳 the springing perfumes of orchid and cassia,—sons and grandsons rising in the world.

同心之言,其臭如蘭 words from sympathetic hearts smell sweet as the epidendrum. See 2032.

蘭臺 the Censorate; the left nostril.

蘭臺令史 a subordinate in the Censorate of the Han dynasty, and also in the office of Historiography.

蘭臺清話 a name for Peking.

蘭若 (*jo*³) a place for meditation; a hermit's cell. [Sanskrit: *layana* repose; place of rest.]

Also, elliptical for 蘭香桂 若 orchid and cassia, acc. to comm., but probably = "orchid" only.

屋蘭縣 an old name for 張掖縣 Chang-yeh Hsien in Kansuh.

阿蘭 the lark.

鳳頭阿蘭 the crested lark (*Alauda cristata*, Linn.).

欄³
6722

A graduate's gown, called 欄衫.

R. 寒
See 蘭
Even Lower.

譚³
6723

To accuse falsely.

譚誣 to bring a false charge.

譚辭曰囚等畏死見

誣耳 he falsely declared that he had been slandered by his fellow-prisoners who feared death.

R. 寒
See 蘭
Even Lower.

躡³
6724

To step over; to pass.

躡踰 to pass over.

躡藤 creeping plants.

躡地 to run over the ground,—as melons, etc.

R. 寒
C. v. } *lan*
See 蘭
Even Lower.

鏘⁴

6725

R. 翰

See 蘭

Sinking
Lower.

The lustre of burnished metal.

光鏘 brilliant.

慳²

6726

R. 覃勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Greedy; covetous.

貪慳 greedy; grasping.

擘

6727

Same as 6736.

濫⁴

6728

R. 勘賺

See 攬

Sinking
Lower.

To overflow. To go to excess; to commit an error.

濫溢 or 濫出來 to overflow.

急流泛濫 a rush of water overflowing the banks.

不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).

濫刑 excessive punishment,—as giving more than the prescribed number of blows, etc.

濫取 to take too much.

濫用 to use extravagantly, or to excess.

濫費 or 濫支 extravagant expenditure.

濫錢 reckless waste of money.

濫開數目 to put down a larger number than actually supplied.

濫保 to go security recklessly; to improperly recommend.

濫奏 to recklessly memorialise the Throne.

昌濫軍功 to lay a false claim to rewards for military services.

濫淫 debauchery.

濫疎 inexact.

濫委 fond of transferring, —one's duties to others.

謂皆係冗濫 said all of them were idle and inclined to shirk.

濫⁴

6728

濫寫 to write at random; to scribble.

濫交 to make friends at random, —without regard to their desirability as such.

以免枉濫 in order to avoid vainly straying from the path.

處 *ch'u*³ 士濫竽 the scholar who pretended to play on the *yü* (13,544),—alluding to a scholar who joined the band of a prince of the 齊 *Ch'i* State, his inability to play escaping notice, until the prince's son, who only cared for *solos*, came to the throne, when the scholar precipitately fled.

濫竽赴考 to enter at the public examination without being properly qualified.

濫竽充數 to act as a stop-gap,—from the above.

吾亦濫與焉 I shall also be among the party,—though undeserving.

何以濫取 why have you wrongly brought,—A. instead of B.?

熨⁵

6729

R. 覃勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To heat; to scorch; to singe.

熨熱 to heat,—over a fire

熨去茸毛 to singe off the down.

籃²

6730

R. 覃勘

See 藍

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Irregular; full of holes.

慾壑籃深 the seat of the passions is a deep cave.

籃²

6731

R. 覃

See 攬

Even Lower.

A square basket, with cover.

籃筐 baskets of all kinds.

花籃 baskets made of artificial flowers threaded upon wire.

食隔籃 a picnic basket,—divided into trays.

考籃 or 場籃 the basket used to take in to the great competitive examinations.

籃²

6731

籃輿 a basket suspended from a bamboo carried by 2 coolies used as a "palky."

籃帽 the cage-top to a beacon

籃心 the middle of a cage or basket.

兒籃 a child's cradle.

藍²

6732

R. 覃

See 攬

Even Lower.

Indigo. Blue. Name of a bird like a quail, and of a mountain. To test.

藍靛 or 藍澱 indigo See below.

馬藍 or 藍草 or 大藍 the indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria* L. and *I. anil*, L.); dark blue

終朝采藍 all the morning I gather the indigo plant.

洋藍 foreign indigo.

藍菜 or 甘藍 *Brassica campestris*, L.小藍 or 蓼藍 *Polygonum tinctorium*, Lour.; light blue野藍枝子 *Indigofera Buageana*, Walp., and *I. tinctoria*, L.二月藍 *Morinda sonchifolia*, Hook. f.

藍色 blue colour.

竊藍 pale blue; the name of a kind of bird like a quail.

藍蔚 the azure of sea and sky

老藍 blue-black; invisible blue

淺藍 light blue.

頭藍 dark blue.

三藍 or 二藍 shades of blue

藍青 indigo blue.

青出于藍而勝于藍 azure springs from blue, but bluer still. See 冰 9277.

槐藍 the greenish blue produced by locust (*Sophora*) flowers.

翠藍 kingfisher blue.

藍翎 the Blue Plume,—a Crown Feather conferred as a reward for services upon officials below the 6th degree of rank.

藍翎侍衛 a subaltern of the Imperial Guard, wearing the plain blue feather.

藍光 a blue light.

藍²
6732

藍白色旗 the rendez-vous flag (Marryat's Code).

藍花 coarse Kiukiang china-ware.

藍花荳 broad beans.

藍花手巾 blue, figured handkerchiefs.

藍衫 blue shirt,—a 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai*.

藍不藍, 綠不綠 half green half blue,—blue green.

景泰藍 or 藍貨 *cloisonné* enamel ware.

藍寶石 the sapphire.

藍田種玉結親 marriage from gems sown in the indigo field,—referring to a traveller who in return for a draught gave some stones, which when sown would produce a crop of gems, enabling their owner (Yang Yung-po) to procure a wife.

藍田日暖 her size daily increased,—of pregnancy.

藍田縣 a District in Shensi.

藍本 a book taken as model for one's own style.

出藍 to excel one's model.

實出於藍 he certainly excelled his model.

僧伽藍 a Buddhist monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *samghā-rāma*.

藍點頰 the red-spot blue-throat (*Cyanecula caerulecula*).

藍青缸兒 *Cyanoptila cyano-melana*.

藍甲 the personal rations of the 藍侍衛, allowed to a Bannerman, apart from what his family is entitled to.

藍²
6733

Mean or ragged clothes.

襤褸 shabby; dowdy. [Some-times written 縷縷.]

藍²
6734

藍²
6735

藍²
6736

藍²
6737

藍²
6738

藍²
6739

藍²
6734

R. 覃 勘
See 藍

Even and Sinking Lower.

藍³
6735

R. 感
H. lam²
See 攬

Rising Lower.

攬³
6736

R. 感
C. lam
H. lam²
F. lang
W. la
N. laa²
P. lan
M. lan
Y. laa
S. lan
K. nam
J. ran
A. lam

Rising Lower.

攬³
6737

R. 覃 勘
See 藍

Even and Sinking Lower.

Long, unkempt hair.

藍髮 slovenly; unkempt; careless.

To look at; to inspect.

覽視 or 覽觀 to look at; to witness.

覽觀今古 to view modern times and antiquity,—used of wide reading.

博覽 a wide view,—of literature; used of a great scholar.

一覽盡知 to understand the whole at a glance.

覽悉 to look at and become acquainted with,—as the details of a letter.

恭呈御覽 to reverently submit for the inspection of the Emperor,—as a Memorial.

台覽 for your Excellency's inspection,—a phrase used at the end of petitions, etc.

週覽 to make a round of inspection.

To grasp; to seize; to monopolise.

攬取 or 攬采 or 攬撲 to grasp; to grab.

承攬 to undertake.

包攬 to arrange or contract for the entire management; to monopolise; to farm, as a tax.

攬貨 to buy up merchandise; to engross.

批攬 to stipulate for the purchase of; to purchase, as by signing in an order book.

一攬 an armful.

二喬雙攬 possessed himself of both the beauties.

攬得過 able to pick up in, or surround with, the arms.

攬稻 to reap grain.

小船攬風 the little boat keeps close to the wind.

攬³
6736

攬契 a cargo receipt, given by the junk owner to the shipper and ensuring him against loss.

攬涕 to check or wipe away tears.

攬³
6737

R. 感
See 攬

Rising Lower.

The Chinese olive, brought by 武帝 of the Han dynasty, 2nd cent. B.C., from Cochin China.

橄欖子 the olive.

白欖 the large olive (*Canarium album*, Räusch.). See 6627.

烏欖 the sweet olive (*Canarium pimela*, Koenig.).

鹹欖 salted olives.

欖糖 a resinous exudation from the olive tree.

喉欖 "Adam's apple." See 6633.

彫欖核 a carved olive-stone.

欖仁 olive seeds.

Same as 6729.

攬³
6738

攬⁴
6739

R. 勘
W. lang

See 攬
Sinking Lower.

A rope; a cable; a hawser.

大纜 a hawser.

篾纜 a bamboo cable.

鐵纜 wire rope.

解纜 to let go.

鬆纜 to slack off; also, to let go.

帶纜 to run a line out.

纜索 cordage; rigging.

纜船 to make a boat fast.

纜路 a tow-path.

欸²
6740

R. 覃 勘
See 欸

Even Lower.

欸²
6741

R. 覃 勘
See 欸

Even Lower.

Greedy.

Greedy; covetous.

Read *lin*². Cold.

欸慄 chilly.

婪²

6742

R. 覃

W. 18

See 攪

Even Lower.

Covetous; avaricious.

貪婪 (see 10,689) or 賊婪
greedy; grasping.婪索 to squeeze money out of
the people.潑³

6743

R. 感

See 攪

Rising Lower.

To pickle fruits. To
divine by dropping water
through a tortoiseshell.霖³

6744

R. 覃

See 婪

Even Lower.

Rain falling.

雨水霖漓 the rain poured
incessantly.

鑾

6745

See 7456.

鸞

6746

See 7457.

乱

6747

Same as 7461.

亂

6748

See 7461.

嵐³

6749

R. 覃

W. 1a, 18

See 攪

Even Lower.

Vapour; mist. Name of
a mountain in Shansi.

山嵐 mountain mist.

烟嵐 or 嵐氣 mist; vapour.

嵐縣 name of a District in
Shansi, so called from the 嵐
river, a tributary of the 汾河.躡²

6750

R. 覃

C. v. nam²

See 攪

Even Lower.

To stride; to step across.

懶³

6751

R. 旱

C. } lan

H. } lan

F. lang

W. 1a

N. laan

P. } lan

M. } lan

Y. laa

Sz. lan

K. nan

J. ran

A. lai

Rising Lower.

Lazy; wanting in energy;
disinclined or reluctant to.
[Now used for 懶.]人性最懶 constitutionally
very lazy.

發懶 to feel lazy or languid.

懶惰 or 慵懶 lazy; idle.

懶散 or 懶怠 careless;
remiss.懶怠動彈 too lazy to move
a finger.好 hao⁴ 喫懶作, 不是
東西 ready to eat but not
to work, the good-for-nothing
fellow!偷懶 or 躲懶 or 好 hao⁴ 懶
or 耍懶 to idle.一身懶骨 a mass of idle
bones,—hopelessly idle.

大食懶 a lazy glutton.

懶懶的 leisurely.

懶喫懶喝 without appetite
to eat or drink.伸懶腰 to stretch one's limbs,
—as on waking.花叢懶回頭 once among
the flowers (of dissipation) one
is disinclined to leave them.

懶走 disinclined to walk.

Disappointed; repulsed.

坎壞 to fail; to miss one's aim.
二十多年坎壞未歷
you have not gone through over
twenty years of misfortune.壞³

6752

R. 感

See 攪

A. lém

Rising Lower.

燂³

6753

R. 感

See 攪

K. nam

J. ran

A. lém

Rising Lower.

To toast; to roast.

燂黃 to brown.

燂焦 to toast black; to burn.

燂脆 to toast crisp.

罾³

6754

R. 感

See 攪

Rising Lower.

A spring net for fishing.

肺⁴

6755

R. 支

See 而

Even Lower.

Over-cooked. [Correctly
read êrh³; wrongly use
for 爛 6717.]宰夫肺熊蹯不熟
之 because his cook had not
done some bears' paws thorough-
ly, he put him to death.喂¹

6756

R. 漾陽

C. v. long

H. v. long

See 亮耶

Sinking and
Even Lower.The inarticulate crying
of infants. Also read lan²
and liang⁴.垠⁴

6757

R. 漾

F. laung

See 耶

Sinking
Lower.

A wild; waste land.

墳垠 a desert; a steppe.

窠¹

6758

R. 陽養

See 耶涼

Even and
Rising Lower.The framework of
house.Read lang^{3,4}. Empty;
a deserted house. See 590嶺¹

6759

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

Name of a hill, the
嶺, behind which the sun
goes down at the winter
solstice.曝⁴

6760

R. 養

See 耶

Rising Lower.

To expose to the air
dry. Clear; bright.根³

6761

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

A species of palm, the
pith of which furnishes
sago flour.桃根 Caryota ochlandra, Han
—a palm which furnishes
coir of south China. See 75

根¹

6761

枸根 a tree found in Kuangtung.

鳴根 a rattle used to drive fish into nets.

桑根 the dragon-fly.

浪¹

6762

R. 漾陽

F. laung

See 耶

Sinking Lower.

Waves; billows. Unrestrained; extravagant.

波浪 or 風浪 waves; breakers.

狂浪既倒 when the wild wave has once broken,—it can never be restored to its former shape; irretrievable.

浪如山倒 waves like toppling mountains.

麥浪 corn waves,—the undulations of growing grain caused by the wind.

無風無浪 no wind, no waves,—no smoke without a fire.

躍浪翻波 jumping about in the waves,—as girls bathing.

浪頭 a wave; the crest of a wave.

浪浪 flowing along.

浪蕩 unrestrained; dissipated; profligate.

浪費 wasteful expenditure; extravagant.

浪用 to use extravagantly.

浪子 a spendthrift.

猛浪 rude; unmannerly.

煥¹

6763

R. 養

See 耶

Rising Lower.

狼¹

6764

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

The wolf. Fierce; cruel; poisonous. See 豺 265 and 狼 8796.

狼跋其胡 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap,—of futile efforts to escape.

養狼當犬, 看 k'an' 家難 if you rear a wolf to take the place of the dog, you will hardly get your house guarded.

白眼狼, 坑人的賊 a white-eyed wolf, a scoundrel who sets pitfalls for others.

狼¹

6764

正離狼窩, 反逢虎口 just out of the wolf's den when into the tiger's mouth,—out of the frying-pan into the fire.

前門拒虎, 後門進狼 while you keep a tiger from the front door, a wolf runs in at the back.

狼心 or 狼毒 cruel; truculent; merciless.

發狼 to be savagely angry.

狼人 to swindle a person.

過樹狼 a venomous snake found in Kuangtung.

黃鼠狼 the weasel.

狼藉 or 狼戾 profusion; disorder; the appearance of a table after a meal. See 1537 chi**.

粒米狼戾 grain in profusion.

狼狽數步 went reluctantly a few paces.

天狼 Sirius.

狼烟 wolf-smoke,—from wolf-dung burnt in the beacons scattered all over China, and used to give warning of any popular rising, etc.

A kind of white cornelian.

琅¹

6765

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

琅璫 pendent ornaments; jingles which are hung up to swing and tinkle in the wind.

琅玕 some kind of precious stone like jade; red jade.

琅玕樹 a tree of red jade, said to grow on the K'un-lun peak, *sc.* in fairy-land.

琅琊郡 the old name of the eastern part of Shantung, now 青州府 Ch'ing-chou Fu.

琅嶠 the Formosa coast.

礪¹

6766

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

The rumbling of stones; the roll of a drum.

碌碌碌碌 the crashing of rocks.

碌碌 the roll of drums.

稂¹

6767

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

Grass; weeds; panic grass.

稂莠不除, 必害嘉禾 if you do not root out the weeds, they will injure the good grain,—used of bad characters.

不稂不莠 no grass, no weeds,—to injure the growing corn.

馬餽不過稂莠 a horse's reward is but grass and weeds,—worthless.

浸彼苞稂 overflowing the bushy grass,—as a stream.

簣¹

6768

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

Young bamboos. A basket. A screen for carriages.

蒼簣竹 green bamboo-shoots.

筍簣山 a range of mountains in Ssüch'uan.

葦¹

6769

R. 陽

See 耶凉

Even Lower.

A species of reed or marsh grass. A kind of dye-stuff.

藏葦 a plant used as fodder for cattle.

薯蕷 a dye-stuff, the "false gambier" of Annam, made from the juice of a plant and used at Canton to dye silk brown.

Read lang¹.葦蓉 henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*, L.). See 10,742.諠¹

6770

R. 養

See 朗

Rising Lower.

To quibble; to play upon words.

See 7020.

跟¹

6771

軀¹

6772

R. 陽

See 耶

Even Lower.

Tall.

軀軀 of coarse and heavy build.

銀²

6773

R. 陽

See 郎

Even Lower.

閨⁴

6774

R. 陽 漾

F. *loung, laung*

See 郎

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A gem; an ornament.

金銀鐙 a golden tinkler. See
6765.A high door. Vacant;
desert.

高閨 a lofty portal.

土閨 a desert; a wild.

閨閨 boundless wastes.

閨苑 a park, generally with a
collection of wild animals; a
name for Peking; "fairy-land."閨苑奇才 very wonderful
talents,—said of a Han-lin.登閨風而縶馬 to tether
one's horse on Lang-fêng,—a
peak in the K'un-lun range; to
travel far and wide.閨中縣 name of a District in
Ssich'uan.胞有重閨, 心有天遊
man has for himself a spacious
domain: his mind may roam to
heaven.朗³

6775

R. 養

See 郎

Rising Lower.

Clear, as light or sound;
bright.

光朗 bright; clear; luminous.

清朗 clear; transparent; limpid.

月朗 bright moonlight.

求其朗照 to beg a person
to shed his light upon one,—a
phrase used in letters.

朗烈 clear; perspicuous.

朗朗晴天 a beautifully fine
day; perfectly clear weather.

朗聲 a clear loud voice.

朗誦一遍 read it out in a
clear voice.朗朗誦經 to recite the
liturgy in a clear voice.朗鑒 a conventional phrase for
the clear intelligence of a super-
ior or friend.望³

6776

R. Vulgar.

C. *long*

See 郎

Rising Lower.

A raised bank or mud
wall.郎²

6777

R. 陽

C. *long*F. *loung*W. *loa*N. *loŋg*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *nang*J. *rō*A. *lang*

Even Lower.

A term of respect; a
gentleman. [Used only to
young men. 年小故稱
郎.]

郎君 or 才郎 a husband.

令郎 your son.

小郎 my husband's younger
brother or uncle.

新郎 a bridegroom.

回避新郎君 make way for
the new graduates!

男郎 a gentleman.

郎子 a young gentleman.

無如此郎者 there is none
equal to this gentleman.

花郎 a beggar.

硬郎 hale; vigorous.

郎中 senior secretary to one
of the Six Boards. [First used
under the 秦 Ch'ins.] Also
(since the Sung dynasty) a doctor.
Vulgar term for the penis.正郎 literary designation of the
above.員外郎 second-class secretary
to a Board.副郎 or 計郎 literary designa-
tion of the above.司文郎 secretary to a Board
under the T'ang dynasty.白頭郎 a kind of bulbul
(*Pycnonotus occipitalis*).郎頭郎脚 dear head, dear
feet,—to a corpse.

A verandah; a corridor.

廊子 or 廊房 or 廊廡 ver-
andahs; corridors; passages.

暗廊 a covered way.

明廊 an open verandah.

遊廊 passages; corridors.

廊廟 the palace; the Court.

榔²

6779

R. 陽

C. *long*H. *long*F. *loung*W. *loa*N. *loŋg*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *nang*J. *rō*A. *lang*

Even Lower.

The name of various
species of trees, among
others *Ulmus parvifolia*,
Jacq.檳榔 betel-nut,—an imitation of
the Malay *pinang*.檳榔膏 pale catechu or gam-
bier,—so called because gener-
ally eaten with betel-nut.

檳榔嶼 the island of Penang.

蠹榔 and 蚊榔樹 two kinds
of trees, found in Honan, which
produce great numbers of flies
from galls.

Same as 6765.

A dung-beetle; see 蜣
1267. A mantis; see 螳
10,762.鬪螂點水 the dragon-fly sips
up the water.

Same as 6756.

砲聲响噍 the report of a
cannon.

LAO.

Aged; old, of things and
of people. For a long time.
Accustomed to; skilled in.
Very. Radical 125. See
4363, 5017.老少 (*shao*⁴) or 老幼 old and
young.老頭 an old man; the old man
of the house.老頭子 or 老人家 or 老
翁 an old person.老先生 venerable sir,—a polite
form of address.

孤老 a forlorn old man.

老邁了 old; aged.

半老年紀 middle-aged.

請老 or 告老 to ask to be
allowed to resign on account of
old age.瑯²

6780

螂²

6781

R. 陽

See 郎

Even Lower.

噍[~]

6782

老³

6783

R. 皓

C. *lou*H. *lau*F. *lōa, lau*²W. *lōe*N. *loa*

P.

M.

Y. *loa*K. *ro, no*J. *rō*A. *lau*

Rising Lower.

老³

6783

見老 to look old; to age.

却老 to ward off old age,—by drugs.

老來也得所靠 so as to have a support in old age.

老家 the old home.

老家兒 the elders of a family.

老家子 the sparrow.

鄉老 village elders.

三老 a title of village elders appointed for their virtues by the founder of the Han dynasty to act as unpaid justices of the peace.

老夫 I; me.

老拙 old and worthless,—a self-depreciatory phrase.

你可是真老糊塗了
you are silly from old age,—an old fool.

天老兒 an albino.

老宮 a eunuch.

老公 an old man; a husband.
Also, the Chinese carrion crow.

老公祖 the title given to a Prefect by those under his control.

老老 to behave to the old as the old should be behaved to; a maternal grandmother (see 7040). Also, a midwife.

劉老老 old Mrs. Liu; Goody Liu.

畏老,老轉逼 the more you fear old age, the more it presses on you.

老爺 old gentleman,—an official title, as of the District Magistrate, in use since the Yüan dynasty. Also, the master of a house; a father; see 4334. Also, a maternal grandfather. [The *yeh*³ is here enclitic; read *lao*³ *yeh*.]

我們老爺出去了 the master has gone out.

老爺兒 the sun.

老爺廟 a temple to Kuan Ti.
See 6368.

老天爺 God.

老子 (*lao*³ *tsü*) a father. See below, and 娘 8241.

老兒的 or 老的兒 one's parents.

老³

6783

老媽 an old woman; a nurse.

老娘 a mother; an old lady; a midwife.

老娘婆 old ladies in general.
Also, midwives.

老婆 an old woman; a wife.

小老婆 a concubine. Also, a female scandal-monger.

老伯 or 老伯父 a term of respect used to a friend's father or to a father's friend.

老太 an old woman; an old lady (Nanking).

老太太 a term of respect applied to old ladies. When used to friends = your mother.

老旦 the "old woman" in theatricals.

老姑娘 an old maid; the youngest daughter.

老生子 the youngest son; to have a son in one's old age.

老忌多思 the old should avoid anxieties.

不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand,—of Confucius.

老鈍無準 worn out and inaccurate,—as an old weighing-machine.

老手 an old hand; experienced.

老於行旅 accustomed to travelling.

爾徒老於年未老於
事 you people are old in years but not in experience.

老江湖 an old traveller,—a man of wide experience.

老行 *hang*³ 長 *chang*³ an old customer.

老練 practised in; skilled in.

老早的 very early.

老長 very long.

老沒見過 have not seen him for a long time.

他老不聽 he won't hear me.

我老是不 要 for a long time I would not have it.

他老不來 he seems to be never coming.

你老愛喫魚麼 have you always been fond of fish?

老³

6783

老實 or (intensively) 老老實實 genuine; honest; (satirically) stupid; (of animals) good-tempered.

只得下老實,扯個大
謊 so he was obliged to sink the truth and bring out a big lie.老實是無用別名
honesty is another name for incapacity.

老成 or 老到 honest; respectable.

幾個老成婦女 several respectable women.

雖少年老成 although he had been well-behaved as a young man,....

老虎 a tiger.

老虎花 *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *sinense*, Sw.

老鴿 or 老鴉 a crow; a rook.

老鼠 the common brown rat.

老鼠刺 holly (*Ilex cornuta*, Lindl.). Also, *Itea ilicifolia*, Oliver.

老色 deep in colour.

老斗 sodomites.

國老 men of rank and virtue,—in olden times.

老君 or 老子 (*lao*³ *tsü*³, see above) the philosopher known as Lao Tzü, who is said to have flourished in the 6th cent. B.C., and on whom has been fathered the authorship of the 道德經 *Tao-Tê-Ching*. His identity as an historical personage is, however, by no means certain. See 1340, 10,780.好 *hao*⁴ 老易 fond of (reading) Lao Tzü and the Canon of Changes.

通老莊 well read in Lao Tzü and Chuang Tzü.

黃老 (the system of) the Yellow Emperor and of Lao Tzü; Taoism. [Wang Ch'ung, who died A.D. 97, says 黃者黃帝也老
者老子也.]

老道廟 a Taoist temple.

老部台 my dear Mr. Minister!

老大 a *lowdah*, or skipper; my dear old fellow! Also, ever so big.

老

6783

家有老是個寶 a family that has an old person in it, has a jewel.

樹老半心空 old trees are half empty.

人老事事通 old men see all things clearly.

將何理老病 what shall I take to cure old age?

薑桂之性,愈老愈辣 the older ginger and cinnamon are, the more pungent they are.

元老 Chief of the 閣老 Grand Secretaries.

老兔 the horned owl.

老鵠鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).

公道老 *Sambucus racemosa*, L.

老官屯 Kaugtôn,—in Burmah.

佬

6784

R. 蕭
C. v. *lou*
H. v. *lau*
F. v. *lau*, *la2*
N. *lioa*
J. *rið*
A. *lieu*
Even Lower.

Large; great. Used at Canton in the sense of "a person."

番鬼佬 a foreign devil.

剃頭佬 a barber.

噪

6785

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A sound; a noise.

佬

6786

Same as 8068. Also used with 6783 and 7040.

佬

6787

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

Confused; disturbed.

惛佬 perturbed in mind.

佬

6788

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

A basket; a hamper.
See 5968 and 5969a.

佬

6789

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

佬

6790

R. 皓
See 老
Rising Lower.

佬

6791

佬

6792

R. 灰皓
C. v. *lau*
H. v. *leu*
F. *leu*, v. *leu*
W. *slau*
See 蒟
J. *hai, bai*
A. *slau*
Even and
Rising Lower
Irregular.

勞

6793

R. 豪號
See 牢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

The name of certain savage tribes, known as Laos, still found in Kueichou.

The itch.

生瘡癢 to have the itch.

Same as 6788.

The *sirih* (*Piper betle*, L.) leaf, eaten with betelnut. Used for 藪 10,244.

To toil; to labour. To give trouble to (see 2162).

See 功 6554, 服 3727.

勞神 to weary oneself; to wear out one's energy.

勞苦 severe toil; toil and misery; fatigue.

勞困 or 勞乏 worn out; wearied.

勞力 or 勞碌 bodily labour; fatigue.

勞勞碌碌 wearied; fatigued.

勞心 or 憂勞 anxious; harassed.

勞心過度 to overwork oneself.

勞心者治人 those who work with the brain govern others.

勞力者治於人 those who work with the hands are governed by others. Cf. Those who think must govern those who toil.

明德有勞 of illustrious virtue and hard-working.

勞

6793

不無微勞可錄 not without some slight services worthy of record.

先勞而後祿 work first and reward afterwards.

一勞永逸 to make one effort and be for ever at ease.

可擇似而不勞者 what we like doing, does not weary us.

勤勞 very diligent.

徒勞 labour in vain.

勞金 or 耐勞 wages; recompense; fee.

勞者弗息 there is no rest for those who toil.

賺得手皮勞 I have gained some hand-skin trouble,—I have only had my trouble for my pains.

勞逸不均 unequal division of labour.

勞駕 I have troubled your chariot,—I have put you to the trouble of coming to see me, or of going somewhere on my behalf, etc., etc.

勞駕得狠 or 有勞有勞 many thanks for your trouble!

勞你明日去回他一聲 I'll trouble you to go tomorrow and tell him.

勞你心 or 勞動你 I am troubling you on my behalf.

勞乏了 or 多勞了 much obliged for the trouble you have taken.

勞唇乏舌 to waste one's words.

重勞 to trouble one to.....

Read *lao*⁴. To reward; to encourage.

賞勞 to reward for services.

勤苦者勞之 reward the diligent toiler.

勞之來 *lai*⁴ 之 encourage them! lead them on!

勞兵 (or 軍) to reward soldiers.

君勞則拜 when the king praised him, he made obeisance.

君先敬勞 let the prince be the first to respect and encourage the people.

撈⁴

6794

號
牢Sinking
Lower.

To be sorry for; to regret.

撈²

6795

豪

v. lou, lau
lou
lōe, v. lau
loa

I. lau, slau

Z. sloa

ro

lau

Even
Irregular.To fish up; to drag out
of water.撈起 or 打撈起來 or 撈
上來 to pull out of water.打撈去了 he has gone to
pull him out,—of the water.

撈取 to salve.

撈屍 to recover a corpse from
water.撈獲 to recover,—as drowned
bodies.

撈回來 to get back; to recover.

撈摸 to feel about in water;
to drag.撈魚 to scoop up fish,—as with
a landing-net.水底 (or 中) 撈月 to fish
the moon out of the water,—
used of any vain attempt.海底撈針 to fish up a needle
from the bottom of the sea,—to
look for a needle in a bundle
of hay.心癢難撈 the itches of the
heart are difficult to scratch.撈⁴

6796

號
豪
牢Sinking
Lower.A torrent; a flood; waves.
See 6803.癆⁴

6797

豪
牢

Even Lower.

Wasting away from toil
or anxiety. Injurious.癆病 or 癆瘵 or 癆症 con-
sumption; phthisis.癆傷 to injure oneself by over-
exertion.癆人之物 injurious things,—
such as wine, women, etc.勞⁴

6798

R. 豪號

See 牢

Even and
Sinking
Lower.螭⁴

6799

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

嫖⁴

6800

R. 號

See 牢

Sinking
Lower.醪²

6801

R. 豪

See 牢

A. lau, giau
Even Lower.檁²

6802

R. 皓蕭

See 老遼

Rising and
Even Lower.潦⁴

6803

R. 皓號

C. lou, lou²
H. sliau

F. loa

W. lōe

N. sliaa

P. lau²

M. lau

Y. loa

Sz. lau

To weed.

Read lao². Name of a
plant.勞荳 *Rhynchosia volubilis*, Lour.

A univalve shell-fish.

蜩螗 a small whitish cicada.

螭螭 a spotted spider.

To dote on; lustful;
lecherous.

戀嫖 love-sick.

姻嫖 a paramour.

嫖毒 the supposed eunuch who
was the paramour of the mother
of the first Emperor, and by
whom she had two children.The lees of wine or spirits;
wine.浮醪 floating lees,—as when
wine is shaken.

醇醪 generous wine.

香醪 fragrant wine; wine with
a bouquet. See 9497.

濁醪 thick (not clear) wine.

Short rafters, as of a
verandah.

檁檁 short rafters.

雕檁以爨 to have one's
firewood carved before burning
it,—of extravagant luxury.A flood; to overflow; to
sink in water.

旱潦 drought and flood.

潦漫 flood; inundation.

水潦 puddles; pools.

于彼行潦 in those pools left
by the floods.潦壞了 ruined by an inunda-
tion.潦⁴

6803

K. ro, no

J. rō

A. slau

Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

潦死了 drowned.

潦倒半生 unlucky in life;
never getting a chance.

虜使已酣, 武人亦潦

倒 the Lu envoy was already
drunk, and the military man
half-seas over.潦倒場屋 to fail at the
examination.Read liao². Negligent.
Name of a river in Honan.潦草了事 to transact busi-
ness in a careless manner.湖面潦闊 the lake is very
broad. Used for 7058.

See 7049.

See 7057.

獠⁴

6804

獠⁴

6805

牢²

6806

R. 豪

C. lou

H. lau

F. loa

W. lōe

N. loa

P. } lau

M. }

Sz. }

Y. loa

K. ro

J. rō

A. lau

Even Lower.

A pen for oxen and
horses; a permanent fold
(see 2527). A gaol. Firm;
secure; sacrificial animals.亡羊補牢 when the sheep
has gone, to mend the fold,—
to shut the stable-door, etc.
[Some add 尚未為晚 is
still not too late; i.e. 'tis never
too late to mend.]執豕于牢 he took a pig out
of the sty.獄牢 or 監牢 or 牢籠 a
prison.牢籠人心 to enthrall men's
minds.

牢頭 a turnkey.

牢頭犯 a long-sentence man,
or one who has been long in
prison.天牢 quarters in the Board of
Punishments for official prisoners.

坐牢 to be in prison.

劫牢 to rescue prisoners.

牢固 strong; secure.

牢不可破 strong and not to
be broken into; not to be got
rid of, as a bad habit; inex-
pugnable; unassailable.

牢²

6806

牢作 to make a thing strong.

牢記 to have a strong recollection.

牢靠之至 most firm; most trustworthy.

繩繫未牢 the rope had not been made fast.

牢不可拔 (the knife stuck) so firmly that it could not be pulled out.

少牢 a sheep.

太牢 an ox, — sacrificed to Confucius.

如享太牢 as on the day of the great sacrificial worship.

牢²

6807

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

烙^{4*}

6808

R. 藥

C. lok,
H. lok,
N. loh, loa-
P. lo, lau

See 略

Entering
Irregular.

To talk incoherently.

牢叨 to chatter; to repeat oneself.

燕牢牢 the twittering of swallows.

To burn; to brand; to iron.

烙紅了 red-hot.

烙焦了 or 烙到焦 or 烙

糊了 burnt; dried up.

烙餅 a kind of thick hard pancake.

烙印 or 打烙印 to brand; to burn a mark.

烙鐵印 a branding iron.

烙鐵 an iron.

烙衣裳 to iron clothes.

絡

6809

See 7323.

酪

6810

See 7324.

落

6811

See 7329.

聊²

6812

A great noise.

聊嘈 a hubbub; a din.

R. 豪

See 牢

Even Lower.

芳^{4*}

6813

R. 職

C. lik, lek
F. leik
N. lah
K. nik
J. roku
A. lakEntering
Lower.

LEI.

Thorny; prickly.

羅芳 *Ocimum basilicum*, L., sweet basil.老鼠芳 a grass (*Spinifex squarrosus*, L.), the prickly heads of which are used to stuff rat-holes. Also applied to *Argemone mexicana*, L., and to *Acanthus ilicifolius*, L.Read *chi*^{4*}. Name of a spinous tree found in Annam.

See 7316.

To split, as rocks. To clarify. To indite; to write.

石有時而泐 rocks sometimes split asunder.

石泐 the cleavage of rocks.

泐達 to inform by letter.

泐覆 to write in reply.

泐此奉覆 I write this in reply.

名另泐 my name is separately written,—on a card enclosed with a letter.

知名恕泐 as you know my name, excuse my writing it,—as where secrecy is desirable.

王陽敬泐 respectfully indited by Wang Yang.

素感大恩, 銘泐無似 I have received many and great kindnesses from you, which I shall ever remember as quite unparalleled.

洛

6816

See 7328.

樂

6817

See 7331.

呷^{4*}

6818

R. 月

C. v. lut,
J. rotsz
A. lout,Entering
Upper.鐸^{4*}

6819

R. 屑

See 塔

Entering
Lower.

A sound; a note on musical instrument.

An ancient weight; 鐸 5070.

LEI.

To tie together; to bind to accumulate. See 11, 37.

繫累 to tie together; to unite. 累日 for days together.

累夕達郡 that very evening he reached the province.

累月經年 months and years go by.

累次 or 累累 often; repeatedly.

累仁 to accumulate goodness by virtuous acts.

累官至 he advanced in official career to the rank of

Read *lei*⁴. To involve; to implicate in; to embarrass; to trouble.

帶累 or 連累 or 拖累 involve; to implicate.

受累 to be involved; to suffer hardships.

累及人 to implicate others.

惟恐累及 fearing to be implicated.

因此被累 because of he had got into trouble.

累人物 something that hinders one,—a wife and family "hostage to fortune."

懼累弱作 fearing the cumbrance of a family.

累肯您納 much obliged you.

累³
6820

累墮 harassing; worrying.
無掛累 no anxieties; nothing to keep one back from any course of action.
家計累 in embarrassed circumstances.
累事 troublesome matters.
累 (or *lei*³) 贅 troublesome; embarrassing; tiresome; a nuisance.
賠累 loss and trouble,—into the bargain.
累心 troublesome.
累了 hard-worked.
累得慌 very embarrassing or fatiguing.
狠覺着累得慌 was feeling very tired.
累病了 ill from over-fatigue.
累步 to put to the trouble of accompanying one.
明天再累你來一輪 I must trouble you to call again to-morrow.
累你遠勞 I have troubled you to come to a great distance on my behalf.

標³
6821

A box with partitions, for fruits, etc. Iron-spiked shoes for mountain work.
山乘標 to climb mountains with iron-spiked shoes,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. See 574, 2446, 2874.

標³
6822

Same as 6841.

縲²
6823

To bind with ropes. See 6843. [Read *lei*³ in Peking.]
縲紲之中 in bonds; bound, as a prisoner.

雷²
6824

Thunder. [Often to be translated by "lightning."] See 2563.
雷曹 see 11,636.
雷公 or 雷神 the God of Thunder,—who is believed to

雷²
6824

N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. nwe J. rei, re A. loui Even Lower.

strike wicked people with his bolts. He is accompanied by a Goddess, who by means of a mirror flashes light on to the intended victims.
雷鞭 the Thunder-God's whip,—a streak of lightning.
雷電 thunder and lightning.
轟雷閃電的 peals of thunder and flashes of lightning.
雷也不鳴 neither did it thunder. See 11,201.
打雷 or 行雷 to thunder.
打得雷大,落得雨小 great thunder and little rain,—great cry and little wool.
忽然打了個霹靂 suddenly there was a loud clap of thunder. See 9027.
無雲打旱雷 thunder without clouds,—anger without a cause; much ado about nothing, etc.
炸雷 a clap of thunder.
犯雷 or 雷厄 or 雷劈 or 雷擊 to be struck by lightning.
天雷打死 may thunder strike you!
保祐雷打死你 blast you!
雷打天補 what lightning destroys, God makes good.
雷打眼前報 to be struck by lightning is an immediate retribution,—instead of the usual one after death.
心正不怕雷打 the upright heart does not fear the thunderbolt.
雷厲 terrible as thunder.
一雷破九甌 once it thunders, all danger of a typhoon is over.
雷火 name of the sixth Diagram.
立春未到雷先發,四十九日不成天 thunder before the "beginning of spring" means forty-nine days of bad weather.
雷同 as like as one clap of thunder to another; to re-echo (figuratively); to plagiarise; to copy. Also, tautology.

雷²
6824

毋雷同 don't be a mere clap of thunder,—a mere imitator.
雷同前人 to follow in the beaten track of one's predecessors,—in literature, etc.
姑與之爲雷同 made himself the other's echo,—agreed with all he said.
所以不見雷同 there is thus no sense of tautology,—although the same character was used 3 times, so skilfully was it introduced.
君子見青天而懼,聞雷霆而不驚 the perfect man sees the blue sky above him, and fears: he hears the roll of the thunder, but is not afraid.
請息雷霆之怒 pray abate your great wrath,
疾雷不及掩耳 the clap came so quickly there was no time to stop one's ears.
平地一聲雷 a clap of thunder from a clear sky,—a sudden surprise.
八月十五一聲雷,普天之下全是賊 if thunder is heard on the 15th of the 8th moon, every one in the empire will turn thief (or rebel).
雷封 thunder domain,—a name applied to a District Magistrate, because he ruled over about the same area (100 li) as that over which the noise of thunder can be heard.
雷 *lei*³ 鼓 to beat a drum; see 6825; (read *lei*³) a drum with eight sides.
水雷 a torpedo.
放水雷 to fire torpedoes.
魚雷管六具 (fitted with) six tubes for torpedoes.
堵口不如埋雷 blocking up the river is not so good as laying mines.
雷 *lei*³ or *lei*³ 石 to roll down stones on an enemy; (read *lei*³) a stinkpot, or jar charged with combustibles, used for setting fire to vessels.
雷丸 a kind of truffle (*Mylitta lapidescens*, Horan.) found in western China.
陰陽以回薄而成雷 the rushing together of the Yin and the Yang produces thunder.

雷²
6824

不准過雷池一步 it is not permitted to put one foot over Lei-ch'ih,—i.e. over this boundary; from an allusion to the lake in Anhui.

雷州府 a Prefecture in Kuang-tung.

搗²
6825

To rub; to pound. Used with 6834.

R. 灰隊

C. lōi

H. lui

F. lōi, lui

W. lai

N. |

P. | lei

M. |

Y. |

Sz. |

K. nwe

J. rai, re

A. lui

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

樁²
6826

Name of a tree.

Read lei⁴. To roll down stones on an enemy. See 6825.

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

瘡³
6827

Pimples; small blisters.

癩瘡 prickly heat; nettle rash.

R. 賄

See 雷

Rising Lower.

蕾³
6828

The bud of a flower.

R. 賄

See 雷

A. lui

Rising Lower.

蟬³
6829

An edible salt-water clam.

R. Vulgar.

C. lōi

Even Lower.

鐺³
6830

A pot or jar. Small copper coins.

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

漢鐺 a bronze jar of the Han dynasty.

鐺柚 a pumelo.

田²
6831

Fields divided by dykes.

R. 灰

See 雷

Even Lower.

備³
6832

To injure; to destroy. See 6495.

R. 賄

C. lui

F. lui, lui

v. lui

W. lai

N. |

P. | lei

M. |

Y. |

Sz. |

K. nwe

J. rai, re

A. lui

Rising Lower.

壘³
6833

A wall; a rampart. To pile up. Vigorous.

R. 紙

See 累

Rising Lower.

軍壘 an entrenchment.

深塹高壘 a deep ditch and a high rampart.

對壘 opposing ramparts; to have a battle; to play at wei-ch'i.

壘卵之危 the peril of piled eggs,—used of any imminent danger.

壘肩 to pile up shoulders,—crowded together.

一壘石 a heap of stones.

壘石山 artificial rockwork.

壘字 multiplex characters,—such as 多, 品, 晶.

荒墳壘壘 a wide vista of old graves.

澆壘塊 to "soak one's clay."

魁壘之士 a brave soldier; a hero.

與之對壘 belong to the same class; are equal to him.

壘壁陣 a collection of stars including parts of Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces.

Read lui⁴. See 茶 12, 114.

搗⁴
6834

To beat a drum.

Read lei³. To ru

Used with 6825.

R. 灰隊

F. lōi, lui

lōi²

See 搗

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

樁³
6835

Same as 6838.

獼³
6836

Same as 6841.

礪⁴
6837

To roll stones down hill; stones piled up. Used with 6825 and 6826.

R. 紙隊

賄

See 磊

K. nwe

A. lui

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

壘²
6838

Read lei³.

礪礪 a boulder.

A vase; a jar; an ornamental drinking-cup, made of wood and carved to represent clouds.

餅之罄矣，維壘之。 when the pitcher is exhausted it is the shame of the jar,—from which latter the former is supplied. Used of the relation between a son and his parents.

臙³
6839

To swell; to bulge.

背有臙脰 on its back protuberances,—of a turtle.

R. 賄

See 磊

Rising Lower.

藟³
6840

A creeper; a species Cissus (*Ampelidæ*).

葛藟 or 千歲藟 *Vitis flava*, Thunbg.

葛藟之 with the wild creepers clinging to them.

蓬藟 a wild bramble, probably *Rubus Lambertianus*, Ser.

R. 紙

W. lai

See 累

Rising Lower.

鵲³
6841

支紙

Even and
Sinking Lower.

藥

6842

纍

6843

支寅

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6844

隊

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6845

紙

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6846

支

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6847

隊

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6848

支

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6849

支

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6850

支

Even and
Sinking Lower.

纍

6851

支

Even and
Sinking Lower.

耒³

6847

R. 隊

C. *lei*

H. *lei*

F. *lei*

W. *lei*

N. *lei*

P. *lei*

M. *lei*

Sz. *lei*

Y. *nui, nwei*

K. *nwei*

A. *loi, lwei*

Sinking Lower.

誄³

6848

R. 紙

C. *lei*

H. *lei*

F. *lei*

W. *lei*

N. *lei*

P. *lei*

M. *lei*

Sz. *lei*

Y. *nui, nwei*

K. *nwei*

J. *rui*

A. *loi, lui*

Rising Lower.

磊³

6849

R. 賄

H. *lei*

F. *lei*

See 果

K. *nui*

J. *rai, re*

A. *loi*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

彙³

6850

A plough. Name of one of the headwaters of the river 湘 Hsiang. Radical 127.

負耒耜 carrying their plough-handles and shares on their backs.

To pronounce a eulogy over the dead; to deliver a funeral oration. To confer a posthumous honorary title.

孔丘卒，公誄之曰 when Confucius died, the duke delivered his funeral oration, as follows:—

賤不誄貴，幼不誄長，禮也 that the lowly shall not eulogise the great, nor the young eulogise the old, is the rule,—of funeral orations.

誄文 eulogies on the dead, burnt at the grave.

誄功 to enumerate a man's merits.

誄述 to write a biography.

誄曰 the Book of Prayers (for the dead) says,.....

A heap of stones.

磊落不群 superior to the general run.

磊磊落落 eminent; superior; (?) toiling and moiling.

磊落奇才 of markedly superior talents.

磊磊堆堆的 a stupid man.

以寫其磊塊 in order to vent his spleen,—as by a lampoon on an examiner who has rejected an essay of the writer's.

See 5215.

肋⁴

6851

R. 職

C. *lik*

H. *let*

F. *leik, lük*

W. *le*

N. *lah*

P. *lei*

M. *li*

Y. *lik*

Sz. *le*

K. *nik*

J. *roku*

A. *lak*

Entering Lower.

The ribs. Also read *le*⁴.

脅肋 or 肋條 the ribs. 左右肋骨，男子各十二條，八條長四條短，婦人各十四條 of ribs on the right and left sides, men have twelve, eight long and four short; women have fourteen.

軟肋 the floating ribs.

短肋 the short ribs; the false ribs.

肋傍 or 肋門 the side.

Read *chin*¹. Used with 筋 2025.

See 7316.

勒⁴

6852

類⁴

6853

R. 寘

F. *lei*

W. *lei, lü*

See 累

K. *yu*

J. *sui*

A. *lwei*

Sinking Lower.

A class; a kind; a sort; a race; a category; things; objective existences. To offer a special sacrifice. A kind of wild cat, the flesh of which is believed to be a cure for jealousy. See 4956, 10,877.

自爲一類 forms a class, or is in a category or section, by itself.

同類 of the same class or species. See 4956.

類同 or 類似 resembling; like in general characteristics.

不相類 not of the same species.

與.....正相類 precisely the same kind as.....

類所謂夜叉者 like what is called a *yaksha* (demon).

各從其類 each follows its own species.

方以類聚 to classify by assembling groups; to classify according to affinity.—birds of a feather flock together.

人類 human beings.

人之類滅久矣 (in that case) the race of man would have become extinct long ago.

A general term for flying squirrels, flying foxes, etc.

Same as 6840.

To bind; to join. A large rope. Distressed, in appearance; without an aim. Name of a god. Used with 6823.

纍囚之人 a man in prison.

以纍臣覺鼓 to take me his prisoner, and smear his drums,—with my blood.

甘瓠纍之 the sweet gourds cling to them.

以劍斫絕纍 with his sword he cut through the rope.

串珠纍纍 like a string of pearls. See 3428.

纍纍若喪家之狗 purposeless, like a dog which has lost its home.

Lazy; wearied; sickly.

儻儻 weakly; delicate.

A bramble. A basket for carrying earth.

歸反藁耜 went home and came back with their baskets and shovels.

Lean; thin.

羸瘦 thin; emaciated.

老羸 old and thin.

羸疾 the wasting disease; consumption.

羸其角 bound round the horns; caught by the horns, and unable to move backwards or forwards.

羸其瓶 to upset a bottle.

類⁴
6853

生子不類 to have a son unlike the ordinary, *q.d.* a monstrosity.

威儀不類 not alike in their notions of dignity and ceremonial.

自底不類 to make oneself unworthy.

貪人敗類 covetous and mean.

善類 good people.

畜類 brutes.

等類 and similar kinds, — to those before enumerated.

不可比類 not to be classified together; not to be compared one with the other.

其形類鷺 in form like the egret.

人參狀類人形 ginseng is in appearance like a man.

不類殺人者 not like a murderer. See 4288.

類我 be one of us, — as the solitary wasp says to the caterpillar it takes for its young. See 6634.

君子諱傷其類 the superior man avoids injuring his own species; see 12,779.

類推 to reason by analogy.

類此 in this manner; thus.

以此類推 analogously; by parity of reasoning.

類書 books of reference arranged by division of the subjects under 類 categories, such as 天 heaven for astronomy, 地 earth for geography, 歲 year for the seasons, etc., etc.

自類其文 he himself arranged his writings under various headings.

類見 the son of a deceased feudal prince appearing at Court to take the oath of allegiance as his father's successor. Also used in the sense of familiar, as something one has often seen.

觸類如故 to strike against objective existences as before, — to be back in the world of reality after absence as in a dream.

類于上帝 I have offered a special sacrifice to God.

類⁴
6854

類⁴
6855

R. 隊
F. *loui*, v. *loui*

See 累

K. *nwe*
J. *rai*, *re*
A. *loui*, *lwai*
Sinking
Lower.

淚⁴
6856

R. 寘
F. *loui*
N. *lei*, v. *li*

See 累

K. *yui*, *yu*
J. *rui*
A. *lui*
Sinking
Lower.

Same as 6853.

A knot; a flaw; imperfect.

忿類無期 quarrelsome and perverse beyond measure.

明月之珠不能無類 the bright-as-the-moon Pearl (name of a famous gem) is not without defects, — there are spots on the sun.

鉏類夷荒 to put an end to the evils of bad government and pacify disturbances.

Tears; drops. See 11,485, and 5497.

眼淚 or 淚珠 tears.

流眼淚 or 泣淚 or 下淚 or 淚汪 or 洒淚 to weep.

淚汪汪 to weep bitterly.

收淚 to stop crying; to dry one's tears.

含淚 to restrain one's tears.

拂淚 or 拭淚 or 拭淚 to wipe away tears.

揮淚而別 they brushed away their tears and parted.

以眼淚洗面 bathed her face with tears.

淚和墨下 tears fall and mix with the ink (I write with).

一字一淚 every word (of this letter) cost me a tear.

淚如雨 her tears came like rain.

淚如湧泉 her tears flowed like a fountain.

淚沾襟 tears soaked his coat.
Cf. *δάκρυον ἑμαρ' ἔφουρον*

淚痕 traces of tears.

淚盈頤 tears stream down his cheeks.

燭淚 the drip of a candle.

玉燭滴乾風裏淚 the candle has guttered away in the wind.

Read 淚⁴. Water flowing rapidly.

淒淚 bleak; cold.

泪⁴
6857

醕⁴
6858

桑⁴
6859

R. 紙

See 累

Rising Lower.

倭⁴
6860

R. 蒸

See 陵 倭
Even Lower.

凌⁴
6861

峻²
6862

R. 蒸

See 陵 峻
Even Lower.

棱²
6863

R. 蒸

P. *leng*, *leng*²
J. *nō*

See 陵

Even Lower.

Same as 6856.

See 6709.

A weight equal to 1 millet seeds. See 銖 10,031

LÈNG.

Tired; fatigued. Use with 6864.

倭僮 worn out; exhausted.

See 7228.

Hilly; uneven country.

峻嶒 mountainous.

岑峻 a lofty peak.

Rafters; square beam. An edge. Used with 6863

棱 (or 觚) 棱 the peaks on Chinese roof.

剛棱 unyielding; resolute; stinate.

棱角 edge and corner; a projection.

有棱角 well considered; to resolute; determined. See 6863

棱棱角角的 rough; polished.

棱頭情 pig-headed.

棱棱 cold and haughty.

有棱有棱 (of written characters) boldly formed.

摸棱子 to vacillate; to hedge between two opinions; to take either side indiscriminately.

模棱語 ambiguous language

棱杵子 thoughtless; stupid

殘

6864

蒸
陵

Even Lower.

Exhausted; dying. Used with 6860.

殘殢 exhausted by sickness.

瞠

6865

蒸
稱陵瞠 and
瞠

Even Upper.

To look straight ahead, —vacantly. Also, brusque; bluff. See 5242.

瞠瞪 or 瞠睜 to stare at.

打瞠瞪 to give a start,—in fear.

瞠着眼睛 gazing vacantly.

你別瞠着 don't stand staring there!

瞠頭磕腦的神兒 with staring eyes and a blundering head,—like a blundering oaf.

瞠兒 an oaf; a lout.

稜

6866

蒸
稜

Even Lower.

An edge; a corner; used with 6863. A numerative of fields.

雙目有紫稜 both his eyes were red at the edges.

三稜草 a three-cornered sedge (*Cyperus*), used for making rain-cloaks.

他處產者刺僅四稜 the tentacles (of the *bêche de mer*) produced at other places have only four corners,—whereas those of Chefoo have five.

稜稜 bumpy; lumpy; protuberant.

有稜角 eccentric; peculiar. See 6863.

烏稜 a kind of rice.

威稜 dignified and determined.

稜

6867

蒸
稜

Even Lower.

The old name for spinach 菠薐菜, said to have been introduced from Nepal by a priest under the T'ang dynasty.

楞

6868

R. 蒸
H. lian²
J. rō

Even Lower.

Formerly the same as 6863. Now chiefly used in Buddhist phraseology. See 3970.

你別楞着了 don't vacillate.

楞伽 Langkā,—a mountain in Ceylon; Ceylon.

楞伽阿波多羅經 the Lang-kāvatāra Sūtra.

楞嚴經 name of a famous sūtra, translated A.D. 1312, and generally regarded by the literati as a masterpiece. It argues the unreality of objective existences.

冷

6869

R. 梗

C. lang
H. lang, lang
F. leing
W. laeN. lēng, lañg
P. lēng
M. lēnY. nēng
Sz. lēng
K. rengJ. rei, riō
A. laing

Rising Lower.

Cold, in a lesser degree than 寒 3825 (q.v.). See 6580.

天氣冷 the weather is cold.

冷冰冰的 cold as ice.

發冷 to be cold; to feel cold, as with ague.

免得吃冷 so as to avoid feeling cold.

一冷一熱 hot and cold by turns.

冷瘡 chilblains.

冷汗 a cold sweat.

冷笑 to smile sardonically.

冷心 malicious.

冷眼 a cold eye,—one which sees for the first time; a fresh or unprejudiced eye, e.g. likely to detect an error. Also, to take a furtive glance.

冷眼熱心 affected indifference; disinterested motives.

心下漸漸冷了 his enthusiasm has gradually cooled.

相見念頭已冷 the hope of meeting had already died away.

因之心灰意冷 in consequence of which he had given up all hope,—of a son.

不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.

冷子 sleet.

冷書 a rare book.

冷

6869

冷字 words rarely met with; unfamiliar characters.

抽冷子 to avail of an opportunity; to seize a favourable moment; all of a sudden.

冷不防的 without a word of warning.

給他一個冷不防 gave him one he did not expect,—of a blow.

冷孤丁的 suddenly; unexpectedly; by chance.

冷箭 an arrow shot from an ambush. See 1617.

冷清 or 冷落 quiet; lonesome.

冷冷清清 quiet; deserted; still.

把我冷落了多時 has left me out in the cold for a long time past.

冷淡 (of friends) cool; distant; (of trade) dull.

冷債 unsaleable goods; see 10,012.

冷言冷語 rude, unmannerly language,—as when "talking at" people.

冷河 the cold river,—the headwaters of the Yellow River.

冷化器 or 冷水櫃 a condensing-machine.

人情冷暖 men's feelings are cold and warm,—variable.

春冷凍死牛 the cold in spring will freeze an ox.

從來胖人多耐冷 fat people have always been most able to bear cold.

冷呵呵的 shivering with cold.

冷氣 sulkiness; moroseness.

冷痺 paralysis.

冷飯頭 a piece of cold meat.

冷葷 cold meat dishes.

冷卿 a nickname given to the

宗正 Vice Presidents of the Imperial Clan Court, because they have nothing to do.

冷官 officials who hold posts at which there is nothing to do.

里³

6870

R. 紙

C. *lei*
H. *li, li*
F. *li*
W. *li*N. *li*P. *li*M. *li*Y. *li*Sz. *li*K. *li*J. *li*A. *li*

Rising Lower.

A place of residence; a neighbourhood; a village of (1) twenty-five or (2) fifty families; a "hundred;" sometimes the group above 甲 a tithing (1167), and sometimes synonymous with it; a street in a town with a gate at each end. A measure of length, reckoned at 360 步 paces or 1800 尺 feet = 1894.12 *ft.* English. To be sorrowful. Radical 166.

鄰里 or 宅里 a neighbourhood.

戚里 a street or village inhabited by members of the same clan.

里居 to live in a village,—in retirement.

悠悠我里 distant far is my village.

鄉里 or 梓里 one's home; native place.

歸故里 to return to the old home.

里長 a village elder; a headborough.

里中 or 里正 the beadle or *ti-pao*.

百家爲里 a hundred families make a *li*.

里巷小人 small side-street people,—the masses.

里邑人 country bumpkins.

里俗 uneducated; vulgar.

大聲不入里耳 great truths cannot penetrate rustic ears.

里社 a village altar.

蒿里 a tomb.

平康里 a brothel.

古者步百爲畝,三百畝爲里 in ancient times 100 paces made one *mou*, 300 *mou* made a *li*.

一里路 one *li* distant. See 6881.

里³

6870

里所 distance.

每點鐘行二十五海

里 with a speed of 25 knots an hour.

千里馬 a thousand-*li* horse,—one that will travel 1,000 *li* in a single day; a courier.

千里馬還要千里人 to fill a great position it is necessary to have great abilities.

千里鏡 a thousand-*li* mirror,—a telescope.

千里眼 thousand-*li* eyes,—said of a long-sighted man,

named 楊逸 Yang I. Used in the north for a telescope, but not in the south, as being the

name of one of 媽祖 Ma Tsu's two generals, 千里眼 and

順風耳, mentioned in the 西游記 as in attendance

upon 玉皇上帝.

千里光 *Senecio scandens*, Ham.

云如何里 why am I plunged in this great sorrow?

里³

6871

R. 紙

H. *li, li*F. v. *li*

See 里

Rising Lower.

Rude; unpolished; vulgar.

鄙俚 or 俚俗 vulgar; rude; rustic.

俚言 vulgar expressions.

俚歌 rustic ditties.

無所俚賴 nothing to depend upon; without resources; destitute.

Same as 6939.

厘

6872

哩³

6873

R. 眞紙

See 吏里

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

A final particle.

哩³

6874

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

A brother's wife; a sister-in-law.

妯娌 the wives of brothers. See 2464.

哩²

6875

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

A mat sail.

駛盡哩 to crack on all sail.

哩³

6876

R. 灰紙

See 談

Even Lower.

To pity. Afflicted; sad.

Read *k'uei*¹. To ridicule to jest.

裡²

6877

R. 支

See 狸

Even Lower.

A basket for carrying earth; a shovel. See 6845

狸²

6878

R. 支

F. *li*

See 離

Even Lower.

The wild cat. A general name for the various small species of *felidae*.

野狸 a wild cat,—the Siberian wild cat (*Felis manul*) of the north; the Asiatic wild cat (*F. viverrina*) of the south.

狐狸 a fox. See 4956.

玄狸 the silver fox.

家狸 the house-fox,—the cat.

子獨不見狸狌乎 have you never seen a wild cat, sir

香狸 or 靈狸 the civet cat

狸子 a spotted wild cat, found in Kiangsi.

風狸 a *loris* (?).

菓子狸 a kind of badger.

理³

6879

R. 紙

See 里

Rising Lower.

Abstract right (see 情 2187); the eternal fitness of things; principle; *rationale*; rule. To arrange to attend to; to settle up to heed; to manage, in which senses also read *li*³. Streaks; veins, as in minerals; the grain of wood the lines of the hand. See 成 762.

天下之物莫不有理 there is not a single thing in

理²

6879

the world which is without its *li*,—its essential principle which makes it what it is.

無理無法 unfitting; irregular; wrong.

理合 or 理應 or 理當 in accordance with right; in duty bound.

理合備文 I have therefore the honour to indite this despatch.

以爲理之當然 regarded it as quite in accordance with right.

與物理有不當然者 not in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

理所當爲 what is fitting to be done.

理之所無 contrary to all principle; unreasonable.

理須有別 the principle involved is necessarily different.

此理之正也 or 常理也 this is the rule,—as opp. to the exception.

人異于物常理也 that man is distinct from beasts, is the rule,—but there are exceptions.

有其理,不必有其事 a principle may exist without there being necessarily a fact,—in illustration of it.

有理,有理 you are right, you are right!

此亦理也 this too is reasonable.

豈有此理 how can this be right? most unreasonable!

理較無理 would not listen to reason.

理宜 natural; reasonable.

三個人挑不過理 three men cannot walk off with abstract right,—nothing can be said or done to interfere with the operation of the abstract principle which determines a right.

強辭奪理 to override all argument by sheer violence.

理氣 cosmogonical evolution.

理直氣壯 my cause is good and my determination is firm.

講理 to argue the rights and wrongs of a case.

理³

6879

空理 a theory.

道理 see 10,780.

天卽理也 "God" means abstract right.

天理 eternal principles; divine justice; natural sense of justice.

傷天理 to violate eternal principles,—the worst form of wrongdoing.

天理報應 divine retribution; Nemesis.

俗理 everyday principles; average ideas.

理學 philosophy; metaphysics.

天文地理 astronomy and geography.

看地理 to inspect sites,—as a geomancer.

他的理短 (or 偏 or 虧) he is in the wrong.

我的理長 (or 正) I am in the right.

理論 to discuss.

理信 argument; value of an argument.

生理 means of living; a calling; a trade.

調理 to manage; to arrange.

聞而不理 to hear of a matter but to take no steps.

那三個人不理 the three men did not heed,—what was said.

不恤不理 without pity or consideration for.

理屈 or 理枉 to see to a wrong.

上表理恭 presented a memorial rehabilitating (Wang) Kung.

上疏自理 presented a memorial in his own defence.

理還 or 理償 to arrange for the payment of.....

理楚 to settle up in full.

理索 to settle with (some one) and receive what is due.

理之奇 out of the course of nature; supernatural.

理亂 order and anarchy.

理勸 to reason with; to arrange with.

理¹

6879

理結 or 理妥 or 理明 or 理處 (*ch'u*) or 料理 to arrange; to settle.

理頭兒 something worth noticing; of some account.

理問 Law Secretary.

理民 a title used by an independent Sub-Prefect.

理家 to manage a family.

理事 to transact business; to manage an affair. Adopted by the Chinese government as the title of Chinese Consuls, instead of 領事 as used by all foreign nations.

理事同知 the civil commissary of a Manchu garrison.

辦理 to transact. See 8610.

修理 to mend.

理髮 to dress the hair.

理會 to attend to; to notice.

必理會這一句 you should note this expression.

他總理會不來 he pays no attention whatever,—to anything I may say.

大不理於口 I by no means depend upon the mouths of men,—to speak well of me.

紋理 the streaks in stone, grain in wood (see 8077), etc.

玉堅而有理 jade is hard and streaked (or veined).

理書 to go over what one has learnt.

理船廳 a harbour-master.

代理 to act for,—of a junior for a senior, for not more than 3 months.

署理 same as above, but for a longer period; also, of officials of equal rank.

兼理 to act for,—one official combining another's functions with his own.

獲理 = (a) 藩台 acting as

撫台

(b) 副將 " "

提台

(c) 參將 " "

總兵

利⁴
6885
利令智昏 blinded by greed.
天下熙熙皆爲利來 of the crowds of people who come; all are for gain.
天下攘攘皆爲利往 of the myriads who go, all are for gain.
利路 means of making money.
名利兩途 fame and wealth are reached by different paths.
利名心重 anxious both for profit and a good reputation.
小人以身殉利 the mean man will die for gain.
爭利者未嘗不窮 there is no end to those who fight for gain.
爭利涉 or 貪利涉 to press onwards,—from the phrase
利涉大川 in the Canon of Changes.
以風水之利,乘夜以涉湘 to avail oneself of favourable wind and tide to cross over the river Hsiang by night.
利益 advantageous; profitable.
利薄 the profit is small.
於中取利 to make a profit out of it.
亦何利之有 and what profit is there in that?—referring to what has just been stated.
無利可得 no profit to be made out of it.
戰不利 an unsuccessful battle.
於民不利 not for the advantage of the people.
無不順利 everything prospers.
利濟往來 for the benefit of passers to and fro,—as a bridge, or a free ferry.
不乘人於利 don't take a mean advantage.
輪船鐵路之利 the facilities offered by steamers and railways.
利用 excelling in the use of; suited to a place or people.
媼利其有 the old woman was attracted by the reward.
而利其餘 and appropriated the rest (of the money) to himself.

利⁴
6885
利便 convenient; handy; tidy.
利相交者,利盡而疎 those whose bond is interest part when their interests cease.
利市 see 4689, 9905.
利息 or 利錢 or 利銀 interest.
放利債 to lend money at interest.
放重利息錢 to lend money at heavy interest.
利上滾利 compound interest.
本小利窄 small capital and slender profits or interest.
連本連利 interest and principal together.
利過了本了 the interest paid has exceeded the capital.
納利 or 開利錢 to pay interest.
每月二分起利 interest at the rate of two per cent per month.
每月加一利 ten per cent per month.
官利 a guaranteed or fixed minimum rate of interest.
長(or按)年官利一分 interest at one per cent per month, the year being reckoned at ten months, = ten per cent per annum.
營什一之利 to do business at ten per cent (per month).
餘利 extra interest,—payable if the business is prosperous; a bonus.
還利不爲欠 as long as the interest is paid there is no indebtedness.
失利 to fail; to be defeated in battle; to make no money on a transaction.
軍嘗失利 on one occasion, when his troops had been defeated....
水利 water facilities; water supply; a 同知 sub-Prefect who looks after the freedom of waterways.
木利 timber supply.

俐⁴
6886
R. 眞
See 利
Sinking Lower.
伶俐 clever; sharp.
伶俐 clever; quick; active. See 7200.
畫得伶俐 very cleverly drawn.
俐儻 tidy; handy; easy in movement, etc.
拿東西不俐儻 he can't take hold of things very firmly.
說話不俐儻 he doesn't speak very plainly.
走道不俐儻 he doesn't walk very easily.

唎⁴
6887
R. 眞
See 利
A. li, le, loi
Sinking Lower.
唎 Sound; noise. A final particle.

梨²
6888
R. 齊支
C. lei
F. li, lai
See 離
J. ri
A. le
Even Lower.
The Chinese pear (*Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.), the wood of which is used for cutting book-blocks (see 11,623, 12,356). See 6941a.
梨菓 or 梨子 pears.
梨樹 a pear-tree.
梨下不整(正 in original) 冠 do not straighten your cap under a pear-tree,—lest people suspect you of stealing pears. See 3039.
梨花 pear-blossoms.
融四歲能讓梨 Jung at four years old was able to leave the largest pears,—for his elder brothers.
年甫讓梨 just four years old.
不過橫災梨棗而已 I am merely a spoiler of pear and date wood,—of which printing-blocks are made; a depreciatory phrase used of themselves by authors.
是書乙丑災梨,丁卯竣事 this book was block-cut in the year I-ch'ou and finished in the year Ting-mao.
災梨以自誇詡 to print a book for self-glorification.
凍梨 a frost-bitten pear. Used of an old man's face; *ratatiné*.

梨²
6888

梨園子弟 youths of the pear-garden,—actors; so called from that portion of the palace of the Emperor known as 明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty, set apart for theatrical performances.

鴨兒梨 or 雪梨 a russet pear.

白梨 the small white pear of Peking.

廣梨 a rough-skinned juicy pear.

沙梨 (at Canton) *Pyrus communis*, L.; (in the north) *Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.

棠梨 a small coarse pear (*Pyrus betulæfolia*, Bge.).

金鈎梨 the fruit of *Hovenia dulcis*, Thunbg.

胡梨 a small species of dragon-fly.

梨膏片 pear-jam dried in slices.

梨籐 rattans from Bangar,—in the Straits of Malacca. See 10,888.

花梨木 Chinese rosewood,—from a tree not yet determined.

A plough; to plough.
See 6941b.

犁頭 or 一把犁 or 一張犁 a plough.

犁頭迎胸而過胸爲洞穿 the ploughshare hit him on the breast and went right through him.

犁頭尖 *Viola Patrinii*, D.C., *V. variegata*, Fisch., & *V. canina*, L.

犁刀 or 犁鏵 a ploughshare.

犁杖 or 犁柄 the handle of a plough.

耕犁 or 扶犁 or 犁田 to plough.

踏犁 a plough worked by men instead of oxen.

負犁人 a ploughman.

一犁春雨 with the first ploughing come the spring rains.

播棄犁老 he has cast away the time-worn sires.

犁牛之子 the calf of a brindled cow,—the worthy son of a bad father. See 8346.

犁²
6889

犁庭掃宅 to plough up court-yards and sweep away buildings,—to raze to the ground.

犁韃 a name for Ta-ch'in.

犁旦 the dusk before dawn.

Catarrh of the bowels.

白痢 or 瀉痢 diarrhoea.

紅痢 or 血痢 dysentery.

The white jasmine (*Jasminum Sambac*, Ait.).
See 菜 8006.

A species of clam (*Venus*)
蛤蜊 with a thick white shell and reddish edges, pickled for food.

Driving wind and rain.

A large iron caldron.
Radical 193.

Read *ko***. An earthen pot.

A boggy; uncanny.
Bright; elegant. To scatter; to oppose.

痢⁴
6890

R. 眞
See 利

Sinking
Lower.

莉⁴
6891

R. 支 眞
See 遲 利

A. *tri, li*
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

蜆⁴
6892

R. 眞 支
F. *li*
See 利
A. *li*

Sinking
Lower.

颶⁴
6893

R. 眞 質
See 利 慄

A. *li*
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

鬲⁴
6894

R. 陌 錫
See 隔 檻
Entering
Upper.

离²
6895

R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

擱²
6896

R. 支
See 離

Even Upper
and Lower.

檮²
6897

R. 支
See 離

Even Lower.

滴²
6898

R. 支
See 離

Even Lower.

璃²
6899

R. 支 齊

C. *li, lai*
H. *li*
F. *lie, lae*
W. }
N. }
P. } *li*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ngi*
J. *ri*
A. *li*
Even Lower.

禱²
6900

R. 支
See 離

Even Lower.

簞²
6901

R. 支
See 離

Even Lower.

To stretch; to spread to display.

擱筆 to wield a pen.

擱藻如春華 his compositions are as flowery as the spring.

Wild pears (*Pyrus sinensis*, Ldl.), as opposed to 梨 6888.

Water dripping.

淋漓 dripping,—as rain.

筆勢淋漓 his pen seems to drip,—so rapidly does he compose.

漓溜囉唆 verbose; prosy.

A vitreous translucent substance. See 琉 7244 and 玻 9333.

Good omens; lucky auspices.

A ladle or scoop used by cooks.

箆簞 an open wire or bamboo scoop; the muzzle put on a mule.

犁²
6889

R. 齊
C. *lai*
H. }
See 黎
Even Lower.

縹²

6902
支
離
ven Lower.

A bride's sash.
親結其縹 their mothers
have tied their sashes,—for their
weddings.

結縹年餘 already married
for more than a year.

Read *ch'i*¹. Sharp; cut-
ting, as cold wind.

縹²

6903

Same as 6902.

謔²

6904

To jest; to chaff.

支
離

ven Lower.

謔詈 to make fun of; to ridicule.

醜²

6905

Poor wine; dregs.

支
離

ven Lower.

離²

6906

支
霽

6906

支
霽

6906

支
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霽

6906

離²

6906

不離手 never taking away the
hand,—continually.

離別 to separate; to part.

近日離, 遠日別 *li* refers
to short distances, *pieh* to long
ones.

生離果勝死別 it is at
any rate better to be separated
in life than divided by death.

離水 to keep out the wet,—as
a rain-coat.

離散 dispersed; scattered.

亂離 disorder and dispersion.

離心離德 divided in heart
and divided in practice,—as
ministers who do not work to-
gether; irreconcilable.

馬不離鞍 the horse not
separated from the saddle,—as
cavalry prepared for emergen-
cies, etc.

離書 a deed of separation
between husband and wife.

出離輪廻 to escape from
the circle of re-births,—as do
those who lead eminently vir-
tuous lives.

離逃爾土 banishing you far
from your country.

離任 to leave one's post.

離門離戶 far from house
and home.

離山寫遠 far apart.

離緒 the bond of love between
absent persons.

離經 wayward; froward.

不大離經 (or 形) not so
far off; near the mark; not bad.
See 6029.

離乎理 incorrect; improper.

離恨天 the grief-less heaven,—
one of the thirty-three Buddhist
heavens.

離人 an absent husband; a
"Ulysses." See 思 10,271.

離家 to leave home.

離居 to leave one's home.

離席 or 離檯 to leave the
table,—as after a meal.

用離間 *chien*² 計 to sow dis-
sensations.

離孫 sons of a sister's sons.

陳離 to spread out.

離²

6906

不離于裏 did I not dwell
in the womb of my mother?
See 7679.

魚網之設, 鴻則離之
it was a fish-net that was set,
and a wild swan has fallen into
it. Used in the sense of rogues
escaping while good men get
implicated.

故離此患 hence these mis-
fortunes.

離騷 see 9581.

載離寒暑 I have passed
through heat and cold.

離離 without effort; unconsci-
ously.

其實離離 their fruit hangs
down unconsciously (as it were).

離坐離立 sitting and stand-
ing in pairs.

離奇 warped; twisted.

Read *ling*⁴.

離枝 *Ling-chih* (place-name).

離²

6907

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A kind of white hat, the
接離, adorned with egret
feathers.

累離 a wrapper or yashmak,
worn in ancient times by ladies
of the palace when going abroad.

籬²

6908

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A bamboo or wattle
fence.

沒有不透風的籬笆
there is no fence which won't let
the wind through,—walls have
ears.

籬牢狗不入 if the fence
is strong, the dogs can't enter.

寄人籬下 to sit under
another man's fence,—to be
dependent.

籬竹 bamboos suitable for
fences.

藩籬 palings and fences.

村墟籬落 villages and farm-
steads.

荳籬 a trellis for peas to climb
up.

東籬佳色 a name for the
China aster.

麗

6909

Same as 6907.

離

6910

Grass; weeds.

被以江離 wearing a coat of grass.

Read *lo*³.江離 a fragrant plant, used in the *Li Sao* to signify minor officials.謫去詠江離 dismissed, you hum the *Chiang lo*,—meaning the *Li Sao*, written by Ch'ü P'ing after dismissal.

麗

6911

Beautiful; elegant. To pass into. Number. To depend on; to be connected with. Used for 鹿 *lu* a deer.

麗人 a beauty.

美麗 beautiful.

華麗 ornamental.

秀麗 elegant,—as a fine composition.

麗辭 elegant phraseology.

麗以則 beautiful according to rule,—as artificial poetry. See 13,246.

艷麗 dressed up; got up,—of a lady's appearance.

麗服 well dressed.

麗都 magnificent; beautiful.

壯麗 grand; imposing,—as buildings.

麗于衣食 fastidious in food and dress.

奢麗 extravagance and display.

魚麗于罾 the fish pass into the basket.

其麗不億 in number more than hundreds of thousands,—were the descendants of the Shang.

不克開于民之麗 he would not promote the means of the people's support.

獄之麗 the circumstances of penal cases.

麗刑 to be exposed to punishment.

麗澤 mutual assistance of friends.

麗

6911

附麗 joined; attached; appended.

麗江府 a Prefecture in Yunnan.

高麗 or 高句麗 Korea. See 478.

儷

6912

A pair; a couple.

伉儷 a married couple. See 5918.

失儷 to lose one's wife.

束帛儷皮 a roll of silk and a couple of skins,—ancient betrothal presents.

嬈

6913

Name of a daughter 嬈姬 of a chieftain of the 西戎 western barbarians, who was captured by 晉 獻公 Duke Hsien of Chin, B.C. 672, and became the mother of several ill-fated pretenders to the father's throne.

曬

6914

To stare at; to glare at.

穰

6915

Grain growing in rows.

綠野嘉禾排穰穰 beautiful grain in the green fields spreads out in many a row.

繩

6916

To bind; a rope. Also read *hsi*³. See 8310.

紼繩維之 fastened by a rope,—as a boat.

冠繩 the strings of a cap.

矐

6922

Read *shih*³. Long; dangling.

颯繩 dangling and flapping. See 3385.

邐

6917

To walk along in crowds

R. 紙

See 離

Rising Lower.

鄺

6918

R. 錫支

See 離

often read

as 麗

Even and

Entering

Lower.

馬麗

6919

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A black horse.

四驥濟濟 her four black horses are beautiful.

盜驪 the name of one of 穆王 Mu Wang's eight famous horses

驪駒 a gallant steed.

驪駕 a pair of horses.

喜驪之睡 rejoiced to find her dragon (wife) asleep,—to catch her napping.

驪城 an old name for 撫寧 府 Fu-ning Fu in Chihli.

Read *ch'ih*³.

驪軒 a District in Kansu under the Han dynasty.

鰾

6920

The fresh-water eel called 鰾.

鰾腸 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk., the expressed juice of which is used to dye the hair black.

鵲

6921

R. 齊支

See 離

Even Lower.

矐

6922

R. 錫

See 歷

Entering

Lower.

Rare; seldom met with

曆⁴⁰6923
R. 錫
H. let, lak
See 歷
Entering
Lower.

The original form of 歷 6924, altered to avoid the use of the personal name of the Emperor 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung.

歷⁴⁰6924
R. 錫
H. lit, let, lak
See 力
reki, riaku
A. lik
Entering
Lower.

To calculate. Of or belonging to the calendar; see 4547. To pass through; to hold, as a post; in order; successive. [Was Ch'ien Lung's pers. name, altered to 曆, now written 歷; see 5217. The Emp. wished 林 to be substituted for 禾 in all characters where it appears.] See 6923, 1538.

歷象日月星辰 to calculate and delineate the movements, etc., of the sun, moon, and stars.

歷數 to enumerate; the calendaric calculations; destiny.

天之歷數在汝躬 the divinely-ordered succession (to the throne) is vested in you.

陽歷 the calendar, inclusive of the extra half day of each lunation, as opposed to 陰歷 computation, from which the half day is excluded.

歷書 an almanac.

皇歷 the Imperial or official almanac, issued annually by the Imperial astronomers in Peking.

歷法 astronomy.

西歷 the foreign calendar.

歷家 astronomers.

閱歷 or 經歷 to pass through; to experience.

歷經 have (or have been) successively.

歷閱 to have experienced all kinds or conditions.

歷盡淒涼境 I have been through all kinds of miseries.

歷二縣五郡 he had twice held the post of Dist. Magistrate, and five times that of Prefect.

不歷位而相與言 not to change places to speak to one another,—a rule at Court.

歷⁴⁰

6924

歷人 harbourers of criminals.

歷世 to pass through the world.

歷飲而退 to drink in turn and depart.

歷練 experienced; to train.

歷安無異 has hitherto been uniformly satisfactory.

歷禁 long-standing prohibition.

歷年 year after year; for years past.

貴國歷年幾何 what year is it according to your national calendar?

歷今年久 for many years past up till now.

歷久 for a long time past.

歷日 successive days; a diary.

歷朝 *ch'ao*³ or 歷代 successive dynasties.

歷來 hitherto.

來歷 antecedents. See 6679.

說知來歷 to inform as to one's antecedents.

歷歷可考 each detail is capable of verification.

歷情 to set forth details in order.

歷陳 to narrate in order.

歷階 progressive steps.

歷節 according to rule.

歷亂 in confusion.

歷山 name of a hill in Shansi, where Shun ploughed.

歷示 to submit (something) to the inspection of.

歷英 see 1135, 7957.

剝⁴⁰

6925

R. 錫

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.嘖⁴⁰

6926

R. 錫

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.

Noise of splitting, cracking, crashing, etc.

櫪⁴⁰

6927

R. 錫

H. lit

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

A species of oak. A stable.

馬櫪 a stable.

老驥伏櫪, 志在千里 the old horse is in the stable, but in spirit he is still the horse of 1,000 *li* a day.

櫪槓 an instrument for squeezing the fingers to extort evidence, —not allowed under the present dynasty.

蠶櫪 frames on which silkworms spin cocoons.

漚⁴⁰

6928

R. 錫

C. lik, lek,

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.

A drop; to drip; to strain. Used with 6924.

飲盡餘漚 to drink to the last drop.

漚血 to drip blood.

非漚血之好, 此醜不可揚也 had you not been the close friend you are, I would not have told you of this disgrace.

淚漚漚下 tears trickled down.

竹漚 bamboo sap.

漚青 gum, resin, etc.

漚情稟求 I earnestly implore.

漚懇 to earnestly importune.

漚冤 to pour forth one's sorrows.

漚陳 or 漚申 to represent in detail.

癰⁴⁰

6929

R. 錫

C. lik, lek

H. lak

F. lik, leik

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

Lumps; swellings.

蚊咬生癰 the mosquito-bite has swelled into a lump.

筋癰 a swelling of the glands.

羴⁴⁰

6930

R. 錫

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.

A black goat.

蔴⁴²

6931

R. 錫

See 櫪

Entering
Lower.

輻⁴²

6932

R. 錫

See 輻

Entering
Lower.

震⁴²

6933

R. 錫

N. v. *lei*²

See 歷

Entering
Lower.

𪔐²

6934

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

嫠²

6935

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

𪔐²

6936

R. 支豪

See 離

Even Lower.

𪔐²

6937

R. 支

See 離

Even Lower.

A plant like mustard.
See 葶 11,281.

The track or rut of a wheel. To crush under a wheel.

吳人輻輳欺我如此
confound this man of Wu, for humbugging me like this.

A clap of thunder.

霹靂響 the splitting noise of thunder.

To split; to rive; to crack; to chap.

A widow.

嫠婦 a widow.

恤嫠 to relieve the widowed.

嫠也何害 she is a widow, what harm is there?—in her surname not being different from that of her intended husband.

嫠不恤其緯 the widow does not pay attention to her woof,—but is anxious only about herself.

A tuft of hair; a tail.

牛𪔐 a fly-brush or whisk, made from the tail of the yak.

毛𪔐 a carpet made of hair.

Spittle; mucus; the slime on fishes.

犛²

6938

R. 支肴

See 離

Even Lower.

釐²

6939

R. 支

See 離

P. *li*, *shi*, *hsi*

M. *li*, *hsi*

cf. 禧

Even Lower

and Upper.

The "grunting ox" or yak of Tibet (*Bos grunniens*).

Happiness. To regulate. To give. The third place after the decimal point; the thousandth part of a 兩 tael (see 3873); a cash; small; minute.

鴻釐 (*li*² or *hsi*¹) great happiness.

釐制 or 釐定 to regulate; to arrange.

允釐百工 to regulate the various officers.

釐降二女 he sent down his two daughters,—to be the wives of Shun.

命畢公保釐東郊 ordered the duke of Pi to protect and regulate the eastern frontier.

釐爾女士 there is given to you an heroic wife. See 6434.

王釐爾成 the king has given you perfect rules.

釐分 minute; scanty; few.

釐分之間 between a cash and a candareen,—trifling.

毫釐不錯 not a ten thousandth nor a thousandth wrong.

差之一釐,失之千里 an error of a *li*² means an error of 1000 *li*². (*Si paulum summo*, etc.).

清釐 to pay to the last cash.

無釐用 not the least use.

釐革 to exterminate.

釐金 or 釐捐 *likin* or *lekin*, —a tax, originally of one cash per tael on all sales, voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the people, with a view of making up the deficiency in the land-tax of China caused by the T'ai-p'ing rebellion, etc. Often called the "war tax."

釐稅 *likin* and ordinary duties.

釐捐總局 or 捐釐總局 or 釐務總局 a central office for the collection of *likin*.

釐²

6939

釐捐局 a *likin* branch office

釐卡 a *likin* barrier.

釐照 a *likin* certificate.

地釐 physical geography.

釐孖 twins.

罹²

6940

R. 支

F. *li*²

See 離

Even Lower.

Sorrow; troubles. To fall into; to incur; use with 6906. See 9565.

逢此百罹 we are meeting with all these evils.

無父母詒罹 to cause sorrow to their parents.

我獨于罹 only I am full of misery.

罹其凶害 to be a victim of his malice.

自罹重咎 to incur severe punishment.

鵲²

6941

R. 齊支

See 犁犁

Even Lower.

A dark sallow colour.

鵲黃 the oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*).

犁²

6941a

犁²

6941b

黎²

6942

R. 齊

H. *lai*, *li*

See 黎

Even Lower.

Correct form of 6888.

Correct form of 6889.

Black; black-haired. Light, as soil.

黎民 or 羣黎 or 黎衆 the black-haired people,—the Chinese.

黎人或黎母 the aborigines of Hainan.

黎巢其中,民環其外 aborigines hold the middle, Chinese occupy the sea-coast,—on Hainan.

民靡有黎 there were no black-haired men left among the people,—only grey-headed men.

萬邦黎獻 the black-haired worthies of the various States —i.e. all the wise men of the black-haired race.

黎明 early dawn; day-break.

黎²

6942

黎豆 a small black bean, found in Kiangnan, a decoction of which is drunk to remove night-sweats.

厥土青黎 the soil was greenish and light.

黎城縣 a District in Shansi.

黎平府 a Prefecture in Kueichou.

黎鷄兒 the black drongo (*Dicrurus cathacus*).

黎²

6943

支
See 梨

Even Lower.

黎

6944

Same as 6899.

黎²

6945

齊

C. lai

H. li

F. lae

N. li

M. li

Y. li

Sz. li

K. yō, yē

J. rei, rai

A. le

Even Lower.

A weed common in N. China (*Chenopodium album*, L.). A kind of bramble. A vegetable; see 5332. Name of a kind of jade.

藜蘆 hellebore (*Veratrum nigrum*, L., and *V. album*, L.).

藜杖 an old man's staff.

燃藜圖 picture of lighting the staff,—alluding to the story of

劉向 Liu Hsiang, who, when engaged upon a recension of the Classics, was visited at night by an old man, calling himself

太乙, and received from him, by the light of his lighted staff, the whole of the work required, together with a copy of the Great Plan.

配藜四施 separating in all directions,—as a mountain torrent.

梁有懸藜 in the Liang State there was a precious kind of jade.

禮

6946

豐³

6947

齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

A vessel used in sacrificing

禮³

6948

R. 齊

See 禮

Rising Lower.

禮³

6949

R. 齊

C. lai

H. li

F. lae

W. li

N. li

P. li

M. li

Y. li

Sz. li

K. yō

J. rei, rai

A. le

Rising Lower.

Name of an independent Department, and also of a river in Hunan, one of the affluents of the Tung-t'ing lake.

Ceremony (see 2260); etiquette; politeness. Presents; offerings. Worship. See 8284, 13,781.

禮者所以情貌 ceremony is the outward expression of inward feeling.

失禮 to be wanting in ceremony or politeness.

禮失則昏 a breach of etiquette betrays mental confusion. See 6679.

熟不拘禮 intimate friends do not stand on ceremony.

不要拘禮 don't stand on ceremony.

莫善於禮 there is nothing like politeness,—for gaining ends.

禮不可以治兵也 you can't handle soldiers by ceremony.

禮節 or 禮數 (see 6089) etiquette; a ceremony; a formality.

纂訂禮節 to compile a handbook of ceremonial observances.

多愆禮度 always committing breaches of ceremonial or etiquette.

殊禮 with every mark of ceremony.

禮義 civilisation.

禮宜 ordinary courtesy or good feeling.

禮從宜, 使從俗 to follow the usages suited to a (given) position, and practise the customs of the country visited.

無禮不通 brutal ignorance; boorishness.

再休無禮 do not be rude again.

不通禮 to be wanting in courtesy.

禮意 a courteous feeling.

禮文 courteous,—in demeanour.

禮儀 ceremonial.

禮³

6949

禮儀廉恥 politeness, decorum, integrity, and sense of shame,—the four principles of morals.

禮儀卒度 all the ceremonies according to regulation.

禮貌 politeness.

父坐子立, 禮貌整齊 for the father to sit and the son to stand is the proper etiquette.

能禮貌乎 does he know how to behave?

禮法 rules of society; etiquette.

禮生 the master of the ceremonies at the worship of Confucius.

禮之用和爲貴 in practising rules of propriety, a natural ease is to be prized.

家無常禮 no ceremony in private life.

禮不到 wanting in politeness.

禮樂 ^{yo⁴*} (the Canons of) Rites and Music; ceremonial music, as at a wedding; the observances of civilisation.

禮讓 complaisant; yielding.

禮部 the Board of Rites at Peking, which directs ceremonial observances, literary distinctions, etc.

禮房 the department in a provincial *yan* which deals with such matters as are dealt with, on a larger scale, by the Board of Rites.

禮記 the *Book of Rites*,—one of the canonical books of Confucianism, containing a number of rules for the performance of ceremonies and the guidance of individual conduct under a great variety of conditions and circumstances.

六禮 the six classes of Rites,—冠 capping, 昏 marriage, 喪 mourning, 祭 sacrificial worship, 饗 banquets, and 相見 meetings or visits.

禮多不怪 no one is offended by too much politeness.

禮多人必詐 a man who is over-polite is treacherous.

有禮服得君王道 politeness gains the confidence of princes.

禮

6949

有禮走遍天下 with politeness, one can travel to the ends of the earth.

無禮寸步難行 without politeness, it is difficult to go a step.

行禮 to perform ceremonial; to salute, as when introduced to a stranger, etc.

作此官,行此禮 follow the ceremonial of the rank to which you belong.

還禮 to return a salute.

服禮 or 陪禮 服罪 to apologise.

禮體 propriety; decorum.

越禮 to commit a breach of etiquette.

非禮勿言 without politeness, do not speak.

送禮 to send presents.

官不打送禮的 officials do not bamboo present-bearers.

禮物 presents.

遠近禮贄一切斷之 as to ceremonial presents from far and near, he altogether abolished them,—of the Emp. Yüan Ti, A.D. 318.

禮單 or 禮帖 an inventory of presents sent; the second is also an acknowledgment of wedding presents.

謝禮 a fee; a present for work done.

以錯爲謝禮 to give (Ch'ao) Ts'o as a sop to his enemies.

水禮 water presents,—fruit; eatables.

乾禮 dry presents,—bullion.

禮錢 cash used for presents to priests, etc.

得禮還禮,總不過意 though a present is returned for the present received, one is still not satisfied,—there is the good intention of the original sender which remains unrequited.

禮輕人意重 the present is trifling but the intention is good.

過山禮 the contributions of a District Magistrate and a Prefect to a passing 學台 Literary Chancellor, are so called.

禮書 documents sent by the parties arranging a marriage on

禮

6949

the 納徵 "sending of proof," and on the 納幣 "sending of silks."

聘禮 or 定禮 or 金禮 betrothal presents.

禮燭 marriage candles.

禮事銀 betrothal money.

後月餘就禮於 about a month afterwards, he was married to....

禮拜 to worship; to make obeisance,—a native term, first used of Buddhist worship, and adopted by foreigners.

禮拜冰雪顏 I worshipped the icy countenance,—of a jade Buddha.

衆猴即拱服禮拜 thereupon all the monkeys did homage to him.

禮拜日 Sunday.

禮拜三 Wednesday.

禮拜堂 a church; a chapel; a cathedral.

禮拜寺 a mosque.

禮經 the Buddhist Scriptures.

禮縣 a District in Kansuh.

醴

6950

R. 醴
H. 醴

See 禮

Rising Lower.

A non-alcoholic or very slightly alcoholic drink, not clarified (see 2260); wine made overnight; sweet wine.

且以酌醴 along with a cup of non-alcoholic wine.

酒醴 alcoholic and non-alcoholic wines.

醴酒不設 not to set out non-alcoholic wine,—to treat guests negligently, as 楚戊王 behaved to the learned 穆生.

甘醴 sweet wine.

醴泉 pure fountain-water,—a name for good wine.

醴泉縣 a District in Shensi.

鰩

6951

R. 鰩
See 禮

Rising Lower.

A mullet with seven spots on its body, from which it has been called the 七星魚.

鰩魚 the snake-fish (*Ophioccephalus argus*). See 6953.

履

6952

R. 履

C. lei

H. li³

F. li

W. li

N. li

P. M.

Y. 履

Sz.

K. ngi

J. ri

A. li

Rising Lower.

A shoe. To tread; to walk. Ceremonies (=禮) because ceremonies are performed by footsteps. Also read *li*³. See 6281.

鞋履 or 履為 shoes.

履為交錯 shoes crossing,—a hurrying to and fro.

草菅履 straw sandals worn in mourning.

編履 to make sandals.

身服朝衣而足綦繡履 dressed in uniform with carpet-slippers on.

履底 the sole of a shoe.

截指而適其履 to cut off one's toes to make one's shoe fit.

劍履上殿 to go into the palace with sword and shoes on—cont. to etiquette.

履盈戶 shoes filled his door—crowds of people came.

上階脫雙履 on going up the steps (of the shrine), I took off my shoes.

跡履之所出而跡豈履哉 footprints are made by shoes: they are not the shoes themselves.

珠履三千客 three thousand sand retainers with pearl-embroidered shoes,—had 春申 Ch'un Shên in the feudal times.

牛羊勿踐履 let not the cattle and sheep trample them.

不敢煩尊駕動履 I would not venture to trouble you to come.

履歷 pedigree; ancestry.

履歷手本 particulars of age and antecedents,—of an official.

履任 to enter on one's post.

履新 to take up a new appointment.

履端 a name for the first day in the year,—from the following sentence in the 左傳: 227

履端於始 begin with uprightness.

履我發夸 she treads in my footsteps and hastens away.

履³
6952

如履薄冰 (be cautious), as though treading on thin ice.

可以履霜 one can walk on the hoar-frost.

步履艱難 to walk with difficulty.

率履不越 to follow in the (right) track, without transgression.

履行 to walk; to proceed.

履德 to walk in the path of virtue.

福履綏之 may she repose in her happiness and dignity!

象³
6953

A wood-boring insect.

彭蠡 an old name for the 鄱

陽 P'o-yang lake in Kiangsi.

蠡魚 the snake-fish (*Ophioccephalus argus*).Read *li*³. A gourd; a calabash.

以蠡測海 to measure out the sea with a ladle,—of an impossible task. [In this instance, the word is said to refer to the large scallop-shell often used as a water-ladle].

蠡蠡 in rows; the appearance of plots of vegetable gardens viewed from a height.

Read *li*⁴. To cut off; to partition.

參蠡 to divide,—an old term used in the 楚 Ch'u State.

Read *lo*³. A shell-fish; a mussel.

蠡蚌閉戶 the mussel and the oyster close their doors,—so the wise man will retire within himself.

立⁴
6954

To stand up (see 10,343); to make to stand; to set up; to fix; to establish; to draw up; to execute, as a deed. Immediately; on the spot; forthwith. Radical 117.

立在當路 to stand in the middle of the road.

立⁴
6954K. *rip, ngip*
J. *riū, ritsz*
A. *lêp*
Entering Lower.

旁立着 standing at the side.

立櫃 a wardrobe.

赤立 to stand naked,—to be in great distress.

三十而立 at thirty, I stood firm,—said by Confucius.

而立 thirty years of age,—taken from the above.

方當而立 now 30 years of age.

理慾不並立 principle and passion cannot stand together.

孤立無助 alone and unaided.

立住脚問道 jumped up and asked, saying.....

自立 see 12,365.

自覺立脚不住 felt he could not stand up.

立定脚 to fix the feet firmly.

立限 to fix a limit.

立國 to found a kingdom.

立言 established truths; dicta.

立家 to establish a family.

立業 to found a patrimony; to establish an institution or method.

立壇 to set up an altar.

立名 to establish one's reputation.

立功 to establish one's merit,—as by some great action.

不學禮無以立 if you do not learn the rules of propriety, you cannot have your character established.

立妾 to take a concubine.

立嗣 or 立繼 to adopt an heir.

立室 to marry a wife.

立品 or 立人品 to be a respectable member of society,—as opposed to a rake, spendthrift, etc.

立春 the beginning of spring,—one of the 24 solar terms. [立 is similarly used with summer, autumn, and winter.]

立志 or 立心 or 立意 to fix one's resolution; to make up one's mind.

立⁴
6954

立生意 or 立事 to start a business.

立案 to institute proceedings; to begin a case; to record a case, that it may serve as a precedent.

立約 to conclude a Treaty.

立合同 to make a contract; to execute an agreement.

立據 or 立憑單 to draw up a document in witness of any transaction.

立婚書 to execute a marriage contract.

立此專條 to draw up this special rule.

立規條 to draw up rules or by-laws.

立具 to execute,—as an agreement.

立法 to make a law; a legal institution or measure.

立憲 a political constitution; see 9345.

立墳 to make a cemetery.

立刻 or 立然 or 立即 or 立速 or 立日 or 立時 or 立等 or 立而 or 立行 immediately; instantly; forthwith.

立即下馬 he immediately got down from his horse.

立打立死 directly he was beaten, he died.

立⁴
6955

R. 緝

See 立

Entering Lower.

碰⁴
6956

R. 緝

See 立

Entering Lower.

笠⁴
6957

R. 緝

C. *lêp*H. *lit*F. *lik*

Hilly; mountainous.

岺岺 mountainous.

A mineral used as an antidote to poisons. The sound of stones crashing together.

A wide conical hat of bamboo-splints, chiefly worn by agricultural labourers to protect them from sun and rain (see 5651). A basket. See 2270, 10,200.

R. 緝
C. *lap*
H. *lîp*
F. *lik*
W. *li*
N. *lik*
P. *li*
M. *li*
Y. *lik*
S. *li*

笠^{4s}

6957

W. li₅
N. lih₅
P. li³
M. li
Y. lik
Sz. li
K. nip
J. riü
A. lap, liep
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

一頂笠 or 一頂斗笠 a wide splint hat.

一笠一瓢, 此生之事業畢矣 a hat and a gourd (sc. food and shelter) make up the sum total of man's wants.

東坡笠屨圖 portrait of [Su Tung-p'o] in labourer's hat and clogs.

葦笠 a coarse conical straw hat.

戴笠 to be a servant.

炭一笠 one basket of charcoal.

秧笠 baskets for carrying rice-shoots when transplanting.

粒^{4s}

6958

R. 緝
C. nêp
H. lip
F. lak₅
W. lo₅
N. lih
P. li³
M. li
Y. lik
Sz. li
K. ngip, yip
J. riü
A. lap₅, lêp₅
Entering
Lower.

A single grain; a kernel. Numerative of beads, buttons, etc. See 6096.

一個粒兒 a grain.

一粒荳 a bean.

一粒米 a grain of rice.

飯米粒兒 grains of cooked rice.

不粒食 not a morsel to eat. See 9971.

絕粒 to be without food; to leave off food,—as when practising the Taoist system, with a view to immortal life.

烝民乃粒 all the people had grain to eat.

笠^{4s}

6959

R. 緝
C. lêp
H. lap
F. lik
W. li
N. lih
P. li³
M. li
Y. lik
Sz. li
K. nip
J. riü
A. lêp
Entering
Upper.

A basket for carrying pigs; a pig-sty.

猪笠 a pig-basket.

既入其笠 it is already in the sty.

白笠 *Blctia hyacinthina*, R.Br.

See 9529.

鵠^{4s}

6961

R. 緝
See 立
Entering
Lower.

莅^{4s}

6962

R. 寘
A. li, le
See 利
Sinking
Lower.

A small species of kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*), known as 鵠虎, with a red bill and a white breast.

To manage; to transact; to exercise functions.

莅治 to rule; to govern.

莅事惟煩 your management of affairs will be full of trouble.

臨莅百事 to transact business of all kinds.

方叔莅止, 其車三千 when Fang Shu came to take the command, his chariots were three thousand.

莅任 or 莅位 to come into office.

莅民 to govern the people.

莅莅下瀨 rushing noisily down,—as a torrent.

Same as 6962.

Same as 6962.

洩

6963

蒞

6964

癘^{4s}

6965

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

A dangerous disease; swellings and sores from varnish-poisoning. To kill.

疥癘 ulcers; sores.

疫癘 a plague of boils.

不癘難殺 do not kill fledglings.

厲^{4s}

6966

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

A whetstone; see 6970. Severe; dangerous. Oppressive; cruel. Disorder.

厲疾 grievous illness.

遭厲虐疾 he is suffering from a severe and dangerous sickness.

予罔厲殺人 I will on no account with oppression put men to death.

今茲之正, 胡然厲矣 the government of the present time, how oppressive it is!

厲^{4s}

6966

誰生厲階 who is responsible for the present evils?

降此大厲 (God) sends down these great calamities.

嚴厲 severe; strict.

厲民 to oppress the people.

厲聲而言 to speak in a harsh tone of voice.

厲禁 stringent interdict.

厲色 to become grave.

厲壇 an altar to the spirits of the dead, who are supposed to be malevolent and have to be appeased three times a year.

厲鬼 a malicious spirit.

厲風 a violent wind; a cruel custom.

厲兵 to sharpen weapons; brave troops.

深則厲 if the water is deep, I will cross in my clothes.

垂帶而厲 their girdles hanging elegantly down.

To encourage; to incite.

獎勵 or 勉勵 or 鼓勵 to encourage; to rouse to effort.

勵民 to encourage the people.

勵志 or 勵精 to strengthen one's determination.

勵精圖治 to do one's utmost to govern well.

用勵相國家 to exert oneself to help the country.

To fear.

Read la^{4s}. Vicious; bad.

惡厲 wicked; cruel.

勵^{4s}

6967

R. 霽
C. lai
H. li
F. lac
W.
N.
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. yê, ryê
J. rei, rai
A. lei
Sinking
Lower.

厲^{4s}

6968

R. 霽
See 辣厲
A. lak
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

灑^{4s}

6969

R. 霽
See 勵
Sinking
Lower.

To cross a stream on stepping-stones.

颯

6960

礪⁴

6970

R. 霽

See 勵

Sinking
Lower.

A whetstone; to grind.
A kind of sandstone.

磨礪 to grind; to sharpen; to polish.

互相砥礪 applying the grindstone to each other,—of the mutual admonitions of friends.

礪山帶河 a whetstone hill and a girdle river,—words used in the oath of allegiance administered by the Emperor Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty to deserving subjects whom he ennobled:—"Until the Yellow River diminishes to the size of a girdle, and Mt. T'ai to that of a whetstone (*sc.* for ever)."

爲海水礪礪 rubbed smooth by the sea-water.

礪石 sandstone.

周礪石爲牆 blocks of sandstone formed the outside wall.

牡礪 carbonate of lime; chalk-stone; mussel-rock.

Coarse grain.

粗礪 bad grain; hence, coarse; of poor quality.

精礪 fine and coarse.

礪食 coarse food.

Rock oysters, as distinguished from the agglomerated kind.

牡蠣 male oysters,—rock oysters, believed to be all males.

蠣殼 oyster-shells.

乾蠣 dried oysters.

房蠣 oysters in their shells.

礪⁴

6972

R. 霽

F. *lae*, v. *tie*

See 厲

Sinking
Lower.栗⁴

6973

R. 質

C. *lut*
H. *lit*, *lut*
F. *leik*, v. *lik*,
W. *li*
N. *lik*
P. *li*²
M. *li*
S. *li*
Y. *lik*
K. *yul*

The chestnut-tree; a chestnut. Used for 6976, and with 6974. [To be distinguished from 栗 10,340.] See 2526.

栗子 or 板栗 or 茅栗 or

風栗 *Castanea vulgaris*, Lam. The first is also, a chestnut.

東門之栗 the chestnut-trees at the east gate.

栗⁴

6973

J. *ritsz*
A. *lét*Entering
Lower.

栗 菓 chestnuts.

水栗 the fruit of *Trapa*.

栗色 or 栗殼色 chestnut colour,—used of horses, and also of the colour of visiting-cards when in mourning.

周人以栗 the man of Chou (Wên Wang) used the chestnut-tree,—to plant round the altars to the spirits of the land.

使民戰栗 (as though 慄) to cause the people to be afraid.

石栗 *Aleurites triloba*, Forst., and *Quercus cornea*, Lour.

天師栗 the horse-chestnut (*Esculus chinensis*, Bge.), called

七葉樹 by the Japanese.

錐栗 *Castanopsis sinensis*, Hance.

斬行栗 they cut down the chestnut trees along the route,—which appear to have been used as finger-posts.

麻栗木 teak wood.

二之日栗烈 in the days of the second moon, the air is cold.

實穎實栗 it hung down, every grain complete.

積之栗栗 (the sheaves) are set up solidly.

寬而栗 gentle and yet dignified.

栗背 on the back of the ancestral tablet.

Ancestral tablets, made of chestnut-wood on account of its durability.

Cold; chilly.

凜冽 cold; chilly.

北風慘凜 the north wind pierces me through.

乍炎乍凜 now hot, now cold.

慄⁴

6976

R. 質

F. *leik*,
See 栗Entering
Lower.擽⁴

6977

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.湫⁴

6978

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.策⁴

6979

R. 質

See 慄

Entering
Lower.力⁴

6980

R. 職

C. *lik*
H. *lit*
F. *lik*
W. *li*
N. *lik*
P. *li*²
M. *li*
Y. *lik*
S. *li*
K. *yök*
J. *riki*, *rioku*
A. *lik*
Entering
Lower.

Afraid; terrified.

戰慄 quaking with fear. See 6973.

悚慄 afraid; terrified at.

慄慄危懼 I am fearful and trembling.

僚慄 awe-struck; terror-stricken.

不寒而慄 shivering but not from cold.

To smooth by drawing through the hands.

擽紗線 to smooth a skein of thread.

A small stream in Kiangsu.

湫水縣 and 湫陽縣 two Districts in Kiangsu.

湫洲 an island in the Yang-tsze, near Wuhu.

Bamboos used for spears, punt-poles, etc. A kind of horn or pipe (see 9013) used to call horses together.

Physical effort; strength; power; force; energy. Used as a measure of the strength of bows, one 力 being equal to 10 catties. See 6566. Radical 19. [To be distinguished from 刀 10,783.]

力氣 or 力量 or 力分 (*fén*⁴) physical strength; vigour. 出力 or 用力 to put forth strength; to exert oneself.

勞力 to labour with the strength,—the sweat of the brow.

食力 to live by manual labour.

自食其力 he kept himself by manual labour.

量力而行 estimate your strength before acting.

慄⁴

6974

R. 質

See 栗

Entering
Lower.凜⁴

6975

R. 質

See 栗

Entering
Lower.

力⁴⁰
6980

事不量力 a wrong estimate of one's strength,—as when 夸父 K'ua Fu chased the sun.

事常成於力之久 things are often accomplished by persevering efforts.

費力不討好 to make a great effort and yet not succeed.

力不從心 or 心有餘

力不足也 strength not equal to the will,—the spirit willing, but the flesh weak.

甚爲省力 very labour-saving.

不得力 not up to his work.

爲力 to assist,—as one person another.

得力 to be effectual.

方能得力 thus only can [something] be effectual.

得力全在只今唯有

四字 the whole strength (of the verse) lies in the four words "yet to-day naught remains."

吾力足以舉百鈞,而

不足以舉一羽 my strength is sufficient to lift three thousand catties and yet not sufficient to raise a single feather,—the allusion being, in the first case, to physical, in the second, to moral force.

百斤力,分^{fen}之內

者也 100 lb is a weight within your strength,—for carrying, etc.

貧富皆與有力 rich and poor gave according to their means.

凡物好^{hao}之而有力

則無不致也 whatever you want, you can get if you have the power (*sc.* money).

物力 the potentialities of things,—what they are good for, what can be got out of them.

不知物力 to be ignorant of the potentialities of things,—how far they will go, etc.

生之有時而用之亡

度則物力必屈 if things produced in due season are used without limit, their potentialities will be contracted.

目力 or 眼力 power of eye; eyesight.

力⁴⁰
6980

盡力 or 竭力 with all one's might.

盡心力而爲之 do it with your whole heart.

力役 personal service.

窮日之力 to exert strength a whole day.

聚力則强 union is strength; united we stand. See 勢 9991.

力壯 or 力强 or 力健 robust; strong.

力倦 tired; worn out.

力衰 strength exhausted; worn out.

力薄 deficient in strength; weak.

力學 to learn assiduously.

力辯 to argue strenuously.

力難挽回 it is not in my power to bring him (or it) back.

力難以勝 I could hardly vanquish him.

力征經營 to set earnestly to work; to bestir oneself vigorously; to see to it.

力疾 to do it in spite of illness.

力守 to labour to observe; to confine oneself strictly to.

此事我力爲爾辦 I am doing my utmost for you in this matter.

力舉 to strive to advance,—a person.

力圖 to earnestly strive.

力顧 to earnestly regard.

力作 to do manual work; to do earnestly.

力行 to practise earnestly.

力求 to earnestly strive or pray.

力索 to demand energetically.

力田 to till the fields; to farm.

筆力 vigour of handwriting.

力金 money given to the actual bearers of presents.

財力 the power of wealth.

助一臂之力 to lend a helping hand.

此弓幾個力 how strong is this bow?

力⁴⁰
6980

分力 the resolution of forces,—in mechanics.

並力 the composition of forces.

五力 the five powers,—of faith, energy, memory, meditation, and wisdom, which are negative moral agents preventing the growth of evil. Sanskrit: *bala* or *panchabalan*.

捕盜不力 to be slack in efforts to arrest robbers.

男⁴⁰
6981

R. 職

See 力

Entering Lower.

勞⁴⁰
6982

R. 職

See 勒

Entering Lower.

泐⁴⁰
6983

R. 職

See 力

Entering Lower.

籐⁴⁰
6984

荔⁴⁰
6985

R. 寘 霽

C. lai

H. ²lai, lai

F. lie², v. ²lie

W. } ii

N. } ii

P. } ii

M. } ii

Y. } ii

Sz. } ii

K. ye, ngi

J. ri

A. le

Sinking Lower.

A high range of mountains.

A small coarse variety of bamboo. Thorns.

勞林 bramble-bushes.

勞竹 thorny bamboos.

Water dripping.

Same as 6982.

The lichee (*Nephelium litchi*, Camb.). [Correctly written 荔.]

荔枝 the lichee,—of which there are many varieties.

假荔枝 the false lichee (*Staurotonia chinensis*, D.C.).

番荔枝 the foreign lichee,—the custard-apple (*Annona squamosa*, L.).

荔枝核 lichee kernels,—used as medicine.

荔枝核色 the colour of lichee stones,—a rich brown.

無人知道荔枝來 any one knew it, the lichees had arrived. See 3482.

荔⁴
6985

薛荔 perhaps *Ficus foveolata*, Wall. See 8960.
帶荔 girdled with ivy.

栲⁴
6986

Same as 6985.

戾⁴
6987

Tribulations; calamity; miseries. To transgress. To do violence. To come to; to stop; to settle. Perverse; wicked; rebellious.

兩己相戾 two 己, back to back,—make up the symbol 𠂔; see 3702.

天降戾于周邦 God is sending down calamities upon Chou.

降此大戾 sending down these great miseries.

未知獲戾于上下 I know not but that I shall offend the powers above and below.

哲人之愚,亦維斯戾 the stupidity of the wise man is from his doing violence to his natural character.

無遠用戾 there is no distance from which (people) will not come to you,—if you govern well.

鳶飛戾天 soaring to the heavens.

靡所戾止 there is no means of settling,—the troubles.

未戾厥心 they have not stilled their minds.

暴戾 vicious; cruel; savage.

乖戾 perverse; insubordinate.

戾愆 sin; crime.

罪戾 a punishable offence.

風戾以食之 to dry in the open air.

唳⁴
6988

The cry of a heron, wild goose, etc.

唳天 to call out in the sky,—as a passing crane.

風聲鶴唳草木皆兵 the whistling of the wind, the cry of a crane, trees and plants,

唳⁴
6988

all are soldiers,—to the nervous. Cf. Each bush an officer.

各寺僧風聲鶴唳 nervous attitude of priests at the various temples,—as to what is going to happen to them.

悵⁴
6989

Sad; distressed.

R. 霽
See 戾
Sinking Lower.

振⁴
6990

R. 霽
F. lae², v. sloui
See 戾列
K. yöl, ryöl
J. rei, rai, rets
A. le
Sinking and Entering Lower.

A plectrum for playing on stringed instruments. To strike, as the strings of a guitar. See 6991.

振三絃 to play the guitar. See 4483.

振了一振 drew (a knife) across,—as if to cut.

Read *lieh*⁴. To snap; to tear. Obstinate. To guide. To whirl around.

振舵 to steer.

振手翻羹 he jerked his hand round and upset the soup.

楨⁴
6991

Used with 6990.

關楨 or 機楨 some kind of mechanism.

置機楨于腹中 he put a mechanism into the belly,—of a wooden bird.

淚⁴
6992

緇⁴
6993

R. 霽
See 戾
Sinking Lower.

蓐⁴
6994

R. 霽
See 戾
Sinking Lower.

A kind of stiff grass, the spike of which turns red, and the leaves of which are used for making sandals. Used for 6993.

蜃⁴
6995

R. 霽
See 戾
Sinking Lower.

A water-spout, believed to be a black dragon-snake, and called 黑蜃 and 陰蜃.

黑蜃躍於重淵 the black dragon-snake sports over the deep abyss.

櫟⁴
6996

R. 錫
See 櫟
Entering Lower.

櫟⁴
6997

R. 錫
C. lik
See 櫟
Entering Lower.

To strike. To choose. To allow. To exclude.

Chestnut-leaved oaks (*Quercus serrata*, Thunbg. and *Q. chinensis*, Bge.).

見櫟社樹,其大蔽牛 he saw a scrub oak, big enough to hide an ox behind it, which had become the earth-god.

[社 = 土神; see 9803.]

櫟 or 白反櫟 *Quercus aliena*, Bl.

小白反櫟 *Quercus fabri*, Hance.

花櫟 or 厚殼櫟 the "chestnut oak" (*Quercus chinensis*, Bge.), the acorn-cups of which are used for dyeing.

Read *yüeh*⁴.

櫟陽 a District in Shensi under the T'ang dynasty; now a market-town.

璫⁴
6998

R. 錫
See 櫟
Entering Lower.

礫⁴
6999

R. 錫
See 櫟
Entering Lower.

The lustre of pearls.

均璫 brightness; brilliancy, as of jewels.

的璫 bright; shining.

Same as 6998.

Small stones; gravel; shingle.

丹礫 an ore of quicksilver like cinnabar.

瓦礫 potsherds; broken tiles; rubble.

躒⁴

7001

R. 錫藥
C. *lik, lok*.

See 藥

Entering
Lower.

A step; a pace. To advance.

騏驥一躒不能千步 even Bucephalus himself (see 1041) cannot go a thousand paces at one bound,—ceremonies must be taken in order and not be disposed of *per saltum*.

Read *lo*⁴. Surpassing; eminent.

英才卓躒 a man of extraordinary talents.

輶⁴

7002

R. 錫

See 藥

Entering
Lower.

The rut of a wheel. See 7234.

狂車踐輶 the furious chariots rushed over the course.

麟輶 to trample down; to dishonour.

詈⁴

7003

R. 寘

F. *lie*

See 利

K. *ngi*

J. *ri*

A. *le, li*

Sinking
Lower.

To revile; to curse.

小人怨汝詈汝 the people murmur against you and revile you.

覆背善詈 when backs are turned, they are good at reviling,—of hypocrites.

詈罵 to curse.

怒不至詈 though angry, he did not curse.

君子絕交不出詈言 the superior man, when breaking off a friendship, utters no word of abuse.

詈辱 to revile; to abuse.

詈謗 to slander.

吏⁴

7004

R. 寘

C. *lei*

H. *li*

F. *lei*

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *ngi*

J. *ri*

A. *lai*

Sinking
Lower.

A government servant; an official. A gaol.

無敵於天下者天吏也 (the sovereign) who has no enemy is the minister of God.

天吏逸德烈于猛火 if the sovereign exceeds his duty, the consequences are fiercer than raging fire.

汚吏 an oppressive minister.

天子使吏治其國 the Emperor appointed an officer to administer the State.

孔子嘗爲委吏矣 Confucius was once keeper of stores.

吏⁴

7004

吏部 the Board of Civil Office, —which manages the civil service of the empire.

作吏 to be an official.

書吏 a clerk.

循吏 an active official.

然於吏事不廢 however he did not let it interfere with his official duties,—of a hobby.

滿吏 at the expiration of his term of office.

吏員 officials who have gained admission into the public service, by examination, from among the ranks of clerks in the Government Boards, Peking.

吏目 head constable and keeper of the gaol.

光棍難逃滑吏手 rowdies have difficulty in escaping the grip of the sharp constable.

吏治 administrative rules or details.

下吏自殺 being thrown into gaol, he committed suicide.

隸⁴

7005

R. 霽

C. *tai*

H. *ri*

F. *lae*

W. *li, li₅*

N. *li, di*

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *ye*

J. *rei, rai*

A. *le*

Sinking
Lower.

To be attached to, as subordinates; minor officials; menials. To be under the control of. See 431. [Commonly written 隸.]

僕隸 servants; retainers.

隸卒 or 皂隸 lictors; official servants. See 431.

隸人 a criminal; a convict.

各有配隸 each (general) had subordinates responsible to him, —who in turn had subordinates responsible to them. Alluding to the military arrangements of 馮異 Fêng I of the Han dynasty.

不隸管轄 not under his jurisdiction.

直隸 see 1846.

向隸某帥麾下 has served hitherto under General X.

隸書 the official writing,—a style introduced by 程邈 Ch'êng Mo about B.C. 200 to replace the cumbrous Lesser Seal, and itself replaced about A.D. 400 by the modern "clerkly" style now in use.

隸⁴

7005

隸草 a modification of the *li shu*, introduced by 索靖 So Ching.

隸業甚精 he wrote the *li* script beautifully.

例⁴

7006

R. 霽

C. *lai*

H. *li*

F. *lie*

W. *lie₅, li₅*

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *ye*

J. *rei*

A. *le*

Sinking
Lower.

A law; see 律 7548. A by-law; a rule; a custom; a usage; a precedent.

開例 to make a new law; to establish a precedent.

成例 to have become law, or custom; an established precedent.

例條 administrative rules; laws.

違例 to transgress the law; contrary to law.

照例 according to law.

例禁 forbidden by law.

下不爲例 not to be made into a precedent.

援以爲例 to make into a precedent.

不可以彼例此 you cannot make that the precedent for this.

例案 recorded decisions; precedents.

則例 rules; regulations.

不合事例 not in accordance with usage.

額例 or 定例 established custom; fixed usage.

不符定例 not in accordance with regulation.

年例見 an annual custom.

例應完稅之貨 merchandise subject to duty.

音不偕例 not in tune.

凡例 or 發凡 directions to the reader, printed at the beginning of a book, generally containing explanation of the system adopted, definitions of terms used, etc., etc.

例簿 a register of officials, showing their seniority, etc.

詠

7007

Same as 6969.

𩇛⁴

7008

𩇛
ee 𩇛
yê, ryê
rei, rai
le
Sinking
Lower.

Violent; outrageous. A
green dye; see 6993.

𩇛夫 an unreasonable man.

賊𩇛 an audacious villain.

LIA.

See 7011.

LIANG.

Two; both; a couple; a pair (see 864). An ounce, sixteen of which go to the pound (see 2019); a tael or ounce of silver; the unit of money values. A body of 25 soldiers.

兩個 two; both.

兩人 or 兩個人 two men; both men.

兩大 the two great things,—Heaven and Earth.

兩親 one's parents.

兩口子 husband and wife.

兩面有光 both sides bright; both parties coming off creditably.

兩有裨益 advantageous to both.

兩不相照 the two take no notice of each other.

三才而兩之故六 the Three Forces taken two together make six.

兩可 ambiguous; alternative; optional.

兩可之間 in between two possibilities; having two courses open.

兩造 the parties to a case; prosecutor and accused; plaintiff and defendant.

兩歧 double-eared,—as cereals, the appearance of which is regarded as auspicious. See 1105.

兩³

7010

以免兩歧 so as to avoid proceeding in different directions,—instead of both keeping to the same course.

千古無兩 all history provides no match,—to this essay.

兩歧辦法 two different modes of procedure.

兩樣 both kinds; different.

兩手兩刀 a sword for each hand,—as the Japanese swordsmen.

兩下裏 on both sides; in both points.

兩相 mutually.

兩全 complete or suitable in both respects.

兩全之道 doubly advantageous.

以爲兩全 so as to gain both ends.

兩便 a double advantage; doubly advantageous.

事歸兩便 the matter is beneficial to both.

兩便罷 let us drop ceremony.

兩小無猜 both of them young and innocent.

兩理 dissimilar; not analogous.

兩免了 save us both the necessity; less trouble to us both.

兩願成交 both parties are willing to complete the transfer.

兩渾 no names mentioned on either side,—put at the end of letters where it is not desired to give either the name of the writer or that of the addressee.

兩院 the Governor General and the Governor.

一兩 an ounce; a tael of silver.

半兩 half an ounce; the name of an ancient coin, round with a square hole, probably of later date than the 圓法 issue, which is round with a round hole.

元狩五年罷半兩錢,

行五銖錢 in B.C. 118 the pan liang was abolished and the wu shu put into circulation.

八兩半斤,一般大 like eight ounces and half a pound; six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

兩³

7010

孝親十六兩,子孫還一斤 sixteen ounces of filial piety towards parents will be repaid by a pound of the same from sons and grandsons.

半斤四兩的不高與 a half-pound-and-four-ounces state of down-in-the-mouthness,—dissatisfied with either eight ounces or four, sc. with everything.

十六兩五的運氣 sixteen ounces and a half of luck,—i.e. more even than the full pound.

二十五兩 twenty-five ounces,—equal to 半封 half a packet of bullion, sc. 半瘋 half cracked.

十兩銀子 ten taels.

Skill; cleverness.

有何伎倆 what are you skilled in? how clever he is! See 861.

Read lia³. Two, of persons. See 12,977.

咱們倆 we two.

三大倆 two for three big cash!

倆³

7011

R. 養

P. v. lia

See 兩

Rising Lower.

綳³

7012

R. 養

See 兩

Rising Lower.

輦⁴

7013

R. 漾

See 涼

Sinking Lower.

魎³

7014

R. 養

See 兩

Rising Lower.

Two wheels. Numerative of chairs, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.

三輛車 three carts.

A sprite; a spirit. See 魎 12,518.

量¹

7015

R. 陽漾

See 凉

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To measure; to calculate the capacity of. To consider.

量度 to consider; to estimate.

量地 to measure land.

丈量 to measure the area of.

量船執照 a certificate of measurement for a ship.

量糧食 to measure grain.

商量 to consult; to deliberate together.

量加 to consider about adding, —as new clauses to an agreement.

量減 to consider about diminishing, —as a tax.

量行 to consider as to doing.

量見 to measure; found on measurement to be.

量移 to partly pardon,—referring to the transfer of a banished official to a post nearer the capital.

Read *liang*⁴. A measure of capacity; a limit. See 物 12,777, 雅 12,807.

非量名也 it is not the name of a measure of capacity,—but of weight.

同律度量衡 he made uniform the tubes (see 7548), the measures of length and of capacity, and the steelyards.

以私量貸公量 he substituted his private (large) measure for the official (small) measure,—of 田成子 T'ien Ch'êng-tzū.

權量 weights and measures.

惟酒無量, 不及亂 in wine, he laid down no limit, but he did not allow himself to be confused by it,—of Confucius.

酒量 capacity for drinking wine, —without getting drunk.

鼠量已窮 my rat's (i.e. small) capacity is exhausted,—I can drink no more.

勿飲過量之酒 do not drink more wine than you can carry.

盡着量兒喝 to drink as much as one can possibly stand.

量²

7015

器量 one's moral capacity,—as for enduring affronts without resenting them, etc.

大量 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

局量大方 of commanding presence and abilities.

限量多少 how long is the limit allowed?

月以爲量 a month to be the limit.

多見其不知量也 he only shows that he does not know his own capacity.

各宜自量 each one should calculate his own powers.

打量 to calculate; to guess; to reckon.

糧²

7016

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

Grain; taxes in kind; food; rations. See 13,215.

糧道 or 督糧道 or 糧儲道 Grain Intendant,—chief comptroller of the provincial revenue from the grain-tax, whether collected in money or in kind.

糧儲豐足 an abundant supply of grain.

錢糧 or 稅糧 taxes in money and grain; popular names for 田賦 or 糧賦 the land-tax proper.

上糧 to pay taxes in grain. See 9729.

運糧 to transport grain,—to Peking, for Imperial use.

驗糧 to examine the grain,—as at 通州 T'ung Chou, to see if it is of proper quality and weight.

錢糧身子 a soldier.

錢糧子兒 buckshot; small shot.

打錢糧 to shoot with shot.

關錢糧 to draw pay, as a soldier.

納(or 完)錢糧 to pay the land-tax.

食糧 to eat grain; to be a soldier, alluding to the monthly rations of rice.

糧食 grain; food; provisions.

糧²

7016

打糧食 to harvest.

今年打了多少糧食 how much grain have you got in this year?

家有三石糧, 不作孩子王 if you have three hundred-weight of corn at home, do not be a ruler of boys,—an usher.

適千里者, 三月聚糧 he who travels a thousand li from home, must have provisions for three months.

糧米 government rations.

糧船 a grain-junk.

糧餉 (*shang*⁴) commissariat supplies; taxes, both in kind and in money.

口糧 victuals.

劫糧 to forage.

白糧 rice.

乾糧 bread or cake; *grains grilles*; provisions for a journey.

糧草 grain and fuel; fodder.

糧冊 the land-tax registers in the District Magistracy.

良²

7017

R. 陽

See 凉

Even Lower.

Good, as opposed to 莠 13,433 and 歹 10,541; virtuous; excellent; docile; freeborn. Very; in a high degree. See 5873.

良莠不齊 good and bad mixed up together.

良家子 of respectable family, —not a wizard, doctor, trader, or artisan, by extraction.

良善 good; virtuous.

良心 a good moral disposition.

沒有良心 he has no conscience; he is ungrateful, etc. etc.

懷心不良 or 蓄意不良 to harbour evil designs.

昧良 ingratitude.

良民 law-abiding, loyal people.

良田 fertile land.

良法 a good method; a capital way of doing anything.

良馬 a quiet horse.

良方 an excellent prescription.

良⁷⁰¹⁷
良藥苦口利于病 efficacious medicine is bitter to the taste, but it is good for the disease.
良言 wholesome advice.
從良 see 12,028.
良友 a good friend.
良時 or 良辰 an auspicious hour.
良晤 an interview with you, or some honoured person.
良美 virtues,—as of law, practice, etc.
良工 a good workman; a master of his craft.
良夜 or 良宵 a beautiful night. The first is also "late at night."
良人 my goodman,—of a husband.
陡起不良 he suddenly conceived evil designs.
天良 one's natural goodness of disposition which is the birth-right of all Confucianists.
天良發現 his natural goodness asserted itself.
良賤不滿三十人 his freemen and villeins did not amount to thirty in all.
良長 strong points; points in which one excels.
吾身泯焉弗良及也 I myself will die and not survive until the occurrence,—of the calamity.
良將 (*chiang*⁴) a good general.
不學而能者,其良能也 not to learn and yet to be able to do things, is innate ability.
良知 intuitive knowledge.
良薑 or 良姜 galangal,—ginger from 高州 (formerly 高良)府 Kao-chou Fu in Kuangtung.
良久 for a long time.
良多 very many.
良深 very deeply; very much.
良用 may well cause.
良有之 very much so; he did so,—in answer to a query.

良⁷⁰¹⁷
良有以也 for a very good reason.
古人秉燭夜遊,良有以也 that the ancients took a light when out at night was for a very good reason.
良是赴告 and accordingly went and told.....
良以 or 良由 in consequence of; owing to.
良以其不善也 because he was not good.
良鄉酒 wine made in Liang-hsiang Hsien in the province of Chihli.

糧⁷⁰¹⁸

蜋⁷⁰¹⁹

跟⁷⁰²⁰

R. 陽
See 郎凉
Even Lower.

梁⁷⁰²¹

R. 陽
C. lōng
H. } liōng
F. }
W. liae
N. liāng
P. }
M. } liang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. nyang
J. riō
A. lōng
Even Lower.

Same as 7016.
Same as 6781.
To jump.
跳跟 to hop and skip about.
Read *lang*³.
跟踉 hurriedly.
跟踉踉踉 rolling from side to side, as a drunken man.
A level bridge (said to have been originally a dike or bank left by water drying up; see 1398. First mentioned in *Odes*). A handle to a kettle, etc.; see 12,970. A beam; a ridge. Name of a dynasty. A name for Honan (see 9205). See 11,003.
橋梁 bridges.
造舟爲梁 to make a bridge of boats.
鼻梁 the bridge of the nose.
跳梁 robbers; burglars.
東西跳梁 jumping right and left, from bough to bough,—of a wild cat.
小醜跳梁 the elusive movements of banditti.

梁⁷⁰²¹

梁頭 a cross-beam; a ridge-pole; a thwart.
大梁 the ridge-pole of a house.
梁木 timber; beams.
梁檁 beams and cross-beams.
梁柱 beams and pillars.
天天看着房梁 passing the time in gazing at the ceiling,—instead of setting to work.
梁上君子 gentlemen of the beam,—burglars, so called from their skill in utilising the open beam-work of Chinese houses.
頭懸梁 to tie one's head to a beam,—by the hair, as was done by 孫敬 Sun Ching of the 晉 Chin dynasty, to keep himself from falling asleep when studying at night.
雕梁 carved beams,—used to indicate the wealth of a family.
鞋梁 the projecting leather seam on the top of Chinese shoes.
澤梁無禁 no prohibitions respecting the ponds and weirs.
魚梁 a dam put up to stop fish.
强梁世界 to set the world at defiance; to behave in a lawless and aggressive way. See 死 10,280.
繞梁 the prolonged vibration of sound.
梁州 one of the Nine Provinces into which the empire was divided by the Great Yü.
梁朝 the Liang dynasty, A.D. 502—556, the capital of which was Nanking.
上梁大吉 may great joy come on raising the beam!—a phrase written on red paper and stuck on the main beam of a new house, previous to raising it into position, in connection with which certain religious ceremonies are usually performed.
脊梁 (*niang*²) the back.
朝梁暮晉 the Liang dynasty in the morning, the Chin dynasty in the evening,—revolutionary.
Same as 7021.

樑⁷⁰²²

梁²

7023

R. 陽
See 涼
Even Lower.The common spiked millet or canary-seed (*Setaria italica*, Kunth.).**高粱** Barbadoes millet (*Sorghum vulgare*, Pers.).**高粱紅** crabs found in millet-fields.**高粱酒** spirit distilled from millet.**高粱頭** the eastern starling (*Sturnus cineraceus*).**高粱子** or **梁米** millet-seed.**膏梁之體** a body of grease and grain,—a glutton.**童梁** a kind of useless grass, resembling millet.**黃梁夢悟** the Yellow Millet Dream and the Awakening,—alluding to the famous dream of**呂洞賓** Lü Tung-pin who went to sleep as a pot of millet was put on the fire, dreamt that he became Emperor, lived out his life as such, and waked to find that the millet was still uncooked. Lü Tung-pin then went into retirement, and became one of the Eight Immortals. See **仙** 4449. This story is also told of Lu Shêng; see Biog. Dict.**涼**⁴

7024

R. 敬漾
See 競諒
Sinking
Lower.

Distant.

Read *chiang*⁴ and *ching*⁴.

Wrangling; quarrelsome.

秉心無倖 of one mind, without dissension.**涼**³

7025

R. 陽
C. lōng
H. liōng
F. liōng
W. liae
N. liāng
P. }
M. } liang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ryang,
nyang
J. riō
A. lōng
Even Lower.Cool; cold, as opposed to **熱** 5649. To assist. To pretend; hypocritical.**涼風** a cool breeze.**北風其涼** cold blows the north wind.**凉水** cold water.**凉酒** cold wine.**凉快** or **凉爽** cool,—of weather.**着** *chao*³ **凉** to catch cold.**秋凉** autumnal chill. See 349.**風凉風凉** to cool oneself in a place where there is some air.**凉**²

7025

凉一凉 to cool,—as hot tea.**發凉** to feel or become cold.**冰凉** cold as ice.**凉汗** a cold sweat.**凉棚** an awning.**心定自然凉** if the mind is quiet, one is naturally cool.**乘凉** or **納凉** or **招凉** to avail oneself of coolness; to make for coolness; to enjoy coolness.**怕熱乘凉** fearing the heat, we make for coolness.**凉薄看待** to treat coldly and with scant respect.**凉德** a poor show of virtue.**荒凉** devastated; laid waste; desert.**凉傘** a sunshade; a parasol.**過凉帳** the awning of a cart,—it extends over the mule's back.**世態炎凉** the behaviour of the world is hot and cold,—according to circumstances.**凉彼武王** assisting Wu Wang.**民之罔極, 職凉善背** the unlimited disorder of the people is owing to those hypocrites, skilful to prevaricate.**凉州府** name of a Prefecture in Kansuh, once famous for grape-wine. See 9372.**凉州即漢月氏國** Liang-chou was known under the Han dynasty as the Yüeh-chih country. See 13,768.**一滴凉州, 不許賒** not a drop of Liang-chou (wine) to be had on credit.

To grieve.

悽凉景况 a melancholy and sad state of affairs.**何事傷凉** what are you grieving about?

See 7566.

凉²

7026

R. 陽
See 凉
Even Lower.**凉**²

7027

晾⁴

7028

R. 漾
C. lōng
H. liōng, lōng
F. liōng
W. loa
N. lōng
P. }
M. } liang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ryang,
nyang
J. ryō
A. lōng
Sinking
Lower.

To dry in the wind.

花梢蝶晾衣 the butterfly suns its wings on the flowery spray.**脫下濕衣裳晾一晾** to take off wet clothes and dry them.**晾開** to spread out to air.**晾乾** to dry thoroughly.**陰晾** to dry in the shade.**晒晾** to dry in the sun.**晾冷** to cool.**凉**²

7029

Same as 6685.

凉²

7030

Same as 7025.

涼³

7031

R. 陽
See 凉
Even Lower.

The strings for fastening an official cap.

諒⁴

7032

R. 漾
See 亮
Sinking
Lower.

Sincere; faithful. To trust; to believe; to consider. To excuse.

友諒 to be friends with the sincere.**匹婦之爲諒也** the fidelity of a common woman,—who will commit suicide at the slightest provocation.**君子貞而不諒** the superior man is firm but not obstinate.**豈乏忠諒** what dearth is there of true and loyal men?**不諒人只** why will you not trust me?**諒不我怪** I trust you will not think me rude.**諒不我知** if indeed you do not understand me.**諒情** to consider or bear in mind the circumstances.**約諒** to consider; to estimate.**諒必如此** I think it must necessarily be thus.

諒⁴
7032

諒來必是 I feel sure that....; I presume it must.

諒無此理 surely there is no such principle.

原諒 or 體諒 to make allowances for; to excuse.

望祈見諒 I pray you excuse me.

祈諸君曲爲諒之 I beg you gentlemen to make allowances.

閱者諒之 I hope my readers will excuse it.

佐諒 to assist.

自不知諒 not to make a right estimate of one's own value or powers.

諒陰 or 諒闇 period of mourning.

輓²
7033

A carriage; a hearse.

輓輓 comfortable lined carriages. Also, hearses, closed and open.

颼²
7034

A cold north wind.

亮⁴
7035

Clear; bright; transparent, as opposed to 暗 57; see 1341. Enlightened.

天亮 dawn; daylight.

大天亮 broad daylight.

見了亮兒 when he saw daylight,—as of a person in a darkened room.

月亮 moonlight.

光亮 bright; luminous.

亮景景 shining bright.

發亮 to shine; to look lustrous.

漫亮 very bright.

亮一亮 to air; to put in the sun.

亮鐘 morning bells.

亮藍 transparent blue,—of buttons.

亮⁴
7035

亮白 transparent white,—of buttons.

亮陰 See 7032.

亮火 by firelight. See 7946.

亮察 for your perusal.

清亮 neat and clean; tidy; cool; refreshing; bracing; pure.

響亮 clear-sounding; resonant.

亮紗 transparent gauze.

亮節 clear,—in meaning, *i.e.* not obscure (of poetry).

弼亮四世 you have helped to make four generations illustrious.

君子不亮惡乎執 if a scholar have not faith, how shall he take a firm hold of things?

亮直 clear-headed and straightforward.

亮翅 翮 to spread the wings.

寮⁴
7036

LIAO.

Fuel used in sacrifices.

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.僚²
7037

A companion; a colleague.

百僚 officers of government; officials.

同僚 a fellow-official; a colleague.

官僚 officials.

僚友 a comrade.

一僚人 a set, as of friends; a clique.

Read *liao*³. Pretty.

佼人僚兮 how lovely is that beautiful lady! See 7048.

嘹²
7038

A cry; a sound; a note.

嘹亮 loud and clear,—of singing.

嘹啞 a cry,—as of a bird.

R. 蕭
W. *liōe, liōe*
See 料
Even and Sinking Lower.壕⁴
7039

A surrounding wall.

R. 蕭
See 料

Even and Sinking Lower.

嫖²
7040

To play; to sport.

R. 蕭
W. *liōe*See 料
Sinking and Rising Lower.

嫖戲 to sport with.

Read *lao*³.

嫖嫖 a maternal grandmother; see 6783.

他真是嫖嫖了 he is a regular old woman.

寮⁴
7041

A fellow-official; used with 7037. A hut; a shanty.

R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.寮房 a room in a *yamen* where petty officials can sit and drink tea, etc.

搭寮踞地 he set up a shanty on my ground.

妓寮 a brothel.

水寮 pedlars' boats.

屨²
7042The *membrum virile*.R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.僚³
7043

Intelligent; cheerful. To sympathise with. Empty.

R. 蕭
See 料
Even and Rising Lower.撩²
7044

To grasp; to manage. To pull; to raise; to stir up; to excite.

R. 蕭
C. *liu, liu*
H. *liu*
F. *liu, liu*
W. *liōe, liōe*
N. *liōa*
P. *liu, liu*
M. *liu*
Y. *liōa, liōa*

撩治 or 撩理 to manage; to control.

撩人 to pull a person about; to play practical jokes on people; to "show off."

撩弄 to seize; to grasp; to manipulate.

撩7044
Sz. *lian*
K. *ryo, yo*
J. *riō, rō*
A. *lieu*Even and
Rising
Irregular.

撩戰 to challenge to battle.
撩火 to stir the fire.
撩醒 to rouse from sleep.
撩鬪 to tempt; to excite.
花柳撩情 harlots excite
men's passions.
撩縫 to sew a seam. See 7076.
撩病 to cure disease. See 7050.

Read *liao*¹.

撩起來 to pull up; to raise
up.
撩衣裳 to raise the clothes.

Read *liao*⁴. To fall; to
lose equilibrium.撩臉 to fall, of faces; to look
black.撩個交 (or 跤) to have a
wrestle.撩得下 that which can be
postponed,—as work.撩零 to do one's best to win,
—a game.

撩蹶子 he kicks,—as a horse.

你爲甚麼撩開蹶子
跑 why so busy?**瞭**7045
R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

Bright; shining.

山瞭水秀 bright hills and
beautiful streams.瞭然而明 bright and
shining.**殍**7046
R. 嘯
See 料
Sinking
Lower.

Defeated. Bad; evil.

雖不殊而必殍 though
not dead, he is defeated.

學殍 to learn bad habits.

燎

7047

燎7048
R. 條 蕭
嘯To burn; to illuminate;
a torch; a signal-light; bril-
liant.民所燎矣 (trees) which the
people burn as fuel.**燎**7048
F. *liu, leu*²,
*leu, lieu*²,
*lain*²
See 料Even, Rising
and Sinking
Lower.

燎之方揚, 寧或滅之
flames, when newly blazing, may
still perhaps be extinguished,—
alluding to the ruin caused by
褒姒 Pao Ssü, which could
not be checked.

庭燎之光 the torch is bla-
zing in the court-yard.若火之燎于原 like a fire
blazing in the plains.佼人燎兮 how brilliant is
that beautiful lady! See 7037.燎如指掌 as simple (or as
clear) as pointing to one's hand.

燎亮 intelligent.

獠7049
R. 蕭 皓
See 料
A. *lieu, lau*
Even Lower.To hunt at night with
torches. Used for 6789.**療**7050
R. 嘯
F. *liu, lieu*²,
P. *liu, liu*²
See 料Sinking
Lower.

To cure; to heal.

療法 method of curing.

療病 or 療治 to cure disease.

療瘡 convalescent.

療飢 to appease hunger.

榆錢不療貧 the *cash* (i.e.
the flat round fruit) of the elm
will not cure poverty.**瞭**7051
R. 條
W. *liē*²
See 料
Rising Lower.Bright-eyed; clear of
sight.胸中正則眸子瞭焉
if a man is inwardly good, his
eye will be bright.一目瞭然 to take in at a
glance.瞭望 to keep a look-out,—as
at sea.**簞**7052
R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.A bamboo tray for the
sacrificial beef at the State
worship under the Chou
dynasty.**繚**7053
R. 條
W. *liē, liē*²
See 料
Rising Lower.To bind; to wrap; to go
round. A rope; a sheet.
Fetters; gyves; see 7059.繚鈕 to wind into a ball; to
make a button.繚起辮 to coil the queue round
the head.一繚髮 the hair coiled round
the head.剪髮一繚而獻之 to cut
off a lock of hair and present
it,—as Yang Kuei-fei did to the
Emp. Ming Huang.繚繞 to wrap; to wind round;
involved (see 5580).

繚遶 to saunter around.

繚絲 the leechlines of a sail.

鬆繚 to slack off a sheet.

眼花繚亂 dazed,—as by
something bright or rapidly
moving.**臄**7054
R. 蕭
See 膏
Even Lower.The fat covering the
intestines; the omentum.取其血臄 take out the blood
and fat.

脂臄 tallow; grease.

螻7055
R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

The cicada.

蜩螻 a small white cicada found
in Chihli.蛸螻 a variety of the mole-
cricket.**諛**7056
R. 蕭
See 聊
Even Lower.Artful, specious talk. See
4210.諛譖 cunning of speech; plaus-
ible.**獠**

7057

遼7058
R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

Same as 7049.

Distant; far-off.

遼望 to gaze at from afar.

遼遠 or 遼曠 afar off.

遼濶 extensive.

斯道遼濶誕漫 this prin-
ciple is absurdly far-fetched.

遼⁷⁰⁵⁸

遼葉 the leaves of the broad bamboo, used in weaving mats, hats, etc.

遼東 literary name of the province of 盛京 Shêng-ching or Shingking.

遼河 a river which flows into the Gulf of Chihli.

遼紀 the Liao dynasty, otherwise known as the 契丹 Kitan Tartars, A.D. 907—1125. [Said to be a Tartar word meaning "iron." Cf. the 金 Chin (metal) dynasty, and see 7763.]

鑠⁷⁰⁵⁹

Pure silver. A furnace. Fetters.

鑠子 a cook.
手鑠 handcuffs.

瞭⁷⁰⁶⁰

Tall.
瞭驕 long; tall.

鷦⁷⁰⁶¹

Small birds, such as the tomtit, the wren, etc.

鷦鷯 a tailor-bird; a wren; a tit.
鷦鷯巢于蚊睫 a tit building its nest in a mosquito's eye,—small within small; infinitesimally small.
白鷯 a butcher-bird or shrike.

寥⁷⁰⁶²

The sound of wind blowing.

Read *liu*⁴ and *liao*⁴.
Flying high; soaring.

寥⁷⁰⁶³

Empty; vacant; desolate.

寥落 deserted; desolate.
寥闊 wide; empty.
寥廓 boundless; vast. Of persons, unrestrained, unconventional.
寥寥無伴 desolate and lonely.

寥⁷⁰⁶³

甚屬寥寥 or 寥寥無幾 very few.

軍民逃出寥寥 of the soldiers and people but few escaped.

廖⁷⁰⁶⁴

Name of a small ancient State.

廖簡 a District in Kuangtung under the 齊 Ch'i dynasty.

廖⁷⁰⁶⁵

To trust to. Used for 7071.

無所廖賴 without resource.

廖⁷⁰⁶⁶

Deep; profound.

清廖 clear and deep.

蓼⁷⁰⁶⁷

A name for various species of *Polygonum*; smartweed. See 7069.

又集于蓼 I am also in a patch of smartweed,—in the midst of bitter experiences.

蓼蟲不知辛 the smartweed insect does not notice the bitterness,—of its abode.

辣蓼 smartweed.

水辣蓼 or 紅蓼 prince's feather (*Polygonum orientale*, L.).

水蓼 water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*, L.).

馬蓼 a small species of *P.*, with bright red flowers, found in Kiangsi.

天蓼 the water persicary (*Polygonum amphibium*, L.).

毛蓼 the hairy smartweed (*Polygonum barbatum*, L.).

Read *lu*⁴. Luxuriant growth.

蓼蓼者莪 long and large grows the aster-southernwood.

踴⁷⁰⁶⁸

To run away; to escape.

R. 肴

C. v. mau

"to squat"

See 寥

Even Lower.

鄆⁷⁰⁶⁹

踴唳 begone!

踴好久 he has been gone some time.

R. 篠

See 了

Rising Lower.

料⁷⁰⁷⁰

To consider; to calculate; to dispose. Material; stuff; strass; coloured glass.

料想 to consider; to reflect; to reckon; to suspect.

料估 to estimate; to calculate.

料民 to take a census.

料量 to measure.

料力 to estimate one's strength.

料理 to manage; to control; to put in order.

照料 to look after; to see to the interests of.

託人代爲照料 asked some one to look after them (or the matter) for him.

一時不及照料 availing himself of a moment when he was not being watched,—e.g. he jumped overboard (of a lunatic).

料個前後 to put one's affairs in order and prepare for the future,—of the serious thoughts which should prevail at the close of life.

我不料這猴子有 I should never have thought this monkey had etc.

詎料 or 那裏能料到 who would have thought it? unexpectedly.

料得 possibly; it may be that.

難料得中 (*chung*⁴) it is difficult to say exactly.

難以逆料 it cannot be anticipated, or conjectured; it is difficult to forecast.

料定 to feel certain.

料不定 I wonder whether.

R. 嘯

C. liu

H. liau

F. lieu, lain

W. liöe

N. lioa

P. } lian, v.

M. } sliau

V. lioa

Sz. liau

K. yo

J. riö

A. lieu

Sinking

Lower.

料⁴

7070

約料沒准兒 it is only guesswork, not certainty.

料掂 to think to oneself.

料事如見 to make things appear as though visible to the eye.

自料不能 I calculate I shall not be able to.

誰料如此 who would have thought it had been thus?

不料事有轉變 things began to take an unexpected turn.

料事不到 he does not estimate things thoroughly,—he is not a man of good judgment.

不出所料 it is not unexpected.

料物 materials; stuff.

工料 labour and materials.

廢料 worthless stuff,—a useless man.

馬料 fodder for horses.

田料 manure.

猪料 a paste made of pig's blood.

朝廷器料 stuff that statesmen are made of.

料器 or 料貨 glassware; vitrified ware; imitation jade. [The second is also "a humbug." Cf. "Brummagem."]

料珠 glass beads.

料手鐲 glass bangles or armlets.

燒料 clouded glass; imitation jade.

一料藥 a preparation of medicines.

料膏 medicinal opium.

聊²

7071

R. 蕭
See 料

Even Lower.

A singing or buzzing in the ears. A particle indicating purpose, concession, etc.; an expletive. Moreover; to a certain extent: see 俗 10.313.

聊與之謀 I will take counsel with them.

聊可與娛 it is she that makes me happy.

聊²

7071

聊圖 with a view to.....

聊作不時之需 so as to meet to some extent unlooked-for expenses.

椒聊之實 the clusters of the pepper-plant.

聊浪 wild; reckless; unrestrained.

無聊苟且 careless; remiss.

無聊賴 without resources; without any spirits; dejected.

夫婦之間無聊生矣 between the husband and wife a feeling of indifference arose.

無聊之極 the extreme of depression.

繁劇無聊之良劑 a capital remedy for worry and depression,—of gardening.

聊以行國 I think I must travel about through the State.

聊以塞責 to merely do one's best.

無以聊生 nothing to live upon; no resources.

聊齋 the *Liao Chai*,—name of a famous collection of tales, by 蒲松齡 P'u Sung-ling of the seventeenth century.

聊且逍遙而遊 therefore let us roam at our own sweet will. See 4303.

聊城縣 a District in Shantung.

聊箭桿子 *Arundo madagascariensis*, Kth., the stems of which are used as bobbins.

管

7072

了³

7073

R. 篠

C. Liu
H. Liu
F. Liu, v. Liu
W. Liu
N. Liu
P. Liu
M. Liu, v. Liu
S. Liu
Y. Liu
K. Liu
J. Liu, in
A. Liu

Rising Lower.

To finish; to complete; done; past; over. Intelligent. A final particle; a sign of the past tense; colloquially *lo*⁴, or atonic. [To be distinguished from 丫 12.827.]

喫了飯沒有 have you had your dinner?

完了 it is finished.

進了口來了 she has come into port,—of a vessel.

了³

7073

罷了 finished; done; the thing is over; let us drop the matter, etc., etc.

到了兒 finally; at last.

了結 or 了局 to finish up; to end; to settle.

何日是個了局 when is it ever going to be settled?

不了之局 a case that does not admit of settlement.

如此了局 and settle the whole thing thus.

了不了 cannot be done.

這還了得麼 can this be allowed to be so? can one stand this?

了不得 or 了不得了 that won't do! things are in a bad way! it is all up!

怎麻了 (*lo*⁴) what's the matter?怎麼了 (*liao*³) how is it all to end? this won't do.

我別討個了頭過活 I will find some other means of getting my livelihood.

了手 to finish off; to end one's work.

合掌了手 to join the hands in an attitude of prayer.

何日是個了手 when is there going to be an end?—to this state of things.

天下大器非可稍了 the great things of the earth must not be made of no importance.

你去了就好了 it will be better for you to go.

了案 to finish the matter.

想法子了事 to devise some way of putting an end to the affair.

事不能了 the matter cannot end.

了日 the time when a matter will be settled.

了無 none at all; not in the least.

了無懼色 he showed no signs whatever of fear.

了不應對 he never responded to the call.

了饑荒 to settle up accounts.

了³
7073了當 (*tang*⁴) finished; satisfactorily accomplished.

事不了當 the matter is not on a satisfactory basis.

這樣不了不當的事 this most improper business.

了斷 to settle; to decide; the end of a matter.

了願 to get one's wishes fulfilled.

了悟 to become clear as to; to understand.

了了也未 has the matter been settled?

小而了了,大未必奇 he who is clever when young is not necessarily a wonder when he grows up.

了然明白 to understand fully.

所不了者九事 there were 9 points which he did not understand.

了亮 clear-headed; sensible.

了哥 the blue grackle; the chough.

海南了哥 the wattled grackle from Hainan (*Eulabes indicus*).了哥翠 a singing grackle (*Eurystomus orientalis*).

金了鈔 hasp of a lock (3065); padlock.

金了鳥 a golden padlock.

了³
7074R. 篠
See 了
Rising Lower.掉³
7075敕²
7076R. 蕭
See 料
Even Lower.

Leggings worn by fishermen. See 1310.

See 11,069.

To keep in order.

善敕乃甲冑 be careful to keep in order your mail-coats and helmets.

敕縫 to sew a seam

尛⁴
7077

R. 嘯

See 料

Sinking Lower.

畧⁴
7078略⁴
7079擘⁴
7080列⁴
7081

R. 屑

C. *lyt*
H. *let*
F. *liek*
W. *lie*
N. *lih, lich*
P. *lie*
M. }
Y. } *lich*
Sz. }
K. *yöl*
J. *retsz*
A. *liet*

Entering Lower.

To cross the legs in walking; knock-kneed.

尛掉 to shamble along.

See 7564.

See 7565.

See 7567.

LIEH.

To arrange in order; to set forth; to enumerate; separate; distinct.

排列 to arrange in order.

列陣 or 行 *hang*² 列 drawn up in ranks.樹木行 *hang*² 列 rows of trees.

陳列所 an exhibition,—of industries, etc.

列成 arranged in order.

不鼓不成列 unless the drum sounds, the ranks are not formed.

列坐其次 sitting each in his proper place.

不列號 unnumbered; separate, as a despatch.

有笑于列者 one of my audience laughed.

開列明白 to make out clearly,—as a specification.

列後 or 開列于後 (or 左) or 列下 enumerated below; as follows.

列稅則 enumerated in the tariff.

列名冊報 to enter names and report the list.

列位 or 列公 you gentlemen.

九列 the nine highest officials of the empire.

列⁴
7081

列單 to draw up a paper of.

列入 to embody in proper order; to enter; to be one of.

列摺 to draw up a despatch or memorial.

列缺 lightning. See 7086.

列班 a name for Christian monks,—Rabban.

冽⁴
7082

R. 屑

See 列

Entering Lower.

Cold; chilly; raw.

冽彼下泉 cold come the waters down from that spring.

有冽汭泉 ye cold waters issuing in all directions from the spring.

井冽泉寒 cold wells and cool fountains.

咧⁴
7083

R. 屑

P. *lie, shi, lie, v. le*

See 列

Entering Lower.

A final particle. Vulgarly, to pout.

咧嘴 to draw down the corners of the mouth.

列⁴
7084

R. 屑

See 列例

Entering Lower.

Trees in a row.

列栢 the Spanish or sweet chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*, Lam.).

其灌其列 (he trimmed) the bushy clumps and the rows of trees.

冽⁴
7085

R. 屑

See 列

Entering Lower.

Pure; clear.

泉香而酒冽 if the water is sweet, the wine is good.

Read ㄌㄧˊ. To dash about, as water.

烈⁴
7086

R. 屑

See 列

Entering Lower.

Burning; ardent; fiery; impetuous; severe (see 12,401). High-principled; virtuous; chaste; meritorious. Majestic; martial. Brightness; fame. To be sorrowful. Cold; used for 7082.

火烈具舉 the fire flames out all at once.

烈⁴⁸
7086

烈日 the hot sun.
烈決 lightning. See 7081.
烈風 a violent wind.
烈猛 fierce; violent.
烈性 an energetic disposition.
烈考 my illustrious father.
烈女 heroic women,—death before dishonour, etc.
前烈 or 先烈 our meritorious ancestors.
烈士 a hero; a patriot.
大夫有駿烈丕續者 high officials who have greatly distinguished themselves by meritorious achievements.
烈假不瑕 his brightness and magnanimity were without stain.
烈烈征師 majestic was the march of our host.
憂心烈烈 our hearts are sad and sorrowful.
南山烈烈 cold and bleak is the southern hill.

茆

7087
R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

Sedge; rushes.

桃茆 branches of peach-wood and a broom of rushes,—used by necromancers to expel demons.
紫茆 a plant used in dyeing.

裂⁴⁸

7088
R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

To crack; to split; to rip open.

裂開 to split open.
自己就裂開了 it split of itself,—as a cracked table.

裂破 broken; torn.

裂紋 a crack.

其紋則五分六裂 cracked in all directions.

四分五裂 thoroughly scattered.

打裂 to split; to rive.

裂衣 torn clothes.

生涯一滅裂 since my career is now thoroughly destroyed.

裂冠毀冕 to rend the cap and spoil the hat.

裂牙 to set the teeth on edge (see 11,746).

趯⁴⁸
7089

R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

To stop; to be checked.

打趯趯 to stumble.

颶⁴⁸
7090

R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

A violent gust; a squall.

鷲⁴⁸
7091

R. 屑
See 列
Entering
Lower.

The woodpecker, of which five species are mentioned.

乜⁴⁸
7092

𢶏⁴⁸
7093

R. 質
J. ritsz
A. lwat,
Entering
Lower.

A handful.

埒⁴⁸
7094

R. 屑
C. lüt.
F. liok,
W. lez
N. leh, lah
P. lo, lue
M. lo
Y. louh
K. yöl, v. nal
J. retsz
A. liet,
Entering
Irregular.

An embankment; a dyke. Alike; of a kind.

馬埒 an enclosure or race-course for horses.

時事之迫如馬在埒 the crisis is like horses on a race-course.

金埒 a race-course covered with gold coins,—by 王濟 Wang Chi, a millionaire of the Chin dynasty.

與稻梁埒 the same as rice and millet.

才相等埒 their talents are much alike.

摵⁴⁸
7095

R. 曷
C. lüt.
H. lot,
F. liok, liok,

To gather; to pluck; to pull off; to scrape off. Also read lo^{8.48}

將采其劉 they will pluck its leaves till it is quite destroyed.

將⁴⁸
7095

W. lai,
N. leh, lah,
P. lie, lo
M. lo
Y. louh
K. nal
J. ratsz
A. lwat,
Entering
Irregular.

予所將茶 the rushes which I gathered.

將鬚 to stroke the beard.

將取 to seize; to take by force.

將乾淨 to clean up,—as with a shovel.

將鑊 to scrape a pot or pan.

將乳 or 將奶 to milk,—a cow.

將膏 to take off the fat.

摩拳將掌 to rub the fist.

薄言將之 now we take out,—the seeds of the plantain, said to be favourable to child-bearing.

將管兒 masturbation.

將起袖子 to tuck up the sleeves.

仂⁴⁸
7096

R. 職
See 勒
Entering
Lower.

A surplus; an excess. One-tenth. Used with 7099.

祭用數之仂 for sacrifices use one-tenth of your income.

喪用三年之仂 on mourning expend one-tenth of the three years' income.

扌⁴⁸
7097

R. 職
See 勒
Entering
Lower.

A system of divination by straws placed between the fingers.

扌縣 an old name for 平原 縣 P'ing-yüan Hsien in Shan-tung.

肋⁴⁸
7098

R. 職
See 勒
Entering
Lower.

See 6851.

防⁴⁸
7099

R. 職
See 勒
Entering
Lower.

A geomantic vein or duct. One-third. Used with 7096.

散防 to divide up into tenths.

勒⁴⁸
7100

See 7316.

劣⁴⁰

7101

R. 屑

C. lüt.

H. lot.

F. liok.

W. le.

N. lih.

P. lie.

M. lie.

Y. nich.

Sz. lie.

K. yöl.

J. retsz.

A. liet.

Entering

Upper

Irregular.

Inferior, as opposed to
優 13,382; bad; vile; vici-
ous. See 3366.

劣才 poor abilities.

優劣 good and bad; useful
and worthless.

劣腹無文 empty-headed;
ignorant.

惡劣 or 鄙劣 bad; vicious;
unreasonable.

劣馬 a vicious horse.

劣蹶 pig-headed; wilful.

劣跡 evil traces,—a bad repu-
tation.

比其兄爲劣 inferior to his
brothers,—as an artist.

劣德 inferior virtue.

開劣 to remove a black mark
against the name (e.g.) of a can-
didate for exam.

劣生 a disgraced B.A.

劣衿 a disreputable literate,—
one who turns his talents to
disreputable uses.

劣等 low-class.

薄劣 weak; feeble.

劣足容身 just big enough
to hold the body.

鬣⁴⁰

7102

R. 葉

See 獵

A. lap, liep

Entering

Lower.

Bristles, as on a hog;
the dorsal fin.

剛鬣 stiff bristles,—name for a
boar.

馬鬣 a horse's mane; the
hatchet-shaped tumulus of a
grave.

奮鬣昂然 he shakes his
mane and raises his head,—as
a war-horse.

長鬣 a long beard.

儼⁴⁰

7103

R. 葉

See 獵

A. lap

Entering

Lower.

Robust; vigorous.

儼儼 strong; robust.

長^{chang} 儼者相之 the
old and the vigorous helped him.

獵⁴⁰

7104

R. 葉

C. lyp

H. liap

F. lak

W. liöe

N. liah

P. lie

M. lie

Y. lich

Sz. lie

K. yöp, riöp

J. riö

A. lap, liep

Entering

Lower.

To pursue animals; to
hunt; to follow the chase.
Used with 7105.

打獵 to go hunting, shooting,
etc.

田獵 to hunt on a large scale,
as the Emp. and his Court for-
merly did.

獵狗 a sporting-dog.

獵戶 huntsmen; sportsmen.

獵兔 to hunt hares,—with
hawks.

以獵食 in order to get a
living.

獵取之貨 booty; plunder.

獵其菁華 to choose or adopt
the best,—as the best thoughts
or expressions in an essay.

涉獵^{xi}門諸書 ran
through Taoist literature.

躡⁴⁰

7105

R. 葉

F. lak, lök

See 獵

A. liep

Entering

Lower.

To stride over; to step
across. Used with 7104.

學不躡等在 learning, do
not skip over,—but keep to the
prescribed order.

躡席 to take a place at table
one is not entitled to.

涉躡世務 well versed in
worldly matters.

鱣⁴⁰

7106

鱣⁴⁰

7107

R. 葉

See 獵

A. liep

Entering

Lower.

Fishes with bristly dorsal
fins.

軟唇鱣 the soft-lipped perch
(*Pristipoma grammopœcilum*).

金絲鱣 the gold thread wrasse
(*Chrysophrys cardinalis*).

上海鱣 the sea-going carp
(*Cyprinus acuminatus*).

尖嘴鱣 the sharp-nosed sun-
fish (*Chaetodon modestus*).

黑石鱣 the black perch
(*Hoplegnathus fasciatus*).

大眼鱣 the big-eyed perch
(*Priacanthus tayenus*).

紅鱣 the red perch (*Pagrus*
unicolor).

See 6818.

呿⁴⁰

7108

連²

7109

R. 先

C. lyn

H. len

F. lieng

W. lie

N. lieñ

P. lie

M. lie

Sz. lie

Y. liei

K. yön

J. ren

A. lien

Even Lower.

To connect; to continue;
to include. See 7135, 9279.

結連 or 連合 or 連同 or
連結 connected; joined; ban-
ded together.

相連 close; adjoining.

相連過來 to spread from
one to the next,—as a fire.

連底 right down to the bottom.
See 6205.

通連 connected, as by a thor-
oughfare; *en suite*, as rooms;
in collusion.

連夥 in partnership.

接連 or 連連 connected;
joined; in succession.

連線不斷 in one continuous
stream,—of rain.

連日 for consecutive days.

連夜 night and day.

我們連夜起身 we will
start this very night.

連陰天 a succession of cloudy
days.

一連一個多月 for more
than a month without a break.

連中 (*chung*⁴) 三元 first on
the list for the three degrees in
succession.

連科 to take the 3rd or doctor's
degree in the following spring
after having taken the 2nd or
master's degree.

五子連登 his five sons
succeeded one after the other
at the public examinations.

連捷 one victory after another.

連陞三級 raised three hon-
orary steps at once; see 846.

連名 connected names,—joint
signatures.

具張連名保結 drew up
a largely-signed guarantee.

連姻 connected by marriage.

連宗 people of the same sur-
name, who from friendship re-
gard themselves as of the same
family.

連²
7109

連號 consecutive numbers; the conjoined styles of firms, as on a joint petition; branch establishments.

連縛 to make fast to.

水連天 the water joins the sky,—as on the horizon at sea.

叫殺連天 their cries rose to heaven.

連不上 it does not join, as something that does not fit on to another thing. Also used of want of sequence in sentences, etc.

連不貫 inconsequent; incoherent.

連環 joined rings; links; connected together. See 5043.

連環可解也 joined rings can be separated,—a paradox, meaning that though separated they would still be joined, i.e. joined rings.

連環計 a plan or plot by which successive objects are to be attained, one leading on to another.

連環保 to give security one for the other,—as is done by cash-shops and similar enterprises.

連環棍 or 連架 a flail.

放一個連環 to fire a volley.

連珠 strung pearls; volley-firing.

連升 paradoxical.

連屬之辭 a conjunctive particle.

連坐 to jointly undergo; to be jointly incriminated, as the innocent with the guilty.

連成 to unite so as to form.

連肩 shoulder to shoulder.

連臂 arm to arm; abreast.

連互 extensive; spreading.

兵連禍結 connected weapons, disasters knotted,—the horrors of war.

連市 to continue business,—not to close altogether for the holidays, as some small traders often cannot afford to do.

連枝 relatives.

連理枝 the interlocking branches,—of two trees.

連²
7109

連累 or 牽連 to involve; to implicate.

連襟 the husbands of sisters.

連皮 together with the packing,—as the gross weight.

連東 one landlord of several houses.

連忙 with all speed.

連搗不已 kept on fanning without leaving off.

連飯都不喫 does not even take his food.

連.....帶..... both..... and.....

連來帶去 there and back.

連本帶息 both principal and interest together.

連三帶(或疊)四 one thing after another; repeatedly.

黃連 *Coptis teeta*, Wall. See 5124.

連江縣 name of a District in Fuhkien.

連州 name of a Department in Kuangtung.

健⁴
7110

R. 先銑

霰

See 連

Even, Rising and Sinking Lower.

捷³
7111

R. 銑

See 連

Rising Lower.

棧⁴
7112

R. 先銑

See 連

Even and Rising Lower.

A chicken.

健子 twins.

To take; to remove.

捷來捷去 to take backwards and forwards.

捷負之勞 the toil of carrying on the back,—as a coolie or porter.

捷坭作房 to take mud to build its nest.

捷起 to take away.

捷過人 to hand over to some one.

捷開曬 to take out to dry in the sun.

A side apartment. A bar on a door.

棧子 a fruit resembling the loose-skinned orange; perhaps a species of *Aegle*.

漣²
7113

R. 先

See 連

Even Lower.

璉³
7114

R. 銑

See 連

Rising Lower.

蓮²
7115

R. 先

F. *leing*

See 連

Even Lower.

Water flowing.

泣涕漣漣 her tears flowed unceasingly.

河水清且漣漪 the river water flows clear and swift.

漣江 name of a river in Hunan.

A vessel to hold grain at the Imperial sacrifices, called 瑚璉; see 4934.

The lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.). [Stands pictorially for 連 7109, continuous.]

蓮花 the lotus-flower or water-lily. See below.

蓮藕荷 the lotus.

蓮子 or 蓮米 or 蓮肉 lotus-seeds.

蓮蓬 or 蓮房 the seed-case of the lotus. See 8901, 8902.

蓮蓬子兒 lotus-kernels; lily-seeds.

蓮粉 ground lotus-roots,—used as arrowroot.

金蓮 or 蓮鈎 golden lilies or lily-hooks,—the small feet of Chinese women, the origin of which is traced to 宵娘 Yao Niang, a favourite concubine of 李煜 Li Yü of the southern T'ang State.

一對金蓮如兩條

玉笋 a pair of feet like a couple of jade shoots,—alluding to "small" feet seen without covering.

金蓮小只怕跣不穩 當 if the feet are small, the footing will be insecure.

寸半的金蓮 feet an inch and a half in length,—the ideal size.

蓮步 a lady's steps or gait.

青蓮 a damsel; a nun.

蓮青色 a mauve colour.

蓮船 ladies' big feet,—beetle-crushers.

蓮²

7115

採蓮船 a pluck-lily boat,—as used for pleasure excursions on lakes, etc.

蓮燈 a lantern shaped like a lotus-flower.

蓮之出淤泥而不染 the lotus rising from the mud without being stained thereby.

蓮駕 or 蓮座 the lotus seat,—alluding to the lotus-leaf at the back of the goddess Kuan Yin. See 6363.

蓮宗 see 11,976.

予謂蓮花之君子者也 I call the lotus the "superior man,"—among flowers.

蓮花經 name of a famous Buddhist *sūtra*.

蓮花池 a lotus-pool.

蓮花樂 (*lo*⁴) a rattle made from bamboo slips and threaded cash.

蓮花白 the name of a wine.

白蓮教 the White Lily Sect,—a secret society, first heard of in 1308.

白蓮社 a sect, founded by Liu I-min for purposes of meditation.

金蓮花 *Tropaeolum majus*, L.

轉子蓮 *Clematis patens*, M. & D.

西番蓮 *Passiflora caerulea*, L.

百子蓮 *Agapanthus umbellatus*, Herit.

木蓮 a species of fig (*Ficus pumila*, L.).

八角蓮 or 獨腳蓮 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hance.

黃蓮 see 5124.

黃蓮木 (or 芽) *Pistacia chinensis*, Bge.

大黃蓮 *Berberis* sp.

蜨²

7116

R. 先 霰
See 連

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A species of snake or red lizard, known as 火赤蜨, found in Chehkiang.

蜷蜷 a serpent coiled up.

襖²

7117

R. Vulgar.
P. sounds *lien*²,
in *sta lien*²,
Sinking
Lower.

鏈²

7118

R. 先
See 連
Even Lower.

鏈²

7119

R. 先
See 連
Even Lower.

鏈²

7120

R. 銑
See 連
Rising Lower.

濂²

7121

R. 琰
See 奩
Rising Lower.

濂²

7122

R. 鹽 琰
See 廉
Even Lower.

A pouch; a pocket.

褡褳 or 褡褳袋 a pouch or purse, worn at the girdle.

Lead or tin ore. A chain.

鎖鏈 a chain with a lock on it,—for securing criminals.

跪鏈 to kneel on chains,—an illegal method of extorting evidence.

上鏈 to wind up the chain,—of a Dutch clock.

鏈完了 the chain (of the clock) has run down.

A bream; also, a kind of shad.

鏈子 a species of tench,—sometimes given to a bride by her parents in token of a wish that she may bear children.

Oat-cakes.

A thin sheet of ice.

水面初濂 a thin sheet of ice has just formed on the water.

見日消濂 the sun melts the thin ice.

To stick. Used with 7121.

雖有深泥亦弗之濂也 although the mud may be deep, it will not stick,—to the wheels.

Read *lien*⁴. To congeal.

水濂濂以微凝 a thin sheet of ice began to form on the water.

礧²

7123

R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

穰²

7124

R. 鹽 艷
See 奩 兼
Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

腓²

7125

R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

蟻²

7126

R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

鐮²

7127

廉²

7128

R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

A coarse red sandstone. Hypocritical.

礧仁 feigned benevolence.

Rice; green grain.

穰穰 corn or rice in which the grain is not yet formed.

The calf of the leg. The spleen of animals. [To be distinguished from 廉 1721.]

外腓骨 the shin bone.

脛腓 the leg.

猪腓貼 a pig's spleen.

An insect, known as 蜚蟻, which smells like ginger.

Same as 7130.

A corner; angular; sharp (see 6480). Pure; incorrupt; not avaricious, as opposed to 慳 1623; reasonable, as price or charges. To examine; to search out.

廉隅 rectangular; punctilious; unwilling to make any sacrifice of principle.

廉恥 modest; bashful.

廉士 a clean-handed or honest gentleman. See 2188.

養廉銀 an allowance granted to officials to keep them incorrupt.

廉潔 not to be corrupted; honest.

廉吏 a pure-handed officer.

廉節 sparing; frugal; (of officials) not avaricious.

廉²

7128

價錢太廉 the price is too low.

矯廉 over-scrupulous.

簡而廉 easy-going and yet discriminating.

六廉 the six virtues of a magistrate, viz. 善 goodness, 能力 ability, 敬 veneration, 正 uprightness, 法 method, and 辨 discrimination.

孝廉方正 four virtues in which a periodical examination is now held; see 4334.

廉明 clean-handed and clear-headed,—of officials.

一切廉得其情 examined them all and got at the facts.

虛者廉得無赦 those who do not admit their guilt will not be pardoned when the crime is brought home to them.

廉訪 or 廉使 epistolary designation of a 臬台 Judicial Commissioner.

簾²

7129

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A loose hanging door-screen, generally of bamboo splints bound with cloth. Used for 7132.

竹簾 a bamboo screen.

簾櫳 or 簾幙 a blind; a screen at the door between two rooms.

布簾 a cloth screen.

蘆簾 a screen of grass matting.

木板簾 venetian blinds.

捲簾子 to roll up a screen.

掀起門簾 to pull aside the door curtains.

揭開簾子一看 raise the screen and take a look.

簾內 and 簾外 within and without the screen; private and public.

內簾官 the eighteen officials 房官 through whose hands all essays at the examination for the 2nd degree pass before being submitted to the Grand Examiner.

垂簾聽政 to let down the screen and receive reports on the government,—as an Empress Regent, who cannot be seen in public.

簾²

7129

花影一簾 the shadows of the flowers cover the screen.

水簾 or 水晶簾 a waterfall; a cascade.

草色入簾青 the green colour of the plants is projected through the door-screen.

軟簾 a kind of writing-paper.

鎌²

7130

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A sickle; a reaping-hook.

禾鎌 or 鋸鎌 a sickle.

新月似鎌刀 the new moon is like a sickle.

鈎鎌 a pruning-hook.

火鎌包 or 火刀鎌子 a tinder-box with flint and steel.

幰²

7131

Same as 7129.

濂²

7132

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A waterfall; a cascade.

濂泉 a cascade. See 7129.

濂溪 a river in Hunan.

濂水 a term used for baptism.

簾²

7133

R. 鹽

See 查

Even Lower.

A kind of shad, of a dull green, with jagged spines and large mouth.

帘²

7134

The sign of a grog-shop; a booth.

酒帘 the sign of a grog-shop; a tavern.

門帘 or 軟帘 a cloth screen hung before a door.

聯²

7135

R. 先

C. lün

See 連

Even Lower.

Connected; joined; associated; to combine. See 7109, 9918, 9279.

聯合 connected, joined.

聯貫 strung together; brought into a line.

聯絡不斷 in an unbroken line,—as a queue of people.

聯絡一片 to bind together in one bundle.

聯²

7135

聯姻 connection by marriage.

聯居 living side by side,—as in a row of houses.

聯甲 ten families associated for mutual protection, etc.; a tithing.

聯保 joint security.

聯名 joint signatures. See 7109.

聯心合作 to act in concert.

聯黨 to form cabals; mutual associations.

聯手 united strength.

聯群 to flock together.

聯志 with united resolution.

聯行 (*hang*²) to combine,—as tradesmen, to keep up prices.

聯宗 connected ancestors,—persons from the same family stock.

聯邦國 a federation of States.

聯句 verses contributed by several friends so as to form a poem,—a form of amusement common at literary parties.

對聯 antithetical couplets,—as seen on scrolls hung about rooms.

柱聯 antithetical couplets for door-posts, etc.

素聯 or 輓聯 couplets on scrolls, sent as presents to the families of friends recently deceased.

此聯 this couplet.

上聯 the first or right-hand of two scrolls.

聯框 scrolls hung in front of coffins waiting for interment.

聯牌 a frame.

聯情 to unite to.....

聯銜 to join titles,—conjointly with another official.

聯銜照會 a collective despatch or diplomatic note.

蟬聯數任 he accompanied (his master) to several posts one after the other. See 349.

聯²

7136

R. 先

See 聯

Even Lower.

The bounding jumps of animals. See 10,995.

奩^a
7137

R. 鹽
C. *lym*
H. *liam*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
N. *lieñ*
P. }
M. } *lien*
Sz. }
Y. *liei*
K. *yöm*
J. *ren*
A. *liem*
Even Lower.

A lady's dressing-case; a bridal *trousseau*; an ornamental box.

鏡奩 or 妝奩 or 香奩 a dressing-case with a mirror.

謹請觀奩 we respectfully invite you to come and see the bridal *trousseau*,—an invitation to a wedding.

奩儀 money given to a bride.

奩敬 words written on the present given to the bride's parents.

一奩飯 a box of food,—for sacrifice.

See 8310.

輦^a
7138

殮^a
7139

R. 豔
C. *lym*
H. *liam*²
F. *lieng*²
W. *lie*²
N. *lieñ*
P. } *lien*²
M. }
Y. *liei*²
Sz. *lien*
K. *yöm*
J. *ren*
A. *liem*

Sinking Lower.

To dress a corpse for burial.

收殮 to put a corpse in a coffin.

殮埋 or 殮葬 to shroud and bury.

大殮 and 小殮 a splendid and a simple funeral, respectively.

殮具 the various things used when putting a corpse into a coffin.

臉^a
7140

R. 琰
C. *lym*
H. *liam*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
N. *lieñ*
P. } *lien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *liei*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Rising Lower.

The face; used in the sense of "reputation."

臉面 the face; influence. See 7886.

臉面上不好看 discredit-able; shameful.

你的臉面大 your influence is great.

洗臉 to wash the face.

臉盆 a washing-basin.

臉蛋 the cheeks.

臉似堆花 a face like a bunch of flowers.

紫漲了臉 her face flushed crimson.

丹臉 a rosy face.

臉發了紅 his face turned red.

臉色 facial expression.

臉³
7140

臉上的氣色 the colour of the face; complexion.

鴨蛋臉 a duck's-egg face,—an oval face. See 6281.

笑臉相迎 met him with a smile.

杏臉 almond face,—i.e. cheeks the pink colour of almond flowers.

鬼臉 a mask; a hatchet face.

做鬼臉 to put on a fierce look; to scowl.

臉軟 soft-hearted.

臉皮硬 hard-hearted.

臉皮厚 thick skin on the face,—shameless.

臉皮薄 bashful; shy; diffident.

掉臉 to turn the head; to look round; to get angry.

翻轉臉皮 he changed countenance,—got angry.

翻臉不認人 to become cold towards a person,—instead of friendly as before.

轉臉 to turn the face round; to put a good face on a matter; to come out of a thing creditably; in a twinkling.

賞臉 to bestow countenance,—to cause an applicant for favour to "have face," by granting his request; to do or say something which causes another to appear in a good light.

背着臉就不同 not the same behind one's back,—as when face to face.

整臉 to put on a serious face.

惹怪臉 a peevish face.

哭喪臉 a melancholy face.

銀盆臉 a bright, beaming face.

光臉 smooth-faced,—without a beard.

作臉 to succeed in any undertaking; to do credit to; to countenance; (of the weather) to be fine.

他不能給你作臉 he will not do you any credit,—if you recommend him for employment.

看他的臉 to beg for a favour of one who is not willing to grant it, and so be compelled to submit to whatever ungracious

臉³
7140

words etc. may accompany the refusal or the unwilling granting of the request.

臉熱 hot faced,—very anxious to do anything one is asked.

臉冷 to look cold and serious.

有心上前, 又不露臉 willing to act, but unable to succeed.

沒有臉 or 無臉 without face; shameless.

不要臉 careless of one's reputation.

失臉 or 丟臉 or 傷臉 to disgrace oneself or another person; to lose credit.

做出死臉的事 to do disgraceful things.

臉上不得勁 not to get strength in the face,—to look sheepish.

臉上抹不開 unable to face the world,—in consequence of some shortcoming, etc.

臉上下不來 or 下不來臉 or 臉上過不去 haven't the face to; unable to face some action which it would be disgraceful to do.

圓上臉 to round the face; to put one in countenance; to act or do a thing in deference to or out of respect for; to yield to the wishes of.

臉太罕 too shameless.

蔞³
7141

R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

A wild vine.

西蔞 or 猗蔞草 *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.

烏蔞莓 the berries of a species of wild vine.

白蔞 *Vitis serianafolia*, Max.

蔞蔓于野 the convolvulus spreads all over the waste.

殮³
7142

C. *lym*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
K. } not used
J. }
A. *hsiem*, *liem*

See 殮
Rising Lower.

To draw the hands back into the sleeves. See 382.

殮衽拜 to make obeisance with carefully-arranged skirts,—of women.

斂⁷¹⁴³

R. 豐琰
C. *lym, lym*²
H. *liam, liam*²
F. *lieng, lieng*²
W. *lie*
N. *liēn*
P. *lien*
Y. *liei*
Sz. *lien*
K. *yōm*
J. *ren*
A. *liem*

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To collect; to gather in; to accumulate. To arrange, as the dress (*see* 5613); to compose, as the features (*see* 5754). Used with 7139. [To be distinguished from 斂 3842.]

收斂 to gather in the harvest.
聚斂 to hoard; to be avaricious.
斂存 to lay by; to store up.
斂怨以爲德 to regard abstention from hatred (for some injustice done) as a virtue.

斂藏 to hoard.

斂嗇 stingy; miserly.

斂錢 to collect or hoard money.

斂脚 or 斂跡 to keep one's footsteps to oneself,—to stay at home; to give up evil courses.

斂形 to become invisible.

斂時五福 to concentrate in oneself the five blessings. *See* 3707.

斂事 to be sparing of what one does; not to be a meddler.

博局頗爲斂戢 the gambling-hells began in consequence to draw in their horns.

斂手 to draw the hands into the sleeves. *See* 7142: Also, to stay the hand, as when about to strike.

斂足升瑤筵 with slow steps I mount to the Jasper Hall.

入斂 to put a body into a coffin. *See* 7139.

賜水銀龍腦以斂 the Emp. bestowed quicksilver and Baroos camphor for encoffining purposes.

斂額 to hang the head.

斂聲 (to speak) with bated breath.

斂才 to concentrate one's energies.

激⁷¹⁴⁴

R. 豔琰
See 奮

Sinking
Lower.

A rush of water; waves; breakers.

激濤 to overwhelm, as billows.

斂⁷¹⁴⁵揀⁷¹⁴⁶較⁷¹⁴⁷

R. 霰
See 練
Sinking
Lower.

棟⁷¹⁴⁸

R. 霰
W. v. *lie*
See 練
Sinking
Lower.

凍⁷¹⁴⁹

R. 霰
See 練
Sinking
Lower.

煉⁷¹⁵⁰

R. 霰
See 練
Sinking
Lower.

練⁷¹⁵¹

R. 霰
C. *lyn*
H. *len*
F. *lieng*
W. *lie*
N. *liēn*
P. *lien*
M. *liei*

Same as 7141.

See 1669.

To pound; to hammer.

較金爲箔 to hammer out gold-leaf.

The Pride of India (*Melia azederach*, L.), also known as 苦棟子.

川棟子 the fruit of *Melia Toosendan*, S. & Z., exported from Ssüch'uan as a drug.

To boil raw silk.

凍白坊 an establishment for bleaching raw silk.

To refine by melting, as metals.

煉糖 to refine sugar.

久煉成鋼 (iron) by a long process of refinement by fire becomes steel,—so is man purified and strengthened by affliction.

煉就 refined ready for use.

煉丹 to prepare the magic drug,—of immortality.

修煉 to cultivate the refining processes which lead to immortality; *see* 7152, and 4661.

To practise. To drill. To choose. Used with 7149, and 11,726. *See* 6924.

練習 to practise.

本事是在工夫裏練出來的 skill is got by practice.

練⁷¹⁵¹

Sz. *lien*
K. *yōn*
J. *ren*
A. *lien, liēn*
Sinking
Lower.

尙欠歷練 to want more practice.

老練之人 an old hand at; a skilled workman; an expert.

練船 training-ships.

練兵 or 練軍 or 練武 to drill troops. *See* 9279.

練把式 to practise gymnastics.

練勁 to work up muscles.

練達 to practise; to become versed in; experienced.

於德語未甚精練 not very skilled in German colloquial.

練勇 or 練丁 or 團練 volunteer trainbands.

練閱 to hold a review of troops.

練時日 to choose a day.

練布 a coarse kind of cloth; sackcloth.

練服 coarse clothing; the dress worn after the first year's mourning.

將練爲衣 was about to make it into a garment.

練在一處 to collect together in one place,—as vessels at an anchorage.

練鵲 or 紫練 (male) or 白練 (female) or 拖白練 the Paradise fly-catcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*).

長尾巴練 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*, L.).

To smelt; to separate dross; to refine; to discipline. A chain. Used with 7150 (*q.v.*).

鍊金 to fuse gold.

鍊熟 to thoroughly heat,—as a bar of metal in a furnace.

千鎚百鍊 a thousand hammerings and a hundred firings,—as when tempering metal.

百鍊不輕 though many times fused, it does not lose weight,—of gold.

鍊成一片奇光 to be fused into a single beautiful ray,—of several ideas harmoniously combined.

鍊⁴

7152

修鍊成佛 to become a Buddha through a process of mental refinement.

鍊仙 to become an Immortal, as above.

鍊土生木 to cause earth to produce trees.

精鍊 to refine and refine, until perfect purity is obtained.

詞語精鍊 to reduce the words employed to a minimum, —as in essay-writing, or where terseness of expression is aimed at.

鍊句 to overdo terseness in style.

鍊魔 to expel evil spirits or passions.

鍊子 a chain.

一鍊串七粒 to make a chain of seven beads.

帶鍊 to be chained,—as a prisoner.

脫鍊 or 解鍊 to unchain.

恋

7153

Same as 7154.

戀⁴

7154

To feel attachment for; to dote on; to hanker after.

戀愛 or 戀慕 or 眷戀 or 意戀 to think fondly upon.

戀戀不捨 unable to part from,—as a dear friend or a precious thing.

相戀 mutually fond of.

戀土難移 fond of one's home and unwilling to leave it,—for foreign parts.

戀家 to be a stay-at-home.

戀職 too fond of office to be able to give it up,—as when old or infirm.

戀戰 to be unwilling to leave off fighting.

戀酒 over-fond of wine; sottish.

戀色 lecherous; given over to lust.

戀得住人 able to fascinate people.

戀頭 a tie (fig.); an attachment.

糲⁴

7155

R. 霰

See 戀

Sinking Lower.

憐²

7156

R. 先

C. lyn

H. len, lin

F. ling, leing

W. lie

N. lieñ

P. } lien

M. }

Y. liei

Sz. lien

K. yōn

J. ren

A. lien

Even Lower.

To make a thick paste or congee.

To pity; to sympathise with; to be fond of; to envy.

憐卹 or 憐閔 or 憐念 or 憐惜 to pity.

可憐 pitiable; have pity!—a beggar's cry. See below.

不堪憐 unworthy of pity.

同病相憐 fellow-sufferers pity one another.

萬望見憐 I implore your pity.

憐情 pity; from pity.

憐貧 to have pity on the poor.

憐愛 to have a regard for.

人憐巧語情遂重 people loved his clever talk and became much attached to him,—of a parrot.

乞憐 to ask for fondness,—as a fawning dog.

風憐目 the wind envies the human eye,—for although the wind travels fast, the eye travels faster and without moving.

毛色奇可憐 their plumage was wondrous and to be envied,—for its beauty.

LIN.

A forest; a grove; a clump of trees; hence, a grave (see 6605). A collection, as of phrases, books, etc.

林²

7157

R. 侵

C. lēm

H. lim

F. ling, v. lang

W. ling

N. ling

P. } lin

M. }

Sz. }

Y. ling

K. nim, im

J. rin

A. lēm

Even Lower.

樹林 or 林木 or 林子 a forest.

僻處陰林 to retire to a dark forest,—as a hermit.

林下 in a wood; in the Han-lin College; in official life; in retirement.

林下何曾見一人 where would there be any one for official life?—if everybody went into retirement, as recommended by philosophers.

林²

7157

退歸林下 to give up official life and retire to one's home.

林下財主 a wealthy private gentleman,—residing at his ancestral home.

疎林晚照 the evening sun shining through the spaces between the trees.

獨木 (or 樹) 不成林 one tree does not make a forest.

林立 sticking up like trees in a forest,—sc. numerous. Often used of crowded masts of junks, and generally, (e.g.) of opium-dens, etc.

叢林 or 禪林 a Buddhist temple.

緣林山 a mountain in Hupeh, famous for brigands.

緣林客 brigands; robbers.

借徑於緣林 to join a band of robbers.

紫竹林 Purple Bamboo Grove,—the local name for the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

文林 the literary body.

瓊林宴 a feast given to successful competitors for the 3rd degree.

御林軍 the Imperial body-guard.

士者之林 or 士林 the body of literary men.

烟林 forest mists.

六林 a coffin,—from the six boards, not courting the ends, of which ordinary coffins are made. The best coffins are of four only.

奉送六林 coffins provided,—an undertaker's sign.

雙林 the twin Sāla trees under which Buddha died.

羽林軍 the stars δ τ υ χ ψ ω in Aquarius.

有林 fully; completely,—as of the performance of ceremonies.

上林 name of a 苑 park, begun under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty and extended by the Emperor 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty. See 9729.

林牙 name of the Han-lin College under the 遼 Liao dyn.

林蘭 Magnolia obovata, Thbg.

淋³

7158

R. 感寢
C. v. *lēm, lēm,*
*lēm²*See 婪林
Rising Lower.

To kill; to beat.

淋³

7159

R. 侵
P. *lin, lün*
See 林
Even Lower.To drip; to fall in
torrents; to soak. Used
with 7164.照頭淋 dripping on one's
head.山水淋淋 the mountain tor-
rents poured down.

淋花 to sprinkle flowers.

淋濕 wet through,—as from
rain.淋的渾身濕的 his whole
body soaked,—with rain.

淋一淋 to get a soaking.

淋漓 dripping; dropping.

淋了起來 began to drizzle.

淋透 soaked with rain.

Read *lin⁴*. To strain;
to filter.

過過淋 to pass through a filter.

可淋以爲飲 it can be
strained for drinking,—as wine,
etc.琳²

7160

R. 侵
See 林
Even Lower.

A precious stone; a gem.

琳國 a country near the Caspian
Sea, which produced topazes.古玩堆琳琅 to arrange
curios and valuables.淋³

7161

R. 侵
P. *lin, lün*
See 林
Even Lower.Diseases of the bladder;
gravel; stone.五淋 five kinds of bladder
disease.

砂淋 gravel.

石淋 stone.

血淋 bloody urine.

急淋 irritable bladder.

白淋 white deposit in urine.

淋閉不通 strangury.

筵²

7162

R. 侵
See 林
Even Lower.A variety of slender
bamboo, known as 筵筵.蔴²

7163

R. 寢
See 林
Rising Lower.*Incarvillea sinensis*,
Lam.拂蔴 (add to 3659) has been
derived from *πάλιν* = Byzantium;
and recently, by E. Blochet, with
'*Πάμν*, as heard (*à peu près* com-
me *frum*) from the mouth of a
Greek or a Persian. [For further
on 大秦 see 10,470.]霖²

7164

R. 侵
See 林
Even Lower.

Rain. Used with 7159.

凡雨自三日以往爲

霖 rain which continues for
more than three days is called *lin*.

甘霖 refreshing rain.

愁霖 vexed with the long rain-
fall.用汝作霖雨 employ you
to cause rain to fall,—to benefit
the people.霖以救旱 to cure drought
by rain.

霖霖的 drenching,—as rain.

臨²

7165

R. 侵
F. *ling, leing²*
v. *lieng,*
lieng
See 林
Even and
Sinking
Lower.To look down on; to
sympathise with. To ap-
proach; near, of time or
place; on the point of. To
copy; as a picture; see 8064.
The 19th Diagram. See
3663, 45.自高臨下 to look down from
a height.臨下無戾 not to be harsh
to subordinates.持作臨眺之資 take it as
a keepsake.登臨 to mount an eminence;
to climb a height.臨御 to occupy the Throne; to
govern. See 5462.如臨深淵 (be cautious,) as
though at the brink of a deep
abyss.臨²

7165

光臨茅舍 your brightness
approaching my humble dwell-
ing,—a conventional phrase for
the visit of an equal or superior.

臨顧 or 臨存 to pay a visit.

邀臨存 to invite a person to
call.五福臨門 every happiness
be yours! See 3707.臨世 or 臨凡 to come down
to earth; to mix with mortals.
Used of supernatural beings.

親臨見 personal inspection.

臨摹 to copy drawings etc.
[*Lin* is to copy from some model
or drawing alongside; *mu* is to
copy by means of tracing-paper.]臨謂置紙在旁 *lin* means
to place the paper alongside,—
the object to be copied.

臨帖 to copy from a copy-slip.

臨的是那一家 which
school (of calligraphy) do you
follow?應宋人臨本 it must be a
copy by some artist of the Sung
dynasty.臨財毋苟得 when there is
a chance of making money, be
not unscrupulous.臨症下藥 to make a dia-
gnosis and administer medicines
accordingly.臨民 to be in contact with the
people,—as rulers are; hence,
to govern the people.足以有臨也 fit to exercise
sway.臨朝 to come to Court,—of
an Emperor or Empress giving
audience.

臨行 on the point of starting.

臨事 when the matter is at
hand; at the juncture or crisis.臨事而懼 full of solicitude
at the moment of carrying out
an enterprise.

臨睡 before sleeping.

臨陣退縮 to turn tail on
going into battle.

臨水 overlooking the water.

臨水人家 those who live
near the same water,—neighbours.

臨街 abutting on the street.

臨¹
7165

臨終 or 臨死 about to die; at the point of death.

臨夜 at nightfall.

臨時悞事 to spoil an enterprise at the critical moment.

出於臨時 impromptu.

臨大節 at a great crisis; in an emergency.

臨急 or 臨忙 in a hurry.

臨來 about to come.

臨了兒 at last; after all; at the end.

臨安 old name of 杭州 Hang-chou.

Read *lin*⁴. To weep; to wail.

哀臨 to wail over.

臨³
7166

R. 寢
See 林
Rising Lower.

To stoop in walking. See 9864.

殍¹
7167

Same as 7174.

殍³
7168

R. 軫
See 殍
Rising Lower.

Ashamed; shamefaced.

剝²
7169

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

To pare or peel fruit.

嶙¹
7170

R. 軫 眞
See 殍
Even and Rising Lower.

山勢嶙峋 the configuration of the hills irregular. See 4866. Used of a man's disposition; see 63.

鄰²
7171

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

Water flowing; mountain streams. Used for 7180.

車聲鄰鄰 the rumbling noise of carts.

隣⁴
7172

R. 軫 震
See 殍
Sinking and Rising Lower.

A tree found in Kiangnan, the bark of which is used as a dye.

隣木 a tree which has not yet been identified.

潏⁴
7173

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

Mountain streams. Name of a river.

金潏 a place in Annam.

燐²
7174

R. 眞 震
C. lun
H. lin
F. } ling
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. } lin
Sz. }
Y. ling
K. nin
J. rin
A. lén
Even Lower.

A flitting light; a will-o'-the-wisp, as seen over battle-fields.

走燐飛螢 (over the graves) the will-o'-the-wisp moves and the firefly flits by.

鬼火燐燐 the ghost-lights (emanations from dead bodies) flit about.

人血爲燐 human blood causes will-o'-the-wisp fires.

隣¹
7175

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

An animal between a dog and a tiger, covered with scales; a manis. The noise of barking.

隣 (or 隣) 蹄 a District in Korea.

璘²
7176

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

Veined, as marble and other stones.

緇璘 black streaks or veins, in jade.

隣¹
7177

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

A raised path.

磷⁴
7178

R. 眞 震
See 殍
Even and Sinking Lower.

To rub; to grind.

磨而不磷 to grind but not to reduce the thickness.

病骨磷磷 disease has reduced him to a bag of bones.

Read *lin*³. Water flowing over stones. Same as 7171. Used for 7176.

磷⁴
7179

R. 震
See 吝
Sinking Lower.

A firefly.

輶²
7180

R. 眞 震
See 殍
Even Lower.

The rumbling of wheels. A threshold. Used with 7182. See 7002.

有車輶輶 the chariots come rumbling along.

戶輶 a threshold; a door-sill.

遴²
7181

R. 震
C. lun
F. ling, leing²
W. ling
P. lin
Y. ning
K. nin
J. rin
A. lén
Sinking Lower Irregular.

To choose; to select for appointment.

遴選 to choose.

遴派 to select and depute.

遴才 to choose talented men.

遴員任理 to select an official to be entrusted with management.

Read *lin*⁴. Difficult.

不可以遴 you must not (shirk) because it is difficult.

鄰²
7182

R. 眞
See 殍
Even Lower.

Near; neighbouring; neighbours.

近鄰 near; neighbouring.

鄰人 or 鄰右 a neighbour.

比鄰而居 were neighbours.

鄰封 neighbouring places.

鄰國 neighbouring States.

死生相與鄰 life and death neighbouring,—death staring one in the face.

鄰里 or 鄉鄰 the neighbourhood.

鄰²

7182

鄰里來觀 the neighbours came to have a look.

察實, 莫過鄰里 if you want the truth about a man, there is no better place than his own neighbourhood,—where of course he is well known.

家中不和, 鄰里欺 family quarrels ensure bad treatment by neighbours.

鄰舍或隔鄰或鄰壁 one's next-door neighbours.

分家三年成鄰舍 three years after a family split, its members are neighbours,—and nothing more.

合著三鄰四舍 accompanied by the neighbours.

睦乃四鄰 be on good terms with your neighbours.

不幸與君子爲鄰 it was a sad day when I became your neighbour.

洽比其鄰 they assemble their neighbours.

德不孤, 必有鄰 virtue is not left solitary: (he who practises it) will have neighbours.

昔孟母擇鄰處 of old, Mencius' mother chose her dwelling-place with reference to its neighbourhood,—and the influences likely to be thus exerted upon her son.

遠親不如近鄰 better is a neighbour that is near than a brother that is far off.

罵不開的近街鄰 neighbours whom cursing won't get rid of,—it is better therefore to be sparing of curses.

鄰於瀆 bordering on boredom.

Same as 7182.

A piebald horse.

鱗²

7185

R. 眞

H. *lin*

See 莛

Even Lower.

The scales of a fish; scaly; overlapping. See 13,812. The leaves of the pine-tree

鱗部或鱗類或鱗物 scaly creatures,—a division of the animal kingdom.

鱗次 in regular rows, like a fish's scales.

批⁴ *pih⁴* 鱗 or 逆鱗 to stroke a fish's scales the wrong way,—to criticise or remonstrate with the Emperor. See 13,321.

魚鱗鱗兮勝子 what a number of fishes he has sent me!

魚鱗天 a mackerel sky,—means wind if not rain.

魚鱗冊 a land register for purposes of taxation.

風細水鱗 a gentle breeze and the water in scales,—i.e. ripples.

鱗文——如眞 each leaf [of the pine-tree] was exactly like a real one as to its markings (veins).

巨口細鱗 large mouth and small fins,—a species of *Labrax*.金鱗甲 a species of perch (*Holocentrum albo-rubrum*).青鱗 a species of herring (*Clupea tsinglena*).長腰鱗 *Clupea nymphaea*.麟²

7186

R. 眞

See 莛

Even Lower.

The female of the 麒麟 1044, or unicorn; emblem of an illustrious posterity. See 靈 7222.

西狩獲麟 some western hunters captured a *lin*,—with these words end the Spring and Autumn Annals.獲麟絕筆 at the capture of the *lin*, (Confucius) ceased to write,—as above.

麟之所以爲麟者以德不以形 the unicorn is a unicorn by virtue not of shape, but of the Truth,—of which it is the material embodiment.

麟趾呈祥 may the unicorn's hoof bring you good luck!—i.e. an illustrious posterity. See 1843.

麟²

7186

麟之角 the unicorn's horn,—which is soft at the end, betokening a love of peace. Also, the sons of an Emperor.

麟之定 the unicorn's forehead— with which it does not butt.

Same as 7174.

To shiver with cold or fear. Used with 7190.

慘凜 cool; cold, as spring water.

凜冽 piercingly cold.

凜遵 tremblingly obey!—a phrase inserted at the end of official proclamations.

威風凜凜 of awe-inspiring presence,—as a stern ruler.

凜然 stern; severe.

主奴之分 *fen⁴* 至今凜然 the rôles of master and slave have always been based on severity.A government granary. Also read *ling³*.

倉廩 a public granary.

廩膳生 or 廩生 salaried Licentiate,—a 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ao* who receives a grant from the public funds. A certain number are admitted annually to this position.

廩祿 the grant to a salaried Licentiate, as above.

補廩 to be enrolled among the salaried Licentiates.

廩保 the guarantee of a salaried Licentiate, which is necessary to the competitor for the first degree.

To fear; to tremble at. Used with 7188.

凜之慎之 tremble! beware!—a phrase used at the end of proclamations.

莛²

7187

凜²

7188

R. 寢

H. *lin*

See 稟

Rising Lower.

廩²

7189

R. 寢

H. *lin*

See 稟

Rising Lower.

凜²

7190

R. 寢

H. *lin*

See 稟

Rising Lower.

隣²

7183

隣²

7184

R. 震眞

See 吝

Sinking Lower.

檣⁷¹⁹¹

R. 寢
See 稟
Rising Lower.

The cross-beams in a roof, which support the rafters. The combing round the hatches of a ship.

檣椽 cross-beams and rafters.

藺⁷¹⁹²

R. 震
F. leing, neing
See 吝
Sinking Lower.

A rush, used for making mats. Anciently, a Department in Kueichou; now a township in Ssüch'uan.

馬藺花 *Iris ensata*, Thbg.

藺石 stones to be rolled down upon besiegers of a city.

心存慕藺 to nourish a desire for Lin,—i.e. to borrow a distinguished name, as Ssü-ma Hsiang-ju borrowed that of Lin Hsiang-ju.

久懷慕藺 I have long wished to know you.

躡⁷¹⁹³

R. 震
W. ling
See 藺
Sinking Lower.

A cart-rut. To run over; to collide with.

蹂躪 to trample under foot.

何堪如此蹂躪 how can one stand being treated in this arbitrary fashion?

吝⁷¹⁹⁴

R. 震
C. lun
H. lin
F. leing
W. ling
N. ling
P. ling
M. ling
Y. ling
Sz. lin
K. rin
A. lin
Sinking Lower.

Stingy; miserly; sparing of. To regret; to repent.

吝嗇 or 吝惜 stingy; sparing of.

貪吝 to be avaricious.

君子不吝財 the superior man is not parsimonious.

吝步 to be chary of one's steps,—as an infrequent visitor.

幸勿吝玉 pray do not be chary of your jade (footsteps),—do not decline to come. See 1352.

悔吝 to repent.

恪⁷¹⁹⁵

Same as 7194.

磨⁷¹⁹⁶

Same as 7186.

賃⁷¹⁹⁷

R. 沁
C. yem
H. nyim
F. eing
N. zing
P. ling
M. ling
Y. jen
K. nim
J. djin, nin
A. nyem
Sinking Lower.

悵⁷¹⁹⁸

Same as 7194.

令⁷¹⁹⁹

R. 敬青庚
C. ling
H. lin
F. ling, leing, v. liang
W. ling
N. ling
P. ling
M. lin
Y. ling
Sz. ling
K. ryöng, yöng
J. rei, riö
A. ling, v. laing
Sinking and Even Lower.

To rent; to lease.

賃房子 to rent a house.

租賃 to hire; to take on lease.

招賃 to advertise to let.

永賃 to lease in perpetuity.

出賃 to let; to lease.

賃作 hired himself out to work.

賃作食 hired himself as cook.

Same as 7194.

LING.

An order; a command; to bid; to tell; to cause. Worthy; good; honourable; used as a term of respect; insinuating. A District Magistrate.

號令 an order; a command.

嚴令 a stringent rule.

敕令 or 下令 or 發令 to issue commands.

王下令曰 the king issued an order, saying....

著爲令 "by order."

令旗 a flag used to direct the movements of troops.

令箭 an arrow with a small triangular flag attached, bestowed by the Emperor as a token of the authority vested in the holder thereof.

令甲 or 甲令 fixed law.

甲令煌煌 the laws brightly manifest.

行令 to carry out a command. Also, to make a rule,—as for forfeits at a drinking-party.

令出惟行 the order once given will be carried out without fail.

酒令嚴如軍令 our drinking-rules are as strict as martial law.

譬字四書一句爲令 a sentence from the Four Books, containing the word *p'ei*, being called for.

令⁷¹⁹⁹

三令五申 repeated orders and injunctions.

禁烟令嚴 the orders against opium-smoking are very strict.

令他來 bid him come.

令人 to give orders.

令人生氣 enough to make one angry.

我無令人 not a good man among us.

亦令杜詩無味 it would also cause Tu [Fu]'s poem to be without point.

令節 a time; a festival.

時令 a season.

封東嶽時令 was appointed Guardian of Mt. T'ai,—in Shantung.

現屆伏令 it is now the summer season.

冬令 the winter season.

令名 a good reputation.

令德壽豈 (*k'ai*?) may they be happy in their excellent virtue to old age!

莫不令儀 every one of them of excellent deportment.

高朗令終 high and brilliant, leading to a good end.

令聞不已 his fame is without end.

令聞令望 a subject of praise, a source of hope,—to the people.

令尊 your father.

令堂 your mother.

令祖 your ancestors.

令孫 your grandchild.

令公 your Grace, also, your son.

A title given to the great general Kuo Tzū-i, who was 中書令, President of the Council.

令女 or 令愛 your daughter.

巧言令色 fine words and an insinuating countenance.

令尹 the Prime Minister in a Feudal State.

令長 (*chang*?) the title of a District Magistrate under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.

縣令 or 大令 a District Magistrate.

令⁴

7199

李令 District Magistrate Li.
令史 secretaries under the Han and other dynasties, of subordinate rank but entitled to wear 朱衣 red robes, etc.

Read *ling*². See 7548.盧令令 *ling ling* cry the hounds.

脊令 the wagtail.

Read *lien*².

令居 a District in Kansuh under the Han dynasty.

伶²

7200

R. 青
C. *ling*
H. *lang*
F.
W.
N. } *ling*
P.
M. *lin*
Y. } *ling*
Sz.
K. *yōng*
J. *rei, riō*
A. *ling*
Even Lower.

Clever; active. Lonely. A musician

伶俐 clever. See 6886.

此乃天生伶俐 this is natural(not acquired) cleverness.

伶牙俐齒 having the gift of the gab; glib; fluent.

伶便 or 伶分 active; sprightly.

伶仃 lonely; disconsolate.

伶式伶仃 tottering; staggering.

伶人 a musician.

伶官 the bandmaster.

伶使 a servant.

圜²

7201

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

A prison.

應禁圜圜 ought to be imprisoned.

仲春省圜圜 in mid-spring examine the gaols.

拾²

7202

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

To raise; to lift.

拾起一桶水 to draw a bucket of water.

拾着頭皮子幹 to raise one's scalp in doing anything,—to do it with fear and trembling.

拾他一把 to give him a helping-hand.

桮²

7203

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

Eurya japonica, Thbg., the ashes of which are used in dyeing.

洽²

7204

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A small affluent of the Yang-tsze in Kiangsu; the name of several other rivers. Clear. [To be distinguished from 洽 6869.]

洽水 a river in Hunan.

洽濕 to damp; to moisten.

洽洽 sound of running water.

玲²

7205

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

The tinkling of stone ornaments.

玲瓏 elegant; regular in appearance; (of fine work) carved *à jour*; openwork. See 9658.

玲瓏望秋月 and gaze through it (a crystal blind) at the autumn moon.

花開得玲瓏 what a beautiful flower!—alluding to its regular formation.

宮觀何玲瓏 how splendid its palaces and temples!

屈曲玲瓏 winding about in all directions,—of ramifying corridors.

玲瓏儀 a skeleton armillary sphere.

玲瓏閣 (*kao*) the bell-tower at Tientsin.甌²

7206

R. 青
See 令
A. *läng, ling*
Even Lower.

A long-necked jar. A concave tile.

甌甌 a water jar with perforated ears through which a cord can be passed. Also, tiles.

故事甌甌, 甌以純綠 therefore we re-tiled it, enamelling the tiles a pure green colour.

如建 *chien*² 甌 like (water) pouring from the tiles,—in a rush; easily.

建甌之勢 the appearance of a slope,—in configuration of land. Also, a coign of vantage.

筥²

7207

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A bamboo tray.

筥簍 a basket used by fishermen.

羚²

7208

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

A species of antelope (*Antelope caudata*, A. M. Edw.), resembling the chamois.

羚羊角 antelope-horns,—used as a medicine.

翎²

7209

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

A feather; a wing; a plume.

翎子 a feather.

戴翎子 to wear a feather, as below.

翎隻 the feather worn at the back of the hat, granted as a decoration to deserving officials under the present dynasty. See 孔 6605.

三眼花翎 the triple-eyed peacock feather,—conferred on Imperial princes and nobles, or for the most signal military achievements.

雙眼花翎 the double-eyed peacock feather,—conferred on high or very meritorious officials.

單眼花翎 the single-eyed peacock feather,—commonly conferred for distinction in the public service, and even obtainable by purchase.

藍翎 or 老鵝翎 the Blue Plume or Crow Feather,—worn by the rank and file of the Imperial Guard, and conferred upon military officials below the 6th degree of rank.

藍翎侍衛 subaltern of the Guards, wearing the plain blue feather.

拔翎 to deprive of the feather,—for official misconduct.

翎筒子 or 翎管 (or 簪) the jade tube which holds the end of the feather where it is fastened to the hat.

箭翎 the feather on an arrow.

翎扇 feather fans.

兼長翎毛 she was also good at painting.

聆²

7210

R. 青
H. *lang*
See 令
Even Lower.

To hear; to apprehend.

聆悉 to fully understand; to make oneself acquainted with,—the contents of a letter.

聆教 to hear a person's teaching,—a conventional phrase used when accepting an invitation, etc.

聆²

7210

得聆雅教 to hear your excellent counsels.

耳聆心悅 the ear hears and the heart is charmed.

耳聽聆聆 the ear hearing clearly.

聆²

7211

R. 青

C. v. lang
F. v. lang

See 令

Even Lower.

A small passenger-boat.

苓²

7212

R. 青

H. lin, lang

See 令

Even Lower.

A tuber; a fungus. See 3695. [To be distinguished from 苓 2106.]

雲苓 the Yunnan root.

猪苓 or 豨苓 a tuberiform fungus found growing on liquidambar roots above ground, and used as a drug.

苓耳 *Xanthium strumarium*, L.蛉²

7213

R. 青

H. lin, lang

See 令

Even Lower.

A fly insect. like a mosquito.

白蛉子 the venomous sand-fly common in the north of China during the hot season.

蜻蛉 a dragon-fly.

蜻蛉國 the dragon-fly kingdom,—Japan, so called from its shape on the map.

衿³

7214

R. 梗

See 領

Rising Lower.

Underclothes.

繞衿 a bride's apparel.

鈴²

7215

R. 青

C. ling, v.

ling, leng

H. lang

F. ling, v. ling

See 令

Even Lower.

A bell with a clapper (see 2893); a hand-bell. See 3336.

銅鈴 a brass bell.

鈴鐺 a hand-bell.

鈴鐺似的 bell-shaped; globular.

脚指頭上掛鈴鐺, 走

鈴²

7215

一步響一步 like hanging bells on one's toes: noise at every step,—or, by understanding 想 for 響, reflect upon every step you take.

鈴下入言 the gatekeeper went in to report.

鈴子 or 鈴兒 a gong with swinging knobs, twirled by pedlars to attract attention.

串鈴 a metal ring twirled on a stick and used by itinerant doctors.

風鈴 a bell with a clapper, hung at the corners of temples etc., to frighten away birds. Sometimes used for 鐵馬; see 7876.

馬鈴 a brass bell with an iron clapper, fastened to the collar of a horse, mule, etc. Also known as 花鈴 and 響鈴.

好說而不見諸仲尼

說鈴也 Confucius did not indulge in petty trifling.

鈴轅 your yamên,—to a Viceroy or Governor.

馬兜鈴 capsules of *Aristolochia Kämpferi*, Willd., used as a medicine.鈴兒花 *Enkianthus quinqueflorus*, L.

鈴釘 name of a kind of spear.

金鈴子 the fruit of *Melia Azederach*, L. See 7148.零²

7216

R. 青先

C. ling, leng

H. lang

F. ling, v. ling

W. }

N. }

P. }

Y. }

M. }

Sz. }

K. ryōng

J. rei

A. ling

Even Lower.

Fractional; broken up; individual. To fall, as rain, tears, dew, etc. Used to express cypher or nought in a numerical series; hence, remainder; residue.

零碎 or 零星 fragmentary; miscellaneous.

零碎銀 broken silver,—i.e. parts of a "shoe." Such pieces are of irregular shapes and weights, and are used as small change.

零星閒見 scattered; dispersed; fragmentary, as the remains of a text.

抹零 to strike out or omit fractions.

零錢 small change.

零²

7216

零雨 fine rain.

靈雨既零 when the good rains had fallen.

零物 odds and ends.

零落 the fall of the leaf; stripped bare; poverty-stricken; fragmentary; incomplete.

朝華之草夕而零落 the grass that blooms in the morn is withered by evening.

家道零落 the family is dispersed.

零丁 solitary; lonely; without friends. See also 11,253.

不要零賣 do not sell them one by one.

零抽 to collect *likin* in separate amounts, viz. not in a lump sum.零賬兒 notes for smaller sums than ten *tiao*.

零露漙兮 heavily laden with dew.

一百零一 one hundred, no tens, and one,—101.

二兩零二分 two taels, no mace, and two candareens,—Tls. 2.02.

零餘 a remainder; a surplus.

一千有零 over a thousand.

Read *lien*² A western tribe.鴿²

7217

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

A wagtail; a lark.

百鴿 the Mongolian lark (*Melanocorypha mongolica*).

角鴿 the sky-lark.

齡²

7218

R. 青

H. lin, lang

See 令

Even Lower.

The front teeth; a person's age. See 1871.

齡苗 of tender years.

壽齡 old age.

克享遐齡 may you attain length of years!

妙齡 or 少齡 or 冲齡 young; youthful.

妙齡幾何 how old are you? —to a soldier.

未嘗問及年齡 had never asked the age,—of a boy.

十齡童子 a lad of ten.

領

7219

R. 梗
C. ling
H. liang
F. ling, liang
W.
N.
P.
M. ling
Y.
Sz.
K. yǒng
J. rei, riō
A. laing
Rising Lower.

The throat (*see* 10,014); the collar. Numerative of coats, jackets, mats, etc. To receive. To direct; to lead.

引領 to stretch out the neck,—in expectation.

首領 head and neck. Also, a head eunuch.

保得首領 to save one's neck.

領袖 collar and sleeve; a manager; a president. *See* 4683; 7940.

人之領袖 a leader of men.

領衣子 the pieces put down the front and back of a coat to keep the collar in position.

立領 a standing collar.

領條 the stiff stuff that binds the neck of a coat.

領子 or 領緣 or 風領 a collar; a necktie.

拖領 or 護領 the round collar on a woman's dress.

木條領 the wooden necktie,—the cangue.

一領馬褂 a riding-jacket.

收領 or 承領 to receive. [The second is also to undertake.]

領謝 to receive with thanks.

領教 or 領旨 to receive instructions.

沒 (or 未) 領教 I have not received your instructions,—a conventional phrase used in the sense of "may I enquire.....?" e.g. your name, the speaker having already communicated his own.

領命 to receive a command.

具領 to duly receive from a superior.

領狀 an authorisation to receive; a receipt.

領受 to suffer; to bear.

領賞 to be rewarded.

領略 to try; experience; to catch the idea.

足領 I have sufficiently received,—your favours, etc.

心領 to receive a thing in spirit,—as a present which one returns, taking the will for the deed.

領

7219

領回 to receive back,—as a deposit, etc.

領獲 to receive into one's possession.

領取 or 領執 or 領出來 to take out,—as a certificate or other document.

領帖 or 領單 or 領照 to receive a pass or permit.

赴關請領 to go to the Customs and apply to clear goods.

領洗 to receive baptism.

領事官 a term adopted as the equivalent of Consul. *See* 4683.

總領事官 a Consul-General.

副領事官 Vice Consul.

領袖領事官 Senior Consul.

領事團體 the Consular Body.

總領 a superintendent; to superintend; to be in command.

帶領 to lead; to guide.

帶領引見 to introduce to the Emperor.

領催 a quartermaster.

領港 a pilot.

以致木料橫飛碰傷

領港華人 the result being that a Chinese pilot was wounded by a splinter.

領結 a certificate of identity and travelling allowance, given to Bannermen when going to Peking to be examined, etc.

領票 to receive a certificate or other document.

領死 to invite death,—e.g. by folly.

領訖 to have received all.

領悉 to receive and read; to note the contents of.

領下 to receive from a superior.

領情 to receive kindness; to be favoured.

不領人情 not to receive favours from people.

領罰 to be fined.

領兵 to lead troops.

領惡而全好者歟 restrain the evil and all will be well.

領

7219

領善黜惡 to accept the good and reject the bad.

領諾 to agree to; to assent.

本領 ability.

領錄 to make a note of; to record.

領悟 to comprehend; to grasp. *See* 5455.

領銜之員 the head of an official mission.

此處一帶係中國領海 the waters hereabouts are under the jurisdiction of China. 既為爾之領海 since these waters are under your jurisdiction.....

嶺

7220

R. 梗
H. liang, liang
F. liang
See 領
Rising Lower.

A mountain range; a pass.

嶺頭 or 嶺表 the highest peak in a range.

山嶺 ranges of mountains.

蔥嶺 the Onion Range,—between Ladak and Tibet.

梅嶺 the Plum Range,—in the north-east of Kuangtung.

嶺南 south of the (Plum) Range,—a term used for Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

分水嶺 a watershed.

霽

7221

R. 青
See 令
Even Lower.

Drops of rain; to fall in drops.

靈

7222

R. 青
C. ling, leng
H. lin, liang
F. ling, v. lüing
See 令
Even Lower.

Spiritual; divine; supernatural; efficacious; having the powers of a medium (*see* 12,735); response; obedience to (*see* 4912); expression. A coffin with a body in it. A Department in Kansuh.

靈魂 the soul.

靈臺 name of a famous tower built by Wên Wang; also used of the Observatory in Peking; the seat of intelligence; the mind.

靈²
7222

三靈 the sun, moon, and stars.

四靈 the four supernatural creatures, — the unicorn, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon.

生而爲英, 死而爲靈
by birth a hero, and by death a god.

賴天之靈 to trust in God.
See 5106.

聖靈 a term used by foreign missionaries for the Holy Spirit.

靈爽 the spirit of a dead Emperor.

陰靈 spirits of the dead.

先靈 one's ancestors.

生靈 living beings.

素著靈異 continually manifested his supernatural power.

冀有靈應 in the hope of some spiritual manifestation, — as in response to a prayer.

無錢不靈 without money, no response, — as in spirit consultations, lawsuits, etc.

無錢話不靈 the remarks of a poor man are without point.

靈驗 a miracle.

以赫厥靈 showing how wonderful he would be.

威靈顯赫 manifesting his awful power, — as a god.

水不在深, 有龍則靈
it is not the depth of water, but the presence of a dragon, which makes it spiritual.

一靈萬感 the supernatural power of one god affects a vast number of people.

非相法不靈也 it was not that physiognomical science was at fault.

明靈 clever; intelligent; spiritual.

靈便 handy; convenient.

靈機 a clever contrivance.

靈巧 subtle; ingenious.

靈性 of a magical or supernatural nature; (of animals) intelligent.

靈物 a charm; a magic thing.

靈秀 exquisite; refined.

靈藥 efficacious drugs.

靈²
7222

靈關 the subtle passages, — one to each joint.

靈捷 quickness.

靈氣 motive agency; force; soul; subtle influences, such as some localities are held to exercise; supernatural power.

無靈變 having no versatility.

靈雨旣零 when the good rains had fallen.

靈通 communicating with each other.

其人通靈 the man was a medium, or spiritualist.

靈偃蹇兮 the medium began to posture, — when he felt the influence of the spirit.

巨靈 a river god, who is supposed to have divided a mountain with his hands and feet, the two parts forming the modern

華山 Hua Shan and 首陽山 Shou-yang Shan.

向靈前四拜 made four obeisances towards the coffin (containing the corpse). See 3350.

靈輜 the chair in which the tablet of a dead man is carried.

靈牌 or 靈位 the tablet which is placed before a coffin intimating that there is a corpse present.

扶靈還籍 to accompany a parent's coffin back to one's ancestral home.

恭奠靈 to reverently pour out a libation to the dead.

靈丹 the drug of immortality; the elixir of life.

The lattice of a window.
A sill. [Also written 櫺.]

窗櫺 a window-frame.

檐櫺 the plate under the eaves.

櫺星門 the gate of a Confucian temple.

櫺²
7223

R. 青

H. lin
P. lêng, ling

See 令

Even Lower.

灩²
7224

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

A bend in a river.

東灩 a bend upon the upper Yang-tsze.

酈²
7225

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

醴²
7226

R. 青

See 令

Even Lower.

麇²
7227

凌²
7228

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

A District in the south-east of Hunan. [Correctly written 酈.]

A kind of liqueur, called 醴 醪, made in Hunan.
See 7384.

Same as 7208.

Ice; pure; chaste. To oppress; to insult. To rise; to advance; to aspire to. [To be distinguished from 凌 7230.]

凌室 or 凌陰 an ice-pit.

凌絲 an icicle.

凌波 chaste eyes.

凌虐 or 凌逼 or 凌厲 to treat cruelly; to oppress.

凌辱 to insult.

凌弱 to oppress the weak.

凌顏遂軌 rising and descending according to its route, of the flying car which came to China B.C. 1766; see 6583.

不敢凌節而施也 not daring to skip any intermediate steps.

凌霄 or 凌雲 to mount to the clouds; to rise high.

凌空 towering on high; to guess; mere speculation.

言訖凌空而去 when she had finished speaking, she soared up out of sight.

凌晨 early in the morning.

凌遲 the ignominious slashing or so-called "lingering death," which properly consists of dismemberment by twenty-four cuts before the *coup de grâce*, but is practically confined to a few slashes followed quickly by decapitation. See 1986.

那婦人間了凌遲 the woman was condemned to the lingering death.

凌¹

7228

子毆父每殺者凌遲
處 *ch'u*³ 死 children who kill
their parents are punished with
the lingering death.

凌烟閣 a kind of national
Valhalla, under the T'ang dy-
nasty. [In A.D. 643, twenty-four
portraits of meritorious officials
were painted for this gallery by
Yen Li-pên.]

德著凌烟 his merit was in-
scribed in the Hall of Worthies.

六月凌 *Euonymus Sieboldia-*
nus, Bl., and *E. Thunbergianus*,
Bl.

凌¹

7229

R. 徑蒸

See 陵

Sinking and
Even Lower.

To curb a horse.

凌¹

7230

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

To traverse. Old name
of a river in Shantung.
[To be distinguished from
凌 7228.]

汎海凌山 to roam over the
seas and cross the mountains.

凌懼 trembling with fear.

凌¹

7231

R. 蒸

See 陵 凌

J. rō, riō
Even Lower.

A sacrifice at the Im-
perial tombs.

綾¹

7232

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

Thin silk cloth; damask.

綾絹 or 綾羅 silk gauze.

羽綾 lastings.

花綾 figured damask.

板綾 thick damask.

綾錦 silk brocades.

菱¹

7233

R. 蒸

F. ling, v. leing

See 陵

Even Lower.

The water-chestnut
(*Trapa*).

菱角 the water-chestnut (*Trapa*
bispinosa, Roxb., and *T. natans*,
L.).

鐵菱角 *Trapella sinensis*, Oliv.

菱¹

7233

菱花 blossoms of the water-
chestnut.

菱花米 kernel of the water-
chestnut.

菱華 or 菱花鏡 a toilet
looking-glass.

菱粉 flour made from the roots
of the water-chestnut.

菱鷄 the egret. See 1684.

輦¹

7234

R. 蒸

See 陵

Even Lower.

A cart-rut. See 7002.

輦輦 to trample down; to
destroy.

輦輦 the rumbling of carts.

陵²

7235

R. 蒸

C. ling

H. lin

F. ling

N. ling

W. ling

P. ling

Y. ling

Sz. ling

M. lin

K. ning

J. riō

A. lāng

Even Lower.

A high mound; a tomb.
To desecrate; to insult.
Used with 7228.

丘陵 a mound; a hillock.

填陵 a raised mound; a tope.

武陵 warrior's tomb,—an. old
name for Hangchow. Also, a
name for the allegorical Peach-
blossom Fountain of T'ao Ch'ien,
because said to have been dis-
covered by a man of Wu-ling
in Hunan.

皇陵 or 陵寢 or 陵塚
Imperial tombs.

五陵 the tombs of five Emperors
of the Han dynasty, viz. 高帝,

惠帝, 景帝, 武帝, 昭
帝, at 長陵, 安陵, 陽

陵, 茂陵, 平陵, respect-
ively. Also, a name for Ch'ang-an.

十三陵 the tombs of the
thirteen Emperors of the Ming
dynasty who were buried near
Peking.

孝陵 the Ming tombs at Nan-
king.

金陵 and 秣陵 old names for
Nanking.

携金至陵 took some money
with him and went to Nanking.

虜之愚陵可想 he could
picture to himself the foolish
desecration practised by the
rebels.

侵陵 to invade; to usurp.

陵輦 to oppress. See 7234.

陵²

7235

陵波 to walk on the water.

陵然上角欲露 to lift up
one's horn on high to show it.

陵遲 to lapse; to decay; see 7228.

陵夷 to go downward; to de-
teriorate; decadence.

明自嘉靖以來陵夷

不可言矣 from the reign
of Chia Ching onwards, the
decline of the Ming dynasty
beggars all description.

陵霄 or 陵若 *Tecoma grandi-*
flora, Del.

鯪²

7236

R. 蒸

C. leng

See 陵

Even Lower.

A dace.

土鯪魚 a kind of dace
(*Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in
ponds.

黃尾鯪 the yellow-tail dace
(*Leuciscus xanthurus*).

鯪鯉 the scaly ant-eater.

稟¹

7237

R. 錦寢

See 稟

Rising Lower.

An allowance of grain
given to students.

稟俸 salary; stipend.

Read *pin*³. To receive
commands. [Now com-
monly written 稟 and read
*ping*³; see 9304.]

凜¹

7238

廩¹

7239

另¹

7240

R. 敬

H. lang

F. leing

See 令

K. yōng

J. rei, riō

A. laing²Sinking
Lower.

See 7188.

See 7189.

Separate; apart; distinct;
another; besides. [To be
distinguished from 另 6299.]

另居 to live separate.

另外 over and above; extra;
besides.

另自 or 另行 by oneself;
isolated; apart.

名另具 my name is separately
stated,—a formula attached to
a letter which contains the card
of the writer.

另項 another kind of.

另⁴

7240

另欸 a separate item.

另日 another day.

另換船載 to tranship,—as cargo.

另立合同 to make another contract,—in place of one already existing.

另照 having a separate certificate.

另冊 a separate list or table, of items, etc.

另有多少 how many are there over?

另有一家 there is another family or class.

那可另是一說 that's another story.

另眼相看 to regard with other eyes than usual,—with unusual favour.

另擬 to propose further (or separately) to.....

另有擬作 to propose or submit a separate treatment,—e.g. of a theme for an essay.

另定 or 另議 to make a special arrangement.

另院別室 in a different part of the house.

另加 additional.

LIO.

See 7564.

Same as 7564.

LIU.

A cap with pendants.

A precious stone.

琉璃 an opaque glass-like substance, used for making cups, vases, bangles, etc.; strass. See

玻 9333.

琉璃瓦 glazed tiles.

琉¹

7244

琉璃珠 glass beads; swell-mobsmen.

琉璃毬兒 a glass marble; a slippery customer.

移我琉璃榻出置前

牕下 take my glass couch and place it outside my front window.

琉璃廠 the name of a famous book-street in Peking.

琉璃佛 (or 王) Vaidūrya Buddha,—worshipped in China as a god of healing.

點琉璃 light the water-lamp,—a cup of oil floating on water.

吠 (or 毗) 琉璃 beryl; lapis lazuli.

琉球國 the Lewchew (or Loo-choo) Islands,—divided into 大 Greater and 小 Lesser, and first mentioned under the Sui dynasty, 6th cent A.D.

琉球物 Lewchew goods,—used in a contemptuous sense of things which are not durable; Brummagem.

Sulphur. See 5128.

硫磺 brimstone.

硫磺粉 flowers of sulphur.

硫磺强水 sulphuric acid.

Same as 7247.

Fringes of pearls on crowns or diadems. A streamer; a pennant.

冕旒 crown gems, as above.

旗旒 streamers attached to banners.

To flow, as water; to spread abroad; to circulate; to move about. A class; a set; a kind.

流出來 to flow out.

流水 running water; to flow.

流水話 trifling talk; smoothly-flowing language.

流¹

7248

Y. liú

K. yu

J. riu, ru

A. liu

Even Lower.

流水對 words which ought to, but do not, balance some preceding words in a verse.

流水高山 sympathetic appreciation,—from the story of

俞伯牙 Yü Po-ya and his rustic friend 鍾子期 Chung Tzū-ch'i, the latter of whom could tell when the lute of the former expressed the "flowing of water" or the "height of mountains."

東南流注于江 it flows south-east into the Yang-tze.

流支 rivulets; the head-waters of a river.

流血 to bleed.

流汗 to sweat.

流眼淚 to let fall tears.

流通 to flow freely through.

和而流 to swim with the stream.

和而不流 to agree with some one to do something, but to fail to carry out the agreement.

細水長流 small streams trickle long,—that which is used slowly lasts long.

中流砥柱 like the Pillar Rock in mid-stream,—of a statesman of nerve and decision. The allusion is to the Ti-chu rock in the Yellow River.

對答如流 answering like a stream,—without hesitation; glibly.

宣讀如流 read it out fluently.

小流不堵, 便成大河 if a small stream be not stopped, it becomes a great river,—take things in time.

此輩清流可投濁流 let these pure ones be pitched into that muddy one,—said by the Emperor 昭宗 Chao Tsung of the T'ang dynasty, when he threw a number of scholars into the Yellow River.

濁其源而求流之清 to foul the source and yet to expect the stream to be pure.

不 (or 未) 入流 not within the pale of respectability; unclassified, as officials lower than the ninth grade.

畧

7241

略

7242

流²

7243

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

琉²

7244

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

硫¹

7245

R. 尤

P. v. liung

See 流

Even Lower.

旒

7246

旒²

7247

R. 尤

See 流

Even Upper.

流²

7248

R. 尤

C. lau

H. liu

F. liu, v. lau

W. 2

N. 1

P. 1

M. 1

Sz. 1

流²

7248

流寓者 birds of passage,—of persons.

流丟 worthless.

流民 vagrants; tramps.

流落 or 流蕩 to stray; to wander; to stroll. [The first is also "outcasts."]

流迹 to stroll.

賊變流賊 brigands become roving brigands.

流連 to walk up and down; to dawdle.

宴客切勿流連 do not be always entertaining people.

流傳 to hand down, by tradition, etc.; to bequeath.

流毒生民 to spread injury among the people.

流星 a meteor; strings and balls used by jugglers.

流星趕月 a star following the moon, a close companion.

流轉 glancing, as eyes, water, etc.; to wander here and there.

流行 to spread; to prevail, as an epidemic.

流弊 to spread corrupt practices; an evil, mischievous practice, resulting.

流罪 banishment for life to another province distant two or three thousand li. See 徒 12,126.

流平地 level ground.

流俗 prevalent customs.

流風 an influence which has been handed down; prestige.

流言 rumour; report.

一流人 one class of people. Also, a person in banishment.

一流無病 not ill during the whole time. See 7259.

流離失所 homeless; a vagrant. See below.

下流人 low-class or base people.

終是女流 she is but a woman.

流娼 a prostitute.

流官 the ordinary magistrate who is appointed for a term, as

流²

7248

opposed to the hereditary magistrate in more or less savage districts; hence to be admitted to naturalisation.

改土爲流 to exchange hereditary for transferable magistrates; to substitute regular for native officials; to bestow citizenship, as upon savage tribes.

流爲匪類 to become one of the criminal classes.

九流 the nine schools of literature and philosophy, as classified by Liu Hsin, A.D. 23.

流離 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris*). Also = 琉璃 7244.

流黃 flowing yellow,—the original name for sulphur (see 7245). Also, a kind of woven stuff.

鑒²

7249

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

柳³

7250

R. 有

See 柳

Rising Lower.

柳²

7251

R. 有

See 流

A. lieu

Rising Lower.

Pure gold. Used for 7247.

To cover, as a drum. To feel; to touch. [To be distinguished from 抑 5532.]

The willow tree (*Salix babylonica*, L.). The 24th zodiacal constellation; see Tables, VB. See 插 205.

楊柳 the willow.

怨楊柳 the spite against the willow-branch,—as the emblem of parting.

折柳之曲 the song of the "Willow-branch broken off." See 550.

胖柳 or 鬼柳 or 麻柳 *Pterocarya stenoptera*, C.D.C. See 3035.

綿柳 the osier.

柳葉 willow-leaves.

柳條 a willow wand.

柳條身 slender of body,—as a young girl.

柳條布 striped cottons; dimities; quiltings.

柳²

7251

柳狗兒 or 柳絮 willow catkins.

柳腰 a willow waist,—slim.

柳眉 willow eyebrows,—i.e. arched like a willow-leaf.

花柳地方 or 柳巷 places of ill fame; brothels.

迷花戀柳 to be over-fond of the ladies.

柳媚 willow-beautiful,—fair but frail.

桃 (or 花) 紅柳綠 peach red and willow green,—of gaudy clothes.

柳谷 the valley where the sun sets,—said to be identical with the 昧谷 of the 書經 Canon of History.

柳莊之業 physiognomy. See 10,271 and Biog. Dict., 2556.

柳州府 a Prefecture in Kuangsi.

柳江 a branch of the 珠江 Pearl River in Kuangsi.

柳翠 a kingfisher (*Calcedo ben-galensis*).柳串兒 a wren (*Phyllopneuste borealis*).三春柳 or 觀音柳 or 垂絲柳 the tamarisk (*Tamarix chinensis*, L.). See 745.柳³

7252

R. 有

See 柳

Rising Lower.

鼯²

7253

R. 尤有

See 流

Even and Rising Lower.

留²

7254

R. 尤有

F. liu, v. lau

See 流

Even Lower.

The covering of a hearse.

The *Rhizomys sinensis*, a small animal about the size of a rabbit, known as 竹鼯, from its partiality for the bamboo.

To keep; to detain; to stop; to restrain. To lay up as a record; to leave behind.

留起來 to keep; to put by; to take care of.

留¹

7254

這個東西你給我留

下 keep this for me,—e.g. in the place where it now is.

這個房子是老輩留

下來的 this house was left me by my ancestors.

這個錢是我父親遺

留下來的 this money was left me by my father.

留下話 to leave word.

他一定要走,我留不

住 he will go; I can't keep him.

挽留 to detain; to hold back.

留滯或留難 to detain; to put obstacles in the way of departure.

冀其遠而見留 hoping that on account of the distance (to his home), he might be asked to stay.

留飯 to keep one to a meal.

絕無留飯之意 had no idea of keeping him to dinner.

留空 to intermit, as work; to keep open or unoccupied, as a berth for a ship; to leave a space, as in writing.

留任 to keep in office,—as an official who has been deprived of rank but who is allowed this chance of retrieving his character and recovering his position.

留宿 or 留歇 to keep for the night,—as a traveller.

宿留 (liu¹) to wait; to hesitate.

留客 or 留賓 to detain a guest.

留兵 to keep troops; to garrison.

留在這裏 keep it here.

留在心 bear it in mind.

留心 (or 留神) 辦事 be careful in the transaction of business.

留心風俗如此 to be thus careful of manners and customs.

留步 留步 restrain your steps!—a conventional phrase used to a host who is conducting his visitor to the door.

不停留 without cessation; unceasingly.

不留情 uninfluenced by feeling; not to make allowance for.

不留獄 not to delay the hear-

留²

7254

ing of a case,—as corrupt magistrates sometimes do.

留中 to stop half way; to pigeon-hole (used of Emperor only); to keep private.

浜路現皆留出 creek and road both excluded.

留戀不舍 loth to part with.

留城 to keep the city gate open,—for any one who is late.

你給我留門 keep the door open for me,—until I get back.

留髮 or 留頭 to keep the hair,—as a Taoist priest's tonsure compared with the clean shave of the Buddhist.

留餘地 to leave a man some ground to retire to,—i.e. not to press him too hard.

留訣 dying injunctions; parting words.

留別 a parting gift; a keepsake.

雁過留聲,人去留名 the wild goose flies past and leaves a scream, man dies and leaves a reputation,—for good or evil.

留分 (fen¹) to show consideration.

留傳 to hand down.

留候 to detain.

留意 to fix one's attention.

留連 to stop at.

富貴之家未必留連

花酒 rich and noble families are not continually occupied with wine and flowers.

留足 to linger; to detain.

留交 to hand over to on leaving.

留居 to give shelter to.

留館 retained in the College,—as Han-lin who attain the higher degrees, of compiler and graduate.

留客住 a stick with a hook at the end, for catching thieves by their clothes.

可留 deserving to be spared,—i.e. not killed.

我今留你性命 I spare your life this time.

彌留 no hope (cannot live),—the last stage in a fatal malady. See 1629 chien¹, 13,678.留³

7255

R. 宥

See 留

Sinking Lower.

留⁴

7256

R. 宥

See 留

Sinking Lower.

留⁵

7257

留⁶

7258

R. 尤

See 流

Even Upper.

A beggar's alms-bowl.

The beam in the eaves of a roof. The middle hall of a house.

Same as 2486.

The pomegranate; emblem, because of its seeds, of a numerous posterity. [Used at weddings in modern Greece.]

百子榴 the pomegranate of 100 (= many) seeds (= sons).

石榴 or 安石 (evidently = 息 the Parthian liu) 榴 the pomegranate (*Punica granatum*, L.).

石榴開笑口 smiled like a bursting pomegranate,—i.e. showing red lips and serried rows of teeth.

榴齒 teeth like pomegranate seeds.

樽中石榴酒 pomegranate wine in the bottle.

火石榴 a variety of the pomegranate.

石榴茶 the camellia.

番石榴 the guava (*Psidium guajava*, Radd.).

榴月 a name for the 5th moon.

榴榴 a kind of wild cat.

A current; a stream. Name of a river in Kuangsi.

順溜行走 to sail with the stream.

飛溜 a cascade.

滴溜 to drip,—as water from the eaves.

一溜烟去了 gone like a puff of smoke,—in no time.

溜¹

7259

R. 尤

F. leu²P. liu², liu²

See 流

Even and Sinking Lower.

溜⁴

7259

引溜通渠 to lead the flow of water through the drains.

Read *liu*¹. Used with 7264. Very; see 13,734, 7622.

出門溜打 to go out for a stroll.

溜冰 to skate.

溜溜食 to take a stroll after eating,—thought to aid digestion.

溜黑的 to prowls about at night.

儘溜頭兒 at the extreme end of the street.

滑溜 (or *liu*²) slippery; tricky.

溜光 glossy; very bright.

溜 *liu*⁴ or *niu*⁴ 軸 a stone roller for levelling.

溜哄 to flatter.

溜溝子 a sycophant.

溜腎 a dish chiefly made of ducks' livers.

溜門子的 a shoplifter.

溜着點兒走 to slack (rein) a little and let (the horse) go.

溜¹

7260

R. 尤

C. v. *lau*

See 流

Even Lower.

溜

7261

A rodent that feeds on bamboo sprouts.

海溜 the sea-otter.

Same as 7244.

溜¹

7262

R. 尤有

See 流

Even Lower.

A tumour; a wen; a swelling.

肉溜 a fleshy tumour.

血溜 a vascular tumour.

氣溜 the glands of the throat swollen by anger.

碰起個溜 to cause a swelling by a blow.

溜³

7263

R. 有

See 柳

Rising Lower.

溜^{1,2,4}

7264

R. 尤

C. *lau*, *lau*²W. *liu*, *liu*²Y. *liu*

cf. 溜

Even Lower
Irregular.溜⁴

7265

R. 有

See 流

Sinking
Lower.溜⁴

7266

R. 有

F. *lau*²

See 流

Sinking
Lower.溜²

7267

R. 尤

C. v. *lau*

See 流

Even Lower.

溜¹

7268

R. 尤

See 流

Even Lower.

Fishing-stakes; a fish-trap.

魚麗于溜 the fish pass into the baskets.

三星在溜 the Three Stars are (reflected) in the fish-trap,—implying that there were no fish.

To linger; to dawdle; to saunter. Used with 7259.

溜 *liu*¹ 打 to take a stroll.一溜 *liu*¹ 兒 a slide; a glide.逗溜 *liu*² to delay; to loiter.溜 *liu*⁴ 馬 to lead a horse up and down.

The drip of rain from a house; to drip.

頤如屋溜之垂 their chins projected like the eaves of a house.

承溜 to catch the drip,—as from the eaves.

泰山之溜穿石 the drip from Mt. T'ai will pierce a rock.

中溜 the hole in underground dwellings for light and air, through which the rain used to drip; hence, because that was the seat of the family god of the soil, it came to stand for the god himself.

To steam rice; the steam from cooking.

凉了再溜一溜 if it has cooled, steam it again.

A bay horse with a black mane.

The large horned owl, known as 鸺鹠.

溜

7269

溜¹

7270

R. 尤

F. v. *lau*

See 流

Even Lower.

Same as 7253.

To slay; to destroy. A battle-axe.

咸劉厥敵 they slew all his enemies.

重我民，無盡劉 he valued these our people and would not have them all perish.

將采其劉 they will pluck its leaves until it is quite destroyed.

遏劉 to put a stop to cruelties.

執劉 holding a battle-axe in the hand.

金風飄而木葉劉 when the west wind blows (*sc.* in autumn), the leaves fall from the trees.

劉兵驚敵 to put to death soldiers as a warning to the enemy.

劉毅之癖 the vice of Liu I, —a noted gambler of the 晉 Chin dynasty. His "style" was 盤龍 P'an-lung.

劉海戲蟾 Liu Hai playing with the frog,—a popular allusion to Liu Hai-ch'an (蟾), as represented with one foot on a three-legged frog, the emblem of money-making. See *Biog. Dict.*, 1309.

To be lovely.

月出皓兮佼人憫兮 the moon comes forth in her splendour: how lovely is that beautiful lady!

Read *liu*³. Sad-looking.

憫慄 melancholy.

憫³

7271

R. 尤有

See 流柳

Even and
Rising Lower.溜²

7272

R. 尤有

See 流

Even Lower.

The appearance of deep water. The souging of wind in trees. Clear; bright.

溜其清矣 (the rivers) show their deep, clear streams.

溜苙 sound of wind in trees.

溜亮 clear; bright, as the morning.

溜陽江 an affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

雷

7273

颺

7274

R. 尤
See 流
Even Lower.

絡

7275

R. 有
C. v. 'náu
W. v. 'liu
See 流
A. lieu
Rising Lower.

六

7276

R. 屋
C. | luk
H. |
F. luk, v. lōk
W. lu
N. loh
P. liu', lu'
M. lou
Y. luk
Sz. liu, lu
K. ryuk, yuk
J. roku, riku
A. luk
Entering
Lower.

Same as 7254.

The sougning or sighing of wind. Used for 7283.

颺然如口吸氣 sucking in, like the mouth drawing in air.

A skein of silk; a pad or cushion for the hair. A pocket.

一絡青絲 a chignon.

小絡 a pickpocket. [Read *hsiao*² *li* in Peking.]

隄防剪絡 look out for cut-purses!—beware of pickpockets.

Six; adopted as the standard of all dimensions by the First Emperor. Also read *lu*⁴. See 陸 7432, 部 9484.

第六 the sixth.

雙六 double-sixes,—on dice or dominoes. Hence, dice; dicing. See 7432.

六六 thirty-six; double sixes.

遂擲下六六 he then threw double sixes.

擲六紅 to play at dice.

六楞兒 hexagonal.

六出花 six-petal flowers,—snowflakes.

六出鎗 a six-shooter; a revolver.

失如龜藏六 an unsuccessful man is like the tortoise hiding its six,—head, tail, and legs. See 5341.

六書 the six scripts or classes of characters, as follows:

(1) 像形 Pictorial; e.g. ☉ the sun.

(2) 指事 or 處事 Indicative or self-explaining; e.g. 一 (original form of 上) above. Also expl. as pictures of movement or action.

(3) 會意 Suggestive compounds; e.g. 信 from 亻 and 言.

六

7276

(4) 轉注 Deflected; viz. characters formed by inverting or turning half round others, to express a different meaning to that of their originals; such as

比 to compare, which is

从 to follow, inverted.

Also expl. as shifted meanings, synonyms.

(5) 假借 Adoptive; e.g. 汝 = you.

(6) 諧聲 or 形聲 Phonetic; e.g. 伯.

六根不全 cripples; persons defective in one of their senses.

六色人等 menials and persons of low estate.

六丁六甲可以搬山

倒海 Liu Ting and Liu Chia (Taoist gods of darkness and light, respectively) can remove mountains and empty the sea.

六安州 name of a Department in Anhui.

六詔 the six leaders of the Karens or mountain tribes in Yunnan, called Carajan by MARCO POLO.

六道 see 10,780.

六朝 the Six Dynasties, viz.

吳晉宋齊梁陳.

六國 see 6609.

See 7378.

Chilled; benumbed; frost-bitten.

謇凍 the appearance of frost-bitten hands and feet.

To singe; to burn; to scorch. Also read *liu*³ and *liao*^{2,4}.

爆毛子 to singe hair.

吹燈爆鬚髭 in blowing out the lamp, he singed his beard.

味辛而不爆 the taste is bitter but not burning.

膠

7280

R. 尤
See 流
Even Lower.

繆

7281

R. 尤 蕭
See 流 料
Even Lower.

鏐

7282

R. 尤
See 求 劉
N. djiu
Even Lower.

颼

7283

R. 尤 蕭
See 遼 流
Even Lower.

鵪

7284

R. 宥
See 流
Sinking
Lower.

擄

7285

R. 虞
C. | lu
H. |
F. lu, lio
W. lu, lo
N. lou
P. lu
M. lu, lou
Y. jou
Sz. lu, lou
K. no
J. ro
A. lou
Rising Lower.

To burn the grass or stubble on a field.

The wriggling movement of a snake.

Read *liao*⁴. A cicada.

Pure gold.

美鏐百鎰, 寧堪饑饉之餐 can a hundredweight of pure gold assuage the pangs of hunger?

鏐琕 gold mountings on a scabbard.

錢鏐 the famous 吳越王 Prince of Wu and Yüeh who reigned at Hangchow in Cheh-kiang. where the second character is still 諱 taboo and read as 求.

A high wind. Name of an ancient State. Also read *liao*².

颼戾 blowing boisterously.

A small bird, about the size of a *yen*⁴ (13,128) and of the colour of a quail.

天鵪 a species of lark.

LO.

To seize; to take captive; to plunder. A prisoner; a slave. To tuck up, as sleeves. Correctly read *lu*³. [To be distinguished from 擄 10,091.]

擄掠 to capture; to plunder.

擄刼 to rob.

擄勒 to extort.

擄

7285

擄人勒贖 to capture people and extort a ransom.**擄禁** to carry off and keep prisoner.**悉見擄** all of them were taken prisoners.**否則守錢擄耳** if you don't (make charity the chief object of wealth), you become a mere slave in charge of treasure. Said by **馬援** Ma Yüan of the Han dynasty. See 1851.**擄起袖子** to tuck up the sleeves.**擢**

7286

To pile up.

把書擢起 pile the books up.**擢兩塊** make two piles of them.**擢牌山** to pile shields in tiers one above the other as at Chinese reviews.**混擢** to throw pell-mell; to jumble up.

Read 7286. To arrange; to manage.

擢頭 to dress the hair.**瘰**

7287

Scrofula.

馬刀瘰癧 and **子母瘰癧** various forms of scrofulous eruptions, so called from the peculiar characteristics of each.**蓐**

7288

A basket, used for carrying earth.

劓鼻盈蓐 the basket was filled with the noses which had been cut off.**螺**

7289

A spiral univalve shell; a conch.

螺殼 univalve shells in general.**螺絲釘** or **螺旋** a screw.**田螺** snails.**螺**

7289

N. lou
P. }
M. } lo
Sz. }
Y. lou
K. na
J. ra
A. lwa
Even Lower.**騾**

7290

R. 歌
C. lo
H. lo
F. loa
W. lai, lu
N. lou
P. }
M. } lo
Sz. }
Y. lou
K. } ra
J. }
A. lwa
Even Lower.**響螺** conchs,—used by pedlars, as an alarm signal, etc.**吹海螺** to blow the sea-shell, —a signal for battle on a junk.**右旋白螺** a white shell with a whorl to the right, presented to the Emperor by the Panshen Erdeni Lama of Tibet, and in 1788 sent to the Viceroy's Yamên at Foochow for the use of officials crossing to Formosa.**螺髻** a spiral headdress.**螺口兒** the orepuce.**螺螺兒草** *Pennisetum chinoides*, Tr., and *Eriochloa villosa*, Kth.

The offspring of an ass and a mare; a mule.

一頭騾子 one mule.**騾馱** a mule's load.**騾馬以報** I will repay you by being to you as a mule or a horse.**打了騾子, 馬也驚** a beating to the mule is a warning to the horse too,—these animals being often harnessed together to the same cart.**山西騾子學馬叫** a Shansi mule trying to neigh like a horse,—**南腔北調** a southern accent and a northern dialect.**騾馬** mules and horses.**騾馬子** or **馬騾子** a mule by a horse out of a mule, or by a mule out of a mare.**騾駒子** a mule colt.**騾店** a mule inn.**海騾** the beaver.**羅**

7291

R. 歌
C. } lo
H. }
F. loa
W. lo, lu
N. lou
P. }
M. } lo
Y. lou
Sz. lo
K. ra, na
J. ra
A. la
Even Lower.

A net to catch birds. Netting; gauze; a thin kind of silk. To spread out; to arrange. Name of an ancient State. See 4479, 8699.

羅網 nets for birds and fishes.**雉離于羅** the pheasant falls into the net.**大羅** the canopy of heaven.**大羅神仙** heavenly beings.**羅**

7291

羅挂輪網 to become entangled in the wheel of metempsychosis.**羅拜** to surround and kneel before.**引衆僧羅拜** led up all the priests to make obeisance in order.**羅織** to weave; to involve in.**羅襪** silk gauze socks.**秋雲似羅** the autumn clouds are like network.**羅布** netting; gauze, used for curtains.**一疋羅** one piece of silk.**羅傘** a state silk umbrella, carried in procession.**賜紅羅** to bestow red silk,—to give permission to commit suicide, as is sometimes done by the Emperor in the case of Mandarins whom he is willing to spare the disgrace of a public execution. See 9341.**羅帷孤冷** alone in the bed—curtains,—as a deserted wife.**羅底** the bottom of a sieve.**羅櫃** a frame for bolting flour.**羅麵** to sift or bolt flour.**羅鍋** humpbacked.**門羅吐鳳之才** his gate is crowded with men of talent. See 3560.**搜羅書籍** to search through books,—as for information wanted.**收羅未廣且俟來茲** I have not netted (collected) a sufficient number of specimens, so that I must ask (my readers) to wait until a future occasion.**羅列** set out in order; arranged.**胸羅經史** the classics and histories arranged within one's breast,—of a learned man.**張羅** see 416.**羅盤** or **羅經** a compass.**羅經變差** the variation of the compass.**羅閣** congee.**羅漢** Lo-han, or Arhan, or Arhat,—the term applied by Chinese Buddhists to the five hundred disciples of Shâkyamuni Buddha.

羅

7291

Explained as "deserving and worthy." Used in the sense of "excellent," "beautiful." See 3333. Also applied to the *literati*, in reference to their easy lives.

十八羅漢 the eighteen Lo-hans,—the personal disciples of Buddha, whose images are often seen in Buddhist temples. Sixteen of these were Hindus, and two Chinese (see 9479) have been added.

五百羅漢 the 500 Lo-han, —a company of distinguished followers and patrons of Buddha, among whom are found the Manchu Emperors K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung, and also MARCO POLO.

羅漢錢 certain *cash* cast during the reign of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, and believed to contain gold. The character for Hsi appears on them in its correct form 熙, and not 熙 as subsequently written.

羅漢頂 a Lo-han pate,—a shaven head.

羅漢椅子 an easy chair.

羅漢床 the dais for guests.

排羅漢 to arrange Lo-han fashion, *i.e.* to seat people in a row, or round a room; to arrange guests at table.

羅漢柏 arbor vitae (*Thujaopsis*).

羅漢果 the mangosteen.

過了七月半,方是鐵

羅漢 when half the seventh moon is gone, one is an iron Lo-han,—nothing can harm a man who has so far escaped in the season of heat and disease.

只認得怒眼羅漢,不認得低眉觀音 one only meets frowning Lo-hans, never smiling Kuan-yins,—in this world. See 6363.

羅刹 Rakchas, or demons supposed to devour men. Also, a name given to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

羅吼羅 Rāhula,—the eldest son of Shākyamuni Buddha.

羅喉 Rahu, the king of the **阿修羅**. See 1.

羅馬 Rome.

羅馬教皇 the Pope.

羅羅 or **果羅** the Lolos,—

羅

7291

wild hill tribes of Ssüch'uan and Yunnan, divided into Black and White Lolos, the former being so called from their greater independence and persistency in avoiding intermarriage with the Chinese. See 6630, 11,897. [The first is a fabulous black beast similar to the tiger.]

羅文 the impress of a finger, hand, or foot, dipped in ink and appended as a signature to any kind of deed or other legal instrument.

巨羅 or **頗羅** or **婆羅** a goblet.

羅星 the star ν in Capricorn.

羅星塔 the pagoda which gives its name to "Pagoda Anchorage," Foochow.

羅源 a Dist. in Fu-chou Fu, Fukien.

羅夷 Afghanistan.

Clever; sharp. See 6886.

儻儻 resorting to force.

儻儻 the general gang of rebels or banditti, as distinguished from the chief.

A note in singing. The prattle of children. See 6682.

羅嚙 loquacious; chattering.

羅唆 annoying; vexatious.

羅裏羅唆 verbose; prosy.

羅囉 to grunt.

To split; to rend. To choose. To rub; to wipe.

攞汗 to wipe off the sweat.

羅

7295

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

羅

7296

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

羅

7297

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

蘿

7298

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

The horse-chestnut (*Aesculus Chinensis*, Bge.), known as **草羅** and **杪羅**. See 10,193.

The name of a river, **汨羅江** the Mi-lo, which flows into the Tung-ting lake. It was in this river that the famous **屈平** Ch'ü P'ing put an end to his life.

Round open baskets without covers or handles, sometimes hung up, or carried, by a string; crates. See 12,184.

穀羅 a corn-basket.

擔羅頭 a pedlar.

羅稻子 measures holding about sixty-five catties of grain, used in the assessment of land.

羅圈作個揖 to make a bow to the circle of guests.

羅筐樹 *Cercis chinensis*, Bge.

Parasitic and creeping plants.

藤羅 or **女羅** *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C. See 7763.

被羅 clad in wistaria.

羅纏 to entwine around.

共結絲羅 intertwined; interlaced. Used of a connection by marriage. See 1470.

白蘿蔔 a turnip.

紅蘿蔔 or **黃蘿蔔** or **胡蘿蔔** a carrot. The first is also *Raphanus sativus*, L.

山 (or 天) 蘿蔔 *Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.

似蘿蔔的心 heart like a turnip,—in size, *sc.* generous.

大蘿蔔不用屎澆 a large turnip does not require manure,—teach your granny etc.

剪邊羅 the pink (*Dianthus*).

儻

7292

R. 歌

See 羅

Even Lower.

囉

7293

R. 歌

C. lo, slo

H. lo

F. loa, loa,

sloa

W. slo

N. lou

P. { slo, lo

M. {

Y. lou

Sz. lo

K. { ra

J. {

A. la

Even

Irregular.

攞

7294

R. 寄

C. { lo

H. {

F. loa

W. lo

N. lou

P. { lo

M. {

Y. lou

Sz. lo

K. na

J. ra

A. la

Rising Lower.

蘿²
7298

烏羅 *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, L.
蘿摩 *Metaplexis Stauntoni*,
Roem. & Sch.
蘿荀花 a white cicatrix cover-
ing the whole cornea.

躍²
7299

R. 歌
See 羅
Even Lower.

Embarrassed. To miss
one's footing.

躍跬 to walk slowly and with
difficulty.

邏²
7300

R. 歌 箇
See 羅
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To make a round; to
patrol; to watch.

巡邏 to go rounds.

邏察 to cruise in search of.

設卡邏守 to establish a
barrier and keep watch,—against
smugglers.

偵邏 to watch; to spy.

春山邏繞 green hills sur-
round it.

邏娑 Lhasa, the capital of
Tibet.

鑼²
7301

R. 歌
See 羅
Even Lower.

A circular brass gong,
used to clear the way for
an official cavalcade, at
funerals, for salutes between
passing junks, etc.

打鑼 or 搥鑼 or 搗鑼 or
鳴鑼 or 開鑼 to beat a gong.

不搗鑼 not to beat gongs;
not to salute,—not to be on
speaking terms.

鳴鑼會衆 to sound the gongs
and collect the people,—as for
defence.

鑼鳴鼓响 gongs sounding
and drums beating.

鑼鼓喧天 the sound of gongs
and drums went up to heaven.

鑼槌 or 鑼板 a stick to beat
a gong.

鑼鑼 a brass gong about 8 in.
in diam., fastened at three points
to a wire ring which is fixed
into a wooden upright.

鑼²
7301

韻鑼 a wooden frame containing
10 circular metal plates which
are struck with a light ivory
hammer.

看一個錢彷彿銅鑼

大 to look at a cash as though
it were as big as a gong,—stingy.

鑼²
7302

R. 歌
See 羅
Even Lower.

A wheaten cake, with
stuffing inside. See 9005.

羸²
7303

R. 寄
See 裸
Rising Lower.

Animals with short and
scanty hair.

羸³
7304

R. 寄
C. 'lo
W. 'lu
N. 'lo
F. 'loui, 'lio
See 螺
A. 'lwa
Rising Lower.

The solitary wasp. See
6634.

羸³
7305

R. 寄
C. 'lo
W. 'lu
N. 'lo
F. 'loui, 'lio
See 螺
A. 'lwa
Rising Lower.

Same as 7290.

羸³
7307

R. 寄
See 裸
Rising Lower.

The grebe, known as
鵝須羸.

果羸 the tailor-bird.

Naked. Fruits with hard
shells.

羸行 to go about naked.

羸物 short-haired animals like
the tiger and leopard; a kind
of lynx.

果羸 a snake gourd,—the fruit
of the *Trichosanthes anguina*, L.,
and *T. Kirilowii*, Max.

裸²
7308

R. 寄
C. 'lo
H. 'k'o
F. 'lio, 'lwo
W. 'lu, 'lo, 'li
N. 'lou
P. 'lo
M. 'k'o
Y. 'k'ou
K. 'na
J. 'ra
A. 'lwa
Rising
Irregular.

Naked; to strip; to
unclothe. See 756, 11, 580.

裸身 or 裸程 naked; without
clothes.

裸蟲 the naked animal,—man.

裸蟲之屬 savages.

裸體罵賊 he bared his body
and cursed him for a rascal.

衣裸 to clothe the naked.

裸²
7309

Same as 7308.

覷²
7310

R. 歌 箇
See 騾
A. 'lwa
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To look about.

覷縷 to unravel; to give a
detailed explanation.

秉筆覷縷不能成章
a fluent pen cannot produce
ornamental writing,—if certain
important conditions are ne-
glected.

覷²
7311

Same as 7310.

謁²
7312

R. 歌
C. 'lo, v. 'wo
P. v. 'wu
See 謁 騾
J. 'wo, 'kwa
Even Upper
and Lower.

The lines on the hand.

礪³
7313

R. 寄 馬
P. 'k'o
See 可 礪
J. 'ka, 'ra
A. 'lwa
Rising Upper
and Lower.

Stones piled up.

磊礪 piled up high; eminent;
illustrious.

坑衡間礪 the appearance
of straight branches supporting
one another.

礪礪 hideous; unsightly.

Read 'k'o'. An inferior
kind of jade.

捋²
7314

See 7095.

勒⁷³¹⁵

歌麤
lo, lu
lu
no
ra
la

Even Lower
Irregular.

勒⁷³¹⁶

職
lik
let
leik
le
lah
lei, si, le
li
lek
le
nik
roku
lak
Entering
Lower.

A common kind of serge or bunting, made in Tibet from yak's hair.

A bridle; to curb; to restrain; to coerce. [In many cases, also read *lei*¹ and *lei*⁴, *q.v.*] To carve; to engrave. A horizontal stroke in writing; see 6138.

勒令 to insist upon; to force to do.

勒休 or 勒令休致 to suspend,—an official from duty.

勒逼 to compel.

勒拘 to give strict orders for the arrest of.

勒傳 to compel the attendance of.

勒緝 to force one to search for.

勒差 to forcibly send on business.

勒限 to enforce a date.

勒迫 to press; to urge to pay.

勒佔 to usurp; to seize on.

僧尼並勒歸俗 he forced both Buddhist priests and nuns to revert to lay life.

勒索 or 勒賺 or 勒取 or 勒捐 to extort; to squeeze.

勒贖 to extort a ransom.

勒石 to carve upon stone.

勒名碑上 to engrave a name upon a tablet.

銘勒 an inscription.

女勒 a fillet or head-band worn by women.

紅勒帛 to strike out an essay with a red line drawn right across it.

Read *lei*¹.

馬勒 a bridle.

馬勒口 bitted (*i.e.* gagged) like horses,—to prevent talking on a night attack.

勒⁷³¹⁶

7316

臨崖勒馬 when near a precipice, hold in your horse.

鈿鞍寶勒 an inlaid saddle, and a bridle ornamented with precious stones.

勒不住繮 unable to hold in,—a horse.

你若再勒一會兒 had you restrained yourself a little longer,....

勒小 to make smaller; to draw in, as by a string.

勒子 a girdle.

勒傷了 galled by a cord.

勒死 to strangle; to tie a tight knot.

勒拿 to drag.

勒指 to extort; to squeeze.

勒儉 parsimoniously.

Read *lei*⁴.

勒兵 to check the advance of troops.

苦勒 to force; to coerce.

勒得 untidy.

洛⁷³¹⁷

7317

Cold; icy; frozen.

洛澤 frozen hard.

R. 藥
See 絡落
Entering
Lower.

割⁷³¹⁸

7318

To trim the knots off a branch.

割清汚吏 to get rid of all corrupt officials.

R. 藥
See 絡
Entering
Upper.

咯⁷³¹⁹

7319

A final particle, used for 了 7073. Used for 咯 6122.

是咯 it is so; that will do.

完咯 done; finished.

你姓張, 咯子也姓張 if your name is Chang, my name is also Chang,—said by 張獻忠 to 張仙 the god of child-bearing. [咯子 is Shensi patois for "I."]

R. 藥
C. kok, lok.
F. louk, v.
loh, kark.
W. v. ga, ka,
P. ko, lo
See 各絡
Entering
Upper.

烙⁷³²⁰

7320

珞⁷³²¹

7321

R. 藥
See 絡
Entering
Upper.

砢⁷³²²

7322

R. 藥
See 落
Entering
Lower.

絡⁷³²³

7323

R. 藥
C. lok.
H. lok
F. louk, loh,
loh,
W. lo
N. loh
P. lo, lau
M. lo
Y. lak
Sz. lo
K. rak
J. raku
A. lak
Entering
Lower.

See 6808.

Ornaments for the neck.

璽珞 brooches, necklaces, etc.

Stones piled up; rocks; boulders.

磊砢層峯 hills rising over hills.

Unreeled silk or hemp; the fibre of cotton; a rope. A blood-vessel. Connected; continuous. See 2426.

麻絡 unspun hemp.

絡絡絲 hanging like a fringe.

竹絡 fascines.

受人籠絡 duped; taken in; cheated.

脈絡 the greater and lesser veins, respectively.

連絡 or 聯絡 tied together one behind the other; joined; allied.

絡繹不絕 in an unbroken line,—of people passing by. See 7135.

絡綢 a kind of sarsenet.

絡緯娘 a cricket.

扇絡 *lao*⁴ 子 a fan-case.

心包絡 the pericardium.

酪⁷³²⁴

7324

R. 藥
C. lok.
See 酪
Entering
Irregular.

Cream; cheese; fat; koumiss; wine.

酪餅 cheese.

酪漿 butter-milk; whey.

屏渾酪 they forbid the use of koumiss,—of the Ouigours.

五王飲酪圖 picture of five princes drinking koumiss.

酪⁴²

7324

酪奴 tea,—*q.d.* the slave of wine; a term applied to tea by the 胡人 (one account says by 王肅 Wang Su) of the 晉 dynasty, as being greatly inferior to wine.
杏酪 a tea or gruel made of almonds.

雒⁴²

7325

R. 藥
C. lok.
See 酪
Entering
Irregular.

Name of a bird. Used with 7323.

雒誦來戔 on reading your letter.

雒雒然 in fear and trembling.

雒州縣 an old name for 漢州 Han Chou in Ssüch'uan.

駱⁴²

7326

R. 藥
C. lok, lok.
H. lok, lok, v. yok.
F. louk, lok.
W. lo
N. loh
P. lo
M. lo
Y. lak
Sz. lo
K. rak
J. raku
A. lak.
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

A white horse with a black mane.

我馬維駱 my horses are white with black manes.

駱駝 a camel. See 11,359, 11,404.

他是個駱駝形, 馱重不馱輕 he is like a camel, fitted for heavy and not for light burdens.

駱駝鈴鐺 a camel-bell,—of iron, with copper rim, and wooden clapper.

駱駝絨 camel's wool.

拉駱駝的 an itinerant doctor.

駱奴 tea. See 7324.

駱縣 a District in Shansi, under the Han dynasty.

駱⁴²

7327

R. 藥
See 絡
Entering
Upper.

A water-bird, with a short neck, reddish plumage, and white spots.

Read *ko*^{2*} Sound of screaming.

鷂駱 a name for the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

洛⁴²

7328

R. 藥
C. lok.
H. lok, lok.
See 酪
Entering
Irregular.

Two tributaries of the Yellow River, rising in Shensi. [Distinguished from 洛 7941.]

洛陽 Lo-yang,—the eastern capital of China under the Eastern Han, A.D. 25, east of

洛⁴²

7328

the modern 河南府 Ho-nan Fu, and north of the river Lo. The head District city of the Prefecture is now so called.

洛陽雖好不如家 pleasant as Lo-yang may be, it is not equal to home.

洛陽景 a sweetmeat made from the loose-skinned orange.

洛陽花 the white peony.

洛神 the fairies of the river Lo,—as imagined by the poet 曹植 Ts'ao Chih, A.D. 192—232.

洛又 or 洛沙 2-lakh; 100,000.

落⁴²

7329

R. 藥
C. lok, v. laai.
H. lok
F. louk, loh
W. lo, v. la.
N. loh
P. lo, lau, v. la.
M. lo
Y. lak
Sz. lo
K. rak
J. raku
A. lak
Entering
Lower.

To fall; to sink down; to settle down. Last; final; see 2947. To put down; to enter, as in a book. See 發 3376, 1813. [Also read *lao*⁴ and *la*⁴.]

落花 flowers falling.

落花流水 falling flowers and flowing water,—coming and going at will; happy-go-lucky; smooth-flowing, as good composition. See 10,128.

打個落花流水的 to knock into smithereens.

落花生 ground-nuts.

落淚 to weep.

落馬 to fall off a horse.

日落西山 the sun sinks behind the western hills.

生崖日落 my means decrease daily. See 12,836.

跌落地 to fall down.

自行失落 (the clothes) fell off (the cart) of themselves,—no one touched them.

落船 to go on board ship.

落貨 to ship goods.

落貨單 a bill of lading.

落鬚 to remove the hair,—to become a priest or nun.

落筆 or 落墨 to begin to write.

落紙 to put down on paper.

落款 to put the name on,—e.g. a fan.

落定銀 to deposit earnest-money.

落⁴²

7329

落本錢 to put capital into an undertaking.

落魄 see 9420.

落寞 quiet; calm; hushed.

落拓 poor and friendless.

落漠之人 a man who has failed in life.

落薄 fallen in fortune,—as a decaying family.

落褒貶 to come in for censure.

落塵 to descend into the world.

落差 to be off duty.

落眼 to drop the eye,—as at death.

落後 to fall behind; afterwards.

落水 to fall into water; to become a prostitute.

拖人落水 to pull a person into the water; to impose on.

水落石出 (until) the water falls and the stones are seen,—until the truth is arrived at.

落價 a fall in price.

擠落價 to force down the price,—as by increasing supplies. See 10,580.

落卷 rejected essays, returned after the examination to unsuccessful candidates.

試卷批落 to examine an essay, and reject it.

落孫山 to be below Sun Shan,—a candidate who passed last on the list, *sc.* not to pass.

落潮 falling tide.

落了字了 a word has been left out.

飲食落放不得 can't leave food about,—or it will be stolen.

落下來 to fall, as leaves from a tree; (read *lao*⁴) to settle, as birds; (read *la*⁴) to leave out or behind.

落下胎 to have a miscarriage.

落不下台來 to be in a hopelessly false position; to be in a fix.

下落 to fall; to descend.

着落 or 下落 a place of residence; a domicile; settlement; definite arrangement. See 2394.

落⁴²
7329

無下落 no whereabouts; not to be found; no place to go to.

跟尋下落 to follow a clue and discover the whereabouts.

沒落 *lao⁴* 兒的人 a man with no home or visible means of subsistence.

沒落子 without a home; destitute.

村落 or 邨落 a village.

落戶 to make one's home; to settle down.

坐落何方 or 落在何方 where is he staying?

落成 just done; just finished, as a job.

急於落成 hurried on with the (building) job.

落落 lonely.

落落大方 generous; magnanimous; lofty, as in thought.

落落難合 hard to complete or bring to a conclusion.

落落寡合 having few friends, —as an eccentric character.

不同流俗而落落然寡少其偶也 not conventional, and therefore left without many sympathetic spirits.

落寓 to put up at an inn.

落肚 in the stomach; swallowed.

落實兒 steady; firm; easy in mind.

落 *lao⁴* 不出好兒來 no good is to be got out of it.

落顏色 to lose colour; to fade.

落皮毛 to get rid of one's earthly frame, —by Buddhist regeneration.

落地 a place, —used on the Yang-tsze.

落地捐 or 落地稅 a local tax on imported goods.

落人家的東西 to appropriate from the property of others, —as a tailor from cloth entrusted to him.

落月屋梁 the moon shining on the beams, —a phrase occurring in a stanza by 杜甫 Tu Fu, telling of a dream in which his friend 李太白 Li T'ai-po

落⁴²
7329犖⁴²
7330

R. 覺

C. *kok^o, lok^o*
F. *lauk^o, louk^o*
W. *ko^o, lo^o*
M. *lo^o, ko*

See 樂

K. *nak*
Entering
Irregular.樂⁴²
7331

R. 藥覺

號

C. *lok^o, ngok^o*
H. *ngau²*
F. *louk^o, loh^o*
W. *lo^o, ngo^o*
N. *loh^o, yüoh^o*
P. *lo^o, yo^o, yü^o*
M. *lo^o, yo^o, ngau^o*
Y. *lak^o, yak^o, yoa^o*
S. *lo^o, yo^o, yau^o*
K. *nak^o, ak^o, yo^o*
J. *raku^o, gaku^o*
gōN. *loh^o, yüoh^o*
P. *lo^o, yo^o, yü^o*
M. *lo^o, yo^o, ngau^o*
Y. *lak^o, yak^o, yoa^o*
S. *lo^o, yo^o, yau^o*
K. *nak^o, ak^o, yo^o*
J. *raku^o, gaku^o*
gōP. *lo^o, yo^o, yü^o*
M. *lo^o, yo^o, ngau^o*
Y. *lak^o, yak^o, yoa^o*
S. *lo^o, yo^o, yau^o*
K. *nak^o, ak^o, yo^o*
J. *raku^o, gaku^o*
gōM. *lo^o, yo^o, ngau^o*
Y. *lak^o, yak^o, yoa^o*
S. *lo^o, yo^o, yau^o*
K. *nak^o, ak^o, yo^o*
J. *raku^o, gaku^o*
gōA. *lak^o, ñiak^o*
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

appeared to him very vividly. Now used for "thinking of absent ones."

落伽 the island of Pootoo.

A brindled ox.

卓犖不羣 eminent; out of the common; extraordinary.

犖犖 clearly; perspicuously.

犖确 soil baked hard.

山石犖确行徑微 the boulders afforded a small rocky path.

Pleasure; joy; contentment. To laugh. See 圖 12, 128.

喜者主於心, 樂者無所不被 those who feel *hsi*, are affected in the heart, while those who feel *lo* are generally affected.

樂亦在其中矣 joy is to be found even in the midst of this, —said by Confucius in allusion to poverty.

安樂值錢多 peace and contentment are worth much money.

喜樂 joy; pleasure.

樂極生悲 too much gladness bringeth sadness.

歡樂極兮哀情多 excessive joy (ends in) much sadness.

樂處 or 樂境 or 樂事 pleasure.

樂心 happy; contented.

樂天命 acquiescing in the will of God.

樂人之樂 to rejoice in the joys of others.

以善爲樂 to take pleasure in doing good.

至樂在心不在酒 the highest pleasures are mental, and have nothing to do with wine.

樂何如也 what sort of pleasure was it?

何樂如之 what joy can be compared with it?

何樂之有 what pleasure would there be?

樂⁴²
7331

何樂於此 what pleasure is there in this? what pleasure can surpass this?

一樂於與一樂於取 the one takes pleasure in giving, the other in receiving, —of man and woman.

我自樂此不爲疲 I like doing this, it is no trouble to me.

問兒樂爲天子否 he asked his son if he would like to be Emperor.

噫樂則樂矣 ah! be joyful while you may. "Carpe diem."

取樂兒 to amuse oneself.

取一時之樂 to snatch a moment's happiness.

爲樂甚衆何必乘危 among so many forms of amusement why choose a dangerous one?

樂從 to be very pleased to.

樂幸 well pleased.

樂業 content with one's lot.

樂意 at ease; pleasure.

樂施 to willingly help distress.

樂輸 to contribute voluntarily, —to government needs.

我本不樂賣 I am really not desirous of selling it.

樂土 happy places, *sc.* those free from misfortune.

樂戶 dancing girls, etc.

樂得 to have the luck to.

樂得的 or 樂得乎 how lucky! just the thing! very glad to.

樂昌分破鏡 Lo-ch'ang sharing the broken mirror, —separation of husband and wife. Referring to the story of a man, named 徐德言 Hsü Tê-yen, of the 陳 Ch'ên State, who, when Ch'ên was destroyed by 齊 Ch'i, gave his wife half a mirror to be used as a token of recognition in case they should ever meet again.

Read *yüeh⁴²* and *yo⁴²* Music. [This is the normal sound, and meaning.]

作樂 or 奏樂 or 按樂 to play music.

樂⁴

7331

相應如樂作 answering one another like musical notes.

樂器 or 樂具 musical instruments.

禮樂 ceremonies and music.

移風易俗, 莫善于樂 for improving manners and customs, there is nothing like music.

樂奏元宵 to welcome in the year with music.

樂無詩非樂也 music without poetry is not music.

秦火古樂失傳 at the conflagration of Ch'in (the Burning of the Books, A.D. 213) the records of ancient music perished.

樂表 the stave in musical notation.

樂部 the Board of Music,—a department of the Board of Rites.

樂生 or 樂人 musicians. [The first are officials of the Board of Music.]

樂音 music; airs.

Read *yao*⁴. To find pleasure in.

知者樂水, 仁者樂山 the wise take pleasure in water, the virtuous in hills.

益者三樂 there are three things men find enjoyment in which are advantageous,—the study of ceremonies and music, speaking of the goodness of others, and having many worthy friends.

樂宴樂 (*lo*⁴) to find enjoyment in the pleasures of the table.

各有所樂 every one has his own hobby.

樂⁴

7332

R. 樂沃

See 祿朴

洛

Entering Lower and Upper.

藟³

7333

R. 寄

C. *lo*F. *lio*

See 裸

Rising Lower.

韮³

7334

R. 寄

See 安

K. *la*A. *da*

Rising Upper.

婁³

7335

R. 尤虞

虞

See 樓

Even Lower.

劃⁴

7336

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

嘍³

7337

R. 有尤

虞

F. v. *liu*

See 樓

Rising and Even Lower.

Plant fruit (草實), as opposed to tree fruit (木實); see 6627.

菓藟 tree and plant fruits.

To droop; to hang down. Also read *to*³.

柳韮鶯嬌花復殷 the willows droop (with leaves), the oriole sings, and the flowers bloom again,—as in spring.

LOU.

To trail along; to wear. To tether. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.* Used for 7352.

子有衣裳弗曳弗婁 you have suits of robes, but you will not wear them.

離婁 name of a man, mentioned by Mencius, famous for his eyesight; finely carved.

婁縣 name of a District in Kiangsu.

Read *lou*⁴. Annoying.

婁驕 troublesome and arrogant.

Read *liu*³.

牛馬維婁 the cows and horses are tethered.

To carve; to hollow out.

彫劃 to carve wood.

To chatter.

嘍來嘍去 constant chattering.

嘍啞 the chattering of birds.

Read *lou*³.

噍噍 the prattle of a child beginning to talk.

樓³

7338

R. 有

See 簾

A. *lu*

Rising Lower.

樓³

7339

R. 有虞

See 樓樓

Rising Lower.

樓³

7340

R. 尤虞

See 樓樓

Even Lower.

樓³

7341

R. 尤

C. *lau*, v. *la*H. *lau*, *lu*F. v. *lau*W. *lau*N. v. *liu*

See 樓

P. *lou*, *lou*M. *liu*Y. *liu*

Even Lower.

A mound over a grave. See 8806.

A mountain in Hunan called 峴樓峰, upon which the Great Yü is supposed to have set up a tablet commemorative of his labours in draining the empire.

Diligent; attentive. Contented; joyous.

To drag; to pull. To unfold; to embrace.

樓挽 to hold back; to detain.

樓處 *ch'u*³ 子 to carry off virgin.

樓一點柴火來 to bring in a little firewood

樓抱 or 樓在懷中 embrace.

樓住 to hold tight in the arm

樓人出街 to drag a person out for a walk.

Read *lou*¹.

樓人買 to urge a person buy.

樓衣裳 to hold up the skirt

樓攬 to do business on commission.

樓包兒的 or 樓寶 an old-clothes'-man.

To plunder.

黃對對 to forage; to seize provisions.

對³

7342

R. 有

See 樓

Rising Lower.

樓²

7343

尤

lan

leu

leu, lau

lau

lōu

lou

lōo

ru, nu

rō

lōu

Even Lower.

An upper storey; a two-storeyed house; a tower of oblong section, broader than it is deep; *see* 10,577. *See* 牌 8574, 2742.

樓房 a house with an upper storey.

高樓 an upper storey; a tea-house; a restaurant.

青樓 or 秦樓 a brothel.

鼓樓 a drum-tower, where the watches are struck. *See* 譙 1409.

鐘樓 a bell-tower,—as at a temple.

更樓 a tower where there is a clepsydra, or where the watches are beaten during the night.

城樓 a tower over a city gate.

望樓 a look-out; a lighthouse.

望海樓 a fancy name for any look-out from which some piece of water can be seen.

走馬樓 an upper storey in which hung six pictures of horses drawn by 寧王 Ning Wang of the T'ang dynasty.

五鳳樓 a talented writer; a genius.

空中樓閣 castles in the air.

樓梯 a staircase.

樓上 upstairs; in an upper storey. *See* 9729.

樓下 downstairs; on the ground floor. *See* 4230.

樓上樓 having many storeys; the mallow.

五層樓 a five-storeyed tower.

紅樓 red upper storeys,—used figuratively for the establishment of a wealthy person. *See* 2544.

回望紅樓不敢嘶 looking up at the red towers (of the palace, the horses) dare not neigh.

紅樓夢 *Hung-lou-méng*, the Dream of Wealth and Power,—name of a famous novel, known to foreigners as "The Dream of the Red Chamber."

樓板 the floor of an upper storey.

背山起樓 to build an upper storey on a hillside,—out of place.

樓宇 buildings.

樓²

7343

甌³

7344

R. 有

See 數

Rising Lower.

瘻⁴

7345

R. 宥

See 鏤

Sinking Lower.

簍³

7346

R. 有

C. lau

H. } 'leu

F. } 'leu

W. lau

N. lōu

P. } lou

M. } lou

Y. lōo

Sz. lou

K. ru, nu

J. rō, ru

A. lōu

Rising Lower.

縷²

7347

縷²

7348

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

樓臺 a stage for theatricals.

十二重 *ch'ung*² 樓 the twelve divisions of the oesophagus.

玉樓 the shoulders.

登諸樓車 he mounted upon a turreted chariot.

樓庫 (paper) pagodas and chests of money,—for burning.

結蜃樓 mirage buildings; *see* 656.

樓闌 a name for the Geougen *see* 5653, 5711.

A long-necked jar.

A running sore; an ulcer; a purulent tumour.

痔瘻 bleeding piles.

瘻癰 a malignant tumour.

瘰癧 scrofulous glandular swellings on the neck. *See* 7287.

烟瘻 ulcers caused by opium-smoking.

A basket; a hamper.

簍子 a basket; a hamper.

打開了簍 when he had opened the basket.

一簍炭 a basket of charcoal.

油簍 a lined basket for holding oil.

薰簍 a basket for drying or scenting tea.

笆簍 an osier crate.

See 7516.

A rough kind of sowing-machine, called 縷車 or 縷斗, said to have been invented by 趙過 Chao Kuo, minister of agriculture under 武帝 of the Han dynasty.

艘²

7349

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

螻²

7350

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

A war-junk with a high poop, from which archers and slingers discharged their missiles.

The mole-cricket (*Gryllo-talpa*).

天螻 or 螻蛄 a mole-cricket.

螻蟻集羶 mole-crickets and ants collect round mutton.

螻蟻尚且貪生 even mole-crickets and ants want to live.

在上爲鳥鳶食,在下

爲螻蟻食 above, I shall be eaten by kites, below, I shall be food for mole-crickets and ants,—said by Chuang Tzū in reference to the selessness of burial.

螻蟻之力撼泰山 the strength of ants and mole-crickets for shaking Mt. T'ai,—puny efforts.

土螻 a name for the 狒; *see* 3491.

Same as 7337.

護²

7351

糶²

7352

R. 虞尤

See 樓縷

Even Lower.

遡²

7353

R. 尤

See 樓

Even Lower.

鏤²

7354

R. 宥虞

C. lau

H. lau

F. lau²

W. lau, v. lau

N. lōu, v. lōu

P. } lou

M. } lou

Y. lōo

連遡不斷 in one unbroken stream,—as of people passing.

Continuous.

Hard iron, or steel, as necessary for engraving. To carve; to engrave; to chase. [In the book-language always *lou*⁴.]

彫鏤 or 鏤刻 to carve; to engrave.

器不彫鏤 a plain uncarved utensil.

鏤

7354

Sz. lou
K. nu
J. rō, ru
A. sīu, lēu
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.**鏤空的花兒** flowers carved in openwork, *i.e.* right through the plank.**鏤花** elegance in style.**刻骨鏤心** (your kindness) is carved on my bones and graven on my heart.**虎韞鏤膺** a tiger-skin bow-case, with carved metal ornaments.**鏤板** to print,—a book.**驢**

7355

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.

A large horse; a jackass.

骷

7356

R. 尤
See 樓
Even Lower.**骷髏** or **骷髏骨** a skull.**百歲骷髏** an old skull.

See 10,244.

藪

7357

因

7358

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

To retire from the world.

陋

7359

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

Mean; low; vile; vulgar.

在陋巷 he lived in a mean narrow lane,—and yet was happy. Said by Confucius of his favourite disciple, **顏回** Yen Hui.**或曰陋** some one said, They are uncivilised,—referring to wild tribes among which Confucius declared he wished to dwell.**陋劣** vile; low; sordid.**孤陋寡聞** solitary and ignorant.**陋室** a humble dwelling.**醜陋** ugly; hideous.**狃於陋習** wedded to evil practices.**明明揚側陋** point out some one among the illustrious,**陋**

7359

or set forth one from among the poor and mean,—said by the Emperor Shun in reference to the appointment of his successor.

陋規 bribes; illegal fees.**崇文陋武之習氣宜****救正** to exalt the civilian and look down on the soldier is a habit which needs rectifying.**漏**

7360

R. 宥
See 鏤
Sinking
Lower.

A water-clock or clepsydra; to drip; to ooze; to leak. To let out; to disclose. To evade, as payment of duty; to smuggle. See 6312.

更漏 or **漏刻** a water-clock.

See 5990.

知漏宮女 the palace lady who attends to the clepsydra.**漏水一升, 秤重一****斤, 時經一刻** a pint of water dripping through, *i.e.* one lb, occupies half an hour.**一漏** a period of two hours; the first watch.**晝漏上水一刻** at the first quarter of the day clepsydra,—half an hour after daybreak.**夜漏幾何** what time of night is it?**滴漏** or **滲漏** to drip; to leak.**接漏** to catch the drip.**漏天** to leak,—as a roof.**漏子** a funnel; a mistake; a blunder.**漏卮** a syphon.**漏勺** a colander.**漏勺舀水** to bale out water with a colander,—labour lost.**補漏** to stop a leak.**船到江中補漏遲** when the boat has reached midstream, it is late to stop a leak.**底漏** leaking at the bottom,—often used of the petty thefts committed by a wife upon her husband's property for the benefit of her own family.**是個好漢子, 也架不了底漏** the best of men cannot stand a bottom leak. See above.**漏**

7360

盛 ch'eng² **水不漏** no loss by leakage.**盛水不漏的手** a hand that holds water without letting any run through,—close-fisted; stingy.**漏盡** leaking ended,—all tendency to sin gone; ready for Nirvāṇa. Sanskrit: *asrava kshaya*.**諸漏已盡** free from spiritual imperfection. Sanskrit: *kshin-asrava*.**無漏** without blemish; perfect.**漏空** to expose a weak place; to be off one's guard.**漏脯** putrid flesh.**屋漏** the N.W. part of a house, which received its light only from the roof; a pane of glass in a roof; a skylight.**不愧於屋漏** to be free from shame under the skylight,—of one's own chamber.**漏網** to slip through the net,—to escape punishment.**失漏** or **漏下** to leave out; to lose the run of.**漏了個數兒** to have left out an amount,—as in an arithmetical calculation.**洩漏** to let out; to divulge.**洩漏天機** to divulge the intention of God,—as an astrologer who foretells the future.**謹疎漏** guard against want of care.**漏稅滋弊** the growing iniquities of smuggling.**漏報** to evade declaration of dutiable goods.**漏夜** by night.**漏射** to flash through,—as a ray of light through a gap in the hills.**漏蘆** *Echinops dahuricus*, Fisch.

Same as 7345.

See 7369.

漏

7361

露

7362

賂^土

7363

R. 遇

C. lou
H. lu
F. lou
W. lo, lo₅
N. { lu
P. { lu
M. lou, lou,
Y. { lu
Sz. { lu
K. no, ro
J. ro
A. lou
Sinking
Lower.

落

7364

路⁴

7365

R. 遇

C. lou
H. lu
F. lu, v. tio
W. lu
N. { lu
P. { lu
M. lou
Y. lu
Sz. lu, lou
K. ro, no
J. ro
A. lou
Sinking
Lower.

LU.

To give a present; to bribe. See 5188.

大賂南金 great contributions of southern metals.

官之失德，寵賂章也 officials become corrupt when fondness for bribes is manifested, —by their rulers.

賂器 some valuable given as a bribe.

See 7329.

A road; a path; a journey; under the 元 Yüan dynasty = a circuit, corresponding to the modern 道: under the T'ang dynasty = a province. A chariot. A method of attack with a weapon. Grand; great; loud. See 2021, 11,441, 13,265.

道路 a road. See 10,780.

鐵路 see 11,156.

水路 by water.

旱路 or 陸路 land communication; by road.

旱路上有田，水路上有船，人頭上有錢 estates on shore, ships on the sea, and more money than other people,—of a millionaire.

三岔路 a point where the road forks.

十字路 cross-roads.

路程 a journey; routes; itineraries,—as in a guide-book.

一路平安 may you have a pleasant journey!

一路風霜 wind and frost the whole way.

路不通行 or 此路不通 no thoroughfare.

路⁴

7365

路過上海 passing through Shanghai *en route*.

當路 see 途 12,106, and 5367.

車多不礙路 a multitude of carts do not block a road,—each one keeping to its proper side.

修橋補路，雙瞎眼 repairing bridges and mending roads brings blindness in both eyes,—used ironically of rich people who do not indulge in this common form of philanthropy.

獨自一個上 shang³ 路 he set out alone.

路上 on the road; on a journey.

不在正路上走 not to walk upon the true path. See 687.

大蒜還臭得正路 at any rate garlic stinks in a proper way,—it is not disgustingly offensive.

錯了路頭 took the wrong road.

路西裡 the west side of a street running N. & S. (So 東.)

路北的 the north side of a street running E & W. (So 南.)

路人 the "man in the street."

視如路人 to regard as a stranger.

開路 to make a new road; to clear the way, as through a crowd.

指明去路 directed him clearly as to the road he should take.

攔住去路 obstructing the fairway,—as of a river.

必由之路 the fairway in a river or harbour. See 要 12,889.

問路 to ask the way.

認路 or 熟路 or 熟識道 路 to know the way.

橫路 a short cut.

趕路 to hasten on one's way.

走小路 to go by a side path.

行私路 to go by a private road,—to seek one's own private ends.

路⁴

7365

死路 a deadly dangerous road.

騎路 to ride the road,—to walk. Used like "Shanks' mare."

路遇 to meet one on the road.

路貨 goods *en route*.

這個貨是三路的 these goods are 3rd class in quality. See 11,441.

路劫的 highwaymen.

路照 a passport.

路票 a way-bill.

路口 the entrance to a road or street.

打出路口 burst his way through,—the crowd.

路宿 to halt on the road.

路靜人希 roads quiet, men rare,—very few people about.

路祭棚 roadside sacrificial booths.

路燈 lamps to show the road.

門路 an opening,—as in a profession or trade.

無路可走 there is nothing I can do; I have no opening.

打算活路 to make plans for earning a livelihood.

路費 the expenses of a journey; travelling expenses.

路酒 a stirrup cup.

引路 a guide.

路倒 or 路斃 to die by the wayside.

買路錢 blackmail,—as given to brigands for a safe escort.

青雲得路 to secure a road to the blue sky,—to pass for the 2nd degree.

車路 Imperial carriages; a carriage road; the plane of any mechanical action.

路車 a chariot.

彼路斯何 what carriage is that?

路寢孔碩 the large inner apartments rose vast.

厥聲載路 his voice was loud.

路⁴

7366.

R. 遇

F. lou²

See 露

Sinking
Lower.**璐**⁴

7367

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.**鏞**⁴

7368

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.**露**⁴

7369

R. 遇

C. lou

H. lu

F. lou²

W. lü

N. lu

P. {

M. {

Y. lu

Sz. lu, lou

K. no

J. ro

A. lou

Sinking
Lower.

A river in Shansi. A river in Yunnan. A branch of the 北河 Pei-ho near 通州 T'ung Chou.

A beautiful kind of jade. 逶似連璐 the road was like a sheet of jade,—with frost.

To stop up; to plug. 錮鏞鍋 to mend an iron pan.

Dew. See 7721.

露水 dew.

露水珠 or 露玕 dew-drops.

露水之歡 dew-drop pleasures,—fleeting or worldly pleasures.

露水閃 summer lightning.

露宿風餐 dew sleep wind eat,—homeless and destitute. See 10,338.

花露水 flower-dew,—scent.

白露 white dew,—the 15th of the solar terms, falling about 8th September. A name for tea.

寒露 cold dew,—the 17th of the solar terms, falling about 8th October.

甘露 sweet dew,—the food of the dévas. Vulgarly used in the sense of holy or miraculous water. Sanskrit: *amrita*.

甘露下降 the refreshing dew comes down from heaven.

承露盤 the vase to catch dew set up by 武帝 of the Han dynasty, in order that he might obtain immortal life by drinking it.

富貴間露 riches and honours are like dew on flowers,—transitory.

露⁴

7369

覆露萬民 to confer benefits upon the people at large.

露兜 *Pandanus odoratissimus*, Linn. f.

露兜子 pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*, Ldl.).

Read lou⁴. To expose; to disclose. See 3582.

露體 to expose the naked body.

露骨 bones showing,—as in emaciation:

露齒 to show the teeth,—as when very prominent.

露頭 to show the head; to appear as the sun above the horizon.

露面 to show the face,—of women who do not keep sufficiently in the background.

露形 to show one's real shape,—as a fox which has temporarily assumed another shape.

男不露手, 女不露脚 men should not let their hands be seen, nor women their feet.

露出 to disclose; to let out; to allow to be seen.

事情露出來了 the affair has become known.

露出馬脚 to let the horse's hoof (sc. cloven foot) be seen; to show one's hand.

露相 to show by the countenance.

藏頭露尾 to hide the head, leaving the tail unconcealed.

露風 to disclose; to reveal.

露天 exposed to the sky; out at elbows.

露天通事 low-class guides who accompany foreigners in Shanghai.

露布 to proclaim victory, as the leaders of the 後魏 After Wei dynasty did, by writing their deeds on their standards; a manifesto, as by an aspirant to the throne.

下馬作露布 to get off one's horse and prepare a manifesto,—as a general after a victory.

敗露 ruined; spoilt,—as some secret plot which has been divulged.

鷺⁴

7370

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.

An egret (*Ardea egretta*); a paddy-bird. [Stands pictorially for 路 7365.]

白鷺 or 鷺鷥 the eastern egret (*Egretta modesta*),—embroidered on the robes of a deputy sub-Prefect and an assistant Departmental magistrate.

鷺鷥踏灘 to glide barefoot

鷺江 or 鷺門 or 鷺島 a name for Amoy, from the number of paddy-birds found there

朱鷺 a russet-headed small white heron (*Bubuleus russata*)

鷺序 in order; in a line, like paddy-birds.

一鷺蓮生 one egret, lotus flowers growing,—a pictorial expression of 一路連陞 may you have continuous promotion all through your career

輅⁴

7371

R. 遇

F. lou²

See 露

Sinking
Lower.**輅**⁴

7372

R. 遇

See 露

Sinking
Lower.**录**⁴

7373

R. 屋

See 录

Entering
Lower.**嫫**⁴

7374

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.

A large chariot. Used for 7365. Great.

玉輅 a State carriage.

大輅 a sacrificial chariot.

戎輅 a war chariot.

A kind of bamboo, suitable for arrows.

To carve wood.

To follow.

嫫妃 a concubine of the legendary Emperor 顯項 Chu Hsü, B.C. 2500.

淥⁴³7375
沃屋e 綠
Entering
Lower.

Name of an affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan. To drip; to leak. To strain.

淥水明秋月 the waters of the Lu are bright beneath the autumn moon.

卽脫巾淥之 so he took off his cap and strained the wine through that.

皴⁴²

7376

屋
鹿Entering
Lower.

Shrivelled; wrinkled, as the skin.

盞⁴²

7377

屋
鹿Entering
Lower.

A box; a case. Used for 7375.

帽盞 a hat-case.

小盞 a small box.

碌⁴²

7378

沃屋

luk
luk, liuk
luk, louk
lu
loh
luluk
luk
z. lu
moh
roku
lukEntering
Lower.

Green jasper. Rough; uneven; stony. Laborious.

碌碌 rough; irregular; without originality; hidebound in routine; humdrum; commonplace.

碌碌無能 or 碌碌庸人 wanting in ability.

碌碌無奇 a commonplace man.

碌碌風塵 exposed to wind and dust.

碌碌塵土, 不爲人知 to toil along in the world unknown to fame.

勞碌 painstaking; wearied; exhausted; toilworn.

一碌樹 a log of wood.

祿⁴²

7379

屋
鹿luk
lu
luee 祿
luk
Entering
Lower.

A favour; a gift (see 2260). Happiness; prosperity; salary; official pay.

受天百祿 to receive manifold favours from God.

福祿申之 their happiness and dignities are renewed and extended,—by the Emperor.

俸祿 official salary. See 3575.

祿⁴²

7379

祿爵 or 祿位 pay and rank,—in the public service.

長生祿位 may you have long life and official emolument!

念我無祿 taking into consideration my destitute condition.

上天不生無祿之人

God never sends a man into the world without providing for him. Sometimes "without his allotted share of happiness."

食祿 to draw a salary.

太公八十食周祿 T'ai

Kung (姜子牙 Chiang Tzū-ya) at eighty years of age was appointed an official under the Chou dynasty.

祿享千金 enjoying an income of a thousand ounces of silver.

不祿 not drawing salary,—dead.

Also applied to officials cut off early in their career, before their efforts have been rewarded.

尸祿 to draw salary, without troubling about one's duties.

勢且不祿 whose condition moreover did not make life very valuable to him.

衣祿不足 clothing and pay insufficient.

光祿寺 the Banqueting Court or Court of Imperial Entertainments at Peking.

慘遭回祿 he was unfortunately burnt out. See 5163.

後祿 the after privilege,—of eating and drinking after a sacrifice, only drinking being allowed before the sacrifice.

See 7544.

綠⁴²

7380

菰⁴²

7381

R. 沃

W. lo, liöe

See 綠

Entering
Lower.

A kind of lentil. A reed. Green. Also read *lü*⁴².

菰荳芽 lentil sprouts.

菰蓆 a plant from which a kind of cloth is made.

菰穀 a name for Indian corn.

菰竹 green bamboos.

踈⁴²

7382

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.遂⁴²

7383

R. 沃

See 鹿

Entering
Lower.醪⁴²

7384

R. 沃

See 綠

Entering
Lower.駮⁴²

7385

R. 沃

See 錄

Entering
Lower.錄⁴²

7386

R. 沃

H. luk, liuk

E. liuk, lioh

W. lo, liöe

P. lu²

See 綠

J. roku, rioku

Entering
Lower.

To move; to walk.

踈起來 to get up.

踈下去 to go down.

踈到塔頂 to go to the top of the pagoda.

To advance; to proceed.

A kind of wine known as 醪醪, made with water from Lake Ling in Hunan.

Name of one of Mu Wang's steeds. See 3344.

To record; to write down; to make a note or entry. To choose; to select.

抄錄 to copy out.

錄供 to take down depositions.

錄詩一首 to copy a stanza of poetry.

錄呈 to send a copy to,—a superior.

錄摺咨呈 to submit a copy of.

錄送 to send a copy of.

錄請 to send a copy and request...

錄事 to make an entry; to record events; the *arbiter bibendi* at a banquet.

登錄宣布 to publish for general information,—as in a newspaper.

實錄 the official annals of the Emperors, including special biographies of eminent statesmen, which are not allowed to be seen, and are only published after the close of the dynasty.

錄⁴

7386

言行錄 a term used under the Sung dynasty in reference to the detailed careers of eminent statesmen.

錄案 to draw up a formal record of a case.

錄囚徒 to revise sentences on criminals, with a view to guard against injustice.

錄三次 three times recorded, —for merit, referring to the system of "good marks" given to deserving officials and allowed to count as a set-off against future errors of judgment, etc.

錄籍 one's native place; the District in which one is registered.

目錄 an index to a book; a table of contents.

不著錄 there is no record of; does not appear in.

取錄 to choose; to select.

一長足錄 if he has one good point, he is fit to be chosen.

揀選錄用 to choose for employment,—as officials.

錄科 a preliminary examination for 舉人 *chü jén*.

題名錄 the list of successful candidates. See 7387.

錄遺 exam. of *hsiu ts'ai* who have not been in 1st or 2nd class at the 科試 exam., nor among first ten of the 3rd class, previous to their entering the exam. for *chü jén*.

錄 A map; a chart; a list; a memorandum.

圖錄 a map; a chart.

題名錄 a list of successful candidates for the second degree.

錄璽 a signet; a seal.

符錄 a tally; a Taoist charm.

魯 Stupid talk; loutish; vulgar; common; simple. Also used in the sense of intellectual culture, because the name of the native State of Confucius.

魯鈍 or 魯莽 or 魯惘 dull; heavy; stupid.

粗魯 coarse; vulgar.

魯²

7388

K. *no*
J. *ro*
A. *lou*
Rising Lower.

櫓¹

7389

R. 櫓
C. *lou, non*
H. *lu*
F. *lu*
W. *lu, lo*
N. *lu*
P. *lu, nu*
M. *lu, nu*
Y. *lu, nou*
Sz. *lu*
K. *no*
J. *ro*
A. *lou*
Rising Lower.

櫓

7390

櫓

7391

虜

7392

嘯³

7393

R. 嘯
See 魯
Rising Lower.

列位不須粗魯待我 gentlemen, you need not treat me rudely!

樸魯 simple; plain; honest.

魯魚亥豕 clerical or typographical errors, i.e. using 魯 for 魯, and 亥 for 豕.

魯國 name of the native State of Confucius, the annals of which, from B.C. 722 to B.C. 481, form the subject of the 春秋 *Spring and Autumn*, now one of the Five Classics. See 2122.

魯削爲史書 historical records were engraved in Lu.

魯衛之政 the administrations of Lu and Wei,—not much difference.

魯仲連 name of a minister of the 齊 *Ch'i* State, now used in the sense of "peace-maker."

A large shield. A lookout turret on a city wall; a turreted war-chariot. A long oar; a sweep.

搖櫓 to scull.

駕了一隻三櫓快船 travelled on a three-oar fast boat.

櫓樁 the pivot on which the scull works. See 1077.

扳櫓 to draw the sweep towards one,—making the vessel go to port.

推櫓 to push the sweep away from one,—making the vessel go to starboard.

櫓船 a boat with a long sweep.

See 7315.

Same as 7389.

Barbarians; bandits; rebels. Otherwise used with 7235.

A cry used for calling pigs together. Also read *lo¹*.

擄

7394

擄

7395

盧²

7396

R. 虞
See 爐
A. *lou*
Even Lower.

A vessel for containing cooked rice. A stove. A wine-shop. Black; the pupil of the eye. A hound; see 7199. Name of a wild tribe. Used for various characters now distinguished by radicals; see 7403, 7404, 7408, 7411, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7421, etc.

盧弓一, 盧矢百 one black bow and a hundred black arrows.

盧雉傾家 to ruin oneself by gambling. [盧 was the best throw, of "five blacks," with dice; 雉 the second best, of four blacks and one white.]

諸盧惡之 all the priests (*le noirs*) were very angry with him (or, at it). See 12,372.

胡盧大笑 a boisterous laugh of the 盧 the name of 劉備 *Liu Pei*'s horse, from a white spot on its forehead.

當盧 the metal ornament on a horse's forehead.

本國盧布亦攪銅色 our roubles are also alloyed with copper.

盧舍那 *Lôshanâ* Buddha.

盧會 *Aloe vulgaris*, Lam.

Read *lei³*.

盧灘 a river in Shantung.

盧溪 a river in Hunan.

To grasp; to choose; to spread out.

撈盧 to gather in,—as a harvest.

撈¹

7397

R. 虞
See 盧
Even Lower.

錄²

7387

R. 沃
F. *luk, liok*
W. *lo, liue*

See 錄
Entering Lower.

魯³

7388

R. 虞
C. *lou*
H. *lu*
F. *lu*
W. *lu, lo*
N. *lu*
P. *lu*
M. *lou*
Y. *lu*
Sz. *lu*

櫨²
7398
虞 櫨
A. lou
Even Lower.

Sumach. A short post placed perpendicularly upon the large beam in the roof of a house; a king-post.

櫨木 or 黃櫨 *Rhus cotinus*, L.
黃櫨 遶宅 sumach trees surround my cottage.

櫨橘 the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*). See 枇 9049.

楊櫨 a species of *Dicrvillea* or *Wiegela*, found in Japan.

兜櫨 *Platycarya strobilacea*, S. & Z.

瀘²
7399
虞 瀘
A. lou
Even Lower.

A river in Kiangsi.

瀘溪縣 a District in Kiangsi.

瀘州 a Department in Ssü-ch'uan.

瀘水 a tributary of the Yangtsze, which sometimes gives its name to the main stream.

噓
7400

墟²
7401
虞 墟
A. lou
Even Lower.

Same as 7393.

A clod of earth. A shop. Used for 7402.

黃墟 yellow earth; the grave.

酒墟 a wine-shop.

廬²
7402
魚虞
A. lou
Even Lower.

A hut; a hovel.

廬舍 or 廬房 or 草廬 a hut; a hovel.

廬帳 or 廬落 a tent.

茅廬 a thatched hut.

清廬 a pure dwelling,—a Buddhist monastery; a library.

直廬 waiting-rooms in the Palace, for officials.

田廬 a hut in the fields.

敝廬 my humble hut,—my home.

廬墓 六年 lived in a hut for six years alongside his parents' grave.

青廬 a dark-coloured tent for the wedding ceremony; a bridal chamber; a brothel (see 7343).

廬山 same as 匡廬山 6400.

爐²
7403
R. 虞
C. lou
H. } lu
F. }
W. lü
N. lu, lou
P. lu
M. lu, lou
Y. } lu
Sz. }
K. ro, no
J. ro
A. lou, li
Even Lower.

A stove; a fireplace. See 1246, 7416.

爐子 a stove.

茶爐子 a small stove, used for making tea, preparing potions for sick persons, etc.

手爐子 a small charcoal stove carried about to warm the hands in cold weather.

爐竈 a kitchen stove; a cooking-stove.

爐條 the bars of a stove.

爐灰 ashes from a stove.

不信爐火之事 not to have any faith in alchemy.

行爐 a travelling stove,—as used by hawkers of hot provisions.

傾銀爐 a refining furnace.

爐房 a mint; a Government assay shop.

香爐 an incense-burner in a temple.

風爐 a furnace with a strong draught.

爐瓶 an elegantly-shaped censer, used as a table ornament.

天地為爐兮造化為工 the universe is the furnace and God is the craftsman,—who makes all things.

獠²
7404
R. 虞
See 爐
Even Lower.

A kind of large dog. See 7396.

璫²
7405
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

A gem, called 碧璫; a kind of topaz.

瓠²
7406
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

A gourd.

壺瓠 or 瓠瓠 the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Ser.); a jar shaped like a gourd.

瘡²
7407
R. 虞
See 盧路
A. lou
Sinking and Even Lower.

A kind of ulcer.

食瘡 pot-bellied,—as children from innutritious food.

瞖²
7408
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

The pupil of the eye; to see. See 7396.

清瞖 a clear eye.

簾²
7409
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

A small rush from which baskets are made; a basket.

The shaft of a spear:

縷²
7410
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

Hempen thread; to dress flax or hemp for weaving.

妻辟縷 his wife twists hempen threads,—for a living.

罍²
7411
R. 虞
See 爐
A. lou
Even Lower.

A short, wide-mouthed wine-jar.

携罍覓沽 to take a jar and go to buy wine.

臚²
7412
R. 魚
See 爐
K. yê, ryê
J. rio, ro
A. li, lou
Even Lower.

The skin; the belly. To arrange; to state; to intimate to. Read *lû*³ = 7541.

臚脹 dropsical swelling.

臚陳 to spread out; to arrange; to state.

臚列 or 臚叙 to state *seriatim*.

臚歡萬姓 to cause rejoicing among the people.

鴻臚寺 a department, under the T'ang dynasty, charged with the ceremonial at audiences of ambassadors from foreign countries. The Court of State Ceremonial under the present dynasty.

臚²

7412

傳臚 to carry a message. Also, the title bestowed upon the candidate who graduates at the head of the 二甲 second class at the 殿試 Palace Examination.

就像金殿傳臚報他中 *chung*² 壯元一般 as though a messenger from the Palace had announced that he was Senior Classic.

驩聲傳臚 to make joyous sounds,—as insects or birds.

聽臚言於市 to listen to tales in the market-place.

臚²

7413

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou
Even Lower.**蘆**²

7414

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou, 7
Even Lower.

A kind of reed (*Phragmites Roxburghii*, Kth. and *P. communis*, Trin.), used for making mats, etc. Used for 櫨 7398. See 6348.

蘆葦 rushes; a name for *Arundo indica*.

蘆蓆 rush mats.

蘆根 reed roots,—used as a medicine.

梨蘆 *Veratrum nigrum*, L. and *V. album*, L.

蘆薈膠 the juice of *ἀλόη Aloe vulgaris*, Lam., used to rub on the hair. Also, an impure catechu or terra japonica.

木葫蘆 wooden floats shaped like gourds, tied on to the small children of the boat population. See 4937.

蘆課 taxes on reed lands along the banks of rivers.

蘆服 the ra

漏蘆 *Echin. hurius*, Fisch.

蘆粟 sweet sorghum (*Sorghum saccharatum*, Pers.).

蘆柴 or 拋蘆根子 *Phragmites Roxburghii*, Kth.

遭蘆花之變 to suffer the change to rushes,—as 閔損 Min Sun did when his step-

蘆²

7414

轆²

7415

R. 虞

F. lu, li

See 爐

A. lou

Even Lower.

鑪²

7416

R. 虞

See 爐

Even Lower.

顱²

7417

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou

Even Lower.

驢²

7418

mother clothed him in them, giving wadded clothes to her own two sons; though when his father wanted to divorce her in consequence, he cried out 母

在一子寒, 母去三子單 if our mother remains one son will be cold; if she goes, three sons will be lonely! This softened her heart.

胡蘆河 name of a river in 大同府 Ta-t'ung Fu, Shansi.

A windlass; a pulley. See 7441.

A stove; a *réchaud*; a censer; a brazier. See 7403.

手鑪子 a small portable stove for warming the hands.

一副香鑪 a set of incense-burners.

丹鑪 a crucible.

提鑪 censers suspended from the end of a stick and carried in religious processions.

鑪鼎 a tripod, used in temples for sacrificial cooking.

擁鑪而坐 they sat crowding round the brazier.

The skull; the forehead. See 7396.

淳于能解顱以理腦 Ch'un-yü could cut through the skull and put the brains in order.

枯顱頭 an old skull.

頭顱 the head; the pate.

偏顱 a receding forehead,—a malformation attributed to the second Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

前 (and 後) 奔顱 a high forehead (and a high occiput).

See 7536.

鱸²

7419

鱸²

7420

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou

Even Lower.

Same as 7417.

The sea perch (*Labrax luyii*).

斑鱸 the spotted wrasse (*Labrax japonicus*).

白鱸 the white perch (*Pristipoma pihloo*).

頭鱸 the red-headed labrax (*Pristipoma kaakan*).

花點鱸 the spotted perch (*Pristipoma nageb*).

尊鱸與思 yearning for the salads and fish of 松江 Sung

chiang,—said by 張翰 of the 晉 Chin State. Used in the sense of "thoughts of home arise."

鷓²

7421

R. 虞

See 爐

A. lou

Even Lower.

The fishing cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) known as 鷓鷀. See 7396.

鷓鷀之笑 a greedy or avaricious leer.

山伯鷓 a species of thrush (*Garrulax perspicillatus*).

𩺰²

7422

鹵³

7423

R. 虞

C. lou

H. 7

F. 7

W. lu, lo

N. 7

P. 7

M. lou, low

Y. 7

Sz. 7

K. no

J. ro

A. lou

Rising Lower.

Same as 7403.

Natural or rock salt. Rude; uncivil. Radical 197. Sometimes = 掇獲. Used for 7285 and 7389.

鹵鹽 natural salt.

鹵鹹 potash; salt; nitrous.

鹵地 soil impregnated with salt.

鹵魚 salt fish.

鹵餅 a steamed wheaten cake.

鹵牲口 a salted chicken.

鹵壺 a rouge-pot.

鹵莽 rough; rude; abrupt.

鹵草 careless.

鹵簿 the Emperor's travelling equipage or escort; a term commonly applied to the 執事 insignia-bearers in the retinue of any mandarin; includes a

鹵³
7423

the various impedimenta of (esp.) a civil official, such as fan, spittoon, etc. *Lu* meant a large shield, which stood first on the list; hence the name.

守財鹵 a miser.

吾屬今爲之鹵矣 we are now become slaves or prisoners.

不見鹵 not to be taken prisoner.

擽³
7424

Violent; aggressive.

Read *lu*¹ or *lo*¹. To rub; to wipe; to strip off.

擽汗 to wipe off the sweat.

一擽到底 stripped of all,—his honours, as a disgraced official.

擽樹皮 to peel off the bark.

櫛³
7425

Same as 7389.

鹵³
7426

Salt, nitrous soil. Bitter; salt. Used with 7423.

鹵水 or 鹵湯子 a lye used in making bean-curd.

鹵蝦 pickled shrimps.

鹵牲口 a salted chicken.

鹵笋 salted bamboo-shoots.

鹵麵 vermicelli with thick gravy poured on it.

礪³
7427

Gravel; shingle; pebbles.

礪砂 an impure kind of sal ammoniac.

六³
7428

See 7276.

垓⁴
7429

A clod of earth; land.

陸⁴
7430

R. 屋

See 陸

Entering Lower.

蛭⁴
7431

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering Lower.

陸⁴
7432

R. 屋

H. *luk*, *luk*², *luk*³, *liuk*³
P. *lin*², *lu*²

See 六

Entering Lower.

Sleet; hail.

A small marine bivalve, called 魁蛭, with smooth shells marked with red lines.

Dry land, as opposed to water. Used for the numeral 六 *six*, in accounts and other business documents, as a safeguard against forgery; also, in reference to gambling. See 9484.

陸路 a land journey; by road; land forces.

陸路提督 a Provincial Commander-in-chief of land forces, as opposed to an Admiral.

水陸並進 to attack both by sea and land.

推舟於陸 or 陸地行舟 to row a boat on dry land,—an impossibility.

陸行莫如用車 for travelling by land, there is nothing like a cart,—i.e. not a boat.

陸運 to forward by land.

鴻飛遵陸 the wild geese fly about the land.

陸戰 land operations in war.

陸團 land militia,—a contingent raised from the land population as opposed to the sea-going.

陸兵 or 陸軍 land forces.

陸越飛箭 on land, outstripping the flying arrow,—of a swift horse. See 13,194.

陸沈 swallowed up; engulfed.

陸陸 or 陸續 continuous; in succession.

陸離 in confusion; in disorder.
北陸 and 西陸 the central stars of the northern and western heavens.

陸⁴
7432

陸月陸看穀秀 on the 6th of the 6th moon, see the grain in ear.

博陸采具 implements for gambling,—e.g. dice. See 7276.

稔⁴
7433

R. 屋

See 陸

Entering Lower.

Grain which is sown late and ripens early. See 12,309.

黍稷種稔 the *shu* and the *chi* (varieties of millet) are sown early and ripen late and sown late and ripen early, respectively.

鹿⁴
7434

R. 屋

F. *luk*, *lök*
P. *lu*²

See 六

K. *nok*
A. *louk*
Entering Lower.

A stag; a deer; used pictorially as an emblem of longevity; also for 祿 7379, official emolument. Radical 198. See 13,394.

鹿角 deer's horns.

鹿角木兵 chevaux de frise; an abatis.

鹿頂 deer's horns; high. Arched,—of doorways, etc. The idea is taken from the inverted head of a deer.

鹿茸 deer's horns,—used as a medicine.

鹿皮 deer's skin.

五兩鹿皮 betrothal presents.

鹿筋 deer's sinews.

金錢鹿 (see 8697) or 梅花

鹿 the spotted deer. [The second is a synonym for the 羊鹿, and both names are given to *Cervus mandarinus*, A. M. Edw. or *mantchuricus*, Sw.]

虎鹿不同遊 tigers and stags do not roam about together.

鹿鳴 the title of one of the *Odes*, sung at the 鄉試燕 banquet to provincial graduates.

逐鹿 to pursue the stag,—to contend for the empire.

秦失其鹿 when the Ch'ins lost their stag,—i.e. the empire.

中原得鹿不由人 to obtain the sovereignty of the Middle Kingdom is not in the hands of man,—but of God.

指鹿爲馬 to call a stag a horse,—as was done by the eunuch 趙高 Chao Kao in

鹿⁴⁵

7434

the presence of his sovereign (3rd century B.C.), to see which of the courtiers would be bold enough to oppose him.

猶然蕉鹿 like the man who hid a deer,—and then thought he had dreamt it.

馬鹿 *Cervus elaphus*, L.

家鹿 the house deer,—the rat. [Cf. Rats and mice and such small deer. *King Lear*.]

鹿鳥 the cassowary.

鹿王 a title of Dêvadatta and Shâkyamuni, both of whom had been stags in a former life. Sanskrit: *mrigala*.

鹿苑 deer park,—a famous resort of Shâkyamuni. The modern Sarnath, near Benares.

鹿葱 *Hemerocallis flava*, L.; the plant of forgetfulness. See 4811, 4818.

鹿嶼 Sugar-loaf Island, near Swatow.

鹿蜀 or 福鹿 the zebra. [Arabic *fara*.]

擣⁴⁵

7435

R. 屋

C. v. *luk*,

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

To roll; to rock; to rattle.

擣來擣去 rolling backwards and forwards.

擣落地 rolled down to the ground.

擣一世擣到滑 in rolling about the world, he has rolled himself smooth,—he is a slippery customer.

擣鼓 a rattle used by pedlars.

櫪

7436

漚

7437

簾⁴⁵

7438

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

A box; a basket.

筐簾 a crate; a hamper.

書簾 a book basket,—a term of reproach for a man who reads many books but does not trouble himself to understand them thoroughly.

文章清簾 an elegant basket of essays,—said of 謝朓 Hsieh

T'iao (T. 元暉), a man of 齊 Ch'i.

麗⁴⁵

7439

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

蟬⁴⁵

7440

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

轆⁴⁵

7441

R. 屋

F. *luk*, *lûk*

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

麓⁴⁵

7442

R. 屋

See 鹿

Entering

Lower.

倖⁴⁵

7443

R. 屋

See 六

Entering

Lower

勦⁴⁵

7444

R. 屋

P. *lu*²

See 六

Entering

Lower.

A small fishing-net with fine meshes.

A species of cicada.

A pulley; a block; a windlass. See (read *lu*³) 2818, 6232, 6932.

轆轤 a pulley; a windlass used for lowering the bucket into a well.

筆如轆轤轉 his pen goes round and round like a windlass,—he repeats himself.

線轆 a spinning-wheel.

The foot of a mountain.

納于大麓, 烈風雷雨 弗迷 being sent to the great plains at the foot of the mountains, amid violent wind, thunder, and rain, he did not go astray.

To treat with scorn; to despise. Used for 7445.

爲天下笑倖 an object of derision and scorn to all.

To join; to unite. Used for 7445.

勦力相攻 to combine forces and attack.

戮⁴⁵

7445

R. 屋

H. *liuk*P. *lu*²

See 六

Entering

Lower.

To kill; to slaughter; to behead. [To be distinguished from 戮 2939.]

戮誅 or 戮殺 to slay.

刑戮 to execute.

伐戮敵兵 to exterminate the enemy.

屠戮 to butcher.

戮民 to oppress the people.

戮尸梟示 to behead a corpse and expose the head to view,—as of a criminal who dies before execution.

引頸就戮 he stretched out his neck to the sword.

礪⁴⁵

7446

R. 屋

See 六

Entering

Lower.

A stone roller, called 礪碓, used for making paths.

謬⁴⁵

7447

See 7966.

旅⁴⁵

7448

R. 虞

See 爐

Even Lower.

Black.

旅弓矢千 one black bow and a thousand arrows.

磳⁴⁵

7449

R. 月

See 律

Entering

Lower.

Gravel; stones.

磳礪 the appearance of instability.

踈⁴⁵

7450

R. 月

See 律

Entering

Lower.

Impeded, as by a burden.

踈踈 making little progress hindered.





7451

R. 寒
C. lün
H. lan
F. lwan
W. lö
N. löñ, löññ
P. lwan
M. lan
Y. lou
Sz. lwan
K. nan
J. ran
A. lwan
Even Lower.

LUAN.

Round; globular.

團  round; circular.團  月 the full moon.此月千古團  this moon has been round from remote antiquity.


7452

R. 諫先
C. shan
F. swang²,
'lwan
W. slö
N. liñ²
P. shwan², v.
shwang²,
slüan, slien
M. swan, lüan
Y. slou
Sz. shwan,
lüan
K. san
J. san, ren
A. shwan
Sinking and
Even
Irregular.

To bear twins. Also read *shuan*⁴.

孿生 to bear twins.

孿子 or 孿件兒 twins.

Mountain peaks.

小山而銳曰巒 a small sharp-pointed mountain is called a *luan* = peak.

登石巒以望遠兮 to go up a mountain to get a distant view.


春巒 mountains as seen in spring.

層巒聳翠 the ranges of hills put forth their verdure.

高下隨峯巒 high or low, according to the contour of the peaks, — of buildings along a mountain ridge.



7454

R. 寒
See 
Even Lower.

A cord of silk.



7455

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.

A net for catching small animals.

羅開而彘突 the net is spread and the pig runs into it.



7456

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.

Bells hung on the Imperial chariot; a carriage. Used as a term of respect.

轡鈴 tinkling bells.

玉轡 the Imperial chariot.

轡駕 the Imperial cortège.

啓轡 and 回轡 the departure and return of the Emperor, — on, and from a journey.

轡儀衛 the Imperial Equipage Department.

恭迓轡輿 respectfully await your chariot, — a conventional phrase to an expected guest.

金轡殿 the hall where the Emperor gives audience.

金轡坡 a name, under the T'ang dynasty, for the prototype of the modern Han-lin. See 3828.

轡座 a litter for an idol carried in procession.



7457

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.

A fabulous bird, associated with fire. Bells supposed to give the same note as the said bird, and attached to the bits of horses.

鸞者赤神之精 the *luan* is the essence of the Fire God.乘白鸞 riding on a white *luan*, — of the ladies in the moon.

和鸞離離 with the bells tinkling on their cross-boards and bits.

鸞聲將將 the tinkling sound of bells.

執其鸞刀 he holds the knife with tinkling bells, — for sacrificing.

鸞鷄 the Argus pheasant.

鸞鳳 female and male; sexual intercourse.

鸞鳳和鳴 female and male in harmony, — used of marriages.



7457

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.



7458

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.

鸞箋鳳東 the documents containing details of age, etc., exchanged by persons who propose to marry.

鸞馭 phoenix chariots, — paper chairs for burning at sacrifices.

Name of a tree.

欒華 *Kalreuteria paniculata*, Lam.

棘人欒欒兮 the earnest mourner worn to leanness.

修竹檀欒 the waving, graceful appearance of tall bamboos.

朱欒 a Japanese name for the shaddock or pomelo (*Citrus decumana*, L.).

欒城縣 a District in Chihli.

To drip.

灤河 name of a large river in Chihli, flowing into the Gulf of Liaotung. See 12,050.

灤州 a Department at the mouth of the above river.



7459

R. 寒

See 

Even Lower.



7460

R. 旱

C. lun
H. lon
F. lwan,
laung²
W. slang, slö
N. löñ, löññ,
lou

See 蛋

P. lan, lwan
M. lan
Y. jou
Sz. lan, lwan
K. ran, nan
J. ran
A. nwan
Rising Lower.

An egg. The roe of fishes. Testicles.

卵蛋 eggs. See 10,648.

鷄卵 a hen's egg.

卵生 produced from an egg, — exclusive of 濕生 fishes and 化生 insects.

石卵不敵 stones and eggs are no match, — for hammering one another. See 12,143.

此可比以卵擊 like taking an egg to break, — a stone.

壘卵之危 the risky condition of piled-up eggs, — great insecurity. See Biog. Dict. 805.

勢如覆卵 the condition is one of eggs underneath, — risky.

破巢之下, 安有完卵哉 how can you have whole eggs in a broken nest?

見卵而求時夜 to expect an egg to crow, — to want to go too fast.

卵翼 to brood over; to cherish, as a hen her eggs.

卵子 testicles.

卵³

7460

卵包子 or 卵袋 the scrotum.

卵有毛 there are feathers in an egg,—said 惠子, alluding to the feathers on a chicken, which, although invisible, must still be latent in the egg.

亂⁴

7461

R. 翰
C. lün
H. lon
F. lwang,
laung,
v. naung³
W. lö
N. löñ, löññ
P. lwan
M. lan
Y. lou
Sz. lwan
K. rar, nan
J. ran
A. lwan
Sinking
Lower.

To govern; to bring into good order. To confuse; to throw into disorder; anarchy; rebellion. A ferry. The finale in a musical service. Also (in many of the entries) read *lan*⁴.

亂曰 to sum up; in conclusion.

亂而敬 aptness for government combined with reverence.

茲予有亂政同位 here are those ministers of my government who share with me the offices,—of the State.

亂越我家 to secure the good government of our empire.

有亂臣十人 I have ten able ministers,—said Wu Wang.

五色不亂,孰爲文采 were the five colours not confused, who would practise decoration?—alluding to natural as opposed to artificial decoration.

交亂 to set at variance.

天降喪亂 God is sending down death and disorder.

心亂 disturbed in mind; confused.

亂說 to talk at random.

亂絲頭 silk refuse; waste silk; a blockhead.

亂性 injurious to one's character.

亂下來 to come to grief.

亂衝 to crowd confusedly.

亂烘 restless; anxious.

亂晃 confusingly darting, as the sun's rays; rapidly shifting, as a pendulum.

亂瓊 crystal confusion,—snow.

亂哄哄的 a confused noise.

亂石尖子 masses of sharp rocks.

亂嚷 to make a hubbub.

亂⁴

7461

亂嚷亂叫 to make a tremendous row.

亂坐 to sit down indiscriminately,—without reference to order of precedence.

亂倫 to confuse the relationships,—to commit incest.

亂命 incest. Also, senseless orders.

亂礁 rocks scattered about irregularly,—making the navigation dangerous.

亂線 tangled thread.

弄亂 to throw into disorder.

發亂 to get into a muddle.

亂跑 to scamper about, as a horse in a field; to play truant.

作亂 to make confusion; to rebel.

叛亂 to make an insurrection; to rebel.

亂政 revolution; rebellion.

亂萌 the germs of sedition; incipient rebellion.

亂黨 rioters; revolutionaries.

亂民 rebels.

亂謀 seditious schemes.

若是亂來 if it has come in an irregular way,—as ill-gotten gain.

涉渭爲亂 he crossed the Wei by means of boats.

亂于河 they ferried over the Ho.

亂草 *Eragostris tenuissima*, Schr.亂子草 *Muehlenbergia viridissima*, Nees.Read *lan*⁴.

亂子 a disturbance.

活亂子 a bad scrape; a bad business.

亂兒 a scrape; a misfortune.

鬧個亂兒 to have a misfortune; to get into trouble.

亂葬岡子 a pauper burial-ground.

乱

7462

Same as 7461.

倫²

7463

R. 元

See 論

Even Lower.

倫²

7464

R. 眞

W. lang

See 論

J. rin

A. twén

Even Lower.

LUN.

To arrange; to set in order; to think.

Constant; regular; invariable; ordinary. Principles of right conduct. Degrees as of comparison, see 8838. See 語 13,626.

明倫 human relationships.

五倫 or 人倫 or 天倫

倫常 the five human relationships,—between sovereign and subject, father and son, husband and wife, brothers, and friends. 教以人倫 to teach the relationships of humanity.

逆倫 or 傷人倫 to violate or act contrary to the above relationships.

天倫之樂 the joy of family union.

敦倫 to cultivate the relationships; sexual intercourse.

倫敦 London.

言中 *chung*⁴ 倫 their words were in accordance with right principles.行 *hsing*⁴ 同倫 for conduct there are the same rules,—everywhere.

均屬不倫 altogether improper.

倫次 an order; a series.

語無倫次 want of order; sequence in speech.

毛猶有倫 even a hair would admit of comparison,—as to size.

絕倫 beyond all comparison.

如非具絕倫武藝者 had he not been an expert in military exercises,....

武功超倫 in martial prowess second to none.

等倫 of the same class.

莫比其倫 or 今古無倫

倫 no one to compare with him. 賈生才調更無倫 talents of Chia I were beyond compare.

圖

7465

R. 眞
P. lun, lün
A. lwén
Even Lower.

崑

7466

R. 元
C. { lun
H. {
F. lung, laung
v. laung
W. lang
N. lèng
P. { lun, lün
M. {
Y. { lwén
Sz. {
K. non, yun
J. ron
A. luén, loun
Even Lower.

逾

7467

R. 眞元
N. lang
See 論
A. loun, lwén
Even Lower.

掄

7468

R. 眞元
N. lang
See 論
A. loun, lwén
Even Lower.

淪

7469

R. 眞元
See 論
rin, ron
A. lwén
Even Lower.

Complete; whole. See
4924.

The Koulkun mountains.
See 6537. [It appears, how-
ever, to be very doubt-
ful if any actual range of
mountains is called 崑崙
K'un-lun.]

Same as 7468.

To choose; to select; to
pick out. Also read lun¹
and lün¹. See 混 5239.

掄選 or 掄擇 to choose out.

掄才 to select men of ability.

掄材 to pick out material.

掄元 or 掄魁 to come out
first at an examination.

掄元手段 the ability of a
Senior Wrangler,—who can bring
himself out first on the list.

嚙不作掄元之想 who
does not hope to come out first?
—at the examinations.

掄拳就打 raised his fist and
gave him a blow.

掄打 to wave; to brandish.

掄虛子 to swagger.

Eddying water. En-
gulfed; submerged; lost.
See 5231, 13,233.

淪廻 a race; chow-chow water.

淪淪 eddies; ripples.

沉淪 sunk; lost.

淪沒淪喪 utterly ruined;
destroyed.

淪

7469

帝亦淪沒 the Emperor also
perished.
淪落 fallen,—as into evil courses;
“gone under.”
寒藻舞淪漪 the cold pond-
weed dances on the rippling water.
隱淪之術 mysterious tricks;
the black art.

礪

7470

R. 眞軫
See 論
A. lwén
Even and
Rising Lower.

稊

7471

R. 軫
A. lwén
Rising Lower.

綸

7472

R. 眞刪
W. lang
See 論
A. lwén
Even Lower.

帝亦淪沒 the Emperor also
perished.

淪落 fallen,—as into evil courses;
“gone under.”

寒藻舞淪漪 the cold pond-
weed dances on the rippling water.

隱淪之術 mysterious tricks;
the black art.

Rocks; reefs.

礪礪 rocky; covered with
boulders:

To bind grain in sheaves.

Silk cords; to wind silk.
To adjust; to classify; to
compare. See 彌 7812.

王言如綸 the prince's words
are like silken cords.

王言如絲,其出如綸
the prince's words are like silk
threads, they issue forth like
cords.

綸音 silken sounds,—the Em-
peror's words.

綸扉 the silken gate,—the palace;
the Court.

絲綸 silken threads and cords;
a fishing-line; utterances of the
Emperor; learning; letters.

收拾絲綸 to put up one's
fishing-line; to withdraw from
the pursuit of literature.

綸繩 or 釣綸 a fishing-line.

之子于釣,言綸之繩
when he went to fish, I arranged
his line for him.

綸絮 a thread; a clue.

經綸天下之大經 to
adjust the great warp of human-
ity. See 2122.

滿腹經綸 belly (sc. head)
full of learning.

綸

7472

綸巾羽扇 silken kerchiefs
and feather fans,—as used by
諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang.

輪

7473

R. 眞
See 論
A. lwén
Even Lower.

蝮

7474

R. 眞
See 論
A. lwén
Even Lower.

論

7475

R. 眞元
願
C. { lun
H. {
F. lung, laung
W. lö
N. lèng
P. lun, lün
M. lèn
Y. { lwén
Sz. {
K. non, yun
J. ron
A. luén, loun
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

Read kuan¹.

綸巾羽扇 silken kerchiefs
and feather fans,—as used by
諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang.

The prow of a junk,
called 輪枕.

To crawl, as a snake; to
wriggle. A snake-eating
frog.

蝮蝮 the appearance of crawling
about; a large snake that can
bring clouds and rain.

To discourse; to discuss;
to reason; to argue; to con-
sider; to estimate. Theory,
as opposed to 行 practice;
a view; a postulate (see
6204). “The *shâstras*, or
philosophical works of
Buddhist literature. See 置
1852, 通 12,294. Also
read lun².

談論 to converse; to discuss in
conversation.

論定 to settle; to decide after
discussion.

論理該誰去 who ought
properly to go?

辯論 to argue.

議論 to deliberate upon.

論云 to discuss.

平論 to arbitrate.

論文 to talk on literary subjects.

若論 supposing; if we take or
refer to; as far as..... goes.

若論寫字 if it is a question
of writing,—as calligraphy.

詳論 to discuss critically.

語論無次 want of sequence
in argument.

論功論過 to estimate the
merit and demerit,—of an official.

論⁴

7475

推論 to infer; to deduce from; to push enquiries; to investigate.

編論 a leading article.

作論 to write a leader.

作罷論 to put an end to an argument; to say no more on a subject.

所論者祇吏民耳 those to whom it was intended to apply were official servants and the people only,—of a law.

以謀殺論死 condemned to death for wilful murder. See 10,280.

勿論 without penal consequences,—a legal term. See 9632.

准格殺勿論 it shall be lawful to kill them, and no penal consequences will ensue.

不論 or 無論 it does not matter; nothing further is said about it; there is an end of the matter.

無論遠近 irrespective of distance.

不論多少 it does not matter how many.

如已發給亦可不論 if it (a license) has already been issued, the point need not be raised.

各有對論 each holding an opposite view.

餘論 arguments.

願聞先生之餘論 may I hear what you have to say on the subject.

論起這個來 with reference to this; on consideration of this.

論及于他 to bring the discussion round to him.

脈論 a treatise on the pulse.

論 lun² 語 the Discourses or Analects of Confucius, forming one of the Four Books.

魯論 the Lu Analects,—that particular copy which was recovered under the Han dynasty from the Lu State, and became the standard text, as distinguished from the 齊 Ch'í copy, recovered from the State of that name.

論來論去 to consider a matter in its various bearings.

論人 to talk about people,—in the sense of unfriendly criticism.

論⁴

7475

論工 by the piece,—of work, as opposed to a time job.

論斤 by the pound,—as opposed to by the pint, etc.

鴨子論隻 the numerative of ducks is *chih* (1869).

於 *wu*¹ 論 lun² 鼓鐘 in what unison sounded the bells and drums!

記論 a grammatical treatise on the structure of Sanskrit, said to have been first issued by Brahma. Sanskrit: *vyākaranam*.

論民 Lumbini,—the park near Kapilavastu where Shākyamuni was born.

輪²

7476

R. 眞

H. lun, v. lin
W. lang, v. ling
N. lêng, v. lîng

See 論

J. rin
A. lwên

Even Lower.

A wheel; a disc; a revolution; a turn; a steamship (see 9584). Used for 7468.

輪子 a wheel.

立輪 a vertical wheel.

平輪 a horizontal wheel.

輪人爲輪 a wheelwright making a wheel.

輪船 or 火輪船 a steamship. See 2742.

莫便于洋輪 nothing is so convenient as a steamer.

緩輪軸 to slow down. See 5071.

輪拖 a steam-tug.

輪機 engines,—e.g. of steamers.

貨如輪轉 may our goods circulate like a wheel!—a shop inscription.

獨輪車 a term which has been applied to a bicycle.

輪轉 to go through a series.

每逢到一轉,我們再

輪轉一回 whenever we come to the end of the series, we begin again.

輪王 or 轉輪王 a wheel king,—who rules the world and causes the wheel of the law (Buddha) to revolve everywhere. Sanskrit: *Chakravartī Rāja*, from *chakra* a wheel.

法輪 the wheel of the Law,—Buddhism. Sanskrit: *dharma chakra*.

輪²

7476

轉法輪 to turn the wheel of the Law,—to preach.

初轉法輪 (Buddha) first preached Buddhism,—in Benares.

輪迴 the turning of the wheel, human existence as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sāra*. See 7291.

身墮輪迴 the body falling back into the circle of transmigration,—instead of escaping from the trammels of mortality.

假三世輪迴 to get (punishment of) three returns to mortal life,—as inflicted upon the souls of sinners.

月輪 the disc of the moon.

舉車輪 to raise the wheel,—of stone, as practised by athletes.

耳輪 the beading of the ear.

輪角 having rounded corners.

廣輪 breadth east and west and length north and south,—area.

輪困 high; eminent.

放一輪砲 to fire a salvo of artillery.

一輪兒 a turn,—in rotation.

輪流 or 輪班 or 輪着 i turn; in rotation.

輪流看守 to keep watch by turns, or in one's turn.

輪到我叫你了 it is now my turn to call you.

今天輪到他 it is his turn to-day.

二人輪換負之 the two men carried it by turns.

輪派 to send on duty in rotation.

輪充 to serve in rotation.

See 6863.

棱

7477

𡗗

7478

R. 阮旱

See 卵亂

A. twên, nwan
Rising Lower.

To act heedlessly.

踵𡗗 to disregard rules or ceremonies; to be negligent.

LUNG.

龍²

7479

R. 冬
C. lung
H. liung
F. lūng, v.
W. liōe
N.
P.
M. lung
Y.
Sz.
K. yong
J. riō, riū
A. long
Even Lower.

The dragon (see 7222), associated with rain and floods; an emblem of Imperial power, of happiness, and of the 陽 *yang* principle in geomancy, as opposed to 虎 4920. Radical 212.

龍蛇 dragons and snakes; flourishes in writing.

龍類 the dragon class,—including lizards, serpents, etc.

蛟龍 the scaly dragon.

應龍 the winged dragon.

虬龍 the horned dragon.

螭龍 the hornless dragon.

未雲何龍 how can you have a dragon without clouds?

君物龍 the dragon is the lord of creation.

龍神 dragon spirits,—of hill, river, lake, etc. Sanskrit: *nāga*.

神龍失勢與蚯蚓同 the dragon without its power is no more than an earthworm.

海龍 a seal or *Phoca* of some kind, not identified.

海龍王 a *nāga* king of the sea. Popularly, Neptune; Davy Jones.

龍王 a *nāga* or dragon king. Popularly, the god of rain and water.

大水冲了龍王廟 the heavy rain has flooded the temple of the dragon king. Used in the sense of "hoist with one's own petard."

合龍 to join the two sides of a breach in a river embankment. The breach is always stopped with the exception of a small trickle, which is finally closed with much ceremony on some auspicious day.

我們兩人之意必要

合龍 our views must tally.

一龍阻住千江水 one dragon can stop the flow of a thousand streams.

冷龍 cold water.

龍²

7479

龍船 dragon-boats,—as used at the festival on the 5th of the 5th moon for racing, a survival of the search for the body of the patriot 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan who drowned himself towards the close of the 4th century B.C. See 6249.

長龍 a war-junk.

扒龍 fast boats used at Canton.

龍挂 a waterspout.

龍位 the dragon seat,—the Imperial throne.

龍飛 the dragon's flight,—an Emperor mounting the throne.

龍衣 or 龍袍 Imperial robes.

龍之種 dragon's seed,—Imperial issue.

龍體 the Emperor's person.

龍爪 the Emperor's hands. See below.

龍床 the Emperor's bed.

天子親以龍袖拭之 the Emperor wiped it off with his own sleeve.

龍顏大悅 the Imperial countenance showed signs of great pleasure. [It is said in the 史記 that the first Emperor of the Han dynasty had a face like a dragon's. Hence the extended application of this term in modern times.]

龍筆 the Imperial pencil,—of the Emperor's autograph.

龍眼 the Imperial glance; the lungan (*Nephelium longana*, Camb.).

龍眼魚 or 龍金魚 a kind of spotted goldfish with trilobous or quadrilobous tails and prominent eyes.

龍旗 the dragon flag,—the Chinese national flag.

龍牌 a tablet representing the Imperial power, put up in temples and elsewhere.

黃龍殿 name of a portion of the Imperial palace at 洛陽 Lo-yang, under the Han dynasty.

青龍 the azure dragon. See

白虎 4920.

龍脈 the dragon's pulse,—one of the magnetic currents recognised by geomancers.

龍²

7479

斬龍脈 to cut off the magnetic current,—as by breaking the soil.

龍氣 good geomantic influences.

尋龍點穴 to seek the dragon and mark his lair,—to fix on a lucky spot.

掘龍潭 to dig up the pool at the Dragon Temple,—in hope of inconveniencing the Dragon, and so bringing rain.

龍香 the pyramid of paper figures given at weddings. See below.

龍燈 lanterns in the shape of a dragon.

龍頭 a red painted rod terminating in a dragon's head, carried at funerals.

龍頭屬老 to graduate late in life,—as 梁灝 Liang Hao did, at 72.

龍抬頭 the dragon raising his head,—which he does on the 2nd of the 2nd moon after his winter's rest.

龍骨 the keel,—of a vessel.

安上龍骨 to lay a keel.

龍井 a kind of tea.

龍鳳扇 fans ornamented with phoenixes.

三葛君得其龍 among the three K'os there was one dragon,—referring to 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang (known as 臥龍) and his two brothers, the latter of whom were known as a tiger and a dog, respectively.

龍馬精神 the vigour of a dragon or horse.

龍性 spirited; mettlesome; fiery.

地龍 an earthworm.

強龍難壓地頭蛇 the mighty dragon is no match for the local snake,—which knows the ins and outs of the place.

有錢一條龍, 無錢一條蟲 money makes a dragon, the want of it, a bug.

龍生龍, 鳳生鳳 dragons beget dragons, phoenixes beget phoenixes,—like father, like son.

龍

7479

龍遊淺水遭蝦戲 a dragon in shallow water becomes the butt of shrimps.**雙龍戲珠** two dragons playing with a pearl,—really with the symbol of thunder rolling.**扳龍逆鱗** to stroke a dragon the wrong way,—to irritate a person.**放龍入海** to give a man his chance.**擒龍捉虎** to seize a dragon and hold a tiger,—of a brave or able man.**龍虎榜 (or 行)** the published list of successful **舉人** graduates of the 2nd degree.**龍涎香** ambergris.**龍膽** gentian.**龍鬚** a kind of rush from which mats are made, probably *Juncus effusus*, L. Used for "asparagus," and formerly a common name for the grape-vine.**龍鬚滿架抽** the grape-vine spreading all over the frame.**龍腦香** Baroos camphor.**龍鳳帖** betrothal cards,—exchanged between couples about to marry. See 6001, 7457.**乘龍** to get husbands like dragons, as was said of the two daughters of **桓叔元** HuanShu-yüan, who married **黃憲** Huang Hsien and **李膺** Li Ying, respectively.**乘龍客** a son-in-law.**龍陽君** a catamite. See *Biog. Dict.***龍房** a gaol in a *yamen*. See 5507.**龍城** a name given to Ch'ang-an, the site of which is said to have resembled a dragon in shape.**龍池** a name for Peking.**龍門** see 6883; also a name for the historian **司馬遷** Ssü-ma Ch'ien, from his birthplace in Honan. See 6883.**斑龍** a kind of deer, supposed to play with dragons.**猪婆龍** the gavial.**龍**

7479

白龍 or **烏龍** fancy names for the dog.**龍泉** a name for a sword.**龍文** name of a famous horse.**龍鍾** the name of a species of bamboo; worn out; old.**龍葵** *Solanum nigrum*, L.**龍爪花** the flowers of *Lycoris aurea*, Herb., and *L. radiata*, Herb.**石龍芮** *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.**龍牙** *Agrimonia eupatoria*, L. Also, the *Linga*.**龍**

7480

R. 董

See 龍

Rising Lower.

龍

7481

R. 東

F. lung, löng

See 龍

K. nong

Even Lower.

壟

7482

R. 董

See 龍

Rising Lower.

龐

7482a

寵

7483

R. 董

See 龍

Rising Lower.

白龍 or **烏龍** fancy names for the dog.**龍泉** a name for a sword.**龍文** name of a famous horse.**龍鍾** the name of a species of bamboo; worn out; old.**龍葵** *Solanum nigrum*, L.**龍爪花** the flowers of *Lycoris aurea*, Herb., and *L. radiata*, Herb.**石龍芮** *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.**龍牙** *Agrimonia eupatoria*, L. Also, the *Linga*.

Rude; uncivilised.

儻侗 unpolished; clownish.**儻儻** depressed; disappointed.

The throat. See 4007.

A mound of earth; a tumulus.

丘壘 a mound over a grave.**壘斷** a mound or coign of vantage from which in ancient times a certain dealer tried to get the better of his fellow-traders in the market-place.**免受壘斷** to avoid suffering the trick of the mound,—to avoid suffering loss at the hands of greedy tricksters.**登壘** to monopolise trade.**瓦壘子** a scallop shell.

See 8692.

A hole; a cleft. Empty. See 6276 and 7506.

開寵 to make a hole.**老鼠寵** a rat-hole.**寵**

7483

入黃泥寵 to go into the yellow clay hole,—to die; to be buried.**孔寵** a hole**穿寵** to bore a hole.**寵罅** a cleft; a crack.**空寵** empty.**棺材寵** a coffin-hole,—an empty grave.**寵**

7484

R. 董送

See 龍

Rising and Sinking Lower.

攏

7485

R. 董

F. lung, löng
N. lung, lung

See 龍

Rising Lower.

To walk awry.

寵徇 to go straight ahead.

To grasp; to seize. T comb. To collect; to assemble; to draw near to.

攏住口了 he is muzzled.**攏掠** to plunder; to rob.**攏意見** to seize the meaning as of riddles; to apply to the sense as a whole.**拉攏** to bring a thing about acquainted with, as friend. Also, to delay; to dawdle.**拉攏了會** *hui*³ **子** dawled, or delayed, for a bit.**攏子** a woman's comb. Also, sort of portable case for carrying things in, hung on a pole over the shoulder.**攏頭** or **攏髮** to comb the hair.**攏攏** to crowd together.**圍攏** to crowd around.**岸上人都走將攏來** the people on shore began to assemble near,—the boat.**聚攏來** gathered together.**攏近** to draw near to; to bring near to.**攏碼頭** to come alongside wharf.**攏前解勸** to come forward and make peace,—as between two people quarrelling.**攏在袖裏** put it into sleeve

攏³

7485

攏總都來了 they have all come.

把刀攏他 kept him back with a sword.

攏敵 to drive the enemy together,—as with a view to a general massacre.

隴²

7486

The rising sun obscured.

瞳隴 the sun dimly seen at dawn.

R. 東
See 籠
Even Lower.

隴²

7487

The rising moon:

朦朧 dim; dull; obscure; unintelligible.

R. 東
See 籠
Even Lower.

籠²

7488

A pen; a cage; bars; a grating. Used with 7495.

籠囚 a cage for criminals.

房籠 bars in front of a house.

月透疎籠 the moon shines through the wide-meshed lattice.

門籠子 the bars across a doorway.

簾籠 a blind; a screen.

R. 東
See 籠
Even Lower.

籠²

7489

Same as 7488.

瀧²

7490

A river in Kuangtung, called 三瀧.

R. 江
See 籠
Even Lower.

瓏¹

7491

A gem cut in the form of a dragon, and placed on the altar when praying for rain.

玲瓏 see 7205.

R. 東
See 籠
Even Lower.

龔³

7492

R. 冬東

送

See 籠

Even Lower.

龔³

7493

籠¹

7494

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

籠¹

7495

R. 東董

C. H. { lung

F. lung, lōng

W. N. { lung

P. M. { lung

Y. Sz. { lung

K. nong

J. ru, rō

A. lung

Even and Rising Lower.

A mill; to grind; to sharpen.

磨龔 to grind.

龔利 to sharpen.

Same as 7492.

To reap grain.

A framework of bamboo; a cage; a basket; a crate; a noose. See 4854.

雀籠 a bird-cage.

籠中鳥 a trapped bird.

站籠 to stand in a wooden cage with the head coming out at the top, so that the feet do not touch the ground except at the toes.

燈籠 a lantern.

籠紗 the covering of lanterns, when of gauze.

打籠 to set a trap.

猪籠 a basket for carrying pigs.

猪籠花 the pitcher plant (*Nepenthes phyllamphora*, Willd.).

籠絡 to entice; to tempt; to inveigle.

籠屈 a steamer for cooking things in.

籠嘴 a muzzle.

籠頭 a halter. See 7502.

籠住馬 to put a halter on a horse.

接來籠入袖裏 he took it and put it in his sleeve.

受人牢籠 to be cheated; to be taken in.

烟籠柳 mist resting on willow-trees.

籠通話 language of wide or general application.

籠括 to contain; to embody.

籠¹

7495

虛籠全題 to invisibly contain the whole theme, as an essay in which treatment of the theme is latent and not actually brought out in so many words.

拉籠 to play the sycophant.

鷄籠 (or 基隆) Kelung (now Kiurun) in N. Formosa. Under the Ming dynasty the name was applied to the whole island.

聾¹

7496

R. 東

H. lung

F. lung, lōng

See 籠

Even Lower.

Deaf. See 12,185.

耳朵聾 deaf.

聾人 or 聾子 a deaf man.

推聾 to pretend to be deaf.

聾子愛打岔 deaf people are always misunderstanding,—what is said.

聾者善視 the deaf have good sight.

聾子放砲 like a deaf man firing a cannon,—he does not hear if there is any sound or not.

不癡不聾, 難作阿家

翁 unless foolish and deaf, it is difficult to be the head of a household,—there being so many things one must pretend not to notice; a saying attributed to

郭子儀 Kuo Tzū-i, 8th century A.D.

治聾酒 a drink drunk at the two equinoxes for the cure of deafness.

龍¹

7497

R. 東冬

See 籠

K. nong, yong

Even Lower.

A species of water-weed (*Polygonum orientale*, L.).

Another name for the 葒 5271.

隰有游龍 in the marshes grows the spreading smartweed.

蒙龍 overgrown with weeds; concealed; obscured.

蠱¹

7498

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

An insect found on the olive, called 蠱蜂.

蠱蛭 a fabulous monster with 9 heads and 9 tails (Manchu *uyultu*, from *uyun* nine); a sea-serpent.

鮭蠱 a creature like a human child, found in the sea. See 6441.

蚌蠱 a crab which gets into pearl-oysters.

襠²

7499

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

躡²

7500

R. 冬腫

See 籠

Even and Rising Lower.

隴³

7501

R. 腫

See 籠

Rising Lower.

Leggings; overalls.

隴袴 a skirt worn by men of the working classes.

To walk.

躡躡 toddling, as a child.

把他打個躡躡 turned on his heel and left him.

A bank; a dike; a balk. Name of a State; now used for the province of Shensi (see 6368). Used for 7482.

隴畝之間 among the balks and acres,—as a farmer.

滿隴黃雲 the fields are full of yellow clouds,—of ripe grain.

一隴瓦 a row of tiles.

得隴望蜀 to have got Lung and then to look towards Shu,—with a view to have that also. Said of the Emp. Kuang Wu of the Han dynasty. Used as "Give an inch, take an ell."

隴西 an old name for the S. E. corner of Kansuh.

隴州=鳳翔 Fêng-hsiang Fu in Shensi.

籠²

7502

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

籠²

7503

隆²

7504

R. 東

C. lung

H. lung

F. lung

W. liou

N. lung

P. lung

S. lung

M. lung

K. lung

Same as 7502.

High; eminent; surpassing; glorious; abundant; rich. The rolling of thunder. See 3578.

興隆 or 隆隆 prosperous.

父老家之隆 the father is the head of the family.

尊隆 honoured; esteemed.

隆貴 noble; of high rank.

隆²

7504

J. riō, riū

A. long, lung

Even Lower.

隆重 to exalt; to honour.

隆恩 great bounty,—of the Emperor.

才望兼隆 having both great ability and great ambition.

隆厚 substantial; wealthy; generous.

以隆孝養 dutifully to nourish parents in plenty. See 3727.

隆盛 or 隆多 abundant; numerous.

深領隆情 to receive many great favours.

隆儀 a valuable present.

隆冬 the depth of winter.

隆殺 (shai³) much and little; abundance and want.隆殺 shai³ 之服 clothes with ragged edges,—for mourning.

腹隆起 its belly swelled up.

癯²

7505

R. 東

See 隆

A. lung

Even Lower.

Infirm; weak.

癯病 the disease of being old and infirm.

癯閉 retention of urine.

窿²

7506

R. 東

H. lung, v.

lung, lung²

F. lōng

A. lung

Even Lower.

A hole; a cavity. See 7483.

窟窿 a hole.

掘窿而居 to dig out a cave and live in it.

弄⁴

7507

R. 送

C. lung

H. lung

F. liōng,

liōng, liōng

W. lung

N. lung

P. lung, nung,

nēng, nou

M. nung, lung

Y. nung

S. nung, lung

K. nong

J. rō

A. lōung

Sinking Lower.

To play with; to handle; to make; to perform; to do. Also read nung⁴, nou⁴, and nēng⁴. See 璋 400, 梳 10,025, 瓦 12,420, 捉 2406, 聳 10,461, 賣 7608, 調 11,102.

戲弄 to play with; to sport with; to dally.

弄孫自樂 to play with one's grandchildren for amusement,—as Wang Hsi-chih did.

弄飯 to prepare food.

弄壞 to spoil.

弄⁴

7507

侮弄 to treat with indignity.

弄手脚 to juggle; to conjure.

弄假成真 to do in fun what is fulfilled in earnest; to pretend to have done what one has not,—as a joke.

只恐我弄他不過 I fear I shall not get the better of him,—in trickery.

弄巧反拙 to do a clever thing which turns out to be a foolish one; to be too clever by half.

弄翻了 to upset; to spill.

弄權 to abuse one's power; to make use of the power of some one else.

忽值弄兵 just then there was a movement of troops.

弄神弄鬼 to work upon spirits and devils,—as magicians do by incantations, etc. See 6430.

弄玩意兒 to play with a toy.

弄空的 an impostor.

弄花 to botanise.

弄蝴蝶 to collect butterflies.

弄嘴弄舌 to chatter and gabble.

弄落 to put down,—in writing

弄醜 to expose oneself to disgrace.

弄錢 or 弄銀子 to make money dishonestly.

弄性尙氣 arrogant; hot tempered; truculent.

弄了來 to get hold of; to pick up; to procure.

弄了去了 gone; not forthcoming; lost; stolen; mislaid.

弄出去 to make off with; to take away.

弄出事來 to cause trouble to arise; to get up a row.

弄死 to put to death; to kill.

弄局 to keep or run a gambling establishment.

弄的不好 not properly done

弄歸齊 when all is said and done; the fact of it is that...

弄草 to cut grass.

弄火 to light a fire.

倂

7508

哢

7509

R. 送

See 弄

Sinking
Lower.

Same as 7510.

The note or song of a bird.

哢哢 to chirp.

鳥哢春光 birds greet with song the glorious spring.

吟哢 a hum of many voices.

悞

7510

R. 送

See 弄

Sinking
Lower.

Stupid; doltish. To make a fool of.

蠱悞我上當 he took me in completely.

悞愚人 to impose on a simpleton.

竜

7511

R. 冬

See 龍

Even Lower.

A dragon. To rise; to issue forth. Used as a contraction for 7479.

起竜 to be on heat.

俱革竜 a place in Yunnan where there are nine steep mountains.

LÜ.

See 7335.

婁

7512

僂

7513

R. 尤

See 宥

C. lau

F. lau

W. lau

N. lau

P. lau

M. lau

Y. lau, leo

K. nu

J. ru, ro

A. lau

Even

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

Hunchbacked; stooping. See 13,552, 7292. Also read lou³.

病僂人名 the name of a certain hunchback.

僂佻 or 僂偃 ill-made; misshapen.

背僂 humpbacked.

僂指而算 to bend the fingers and calculate,—to count on the fingers.

僂兵 soldiers in ambush; brigands.

屢

7514

R. 遇

C. lau

F. lau

W. lau

N. lau

P. lau

M. lau

Many times; repeatedly.

屢次 or 屢番 or 迭屢 many times.

屢屢 repeatedly.

屢易 frequent changes.

屢

7514

W. lau

N. li, v. lei

P. lau

M. lau

Y. lau

Sz. lau

K. nu

J. ru

A. lau

Sinking
Irregular.

漚

7515

R. 尤

虞

有

See 纒

Even Lower.

纒

7516

R. 尤

虞

C. lau

H. lau

F. lau

W. lau, lau

N. li

P. lau

M. lau

Y. lau, leo

Sz. lau

K. nu

J. ru, ro

A. lau

Rising
Irregular.

屢戰 many battles; to be often engaged.

屢勝 to be frequently victorious.

屢年 for many years.

屢經指示 you have often instructed me.

屢蒙過愛 I have often received great marks of kindness from you.

屢試屢效 as often as you try it you will find it do you good.

Drizzling, as rain.

雨漚漚也 the rain keeps on drizzling.

Read lou³. A sewer; a drain.

漚河 name of a river in Hunan.

A thread; a strand; a lock.

一纒絲 a tangle of floss silk.

青絲髮二纒 two black silken hairs.

纒伸妥了 the threads are unravelled.

纒金 gold in threads.

纒金箱 a gold-inlaid box.

被剪去頭髮數纒 had several locks of her hair cut off.

布纒 coarse cotton.

纒陳 or 纒布 to state in detail, —thread by thread.

不能纒述 I cannot state in detail.

不敢纒褻 I do not venture to trouble you with all the details.

條分纒晰 each clause and each detail clearly set forth.

纒切爲纒 cut it into slices.

A species of artemisia, the young leaves of which are eaten for food; southernwood. Also read lou³.

婁蒿 southernwood.

女婁菜 *Silene aprica*, Turcz.婁葉 sirih leaf (*Piper betle*, L.).

青婁 fresh sirih leaf.

婁

7517

瓜婁 *Trichosanthes multiloba*, Miq.

婁皮 the rind of the above, used as a purgative.

栝婁 (or 樓) 仁 seeds from the above, used as an expectorant.

婁室 an apartment for women in the seventh month of pregnancy.

樓

7518

R. 虞

C. lau, lau

H. li

F. lau, lau

W. lau, lau

N. li

P. lau, lau

M. lau, lau

Y. lau, leo

Sz. lau

K. nu

J. ru

A. lau, lau

Rising Lower.

The overlap of a coat or robe. Torn; soiled.

樓裂 ragged; torn.

衣衫襤褸 dirty, ragged clothes.

鏤

7519

呂

7520

R. 語

H. li, li

F. lau, v. lau

See 閭

Rising Lower.

See 7354.

A bone; a tube; a musical pipe. A kind of sword.

大呂 and 中 (or 仲) 呂 and 南呂 names of three of the musical pipes. See 律 7548.

六呂 the six lower musical pipes, comprising the three above mentioned with three others, all 陰 of negative value.

心呂之臣 a mind and backbone official,—as was 太嶽 T'ai Yo who helped the Great Yü, afterwards ennobled as 呂侯 Lü Hou.

呂祖 a title given to 呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin, one of the 八仙 Eight Taoist Immortals whose name is chiefly associated with magic and the black art.

呂祖菴 a Taoist nunnery.

呂公接綵 Lü Kung splicing the cord,—a conjuror's trick.

擊之以輕呂 struck him with a light sword.

呂³

7520

呂宋國 Luzon,—the native name for the Philippines.

呂宋菓 St. Ignatius' bean (*Strychnos ignatia*, Bergius).

呂宋票 a Manila lottery ticket.

呂宋繩 a Manila rope.

呂宋烟 Manila cigars.

呂宋綠 a turquoise green.

大呂宋 Spain.

呂后 the consort of 高祖 Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty, who ruled alone over China from 187 to 179 B.C.

侶³

7521

R. 語

H. ʻi

See 閭

Rising Lower.

A comrade; a companion; to associate.

侶伴 a comrade.

行侶 a travelling-companion.

麟不侶行 the *lin* never travels with a mate,—it is not seen in pairs, as other animals. See 7186.

結侶 to join together as companions.

儕侶 a company; a troupe.

其如知音之寡侶何 fellow-connoisseurs in music are few: what am I to do? [The simple arrangement would be 知音寡侶, 其如之何.]

法侶 Taoist priests.

栁²

7522

R. 語

See 閭

Rising Lower.

A beam supporting the short rafters at the eaves.

榮栁 the turned-up corners of a Chinese roof.

閭²

7523

R. 魚

C. ʻli

H. ʻli

F. ʻli

W. ʻli

N. ʻli

P. ʻli, ʻli

M. ʻli, ʻli

Y. ʻli

Sz. ʻli

K. ʻli, ʻli

J. ʻli, ʻli

A. ʻli

Even Lower

Irregular.

The gate of a village; a village of twenty-five families; see 8942. A kind of antelope.

依閭 leaning against the village gate.

閭巷 a lane or alley.

表其閭 to bestow distinction on his village,—of an eminent official.

閭里 rural population.

仙閭 fairy-land.

閭²

7523

門閭 a dwelling.

尾閭 the extreme point, or end of a district.

三閭 the title of an official under the Chou dynasty whose duty it was to regulate matters referring to the kindred of the various feudal princes.

屈原掌昭屈景三家之族故稱三閭 Ch'ü Yüan managed the kindred affairs of the 3 families Chao, Ch'ü, and Ching, wherefore he was called San Lü.

欄²

7524

R. 魚

See 閭

Even Lower.

A species of palm.

櫻欄 the coir palm (*Trachycarpus excelsa*, Thbg.), from the fibres of which ropes, mats, etc., are made.

花欄木 a fine-grained reddish cabinet-wood from Annam.

藺²

7525

R. 魚

See 閭

Even Lower.

A plant, known as 菴藺 (*Artemisia*, sp.).藺茹 a species of *Euphorbia*; the milk thistle.鐫²

7526

Same as 7534.

慮⁴

7527

R. 御

C. ʻli

H. ʻli

F. ʻli

W. ʻli

N. ʻli

P. ʻli

M. ʻli

Y. ʻli

Sz. ʻli

K. ʻli

J. ʻli, ʻli

A. ʻli

Sinking

Lower.

To be anxious; to be concerned about; to plan. [To be distinguished from 慮 7396.]

慮則預度未來 *li* means concern for the future. See 10,693.

人無遠慮, 必有近憂 trouble will soon overtake the man who is not concerned for the future.

慮切於此而禍興於彼 one is anxious in this direction, and misfortune springs up in that. It is the unexpected, etc.

思慮 or 慮想 or 慮念 to think anxiously about.

慮後 to be anxious about the future.

慮深 sagacious.

慮⁴

7527

慮及 to have anticipated.

沒慮到 did not anticipate; did not foresee.

亡 (or 無) 慮 a general plan or scheme, in which no attention is bestowed upon details; no matter (how many etc.).... [Used in the same way as 那怕 in central China.]

亡慮二千人 about 2,000 men.

老子書註者無慮數十家 commentators on the *Tao Tê Ching* have run to several tens in number.

一致而百慮 to settle many things on the plan of one.

旻天疾威, 弗慮弗圖 merciful God, arrayed in terrors, how is it you exercise no forethought, no care?

慮善以動 anxious thought about what is good should precede action.

Read *lu*^{4*}

慮囚 = 錄囚 7386.

Read *lu*². See 10,305 *i*².

Careless; negligent.

億億然 careless; easy-going.

億億其事 he neglects the matter.

To help; to aid.

勸助 to help; to assist.

相勸辦公 to aid in the administration of public business.

See 10,091.

To strain; to filter.

濾水羅 or 濾布 a cloth to strain liquids through.

濾去渣 strain off the sediment.

億²

7528

R. 語

See 閭

Rising Lower.

勵⁴

7529

R. 御

See 慮

Sinking

Lower.

攄⁴

7530

濾⁴

7531

R. 御

W. ʻli

M. ʻli

See 慮

Sinking

Lower.

蘆²

7532

魚
閭

Even Lower.

謊⁴

7533

御
慮Sinking
Lower.鑢⁴

7534

御
慮Sinking
Lower.廬²

7535

廬²

7536

魚
廬

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Even Lower.

Madder.

茹蘆 *Rubia cordifolia*, L.

To deceive.

A file; a rasp; to burnish.

磨鑢 to polish.

鑢成槽 by friction it has worn a groove.

躬自鑢 to keep oneself under proper restraint.

See 7402.

A donkey. See 年 8301.

驢駒子 a young donkey.

驢叫 or 驢鳴 the bray of a donkey.

叫驢 a male donkey; a jackass.

驢驢 a she-ass.

驢驢 a gelded ass.

蹇驢 a lame ass.

秃驢 a bald-headed ass,—applied to a Buddhist priest, as a play upon 闍黎 the Sanskrit *ācārya*, a teacher of morals. See 9783.

驢皮 donkey-skin, — tough; obstinate; mulish.

黔驢之技 the resources of a Kueichou donkey,—only a kick. [This fact is said to have been discovered by the tigers of the province, which originally stood much in awe of a donkey's bray.]

驢唇不對馬嘴 a donkey's lips won't fit a horse's mouth,—used of any incongruity.

鐵驢子似的, 沒毛可拔 like an iron donkey: not a hair to be got out of him,—so stingy is he.

驢²

7536

一朵鮮花插在驢頭上 a fresh flower stuck on a donkey's head, — a beautiful woman married to an ugly man; a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear.

大路上的驢子, 東一口西一口 like the donkey on the high road, a mouthful east and a mouthful west,—getting a bite where he can.

騎驢覓驢 to ride a donkey and look for a donkey,—not to make use of what is at hand.

驢糞毬兒 a "love-bird,"—a small brown bird like a tit-mouse.

驢盛 the penis of an ass,—used as a medicine.

Same as 7536.

駢³

7537

柈³

7538

R. 語

See 旅

Rising Lower.

祼³

7539

R. 語

See 旅

Rising Lower.

駞²

7540

R. 魚御

See 慮

Even and
Sinking
Lower.旅³

7541

R. 語

H. ㄣ

M. ㄣ, ㄣ

See 閭

Rising Lower.

A tough kind of wood suitable for arrows.

柈松 *Abies firma*, or Japan larch.

The Imperial sacrifice. Used with 7541.

大祼上帝 he sacrificed to God.

A post-house.

駞站 a post-house.

由駞寄函 to send a letter through the regular postal department.

A body of 500 men; forces. A multitude. A guest; to travel; to lodge. The younger members of a family. To be arranged. Used for 7542. The 56th Diagram. A sacrifice to mountains.

陳其師旅 he drew up his forces. See 640.

天旅 Imperial troops.

旅³

7541

虎旅 Imperial Guards dressed in tiger-skins.

鞠旅 to address troops.

勁旅 fierce soldiery.

軍旅之事 military affairs.

旅次 in ranks; an inn.

羞與旅等伍 I am ashamed to serve in the ranks with them.

止旅迺密 as the population became dense.

哀荆之旅 he brought the multitudes of Ching together.

行旅 to travel.

新婚旅行 a honeymoon trip.

旅客 travellers.

商旅 travelling merchants.

旅寓 or 旅邸 or 旅店 or

旅舍 an inn; a lodging-house.

旅夜書懷 by night, in the inn, I indite my sorrows.

旅寄 to lodge at.

旅費 lodging expenses; board.

旅居 to be staying temporarily at.

羈旅之臣 a visiting or banished official.

敦琢其旅 the polished members of his suite.

侯亞侯旅 his younger sons and all their children.

旅力方剛 as long as my backbone retains its strength.

靡有旅力 I have no strength for anything.

穀核維旅 with the sauces and kernels displayed in them,—the dishes.

旅獒 the Hounds of Lü,—title of *Shu Ching*, V, 5.

The backbone.

膂力過人 he is unusually strong.

作股肱心膂 be as my limbs to me, as my heart and backbone. See 7520.

膂³

7542

R. 語

H. ㄣ

See 旅

Rising Lower.

陸³

7543

See 7432.

綠⁴²

7544

R. 沃

C. luk

H. luk, liuk

F. lük, liöh

W. lo, liöc

I' soh

P. ü, lu²

M. lou, lu

Y. luk

Sz. liu, lu

K. nok

J. roku, rioku

A. luk

Entering
Lower.

Green. Also read *lu*⁴²; and used pictorially (e.g. a green robe) for 祿 7379 official emolument. See

7157.

青綠 grass green.

黑綠 invisible green.

矇綠 dark green.

碧綠 bright green.

綠茶 green tea.

綠女 young girls,—who often wear green. See 黃 5124.

綠膠 a green vegetable dye.

瓜皮綠 melon or cucumber green.

綠荳 green peas or beans.

綠營 Chinese (not Banner) troops.

你是綠旗的 you are a Green-Banner man,—used contemptuously by Manchus of Chinese.

綠衣 a term applied to a native policeman in foreign employ.

綠衣使者 a parrot,—from the title conferred by 明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty upon a parrot which gave evidence in a court of justice and secured the conviction of a murderer.

綠轎 a green chair,—reserved for high officials down to and inclusive of the 三司 Three Commissioners. A Tao-t'ai rides in a green chair, if he holds brevet rank as a Provincial Judge.

石綠 or 綠青 malachite.

綠礬 green vitriol.

綠林之傑 noted brigands.

綠膏 a dye-stuff made from the bark of *Rhamnus tinctorius*, Wallst.; *vert de Chine*.

帶綠纓子 (or 頂子 or 頭巾) to be a cuckold,—referring to the greenness of the tortoise; see 6421.

一頂綠頭巾 a green head-dress,—as above.

綠頭鴨 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).

綠⁴²

7544

葦

7545

錄

7546

履

7547

律⁴²

7548

R. 質

C. lut

H. lut

F. luk, lük

W. lie

N. lih

P. lü

M. lü

Sz. lü

Y. lik

K. ryul, yul

J. ritsz

A. lwët

Entering
Lower.

綠耳 the grey horse, with dark mane, tail, and ears,—one of the eight steeds of Mu Wang.

綠末棵子 *Berchemia lineata*, D.C.

綠豆青 *Ilex macrocarpa*, Oliv.

See 7381.

See 7386.

See 6952.

A rule; a law; to follow as a model. Standard tubes, used as pitchpipes in music, and for other purposes; see 3366, 10,382, 12,246, 13,630. A stanza of eight lines; see 3213. To be steep.

律例 the Penal Code,—of the present dynasty, consisting of 律 the immutable statute laws of the Chinese empire, largely derived from the previous code of the Ming dynasty, and of 例 such subsequent modifications, extensions, and restrictions of these fundamental laws as time and circumstances make necessary. A revised edition is published every five years.

老於律例 learned in the law.

律例師 or 律師 (*see below*) a barrister-at-law,—a foreign term.

律法 or 法律 laws and statutes.

律法無情 the law makes no allowances.

依律 according to law.

律應 the law requires that.....

律條 laws.

撥律斷之無條 could find no law to meet the case.

律誡 prohibitions; commandments.

律書 law books.

律⁴²

7548

律乃有民 be a law to your people.

上律天時 above, he takes as a law the four seasons of heaven—for ceaseless regularity.

以律己者律人 to apply to others the same rules as to oneself.

律呂 or 十二律 a series of twelve bamboo tubes, the longest of which measures 9 inches, and which are supposed to render the 12 chromatic semitones of the octaves. By means of these tubes, in connexion with the 28 zodiacal constellations and certain calendaric accords, Divine communication is said to be established with the influences of the Five Elements and the points of the compass which correspond with the Eight Winds.

六律 or 陽律 the six upper musical accords or positive notes. See 7520. [The former is often used for the 12 tubes or notes.]

律回 spring is returning,—that is, the negative tubes are exhausted and the positive are coming back to sway.

律歷 music and mathematics,—the two being supposed by the Chinese to be connected.

好 *hao*⁴ 音律 fond of music.

一律辦理 to transact any business uniformly,—with what has gone before.

一律向撫轅請假乞退 with one accord asked the Governor to accept their resignations.

一律開除 expelled them (students) all in a body.

五律 and 七律 five and seven characters to the line,—of poetry.

一首七律詩 a stanza with seven characters to the line.

排律詩 stanzas of 12 lines or upwards.

應試五言排律 poems of 12 lines of 5 words for exam.

律詩 stanzas of eight lines, of which the second, fourth, sixth and eighth, must rhyme.

不律 the name, in the 吳 W State, for a pencil. See 897, 13,644.

南山律律 the southern law is very steep.

律

7548

律伯克 the city of Lübeck.

律藏 Books of Discipline or the vinaya division of the *Tripitaka*.

律宗 a school of Buddhism which strictly enforces the severe discipline of monastic life.

律師 an ascetic who strictly follows the various Buddhist rules of Discipline.

律令 (*ling*²) name of a swift runner of the Chou dynasty, who at death became an imp in the retinue of the god of thunder. [Read *lü*⁴ *ling*⁴ = laws.]

律

7549

R. 質
See 律

A high peak. See 7548.

律

7550

R. 質
See 律

To strain a liquid.

律

7551

R. 質
See 律The common wild hop of China and Japan (*Humulus japonicus*, S. & Z.).

律

7552

Same as 7517.

律

7553

R. 質
C. { *lut*
H. *luk*
F. *luk*
W. *lie*
P. *li*
M. *li*
K. *yul*
J. *ritss*
A. *twet*

A bamboo rope. [This and the next two characters were originally written with 么 4790, now altered in deference to the system of 諱 5217.]

律繞 cords for lowering a coffin, attached to a windlass.

律轆 a windlass; a pulley. See 7415.

腓

7554

R. 質
See 律

Entering Lower.

莖

7555

R. 質
See 律

Entering Lower.

驕

7556

R. 質
C. *lut*
See 驕

Entering Irregular.

絲

7557

R. 寒 銑
See 絲

Even and Rising Upper.

變

7558

R. 銑 霰
C. *lün*
H. *slan*
F. *twang*
W. *slö*
N. *slieñ*
P. *lúan*
M. *slan*
K. *yön*
J. *ren*
A. *lién*

Rising Irregular.

戀

7559

Flesh offered in sacrifice.

腓膏 the fat on the entrails of a victim, offered as a burnt sacrifice.

Seeds beginning to sprout.

A black horse with white legs.

LÜAN.

To bind together; to put in order.

南絲 name under the Han dynasty of 鉅鹿 Chü-lu, a District in Chihli.

絲祕 name of a man who was Governor of 南郡 Nan-chün under the Han dynasty.

Beautiful; admirable.

靜女其變 how handsome is the retiring girl!

變彼諸姬 admirable are those, my cousins!

猗嗟變兮 alas for him, so beautiful!

思變季女逝兮 thinking of the young beauty as I went to fetch her.

變童 a catamite.

See 7154.

攀

7560

R. 先
C. *lün*
H. *slan*
F. *twang*
W. *slö, lie², slie*
N. *slieñ*
P. *lien², slüan, v. lie²*
M. *slan*
Y. *slou*
K. *yön*
J. *ren*
A. *lién*

Even Irregular.

爨

7561

R. 銑 寒
C. *v. nyn*
F. *twang*
W. *v. lö²*
P. *lúan*
M. *slan*
Y. *slou*
K. *yön*
J. *ren, ran*
A. *sluan, lüen*

Rising Irregular.

癢

7562

R. 寒
See 癢

Even Lower.

恋

7563

畧

7564

R. 藥
C. *lök*
H. *liök*
F. *liök*
W. *liök*
N. *liak*
P. *liak², liök², liök²*
M. *liök, liök*
Y. *liak*
S. *liök*
K. *yak*
J. *riaku*
A. *lök*

Entering Lower.

To tie; to bind. To bend; to warp; winding; crooked. To take hold of; to drag along. See 2951.

攀曲 crooked; curved; winding.

攀腰 or 攀躬 bent back; hunchbacked.

攀毛 curly hair.

屈攀 to bend; to warp.

膝攀 the knees bent,—with age or infirmity.

攀其手足 hands and feet bent,—as with cold or rheumatism.

指頭凍拘攀了 fingers numbed with cold.

Meat in slices.

一爨肉 a slice of meat.

爨魚 dried fish.

視爲鱗爨 to regard as mere fish or flesh,—only fit to be eaten.

禁爨 forbidden food,—applied to a man destined to be an Imperial son-in-law.

斬首爨割之 cut off his head and chopped up his body.

Muscular contractions, as induced by rheumatism, etc.

拘癢 bent; doubled.

Same as 7154.

LÜEH.

A boundary; a road. To mark out; to define. A course; a method of procedure. Sharp. To seize; to capture. A summary; a synopsis. Outline, or sketch, in painting (see 5013) as opposed to 精 2133. A little. Also read *liao*⁴ and *liö*⁴.

經畧天下 to administer the empire.

畧

7564

嶠夷既畧 (the territory of) the Yü-i was defined.

以遏亂畧 in order to put an end to disorderly ways.

有畧其耜 sharp are their ploughshares.

謀畧 strategy.

好畧賣人 given to seizing and selling people.

爲人所畧 was captured.

畧畜產 to drive off cattle, —of a military foray.

畧地 to seize territory; to visit a place.

畧行寫出 to write in outline.

畧言大段 to give the outlines.

此其大畧也 such are the general outlines.

嘗聞其畧也 I have learnt the general outline.

畧謂 the gist of his remarks being that.....

要畧 the important points; the gist.

節畧 a précis; general outline.

隨意缺畧 to omit or deal partially with, according to one's own fancy,—of matters of duty.

畧畧曉得 partially acquainted with.

畧有所長 he has certain good points.

畧知一二 I understand a little about it.

與此畧同 somewhat similar to this.

畧取幾個 take a few, or some.

畧

7564

畧可謂好 may be considered pretty good.

畧少些 rather too little.

畧暫 for a short time.

畧薄的 slightly; lightly; merely.

我這畧薄的一動.他就壞了 I gave it a slight touch and it broke.

我這畧薄的說他,就急了 I said a word or two to him and he got angry.

Same as 7564.

略

7565

掠

7566

R. 藥 濛

See 畧

Entering Lower.

To rob; to plunder; see 7564. To flog. To make a down-stroke to the left in writing. See 撇 9163. Also read *liao*⁴.

搶掠 or 掠取 to rob; to plunder.

掠提 to seize with violence.

爪掠 to snatch.

抄掠 to seize and confiscate.

掠食 to seize food; to make a foray.

掠髻 to arrange the hair on the temples,—with a comb.

輕掠 to stroke gently.

Read *liang*⁴.

掠笞 to flog with the bamboo.

侵掠 to make a raid.

擘

7567

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

略

7568

R. 藥

See 落

Entering Lower.

礫

7569

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

礪

7570

R. 藥

See 畧

Entering Lower.

畧

7571

略

7572

掠

7573

To take by force. To cast aside; to throw off. Also read *liao*⁴.

擘開手 to shake something off the hand.

擘下 to lay down; to put aside.

擘香錢 to give or leave a present to the temple priests.

To look at sidelong; to ogle.

To grind; to sharpen.

劍鈍其礪諸 if the sword is blunt, sharpen it.

To praise; to extol.

LÜO.

See 7564.

Same as 7564.

See 7566.

MA.

抹

7574

See 8002.

沫

7575

See 8003.

馬

7576

R. 馬 21.

C. }
H. } *ma*
F. }
W. }
N. } *mo*

A horse. The bridge of a violin; see 4483. A piece in Chinese chess corresponding to our "knight." Radical 187. See 騎 1001, 駿 3289, 蜂 3567, 乳 5691, 課 6094, 快 6336,

馬

7576

P. }
M. } *ma*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. } *ma*
J. } *ma, ba*
A. } *ma*
Rising Lower.

里 6870, 砲 8742, 跑 8745, 笨 8848, 歲 10,382, 棹 11,069, 走 11,791, 文 12,633, 眼 13,129, 纓 13,325, 堂 10,760.

馬匹 a horse; horses.

馬³

7576

一匹馬 a horse.
 良馬 a quiet horse.
 細馬 an elegant palfrey.
 征馬 or 戎馬 a war-horse.
 [The first also = 行馬 a traveller's horse.]
 兒馬 or 公馬 a stallion.
 騕馬 a gelding.
 騾馬 or 牝馬 or 草馬 a mare.
 水馬 a water horse,—a ship.
 野馬 a wild horse; the motes in a sunbeam; light dust hovering over the desert and illumined by the sun; mirage.
 生馬 an unbroken horse.
 驊馬 the unicorn.
 鐵馬 or 簷馬 a bell suspended in the middle of a number of dangling copper or glass ornaments which strike against it when the wind blows. See 7215.
 千里馬 a thousand-li horse,—used figuratively for a loyal and able statesman.
 馬力二萬匹 20,000 horse-power.
 馬面 the horse-face demon in Chinese Purgatory. [Sanskrit: *hayagriva*].
 紅馬 a bay or chestnut horse.
 白馬 a white horse. [White is said to have been the colour of the "celestial horse," see below, and white horses are supposed to guard Buddhist temples. See 8556, 10,295.]
 華馬 a skewbald horse.
 備馬 or 配馬 to saddle a horse.
 縱馬 to urge on a horse.
 馬房 or 馬號 or 馬棚 a stable.
 馬槽 a horse-trough; a manger.
 馬夫 a groom.
 馬衣 a horse-cloth; see 4156.
 馬鞍子 a saddle.
 好馬不背雙鞍 a good horse cannot wear two saddles,—serve two masters.
 一馬一鞍 one horse, one saddle.
 馬褥 the seat of a saddle.

馬³

7576

馬勒 or 馬扯手 a bridle; reins.
 馬爬 a curry-comb.
 馬鞭子 or 馬策 a riding-whip.
 君子一言,快馬一鞭 one word is enough to a wise man, one touch of the whip to a good horse.
 馬革 a horse's hide; hence death on the battle-field, from the hide in which the body was brought back.
 馬刷子 a horse-brush.
 馬膺 a breast-plate.
 馬肚帶 a girth.
 馬蹬 a stirrup.
 馬販子 a horse dealer.
 相 *hsiang* 馬看先代本 in appraising a horse, consider its pedigree.
 相馬醫 a horse-doctor.
 馬蹄 a horse's hoof; the water chestnut (*Scirpus tuberosus*, Roxb.). See 7369.
 馬蹄粉 arrowroot.
 馬蹄酥 cakes made of arrowroot.
 馬不停蹄 his horses never had any rest,—of the energetic general 靈官 Ling Kuan of the Chou dynasty.
 人有失錯,馬有漏蹄 man sometimes errs, as a horse sometimes stumbles.
 馬不踢 the (Peking) horses do not kick.
 賞朝 *ch'ao* 馬 to grant the right of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial palace. See 1001.
 馬子 or 馬桶 a night-stool; a commode. [Probably named after 馬鈞 Ma Chün who invented the bucket.]
 馬子蓋 the cover to a night-stool; the unshaven round patch on a child's head. See 12,289.
 馬市 the famous "horse market," opened under the Ming dynasty with the Manchu Tartars.
 馬錢 a physician's fee.
 出馬 to pay visits,—as a doctor.

馬³

7576

馬尾 a horse's tail; Pagoda Anchorage.
 馬尾兒 (*érh*) a horse-hair.
 馬尾纂 false hair worn by women
 馬尾籬 a horse hair sieve.
 馬尾布 crizt.
 馬尾羅 sill of one colour with coarse meshes.
 馬頭 a horse's head; a stopping-place for junks; a riverine village; a jetty; a landing-place.
 阻住馬頭 to stop the horse's head,—as of a mandarin, in order to hand in an urgent petition.
 馬頭費 wharfage dues.
 馬褂 a riding-jacket. See 6313.
 馬撥 an overland courier.
 馬牌子 a postal assistant.
 馬快 an underling whose special business it is to recover stolen property; a detective.
 馬流人 a vagabond.
 馬螂 a dragon-fly.
 馬路 a high road; the *Maloo* in Shanghai.
 馬賊 mounted banditti.
 馬龍子 horse-leeches.
 馬杓菜 a kind of milky weed.
 馬口鐵 tin plate.
 司馬 the epistolary designation of a Sub-Prefect and a Department Magistrate; the "Minister of War" under the Chou dynasty.
 馬褲 riding-trousers.
 馬隊 cavalry.
 馬步箭 horse and foot archery.
 馬步雙圈 honourably mentioned for both cavalry and infantry drill.
 馬鎗 or 馬手鎗 carbines.
 馬面子 the front of the leg above the knee.
 馬排 a horse-breaker; a jockey.
 馬甲 a Manchu cavalry man; a Manchu 1st-class private; a sort of sleeveless waistcoat worn over the other clothing.
 馬祖 the patron god or founder of horse-breeding.

馬³

7576

馬驢 the horse starts forward.

馬眼岔了 the horse shied.

馬蛇子 a small species of lizard (the *Eremias argus*). MÖLLEN-DORFF writes 麻蛇子 in "Vertebrata of the province of Chihli," p. 63.

馬戲 a circus.

馬乾 fodder of horses.

馬店 a market for horses; a horse-fair.

奔馬 a galloping horse; see 841.

走馬觀碑 reading off a tablet as one's horse gallops by.

馬撒歡兒 the horse is rushing about in play.

起馬 or 上馬 to mount a horse; to start. [Used of officials only, and probably fixed in the language at a time when it was customary for mandarins to travel on horseback.]

馬上 on horseback; quickly; with all speed; at once. See 9729.

下馬 to dismount; to arrive at a place.

初下馬 just arrived.

下馬酒 a banquet on arrival.

單馬 a single horseman.

並馬 riding abreast.

他馬莫騎 don't ride another man's horse,—for fear of accident. See 6566.

慣騎馬, 慣跌跤 those accustomed to ride are accustomed to fall.

敗羣之馬 one bad amongst many good.

空羣之馬 one good amongst many bad.

官居五馬 his rank is that of a Prefect,—from a story of five brothers, named 柳 Liu, who all became 太守 Governors, and of whom it was said 柳氏門庭五馬逶迤 five horses in a line at the Liu family gate

馬糞 or 馬勃 horse-dung.

馬勃 *Polysaccum*, sp.; "puff-ball."馬³

7576

牛溲馬勃無非藥 even bullocks' urine and horse-dung are medicines,—nothing is useless.

馬到成功 the moment my horse arrives (as at the scene of war), the matter will be accomplished,—used by a person guaranteeing to perform some enterprise, etc.

頂馬 an outrider who precedes the official chair of a mandarin.

馬足船唇之地 the heel of a horse and the bow of a ship,—dangerous quarters.

馬前課 auguries as to a successful issue taken before a journey. Thus 馬後課 is used in the sense of being wise after the event.

天馬 "celestial horse,"—said to have been found etc. (see 12,743), but really brought from Ferghana (see 6276) on its conquest in B.C. 101. Also, a white hare.

海馬 or 雉馬 the winged horse,—as seen on mirrors of the Han dynasty. Evidently "Pegasus," an importation from Bactria. The first is also the seal.

馬踏車的事 a case of the knight on the rook,—at chess, alluding to a great crisis from which there is no escape.

牛代耕而馬代步 the ox ploughs for us and the horse walks for us.

牛耕田, 馬喫穀 the ox tills the field and the horse eats the grain,—sic vos non vobis.

驄不出金馬駒子來 (though business is brisk,) there is not a golden colt (i.e. no great profit) to be made out of it.

碧鷄金馬之間 among our jewel cocks and golden steeds,—i.e. our able men.

馬不背主 the horse never turns its back on its master.

一馬不行百馬憂 when one horse won't go, all the rest suffer.

養瘦馬 to buy the daughters of poor people, teach them to play and sing, and then sell them at a large profit.

塞翁失馬, 莫非是福 like the old man at the frontier losing his horse: it was good luck after all. Alluding to the

馬³

7576

story of a man to whom the loss of a horse turned out a blessing in the end.

心猿意馬 the heart is like a monkey, thought like a horse,—for restlessness and speed.

馬揀花兒 the yellow wagtail.

馬鹿 the large red deer (*Cervus elephas*).馬胡燒 *Lespedeza macrocarpa*, Bge.鐵馬胡燒 *Sophora viciifolia*, Hance.馬蹄香 *Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.馬蘭 *Aster indicus*, L.馬蘭花 *Iris ensata*, Thbg.馬藍 or 馬棘 *Indigofera tinctoria*, L.

馬茶 the Magyars.

馬哈麻 Mahomet.

打馬沙子 or 打馬懶子 to stop and take a snack on a journey.

Same as 7585.

An interrogative particle, a corruption of 麼 7967.

他來了嗎 has he come?

法國的船都走了嗎 have all the French ships gone away?

Read *ma*⁴. To curse. See 7585.

A mare. An old woman; a mother.

大媽 a paternal aunt. Applied as a term of respect to any elderly lady = Mrs.

老媽 or 阿媽 an old woman; a nurse.

奶媽 a wet-nurse.

乾媽 a dry-nurse; a procuress.

我的媽 Mamma!

媽媽 a mother; a wife.

嗎¹

7577

嗎¹

7578

R. 福

See 罵

Sinking Lower.

媽¹

7579

R. 馬麻

C. v. *ma*H. v. *ma*

P. (and

generally)

v. *ma*

See 馬 and

cf. 姥

J. *bo*A. *mieu*

Rising and

Even Lower.

媽¹

7579

媽媽水氏已故 his wife,
née Shui, was already dead.

媽媽水 mother's milk.

續媽 a stepmother.

媽⁴

7580

The head-board of a bed;
a panel; a board.

媽桶 a commode. See 7576.

媽子 a clamp; a dovetail.

釘上兩個媽子 nail on a
couple of boards.媽⁴

7581

A monkey; a wolf.

媽猢猻 Monkey Island, off
Macao.瑪³

7582

Agate; cornelian.

瑪瑙 cornelian.

瑪瑙珠 cornelian beads.

瑪瑙文 the veins in cornelian.

苴草瑪瑙 moss agate.

燈草瑪瑙 lamp-wick agate,
—a variety with white veins.

膽青瑪瑙 bloodstone.

瑪八 a (foreign) map.

碼³

7583

Weights, as used in com-
merce; also the modern
telegraphic "code." Used
with 7582.法碼或碼子 weights. The
second is also used for the next
entry.碼字 the business or so-called
"Soochow" form of writing the
Chinese numerals. See *Tables*
VIa.司碼秤 silver calculated at
15½ oz. to the lb.

足司碼秤 full weight.

起碼 to begin pricing.

起碼貨 goods which begin to
be worth pricing,—low class.起碼大人 the lowest official
who is a 大人,—a Taot'ai.碼³

7583

籌碼 counters used in games.

石碼 a dam of stones.

碼頭 see 7576.

碼號 a distinguishing number,—
as on packages of merchandise.暗碼 a secret code or cypher.
See 11,201.第五次板 ABC 碼 =
ABC code, 5th edition.碼⁴

7584

A sacrifice offered to the
God of Battles at starting
on a campaign.神佛碼 an effigy of a god,
burnt in worship.復碼 to sacrifice after a success-
ful expedition.罵⁴

7585

To curse; to abuse; to
scold.

罵人 to curse or abuse people.

罵人別揭短 when abusing
people, do not rake up their short-
comings,—stick to generalities,
as less likely to cause a fracas.

挨罵 to be sworn at.

罵街 to swear at in a public
street.七十不打,八十不罵
do not beat men of seventy, nor
curse those of eighty years.罵人不用打草稿 in
cursing people, it is not neces-
sary to prepare a draft,—words
come easily as required.罵不住口 or 罵不絕
口 to curse without ceasing.

口中千強盜,萬強盜,

罵不絕口 cursed him for
a robber many thousand times
over.

咒罵 to curse; to imprecate.

辱罵 to revile; to abuse.

笑罵 to ridicule.

嫚罵無益於事 bad lan-
guage never does any good.行船打罵,停船說話
fighting and cursing while under
way, chatting when at anchor,罵⁴

7585

—a characteristic trait of the
boating population.罵名 a cursed name; bad repu-
tation.

受罵名 to get a bad name.

不受罵 not to stand being
sworn at.罵他一頓 or 罵他一
聲 give him a scolding.父親可是罵得的麼
is your father a proper person
to swear at?螞³

7586

A leech; a locust (see
5118); an ant.

螞蟥 a leech. See 7576.

螞 ma⁴ 蚱 or 青螞蚱 a
grasshopper.捕螞蚱 or 撲螞蚱 to
catch grasshoppers.螞蚱腿 the sides or "legs" of
spectacles.螞蚱眼兒 the bubbles in
boiling water.

螞蝗 a locust.

螞蟻 an ant.

螞蟻布 coarse cotton drilling;
denims.螞蟻搬泰山 like an ant
carrying off Mount T'ai,—an
impossibility.

螞蜂 a hornet. See 3567, 12,288.

螞虎子 a bogie word used to
frighten children.螞蛇子 a kind of lizard. See
7576.碼⁴

7587

To pile up, as books,
bales, etc.

碼上磚 pile up the bricks.

擠似碼幫猪 squeezing as
close as a drove of pigs.碼³

7588

Prawns.

R. 碼
See 馬Sinking
Lower.

摸

7589

蟆²

7590

R. 麻

F. ma

See 麻

J. ba

A. ma, mak

Even Lower.

麻²

7591

R. 麻 6a.

C. } ma

H. } ma

F. ma, mwai

W. } mo

N. } mo

P. } ma

M. } ma

Y. } ma

Sz. } ma

K. ma

J. ma, ha

A. ma

Even Lower.

See 7985.

A frog. See 4199. Also read mo¹Hemp (*Cannabis*); applied also to other plants furnishing textile fibres. Used with 7592. Radical 200.

麻子 hemp-seed. See below.

麻子油 hemp-seed oil.

麻袋 hemp bags.

麻繩索 hemp cordage.

麻線 twine; linen thread.

亂麻 tangled hemp.

心如亂麻 my mind is like tangled hemp,—confused.

亂如絲麻 confused as tangled silk and hemp.

麻繁 troublesome; bothering; too many.

麻布 linen.

麻棉布 linen drill.

麻蓮布 hemp sacking.

麻棉帆布 canvas and cotton duck.

麻衣 mourning-clothes.

胡麻 flax; sesamum.

胡麻油 linseed oil.

野麻 a malvaceous plant that furnishes fibres.

黃麻 *Corchorus capsularis*, L.; yellow paper, as used by 中書 the secretaries to the Privy Council.

白麻 white paper,—as used by the clerks of the Han-lin. [Now synonymous with the above.]

白麻紙 white hemp paper,—used for pictures by Wang Hsien-chih, A.D. 344—388.

麻²

7591

宣麻 to write out an appointment from the Privy Council.

大麻油 castor oil.

小麻 or 火麻 *Cannabis sativa*, L.

火麻仁 hemp-seed.

芝麻油 sesamum oil.

麻醬 a soy of ground sesamum seeds.

麻杆子 a hemp-stalk; see 1203.

麻骨拐杖 a hemp-stalk staff, —not to be relied upon.

麻鞋 straw sandals.

績麻 to twist hemp.

麻栗木 teak wood.

麻了花 frayed,—as the edge of cloth.

麻花 a twist of dough; three strands (of anything) twisted together.

使人肉麻 making one's flesh creep,—of ghost stories.

麻藥 an anæsthetic.

麻肺湯 hashish.

麻子 or 王麻子 pock-marks,—called Wang pock-marks, from a celebrated sword-maker of that name, who was heavily covered with these scars.

麻俐 quick; ready; sprightly.

麻煩 to keep on talking at; to nag.

麻鴨 the shoveller bird (*Spatula clypeata*).

麻雀 a sparrow. See 7597.

麻黃 an ephedra; the shrubby horsetail.

麻黃湯 a decoction of horsetail and other herbs, used as a domestic sudorific for the cure of colds.

頃麻 or 青麻 or 絲麻 or 苧麻 *Abutilon avicennæ*, Gaertn., from which Ssüch'uan hemp is made.天麻 *Gastrodia*, sp.

麻頭 or 麻刀 old rope for strengthening mortar; tow.

痲²

7592

R. 麻

See 麻

J. ba

Even Lower.

Numbness; paralysis. See 7591. [To be distinguished from 痲 7161.]

痲木 numb; without feeling.

脚痲了 my foot has "gone to sleep."

發痲 to be numb; to be feverish.

痲瘋 leprosy.

痲子 pock-marks.

出痲 to have the palsy. Also explained as a kind of fever.

摩²

7593

R. 麻

See 麻

Even Lower.

An old name for the yak.

磨²

7594

R. 麻

See 麻

Even Lower.

To see indistinctly.

磨裏磨習 indistinct; confused.

痲²

7595

痲²

7596

R. 麻

See 麻

Even Lower.

Same as 7591.

An obstruction in speech.

痲顚 (*ma² hsia¹*) incoherently confusedly.鷹²

7597

R. 佳

See 埋

Even Lower.

A kind of wild goose.

鷹雀 a sparrow. See 7591.

山鷹雀 a kind of lark.

糲²

7598

R. 麻

A. mi

Even Lower.

A kind of millet.

麼²

7599

See 7967.

𪔐⁴²

7600

R. 質
See 蜜

Brawny.

𪔐 僂 strong; muscular.

Entering
Lower.𪔐⁴²

7601

R. 質
See 蜜

To strike.

Entering
Lower.麥⁴

7602

R. 陌
C. mēk
H. mak
F. meik
W. ma
N. mah
P. mai³, mē²
A. mē
L. muk
S. mai³, me
K. mek
A. baku
A. mak
Entering
Lower.Wheat. Also read *mo*⁴²
Radical 199.

麥子 wheat or barley.

麥穗子 an ear of wheat.

麥莖 wheat straw.

麥芒 the awn of wheat. See

7655.

麥苗 young wheat.

麥糠 or 麥麸 wheat husk;
chaff.

麥麵子 wheaten flour.

油麥 or 燕麥 oats.

大麥 or 粗麥 barley.

小麥 wheat.

三角麥 or 烏麥 or 蕎麥
buckwheat.

宿麥 winter wheat.

打麥 to thresh wheat.

揚麥子 to winnow wheat.

拔麥 or 割麥 to reap corn.

麥餘子 chaff.

要宜麥, 見三白 if you
want what is good for your
wheat crop, you should see the
"third nine" (三九) after the
winter solstice white with snow.

端午不插艾, 難喫新

小麥 if on the 5th of the 5th
moon you do not hang up artemisia, you will not eat any new
wheat,—alluding to the famous
rebel 黃巢 Huang Ch'ao,
whose soldiers had orders to
spare any family exhibiting a
bunch of artemisia at the door.麥⁴

7602

麥秋 see 2302.

麥冬 *Ophiopogon japonicus*, Ker.小麥冬 *Liriope graminifolia*,
Baker.麥豌豆 *Pisum sativum*, L.野麥豌豆 *Vicia sativa*, L.金麥豌豆 *Ervum lens*, L.麥家公 *Lithospermum arven-*
sis, L.瞿麥 *Dianthus superbus*, L.埋²

7603

R. 佳

C. } mǎi
H. }
F. mai, mwai
W. ma
N. me, ma, v.
moa
P. mai, v. man
M. mai
Y. mae
S. mai
K. me
J. bai, mai
A. mai
Even Lower.To bury; to conceal; to
hoard; to store up. See
挨 10. Also read *man*².

埋葬 to bury; to inter.

埋人 to bury a person; to
conceal a person.埋身隴畝 to hide oneself
among the balks and acres,—
of the country. Of retirement
from public life.隱姓埋名 to conceal one's
name and surname.埋伏兵馬 to place soldiers
and horses in ambush.必有埋伏 there is surely an
ambush.

埋沒 to conceal; to hide.

埋沒人心 to receive with
coldness the well-intentioned
advances of any one; to snub;
to be ungrateful to.埋藏 or 收埋 to hoard up;
to stow away secretly.埋 *man*² 怨 to nourish a grudge
against; to brood over wrongs;
to blame one for.見賈母畧好些, 回到
自己房中埋 *man*² 怨
seeing that Lady Chia was a
little better, he went back to
his own room to brood over his
troubles.

埋堆 to heap up.

埋頭埋腦的 burying head
and brains,—pretending not to
know.埋根 to plant the root; to spring
from; caused by.

埋著 fixed in the earth.

埋鍋造飯 to cook under
ground,—as soldiers in the field.薶²

7604

R. 佳

See 埋
Even Lower.To bury. Used with
7603.Read *li*³. To stop up.

室薶 to stop up; to stuff up.

Read *wei*¹. Foul; dirty.鑒明者塵垢弗能薶
if a mirror is truly bright, dust
and dirt cannot foul it.薶不生衣 will not become
foul from defilement,—gold.霾²

7605

R. 佳

C. mai
See 埋
Even Lower.A sand-storm. Misty;
foggy.風雨霾晦 wind and rain
darken the sky.撥霾見天 to brush away
the clouds and see the sky,—
used of one who clears his
mental vision.霾兩輪兮繫四馬 (their
bodies) got entangled in the two
wheels (of the chariot) and ham-
pered the four horses.買³

7606

R. 蟹

C. mǎi
H. mai
F. mae
W. me
N. me, ma
P. }
M. } mai
S. }
Y. mae
K. me
J. mai, bai
A. mai
Rising Lower.To buy; to win over; to
suborn. See 7608.買賣 to buy and sell; trade;
commerce. See 7608.

作買賣 to trade.

買賣人 a tradesman; a pro-
stitute.買賣爭毫厘 buyers and
sellers fight over fractions.買賣客人 a travelling mer-
chant.買賣上門了 business has
come to the house,—things are
looking up, without effort being
made.叫他學着做買賣去
bade him go and learn to trade.買到 bought,—when delivery
has been taken.買定 bought,—as when bargain-
money has been deposited.買空 to make a time-bargain,
paying over or receiving the
difference. [So 賣空. Both
forbidden by Chinese law.]買空賣空之害 the evils
of speculation.

買³

7606

分數次買之 bought it on several different occasions,—a little at a time, as poison.

買受 to acquire by purchase.

買主 the purchaser. See 2526.

買客 a customer.

買存 to buy a stock of.

買笑 to buy mirth,—to pay money to be amused.

買盤兒 the market rate.

這個東西我買不起
I cannot afford to buy this,—
cf. can't "rise" to such-and-such a figure.

你先把東西買下 buy what you want beforehand.

這個價兒你可買不下來
you can't buy it for this price elsewhere.

這個價兒買得出來
I can buy it for this elsewhere.

買辦 a house-steward; used for a "compradore" in a foreign hong.

買名 to get one's name up; to become notorious.

買怕 to give hush-money.

會買莫買怕人 if you are good at buying, don't be so good as to frighten people,—from selling you anything.

買囑 to suborn; to bribe.

買服人心 to win over people's hearts.

寧買不值, 不買喫食
you may buy what is not worth the money, but you may not buy eatables,—of which nothing remains.

𦉳³

7607

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

賣⁴

7608

R. 卦

C. māj

H. mai

F. mac

W. me

N. mē

To sell. To show off; to make a display of; to pretend to. See 7606.

說過不賣了 I have said I will not sell it.

現在我的貨賣不出

賣⁴

7608

P. } mai

M. } mai

Sz. } mai

Y. mae

K. mē

J. mai, bai

A. mai

Sinking

Lower.

去 I can't sell anything just now,—of a bad market.

新年甚麼都賣不動
nothing sells at the New Year.

賣起來 to begin to sell; to rise in price.

價錢賣起來了 the price has risen.

賣大價 to sell at a high price.

賣漏了 to sell dirt cheap.

未算買先算賣 before buying, calculate as to selling.

會賣莫賣怕人 if you are good at selling, do not be so good as to frighten people,—from buying.

早賣開張, 晚賣收市
to open business with an early, and to close business with a late sale,—two pretexts upon which shopkeepers pretend to sell at a ruinous reduction.

賣主 or 賣客 the seller.

賣與華人 to sell to Chinese.

賣契 a bill of sale.

出賣 for sale.

賣力 to work as a coolie, etc.

賣空 to sell goods "to arrive;" time-bargains.

賣喫兒的 a hawker of food.

何敢賣我 how dare you betray me?

賣身 to be a prostitute.

賣巧 to make a display of one's skill.

賣本事 to show off one's ability.

賣富 to make a display of one's wealth.

賣個人情 to make a show of kindly feeling.

賣弄 (mai⁴ nung) to show off; to deceive; to play the fool with.

賣弄手段 to show off one's skill.

賣弄丰情 to put on captivating airs and graces.

賣風流 or 賣面光 to show oneself off,—as a woman, with a view to attract attention.

賣藝的 or 賣武的 an acrobat; a mountebank; an athlete.

賣⁴

7608

賣藝的應行 (hang³) ever one to his trade; that's his business (no wonder he does it well).

賣座兒 the attendant at a theatre.

賣刀買牛 to sell swords and buy oxen,—for ploughing, as was done by the bandits of 渤海

P'o-hai when the virtuous 龔遂 Kung Sui was in office.

賣文 to sell one's own essay

賣冷 to excite commiseration by shivering.

賣頭賣脚 to expose oneself to the public gaze.

賣城 to sell a city into the enemy's hands.

賣缺 to sell the only one there is of the kind.

賣乖 to boast of it; to make a boast.

賣瘋 to transfer leprosy,—from a woman to a man.

One of the headwaters of the 汨羅 Mi-lo river, which rises in Kiangsi and flows into the Tung-t'ing lake.

A name for various milk plants; *Lactuca*.

苦蕒菜 *Sonchus arvensis*, L. and *S. oleraceus*, L.

水苦蕒 a small annual growing in damp places (*Saussurea affinis* Spreng.).

苣蕒菜 see 3012.

潰³

7609

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

蕒³

7610

R. 蟹

See 買

Rising Lower.

𧆦⁴

7611

R. 陌

C. mēk

H. met

F. meik

W. ma

N. mah

P. mē

M. mē

Y. mek

K. mek

J. baku, miaku

A. mak

Entering

Lower.

Wild tribes of the north To grow up silently. Correctly read mo⁴

蠻𧆦 wild tribes of the south and north.

𧆦其德音 the fame of virtue silently grew.

滿³

7622

滿掌 a full hand's breadth.

滿江紅 a large sort of junk for rich travellers.

滿洲 Manchu (or Manchow).

滿洲書 Manchu literature.

滿洲話 the Manchu spoken language.

滿洲人 a Manchu.

滿漢 Manchus and Chinese.

滿漢席 dinners in both Manchu and Chinese styles.

滿蒙漢 Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese.

滿慈子 the Son of Complete Charity, —Pūṇamāitrayāṇiputra, one of the personal disciples of Śākyamuni.

滿刺加 Malacca.

滿子 (yü) or 滿孺 Manjusri. See 12,633.

滿喇 Mollah, —used by the Jews in China for those persons who were appointed to rule the synagogue.

瞞²

7623

Half-closed eyes. To deceive; to blind.

欺瞞 or 瞞哄 or 瞞騙 to deceive; to cheat.

不瞞先生說 I will not disguise the fact, sir, that.....

實不相瞞 I will not conceal anything from you.

瞞得住 able to deceive.

瞞得過人, 瞞不過天 you can deceive man, but you cannot deceive God.

隱瞞 to hide from; reticent. See 5017.

包瞞 or 藏瞞 to conceal from.

瞞竇 to deceive by one's representations.

瞞心昧己 to deceive and muddle oneself.

瞞目 to throw dust in the eyes of.

瞞²

7624

To jump over.

Read p'an^{1,2}. To limp.

蹣跚 to walk with a rolling gait.

顚¹

7625

R. 寒

C. smun

W. smö

P. man

M. sman

Y. mau

J. kan

A. man

Even Lower.

A large round face.

顚頂 (or 顛干) vacillating; shilly-shallying.

曼^{2,4}

7626

R. 寒翰

顚

C. man

N. maan

See 曼

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

Wide; long; large.

孔曼 wan¹ 且碩 very wide and large,—of buildings.

曼衍 to spread on all sides,—as water poured out.

路曼曼 (man² man²) the road is long.

平脅曼膚 smooth ribs and sleek flesh,—as of a well-nourished person.

曼辭以自解 elegant language in explanation,—said of 司馬遷 Ssü-ma Ch'ien.

曼倩偷桃 may Man-ch'ien steal a peach for you!—alluding to the story of five peaches presented to 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty by 西王母 in person in the presence of the famous 東方朔 Tung-fang So (otherwise Man-ch'ien). The old lady explained that her peach-trees remained in blossom 3,000 years, and in fruit 3,000 years more; and she complained that Tung-fang So had robbed her orchard thrice. Hence, the phrase has become a wish of long life.

曼陀羅 (in India) *Erythrina indica*, Lam. (In China) *Datura alba*, Nees, and *Camellia japonica*, L. Sanskrit: *mandāra*.

Negligent; remiss. Used with 7631.

君子寬而不慢 the superior man is easy-going but not remiss.

慢些 stop a little; go slower.

墁⁴

7628

R. 寒翰

C. mun

H. man

F. mang

W. ma

N. mouñ, maan

P. } man

M. } man

Y. mou

Sz. man

K. man

J. ban, man

A. man

Even Lower.

To cover, as with plaster etc. See 7360. Used with 7638.

墁牆 to plaster a wall.

墁瓦 to lay tiles.

毀瓦畫墁 to break the tiles and disfigure the plastering, of a house.

墁地板 to lay boards down for a floor.

墁磚 to pave with bricks.

嫚⁴

7629

R. 諫

See 慢

Sinking

Lower.

To despise; to insult.

汚嫚 to vilify.

褻嫚 to scorn.

僭嫚鬼神 to despise gods.

侮嫚 to slight.

幔⁴

7630

R. 翰

C. man

N. maan

F. mang, v.

mwang

Y. mou

See 慢

Sinking

Lower.

A curtain; a screen. See 3400.

轎幔 the curtains of a sedan chair.

幛幔 to screen off.

錦幔 embroidered curtains.

幔子 a curtain.

幔得這面大鼓 to cover such a large drum as this.

慢⁴

7631

R. 諫

C. } man

H. } man

F. mang, v.

maing, meing

W. ma

N. maan

P. } man

M. } man

Sz. } man

Y. maa

K. man

J. ban, man

A. man

Sinking

Lower.

Slow, as opposed (physically) to 快 6336, and (mentally) to 慌 510. Dilatory; remiss; neglectful; rude. See 1863.

慢慢 (man⁴ man¹) or 慢些 slowly; more slowly.

慢走 or 慢行 go slowly; not go!

不快不慢 neither fast nor slow.

太慢 too slowly.

且慢 stop a minute! not so fast.

慢驚 slow convulsions,—children's complaint.

慢板 slow time,—in music.

慢手慢脚 slow of hand and foot,—as a person who is quick of movement.

慢⁴
7631

慢說 be slow to say; not to mention that.....; let alone that.....

慢道如此 be slow to speak thus; do not say this.

做事無急慢 in doing things, neither precipitate nor slow.

慢性 an easy or sluggish disposition; a slow-coach.

懶慢 lazy and procrastinating.

慢藏誨盜 to neglect to put things away teaches people to steal. See 5180.

慢待 to treat discourteously.

怠慢 或有慢 或簡慢 rudely.

輕慢 slightly; contemptuous.

慢不經心 wanting in care; remiss.

慢²
7632
寒翰
慢

To covet. A plough-share. Name of a thorny tree.

漫⁴
7633
寒翰
漫

Water overflowing; spreading; diffused; boundless; wild; reckless; very (see 7035). The reverse of a coin; see 5665 and 7368.

水漫河堤 the river has overflowed the embankment.

爛漫 scattered; dispersed; diffused. See 6717.

漫漫 far and wide; far off; long.

指東西之漫漫 pointed out the great extent from east to west.

漫漫大霧 a dense fog.

汗漫 boundless; illimitable.

漫種 to sow broadcast.

彌漫天恩 the boundless favour of the Emperor.

瀟漫爲樂 gushing over music,—ranking it too highly as an elevating factor in society.

我漫說一句 I venture to remark,—as follows.

漫⁴
7633

漫記之 I just make a note of it,—for what it may be worth.

漫題 [the above] is what I venture to state,—at end of a preface.

漫無限制 perfectly indefinite.

漫荒 open country.

漫滅 to vanish; to disappear.

漫飛 flying or fluttering about.

漫著他行 to encroach on his province.

大水漫不過橋去 though great, the water does not rise over the bridge,—the subordinate, though clever, must not take too much upon himself.

漫愁 to worry about.

漫不加意 to take no interest in; to pay no attention to.

漫無稽查 absolutely neglecting to investigate.

漫窮 miserably poor.

漫作人面 on the reverse, a man's face.

縵²
7634

R. 翰諫

C. mán

N. mouñ, maañ

See 漫慢

Sinking

Lower.

蔓²
7635

縵²
7636

R. 寒

See 漫

Even Lower.

謾²
7637

R. 寒翰

諫

Y. mou, maa

See 漫慢

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

謾²
7637

繼以謾罵 he followed this up by personal abuse.

大謾 too vague; this is nonsense!

莫謾愁沽酒 do not be afraid that I cannot pay for the wine.

Read *man*⁴. Slow. Used with 7631 and 7633.

鐏⁴
7638

R. 寒翰

C. mun

F. smwang, v.

ming

W. ma

P. man

Y. mou

K. man

J. ban, man

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

饅²
7639

R. 寒

C. man, mên,

mun

H. man

F. mwang, v.

ming

W. mö, ma

N. mouñ, maañ

P. } man

M. } man

Sz. } man

Y. mou

K. man

J. man, han

A. man

Even Lower.

髻²
7640

R. 刪寒

See 漫慢

Even Lower.

A trowel; the "reverse" of a coin; see 8061 (*man*⁴), 7633, 5665. Used with 7628.

坭鐏 或 鐏刀 a trowel.

錢鐏兒 the side of a cash which has no Chinese characters; the reverse.

猜字鐏兒 to play "heads or tails."

Steamed dumplings.

饅頭 steamed dumplings, used as bread in Peking.

饅頭羅 或 木饅頭 the dried fruit of *Ficus stipulata*.

Beautiful hair; a head-dress; a chaplet; a fringe.

貫電爲華髻 to thread hail-stones for a head-dress.

真金髻 (one who wears) a head-dress of pure gold,—the wife of Kunâla, noted for her fidelity to a disgraced husband.

髑髻 (those who wear) a head-dress of skull bones,—the Kapâlikas, an heretical Indian sect.

指髻 a rosary of finger-bones.

菩薩髻 a head-dress worn by members of a mission from 南詔 in the period K'ai Yüan of the T'ang dynasty. Also, a kind of musical drama performed before Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty.

See 12,487.

Large, baggy clothes.

褌褌 full-bottomed trousers.

To deceive; to insult. To fear.

以杜吏謾 in order to check the peculation of petty officials.

謾言 exaggerated talk.

誕謾 to break one's word.

詐謾 to impose upon.

鰻¹

7641

R. 寒
C. man²
H. man
F. mwan
W. mō
N. moun
P. } man
M. }
K. man
J. ban, man
A. man
Even Lower.

The eel.

鰻鱧魚 the Peking eel (*Anguilla pekinensis*).

海鰻鱧 a large species of conger eel.

海鰻 a brown eel, common at Shanghai.

鰻鱧 eels of all kinds.

燙

7642

Same as 7633.

埋

7643

See 7603.

蠻²

7644

R. 刪
See 慢
Even Lower.

The barbarous tribes of the south; savage; uncivilised; see 12,989. A python.

南蠻 or 蠻子 the southern barbarians. From the second term comes the *Manzi* or *Manji* of MARCO POLO; also a name for the red-tailed shrike.

洋 (or 南) 蠻子 southern Chinese,—a term of contempt used by northerners.

蠻夷 wild tribes in general.

蠻文蚓結總無稽 the *Man* script is like wriggling worms, one can make nothing of it.

蠻洞 a region of barbarians where all the animals are hairless.

蠻性 wild; ungovernable.

蠻賴 or 打蠻講 to talk like a savage.

亦可見鄉人之蠻矣 from which may be seen what savages peasants are.

蠻力 herculean strength.

刁蠻 violent; passionate.

蠻悍 rowdy; overbearing.

肆口蠻罵 to rail wildly at.

見其如此野蠻 seeing this wild disorderly behaviour of his.

鞦¹

7645

R. 寒
See 瞞
Even Lower.

A shoe. A thong. To cover with skin.

笞之如擊鞦革 flogging him was like beating the sole of a shoe,—of no effect.

鞦鼓皮 to cover a drum.

忙¹

7646

R. 陽
C. } mong,
H. }
F. moun
W. moa
N. mōng
P. }
M. } mang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. mang
J. mō, bō
A. mang
Even Lower.

Busy; occupied; hurried; flustered.

忙得狠 or 忙活活的 very busy.

帮忙 to help in occasions of emergency, when extra hands are necessary.

忙亂 or 忙卒 or 忙迫 or

忙忙碌碌 or 忙忙切

切 busy; flurried; in a bustle.

忙速 or 急忙 or 慌忙 quickly; hurriedly.

受忙 to be hurried or pressed for time.

不要忙 don't be in a hurry.

不要著忙 don't be flurried.

忙甚麼 what are you in a hurry about?

忙中恐有錯 for fear of making a mistake in the hurry. [The more haste, the less speed.]

忙尋不及 had not time to get.

忙不過來 I have no time to.

連忙着去 make haste and go.

雲歸月忙 like the moon hurrying through the passing clouds.

有福的人不在忙 lucky people needn't hurry.

杗¹

7647

R. 陽
See 忙
A. vong
Even Lower.

The ridge-pole in a roof.

汙¹

7648

R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.

Wide; expansive.

忙¹

7649

R. 庚
See 氓
A. maing
Even Lower.

Farmers; rustics. Also read *mēng*². Same as 7790.

以田里安忙 he satisfied the peasants with fields and villages.

砭¹

7650

R. 陽
See 茫
Even Lower.

A crude saltpetre. See 7657.

盲¹

7651

R. 庚
C. } mang
H. }
F. }
W. mae
N. mōng
P. mang, mēng
Y. mung
K. meng
J. bō, miō
A. maing
Even Lower.

Blind.

無瞳子曰盲 having no pupil to the eye is called *mang*. See 6244.

盲眼 blind,—as when the eyeball is destroyed.

目偏盲 blind of one eye.

問道於盲 to ask a blind man the way,—to learn from an incompetent teacher.

盲人騎瞎馬 a blind man on a blind horse,—likely to come to grief.

似盲人信步行 like a blind man walking at random,—liable to slips.

發鷄盲 to have night-blindness.

盲年 a year without a 立春 "beginning of spring" festival.

盲於心 blindness of heart.

視己則盲 those who look at themselves are blind,—to their own faults.

盲公餅 cakes of rice-flour, sugar and sesamum,—thought to resemble a blind man's eye.

盲風 a violent wind.

Read *huang*. See 9300.

𣎵²

7652
陽 忙
ee 忙
A. mang
Even Lower.

Blackened grain.

邙²

7653
陽 忙
ee 忙
Even Lower.

Name of a hill, the 北邙山, near 洛陽 Lo-yang in Honan, noted as the burying-place of many famous men.

茫²

7654
陽 忙
ee 忙
A. mang,
smang
Even Lower.

Vague. Vast; expansive; see 13,540.

茫 茫 的 far and wide.

視 茫 茫 my sight is dim.

苦 海 茫 茫 a bitter shoreless sea.

茫 茫 堪 輿 the boundlessness of creation.

滄 (or 蒼) 茫 vast; boundless.

茫 無 界 限 undefined.

茫 無 頭 緒 without any definite plan; vague.

茫 然 vague; unawares.

署 中 人 茫 然 不 知 the people in the office knew absolutely nothing about it.

芒²

7655
陽 忙
mong;
miong
Even Lower.

Erianthus japonicus, Beauv., and other similar grasses. The awn or beard of grain; a sharp point (see 12,407); a ray of light. Extensive; numerous.

針 尖 對 麥 芒 兒 a needle's point opposing an awn of wheat, —diamond cut diamond.

芒 刺 在 背 he has prickles down his back, —of a person who sits stiffly without moving.

鋒 芒 a sharp point.

光 芒 a ray of light; a flash.

芒 神 or 牛 芒 see 8346.

芒 鞋 straw sandals.

芒 種 bearded grain, —a solar term, falling about the 6th June.

上 芒 and 下 芒 spring and

芒²

7655

autumn terms for payment of taxes.

洪 水 芒 芒 when the waters of the deluge spread abroad.

芒 芒 其 稼 far and wide he sowed his crops.

忙²

7656

Hurried; flurried. Used with 7646.

R. 陽 忙
See 忙
Even Lower.

忙 然 無 以 應 he was so flurried he could not answer.

𣎵²

7657

R. 陽 𣎵
See 忙
Even Lower.

A mineral soil which furnishes 𣎵 𣎵 an impure form of saltpetre. See 7650.

銳²

7658

R. 陽 銳
See 忙
Even Lower.

A sharp point.

微 銳 rather sharp.

筆 銳 勁 捷 a trenchant, vigorous style.

𪔐²

7659

R. 江
C. p'ong
H. } mang
F. } mang
W. moa
N. miong
P. mang
M. p'ang
Y. mang
K. pang, mang
J. bō, mō
A. mang
Even Lower.

A shaggy-haired dog; the Tibetan mastiff. Variegated; parti-coloured.

無 使 𪔐 也 吠 do not make the dogs bark.

𪔐 服 parti-coloured clothes.

𪔐 茸 a disordered appearance.

𪔐²

7660

R. 江
C. p'ong
H. } mang
F. } mang
W. moa, bo
N. miong
P. } mang
M. } mang
Y. p'ang
K. mang, pang
J. bō, mō
A. miong
Even Lower.

A rock. Great; numerous; abundant. Used with 7659.

敦 𪔐 in comfort or well-being.

Also, simple; plain; straight.

民 生 敦 𪔐 the people multiplied greatly.

敦 𪔐 之 俗 simple customs.

湛 恩 𪔐 洪 very deeply indebted for favours received.

爲 下 國 駿 𪔐 he supported the States as a strong steed does, —its burden.

不 和 政 𪔐 if (the officials) are not in harmony, the government becomes a tangled confusion.

𪔐²

7661

R. 江
See 𪔐
A. bang
Even Lower.

A jargon of dialects.

鄉 音 𪔐 雜 a confused sound of various dialects.

𪔐²

7662

Same as 7660.

𪔐²

7663

R. 江
See 𪔐 𪔐
A. mang
Even Lower.

Water flowing.

𪔐 河 a small affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

𪔐²

7664

R. 江
See 𪔐 𪔐
A. bang
Even Lower.

An ox with black and white stripes.

𪔐 牛 兒 苗 *Erodium* sp.

𪔐²

7665

Same as 7659.

𪔐²

7666

R. 江
C. mong
See 𪔐
A. miong
Even Lower.

A horse with a white face.

莽³

7667

R. 養
C. mong
H. } mong,
F. } mang
W. moa
N. miong
P. } mang
M. } mang
Y. } mang
J. } mang
A. mang
Rising Upper.

Jungle; undergrowth. Rustic; rude. A species of bamboo, with joints close together.

草 莽 之 臣 a grass-and-plant official, —a scholar who resides in the country (see 9905); hence, an unpolished official.

莽 草 name of a poisonous plant (? *Illicium religiosum*, S. & Z.).

粗 莽 or 莽 撞 or 鹵 莽 rude; brusque.

莽 郎 君 rude fellow!

莽 漢 an unpolished lout; an unlicked cub.

莽³

7667

莽脚 coarse-limbed.

草木莽莽 the vegetation is wild.

蒼蒼莽莽之天 the God of the blue indeterminate (sky).

憐³

7668

Disturbed in mind; agitated.

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Upper.湊³

7669

The sun obscured.

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Lower.漭³

7670

Vast; expansive; a level waste.

R. 養
See 莽
Rising Lower.蟒³

7671

A boa-constrictor; a python.

R. 養
H. *smong*
smang
See 莽
Rising Lower.

蟒蟲 or 蟒蛇 or 王蟒 a python.

蟒袍 ceremonial robes worn by mandarins.

蟒裙 the skirt of ceremonial full dress.

女蟒 women's grave-clothes.

蟒龍 a dragon; a monster.

巨蟒千尋 a huge serpent a thousand *hsün* (4885) in length.覆²

7672

To exert oneself.

汝乃是不覆,乃時惟
不永哉 if you do not bestir
yourself in these things, you will
not be of long continuance.R. 陽
See 忙
Even Lower.摸³

7673

兒³

7674

Same as 7675. [To
be distinguished from 兒
3333.]

MAO

See 7985.

貌⁴

7675

R. 效

C. *máu*
H. *máu*
F. *moa*
N. *moa*
P. *mau*
M. *mau*
Y. *moa*
Sz. *mau*
K. *mo*
J. *mō, bō*
A. *mau*Sinking
Lower.

Face; form; manner; appearance; mien; see 6949. Also, suggestive of (to other senses than sight).

人不可貌相 (*hsiang*¹) do not judge people by their looks.

面貌 or 品貌 face.

形貌 figure; form.

容貌 mien; manner; appearance.

花容月貌 fair as a flower and beautiful as the moon.

月貌 moon-faced,—handsome.

美貌 handsome; good-looking.

貌醜 or 貌陋 ugly.

貌則人,心則禽獸 with the face of a man and the heart of a beast.

貌善防心毒 his face is pleasant, but look out for his poisonous disposition.

能貌 he could draw portraits.

工貌人佛 he painted portraits of men and Buddhas.

命工貌妃 he bade the artist paint his concubine.

貌作 to appear to.....

貌爲洽比 pretending to be on good terms with.

憂懼貌 an appearance of sorrow and fear.

貌不驚人 his countenance does not inspire awe.

菲菲芳貌也 the term *fei fei* gives the impression of perfume.猫²

7676

R. 蕭

C. *máu, smáu*
H. *miau, smiau*
F. *smieu, v. sma, mau*
W. *moa, miöe*
N. *mioa, v. smaan*
P. *mau*
M. *mau*
Y. *moa*
Sz. *mau*
K. *mio*
J. *biō, miō*
A. *mieu*
Even
Irregular.The cat; used pictorially for 耄 7682, a nonagenarian. Also read *mao*¹, especially by Manchus in Peking. See 8387.

郎猫 or 牙猫 a tom cat.

女猫 a female cat; a tabby.

淨猫 a castrated cat.

猫鼠同眠 cat and rat sleeping together,—collusion between police and thieves.

來猫去狗,不賺自有 the arrival of a cat and the departure of a dog (mean that)

猫²

7676

wealth will come without the trouble of making it.

猫哭耗子,假慈悲 like the cat mourning for the rat false sympathy.

猫養的猫疼 cats love their own offspring.

那 *na*³ 個猫兒不喫老鼠 what cat will not eat a rat?—what cat's averse to fish?

瞎猫碰死耗子 like blind cat knocking down a rat,—a fluke.

猫頭鼠眼 cat-headed and rat-eyed.

無足而猫其頭 no feet and with a cat's head.

懶骨猫 a lazy cat,—a term reproach.

猫老官 his Honour the Cat, used by rats and mice. Cf. *R. minagrobis*.

猫洞兒 a hole in a door for the cat to get in and out.

猫兒嘴 or 饞猫似的 dainty as a cat.

山猫 the hill cat (*Felis viverrina*).野猫 a wild cat; a hare (*Lepus tolai*; Pall. in the north; *Lepus sinensis*, Gray, in the south); fox.

靈猫 the civet cat.

香猫卵 the scent-bag of the civet cat.

氣死猫 make a cat die rage,—a kind of iron meat-sauce from which nothing can be stolen by thieving cats.

猫眼珠 or 猫睛 a "cat's eye." Manchu *simikte*; Tibetan *zi-mig*.

猫兒眼 a cat's eye. Also (in Peking) a "cat's-eye."

猫兒眼睛 *Euphorbia helioscopia*, L.; a "cat's-eye."猫兒刺 *Ilex cornuta*, Ldl., and *I. Pernyi*, Franch.猫兒卵 *Vitis serianæfolia* Max.猫兒樹 *Decaisnea insignis* Hk. f. & T.猫 *mao*⁴ 兒頭 an owl. Also *Euphorbia* sp.猫 *mao*⁴ 頭鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

貓²
7676

夜貓 *mao² 子* the screech-owl (*Scops sunia*).

夜貓子進宅 like an owl entering a house, —無事不來 it does not come for nothing. Used of persons (*e.g.*) who only call when they want something.

貓
7677

Same as 7676.

錨²
7678

An anchor. See 11,251 for stones used as anchors.

拋錨 or 落錨 or 下錨 to drop anchor.

事已落錨 the matter is already settled.

起錨 or 絞錨 to weigh anchor.

移錨而走 to drag the anchor.

走錨斷纜 dragged their anchors and broke their hawsers.

錨纜 or 錨本 or 錨繩 a hawser; a cable.

錨漂 or 錨泡 or 錨桴 a buoy; moorings.

錨鍊 anchor-chains.

毛²
7679

Hair (*see* 3375); down; feathers (*see* 11,428); nap; vegetation. Radical 82.

毛髮 hair.

汗毛 the fine down on the human body.

毛際 the pubes.

毛子 hairy ones,—a term of contempt for foreigners; *see* 5270.

毛頭兒 the hair of fur.

毛稍 the tip of a hair; a trifle.

毛稍兒 hair; fur.

毛周其體 his body was covered with hair.

身毛俱豎 every hair on his body stood on end. *See* 10,567.

嘴上沒毛,辦事不牢 without hair on the lip, one is not a sound business man,—*i.e.* until forty, at which age hair is first grown on the face.

白毛 mildew.

毛²
7679

二毛 two kinds of hair,—black and white, *i.e.* gray. *See* 如 5668, and 傷 9742.

何須歎二毛 why sigh over gray hairs?

二毛子 a term of abuse, esp. for converts to Christianity.

毛孩兒 a child who has not yet been shaved.

不屬於毛 am I not of the same hair (*sc.* flesh and blood), —as my father? *See* 6906.

毛猶有論 even a hair is something which must be taken into consideration,—it is not nothing.

雁過拔毛 to pluck a feather out of every passing goose,—to get something out of every one.

一毛不拔 not a feather to be got out of him,—so stingy. *See* 810.

鷄毛報 an urgent letter or despatch,—to which a white cock's feather is attached in token of urgency.

他是個毛腳鷄似的 he is nervous.

羽毛 a feather; down. Also, camlets.

毛羽同類 of the same species as the hairy and feathered,—a beast or bird. Used in the sense of a mere brute.

埋毛 or 喇毛 to preen feathers. *See* 13,617.

治去其毛 to get the hair off,—a skin.

掉毛 to shed feathers or hair; to moult.

圓毛 round-haired,—animals.

扁毛 flat-haired,—birds, from the shape of their feathers.

視命若鴻毛 regarding human life as but a goose's feather,—of no value.

柔毛 the soft-haired,—sheep or goats.

毛血 feathers and blood,—fowls and flesh offered in sacrifice. Also, hair and blood = a man's physical forces.

毛燕 feathery (*i.e.* inferior) birds'-nests. *See* 13,048.

毛²
7679

毛骨 skin and bones,—one's whole frame.

毛骨竦然 horror-stricken.

毛道 the lie or quality of a fur.

毛青 a pale blue-green.

毛毛兒匠 a furrier.

毛毛鷄鷄的 pell-mell; "anyhow."

毛毛虫 hairy caterpillars.

不毛 without vegetation; sterile.

深入不毛 he penetrated far into desert lands.

食毛踐土 eating the produce and living on the soil.

毛管 a quill.

毛病 a flaw; a defect; a failing; a blemish; an idiosyncrasy.

發毛 to be afraid; to become mouldy.

毛馬而頒之 the horses were given out (for State occasions) with reference to their colour,—so as to have uniformity. *See* 12,777.

毛孔 the pores of the skin.

毛驢子 a young donkey.

毛包 helpless; without resource.

毛布 gingham.

毛柿 camagon wood.

毛腰 to stoop; to bend.

毛遂 self-recommendation,—from the name of a man in the 楚 Ch'u State who recommended himself as a leader against the 秦 Ch'ins. *See* 9788, and Biog. Dict. 1504.

毛嬙 a famous beauty of the 5th century B.C.

毛義捧檄 Mao I presenting his commission,—for his mother's approval, as a mark of filial respect.

毛刺 the hedgehog.

毛狗 the wolf; the eastern jackal.

毛蠟燭 *Typha* near *T. Shuttleworthii*, Sond., used as a styptic.

毛和尚草 *Solanum dulcamara*, L.

牦²

7680

R. 豪
See 毛
Even Lower.

眊⁴

7681

R. 號覺
See 貌毛
Sinking
Lower.

耄⁴

7682

R. 號
See 毛
Sinking
Lower.

莠⁴

7683

R. 號豪
H. mau
See 毛
Sinking and
Even Lower.

酩²

7684

R. 豪
See 毛
Even Lower.

駢²

7685

R. 豪
See 毛
Even Lower.

髦²

7686

R. 豪
See 毛
Even Lower.

A wild yak, found in Kansuh.

Dim-sighted; confused.

愒眊 muddled; confused.

打眊噪 to make merry with wine, though unsuccessful at the examination for the 3rd degree.

胸中不正, 則眸子眊

焉 if the heart be not upright, the eye will be unsteady.

An old man of eighty.

See 頤 5421 and 耄 11,136.

年紀垂耄 an octogenarian; a very old man.

Greens; vegetables.

Read mao³. Vegetation sprouting afresh.

Read mao³. To cook.

左右莠之 right and left we cook and present,—the soup.

Drunk.

酩酊 very drunk.

A screen fixed at the side of an ancient chariot.

Hair on the head; long hair. Eminent; distinguished. Western barbarians. See 9197.

孝順髦 the two tufts of hair on a small child's head.

乘髦馬 to ride a long-maned horse.

髦士 eminent men.

旄²

7687

R. 豪號
H. mau, mau
See 毛

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A tail of an animal, used as a kind of banner.

旄戈 a spear with a tuft of hair at the end.

杆 (or 干) 旄 a pole with a yak's tail fastened to it,—used as a banner.

旄牛 the yak or grunting ox of Tibet.

旄頭騎 to ride face to the tail,—as an acrobat.

旄頭 a name for the Pleiades.

Read mao⁴. Used for 7682.

矛²

7688

R. 尤
C. } mau
H. }
F. }
W. moa
N. möu
P. } mau
M. }
Y. moa, mou
Sz. mau
K. mu, v. mo
J. bö, mü
A. müu
Even Lower.

A lance; a spear. Radical 110. Also read mou².

矛鎗 spears and javelins.

夷矛 a lance ending in a crook, placed anciently on war-chariots.

自相矛盾 the spear and the shield both in the hands of the same person,—applied to arguments of offence which furnish the defence, that is, their own contradiction. [From the story of an armourer who boasted that his spears would go through anything while his shields would turn any weapon. How would it be, said somebody, if they were used one against the other?]

矛勇 irregulars armed with spears.

天矛 the star β in Boötes.

Reeds; rushes; a striped white grass used to bind things.

香茅 *Andropogon citratus*, D.C.

絲茅 or 茅草 or 白茅 *Imperata arundinacea*, Cyr. The first is used generally for reeds or rushes. The last is a name for tea.

白茅根 roots of the above used as a febrifuge.

仙茅 *Hypoxis* sp.

茅屋 or 茅廬 a thatched hut; a poor dwelling. See 13,735.

茅棚 or 茅寮 a shed for watchmen among the crops. [The first is a term for Buddhist hermits, from the huts in which they live.]

茅舍 my humble cottage.

茅²

7689

草茅下士 I am but a humble scholar.

黃茅 "spear grass" (*Heteropogon hirtus*, Pers.).

求開茅塞 pray remove obstructing rushes,—and lighten my dull mind.

屢拔前茅 several times came out first in examination

茅廁 or 茅廨 or 茅房 privy.

茅土 a clod of earth surrounded by couch-grass, given by the Emperor to the grantee of a fief and placed by the latter in the mound then raised to the Spirit of Earth. See 12,099.

茅州 an old name for 句容縣 Chū-jung Hsien near Nan king.

茅鷗 the short-eared owl (*Otus brachyotus*).

A grub which eats grain.

斑螫 the Telini fly (*Mylabris cichorii*), largely used in the Chinese pharmacopœia, and possessing all the qualities of the Spanish fly.

螫賊 grubs which eat roots and joints, respectively. See 11,67.

取鄭伯之旗螫弧以先登 took the flag mao of the Earl of Chêng, and was the first to mount the wall.

Same as 7690.

Vulgar form of 7693.

To burst forth, as plants in spring. The fourth of the 地支 Twelve Branches (see *Tables, Vd*); from 5 to 7 a.m.; a term; a period. A mortise; see 10,445.

卯刻 or 卯時 5 to 7 a.m.

交卯 5 a.m.

正卯 6 a.m.

卯子活 work done by the day

螫²

7690

R. 尤肴
N. moa
See 矛
A. möu, müu
Even Lower.

螻²

7691

卯²

7692

卯³

7693

R. 巧
C. } mau
H. }
F. }
W. } moa
N. }
P. } mau
M. }
Y. moa
Sz. mau
K. mo
J. bö, mü
A. mau, müu
Rising Lower.

卯³
7693

卯鐘 the morning bell in a monastery.

點卯 to call over the names, as of employes in a *yamen*; to muster.

卯期 the fixed dates at which the muster is made. Also used of money payments.

卯簿 the muster-roll.

畫卯 to sign the muster-roll as present.

悞卯 to fail to be present at muster.

應卯 to answer to one's name at muster.

替卯 to get a substitute to take one's place at muster.

開卯 to begin taking the muster; to begin any transaction.

比卯 a time limit granted for the performance of certain duties. See 8942.

卯月 the second moon.

卯酉 in discord.

昂³
7694

巧卯

ing Lower.

The eighteenth of the zodiacal constellations, answering to the Pleiades; see *Tables, Vb.* [To be distinguished from 昂 75.]柳³
7695

巧柳

ing Lower.

A river in the south-east of Kiangsu, variously known as 圓柳, 大柳, 長柳.

五湖三柳 the Five Lakes and Three Rivers.

柳有上中下三名 the Mao has three names, Upper, Middle, and Lower.

茼³
7696

巧有茼

ing and en Lower.

Water-mallows (*Brasenia peltata*, Pursh.) Used for 7689.

薄采其茼 we will gather the water-mallows,—round the pond.

貿⁴
7697

R. 宥

H. *meu*P. *mou, mau*M. *mou, mau*A. *mieu, mau*

See 茂

Sinking
Lower.茂⁴
7698

R. 宥

C. *mau*H. *meu*F. *maiu*W. *möe*N. *möü*P. *mau, mou*M. *mau, mou*Y. *mou*Sz. *mou, mau*K. *mu*J. *mo, bö*A. *mieu*Sinking
Lower.To barter; to trade. Also read *mou*⁴.

互貿 or 貿易 barter or exchange of produce; trade.

貿易行 *hang*² 市 commercial usage.

貿貿 blindly; without discrimination; recklessly; much; many.

雪霜貿貿 much snow and ice

Luxuriant; flourishing; rampant; vigorous; strong; elegant. A Department in Ssüch'uan. Also read *mou*⁴.

茂茂 luxuriant; bushy, as hair.

茂盛 luxuriant; abundant.

茂繁 or 茂衍 numerous,—as progeny.

茂才 great talents; a name for a B.A.

秀茂 beautiful vegetation; fine foliage.

茂生 to grow luxuriantly.

茂林 a dense forest.

方茂爾惡 now your evil is rampant.

茂正其德 he sedulously cultivated his virtue.

子之茂兮 how admirable your skill!

茂陵天子 the Emperor 武 Wu of the Han dynasty.

冒⁴
7699

R. 號職

See 帽

Sinking
Lower.

To cover the eyes and move forward; to rush upon; to risk; to brave. To issue forth; to put forth. To falsely assume; to feign; to imitate. To cover the head; a napkin. The introductory part of an essay, preceding the 正文; an exordium. Used with 7700, 7749. See 嫌 4471.

此段是一篇之冒 this paragraph is an introduction to the whole chapter. Used with 7701.

冒⁴
7699

冒白刃 rushed on to the naked blades,—of the enemy.

冒險 to brave danger.

躬冒矢石 he exposed his body to arrows and stones.

冒死與鬪 to risk one's life in fight.

冒犯 or 冒觸 to offend willfully or inconsiderately.

冒瀆 to *by* with communications,—as a petitioner does.

冒雨 in spite of rain; braving the rain.

冒失 rash; reckless; rude.

冒失鬼 a blunderer; a booby.

冒冒失失 suddenly.

冒昧 ignorant; headstrong; blundering.

不揣冒昧 regardless of my incompetence,—I venture to submit.

冒猛的 rashly; quickly.

冒撞 rude; rough.

冒寒 or 感冒風寒 to catch cold.

冒名 to falsely take the name of; to impersonate.

冒姓朱 he took the name of Chu,—no fraud intended.

冒牌子 to imitate a trademark.

冒稱業主 pretended to be the owner of the property.

冒官 to pretend to be an official.

假冒官差 to pretend to be an official underling.

假冒字號 to falsely assume the style,—of a firm.

冒替 or 冒頂 or 冒充 to falsely take the place of and pretend to be another.

冒告 to falsely accuse.

冒認 to falsely recognise or claim,—as one's own.

下土是冒 (O sun, and moon,) which overshadow this lower earth.

冒烟 to smoke,—as a stove. See 7703; also 2825.

這個烟筒冒不出烟來 this chimney doesn't smoke.

冒⁴

7699

冒捏 to forge; to counterfeit.
冒嘴兒 to come out,—as the sun.

貪冒^{mo⁴}之民 covetous people.

冒^{mo⁴}頓 (^{tu⁴}) name of a Hsiung-nu (Hun) chieftain, who reigned B.C. 209—175, and invented the "sounding arrow."

媚⁴

7700

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

帽⁴

7701

R. 號

C. mou

H. mau

F. moa

W. möe

N. moa

P. } mau

M. } mau

Sz. }

Y. moa

K. mo

J. bö, mō

A. mau

Sinking

Lower.

To be envious; jealous.

媚嫉以惡^{wu⁴}之 she hated her with jealous dislike.

A hat; a cap. See 3336.

涼帽 the cool or summer hat.

煖帽 the warm or winter hat.

烏紗帽 the official hat worn under the Ming dynasty.

帽匠 a hatter.

帽舖 or 帽店 a hat-shop.

帽結兒 or 帽疙瘩 or 帽

頂 the knob or button on a cap.

帽盒 a hat-box.

帽帶 hat-strings.

帽纓子 a hat-tassel.

帽沿子 the brim of a hat.

風帽 or 雪帽 a cloth hood or cowl worn in winter.

帽箍 a band or open skull cap.

銅帽 a percussion cap.

筆帽 the brass case for shielding the hair tip of a Chinese pen.

高帽子 the tall hats of official runners.

好戴個高帽子 he likes wearing a tall hat,—he thinks no end of himself.

手上戴帽子 to wear a hat on the hand,—of a servant who is carrying it for his master.

雨戴帽 when the rain wears a hat, i.e. makes bubbles,—there will be much of it.

摘帽子 to take off one's hat.

脫帽露頂王公前 taking off his hat and baring his head in the presence of

帽⁴

7701

帽⁴

7702

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

涓⁴

7703

R. 號

See 帽

Sinking Lower.

princes,—as 張旭 Chang Hsü did under the excitement of writing.

皮帽子 a leather hat-shaped target.

把帽打歪了 knocked his hat awry.

Inordinate desire; covetousness.

To leak; to ooze out. Used for 7699.

水涓出來 the water is leaking out.

涓漿 the sap is oozing out.

涓熱氣 the steam is escaping.

涓烟 it smokes,—as a stove.

MEI.

Each; every. Often.

每人 each man; every one.

每人每 one to each man,—of a dinner where each guest has a separate portion of food instead of the same dish.

每時 each time.

每日 or 每天 every day; each day.

每一件事 each matter.

每個三文 three cash apiece.

每年 every year.

每次 on each occasion.

每月多少 how much a month?

每每如此 it is always thus.

每逢 or 每到 on each occasion of.....; whenever.

每受人欺 whenever he is imposed upon,.....

每於對仗之時 on each occasion of a battle,.....

每有此病 this disease (also, this abuse) is very common.

每³

7704

每有可觀 he does everything well.

每常與人說話 whenever engaged in conversation.

每乘牛 he often rode on an ox.

每在左右 he was constantly about with,—the Emperor.

購者不慎, 每墮其術中 purchasers who are not careful frequently fall into their traps.

Read *mei³* or *mei³* Beautiful.

原田每每 beautiful and rich is the field on the plain.

Plums (*Prunus mume*, S. & Z.); prunes. See 4760 6126, 7220, 9663, 11,913 12,878, 13,575.

梅花 the plum-flower.

梅花鹿 the spotted deer. S. 7434.

梅花骨瘦 slim as a plum blossom.

梅花雀 (or 鵲) the avadava.

梅花疔 syphilitic sores.

分瓣梅花計 the trick of dividing the plum flower, = *divide et impera*.

千紅萬紫, 終讓梅花爲魁 among the many flowers of various hues, the (white) plum flower is the prettiest of all.

梅占百花魁 the plum stands first among flowers.

梅月 the tenth moon.

梅香 plum perfume,—a common name for a maid-servant.

標^{p'iao³}有梅 the plums are falling,—from ripeness. Popularly used in reference to those which are left, i.e. to unmarried girls.

梅皮 plum bark,—used for dyeing.

酸梅 or 烏梅 dried plums,—a 湯 decoction of which is taken as a cooling drink.

乾枝梅 flowering plum branches before the leaves have appeared.

梅²

7705

楊梅 the arbutus (*Myrica sapida*, Wall.), often called the "China strawberry."

楊梅疔 a bubo.

梅桃 *Prunus tomentosa*, Thbg.杏葉梅 the double-flowered *Prunus mume*, S. & Z.紅梅梢 *Rubus Kuntzeanus*, Hemsl.臘梅 winter plum (*Chimonanthus fragrans*).痾⁴

7706

R. 賄隊

C. mui²H. moi²F. mwoui²W. moi²

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mei

J. bai, me

A. mwoui²

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

Anxiety; care. Disease.

Also read *hui*^{3,4}.

使我心痾 it makes my heart ache.

亦孔之痾 my dissatisfaction is great.

積憤成疹痾 much vexation has brought about fever.

梅²

7707

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

Leaven used in fermenting.

膾²

7708

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

Meat on the breast of an animal.

猪膾肉 a brisket of pork.

莓²

7709

R. 灰

F. mwai, v.

See 煤

Even Lower.

Edible berries of the bramble and strawberry. Also written 莓.

蛇莓 the wild strawberry (*Fragaria indica*, Andr.).木莓 *Rubus* sp.

莓苔 moss; lichen.

酶

7710

Same as 7707.

鉤²

7711

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

A large lock. A ring with two small ones attached, used as a dog-collar.

門鉤 the lock on a door.

盧重鉤 there go the hounds with their triple rings.

霉²

7712

R. 灰

C. mui

H. mui, moi,

v. moi

F. mui

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei, v. 'wei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mui

J. bai, me

A. mui

Even Lower.

Damp; mildew; mould.

霉氣 damp; mould.

霉天 the damp days,—covering about six weeks in May and June.

霉雨 the rains of the above period.

發霉 to become mildewed,—as boots, etc., in damp weather.

霉壞 or 霉爛 or 霉變 or

霉沅 ruined by mildew.

霉翳 mildew.

沒

7713

See 8016.

眉²

7714

R. 支

C. mei

H. mei

F. mei

W. mei

N. mei, mi, v.

miē

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mi

J. mi, bi

A. mi

Even Lower.

The eyebrows. See 3195, 9048, 8692.

眉目 eyebrows and eyes.

以眉目傳情 to convey love-messages by the eyes.

事有眉目 the matter is in some sort of order.

眉聽目語 hearing with her eyebrows, talking with her eyes,—of a beautiful woman.

眉清目秀 handsome; beautiful.

眉垂目合 eyebrows relaxed and eyes closed,—as when sleeping.

眼眉 or 眉毛 or 眉頭 eyebrows.

眉心 the space between the eyebrows.

籠烟眉 eyebrows which meet.

眉攢 the inner edges of the eyebrows.

眉邊 the temples.

倒眉 to have one's eyebrows inverted,—to have bad luck. See 4146.

爲人寧死, 別倒眉 better die than lose one's luck.

眉²

7714

愁眉不展 always frowning; brows contracted without relaxation.

蛾眉 moth eyebrows,—alluding to the delicate curved eye-markings of the silkworm moth. [Les Chinois trouvent dans les sourcils du papillon de vers à soie le type le plus parfait à cet égard.] Also wrongly explained as referring to the small curved antennæ of the silkworm moth. [Hence, moth-eyebrows is used figuratively for a lovely girl.]

蛾眉形若蠶蛾眉也 moth eyebrows are in shape like the eyebrows of a silkworm moth.

蛾眉月 moth-eyebrow moon,—the crescent moon.

眉壽 eyebrows which promise longevity.

以介眉壽 in order to attain long life.

柳眉倒豎 her willow (curved) eyebrows straightened out,—with rage.

低眉菩薩 the goddess with the downcast eyebrows,—Kuan Yin. See 6363.

閨閣之中誠有甚

于畫眉者 in the women's apartments there are more private matters than painting the eyebrows,—as Chang Ch'ang did every morning for his wife.

齊眉 eyebrows level,—of equal age.

揚眉吐氣 raising the eyebrows and blowing off steam,—in high spirits; self-confident.

燃眉之急 the crisis of singeing the eyebrows,—used of moments of great danger.

眉間白毫 white soft hair between the eyebrows, a characteristic mark of every Buddha, out of which he is able to send forth streams of light illuminating every universe.

眉眼 "head or tail;" clue; arrangement; proper order.

眉開眼笑 or 喜眉笑眼 a happy, cheerful expression; beaming.

賊眉鼠眼 a wicked, crafty expression.

提眉吊眼 raising the eyebrows and dropping the eyes,—as bullies do, to give themselves a fierce expression.

眉²

7714

閉眉合眼 a contracted expression,—as of one in poverty.

眉來眼去 exchange of glances,—as between lovers.

朱眉 red eyebrows,—the soldiers of Wang Mang, who painted their eyebrows red, in order to recognise one another.

老君眉 Lao Tzŭ eyebrows (which were yellow),—a fine kind of black tea.

眉州 a Department in Ssü-ch'uan.

媚⁴

7715

To love; to coax; to flatter; to fawn on.

媚于天子 to love the Son of Heaven.

公之媚子 the prince's favourite concubines.

後宮誰不迎媚至尊 which of the ladies of the harem does not try to gain favour in the eyes of the Emperor?

思媚其婦 they think fondly of their wives.

思媚婦意 they wish to humour their wives.

强媚勸之 tried to coax him.

詔媚 to toady; to flatter.

側媚 partisans and flatterers.

狐媚 or 嬌媚 seductive; alluring.

媚態 a seductive mien.

媚態可哂 such overfond (uxorious) behaviour is truly ludicrous!

媚藥 aphrodisiacs.

媚了媚氣的 good-looking; smirking and smiling.

嶺²

7716

Name of a mountain in Ssüch'uan. See 峨 8430.

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

楣²

7717

The lintel of a door or window.

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

楣²

7717

when 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei and her sisters carried everything before them at Court.

Hence the verse 男不封

侯女作妃, 看女却

爲門上楣 never mind

about ennobled sons, get your daughters made concubines, for they are the lintels of the family.

湄²

7718

The margin of a lake.

在水之湄 he is at the edge of the water.

湄湖 a lake in Hunan.

湄潭縣 a District in Kueichou.

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

郾²

7719

Name of a District in Shensi.

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

枚²

7720

The stalk of a plant; a tally; a gag or wooden bit put in the mouths of soldiers, on the occasion of night attacks, to prevent them from talking in the ranks. Numerative of coins, bricks, rings, fruit (see 9947), garments, etc. A division of an orange or pumelo.

R. 灰

See 煤

J. mai, bai
A. mai

Even Lower.

伐其條枚 I cut down those branches and slender stems.

勿士行枚 to serve no more in the ranks with the gags.

如赴敵之兵, 銜枚疾

走 like troops hurriedly advancing, gag in mouth, upon the enemy.

枚卜功臣 submit the meritorious ministers one by one to the trial of divination.

猜枚 the game of guess-fingers, commonly played at dinner-parties. See 3161, 5006.

幾枚 how many?

枚舉 to reckon up one by one.

實實枚枚 solid and complete,—of buildings.

玫²

7721

A sparkling red gem. See 6433.

R. 灰

H. moi

See 煤

J. mai, hai

A. mai

Even Lower.

玫瑰花 cultivated species of Rosa with pink and red flowers.

玫瑰花可愛, 刺多扎手 the rose is charming, but its many thorns prick the hand.

玫瑰茶平肝 rose-leaf tea soothes the liver.

玫瑰紫 a purplish red.

玫瑰油 attar of roses.

玫瑰露 "Dew of the Rose,"—a scented liqueur.

Same as 7721.

玳²

7722

媒²

7723

R. 灰

See 煤

J. bai

Even Lower.

A go-between to arrange marriages. A decoy-bird. See 7729, 12,958.

媒人或媒賓或媒妁 go-between.

媒妁紛至 go-betweens arrived in crowds,—to secure the alliance.

少不得男媒女妁 there must be men or women go-betweens.

媒婆 a female go-between.

作媒 to act as go-between.

求他說媒 ask him to act as go-between.

媒人不可怠慢 a go-between must not be treated rudely.

無謊不成媒 without lying there is no success for a go-between.

引睡媒 the bring-sleep go-between,—reading in bed.

謝媒 to remunerate a go-between.

子無良媒 you have no good go-between, sir.

匪媒不得 without a go-between it cannot be done.

自媒 to act as one's own go-between; to put oneself forward.

媒藥 yeast; leaven.

官媒 the matron of a Chinese gaol, who has charge of the female convicts, and also exc

媒²
7723

cises a variety of functions, such as finding husbands for orphan girls.

誘媒 to induce; to inveigle.

見譽而喜者侯之媒

也 he who is pleased when praised, is the flatterer's go-between,—as otherwise flattery would be impossible.

養其雛爲媒 to rear the young birds as decoy-birds.

Coal. See 1889, 4624.

煤斤 coal in bulk.

望日後煤斤發達 it is hoped that by and by the output of coal will increase.

硬煤 or 石煤 anthracite coal.

烟煤 or 油煤 bituminous coal.

煤烟 or 烟煤 lampblack.

煤毬 coal-balls,—made of clay and coal-dust.

煤炭 coal and charcoal. Used in the S. for "coal" only = fossil charcoal.

煤窰 a coal-pit.

煤礦 a coal-mine.

煤廠 a coal-yard.

煤艙 a coal-bunker.

煤灰 coal-ashes.

燒上煤 put some coal on.

火煤 or 煤子 soot.

火煤絨 tinder.

煤氣 gas.

煤精 brimstone.

煤根石 jet; fossil lignite.

送煤的 a coal-dealer.

煤黑子 any one employed in the coal trade.

毫煤而取適 to dip his brush in coal (to paint) for amusement.

禱²
7725

A spring sacrifice offered by the Emperor to obtain the birth of a son.

腴²
7726

R. 灰

See 煤

Even Lower.

美³
7727

R. 紙

C. mei

H. mui

F. mi

W. mi

N. mi

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mi

Sz. mi

K. mi, bi

A. mi

Rising Lower.

The quickening of the foetus.

腴胎 to quicken.

Admirable; fine; beautiful, esp. of the face (see 1174, 9602); delicious. To praise. See 7940.

子美 the man of my admiration,—my husband; my lover.

有美一人 there is the beautiful lady!

美女 a beautiful girl (see 2292); also, the "waist" of a *ch'in*; see 2109.

美女者醜婦之仇 pretty women are the bugbears of ugly ones.

美女乃得醜名 pretty women get ugly names,—from envy.

美色 or 美麗 or 美貌 beautiful; handsome.

美人 a beauty; see 7742. Also, eminent men of the age.

美人不同面 pretty women are not all alike.

美人觚 a porcelain jar, because shaped like a *mei jén's* shoulders. Also, a fine set of teeth.

非女 *ju*³ 之爲美, 美人之貽 'tis not that you (a present) are lovely, but that you are the gift of a lovely one.

美士 an elegant scholar.

信美 see 4587.

華美 elegant; ornate.

美妙 excellent; admirable.

美事召美類 sweets to the sweet.

美不美鄉中水 good or not, 'tis the water of my native place,—and therefore good.

兩全其美 so that both keep their face,—i.e. be not put to shame.

不能獨于美 must not monopolise all the kudos.

美中不足 in the midst of happiness, something wanting,—which prevents the happiness from being complete; *amari aliquid*.

美³
7727

美意 a kindly intention; a delicate attention.

美談 a pleasant chat.

美味 a delicious flavour; a delicacy.

美口 delicious.

美食 choice food.

美席 a fine dinner.

美地 fertile land.

美情 kindness; favour.

美玉 fine jade.

美舉 a good or graceful act.

美服 fine clothing.

你美甚麼 what are you fancying? what are you conceited about?

美哉 how beautiful!

美樂不可勝言 inexpressibly delightful.

此美韋之能行樂也 this is in praise of Wei's knowing how to enjoy himself.

譏美 to commend; to extol.

咸美其容 all praised her beauty.

高祖兩美之曰 the Emp. Kao Tsu praised them both, saying.....

美國 or 亞美理駕合衆國 the United States of America.

美報言 American papers say that.....

Same as 7729.

浼³
7728

To request; to ask a favour of. To defile.

拜浼 or 浼托 to ask a person to be kind enough to do something.

浼求 to implore.

浼媒 to engage a marriage go-between.

焉能浼我哉 how can you defile me?

Read *mien*³. Flowing water.

河水浼浼 the river flows on.

浼³
7729

R. 賄

C. mui

H. mui, 'mui

F. mui

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mei

J. bai, mei

A. mui

Rising Lower.

妹⁴

7730

R. 隊

C. mui, v. mui

H. moi

F. mwoui²

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

A younger sister. [To be distinguished from 妹 8000.]

姊妹 or 姐妹 elder and younger sister; sisters.

妹子 or 妹妹 or 小妹 a younger sister.

令妹 your younger sister.

妹夫 or 妹丈 or 妹婿 a younger sister's husband.

表妹 a female first cousin of another surname.

外妹 a sister from the same mother and a different father.

歸妹 name of the 64th Diagram, relating to marriage.

妹

7731

See 8001.

抹

7732

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

To feel with the hand. [To be distinguished from 抹 8002.]

昧

7733

R. 隊

C. mui

H. mui

F. mwoui

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mie

J. bai, me

A. mwoui

Sinking
Lower.

Dark; obscure.

昧谷 the dark valley,—where the sun sets.

昧爽 the early dawn, between darkness and light.

士曰昧旦 the husband says it is grey dawn.

昧良 or 昧心 ungrateful.

昧昧我思之 I have deeply considered.

三昧 samādhi,—a state of mental ecstasy; a kind of Nirvāna upon earth; perfection. See 9552.

非得遊中三昧, 不能

道隻字 had he not wandered through samādhi, he could not have uttered a single word,—of the above. Cf. "Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire."

與擲菹亦遊戲三昧 with dice (to amuse him) he could wander through samādhi.

方得此文三昧 only thus

昧

7733

can the exquisite beauty of this composition be brought out.

昧死 braving death; at all risks.

昧起來 to hide; to secrete.

沫

7734

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

Name of a river. Name of a town in the 衛 Wei State. [To be distinguished from 沫 8003.]

昧

7735

R. 隊

See 味

Sinking
Lower.

Blindness which prevents the distinguishing of colours. The name of a place.

秣

7736

Same as 8001.

韎

7737

R. 隊 黠

See 味

Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

Dyed with madder. Also said to be a name of the madder-plant.

韎韐之跗注 gaiters of red leather.

魅

7738

R. 寘

C. mui, mei

H. mai

F. mai

mwoui²

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

Sz. mei

K. mi, v. me

J. bi, mi

A. mi

Sinking Lower
Irregular.

A demon with a man's face and four legs, said to be produced by uncanny emanations on mountain and in forest. See 1974.

投諸四裔, 以禦魑魅 he banished them to the four corners of the earth, to meet the spite of evil demons.

山精木魅能爲祟 the essence of mountains and the emanations of trees can produce evil influences.

寐

7739

R. 寘

C. mei

H. mei

F. mei

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

V. mei

Sz. mei

To sleep.

寤寐求之 waking and sleeping he sought her.

寢而不寐 to lie down to rest but not to sleep.

寐息 to rest; to sleep.

夜間失眠 to be wakeful at night; to suffer from insomnia.

寐

7739

K. mi, v. me

J. bi, mi

A. mi

Sinking
Lower.

飲濃茶則不寐 strong tea prevents sleep.

夙興夜寐 up in the morning and to bed at night,—early bed and early to rise.

假寐 to borrow a sleep,—to lie down to sleep without undressing; to sleep on duty or at one post; to pretend to sleep.

假寐永歎 I lie down undressed and sigh continually.

以新居久不成寐 because the place was strange to him, it was long before he got to sleep.

夢寐 to dream.

百年同一寐 a hundred years pass like a dream.

墨

7740

See 8022.

糶

7741

R. 隊

See 毒

Rising Lower.

Mildewed grain.

袂

7742

R. 霽

C. mai

H. mi

F. mei, meing

W. mai

N. mei

P. mei

M. mei

Y. mei

Sz. mei

K. mie

J. bi, mei

A. jue, küet

Sinking
Lower.

The sleeve of a robe.

美人百袂 one hundred sleeves of beautiful girls,—fifty beautiful girls.

反袂掩面 he hid his face in his sleeve.

分袂 or 判袂 to separate sleeves,—to part, as friends.

把袂之交 a very close friendship. See 8514.

攘袂 to roll up the sleeve.

短右袂 (Confucius had) short right sleeve,—for convenience in writing, etc.

聯袂 or 連袂 side by side
連袂西歸 went together to the next world.

嫵

7743

R. 紙

See 美

Rising Lower.

A slight and elegant woman; handsome.

微²

7744

R. 支

See 眉

Even Lower.

黴²

7745

R. 支

See 眉

A. mi, mwoui
Even Lower.

塵⁴

7746

R. 灰

See 枚

Even Lower.

剮²

7747

R. 歌

See 磨

Even Lower.

魃⁴

7748

R. 寘

See 媚

Sinking
Lower.

玨⁴

7749

R. 號隊

C. mui
H. mau
F. mwoi, ngwoi
N. mōc
N. mei
P. mei, v. ming
A. mau
Y. moa, mi
Z. mei
K. me, mo
mō, bō, mai,
bāi
A. mau, mai
Sinking
Lower.

Fine; thin.

微絲雨 fine, drizzling rain.

Mouldy; black; grimy.

老子農則黴鰲也 old
farmers have swarthy skins.

黴黑 grimy; swarthy.

Dust.

愈氛霧其如塵 the mist
is like a cloud of dust.

To cut; to pare; to dis-
sect. Eagerly; promptly.
Also read *mo*² and *mi*².

剮告諄諄 I particularly ad-
monish you.

A ghost; a bogey.

Tortoise-shell. See 6421.

玨 or 璫玨 tortoise-shell.

玨石斑魚 the marbled
goroupa (*Serranus megachir*).

Read *mao*⁴. A kind of
jade.

眊⁴

7750

R. 隊

See 妹

Sinking
Lower.

門²

7751

R. 元

C. H. } *mun*

F. mwong

W. mang

N. mēng

P. M. } *mēn*

Y. Sz. } *mēn*

K. mun

J. mon

A. moun

Even Lower.

The eyes growing long-
sighted with old age; to see
dimly.

眊所寤而仰思 at dawn,
I lie awake and think.

MĒN.

A doorway; an entrance;
a door; a gate; a duct;
(marit.) a strait. A family.
A school; a sect. A numer-
ative of cannons and an-
chors. Radical 169. See
2143, 8942, 12,208.

門戶 a door. See below, and
4959.

門戶帖兒 documents stating
distinctions, etc., exchanged by
families before a marriage.

大門戶 an influential family.

另創 (or 開) 門戶 to make
a new groove for oneself; to
originate a new line.

走馬大門 a gate big enough
to admit a man on horseback.

門口 or 門首 a doorway;
an entrance; a porch.

串門兒 to go from door to
door.

門檻 the threshold.

門楣 the lintel. See 7717.

門籠子 vertical bars to shops,
etc.

門堂 an entrance-hall.

門環子 the ring or handle on
a door, used as a knocker.

打門 or 叫門 to knock at
a door.

門框 the frame of a door.

門縫兒 chinks in a door.

門面 the front of a door; the
side of the house where the
door is.

子貢亦須自呈門面
Tzū Kung was also obliged to
give his references,—previous to
an alleged interview with Lao
Tzū.

門²

7751

門插關 or 門關 or 門門
or 門樞 the bolt or bar of
a door. See below.

門樓子 the storey over a city
gate.

門簾 door-screens.

門扇子 the leaf of a door.

門心兒 the central panel.

關門 to shut a door (see 6368);
to close, when insolvent.

開門 to open a door; to keep
house. See 5794.

開門七件事, 樣樣罷
不得 seven things are abso-
lutely necessary in housekeeping,
—fuel, rice, oil, salt, soy, tea,
and vinegar.

賣姑娘有活門有死
門 in selling girls, there is the
open door and the closed door,
—when relatives are, or are not,
allowed to visit them.

入門 or 進門 to enter a door.

出門 to go out of doors; to go
abroad; to be married, of a
woman. Also (poet.), to leave
the world.

他的女孩子還沒出
門 his daughter is not married
yet.

中心本無繫亦與出
門同 if one has no anxieties,
that is the same as retirement
from the world.

出門子 to get married (of
women). [In Kiukiang, of wi-
dows; in Chinan Fu, of harlots.]

門氏 the married and unmarried
names of a woman.

大門 the great gate; the front
door. See 5455.

耳門 or 橫門 or 腰門 a
side door.

荷葉門 a door with two folding
leaves.

單扇門 a single-leaf door.

月門 the semicircular enceinte
built inside a city gate as a
second line of defence.

月亮門 a round opening, or
door, in a wall.

便門 or 角門 or 子門 a
private door.

門²

7751

走傍門 to go in and out by the side door,—not to walk in the true path.

門丁 or 門上 or 看 *k'an*¹
門的 or 門公 or 門吏
or 門閹 or 門佬 or 管
門的 a doorkeeper.

門印勿開 not to be opened by the doorkeeper,—of a private despatch.

門軍 the guard at a gate; the gate-keeper of a military official.

門規 or 門包 or 門敬 fees to doorkeepers,—as paid by tradesmen and others.

門神 the guardian deities painted on official gates. See 2093, 12,621.

門斗 messengers of an education officer.

門簿 a visitors' book.

門牌 a census ticket, or list of inhabitants, pasted at census time outside the door of every house.

門官菩薩 or 門官土地福德正神 the god of wealth.

門對 or 門聯 verses put up over doors.

門市 to sell on the premises.

門婿 a son-in-law.

門子 an attendant in a *yamen* (see 10,877); a door.

門館先生 a tutor for children.

門艙 the fore-cabin,—for passengers.

聽門 to wait for one at the gate,—as at night.

上門 to visit; to close, as an insolvent firm.

料他無顏上門 I fancy he won't have the face to come to the house.

門第相當 of equal social position. See 4959.

門之要在門外 the essence of a door lies beyond the mere planks,—*sc.* in giving ingress and egress.

門牙 front teeth.

門²

7751

門齒盡豁 his front teeth had all been knocked out.

門道 skill; ability. See 11,299.

做甚麼沒門道 unable to do anything well; unpractical in everything.

門路 an opening; an occupation; an introduction.

找門路 to seek an introduction,—to some big-wig.

求救無門 to seek vainly for help.

門人 or 門徒 or 門生 a disciple. See 10,950.

弟子復傳于人爲門生 the *mén shéng* is one who receives his instruction from the *tí zǔ*. See 10,950.

孔門 the immediate disciples of Confucius; Confucianism.

佛門 Buddhism.

專門 a specialist.

門才 special talents.

醫門 the medical profession.

門下 in the family; a disciple.

拜門下 to enrol oneself as a disciple of; to study under.

分門 to classify.

門門曉得 he knows all the different branches,—of trade, philosophy, etc.

分門類 to arrange under headings.

門風 family reputation. See 3554.

玷辱家門 to soil the family reputation.

道義之門 the path of truth and right.

寒門 my humble house; name of a mountain at the north pole.

衡門之下可以棲遲 within my rustic door, I can rest at leisure.

糞門 the anus.

幽門 the pylorus.

頂門 the fontanelle.

貫門 the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

闌門 the ilio-cæcal valve.

入門問諱 when you go into

門²

7751

a family, ask what are the taboo words. See 5217.

忠節一門 a loyal and virtuous family.

朱門 or 高門 a distinguished or noble family.

十門砲 ten pieces of artillery.

們²

7752

R. Vulgar.

C. *mun*F. *mwong*H. *mun*W. *mang*N. *meng*P. *mên*M. *mên*Sz. *mên*Y. *meng*K. *mun*J. *mon, hon*A. *moun*

Even Usually

Lower.

A character used to form the plural of words denoting persons.

我們 or 俺們 we; us.

你們 you.

他們 they; them.

弟兄們 brothers.

爺們 gentlemen; elders. Used as a term of respect.

老爺們 gentlemen holding official rank; their Honours.

爺兒們 men; gentlemen,—as distinguished from women.

娘兒們 women; ladies.

哥兒們 brothers; friends. A term applied to those of one's own generation.

待我說與列位看官們聽 wait until I have let you, my readers, know.

Read *mên*⁴. Plump; fat.

們渾 fat and sleek, as a horse.

Same as 7754.

們

7753

悶⁴

7754

R. 願旱

C. *mun, v.*H. *mên*F. *moung, v.*W. *mang*N. *meng*P. *mên, v.*M. *mên*Y. *mên*Sz. *mên*K. *mun, v. min*J. *mon, bon*A. *mwoun*

Sinking

Lower.

Depressed; melancholy. To stupify. To cover; to conceal. See 葫 4937, 5423 10,554.

悶得慌 dull; depressed; *en nuyé*.

作悶 or 煩悶 or 發悶 to feel dull, listless, or depressed.

憂悶 melancholy; sad.

解悶 or 遣悶 or 消悶 to get rid of dulness or melancholy.

散悶 to get rid of dulness or melancholy.

愁悶不解 he cannot shake off his melancholy.

悶悶不樂 melancholy; discouraged.

悶¹

7754

可不悶殺了人 enough
to bore one to death.合悶香 to concoct stupifying
perfumes.燒悶香 to burn pastilles which
have a stupifying or soporific
effect.悶 mén¹ 了口了 the mouth
covered up,—shut up, as a talker.

悶表 a "hunter" watch.

把茶悶一悶 let the tea
draw.把茶碗悶 mén¹ 上 cover
over that cup of tea,—and let
it brew.悶氣 to conceal one's anger;
depression; low spirits; boredom.老太太喫檳榔, 悶 mén¹
着 like an old dame eating
betel-nut: she keeps her mouth
shut,—having no teeth to bite
with. Used of any matter which
one keeps to oneself.

悶酒 to drink alone.

悶住了 he is puzzled; he can't
answer.悶死了 to die of vexation;
greatly vexed; puzzled. [Read
mén¹, to die by suffocation.]心下納悶 to find incompre-
hensible,—as a conjuring trick.悶頭花 *Daphne Genkwa*, S.
& Z.黃悶頭花 *Wikstræmia*
chamædaphne, Meisn.捫¹

7755

捫鼓 to cover a drum.

捫緊 to stretch tight,—as a cover.

捫紗 to cover with gauze,—as
a window-frame, to keep out
insects.捫書皮 to put a cover on a
book.捫開 to smooth, as crumpled
linen.

捫住 stayed his hand.

See 12,600.

Ulmus parvifolia, Jacq (?)楠溪 or 楠木 a large species
of fir. Same as 杆 1728.津液暗出楠楠 the gum
oozes out unperceived.

𦵏

7756

楠¹

7757

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

𦵏¹

7758

R. 元

H. ⁵man
F. mwang,
mwong

See 𦵏

K. mun
J. bon, mon
A. moun

Even Lower.

𦵏¹

7759

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

𦵏

7760

𦵏¹

7761

R. 寒

See 𦵏

Even Lower.

𦵏¹

7762

R. 元

See 門

Even Lower.

蒙¹

7763

R. 東

C. } mung
H. }
F. mung, v.
mang

W. } mung

N. }

P. mēng

M. }

Y. } mung

Sz. }

K. mong

J. bō, mo

A. mōung

Even Lower.

A variety of red-stalked
millet.𦵏子米 the grain of tall red
millet.維𦵏維芭 the tall red millet
and the white.

𦵏蔗 red sugar-cane.

MÈNG.

Dodder; a name for
wistaria; see 7298. To
cover; to envelop. Dull;
stupid. To teach. To be
under obligations; to receive
from a superior. Name of
the 45th Diagram. Name
of a hill in the Lu State.
Used with 7766, 7769. See
5736. Also written 𦵏 and
蒙葛生蒙楚 the dolichos
grows, covering the thorn trees.以獵網蒙之 covered her
with a huntsman's net.蒙馬以虎皮 covered his
horses with tiger-skins.蒙頭蓋臉 to cover the head
and face.

蒙衣 disguised as women.

蒙首冠 a cap that envelops
the head.與上下文絕不相蒙
no connexion with the context.

蒙蒙 indistinct; dim.

蒙混 (of things) stupid;
muddled. Also, to defraud; to
hoodwink; see 7766.

蒙昧 shrouded in ignorance.

蒙童 or 蒙士 or 蒙稚 an
ignorant lad,—a pupil.啓蒙 or 發蒙 to break in upon
the stupidity,—of a child, sc. to
begin to teach him. [The second
is also "at a loss; confused;
flabbergasted."]

訓蒙 to teach children.

開蒙 to be a beginner; to impart
the elements of education.蒙養作聖 early training will
make a man into a sage.捫¹

7755

R. 元

C. mun
H. ⁵mun
F. smuong, v.

mwō

W. mang, mō

N. mēng

P. mēn, v. ma

A. mēn

Y. mēng

K. } mun

A. mwoun,

moun

Even Lower.

To feel for (see 9929);
to lay the hand on; to hold.
To cover.曝陽捫虱 warming himself
in the sun and catching his lice.捫心 to lay the hand on the
heart.莫捫朕舌 no one can restrain
my tongue.捫足 to rub the foot,—to divert
attention, as 劉邦 Liu Pangdid when wounded in the breast
by 項羽 Hsiang Yü, pretend-

ing to be hit only on the toe.

捫黑路 to feel the way in the
dark.

捫摸 to grope about.

蒙²

7763

引蒙娘娘 the Goddess of Children.

欺蒙人的話 artful talk; deceiving words; humbug; chaff.

室無蒙婦 unmarried.

蒙恩 to receive favours.

多蒙 many thanks!

深蒙過愛 I am under great obligations for your extreme kindness.

蒙德久以疑 I have long been suspicious of gratitude for obligations.

蒙教 to receive instructions,— as the advice of a valued friend, etc.

蒙劄 to receive instructions,— in the form of a despatch from a superior.

蒙此 on receipt of this,— despatch.

蒙大人面允 your Excellency was kind enough to agree verbally that.....

蒙用 much obliged for the use of.

蒙票 to be favoured with a warrant.

蒙電 to be honoured with the attention of.

蒙贈 to be honoured by the present of.

蒙化廳 name of a sub-Prefecture in Yunnan.

蒙花 or 蜜蒙花 *Buddleia officinalis*, Max., and *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, Meisn.Read *mêng*¹. To cheat.

蒙了去 to have swindled one out of.

別蒙我 don't humbug me!

Read *mêng*³.

蒙古人 Mongolians.

蒙古兒 silver(Mongol *munku*).蒙²

7764

R. 東董

H. v. *miang*F. v. *nung*W. *nung*, *mō*P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

A covering; a screen.

蒙上 to cover. See 7766.

幪幪 a screen. See 8857.

Read *mêng*³.

麻麥幪幪 his hemp and wheat grew strong and close.

蒙²

7765

R. 東董

C. v. *nung*P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

蒙²

7766

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

The sun below the horizon. Used with 7766.

天朦朧 the dim light before dawn.

Dim; indistinct. To deceive. [To be distinguished from 朦 7772.]

月色朦朧 the moon's light is obscured.

朦朧 to deceive; to throw dust in the eyes.

朦朧字樣 ambiguous phraseology.

朦朧亮兒 the dim light of dawn.

朦混 obscure; misleading.

經手賬目諸多朦混 in his position as book-keeper committed many fraudulent acts.

朦人 to swindle people.

朦上 to cloud over; to deceive a superior.

朦上一塊布 cover it over with a piece of cloth. Also, blind-man's-buff.

朦聾 to fool; to deceive by lies.

朦作 to pretend.

蒙²

7767

R. 東

C. v. *mong*H. v. *mong*, *nung*F. v. *smoung*, *mōng*

Even Lower.

A tree like the locust, with yellowish leaves; perhaps a species of *Sophora*.蒙菓 the mango (*Mangifera indica*, L.).蒙²

7768

R. 東董

F. *smung*, v. *nung*

See 蒙

Even and Rising Lower.

Drizzling rain; mist.

蒙蒙雨 or 蒙蒙小雨 a misty drizzle.

蒙蒙 nebulous; misty.

蒙²

7769

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Dim-sighted; blind. Ignorant. See 11,601.

有目眈而無見謂之蒙 having pupils to the eyes, but not being able to see, is called *mêng*. See 6244, 7651.

蒙眬奏公 the blind musicians performed their parts.

起蒙 to become blind.

礞²

7770

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

A mineral; mica.

青礞石 a greenish-black micaceous mineral found in Hupeh and Kiangsu. It is used to remove phlegm and obstructions in the body.

金礞石 and 銀礞石 brownish and greyish-green micaceous earths, respectively.

縷²

7771

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Tangled silk-thread.

亂縷 tangled; in confusion.

縷茸 thick-grown; close.

蒙²

7772

R. 東

P. v. *mêng*

See 蒙

Even Lower.

Fat. [To be distinguished from 蒙 7766.]

蒙面 fat-faced.

豐蒙 abundant.

蒙²

7773

R. 東

See 蒙

Even Lower.

A war-junk.

蒙瞳魚貫 the cruisers followed one another like fishes.

蠓²

7774

R. 東董

F. v. *nung*, *mōng*

See 蒙

Even and Rising Lower.

Flies; midges; sandflies.

蠓蚋 dung-flies.

Read *mêng*².

蠓蠓 gadflies.

蒙²

7775

Same as 7768.

饌²

7776

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A dish filled with food.

有饌簋殮 well loaded with millet were the dishes.

鬃²

7777

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A long flowing mane.

鷓²

7778

R. 東
See 蒙
Even Lower.

Fledglings of water-birds.

鷓鴣 the rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros*), found in Annam.夢⁴

7779

R. 送東
F. *moung*²,
maong
See 蒙
Sinking
Lower.

To dream, as opposed to 2216. To muse upon.

夢間 or 魂夢之中 in a dream.

夢見 to see in a dream.

見夢于式 he appeared to Shih in a dream.

作夢 or 發夢 to dream.

夢不到 or 夢想不到 I should never have dreamt of it.

夢兆 an omen from a dream.

噩夢 a fearful dream.

夢覺 nightmare.

夢遺 or 夢洩 nocturnal emissions.

莊周夢爲蝴蝶 I, Chuang Tzū, dreamt I was a butterfly.

夢寐之事 things that have been dreamt,—visionary; vague; indefinite.

夢醒 or 夢寤 or 夢覺 to awaken from dreaming.

夢思 or 夢想 to dream of; day-dreams; desire.

夢生得死 dreaming of living means dying,—dreams go by contraries.

夢死 *lit.* "dreaming dead,"—unconscious.

夢話 visionary language.

說夢話 to talk in one's sleep.

夢⁴

7779

夢話三千 nonsense; rodomontade.

託夢 to communicate through a dream,—as departed spirits do.

甘與子同夢 it would be sweet to lie by you and dream.

得夢不祥, 寫在南牆 if you have a dream of bad omen, write it on the south wall.

遂以爲夢 so he thought it was a dream,—and that it had not really happened.

以獨見者爲夢, 同見者爲覺 regard what they see by themselves as dreams, and what they see together with others as a state of waking.

欲辨覺夢, 唯黃帝孔丘 only the Yellow Emperor and Confucius could distinguish dreams from realities.

夢有徵也 dreams have their fulfilments.

夢從想中來 dreams come from what one thinks about.

夢是心頭想, 嚏噴鼻子癢 dreams come from the working of the mind, as sneezing from the itching of the nose.

形神所不接而夢 when the connexion between body and soul is interrupted, the result is a dream.

夢⁴

7780

Same as 7779.

夢^{3,4}

7781

R. 東董
蒸F. *mung*,
*moung*²
See 蒙Even and
Rising Lower.

Stupid; doltish.

懵懂 foolish; stupid; bewildered.

懵懵無知 stupid and ignorant.

Read *mèng*¹

夢蔽眼 to cover the eyes.

瞢³

7782

瞢³

7783

Same as 7779. Also, to be a cause of grief.

Same as 7781.

薨²

7784

R. 庚
See 萌
Even Lower.

The beams inside the roof of a house.

飛薨 high cross-beams.

薨²

7785

R. 徑
See 夢
Sinking
Lower.

Confused, as one awaking from sleep. Name of a mountain in Shansi.

眈²

7786

Same as 7790.

盲²

7787

See 7651.

蚩²

7788

R. 庚
C. *mong*
H. *men*
F. *mang*
W. *moa*
N. *mèng*
Y. *mung*
K. *meng*
J. *bō, miō*
A. *maing*
Even Lower.A gadfly. Name of a plant; same as 7801 (*q.v.*).

蜚蚩 a gadfly.

蚊蚩 mosquitoes and gadflies.

牛蚩 or 瞎蚩 a horse-fly.

木蚩 a kind of fly like a bee, found in trees.

飛蚩 an arrow with a triangular barb.

言采其蚩 I will gather the fritillaries.

𧈧²

7789

Correct form of 7788.

氓²

7790

R. 庚
C. *mèng*
H. *mèn*
F. *mèng, mang*
W. *mae*
N. *mèng*
P. *mèng*
M. *mang, mung*
Y. *mung*
K. *meng*
J. *bō, miō*
A. *maing*
Even Lower.

The people; subjects; vassals.

流氓 vagabonds; tramps; gypsies.

編氓 to take a census of the people; the people.

視爾編氓誠如赤子 he (the Emp.) regards you his registered subjects as though really his little babies.

氓之蚩蚩 a simple-looking lad you were.

盟²

7791

R. 庚
C. mēng
H. mēn
F. meing
W. mae
N. mīng
P. mēng
M. mīn
Y. mīng
Sz. mēng
K. mīng, mīng
J. mīō, mēi
A. mīng
Even Lower.

An oath or covenant entered into with solemn ceremonies, including the slaughter of a victim and smearing the mouths of the covenanters with blood. A Mongol "League" or *Chogolgan*, of which there are six in all.

以覆詛盟 so as to violate their oaths and covenants.

君子屢盟 (*mang*²) our sovereign makes frequent covenants.

凡我同盟之人 all we who have united in this agreement.

若有背盟,有如暈日 if I break this agreement, may I perish like the (setting) sun.

求盟或請盟 to seek a treaty.

受盟 to accept a treaty.

城下之盟 a peace arranged at the city walls,—i.e. discreditable.

盟誓 an oath; a covenant; a sworn agreement; to swear.

盟書 a written agreement; the text of a covenant.

盟主 the person who administers the oath.

盟兄弟 sworn brothers,—as the members of a secret society.

盟國 States bound to one another by covenant.

劫香盟 to obtain a pledge from a girl by force.

盟心或盟情 devoted attachment.

海誓山盟 a contract as limitless as the sea and as stable as a mountain,—marriage.

約盟 a marriage alliance.

遣妯要盟 sent a matchmaker to arrange a marriage.

哲里木盟 the Cherim League.

盟氣喘 to plant.

萌²

7792

R. 庚
C. mēng
H. mēn

The sprouting of plants; to bud; to shoot forth.

萌芽 to put forth shoots or buds.

萌條 young twigs.

萌²

7792

F. meing
W. mīng
N. } mēng
P. }
M. mung,
mang
Y. } mung
Sz. }
K. mīng
J. mīō, bō
A. maing
Even Lower.

萌兆 warnings or prognostics of coming events.

壓亂于未萌 to prevent rebellion before it has broken out.

早萌于心 (these thoughts) had long been stirring in his mind.

故念復萌 his old thoughts revived.

故智(或態)復萌 reviving old plans; at it again!

意念未萌 the idea had not yet sprung up.

草木萌動 plants and trees breaking into bud,—as in spring.

萌蘖 budding sprouts,—the germs of (e.g. rebellion); incipient.

See 7936.

黽

7793

鄺²

7794

R. 庚
See 黽
Even Lower.

子⁴

7795

R. 敬
C. mang
H. mēn
F. maing
W. mae
N. mēng, māng
P. mēng
M. }
Y. } mung
Sz. }
K. mēng
J. bō, mīō
A. maing
Sinking
Lower.

Chief; head; eldest; first; rough.

孟侯 chief of the princes; a title of the Heir-Apparent at eighteen years of age.

彼美孟姜 that beautiful eldest Chiang.

孟子 the eldest one,—used as a title or term of respect. See below.

孟仲季 first, second, and third,—specially used in connexion with the three months of each season.

孟夏 the first month of summer,—the sixth moon.

棒土以塞孟津 to bring a handful of earth to dam a big stream.

孟浪 boastful; rude. See 7667.

勿嫌孟浪 do not think me rude.

孟浪行事 to act arbitrarily.

孟子或孟軻或孟夫子 Mencius (B.C. 372—289). See above and 4119.

孟⁴

7795

孟晉 to press eagerly forward.

孟婆 a god of the wind.

孟買棉紗 Bombay cotton yarn.

猛²

7796

R. Vulgar.
C. mēng
H. mān, pang
Even Upper.

To pull; to haul.

猛²

7797

R. 梗
C. mang
H. mang
F. meing, mang
W. mae
N. mēng, māng
P. mēng
M. }
Y. } mung
Sz. }
K. mēng
J. bō, mīō
A. maing
Rising Lower.

Fierce; savage; violent; cruel; biting. A 板那 *panna* or province in Annam and Tongking; read *muang*, which precedes the name.

猛狗 a fierce dog.

猛虎 a savage tiger.

苛政猛於虎也 bad government is worse than a tiger.

猛獸不入羣狐 the fiercest animal won't face a crowd of foxes,—union is strength.

猛烈 ferocious; violent; valorous.

勇猛 brave; ardent.

猛性 a violent disposition.

猛攻或猛撲 to make a desperate attack.

來勢甚猛 their meeting was terrible,—as of two armies.

威而不猛 dignified but not violent.

金甲猛士 a knight in golden armour.

某某十外猛 some ten and more rowdies,—as enumerated.

火猛 the fire is fierce.

猛然 or 猛孤釘的 suddenly.

打個猛子 to take a plunge,—into water.

猛陵 an old name for 平南 縣 P'ing-nan Hsien in Kuangsi.

艫²

7798

R. 梗
F. meing
See 猛
Rising Lower.

A small boat; a junk.

頭艫 junks with square open framework on the bows, known at Canton as west coast junks.

螞³

7799

R. 梗
H. 'mang
F. meing,
mang
See 猛
Rising Lower.

A small grasshopper or locust.

草螞 or 蚱螞 a grasshopper.

胡螞 a small frog.

螞虫 a small fly; a midge.

罽³

7800

R. 東肴
See 蒙
Even Lower.

A lasso for catching deer.

苘³

7801

R. 庚
See 盲
Even Lower.

Fritillaria Thunbergii, Miq., also called 貝母, and the same as 7788. Its berries are used in fevers.

霽³

7801a

The dark dusty fog common around Peking. Also read *wu*⁴.

MI.

米³

7802

R. 薺
C. mai
H. 'mi
F. v. 'mai
W. 'mi
N. 'mi
P. 'mi
M. 'mi
Y. 'mi
Z. 'mi
K. 'mi
A. mai, bei
A. me
Rising Lower.

Hulled rice; used of other grains. Radical 119.

米粒 or 米珠 rice.

米粒之大 no bigger than a grain of rice.

粒米如珍 a grain of rice equal to a precious stone,—as in famine time.

糠米 rice-husks.

大米乾飯 dry rice.

米粥 rice-gruel; congee.

米粉 or 米麵 rice-flour.

米糧 provisions.

米湯 congee; flattering words.

米湯人 to feed a man on congee,—i.e. on words which mean nothing; to soft-sawder.

米中虫 the weevil in rice,—that which causes the ruin.

米牛 a weevil.

米袋 rice-bags.

米³

7802

米色 straw colour,—i.e. the colour of 黃米 millet.

白米飯 boiled table-rice.

苡米仁 pearl barley.

糯米 or 江米 glutinous rice.

粳米 or 粳米 or 老米 non-glutinous rice.

黃米 *Panicum miliaceum*, L., glutinous variety.

珍珠米 maize (*Zea mays*), L.).

小米 or 辛米 the grain of spiked millet (*Setaria italica*, Kth.); canary-seed.

西米 or 砂 (or 西) 穀米 sago.

紅穀米 red rice.

呀蘭米 cochineal.

蝦米 dried shrimps.

槐米 Sophora flowers.

不知米價 not to know the price of rice,—to be inexperienced.

聚米 to give topographical illustrations with the aid of rice,—as Ma Yüan did.

舂米牛 like an ox grinding rice,—always going round and round in the same groove.

巧媳婦作不出沒米

粥 the best housewife can't make congee without rice.

肚饑好 喫麥米飯 a hungry man can eat boiled wheat.

指穀借米 to point at millet and borrow rice,—i.e. to borrow on the strength of a crop which is coming on.

清水下白米 like white rice dropped in clear water,—easily seen; readily understood.

米眼 the mouth of the urethra.

米突 imitation of *mètre*.

米花子 *Polygala Mariesii*, Hemsl.

米³

7803

Same as 7805.

采³

7804

R. 支
See 彌
A. ji
Even Lower.

Universal. Deep.

采入其阻 he penetrated far into the fastnesses.

采增驚惶 in the greatest trepidation.

扞采 name of an ancient country near the modern Kokand.

救³

7805

R. 紙
C. mai², 'mai
F. mi
W. 'mi
P. 'mi
M. 'mi
Y. 'mi
S. 'mi
K. mi
J. bi, mi
A. me
Rising Irregular.

To settle; to establish; to pacify. Also read *mei*³.

用兵救定 to employ soldiers to establish peace.

北口外甫經救平 the region beyond 古北口 the northern pass has just been tranquillised.

救匪 to put down rebels or banditti.

沚³

7806

R. 薺
See 米
A. me
J. mei, bei
Rising Lower.

An affluent of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan.

眯³

7807

R. 薺
C. v. 'mi
F. v. 'mai
See 米
A. me
Rising Lower.

To blind, as dust, etc. Nightmare.

眯了眼睛 the eyes blinded,—as with dust.

播糠眯目, 則天地四方易位矣 the chaff from winnowing will blind a man's eyes so that he cannot tell the points of the compass.

彼不得夢必且數眯焉 he would not only dream but have nightmare into the bargain.

鮓³

7808

R. 薺
See 米
J. bei, mei
A. me
Rising Lower.

Fish-spawn.

迷²
7809

R. 齊

C. mai

H. mai

F. mai

W. mai

N. mai

P. mai

M. mai

Y. mai

Sz. mai

K. mai

J. mai

A. mai

Even Lower.

To confuse; to bewitch; to deceive. To go astray. Fascinated; infatuated; besotted.

迷魂 or 迷惑 confused; bewildered; in error.

迷魂湯 the draught of oblivion,—given to souls about to be re-born, to prevent them from remembering their previous lives on earth.

昏迷不醒 in a state of unconsciousness. Used also of moral blindness.

施迷信之事 to perform superstitious acts or ceremonies.

且迷信甚深 moreover she was very superstitious

執迷不悟 to remain obstinately fixed in a delusion.

失迷 to lose possession of; lost; missing.

迷失物件 to lose anything.

迷路 or 迷途 to lose one's way.

迷拐人口 to drug and kidnap people.

迷蒙藥 anæsthetics.

鬼迷 bewitched.

迷心 or 迷罔 infatuated.

眼睛迷了 seeing indistinctly.

迷迷糊糊的 absent-mindedly; foolish; out of one's wits; (of the air) thick; misty.

迷迷濛濛 drizzling; thick.

財迷 mad on making money; avaricious.

一處不到一處迷 if there is one point to which you do not go, there will be one point of which you will be ignorant.

俾民不迷 to preserve the people from going astray.

迷²
7810

R. 齊

See 迷

Even Lower.

A plant, known as 莢迷, *Viburnum dilatatum*, Thbg.

謎²
7811

R. 霽

C. mai, v. mêt

H. mi, v. smi

F. mei

W. mai, mi

N. mei

P. mi, mē

M. mi, mei, mē

Y. smi, v. mēn

Sz. mei

K. mi

J. bei, mei

A. smē, mē

Sinking

Irregular.

A riddle; a puzzle.

謎隱 or 謎語 or 謎兒 (pronounced *mēr'h*) a conundrum.

打個謎兒 to ask a riddle.

破個謎兒 (1) to ask a riddle; (2) to solve a riddle.

打燈謎 to write a riddle on a lantern suspended at the house door, and offer a prize to any passer-by who can solve it.

拆白謎 a riddle made by dividing up characters, as 王 and 林 for 琳.

打燈謎 to make signs,—as dumb persons do.

To pervade; to fill. To close up; to stop.

彌年不出 for a whole year he never went out of doors.

彌月 a full month; at the completion of the months (of gestation); the completion of the first month of a child's age, kept as a festive occasion.

彌月不雨 it did not rain for a whole month.

歎愛彌日 enthused over it for a whole day,—of a picture.

極歡彌夜 spent the night in great merriment.

彌天的罪過 sins enough to fill the sky.

彌補 to fill up.

以爲彌補之地 as a set-off,—against action taken by opponents.

彌深 profound.

彌多 very many.

彌彌 abundant.

彌加 or 彌遠 still further.

彌彰 all the more distinctly manifested.

病日臻, 既彌留 my malady comes on daily and without interruption.

彌留之際 the point in a disease when there is no hope left.

彌留遺言 dying words.

彌甥 a distant cousin.

彌²
7812

彌縫其闕 to make up for their short-comings. See 3572. 彌縫至精至巧 the smallest or the cunningest pretences.—I can see through.

彌封 to paste a slip of paper over,—as at the public examination, to conceal the name until the essay has been either accepted or rejected. The term is used of those petty officials who are told off for this work.

彌綸 to repair; to restore; to supply deficiencies; to put in order.

彌綸布攄 to settle up and supply all deficiencies.

俾爾彌爾性 may you fulfil all your years!

仰之彌高 the more I look at them, the more lofty they seem to be,—of the doctrines of Confucius

彌陀 Amida Buddha. See 1 (01)

彌勒佛 Maitrēya Buddha,—the Merciful One, expected to appear and open a new era about 3,000 years hence. The "Laughing Buddha" of Chinese temples. See 4680.

彌尸 (或失) 訶 the Messiah

彌²
7813

R. 齊支

紙

C. *nei, smei, smai*H. *li, li, li, li*F. *ni, smi, smi*W. *mi*N. *mi*P. *mi*M. *mi*Y. *mi*Sz. *ni, mi*K. *bi, mi, dei, nei*A. *ji*

Rising and

Even Lower.

An expanse of water.

渺彌 a waste of waters.

Read *mi*³ and *ni*³. Full overflowing.

有彌濟盈 the ford is full to overflowing.

河水彌彌 wide and full is the river.

彌²
7814

R. 支

C. *nei, mei*

See 迷彌

A. *ji*

Even Lower.

A female monkey.

彌猴 a monkey. Used as term of abuse.

彌猴桃 a kind of coarse peach found in Anhui.

篋
7815

See 7875.

篋⁴
7816

R. 錫
See 覓
Entering
Lower.

幪
7817

Same as 7816.

糜
7818

Rice-gruel; congee; dissolved.

糜粥 rice-gruel.

糜爛 reduced to a pulp,—as by oppression.

■家糜敝 the State is utterly ruined.

無不糜滅 utterly destroyed.

糜費 extravagant expenditure.

糜坭 slime; froth; scum.

糜²
7819

R. 支
See 糜
Even Lower.

糜²
7820

A halter for an ox; to tie up.

羈糜不絕 indissolubly bound.

人心已爲之漸糜 men's hearts have already on this account become closed,—to sympathy with others.

醪³
7821

R. 支
See 迷
Even Lower.

A kind of liquor, distilled from grain. See 12,107.

醪醕 the name of a climbing plant with white or yellow blossoms, the essence of which was an article of tribute under the Five Dynasties. See 12,114.

糜³
7822

R. 紙
See 糜
Rising Lower.

靡³
7823

R. 支紙
C. *mei*, *mei*
H. *mi*
F. *pi*
W. *mi*, *mi*
N. *mi*
P. }
M. } *mei*, *mi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *mi*
J. *hi*, *mi*
A. *mi*²
Even and
Rising Lower.

To feed a child with gruel.

Not; there is not. To be extravagant; to waste; to scatter.

靡然 a strong negation.

靡涯 or 靡既 without limit; boundless.

靡日不思 not a day that I do not think of it.

靡常 not constant

靡足 not enough.

靡有 there are not.

靡不有初 not one but has the beginning,—is good at first.

靡遺 without omission or neglect.

靡所與同 you do not sympathise with us.

靡室勞矣 I thought nothing of my toil in your house.

靡時 to waste time.

侈靡 or 靡費 extravagant.

行邁靡靡 slowly I moved about.

商俗靡靡 among the customs of Shang was reckless adoption of bad usages.

聲音靡靡 a coaxing tone.

靡漫 vague; indefinite.

靡麗 elegant.

Read *mi*². To divide up.

我有好爵吾與爾靡之 having a good appointment, I will share it with you.

靡³
7824

R. 支
C. *mei*
See 迷糜
A. *mi*
Even Lower.

Name of a plant.

薔靡 *Ophiopogon japonicus*, Ker., and *Asparagus lucidus*, Ldl.

靡蕪 *Ligusticum*, sp.

糜³
7825

R. 支
See 糜
Even Lower.

麋²
7826

R. 支
C. *mei*
See 迷
A. *me*, *mi*
Even Lower.

The common millet from which a spirit is made.

糜子 popular name in the north for the 稷 *chi* variety of *Panicum miliaceum*, L.

The tailed deer (*Cervus [elaphurus] davidianus*); see 2541, 10,291. The bank of a river.

麋茸 deer's-horns.

如澤之麋蒙虎之皮 like the "ass in the lion's skin."

驪麋之與子都 Ch'ou Mi and Tzū Tu,—the Beast and the Beauty, respectively.

居河之麋 dwelling on the river-bank.

弭³
7827

R. 紙
C. *mai*, *nei*²
H. *ngi*
F. *ni*, *nei*²
W. } *mi*
N. }
P. }
M. } *mi*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *mi*
J. *mi*, *bi*
A. *me*, *nyi*
Rising Lower.

To repress; to stop. The ends of a bow.

心之憂矣不可弭忘 the sorrow of my heart cannot be repressed nor forgotten.

弭盜安良 to put down robbery and give peace to the law-abiding.

弭平 to repress and give peace to.

消弭時災 to remove the present calamities.

弭止衅端 to allay hostility.

弭兵 an armistice.

弭暈 to stop giddiness.

象弭魚服 the bow with its ivory ends and seal-skin quiver.

弭耳 with drooping ears,—of a frightened animal.

弭節 to lower the sign or emblem of one's mission; to check one's pace; to saunter.

三年弭節江湖上 for three years I have wandered by river and lake.

麇²
7828

R. 支齊
C. *nei*, *mei*
See 迷
A. *me*
Even Lower.

A fawn; the young of animals.

麇裘 the skins of unborn animals.

不取麇卵 do not take the young nor the eggs,—when hunting.

𦍋³

7829

R. 支紙

See 弭

Even Lower.

覓⁴

7830

R. 錫

C. mik

H. met

F. mik, v. mei²

W. mic

N. mih

P. mi²

M. mi

Y. mik

Sz. mi

K. mi²h

J. beki

A. mik

Entering

Irregular.

The bleating of a sheep.

To seek; to hunt for.

覓路 seek the right road.

覓人 to look for a person.

覓訪 to make enquiries.

覓索 to seek to get.

覓醫生 to seek for a doctor.

覓承工 to seek labourers,—as coolies for emigration.

覓食飲 to seek a meal.

鑽頭覓縫 (fēng⁴) the iron point of the awl searches for an opening,—is sure to get in. To try every approach to a question; to poke one's nose in everywhere.

覓句 to seek an apt phrase.

覓揀 to search for and select.

覓保 to find securities (persons).

覓利 to search for employment.

覓給 to search out and give.

覓有 to find out.

覓致 to procure by seeking.

覓僱 to hire; to engage.

覓徑 to seek the direct route.

覓

7831

密

7832

必⁴

7833

R. 質

W. mi

See 蜜

Entering

Lower.

蜜⁴

7834

R. 質

C. mēt

H. mit

Honey. See 波 9336.

蜂蜜 or 蜜糖 honey. See 3567.

蜜餞 preserves; confectionery.

蜜⁴

7834

F. mik

W. mi, mi²o

N. mih

P. mi²

M. mi

Y. mik

Sz. mi

K. mil

J. mitsz, hitsz

A. mēt

Entering

Lower.

蜜餞砒礪 sweetmeats made with arsenic,—treacherous words.

蜜炒 fried in honey.

蜜汁 honey; syrup.

蜜青梅 preserved green plums.

蜜供 honey offerings,—sweetmeats offered in temples.

石蜜 barley-sugar.

蜜糕 preserves dried in honey.

蜜合色 honey-coloured; maize-coloured.

蜜菓 preserved fruits,—especially dates.

蜜棗 the *Zizyphus* or jujube fruit.

蜜蜂桶 a honeycomb.

蜜窩 or 蜜房 the cells in a hive.

蜜房割去別人甜 when the hive is ransacked, others (than the bees) enjoy its sweets. *Sic vos*, etc.

口有蜜而腹有劍 honey in the mouth but a dagger in his heart,—of a fair-speaking traitor.

蜜嘴 or 蜜語 honey-tongued; smooth-speaking.

假朋友蜜裏調油 false friends are like honey mixed with oil.

蜜王 the queen bee.

蜜蠟 bees'-wax.

蜜蠟石 amber.

密⁴

7835

R. 質

F. mik, meik

See 蜜

Entering

Lower.

Close; dense, as population; thick, as opposed to 稀 4058; intimate; thorough; secret (see 8932); mysterious. See 圈 3162, 過 8488, 嚴 13,088.

細密布正 cloth of fine close texture.

密厚 close; intimate, as friendship.

密友 an intimate friend.

密交 a close friendship.

密坐 tête-à-tête.

親密 very intimate; closely connected.

密⁴

7835

久與賈密 she had long been on terms of (improper) intimacy with Chia.

密訪 to make minute search for.

密飭 to secretly instruct.

密切 secretly and thoroughly.

密派 to secretly depute.

密書 or 密函 or 密寄 private or secret note.

密約 a secret meeting; an association.

密菁 dense undergrowth.

密咨 to communicate secretly with,—of the despatches of his authorities between themselves.

密勿 the Cabinet or Council of State.

密諭 a secret Decree.

密陳 a secret statement to, e.g. the Throne.

密密實實的 (or 滿滿的) very closely; thickly.

密密雜雜的 many and mixed.

密札 secret orders.

密言 a secret; private talk.

機密 secret; occult.

密口 keep silent! hush!

密室 private apartments.

密紗屋 a gauze cover stretched over a fishpond.

工夫嚴密 diligent.

夙夜基命宥密 day and night he enlarged its foundation by his deep and silent virtue.

密日 a term used in the Almanacs for every seventh day said to be derived from the Persian *mithras*, a name for the sun.

密香 same as 7836.

密陀僧 litharge [Persian *daseng*].

密縣 name of a District Honan.

密湏 name of an ancient State of Kansuh.

櫛

7836

質
蜜Entering
Lower.

蜜

7837

質
蜜Entering
Lower.

櫛

7838

謐

7839

質

mēt
mīk
mi
mih, pih
mi
mīk
mi
mīl
mīts, bichi
mēt
Entering
Lower.

汨

7840

糸

7841

錫

覓

Entering
Lower.

袂

7842

帶

7843

錫

覓

Entering
Lower.

The eagle-wood tree or
lign-aloes (*Aquilaria* or
Aloexylon), found in Cam-
bodia. Its heart is called
garoo wood; see 649.

The rootlets of the lotus
(*Nelumbium speciosum*,
Willd.).

Same as 7836.

To whisper. Quiet; still.

寂謐 lonesome and still.

謐然清靜 peaceful and still.

寧謐如常 times are peaceful
as usual.

See 6249.

Floss silk; small; delicate.
Radical 120.

Read ssū¹. Same as 絲
10,259.

See 7742.

A screen or canopy for
a chariot.

一

7844

R. 錫

See 幕

Entering
Lower.

填

7845

R. 錫

See 覓

Entering
Lower.

幘

7846

R. 青 錫

See 覓 冥

Entering and
Even Lower.

幕

7847

R. 錫

C. mīk

H. mī

F. mīk

W. mīe

N. mīh

P. mī²

M. } mī

Sz. }

Y. mīk

K. mīōk

J. miaku, beki

A. mīk,

Entering
Lower.

幕

7848

幕

7849

庙

7850

苗

7851

R. 蕭

C. miu

H. mīau

F. mīeu

W. mīōe

N. mīoa

To cover. Radical 14.
Same as 7847.

To plaster walls; to
whitewash.

A veil to cover the face
of the dead. Also read
ming³ and mien^{2,4}.

幘目用緇 the covering for
the eyes should be black.

A cloth to cover food;
a veil. Same as 7844.

幕人 an attendant, under the
Chou dynasty, whose duty it
was to keep things covered up.

Same as 7847.

Same as 7847.

MIAO.

Same as 7867.

Sprouts; shoots; growing
grain. The early stage of
an eruption on the skin.
Progeny; posterity. To hunt;
a hunting expedition. Name
of a wild tribe.

禾苗 sprouting rice-crops.

苗

7851

P. } mīau

M. }

Y. mīoa

Sz. mīau

K. mīo

J. mīō, biō

A. mīeu

Even Lower.

無食我苗 do not eat the
sprouting grain,—O rats!

蘿蔔苗 radish-sprouts.

火苗太高 the flame of the
lamp is too high.

舌乃心之苗也 the ton-
gue is the tip end (or shoot) of
the heart.

銅苗 the copper nozzle of a hose.

苗裔 posterity.

功臣苗緒 the posterity of a
meritorious official.

黎苗 many; prolific.

魚苗 the small fry of fishes.

愛苗花 to love finery and
display.

苗條=窈窕 see 11,066.

身量苗條 or 態度苗

條 of upright and graceful car-
riage,—as a well-grown girl.

之子于苗 those officers in
charge of the hunt.

苗子 Miao-tzü,—wild aboriginal
tribes found in Kueichou and
elsewhere.

Beautiful; elegant.

娼嫖 a prostitute.

嫖

7852

R. 肴

See 茅

A. mau, mīeu
Even Lower.

描

7853

R. 蕭

See 苗

Even Lower.

To delineate; to draw;
to sketch; to depict.

描畫 to draw; to paint.

描容 or 描像 to paint a
portrait.

描寫 to sketch; to describe
graphically.

暗描工部之弊 covertly
describing the corruption of the
Board of Works.

描金 to gild; to paint in gold.

描眉 to paint the eyebrows.
See 416.

描摹一樣 make an exact
copy.

心描萬里江山 the mind
can picture far distant scenes.

描²

7853

描字 to copy writing; to trace characters.

描紅格 or 描紅模子
to write with black ink over red characters,—as children do.

描情 to describe emotions.

描出 to depict,—as a character.

猫

7854

See 7676.

縐²

7855

To wind off silk. The fringe on a flag.

R. 巧

See 卯

A. mau, smieu
Rising Lower.眇³

7856

Small.

R. 篠

See 縐超

A. jieu

Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.妙⁴

7857

Excellent; admirable;
wonderful; subtle; mysterious.

R. 嘯

See 縐

Sinking
Lower.

奇妙 extraordinary; wonderful.

妙絕 or 妙甚 admirable!
capital!妙法 or 妙計 or 妙術 an
admirable plan; a specific.妙手 a skilled hand; a clever
artist.

妙手空空 empty-handed.

妙在言外 the beauty (of the
passage) lies beyond the mere
wording.

妙藥 a wonderful medicine.

精妙 or 微妙 subtle; ingeni-
ous.

妙不過 not to be surpassed.

得前輩不傳之妙 he
surpassed anything that had been
done before.

妙舌 a sharp tongue; witty.

妙化 supernatural.

妙年 young; youthful.

杪³

7858

The tip; the end; the
limit.

R. 篠

See 縐

Rising and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

枝杪 the tip of a branch.

杪末 the tip end.

歲杪 the end of the year.

至月杪則 at the end of the
month.....

林杪 the verge of the forest.

杪³

7859

Same as 7857.

秒³

7860

The beard of grain;
minute. A second of time
or of a degree. A ten-
thousandth. Wrongly used
for 7858.

R. 篠

See 縐

A. mieu

Rising Lower.

眇²

7861

Silkworms just hatched.

R. 蕭

See 苗

A. tiu, jieu

Even Lower.

眇³

7862

Having one eye smaller
than the other. Minute;
subtle; the appearance of
one gazing to a distance.

R. 篠

See 縐

Rising Lower.

眇一目 one-eyed.

昔有悅一眇媚者以
天下婦人皆多一目 of old, a man was so in love
with a one-eyed beauty that he
thought all other women had an
eye too much.眇能視 a one-eyed man can
still see.

眇微 small; minute.

幼眇 delicate; fine.

一極眇小之事 a very
trifling affair.眇眇予末小子 I am
utterly insignificant and but a
child.眇然有身 the insignificance
of an individual,—in the vast-
ness of the universe.眇³

7862

眇身 my unworthy self.

眇靶 to aim at a target.

眇中 chung⁴ 紅心 to hit the
bull's-eye.渺³

7863

Vast; boundless; vague.

渺渺乎 how boundless!

渺渺兮余懷 I have a vag-
ue longing.渺渺無憑 vague, without
proof.渺茫 of vast extent; indistin-
guishable; vague; dim; eternity.

渺小 vastly small; infinitesimal.

渺然 (expl. as 水長貌)
vast extent.縐³

7864

Minute; subtle; indistin-

Used with 7862.

縐微 infinitesimal.

香烟縐縐 the smoke of
incense curls away into nothing
—gradually becoming invis-

R. 篠

C. mieu

H. 'mieu

F. mieu

W. mieu

N. mieu

P. } mieu

M. }

Y. mieu

Sz. mieu

K. mieu

J. biu, mieu

A. jieu

Rising Lower.

淼³

7865

Vast, as an expanse
of water. Used with 7862.
See 7897.

R. 篠

See 沓

Rising Lower.

藐³

7866

To slight; to despise.
Small; petty.

藐視 to treat with contempt.

輕藐 to slight.

欺藐 to insult.

藐法 in contempt of the law.

藐玩 to trifle with; to despise.

藐妄 stupid rudeness or
impudence.

藐小 insignificant.

Read mao⁴ and mo⁴.聽我藐藐 you listened
me with indifference and
contempt.

R. 篠

See 縐

Rising Lower.

藐⁴
7866既成藐藐 when (the temple)
was completed, wide and grand.藐藐昊天 profound and
mighty Heaven.藐藐然 haughtily; contempt-
uously.廟⁴
7867廟
苗
Sinking
Lower.Temples in general;
Buddhist temples uninhab-
ited by priests; roadside
shrines, etc.

廟宇 temples.

宗廟 the ancestral temple of a
clan,—now applied only to that
of the Imperial family.祖廟 or 家廟 an ancestral
temple.

神廟 a shrine with an idol in it.

香火廟 a popular or much-
frequented temple.逛廟 to visit temples,—on days
when fairs are held there.廟貨 temple goods,—bought at
the fairs, and of very inferior
quality.明天有廟 there is a fair to-
morrow.

趕廟 to attend a fair.

廊廟 the Imperial palace.

廊廟之器 a utensil for the
Court,—a man of talent.廟堂之上 in the presence
of the Court; before the Emperor.廟見 a form of worship gone
through by brides three months
after marriage, and marking their
formal assumption of household
duties.廟祝 the person who assists the
chief sacrificer by reading out
the sacrificial eulogies, etc.太廟 the chamber wherein the
tablet of the oldest ancestor of
the Imperial family is kept.廟諱 the name of an Emperor
after his death. See 7940.廟號 the title conferred upon
an Emperor after death; e.g.聖祖仁皇帝 for the
Emperor who reigned under the
style of 康熙.廟⁴
7867杳³
7868R. 篠
C. *miu*
H. *miu*
F. *miu*
W. *yöe*, *miöe*
N. *yoa*
P. *miau*, *yau*
M. *miau*
Y. *yoa*
K. *yo*, *mio*
J. *yö*
A. *nieu*
Rising
Irregular.咩¹
7869咩¹
7870R. 馬麻
紙
C. *me*
F. *mae*
W. *mi*
N. *me*, *mi*
P. *mie*
J. *ba*, *me*
A. *me*
Rising and
Even
Irregular.乜⁴
7871R. 馬
C. *mêt*
H. *mak*
F. *mich*, *v. sie*
W. *miöe*
N. *mi*
P. *mie*, *lie*
M. *mich*
Y. *nieh*
K. *mia*
J. *ba*, *ma*
A. *mak*, *me*
Rising Very
Irregular.威⁴
7872一人不入廟 one man
should not go to a temple,—for
fear of being made away with.廟謨 the counsels, or policy,
of the Emperor.Dark; mysterious; vague;
see 5950. Also read *yao*³.
[To be distinguished from
查 193 and 沓 10,497.]

杳冥 dark; obscure.

日方杳矣 the sun had just
gone down.杳無音信 no news of him
anywhere.杳杳無踪 gone without
leaving a trace.

杳遠 in the obscure distance.

MIEH.

Same as 7870.

The bleating of sheep.

羊咩 the cry of a sheep.

咩羊 a kid; a lamb.

咩子 a calf.

To squint. Also read
*nieh*⁴. [To be distinguished
from 乜 12,988.]眼睛困得都乜斜了
unable to open the eyes from
weariness.

斯乜 necromancers.

乜橛 used by the Jews in China
for Moses.

Same as 7874.

滅⁴
7873R. 屑
See 滅
A. *diet*
Entering
Lower.滅⁴
7874R. 屑
C. *myt*
H. *met*
F. *miek*
W. *mie*
N. *mich*
P. *mie*
M. *mie*
Y. *mich*
Sz. *mie*
K. *myöl*
J. *metsz*, *hetsz*
A. *jiet*
Entering
Lower.To pluck; to pull out;
to peel.

滅耳 to pull the ears.

揷滅 to pluck out,—as hairs.

滅面珠 to pinch the cheeks.

滅紙 to peel off the paper.

To destroy by fire; to
exterminate; to extinguish
fire.

滅絕 to exterminate.

滅國 to destroy a State.

滅門 to exterminate a family.

滅亡 or 滅沒 exterminated;
dead.自取滅亡 he brought on his
own ruin.勦滅 or 滅搗 to exterminate,
—as rebels.盡滅其類 he exterminated
the whole race.

滅跡 to destroy all traces of.

赴圖而滅 he approached the
picture and vanished into it.過涉滅頂 crossing the ford,
(the water) was over my head.

滅息 to extinguish.

滅火 to put out fire.

滅燈 to put out a lamp.

打滅 or 撲滅 to put out,—a
fire.赴火如滅 to walk through
fire as if it was not alight.

滅度 to die; to save; Nirvâna.

滅度衆生 to save all crea-
tures, i.e. to bring them to Nir-
vâna.

Splints; strips; laths.

竹篾 or 篾菁 bamboo-splints,
—for making baskets, fans, etc.篾席 a mat made of bamboo
skin.紙篾 young bamboos when fit
for making paper.一條篾箍 a hoop for a tub,—
made of twisted bamboo-splints.篾片 a splint; a "sponge;" a
parasite.篾檀 bamboo torches, used both
at weddings and funerals.

蔑⁴²

7876

R. 屑
See 蔑
Entering
Lower.

To be without. Minute; worthless. To throw away.

喪亂蔑資 ruin and disorder are exhausting their means of living.

蔑有 there is none.

蔑禮 without manners; unceremoniously.

蔑星 minute; fine.

人烟寂蔑 the population gone,—as from a ruined district.

人勞則蔑然 when a man is wearied he is quiet,—without activity.

蔑然無言 silently, without uttering a word.

不蔑民功 do not overlook merit among the people.

蔑法 in contempt of law.

蔑以加 nothing could be better.

搗⁴²

7877

R. 屑
C. v. *myt*,
See 蔑
Entering
Lower.

To beat.

搗揲 irregular; out of order; awry.

礪⁴²

7878

R. 屑
See 蔑
Entering
Lower.

Pebbly; hard.

礪砢 small stones; shingle.

蠚⁴²

7879

R. 屑
See 蔑
Entering
Lower.

Flies; insects 'seen in damp places.

蠚蠚 very small flies.

蟻⁴²

7880

R. 屑
H. *met*,
See 蔑
Entering
Lower.

Blood; to stain with blood; to defile.

血蟻 to stain with blood.

汚蟻宗室 he polluted his ancestral hall; dishonoured his relatives of the Imperial family.

誣蟻 to calumniate.

𡵓¹

7881

R. Vulgar.
C. v. *me*
Even Upper.

To carry a child on the back.

MIEN.

眠¹

7882

R. 先
C. *myn*
H. *men, min*
F. *mieng, ming*
W. *mie*
N. *mieñ*
P. }
M. } *mien*
Sz. }
Y. *miei*
K. *myön*
J. *bin*
A. *mien, maing*
Even Lower.

To close the eyes; to sleep.

眠目 to close the eyes.

眠下 or 眠臥 to lie down to sleep.

眠睡 to sleep.

同眠 to sleep together. See 7676.

長眠 the long sleep,—of death.

竟夕不眠 I did not sleep all night.

眠牀 a couch; a sofa.

眠思夢想 to dream.

蠶眠 the sleep of silkworms.

柳眠 the sleep of the willow,—alluding to a famous willow shaped like a man, which sent its leaves to sleep three times a day. It stood in an Imperial park, *temp.* Han dynasty.

牛眠地 a cow-sleep ground,—a good site for a grave, referring to the story of 陶侃 T'ao K'an, who lost a cow when he was about to bury his mother, and was advised by a mysterious old man to make the grave where he should find the cow. He did so, the result being that the family prospered ever afterwards.

眠姪 see 11,285.

棉¹

7883

R. 先
See 綿
Even Lower.

The cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*, L.); cotton. Used with 7884.

棉花 raw cotton; the cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.).

棉花做的 made of cotton wool,—of a man who is easily worked upon or influenced.

棉絮 waste cotton; cotton rags.

棉紗 cotton yarn.

棉線 cotton thread.

棉布 cotton cloth; cotton piece-goods.

棉¹

7883

棉帆布 cotton duck.

棉絨布 woollen and cotton mixtures.

棉被胎 cotton bed-quilts palampores.

棉羊褥 cotton and woollen mattresses.

棉衣服 cotton clothes.

棉襖 a quilted coat.

棉子 cotton seed.

棉羽綾 cotton lastings.

木棉 the native cotton tree. Also the bark of *Eucommia ulmoides*, Oliv.

野棉花 *Anemone japonica* Sieb.

綿¹

7884

R. 先
C. *myn*
H. *men*
F. *mieng*
W. *mie*
N. *mieñ*
P. }
M. } *mien*
Sz. }
Y. *miei*
K. *myön*
J. *men, ben*
A. *mien*
Even Lower.

Soft; downy; floss silk. Spreading; continuous. Used with 7883. A Department in Ssüch'uan.

綿軟 or 綿柔 soft; delicate.

綿力 or 綿薄 weak; delicate.

效綿薄 to do one's humblest.

絲綿 silk thread; sewing silk.

絲綿衣服 silk clothes.

綿線 cotton thread.

綿絮 floss silk.

綿子 silk quilting; tangled silk.

綿紗 cotton yarn.

綿綢 a kind of silk.

綿裏針 like a needle in wool.

綿羊 the sheep.

綿羊毛 sheep's wool.

綿羊絨 foreign woollen cloth—in some parts many sorts of Spanish stripes are so called.

綿連紙 or 綿紙 paper made of cotton.

綿鞋 wadded shoes worn in winter, popularly called 貓兒

窩 cats'-nests.

綿繩套索 a sort of lasso.

綿綿不絕 or 連綿 continuous; uninterrupted.

綿⁴

7884

福壽綿長 may your happiness and life be prolonged!

綿綿葛藟 thickly they spread about, the dolichos creepers.

綿綿翼翼 continuous and orderly,—as an army on the march.

綿蠻黃鳥 there is that little oriole.

沉綿 sinking floss,—which it can only do when saturated with water.

疾候沉綿 the disease was very far advanced.

縣

7885

Same as 7884.

面⁴

7886

霰

myn

men

mieng

meng

mie

mien

mien

mien

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

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men

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men

men

men

The face (*see* 7140); the countenance; the front; obverse of a coin (*see* 7633, 5665). A plane surface; breadth, as a dimension (*see* 12,089). Numerative of gongs, drums, banners, mirrors, etc. Radical 176. *See* 9865, 8504, 8556, 9969.

面子 or 面貌 or 面目 (also, social status) or 面孔 or 面龐 the face; the countenance.

轉面子 to get back, or restore, one's former prestige, or authority.

面貌相對 face to face; *vis-à-vis*.

何面目回轉 how can I show my face there again?

何太無面目 why be so shameless?

別是一番面目 put quite another face on the matter.

與前場文義面目全非 entirely at variance with what he had said in his essay on the previous day of examination.

面孔紅了 his face flushed.

那時便不是這副面

孔 you then wore quite a different kind of face (or expression).

面⁴

7886

面色 complexion; countenance.

面色白 pale-faced.

人心之不同,各如其

面焉 men's minds are as unlike as their faces.

面皮厚 skin of the face thick, —shameless; brazen-faced. *See* 9381.

面軟 or 面柔 bashful; sheepish; soft-hearted.

面珠 the cheeks.

面潤 fat-faced.

四面 on all sides.

八面 the eight principal points of the compass.

八面生意 an extensive business.

面面 all sides; each and all.

面面相觀 looking at one another.

面譽人 to flatter a person to his face.

當面 or 直面 face to face with; in the presence of.

令小吏直面以鐵槌

碎之 bade the petty clerk break it to pieces before his face with an iron hammer.

對面 face to face; opposite; contrary.

前面 before; in front of.

背面 the back; behind the back of; in the absence of.

眼面前的 ordinary; everyday; ready-to-hand.

面和意不和 friendly outwardly (*i.e.* as far as facial expression goes), but not at heart.

面謝 to personally thank.

面叙 to have a chat.

面稟 or 面陳 or 面回 to report verbally.

面談 or 面述 or 面講 or

面議 or 面商 or 面謀 or

面論 to discuss verbally.

面遞 to give personally to.

面辭 to take leave in person.

面爲 personally to.....

面⁴

7886

面爲商定 to settle at a personal interview.

面領 to receive personally.

面囑 or 面示 or 面諭 to give verbal orders.

面云 to say to one's face.

如面敬稟 I respectfully address you, as though face to face,—a conventional beginning to a letter.

面訴 to complain verbally.

面告 or 面稱 to state personally.

面託 to personally commission one to.....

面聆 to hear personally from.

面薦 to recommend verbally.

面請 to personally request.

面交 to hand over personally. *See below.*

面君 to have an audience of the sovereign.

面見 to see; to visit.

打照面 to meet.

已與大漢打個照面 had already met the great man.

面赤 a red face; to blush.

陰面子 one who gains by unfair means.

面象 a portrait.

面衣 or 面絡 a veil.

出必告 *ku*⁴, 返必面 when you go out, tell (your parents), when you return, go and show yourself.

抗閃不面 to avoid,—as a debtor avoids a dunning creditor.

數日不面 have not met for several days.

面善 to be well acquainted with a person,—as far as his appearance goes.

面生 an unfamiliar face.

皆生面也 all living faces,—*i.e.* striking likenesses.

見之面如生 their faces seemed alive,—of portraits.

半面之識 slightly acquainted with.

面交之友 a casual acquaintance. *See above.*

面⁴
7886

假面 or 面具 a mask,—first known under the Han dynasty.

一盜帶面具 one of the robbers wore a mask.

丟面 to lose face; to be put to shame.

思念父母面上 out of respect for his parents,—referring to the past. *See below.*都看你女兒面 all (the above) is for the sake of your daughter,—referring to the present. *See 7140.*

就是打狗也看主人面 even in beating a dog one should have some regard for its master,—people being touchy about their dependants.

面門 the forehead.

怕壞了門面 afraid of damaging the reputation of the family. *See 7751.*世面 *see 9699.*情面 consideration for; respect for (*see 2187*); kindness.

又關乎情面 he was also actuated by consideration,—for an old friend, etc.

切面 the surface of contact,—in mechanics.

正面 the right side; the obverse; the face.

反面 the wrong side; the reverse; the back. Also, to turn round and take an opposite view. *See 3413.*

栽在出面 planted it on the top.

仰面 the front of the body.

合面 the back of the body.

裏面 the inside; inside.

面朝 *ch'ao*³ 裏 inside out, as a coat; face towards the inside, as a person sitting in a cart back to horses.

下面 the lower face or surface of a flat body.

面上多是好好的 most of those (oranges) at the top were good.

擺在艙板上面 spread them out on the deck.

面⁴
7886

面向上 keep the top uppermost; this side up.

面作 (or 鑿) 騎馬 on the obverse, a man riding a horse. *See 8744.*

北面 to face the north; to appear before the Emperor.

南面 to face the south; to rule. *See 8128.*

面東 facing the east.

面湖 facing the lake.

洋面 the surface of the sea; the ocean.

面首左有三十人 she had 30 handsome male attendants,—of the princess 山陰 Shan-yin, who complained to her brother 子業 Tzū Yeh, the Emperor 廢帝 of the 劉宋 Liu Sung dynasty that whereas he had many wives, she had but one husband; whereupon the Emperor at once assigned to her 30 of his handsomest courtiers.

當日三面言明 on the said date it was clearly agreed between the three parties present.

一面之辭 a one-sided story; an *ex parte* statement.

一面 at the same time.

你一面去做 go and do it on your own account.

當是一面,背是一面 one thing to a man's face and another behind his back.

一面.....一面..... on the one hand,..... on the other hand,.....

一面說一面打 scolding and beating the while.

一面追緊一面放鬆 one urging him to hurry, the other, to take his time. Also, urging the one to hurry, and the other to take his time.

一面鏡 a mirror.

門上掛着一面大牌 on the door there hung a great notice-board.

面火煲 a stinkpot.

面藤 *Celastrus Hindsii*, Bl. Also, *Schizandra elongata*, Hf. f., and *S. chinensis*, Baill.面⁴
7887R. 霰
F. *mieng*See 麵
A. *mien*²
Sinking Lower.面³
7888R. 銑
See 面
A. *jien*
Rising Lower.面³
7889R. 銑
See 面
A. *jien*
Rising Lower.面³
7890R. 銑
W. *mie*²
See 麵
Rising Lower.面³
7891R. 銑
H. *men*²
See 麵
A. *mien*²
Rising Lower.麵⁴
7892R. 霰
C. *myn*
H. *men*
F. *mieng*
W. *mie*
N. *mieñ*

To look towards. To accompany. To turn the back on.

面規矩 to commit a breach of rule or etiquette; *lit.* to turn the back on compasses and square.

To stimulate; to urge.

勸勸 to endeavour; to make exertions.

To reflect; to consider.

面悞 bashful; modest.

To flush with drink drunk; *see 10,616.*天不酒爾以酒 it is no God who flushes you with wine.
罔敢酒于酒 did not venture to indulge in wine.沈酒 or 流酒 to be a sot.
流風民化, 酒酒粉 constantly and extensively changing, as customs and people.

Fine silk thread. To reflect upon; to remember.

緬訴 to describe in detail.

緬思 or 緬想 or 緬懷 to think fondly upon.

緬然引領南望 to longingly stretch the neck and look southwards.

緬甸 Burma.

Wheat-flour; flour; vegetable micelli (*see 10,019*).

麵粉 flour.

麵餅 biscuits.

麵包 bread.

上白麵 best white flour.

麵⁴

7892

P. } mien
M. }
Y. mien
Sz. mien
K. mien
J. ben, men
A. mien
Sinking
Lower.

重 *ch'ung*² 羅白麵 twice
bolted white flour.

黑麵 common flour; seconds.

麵案 a kneading-board.

赶麵杖 or 擀麵杖 a
rolling-pin.

麵條 or 麵片 strips of dough.

麵湯 gruel.

麵醬 a sauce made with flour.

麵缸 a flour-jar.

沒有賠麵的廚子
cooks don't pay for the flour
they spoil.

麵灰 slaked lime.

捏麵人 to make dough figures.

麵酵 or 麵肥 yeast; see
1353.

發麵 yeast; to rise, as dough.

長麵 or 掛麵 (see 子 12,317)
very thin vermicelli.

光頭麵 plain vermicelli (cook-
ed).

切麵 vermicelli, — cut with a
knife.

𠂔⁴

7893

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

A screen to ward off
arrows; hidden. [To be dis-
tinguished from 𠂔 5788.]

𠂔³

7894

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

A branch of the river
Han. A District in Shensi.
A volume of water.

汙陽 a Department in Hupeh.

汙彼流水, 朝宗于海
in large volume those flowing
waters go to the court of the sea.

麪

7895

Same as 7892.

𥇏³

7896

R. 銑

See 麵

A. mien

Rising Lower.

To look sidelong at; to
ogle; to squint. See 6688.

略藐流𥇏, 一顧傾城
ogling glances, one of which
would cause a city to fall. See
2196.

按劍相𥇏 with their hands
on their swords, they looked
sidelong at one another.

𠂔⁴

7897

R. 霰

See 麵

A. mien

Sinking

Lower.

免³

7898

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

An expanse of water.

演𠂔淼漫 a waste of waters.

To avoid; to evade; to
get off; to take off; see
6373. To spare; to excuse;
to remit. [To be distin-
guished from 免 12,122.]

上知不免 the Emperor
knew there was no help for it.

免去 or 免啓 to avoid.

免得 or 免致 to avoid; so
as not to; so that there may not
be; lest.

免致收稅不公 to avoid
unjust collection of duty.

免致滋生弊端 in order
to avoid the creation of abuses.

免致後難更易 so that
afterwards there may be no diffi-
culty in altering.

以免辦理兩歧 in order
to avoid inconsistency of action.

以免觸沙之患 to avoid
the misfortune of grounding
upon the shoal.

若得免於饑寒足矣
if I can avoid cold and hunger,
I shall be satisfied.

免不了寫字 you cannot
avoid writing.

未免費手 he will not be
able to avoid exerting himself.

未及累及保人 will cer-
tainly involve the bondsman.

免卻 to decline; not to need.

臨難, 無苟免 in the hour
of danger, do not seek to escape
by improper means.

壩下田畝, 難免被淹
the fields below the embankment
will almost certainly be flooded.

免勞 to avoid trouble.

僅以身免 narrowly escaped
with his life.

幾乎不免 barely escaped.

脫免 to escape; to evade.

免冠 to take off one's hat.

免³

7898

請免愁煩 pray lay your
sorrows aside.

免見 to decline to see, — a
visitor.

免戰 to stop fighting.

免戰牌 (or 旗) a flag of
truce.

免死旗 a flag of mercy.

免職 to put out of office.

以賂囑免行 by bribes had
persuaded the lictors not to arrest
him.

免行舊法 to abolish old
laws.

書不外借, 免開尊口
no books lent out, so spare your-
self the trouble of asking.

免罪 to let off punishment; to
pardon; forgiveness of sins.

免究 not to press a charge.

免他 let him be discharged! —
of an accused.

餘欠寬免 let him off the
rest of the debt.

免糧 to remit the land tax.

免收 to exempt from, — duty.

免釐 to free from *likin*.

免捐 exemption from subscrip-
tion or *likin*.

免稅 to exempt from duty;
duty free.

免稅執照 or 免照 or 免
稅單 or 免鈔專照 an
exemption certificate.

免重 *ch'ung*² 徵執照 a cer-
tificate exempting from a second
levy of duty.

免其議罰 to remit a fine.

免拆驗 to exempt (packages)
from being opened and exam-
ined.

Read *wên*⁴. To bear a
son. See 7902.

免身 parturition.

當產數日不能免 to be
in labour several days, unable
to obtain delivery.

喪免 a white ribbon to bind
up the hair in mourning. See
3727.

陳免 stale and fresh.

俛³

7899

R. 銑 麤

W. *mai*

See 免 類

Rising Lower
and Upper.To make an effort. Used
with 7900.Read *fu*³. To hang down
the head.

俛 仰 to look down and up.

俛 啄 to stoop and peck.

俛 首 to bow the head.

勉³

7900

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

To make an effort.

勉 力 to exert one's strength.

勉 厲 念 書 to study diligently.

奮 勉 to make a great effort.

勸 勉 to rouse to action; to
excite; to urge on.人 或 勉 之 if perchance any
one urged him,—to give up wine.勉 强 to do violence to; to
constrain, as when doing any-
thing under effort, putting a
forced construction on words,
etc., etc.非 出 於 勉 强 cannot come
from forcing,—as affection etc.勉 勉 我 王 ever active was
our king.勉 於 行 *fortiter in re*, cf. 8373.娩³

7901

挽³

7902

R. 銑

See 婉

Rising Lower.

To bear a son. See 婉
12,479.

分 挽 parturition.

冕³

7903

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

A cap of ceremony, of
various forms and mater-
ials, according to the rank
and circumstances of the
wearer.伊 尹 以 冕 服 I Yin took
the Imperial cap and robes.黻 冕 the sacrificial apron and
cap.冠 冕 堂 皇 with all the cere-
mony of full dress; of dignified
bearing; (of speech) artificially
polite, without any deeper mean-
ing.冕³

7903

鯢³

7904

R. 銑

See 麵

Rising Lower.

瞑³

7905

澗³

7906

山²

7907

R. 先

See 麵

Even Lower.

民²

7908

R. 眞

C. *mên*H. *min*F. *ming*W. *ming*N. *min*P. *min*M. *min*Y. *ming*Sz. *min*K. *min*J. *min, bin*A. *jên*

Even Lower.

做得冠冕 very elegantly
done.

加冕 to cap; to crown.

A yellow fish, found on
the coast of Korea, the
sound of which is used for
making glue.

See 7956.

See 9885.

A shelter. Radical 40.

MIN.

Mankind, including all
classes; the people; the
unofficial masses. See 1352,
9310.

人 民 mankind in general.

四 民 the four classes of the
people,—officials, farmers, me-
chanics, and merchants. See
9992.民 勞 the troops were exhausted
(arch.).萬 民 or 羣 民 or 庶 民 or
兆 民 or 烝 民 or 小 民
or 下 民 or 黎 民 the people.民 人 the people; Chinese as
opposed to Manchus.

丘 民 peasantry.

子 民 you, my people.

良 民 law-abiding, harmless
people.軍 民 人 等 you soldiers and
people in general.民 夫 labourers employed in
Government works.

民 間 公 地 common land.

民 情 the popular feeling.

民²

7908

民 風 popular disposition.

開 民 智 to enlighten the
people.

民 房 non-official houses.

民 船 native craft.

民 婦 a woman of the people.

民 稅 land tax.

民 害 a public evil.

民 主 國 a republic.

民 依 resources of the people.

民 家 see 3276.

民 勇 volunteers.

民 壯 local militia; volunteer
trainbands.

民 籍 a register of the people.

化 外 頑 民 bad character
beyond the pale of civilisation.民 部 literary designation of the
Board of Revenue, adopted A.D.
650, instead of 度 支 whichhad been in use since A.D. 581
and is now once more the name.

See 9484.

部 民 people in his jurisdiction
—said of a local official.僑 民 residents in a foreign
country; Chinese resident abroad.民 父 母 father and mother
of the people,—a term applied to
magistrates.天 子 作 民 父 母 the
Emperor is the father and mother
of the people.天 無 二 日, 民 無 二 王
the sky has not two suns, the
people have not two rulers.天 視 自 我 民 視 God sees
as my people see.天 聽 自 我 民 聽 God hears
as my people hear.民 之 所 欲, 天 必 從 之
what the people desire, God will
assuredly give them.民 惟 邦 本, 本 固 邦 寧
the people are the root of the
State, and if the root is firm
the State will be at peace.民 可 近, 不 可 下
people should be cherished, and
not be down-trodden.民 可 使 由 之, 不 可 使
知 之 the people can be made
to follow, but not to understand.

民²
7908

民爲貴，社稷次之，
君爲輕 the people are the
most important element (in a
nation), then the spirits of land
and grain (see 9803), and the
sovereign is the least of all.

盡民之力必傷，盡馬
之力必蹶 exhaust the
people's strength and you will
injure them, exhaust a horse's
strength and he will stumble.

車無輪安處，國無民

誰與 (yü¹) if a cart has no
wheels, how can it stand? if a
country has no common people,
who is there? [Cf. But a bold
peasantry, their country's pride,
etc.]

殖民 to set people up on allot-
ments of land,—of an emigration
scheme.

合格選民 properly qualified
electors.

To scrape.

油刮 a spatula of horn used by
women in dressing their hair.
See 7921.

刮子草 a kind of grass, so
called from its resemblance to
the spatula above.

刮頂 to dress the hair as un-
married northern women do.

刮¹
7909

R. 軫
See 民
Rising Lower.

岷¹
7910

R. 眞
C. mên
H. min
F. ming
W. mie
N. ming
P. | min
M. |
I. ming
S. min
K. min
bin, min
A. mên, jên
Even Lower.

A range of mountains in
the north of Ssüch'uan.

岷州 a Department in Kansuh.

岷江 an affluent of the river
Yang-tsze.

抵¹
7911

Same as 7921.

A sheet of water; to flow.
To be extinguished; to be
destroyed.

春流混混 the spring torrents
roll down.

混亂 confusion; anarchy.

泯³
7912

泯沒 or 泯滅 obliterated;
destroyed; gone.

泯然莫窺 beyond the reach
of perception.

靡國不泯 every State is
being ruined.

爲之泯仇 釁 averted pop-
ular indignation from them.

泯泯棼棼 in utter confusion.

恥心未泯 if your sense of
shame is not dead.

珉²
7913

R. 眞
See 岷
A. mên
Even Lower.

Serpentine, which is not
easily distinguished from
jade. [Medhurst, Williams,
and others, alabaster;
Legge, soapstone.]

豈知玉與珉 how can he
tell jade from serpentine?

珉石 common serpentine.

珉玉雜淆 serpentine and
jade mixed up together,—used
of men of various talents.

篲³
7914

R. 軫
See 抵
A. jên
Rising Lower.

The outer skin of the
bamboo; see 7917. A
small brush for the head.

多一篲子 an extra or final
touch given by a lady to her hair.

紙²
7915

R. 眞
See 民
Even Lower.

A fowler's net. To angle.

罝²
7916

R. 眞
See 岷
A. mên
Even Lower.

To entrap; a snare.

苳²
7917

R. 眞
See 岷
A. mên
Even Lower.

The skin of the bamboo;
see 7914. A multitude.

人苳苳而處乎中 the
multitude of the people dwell
between,—heaven and earth.

敗¹
7918

Same as 7920.

愍¹
7919

Same as 7930.

啓³
7920

R. 軫
See 閏
Rising Lower.

Robust; vigorous.

啓不畏死 the brave man
does not fear death.

Read min². Anxious;
melancholy

搯³
7921

R. 軫
C. mên, v. mên
N. ming
P. min
J. bin, min
A. mên
Rising Lower.

To smooth; to stroke.
See 7909.

搯頭 to brush the hair,—using
a kind of bandoline to smooth it.

搯嘴 to purse up the lips.

滑³
7922

R. 軫
See 閏
Rising Lower.

Turbid; foul. Used for
7929.

滑王 prince Min of 齊 Ch'í.

Read hun¹. In confusion.
Used for 5226.

置其滑滑 (the Sage) rejects
the confusion,—he finds in the
world, and reduces all things and
conditions to ONE.

礪³
7923

Same as 7913.

緡³
7924

R. 眞
C. myn, mên,
v. jên
H. men, v. fun
F. ming, mieng,
v. hwong
W. mie, mie²
N. ming
P. | min
M. |
Y. miei
K. min
J. bin
A. mên
Even Lower
Irregular.

A cord; a line. A string
of cash. To cover. Name
of an ancient town in
Shansi.

釣緡 a fishing-line.

千錢爲緡 or 一緡錢 a
thousand cash made a min,—
under the T'ang dynasty = Tls 1.
See 6378.

二千緡錢 2,000 strings of
1,000 cash each.

八百緡 Tls. 800.00.

腰纏一緡 a string of cash
tied round his waist.

屢欠酒緡 he was often in
debt for wine.

緡被 to take off one's clothes
and use them as coverings.

𨾏²

7925

Same as 7930.

𨾏²

7926

R. 眞

C. mên
F. }
W. } sming
N. }
P. } min
M. }
Y. ming
Sz. min
K. min
J. bin, min
A. mên
Even Lower.

To make an effort; to practise self-discipline. Anxious.

傳千里之𨾏𨾏者莫如書 for communicating to a distance the anxieties of the heart, there is nothing like a letter.

Also read wên³ Confused.

𨾏²

7927

R. 眞

See 𨾏
Y. ming
Even Lower.

The appearance of the sky in autumn. Pitying; compassionate. See 5217. [To be distinguished from 𨾏 3887.]

日號泣于𨾏天 daily cried with tears to the merciful God.

𨾏²

7928

Same as 7913.

𨾏³

7929

R. 軫

See 閔
Rising Lower.

To mourn; to grieve. To encourage.

痛閔 to be sorely grieved.

閔勉從事 to urge to activity.

𨾏³

7930

R. 軫

See 閔
Rising Lower.

To mourn; to grieve; to sympathise with

憫恤 or 憫憐 or 憫惻 to pity; to compassionate.

不足憫惜 not worth one's pity.

憫不畏法 grieved that they do not fear the law.

潤³

7931

R. 軫

See 閔
Rising Lower.

Water flowing.

閩²

7932

R. 眞

C. mên, smên
H. smên
F. ming
W. ming, sming
N. ming
P. min, smin
M. min
Y. ming
K. min
J. bin, min
A. mên
Even Lower.

A kind of serpent. A name for the province of Fuhkien; the head District of the Foochow Prefecture.

七閩 the old tribes of Fuhkien.

閩江 the river Min.

閩浙 the provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang.

閩粵 Fuhkien and Kuangtung.

閩海關 the Foochow Customs.

閩薑 Foochow ginger.

敏³

7933

R. 軫

See 閔
Rising Lower.

Quick of perception; clever; sharp; witty. Earnest; diligent. The great toe.

敏捷 quick-witted; sharp; active.

聰敏 or 穎敏 clever; sharp.

敏辯 clever at argument.

敏而好學, 不恥下問 he who is clever and fond of learning, is not ashamed to ask of his inferiors.

敏慎 clever and careful.

心靈手敏 a lively wit and an able hand.

敏力 energetic.

敏求 to earnestly entreat.

農夫克敏 the husbandmen are encouraged to diligence.

跡敏 the great toe.

𨾏³

7934

Same as 7933.

𨾏³

7935

R. 軫

See 閔
Rising Lower.

A kind of perch (*Corvina catalea*), common at Macao.

𨾏³

7936

R. 軫

梗

C. mên
H. men
F. }
W. } ming
N. }
P. }
M. } min
Y. }
Sz. }
K. min
J. bō, miō, bin, min
A. ming, maing
Rising Lower.

An arboral or tree frog. To make an effort. Radical 205. Also read mêng³

蛙𨾏 frogs and toads.

𨾏勉從事 to urge to activity.

𨾏³

7937

R. 軫

See 𨾏
A. ming, jên
Rising Lower.

To make an effort. Use with 7936.

𨾏勉之間疆爲粧梳 managed to paint her and her hair by degrees,—from effort to effort.

皿³

7938

R. 梗

C. ming
H. smên
F. }
W. } ming
N. }
P. min, ming
M. min
Y. } ming
Sz. }
K. miōng
J. bei, miō
A. ming, maing
Rising Lower.

Dishes; platters. Radical 108. See 6251.

各欸器皿 all kinds of utensils.

子字加一皿堆爲𨾏 the character 子 tzu with 皿 min added is 孟 mêng.

𨾏³

7939

See 7956.

MING.

名²

7940

R. 庚

C. ming, mêng
H. miang
F. ming, miang
W. ming
N. ming, v.
M. }
Y. } ming
Sz. }
K. miōng
J. mei, miō
A. jaing
Even Lower.

A name; an appellation used, prior to B.C. 220, for a written word, a character (see 12,324); a numerative of persons. Fame. [To be distinguished from 𨾏 6026.] See 12,402.

姓名 the surname and personal name.

名姓 good name; reputation

名子 a personal name; a name in general; an appellation; give a name to one's son.

名²

7940

你叫甚麼名字 what is your name?—to an inferior.

乳名或奶名或小名 the "milk" or pet name given to a small child, used only by parents, elder brothers, etc.; e.g. 金郎.

The 官名 is sometimes based on this.

書名或學名 the name given to a boy when he goes to school. The first may be also "the name of a book" or "to write one's name."

官名或考名 the "official" or distinctive name, given at the age of 15 or 16. It is this name which appears, with the surname, on visiting-cards, and by which a man is officially known, but it is not correctly used in speaking either to or of its owner. It is the name under which every Bannerman is registered, and is the only name by which he is officially known.

名字 (taken separately) a person's official name, as above, and his "style," or literary name.

直斥其名 to blurt out a person's name,—instead of his "style."

名連姓取義 the name in sense-relation with the surname, —as 雲朝霞 Clouds Red-in-the-Morning.

別名 a "style" = 號.

藝名 or 華名 a fancy name.

名號 an epithet; a designation.

混名 a nickname.

嘉名 an honorific name.

托名 a *nom-de-plume*.

名諱 the posthumous name.

御名 the Emperor's name.

雙名 an official or personal name which consists of two characters, as 鴻章 Hung-chang.

單名 a single-character name.

郡名 see 3273.

點名 to call over names; to muster.

名單 or 名冊 a list of names; a muster roll.

不著其名 unsigned,—as a picture or poem.

名²

7940

姓李不得名 surnamed Li, name unknown.

名詞 a name; a designation.

原名 a person's original name, —which has been changed.

名籍 name and native place.

名曰 known as.....

不名而曰 he was not known by his name, but was known as.....

人多美其名曰白鳳 people generally call them (cats) by a pet name, as "white Phoenix" etc. See 7727.

名下 under one's name; in the province of or belonging to.

名命 to name; to impose a name; to term.

名場 an examination for degrees.

名額 the full number or strength.

一一通名 told the name of each person.

第未能名之耳 however, I cannot say what his name was.

不名一錢 not to have a cash to one's name.

竟不名一字 he did not write down a single word.

借名 or 冒名 to assume a false name. The second always implies an evil purpose.

匿名 to conceal one's name.

不可名言之處 nameless, —as the pudenda.

久仰大名 I have long heard of your great name,—a conventional phrase used at a first interview.

大名 Daimiō,—Japanese noble.

名爲漢相 he was called a minister of Han.

垂名於竹帛 to hand down one's name on bamboo (tablets) and silk,—in history.

名片 or 名帖 a visiting-card.

名肅片 card respectfully enclosed.

職名 an official visiting-card, with the owner's full title inscribed upon it.

名正具 or 名另肅 or 名另具 my name is given

名²

7940

separately,—on the card which is usually enclosed in a letter instead of a signature.

名心泐 my name is written on your heart,—you know who the writer is. A phrase used at the end of a letter when no card is enclosed.

訟師之名, 中國所禁 the very profession of "lawyer" is forbidden in China.

無問名者 no one asked her in marriage.

寇以渡船爲名 the bandits pretended to be ferrymen.

三十餘名 thirty odd persons.

有名無實 there is the name but not the reality.

動無名火 to get angry. See 5326.

無名指 the third finger.

買名 or 沽名 to buy a name, —to make oneself notorious.

出名 to make a name.

超最知名 Ch'ao was the most famous of them.

名著 wide-spread reputation.

著名大盜 a notorious highwayman.

聞名 to know by repute; to have heard talk of.

聞名不可到 it is known by reputation, but cannot be reached,—being inaccessible.

虛名 (add under 4711) unrealities, as a reflection in a glass, a ghost, etc. Also, abstractions, such as virtue, reward, punishment, etc.

買虛名 to get a false reputation.

名不虛傳 having a well-deserved reputation.

名目 name; designation; reputation.

其名目稍覺好聽 of somewhat more respectable reputation.

以名聲爲 named as.....

名聲 or 名譽 or 名節 or

名位 or 名頭 or 名望 reputation. The last is also the "prospects" of an official.

立名節易, 全名節難 to start a reputation is easy, to keep it is the difficulty.

名²

7940

名位素微 his reputation was not great.

低了他的名頭 it has lowered his reputation.

名公器也不可多取 fame is public property, one may not appropriate too much.

名之所在, 謗之所歸 where fame is, there will slanders be gathered together.

上士忘名, 中士立名, 下士竊名 first-class men care nothing for a name (*sc.* fame), middling men make a name for themselves, low-class men steal one.

名家 notables; first families; dialecticians.

名物 a mark of distinction.

名勝之區 celebrated places.

名義 notable laws or duties.

名人 famous men.

名醫 celebrated doctors.

名宦 officials of distinction.

名法 criminal (law and) procedure.

名法指掌 title of a Guide to Criminal Procedure.

名師 a well-known expert or teacher.

名門 an illustrious family.

名山 famous mountains.

名士 a celebrated scholar.

名下固無虛士 verily a scholar does not get a reputation for nothing.

名手 a famous artist.

此古人之名言也 this is a notable saying of the ancients.

名品 rank; degree.

不顧名 or 不顧聲名 regardless of one's reputation. See above.

功名 see 6554.

名公 capital! well done!

實在名工 it is really beautifully done.

名貴若周禮 polished (in style) like the Chou Ritual.

名教 Confucianism.

世法貴名教 it is the rule

名²

7940

of the age to honour the Confucian teachings,—but men do not follow them.

始知樂名教 I then knew for the first time the pleasures of philosophy.

名稱 title; name.

弟兄之名稱 the titles of elder and younger brother.

名譽 yǔ 領袖 honorary president,—of a society.

名分 (*fén*⁴) duty; obligations; share of family property; title; good name; relative position,—of rank.

身體在上海, 名分在九江 he is at Shanghai in the flesh, but his responsibilities are at Kiukiang.

名次 relative position in a list.

名色 see 9602.

無名 without just cause or pretext. See 11,149.

無名氏 anonymous,—as a poem.

洛²

7941

R. 庚

See 名

Even Lower.

茗²

7942

R. 迴

C. *ming*H. *smiang*,F. *smen*W. *sming*N. *sming*P. *sming*M. *sming*Y. *sming*

See 名

A. *jaing*²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

詔²

7943

R. 敬

See 茗命

A. *jaing*²

Sinking

Lower.

A small river in the province of Chihli. [To be distinguished from 洛 7328.]

The tea-plant (*Camellia thea*, Link.). See 314.

治茗 to prepare tea.

茗碗 tea-cups.

金碗進茗 tea was served in golden cups.

索茗 to ask for a cup of tea.

品茗 or 歡茗 to discuss a cup of tea,—as friends at a tea-house.

真香茗 a kind of white rose.(?)

茗邈 high; lofty.

To distinguish things by their names; to discuss names. [To be distinguished from 詔 8448.]

醕²

7944

R. 迴

C. *ming*H. *smen*F. *sming*W. *sming*N. *sming*P. *sming*M. *sming*Y. *sming*Sz. *sming*K. *miöng*J. *bei, miö*A. *jaing*²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

A strong kind of spirit.

食肉而飲醕 to eat meat and drink spirits.

麥醕 a spirit made from barley.

醕酏 very drunk. See 11,262.

銘²

7945

R. 青

H. *miang, men*

See 名瞑

A. *ming*

Even Lower.

To carve; to engrave.

銘心 or 銘記在心 engraved on my heart.

銘感五內 (your kindness) is engraved upon my five viscera.

銘謝 to be very thankful.

銘文 or 銘識 an inscription.

銘鼎相傳 to be engraved on a tripod and handed down to posterity.

碑銘 the inscription on a stone.

銘金 to carve in gold.

銘功 to record merit.

銘旌 a flag, inscribed with the name of the possessor, and bestowed on loyal ministers, dutiful sons, etc.

明²

7946

R. 庚

C. *ming*H. *min*F. *ming, mang*W. *ming*N. *ming*P. *ming*M. *min*Y. *ming*Sz. *ming*K. *myöng*J. *mei, miö, min*A. *ming*

Even Lower.

Bright, as opposed to 暗 57; light; dawn; daylight eyesight; brilliant; clear; perspicuous; intelligent.

明以暗爲基 light is based upon darkness,—it is because of darkness that we know light.

明光 or 明朗 or 明亮 bright; brilliant; illustrious.

明日 or 明天 or 明兒個 to-morrow.

明旦 to-morrow morning.

明月 the bright moon.

明年 next year.

明月明年何處看 where shall we see the bright moon next year?

東方既明 the east is bright—day has dawned.

明²
7946

明發 day is dawning.

發明 to explain.

明去夜來 leaving at dawn
and coming at night,—an intrigue
with a woman.

明火 highwaymen.

報明火 to report to the author-
ities a case of attack on one's
house in broad daylight.喪明之戚 the destruction
of eyesight grief,—referring to子夏 Tzū Hsia who cried his
eyes out for the loss of his son.喪明之責 deprivation of
eyesight,—as a punishment.貌寢而明目 the face asleep
but the eyes seeing clearly,—
sleeping with one eye open.明輪 wheels which can be seen,
—paddle-wheels as opposed to
a screw.

明溝 an open sewer.

明沙 a sand-bank above water.

明悟 intellect.

明定 to frame,—as rules.

明確 clearly.

明見 your opinion.

明見萬里 your far-seeing
glance.想高明必以爲然
I fancy you will take the same
view.

明潔 clear; crystalline.

何以明之 how did he make
it clear?—prove it.明燈亮火 with lamp and
fires lighted.明投 to desert openly to the
enemy.

明允 able and upright.

明訂 to clearly define.

明達 or 明悉 to thoroughly
understand.

難明 hard to understand.

明酌 to decide.

明幹 competent and trust-
worthy.

明直 clear and direct.

明斷 to decide openly.

明決 clear and decided.

明²
7946

明証 clear evidence.

明州 and 四明 old names
of the Ningpo Prefecture. See
10,292.明府 epistolary designation of
a District Magistrate.

明璫 bright earrings.

明察如神 god-like intelli-
gence; supreme degree of fore-
sight.

明習 familiar with.

明朝 the Ming dynasty, A.D.
1368—1644. See *Tables IIIa*.明文明 the Ming literature
made clear,—title of a book.明文 definite instructions; a
clear stipulation, as in a treaty;
“in black and white.”文明 enlightened; civilised; see
12,633.明示 to issue explicit instruct-
ions.明白 clear; apparent; plain.
This phrase was much used
under the Ming dynasty, and
has since been explained as
propheying the fall of the Mings
and the rise of the 白 (i.e. 清)
Ch'ings.

精明人 a shrewd man.

明人不用細講 a clever
man does not need detailed
explanations.明人不作暗中事 the
man of light deals not in deeds
of darkness.明者遠見於未萌而
知者避危於無形
the clear-sighted see things long
before they come, the wise avoid
danger before it has assumed a
shape.

明知 to know perfectly well.

明知故犯 to be quite aware
of what one is doing and yet to
commit the crime.明知故問 to feign ignorance
and put questions; to know per-
fectly well.如何敢受不明之財
how dare I receive money (the
source of which is) not clear?

明礬 alum.

明黃 bright yellow.

明公 open and honourable; a

明²
7946term of respect, used somewhat
in the sense of “worthy gentle-
man.” Also, a professor of *féng-
shui*.

明倫 human relationships.

明倫堂 name of a hall in the
Confucian temple.

明堂 see 10,760

明視 the hare.

明經 a Senior Licentiate (6560).

明正 a Tibetan chief (*Minjak*).明²
7947

See 7791.

鳴²
7948A kind of pheasant,
known as 鷓鴣, found in
the Indian archipelago.

R. 庚

See 明

Even Lower.

櫨²
7949

R. 庚

See 萌

Even Lower.

明²
7950冥²
7951

R. 青迴

徑

See 冥

Even, Rising
and Sinking
Lower.Name of a tree. Wood
from the middle of a tree.

Same as 7946.

Dark; obscure; the un-
seen world; Hades.幽冥難測 obscure and hard
to fathom.

青冥 the blue depths of heaven.

直上青冥 away into the
depths of the sky,—it flew.冥府 or 冥間 the next world;
Hades.

冥塗 the road to Hades.

冥冥之中, 天自然照
察 in the world to come God
will surely search it out.冥搜極討 to make profound
researches.

冥福 the joys of Elysium.

冥衣 paper clothes,—burnt at
funerals, etc.冥物 or 冥器 articles in
general, as above.

冥²
7951

隨意所匠必冥會所
肖也 whatever is made on
earth is imitated in the world
below.

玄冥 the spirit of water.

冥海 the deep sea.

開冥路 to open up a road
(sc. to make things easy) in the
other world,—for departed spirits,
as by prayers and sacrifices.

冥吏 a messenger from Hades.

冥頑不靈 stupid; doltish.

冥識惰軀 a dull, useless
fellow.

Read *ming*³.

無將大車, 維塵冥冥
do not push forward a waggon,
the dust will only blind you.

嫿²
7952

R. 青庚

See 瞑

Even Lower.

A young wife of sixteen.

嫿嫿 mean; petty.

Read *ming*³. Of tranquil
expression.

嫿好 placid.

愼³
7953

R. 錫青

See 覓冥

Even and
Entering
Lower.

Reticent.

Read *mi*^{4*}. Extensive.

瞑²
7954

R. 青徑

迴

C. *ming*
H. *men*
F. *ming*, v.
*mang*W. }
N. }
P. } *ming*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }K. *miōng*
J. *bei*, *mio*
A. *ming*Even,
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Dark.

晦暝 obscure.

暝色入高樓 darkness en-
ters into the lofty tower.

Read *ming*⁴. Night.

溟²
7955

R. 青迴

See 瞑

Even and
Rising Lower.

Profound; vast. Drizzle;
fog; mist. Used with 7951.
See 津 4596.

北溟 the Arctic regions.

滄溟 or 東溟 the hot stream
which flows along the eastern
coasts of Formosa and Japan.

淋溟 a drizzling rain.

小雨溟溟 rain falling in a
fine mist.

To close the eyes.

魚目不瞑 fishes do not close
their eyes.

視於無形聽於無聲
謂之瞑 seeing the formless
and hearing the soundless, is
called *ming*. Used of the con-
templative state.

如此死也瞑目 thus, in
death I shall close my eyes,—
i.e. die happy, referring to a
belief that unless a dead man
is at peace in his mind, his eyes
will not close.

令此子勿斷書香, 目
即瞑矣 cause this son to
continue the family reputation
for scholarship, and I shall close
my eyes in peace.

甘心瞑目 to cheerfully shut
the eyes upon this world.

色中瞑瞑 love is blind.

瞑臣 a *sobriquet* given to himself
by the blind musician 師曠
Shih K'uang.

Read *mien*⁴. To disturb.

藥若不瞑眩, 厥疾弗
瘳 if medicine does not raise
a commotion in the patient, it
will not cure his disease.

莫²
7957

R. 青

See 瞑

Even Lower.

A plant, called 莫莢,
which grew in the palace
of the Emperor Yao. With
the waxing moon, a leaf
grew daily; with the waning
moon, one fell off. See
1135.

螟²
7958

R. 青

See 瞑

Even Lower.

A small green insect or
caterpillar, found on mul-
berry-trees, the young of
which are said to be carried
away by the sphex and
changed into wasps.

去其螟螣 get rid of the
caterpillars and locusts.

螟蛉之子 an adopted son
See 螺 6634.

螟蛉雛女 an adopted
daughter.

覷²
7959

R. 青

See 瞑

Even Lower.

To scrutinise; to examine
closely.

鳴²
7960

R. 庚

See 名

Even Lower.

The cry of a bird or
animal or insect; see 263.
A sound; to sound. See
3336. [Classed under Rao
196, and to be dist. from
鳴 12,723.]

打鳴 or 啼鳴 to crow
dawn (only, says Mateer; crow-
ing at other times being expres-
sed by 叫).

鳴旦 the dawn-caller,—name
a bird. Cf. chanticler.

不過狗吠鷄鳴之俗
a mere dog-bark and cock-crow
fellow,—a braggart.

馬鳴 see 4324

鹿鳴 see 7434, 13,394.

犬鳴 see 3192.

鳴鼓 to beat a drum.

鳴鑼 or 鳴金 to beat a gong
beating and drums sounding,
ostentatiously; openly.

鳴謝 to proclaim one's than-
ks with one hand.

大叩則大鳴 a big bell
brings a loud sound.

自鳴鐘 a clock that strikes

鳴²
7960

自鳴得意 crowing over one's own success; to blow one's own trumpet.

鳴喃叱吒之武夫 raging, ranting warriors.

鳴冤 to publicly proclaim one's grievances. See 3831.

鳴官 to appeal to the authorities.

鳴鳳朝陽 a phoenix screaming in the sun,—said of the outspokenness of 李善感 Li Shan-kan of the T'ang dynasty.

鳴贊 herald of the Court of State Ceremonial.

皿
7961

See 7938.

命⁴
7962

The will of God; a decree; an order. Fate; destiny. The span of life. See 10,183, 6026, 9304, 12,596, 10,009, 8011, 12,089.

天命 the will of God; the appointments of Heaven; the "Decrees of God" of the Moham-medan faith.

盡人事,聽天命 do your best and leave the rest to Providence.

知命 knowing the will of God, —fifty years of age, because at that age Confucius had attained so far.

達天知命 aware that all things depend upon the will of God,—of persons who take life philosophically.

奉命 to receive orders.

應景命 responded to the glorious summons,—to the throne.

命令 orders.

不行命 not to carry out instructions.

聞命之下 when he heard the order.

命將 (chiang⁴) to order a general to.....

受朝廷一命之榮 honoured by my first official appointment.

命⁴
7962

既不承命,敢忘大惠 although I cannot do as you tell me, I can never forget your great kindness. [敢=不敢.]

一一如命 everything as ordered.

命駕 to order one's carriage; to get ready to pay a visit.

王命 the Imperial power of life and death, delegated to high Provincial officials, enabling them to execute summarily without reference to the Throne. It is symbolised by a kind of arrow with a small flag attached.

命意 to fix the meaning.

若然但惟命 if so, then (my brother's) will be done. See 12,596.

使爲不忠惟命 I am made to be disloyal because she tells me to be so,—I must obey.

從治命 to carry out rightful behests given as dying injunctions, as opposed to 亂命 behests which should not be carried out.

命婦 wives of officials.

好命 a happy lot.

命好不用乖 if your luck is good, you will not need to scheme.

義命 a fate to which one should be resigned.

意在安于義命 to desire to be content with the lot assigned by duty.

苦命 a miserable lot.

命窮 in bad circumstances.

橫財不富命窮人 ill-gotten gains will not enrich those whose fate it is to be poor.

醫得病,醫不得命 a man's disease can be cured, but not his luck.

算命 to cast nativities; to tell fortunes.

莫之致而致者命也 that which happens without any one causing it to happen, is ming.

命中 (chung⁴) to hit a mark.

命中有兒,何在早晚 if fated to have sons, what matters it early or late?

命⁴
7962

財帛兒女命相連 riches and children are matters of destiny.

金命水命的奔了來 metal-fate and water-fate, they have all rushed up,—that is, every detail of one's fortune, no matter under what element, has set itself forth. Used by fortune-tellers.

命運 fortune; fate; destiny.

命棚 a fortune-teller's booth.

命紙 a paper of divination.

怨命 to blame one's fate.

我命該如此 it is my destiny,—there is no help for it.

命薄如紙 my luck is as thin as paper.

命之所招 brought about by destiny.

人能,命不能 the man can, but his luck can not.

命該如此 it was fated that this should be so.

萬般皆由命 everything depends upon destiny.

心高命不高 plenty of ambition but no luck.

碰命兒 (Peking) or 命兒攤 (Shantung) to take one's chance,—of several.

是他的命 it is his destiny. Also, it is something which he loves like life; it is his pet vice, etc.

命裡 by destiny.

命定 destiny; one's fate fixed.

命犯孤宿 my nativity was crossed by (or clashed with) an orphaning constellation.

命資 means of livelihood; a fortune-teller's fee.

命根 one's own life; inmost self; said of one's own child.

生命 or 性命 life.

性命之情 the conditions of life; environment.

衆人性命可不送在他手裡 do we not thus place the lives of all in his power? 非命 a violent end; sudden death.

命⁴

7962

害命 or 碍命 endangering life.

救命 help!

長命 or 長命百歲 a long life.

長命菜 long-life vegetable,— a name for 薺 1990.

人命草菅 man cometh up as a flower.

乞饒命 begged him to spare his life.

命均不保 their lives can in no case be guaranteed,— of wounded persons.

孤獨命 alone in the world.

償命 to give life for life.

拚命 to risk (or stake) one's life.

打柴度命 to gather firewood for a living.

命門 an anatomical point between the kidneys.

致命處 a fatal spot. See 1832.

要人命 wanting a person's life,—dangerous.

命案 or 命件 a case involving life; a case of homicide.

大命近止 my end is near.

徵命 struggling for life; in extremis.

命論 the *shāstra* of longevity.

果歸命者數千人 several thousand men actually rallied round him.

無以命之 there is no class for these to be put into.

馬者所以命形也,白

者所以命色也 the term horse determines the form, the term white determines the colour.

自命 to pride oneself.

MIU.

矛

7963

See 7688.

眸

7964

See 8046.

繆⁴

7965

R. 尤 宥 屋

C. mau, muk
H. meu, muk
F. meu, mieu, mukW. miē, mu
N. miu, moh
P. miu, mu
M. miu, miau, liu, muY. miu, muk
K. mu, yu, muk
J. biu, mi, moku
A. mu, mukEven,
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.謬⁴

7966

R. 宥

C. mau, mau
H. meu
F. meu, mieu
W. miēN. miu
P. miu
M. miu, miau
Y. miu, miu
K. mu, yu, mukJ. biu, mi
A. mauSinking
Lower.To mislead. Also read *niu*⁴. See 綢 2503.

繆工 feeble result; wasted labour; an inferior artist.

Read *chiu*¹ and *liao*³. To bind; to cord.Read *miu*², *mou*², and *liu*³. GarrulousRead *mu*⁴. Same as 8082. See 2757.Falsehood; error; exaggeration; random. Also read *niu*⁴, *lu*⁴, and *miao*⁴.

謬言 lies; falsehood.

大謬 a great mistake.

謬悞 an error; a blunder.

頗不謬 not altogether wrongly.

毫無差謬 not the slightest error.

揭謬 to draw attention to mistakes; the "corrigenda" in a book.

口切心謬 asseverating with the lips but false at heart.

謬傳 false reports.

虛謬 fabulous; incredible.

狂謬 wild stories; an exaggeration.

譌謬 an absurd mis-statement.

謬妄 to ruin by perversity; wild; untrue.

審斷謬妄 an abuse of judicial power.

謬獎 overpraise; quite too flattering.

謬愛 to love wrongly.

謬識 damaging acquaintance-ship.

嘎謬 (*niu*⁴) eccentric; queer.麼¹

7967

R. 哥 歌

C. mo
H. mo
F. moa, v. pae
W. m, v. moa, maN. mou, v. ma
P. mo, v. ma
M. mo, mo
Y. mou, v. maah
Sz. mo, v. maK. ma
J. ha
A. ma, mi
Even and
Rising
Irregular.An interrogative particle. A kind of auxiliary particle. Also read *ma*¹. Sma minute. Also written 麼.

甚麼 or 什麼 what? 你來了麼 so you have come have you?

他來麼 will he come?

這麼着 thus; under the circumstances.

那麼爲甚麼這麼? why then so late?

你們用那麼些個? shall you be using so many all that?

你幹麼 *ma*¹ 哪 what are you up to?

么麼 minute; trifling.

麼麼小兒 insignificant br

嫫²

7968

R. 歌

F. ma
W. mo
F. ma
M. moY. mo
K. ma
J. maA. ma
Even Lower.

A mother. Used with 7980.

摩¹

7969

R. 歌

C. mo
H. mo
F. moa, mwo
W. sm, smu, moN. mou, v. moh
P. sm, mo, v. maM. mo, mo
Y. mou
Sz. moK. ma
J. ma, ha
A. maEven
Irregular.

To feel with the hand to rub. To act upon; to destroy. See 誥 1098.

摩弄 to handle; to play with to caress.

摩挲 (Peking *ma*¹ *sa*¹) to f to grope; to toy with; to stroke

上摩着昊 above, it touched the blue sky.

拊摩 to pat.

摩肩 to rub shoulders,—in crowd.

摩煉 to discipline; to train

陰陽相摩 the Yin and Yang act upon one another

摩耶 Mâyâ,—the mother Buddha.

摩¹

7969

摩騰 or 摩頂 Mātanga,—one of Buddha's disciples. He was re-born to go and introduce Buddhism into China, A.D. 64.

摩揭陀 Magadha,—a kingdom in central India, the headquarters of Buddhism up to A.D. 400, and now known as South Bahar.

摩尼 pearls; specially, the mystic pearl in the head of a dragon king. See 5668. Sanskrit:

mani. Also = 末尼, shown by Devéria to be *Māni* and to stand for the Manichæans, whose religion was introduced into China by 大慕闍 Ta-mu-shê, A.D. 719.

濁水得摩尼 to get a pearl from dirty water,—good even out of bad.

摩拳 to "wash one's hands with invisible soap, in imperceptible water."

摩由邏 the peacock. Sanskrit *magūra*. See 7994.

The mushroom, known as 蘑菇.

蘿藦 a kind of milkweed (*Metaplexis Stauntoni*, Roem. & Sch.).

A drinking-vessel; a basin.

To feed an infant by hand.

饜饜 steamed bread in small loaves.

A devil; a demon.

魔羅 or 天魔 Māra,—the Evil One of Buddhism, often represented with a hundred arms and riding on an elephant.

魔民 or 魔子 魔女 the subjects of Māra,—the wicked angels.

魔鬼 evil spirits; the devil.

魔²

7973

Sz. mo

K. ma

J. ma, ha

A. ma

Even Lower.

妖魔 a mischievous spirit; a bogey.

降服諸魔 he subdued all demons.

魔媚之術 tricks for fascinating (or bewitching) people.

造魔 to lie; to slander.

魔劫未消 evil fortune not yet exhausted.

邪魔病 delirium.

瘋魔了 he has gone mad; he is a fool; he is (temporarily) out of his wits.

酒魔 delirium tremens.

詩魔 the poetic frenzy.

磨¹

7974

R. 歌箇

C. { mo

H. { mo

F. moa, smwai,

v. moa²

W. mu, mēu

N. mou

P. { mo

M. { mo

Sz. { mo

Y. mou

K. ma

J. ma, ho

A. ma

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

To rub; to polish; to grind; to sharpen. To smart.

磨墨 to rub ink,—on the palette.

不可磨 must not be rubbed,—a phrase appended to cakes of ink bearing pictures of a sacred character.

磨滅不可辨 rubbed out and not decipherable.

磨光 or 打磨 or 磨明 to burnish.

磨麵 to grind flour.

磨顏色 to grind paints.

磨石 or 磨刀石 a whetstone.

磨刀的 a knife-grinder.

磨利 or 磨快 to sharpen.

磨牙 to grind the teeth.

是個人被天地磨成，不是個人被天地

磨壞 if one is a man the mills of Heaven and Earth grind him to perfection, if not, to destruction.

磨厲 to encourage; to discipline.

磨鍊 to work at; to practise diligently.

折磨 to subject to rough usage.

磨折 to check; to curb; to blunt; misfortunes; trials.

受災磨 or 受折磨 tried by misfortune. [The latter is Pekingese.]

磨²

7974

馬夫受了這一回折

磨 the horse-boy, having suffered this severe treatment.

是你磨障未完 it is that your time of trial is not yet over.

磨勘 to revise selected essays before finally pronouncing them to be successful. This is done by Revisers at the Board of Rites after the publication of the list, in order to detect fraud.

磨蹭 to fumble; to fuss; to potter; to dilly-dally; to shamle along.

磨蹭着起來 to get up lazily.

磨磚 to smooth bricks by rubbing them one against another.

打磨穿 to pierce; to penetrate; to discern.

磨梭子 to waste time; to dawdle.

磨轉 to loiter; to hang about.

夾磨 a difficulty; a tight place to be in.

眼睛裏磨的難受 his eyes smarted badly.

照磨 Commissary of the Seal or corresponding clerk in a *yamen*.

Read *mo*⁴. To turn. A mill.

磨過來 turn it round,—as a cart.

叫那個車磨回來 turn that cart round and bring it back.

下磨兒 next time.

我去過兩磨兒 I have been there twice.

一天作工歇幾磨兒 rest several times in a day's work.

磨煩 to annoy; to worry.

磨煩不走 to be importunate and refuse to go away.

磨官 a miller.

磨房 a mill.

推磨 to turn a mill.

有錢使得鬼推磨 with money you can make devils turn your mill.

水磨 a water-mill.

磨²

7974

如蟻旋磨 like an ant going round on a mill-stone,—although it may walk in an opposite direction to that in which the millstone turns, yet, because of its own slower speed, it actually goes round the same way as the stone. Thus, it has been said that the sun and moon themselves really travel eastwards, but carried round by the superior velocity of the celestial sphere they are forced in a westerly direction. See 5459.

磨盤揖 to bow to a circle or line of persons collectively.

磨不開 cannot rub it off; cannot do it successfully; can't manage it; to feel ashamed.

臉上磨不開 couldn't conceal his shame.

叫人磨不開 enough to make one feel quite ashamed.

磨

7975

礪

7976

莫⁴²

7977

R. 藥

F. mouk, moh

P. mo²

See 膜

Entering Lower.

Not; there is not; do not; let not; no one; nothing. To decide. To settle. To be still. Sorrel; see 8066. Used for 暮 8065.

莫定 it is not settled.

莫往莫來 he neither goes nor comes.

莫須有 in all probability....

莫非 a strong affirmative.

莫非寫錯了 you must have written it wrong.

莫非遇了盜麼 surely you have fallen among thieves!

莫非你是瞎子麼 you must be blind.

莫非是他 it must be he.

你的莫非也沒了 and of course you have lost yours.

莫或 see 5316.

莫不 surely; probably; perhaps (i.e. a qualified affirmative); absolutely.

莫⁴²

7977

莫不是 surely it is.....

莫不同聲 unanimous.

莫不成 can it be that.....?

莫說 do not say; not to mention.

莫道無神 do not say there are no gods.

莫作 or 莫爲 do not do it.

莫來 do not come.

莫我肯代 he would not do it for me.

莫知我艱 no one knows of my distress.

何莫由斯道也 why will not men follow in this path?

法莫良焉 there is no better method!

立其傍而莫之見也 stood by his side, without being seen by anybody.

莫此爲甚 nothing more so than this.

莫高匪山 there is nothing higher than a mountain.

莫大於天 there is nothing greater than Heaven.

莫如南土 there is no better place than the south,—for your residence. See 2081, 5644, 5668, 13,391, 10,280.

莫過於此 there is nothing beyond this.

子曰,文莫吾猶人也 Confucius said, In letters I am perhaps equal to other men.

莫名 inexpressible.

莫逆之交 an uninterrupted friendship.

莫主 to settle; to fix.

聖人莫 (or mo²) 之 sages determined them,—of plans.

求民之莫 seeking for some one to give settlement to the people.

維葉莫莫 its leaves were luxuriant and dense.

君婦莫莫 the presiding wives are still and reverent.

莫難 a rare kind of pearl.

莫愁 don't be sad!—a term for a prostitute.

莫⁴²

7977

Read mu⁴. Late; evening. See 8065.

莫成 to come late to maturity. See above.

歲聿其莫 the year is drawing to a close.

嘆⁴²

7978

R. 陌藥

See 脈莫

Entering Lower.

墳⁴²

7979

R. 藥

See 膜

Entering Lower.

嫫⁴²

7980

R. 歌虞

See 嫫

Even Lower.

寞⁴²

7981

R. 藥

H. mok,

F. mouk,

P. mo²

See 膜

A. mak, mik

Entering Lower.

幘

7982

幕

7983

慕

7984

Silent; still; peaceful

嘆嘆不得語 silent unable to speak,—as friends are separated.

Dust.

Tranquil.

Read mu³. Name of ugly concubine 嫫嫫 the Yellow Emperor.

Silent; quiet; still: 10,183.

寂寞冷落 in stillness solitude,—as a hermit.

Same as 8061.

See 8061.

See 8063.

摸^{1s}
7985
藥
mo, mok,
mo
mwō, mwō
m, mo
mou, v.
moh,
mo, smō,
ma, mau
mo, smō,
mo,
mo
mo
bo, mo
mo, mak
Even Lower
Irregular.

To feel for. To copy by tracing over. Also vulgarly read *mao*¹. [Distinguished from **摹** 8064.]

摸石以投 I felt for a stone to throw at it.

摸書知字 to read with the fingers,—as on raised characters.

摸東摸西 feeling east and west,—to find anything.

向枕邊摸出一件東西 took something from beside his pillow.

摸着黑走 to grope one's way in the dark.

摸着 *chao*³ 門 found the way (fig).

摸不着 (*chao*³) unable to feel it; not able to get at (see 10,902); no such luck.

摸不着 *chao*² 眼兒 can't find any reason for it. See **影** 13,339.

一時摸個不着 (*chao*³) for the moment I could not feel it,—in my sleeve.

摸索 correct form of **摩挲**.

衆摸索不獲 the company were unable to feel any traces of him,—on the wall into which he appeared to pass.

難以捉摸 difficult to decide upon.

摸不清 can't make out.

摸水 to feel about in the water.

水摸 a diver.

摸本 a copy,—of a painting, made by tracing over the original.

蓋摸本而人皆以爲

真 it was in fact a copy, but every one said it was an original.

摸^{4s}
7986
藥
膜
Entering
Lower.

暮
7987

Dark; obscure.

See 8065.

模
7988

漠^{4s}
7989

R. **藥**

H. mok,
F. mouk
P. mo²

See **膜**

Entering
Lower.

獏
7990

R. **虞陌**

See **模**

A. mou, mak
Even Lower.

瘼^{4s}
7991

R. **藥**

H. mok,
F. mouk
P. mo²

See **膜**

Entering
Lower.

瞶^{4s}
7992

R. **藥**

See **膜**

Entering
Lower.

膜^{4s}
7993

R. **藥**

C. { mok
H. {

F. mouk, moh
W. mo

N. moh
P. mo²

M. mo
Y. mak

Sz. mo
K. mak

J. baku, moku
A. mak

Entering
Lower.

See 8066.

A sandy desert. Indifferent; careless.

沙漠 the desert of Gobi.

雲漠 an expanse of cloud.

漠漠然 boundless; like a desert.

漠然無動於中 without the slightest emotion of any kind.

漠不相關 of no consequence to; no concern of.

淡漠 dispassionate; calm.

The Malacca tapir (*Tapirus Malayanus*), formerly found in Ssüch'uan.

獏 a wild dog or jackal. See 12,917.

Sickness; distress.

瘼此下民 to distress the people.

民瘼 the sufferings or distress of the people.

亂離瘼矣 to scatter and distress the people.

The eyesight dimmed, as by a thickening of the cornea.

The membrane between flesh and skin; the membrane of plants, eggs, etc.

魄膜 the skin over a scar.

眼膜 the outermost coat of the eye,—the sclerotic.

下棋眼有膜 when playing chess, a film comes over the eyes.

膜糊得慌 dim,—of sight.

膈膜 the fold of the peritoneum, to which the intestines are attached,—the mesentery. Also,

膜^{4s}
7993

beyond comprehension; mysterious.

視同膜膜 to regard with indifference.

膜視 to ignore; to disregard.

Read *mu*².

膜拜 to make a long-continued prostration; to make a pilgrimage.

A plan; a course of action. To imitate; false.

謀謨 to plan; to scheme.

嘉謨 a capital plan.

偽謨 false; counterfeit.

謨羅 a peacock. [Sanskrit: *magūra*.] See 7969.

Read *mo*^{4s}.

謨先聖之大繇 to practise the maxims of the ancient sages.

Same as 7990.

摸^{4s}
7995

鎬^{4s}
7996

R. **藥**

F. mouk
P. mo²

See **膜**

Entering
Lower.

驀^{4s}
7997

R. **陌**

C. mēk, smou
F. meik

W. ma
N. mah

P. mai², mu²

M. mē, mung
Y. c'mung

K. mek
J. baku, miaku

A. mak
Entering
Lower.

To spring on or over. Quickly; suddenly.

驀波 to ride on the waves.

驀越 to pass quickly by.

驀地燒天驀地空 as soon as lighted, (rushes) blaze up to heaven and are gone.

Read *ma*⁴. To ascend.

邈^{4s}

7998

R. 覺篠

C. mok, miu

H. mok, miao

F. mouk, miu

W. m⁵, m⁵ide

N. moh, mioa

P. m⁵, miao

M. mo, miao

Y. mak, mioa

Sz. mo, miao

K. mak

J. boku, miaku

A. mouk

Entering and

Rising Lower.

Far off; profound; abstruse. Colloquially *miao*².

遙邈 far off; distant.

神道元邈 the divine doctrine is profoundly abstruse.

邈然不可復也 irrecoverably gone.

邈邈 sorrowful.

末^{4s}

7999

R. 曷

C. mut

H. mat

F. mwak

W. m⁵

N. mah

P. m⁵

M. } mo

Sz. }

Y. mou

K. mal

J. batsz, muchi

A. mat

Entering

Lower.

The tip of a branch, as opposed to 本 8846; the end, as opposed to 顛 11,193; the last; mean; insignificant (*see* 10,618). Dust; powder. A negative. A subordinate class of actor; a super. [To be distinguished from 未 12,606.]

本末 root and branches; beginning and end; fundamentals and accidentals.

捨本逐末 to neglect fundamentals and devote oneself to accidentals.

天末 the horizon; the uttermost ends of the earth = 天涯.

末世 or 末日 the end of, — the world, a dynasty, etc.

明末 the close of the Ming dynasty.

末帝 the last Emperor, — of a dynasty.

武王末 when Wu Wang was old.

末後 at the end; finally.

末次 near the end; nearly finished.

末尾 at the last; the rear.

末尾一層 the last clause.

末尾一關 the last Custom-house, — to be passed.

末年 the closing years, — of life.

末計勝先計 second thoughts are best.

末一子 the youngest son.

末^{4s}

7999

無恒依似謂之末流 not to have any permanent rallying-point is called *mo liu*.

末節 the end of a twig, — a mere nothing.

不務末節 he did not trouble about detail, — of a painter.

終末 or 末末了兒 at the very end; last of all.

弄到末了兒 at the conclusion.

末了的話 an ultimatum.

得其末 got the last place.

末弁 petty military officials.

末子 dust.

檀香末 sandal-wood dust.

末藥 powders.

研細末 to grind fine.

微末 infinitesimal; minute.

雖欲從之,末由也已 though I wish to follow, I really find no way to do so.

吾末如之何也已矣 I have no course left to take.

末尼 *see* 摩尼 7969.妹^{4s}

8000

R. 曷

See 末

Entering

Lower.

Name of the wife of 桀 Chieh, with whose reign the 夏 Hsia dynasty ended. [To be distinguished from 妹 7730.]

妹學 sleight of hand; juggling tricks.

Socks.

帨勒 garters.

Read *mei*⁴. A kerchief; a girdle.

帨巾 a turban.

帨額 a fillet worn by women.

帨肚 a belly-band.

帨胸 a woman's gorget.

帨^{4s}

8001

R. 曷黠

F. v. mak

P. v. mo

See 末

cf. 抹

Sinking

Lower.

抹^{3s}

8002

R. 曷

C. mut, mat

H. mat

F. mwak

P. miak, muök

To rub; to wipe clean; to obliterate. *See* 8675. Used for 7974.

抹去 to wipe out; to abolish.

洗抹 to wash and scrub.

抹^{3s}

8002

W. mai

N. mah

P. ma, mo, mo

M. ma, mo

Y. maa

Sz. ma, mo

K. mal

J. batsz, machi

A. mak

Entering

Irregular

Upper and

Lower.

抹字 to blot out a word.

抹銷 to deface and cancel.

抹額 bound round the brow

抹淚 to wipe the tears from the eyes.

抹油 look out for the dirt! — Peking porter's cry.

抹粉 to paint the face, — Chinese women do.

抹數 to wipe off or settle account.

一手抹過 struck it all out, refused to pay.

一齊抹倒 blended the together, — of various subjects composition.

抹了良心 divested himself of all right feeling.

抹頸 or 抹脖子 to cut one's throat.

抹子 a trowel.

Read *mo*^{4s}

抹兌 to settle debts for one another.

抹灰 to whitewash.

沫^{4s}

8003

R. 曷

C. mut, mut

v. mui²

F. mwak

W. mai

N. mah, v. bah

P. m⁵, v. me²

M. mo

Y. mouh, v. mi

Sz. mo, me, mi

K. mal

J. batsz, machi

A. mat

Entering

Lower.

Froth; foam; spittle. To finish. Old name of branch of the Yang-tsze.

沫子 or 浮沫 froth; foam

口沫 or 涎沫 or 吐沫 spittle.

冒白沫 to foam at the mouth

紅沫 a kind of gold paint which soaks into stone and appears brighter the more the stone is cut away.

至今猶未沫 (*mei*²) it is not yet finished.沫^{4s}

8004

R. 曷

See 末

Entering

Lower.

A dull-burning fire.

秣⁴²
8005
R. 易
A. mat,
See 末
Entering
Lower.

To feed a horse with grain.

馬不秣而道斃者十有四五 the horses had no fodder, and about 40 or 50 per cent died on the way.

征車秣馬 he prepared his chariot and horses,—for the journey.

秣陵 an old name for Nanking.

茉莉⁴²
8006
R. 易
C. mut, v. muk
H. mal
F. mwak, v.
mök, meik
N. ma
N. mah
P. mo'
M. mo, mu
Z. mo
K. mal
L. batsz, machi
A. mat
Entering
Lower.

The white jasmine (*Yasminum sambac*, Ait.), used for scenting tea.

茉莉 the moly or jasmine. [Cf. the Latin *moly* (Gr. *μῶλυ*), the magic plant, with a white flower and a black root, given by Hermes to Ulysses as a charm against the sorceries of Circe.]

茉莉花籃 jasmine-flowers run on wires and made into baskets for scenting rooms.

茉莉針 an ornamental hair-pin, shaped like a jasmine bud.

鬼子茉莉 or **紫茉莉** red jasmine,—a name for *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.

野茉莉 *Styrax japonicum*, S. & Z., and *S. serrulatum*, Roxb.

秣⁴²
8007
Same as 8001.

靸⁴²
8008
Red socks.

靸靸 a tribe of red-sock nomads from the region about Kokonor.

紅靸靸 great red gems.

秣⁴²
8009
Broken grain.

秣糠 grits and chaff.

眈⁴²
8010
To gaze at; to ogle.

眈眈不得語 they gazed at each other but could not speak.

脈⁴²
8011

R. 陌
C. mēk
H. mak
F. meik, mah
W. mo, ma
N. mah
P. mē', mai'
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. me
K. mek
J. haku, miaku
A. mak
Entering
Lower.

The veins or arteries, between which the Chinese do not distinguish; see 2122. The pulse. [Often written as below.]

脈絡相連 the main and branch blood-vessels.

脹脈債興 (*hsing*⁴) to swell the veins and prostrate one's energy,—of an attack of syncope.

龍脈 or **地脈** magnetic currents recognised by geomancers as influencing the fortunes of places, families, etc.

一脈而來 in unbroken descent.

診脈 or **看脈** or **評脈** or **號脈** or **搭脈** or **察脈** to feel the pulse.

脈理 the principles of the pulse.

脈門 the pulse at the wrist.

寸脈 the pulse an inch from the wrist.

尺脈 the pulse a foot from the wrist. [The medical foot measure is a specially short one.]

關脈 the pulse midway between the above two.

脈伏 a low pulse.

死脈當作活脈治 to deal with a pulse which has failed as though it were still beating,—*pro forma*.

聽脈筒 a stethoscope.

脈氣充足, 長 *chang*³ **的** **就好** if your constitution is good, you will grow up strong.

看他脈氣擔不住 I don't think his constitution would stand it.

何處發脈 where did your family come from?

源脈 the sources of a river.

命脈 the very life's-blood.

入脈 entering into the proper channel; reasonable.

借老白一脈 to make use of my connexion with Mr. Po.

Same as 8011.

脉⁴²
8012

岬⁴²
8013

霪⁴²
8014

R. 陌
See 脈
Entering
Lower.

没⁴²
8015

R. 月
See 沒
Entering
Lower.

沒⁴²
8016

R. 月
C. mut
H. mut
F. muk
W. mö
N. mah⁵, v.
mēh,
P. me¹, mo²,
mu³
M. mu, mung
Y. mēk
Sz. mei, smung
K. mul
J. botsz, motsz
A. mot
Entering
Lower.

Same as 8011.

Misty, drizzling rain; to soak; to steep, as in kindness. See 8079.

To dive under water.

Sunk; gone; dead. Also read *mu*⁴². A negation of 有 13,376 (see 12,753), in which sense also read *mei*².

盡沒于水 they were all drowned.

何沒沒也 in what a fatal course are you proceeding!

良久方沒 after some time he disappeared,—in the clouds.

沒而有知 if there is knowledge after death,..... See 1783. [Si quis piorum manibus locus.]

出沒靡常 appearing and disappearing at irregular intervals.

沒於羣盜之手 perished at the hands of the rebels,—of manuscripts.

感恩不沒 your kindness will never be forgotten.

沒世不忘 I shall never forget.

沒禮犯分 regardless of ceremony and in defiance of duty.

埋沒英雄 a hero in obscurity,—a "mute inglorious Milton."

沒藥 transliteration of the Arabic *murrh* = Bissa Bol myrrh, yielded by *Balsamodendron kephet*, a Somali-land plant.

沒石子 transliteration of the Persian *māzu* = oak-galls.

沒有 there is not; not to have.

沒有的話 no such thing! impossible.

沒有的東西 something the like of which does not exist.

沒⁴⁵

8016

沒有的事 an event which did not happen; it is not so; it is a mistake.

沒有在 he is not alive.

沒用 useless.

沒事 no trouble; nothing happened.

沒可求 no one to apply to, — for help. See 無 12,753.

沒奈何 there is no alternative; no help for it.

沒得 impossible; cannot be done.

沒的 were there not.....? do you think there is not.....? is there not.....? (with answer in affirmative expected.)

沒了氣了 to have recovered one's temper.

沒了氣兒了 lifeless; dead.

沒落兒了 homeless.

沒喫沒穿 nothing to eat and nothing to put on.

沒頭沒腦 having neither head nor brains, — incoherent; incomprehensible.

沒趣兒 no fun; depressed.

給他個沒趣兒 to snub him.

沒根兒沒底兒 without foundation; unsupported.

沒二句話 there are no two sentences, — one thing or the other!

乾沒 to dry up, — money, i.e. cause it to disappear by appropriating it.

乾沒錢糧 to embezzle the land-tax.

乾沒人財 to appropriate other people's property; to embezzle.

陌⁴⁵

8017

R. 陌 11.

C. mēk
H. met,
F. tsak,
W. ma
N. mah
P. mai², mē², pē²
M. mē
Y. muk, puk,
maah
K. mek

A raised path running east and west between fields; a street; a road. See 1731. Used for 陌 8560.

陌上 in the street.

街陌 the market-place; the street.

陌路人 or 陌生人 a stranger. The first is also an unsympathetic man.

陌⁴⁵

8017

J. hiaku, haku
A. mak

Entering
Lower.

涸⁴⁵

8018

R. 陌
See 陌

Entering
Lower.

駝⁴⁵

8019

R. 陌
See 陌

Entering
Lower.

嘿

8020

默⁴⁵

8021

R. 職
C. mēk
H. met
F. meik
W. mai
N. mah
P. mē²
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. me
K. mik
J. boku, moku
A. māk

Entering
Lower.

花街柳陌 brothels.

陌錢 a hundred cash; cash generally; paper money burnt at graves.

除陌錢 to levy 5 per cent.

Shallow water.

溪涸鄰鄰 the mountain streams ripple over the stones.

The offspring of an ass and a cow, known as 駝駝; Manchu *tomoto*.

Same as 8021.

Dark; retired; secret; silent.

幽默 or 默陰 dark; gloomy; in retirement.

默祐 to secretly protect.

王默存耳 your Majesty has been in a brown study.

默許 to secretly vow.

辯不若默 argument is not equal to silence, — silence is golden.

默而識 *chih⁴* 之 the silent treasuring up of knowledge.

心已默識 (*chih⁴*) I silently stored it up in my mind.

默默無言 silently; without a word.

默念 or 默想 to reflect upon.

默會 to secretly understand, — as a hint.

默示 to secretly instruct.

默寫 to write out from memory.

默聖諭 to write a portion of the Sacred Edict from memory, — as at the public examinations.

默坐 to sit in silence.

緘默 to keep silence.

默⁴⁵

8021

墨⁴⁵

8022

R. 職

C. mēk
H. met
F. meik
W. mai
N. moh
P. mē²
M. mē
Y. muk
Sz. me
K. mik
J. boku, moku
A. māk
Entering
Lower.

默退 to retire without a word.

默棘連 Mekilikor, the "little Shah." See 9050.

默伽 Mecca.

Ink; black; obscure; soot. A measure of five feet. See

923, 1023, 8979, 3651, 7724, 7974.

一方墨 a cake or slab of ink

墨水 liquid ink; painting in monochrome; shoe-blackening.

墨水盒 or 墨壺 an ink stand.

你喫過幾年墨水 how many years' ink have you eaten — how long have you been studying? From the Chinese trick of sucking the pen.

墨者良於燼 ink is better than ashes, — an ancient substitute.

墨汁 liquid ink. [Under the 1st Emp. of the Liang dynasty candidates who failed for the *hsiu-ts'ai* were made to drink long draughts of this.]

墨硯 an ink-stone, — for rubbing Chinese ink.

墨海 a large ink-stone.

未知發墨如何 I wonder how it does for ink, — of an ink stone.

墨池 the hollow or pool on a ink-stone, to put water in.

受墨處不光 the place (on the inkstone) for rubbing the ink was not smooth.

磨墨處光, 研墨亦起 the place for rubbing the ink was smooth, so that the ink when rubbed slipped over it, — would not bite or take.

非人磨墨磨人 it is not the man who rubs (wears out) the ink, it is the ink which wears out the man, — by his application to study.

松烟墨 ink made from soot obtained by burning resin, — was an annual tribute from Korea

鍋底墨烟 soot from the bottom of a kettle.

墨畫 drawn in ink.

墨龍 a dragon painted Chinese ink.

墨^{4c}
8022

近墨者黑 he who is near ink gets black. See 2544.
晉於是始墨 from that date, black became the mourning colour in the Chin State.
落墨 to put pen to paper.
未落墨做 the thing is not yet begun.
雲垂若墨 clouds overhead as black as ink;
文墨之人 a literary man; a scholar.
竟講筆墨 to talk of nothing but pen and ink,—of a man whose hobby is literature.
聞諸副墨之子 I learnt it from books.
聞墨文章 the printed essays of successful candidates for the second and third degrees.
潑墨 to throw down ink,—as the famous painter 王洽 Wang Hsia used to do, thereupon producing with his hands or feet beautiful figures, landscapes, etc., from what was only a large blot.
潑墨成珠 to scatter ink and make pearls,—as a skilled writer.
御墨 the Emperor's own handwriting.
彈繩墨 to strike a line,—as carpenters do with a blackened string.
面深墨 sad-looking; chap-fallen.
不當貪墨 don't be greedy of the black thing,—don't be avaricious.
墨魚 cuttle-fish.
石墨 a bitumen found in Kuang-tung.
墨綠 invisible green.
墨亮 glossy.
墨丈之間 something between five feet and ten.
墨西哥國 Mexico.
墨銀 (or 圓) Mexican dollars.

墨^{4c}
8023
職墨
Entering Lower.

To speak erroneously.
嚙尿 an artful child.

經^{4c}
8024

R. 職
See 墨
Entering Lower.

麥^{4c}
8025

螞^{4c}
8026

貉^{4c}
8027

示³
8028

R. 寄
cf. 麼磨
Rising Lower.

覓^{4c}
8029

R. 號
See 冒
Sinking Lower.

塋^{4c}
8030

R. 月
See 沒
Entering Lower.

某³
8031

R. 有
C. mau
H. }
F. }
W. mau
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. mu
J. bō, mo
A. mou
Rising Lower.

A cord; to bind. [To be distinguished from 纏 339.]

約束不以經索 to bind without cords,—as by moral bonds.

福與禍何異糾經 how are happiness and misfortune other than bound up together?

See 7602.

See 7586.

See 3973.

Minute; delicate. Used with 7967.

To burst out upon.

To bury. Used for 7603.

MOU.

A word used in the sense of "So-and-so" or "Such-and-such;" also to avoid pronunciation of the character 丘, 2310, the personal name of Confucius. I; my humble self. What? A note of admiration. Also read mu³. Often contracted to 人. See 3252.

某人 or 某甲 or 某某 a certain man,—whose name is

某³
8032

unknown or which it is not desirable to mention.

某某大令之弟 younger brother of a certain Dist. Magistrate. [Mou mou is also used as a plural.]

某縣某 a certain man of a certain District

某處 a certain place.

某月某日 on a certain day of a certain month,—as when leaving blanks to be afterwards filled in.

某在斯 So-and-so is here.

某何爲哉 what is So-and-so doing?

某無才末職 I am a man of no talent and humble in rank.

子善于某乎 what are you good at, sir?

打某 to make marks, thus 人, of commendation at the side of an admired passage in a book.

一連某 a string of admiration marks.

To plot; to scheme.

謀²
8032

R. 尤
W. möe
N. möü
See 某
K. mu, v. mo
J. bō, mu
A. miu
Even Lower.

謀計 or 謀議 or 謀慮 or 謀畫 or 謀策 to plan; to scheme.

心裏有一點謀畫 he has some plan in his mind.

謀害 or 謀陷 to plot to injure.

謀財 to plot for the possession of money.

謀財害命 to murder for gain.

謀殺 to plot murder; premeditated homicide.

謀反 or 謀叛 to plot rebellion.

謀權 to plot for power.

謀畧 military strategy.

謀國者 a statesman; a politician.

謀事在人, 成事在天 man proposes, God disposes.

謀生 or 謀活 or 營謀 to plan to get a living.

道不同不相爲謀 those whose principles are not the same, have not the same aims.

主謀的 the moving spirit of a plot.

謀²
8032

奇謀 a cunning scheme.

謀面 to judge by the face or looks. Colloquially, to be acquainted with.

並未謀面 they have never met.

謀幹 to contrive.

謀求 to beg for as a favour; to intrigue for; to endeavour to bring about.

善自爲謀 to be good at looking after one's own interests.

拇²
8033

See 8069.

跣²
8034

Same as 8069.

摸²
8035

See 7985.

矛²
8036

See 7688.

袤⁴
8037

Measurement from north to south. A period of ten years. The dress above the waist. Long.

延袤數十里 stretching north and south for many *li*.

廣袤 the area of.

着袤服者 one who wore a long robe.

R. 宥
C. mau
H. meu
N. möü
P. }
M. } mou
Y. }
Sz. }
K. mu
J. bö, mo
A. mēu

Sinking Lower.

髻²
8038

An old name for 定遠縣 the District of Ting-yüan in Yunnan.

R. 尤
See 矛

Even Lower.

瞽⁴
8039

R. 宥 尤
覺

See 茂 務

Y. wu
Sinking Lower.

Dim of sight; short-sighted; to look at closely.

瞽視 to see dimly; to look at with blind eyes.

淚目矇瞽 tears blinded her eyes.

是非瞽亂 confusion of right and wrong.

瞽⁴
8039

精神瞽亂 acting as if beside oneself.

瞽瞍然 bashful; afraid to look in the face.

Read *mu*^{4*}

雀瞽眼 night-blindness.

菽²
8040

Small bushy plants.

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

釜²
8041

R. 尤

C. mau
H. meu
F. meu, mau
W. moa
N. möü
P. mou
K. mu
J. bö, mu
A. mēu

Even Lower.

An iron pan; a metal cap.

兜釜 a helmet.

楸⁴
8042

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

懋⁴
8043

R. 宥

See 茂

Sinking Lower.

Luxuriant. An old name for the Chinese quince (*Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.).

茂楸 luxuriant foliage.

To exert oneself; to be energetic. To be great; to make great.

惟時懋哉 do you from time to time exert yourself.

功懋懋賞 to great merit he gave great rewards.

予懋乃德 I see how great is your virtue.

懋遷 barter; trade; commerce.

牟²
8044

R. 尤

H. meu
F. meu, smeu
W. möe
N. möü

See 某

K. mu, v. mo
Even Lower.

Barley. To encroach upon; to take; to get. To low or bellow like an ox. To double; great. Used with 8046.

貽我來牟 conferring upon us wheat and barley. [來 = 小麥.]

牟²
8044

侵牟 to encroach upon; to usurp.

侵牟萬民 to prey on the people.

牟大利 to make large profits.

牟鳴 to low,—as cattle.

牟尼 an ascetic; a hermit. [Sanskrit *muni*.]

不啻牟尼一串珠 just like a Buddhist rosary. [Mou-ni for *Shākyamuni*.]

中牟縣 a District in Honan.

侔²
8045

R. 尤

H. meu
W. möe
N. möü

See 某

K. mu, v. mo
Even Lower.

Alike; similar; equal. See 800.

迥不相侔 utterly dissimilar.

造物不侔 things are not all made alike.

Read *mu*³ = 模 8066.

侔狀 to sketch or paint a likeness of.

眸²
8046

R. 尤

H. meu
W. möe
N. möü

See 某

K. mu, v. mo
A. mēu
Even Lower.

The pupil of the eye. See 7051, 12,308.

堯舜參眸子 the Emperor Yao and Shun had double pupils

存乎人者,莫良于眸子 of all the parts of a man's

body, there is none more excellent (as a guide to character) than the pupil of the eye.

眸子不能僞 the eye cannot deceive,—it is a true index to the man.

凝眸 to fix the eye; a stony gaze

明眸 a bright eye.

竊眸 to peep; a sly look.

蟬²
8047

R. 尤

See 牟

Even Lower.

A large kind of cral called 蟬蟬.

𪎭²
8048

R. 尤

W. möe
N. möü

See 某

A. mēu, mīu
Even Lower.

Barley. See 8044.

ム

8049

畝³

8050

R. 有
C. mau
H. mu
F. mu, mu
W. möc
N. möü, m
P. mu, mu
M. mu, mu
Y. m, mu
S. mu
K. mu
J. bö, mo
A. möu
Rising Lower.

See 10,307.

A land measure of varying extent in various parts of the empire, but fixed by Treaty at 733½ square yards, or 1 acre = 6.6 mou. See 頃 2195. Also read mu³.

一畝地 one mou,—a Chinese acre.

三畝四分三釐四毫 3.434 acres.

四角爲一畝 four chüch make a mou.

一百畝爲一頃 one hundred mou make a ch'ing.

畝數 acres.

稅畝 taxable land.

畝丘 a hill cultivated in terraces.

不服田畝 not to cultivate one's fields.

割畝爲活 to live by the sale of one's landed property.

半畝方塘 a square tank of about half an acre in extent.

畝

8051

茂

8052

貿

8053

鄧

8054

有

貿

Sinking Lower.

蟪

8055

尤

矛

Sinking Lower.

Name of a region under the Han dynasty, now occupied by portions of the Ningpo Prefecture.

A kind of spider, called 蜘蛛, which weaves its web on plants and trees.

歿^{2*}

8056

R. 月

See 沒

Entering Lower.

沒

8057

莫

8058

募

8059

R. 遇

F. mwu², smwu

See 暮

Sinking Lower.

墓

8060

R. 遇

F. mwu³

See 暮

Sinking Lower.

MU.

To die; to perish. Old form of 8016. Also read mo^{4*}.

歿於陣 died in battle.

歿世不忘 I shall never forget.

歿存均感 the dead and the living will both be grateful.

See 8016.

See 7977.

To summon; to raise; to levy; to engage for service.

募化 to summon to conversion, —to collect subscriptions, as priests do.

募化重 ch'ung² 修 to collect subscriptions for the restoration, —of a temple.

募緣 to summon the destined, —to call to good works (by subscriptions) those who in a former existence wrought for themselves a good destiny.

募捐 to appeal for subscriptions.

募設 to solicit subscriptions for the erection of.....

募補 to enroll so as to make up the full number.

募兵 (or 勇) to raise troops.

招募壯丁 to raise a militia or volunteer force,—as is often done in country districts for protection against banditti.

招募洋匠 to engage foreign workmen.

應募 to answer the summons to arms; to enlist.

A grave; a tomb. See 3536.

墓碑 a tombstone.

墓域 or 墓厲 the limits of a grave.

墓所 a burial-place.

墓⁴

8060

掃墓 or 省墓 to sweep the tombs,—of one's ancestors, as is done at the annual spring festival.

墓誌 the inscription at a grave.

埋墓誌 (or 輓) 銘 to bury beneath a grave the stone tablet recording title to ground.

束草爲人, 焚於墓前, 吾得其助 twist some straw into men, and burn them at my grave. I shall then get their help,—in the next world.

古者墓而不墳 the ancients buried but had no funeral mounds.

幕

8061

R. 藥

C. mok

H. mok

F. mouk

W. mö², mö³N. mou²P. mu², mo³

M. mu, mo

Y. mou, mak

Sz. mu, mo

K. mak

J. baku, moku

A. mak

Entering Lower Irregular.

A curtain; a screen; a tent.

幕幃 a curtain.

啓幕 to raise the veil,—to open a person's eyes.

六幕 the four points of the compass, above, and below.

幕府 military head-quarters; a yamén.

平沙列萬幕 on the level shore a myriad tents are pitched.

入幕之賓 the guest who is behind the curtain,—a satirical phrase used by 謝安 Hsieh An of the 4th century A.D., when a gust of wind showed that his host, 王敦 Wang Tun, had concealed 郗超 Ch'ih Ch'ao behind a curtain to overhear the conversation. Hence the terms below. Another version is that the incident occurred at a visit paid by Hsieh An and Wang T'an-chih to Huan Wên.

幕賓 or 幕客 or 幕友 or 遊幕 a private secretary; the 師爺 of an official; see 9909.

作幕 to act as private secretary or clerk.

Read man⁴. The reverse of a coin (see 7638), as opp. to 文 12,633. See 5665.

懃⁴
8062

R. 遇藥
See 模莫
Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

慕⁴
8063

R. 遇
See 暮
Sinking
Lower.

摹²
8064

R. 虞
See 模
Even Lower.

暮⁴
8065

R. 遇
C. mou
H. mu
F. mwo
W. m
N. mou
P. }
M. } mu, mou
Y. }
Sz. }

To exert oneself. Also
read *mo*⁴.

讀書懃懃 to study diligently.

To love; to long for.

愛慕 to love.

他心中慕你多時的
he has been in love with you
for a long time.

心乎慕之 longing for him
in heart.

慕父母 to love one's parents.

仰慕 to hold in affectionate
esteem; to admire.

慕勢 to be greedy of power.

慕名利 to long for fame and
fortune.

To follow a pattern; to
copy; of paintings, to trace;
see 7165. Used with 8066.
Also read *mo*². [Dist. from
模 7985.]

摹古 to follow the old style.

摹仿 to copy a pattern.

摹謂以薄紙覆上 *mu*
means to cover with thin paper
and trace.

描摹 to copy, as a drawing, by
tracing.

摹寫 to write over a copy; to
trace.

摹本 a copy-slip; a copy of
a painting, as above.

摹造樓臺 to build a pavilion
from one's own designs.

Evening; sunset.

朝往暮返 going at night
and coming back in the morning.

昏暮 dusk; gloaming.

日暮 sunset.

旦暮 morning and evening.

暮歲 or 暮年 in the evening
of life.

暮⁴
8065

K. mo
J. mo, bo
A. mou
Sinking
Lower.

模²
8066

R. 虞
C. mou
H. mu
F. mwo
W. m
N. mou
P. mu, mo
M. mo, mung
Y. mu
Sz. mu
K. mo
J. bo, mo
A. mou
Even Lower.

雖是年紀將暮 although
getting into the evening of life.

年減暮 getting old. See 8301.

暮春 the end of spring.

時值暮秋天氣 the
season was the end of autumn.

何暮 why so late?

暮景 evening scenery; a sunset
sky.

暮雲春樹 evening clouds
and spring trees, — used in a
stanza by 杜甫 Tu Fu to an
absent friend; hence, longing
for a dear one's return.

A tree which grew at
the grave of 周公 Chou
Kung. A pattern; a model;
a fashion.

模子 or 模楷 or 模範 a
model; a mould.

規模 rules and regulations;
custom; usage.

形模 or 模樣 fashion; style.

他模樣生得如何 what
is she like in appearance?

大模大樣 ostentatious;
braggadocio.

打指模 to sign by dipping a
finger in ink and pressing it on
the paper, the markings or lines
on the skin forming a natural
seal which it would be impos-
sible to forge.

模結 a deed or bond on which
a man has placed the print of
his inked hand or foot.

模碑 rubbings of inscriptions.

模糊 blurred; indistinct.

卷尾模滅數字 several
words at the end of the document
were illegible (or obliterated).

模稜其說 he talks ambigu-
ously. See 6863.

酸模 sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*, L.),
the modern equivalent of 莫
7977.

A mother; a dam; female,
as opposed to 公 6568 (see
8346). See 金 2032, 父
3736, 娘 8241, 堂 10,760,

母³
8067

F. mu, moa
W. m
N. möü, mo, m
P. mu
M. mu, mung
Y. mu, m
Sz. mu
K. mu
J. bö, mo
A. möu
Rising Lower.

慈 12,406. [To be distin-
guished from 毋 12,765.]
See 5505.

母親 a mother.

家母 my mother.

伯母 your mother. See also 9340.

祖母 a paternal grandmother.

奶母 or 乳母 a foster-mother;
a wet-nurse.

繼母 or 後母 or 因母 a
step-mother.

外母 or 岳母 a mother-in-law.

主母 the principal wife.

君母 or 嫡母 (see 10,920) the
one legal wife in her relation
to the children of the family
[The first is also an Empress
Dowager.]

親母 or 本生母 one's actual
mother.

所後母 one's adopted mother.

出母 a divorced mother.

嫁母 term used by her first
husband's children to a widow
who remarries.

庶母 a concubine who has
children; the children call her

生母.

母后 or 國母 the Empress

公母 see 6568.

母錢鋪 a female bank,—or
which (like a woman) not having
a registered name cannot show
a sign-board; a sly bank. See
1736.

母子之情 love or affection
between mother and son.

子母 inferior and superior; small
and great; the produced and the
producer.

子母錢 interest and principal

山母 the principal as opposed
to 子息 interest.

字母 the letters in a word.

母在一子寒, 母去三

子單 if the mother is here
one son will be cold, if she
gone, three sons will be mother-
less,—said by 閔子 Min T
(see 7414).

母⁸

8067

西王母 western royal mother, —a fabulous personage dwelling on the K'un-lun mountains. Probably the Greek Hera, *hsi wang* being an imitation of Siwah in Tripolis (Africa) where Zeus Ammon and Hera were worshipped.

十母 the Ten Stems. See *Tables Ve.*

酒母 ferment.

水母 a jelly-fish.

母丁香 mother-cloves.

母猪油 *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, L.

母猪癩 *Xanthium strumarium*, L.

姆

8068

R. 虞宥

C. *mu*H. *mu*, *meu*F. *main*W. *mu*N. *möü*, *m*P. *mu*M. *mu*, *mo*K. *mu*, *mo*L. *mu*, *mo*A. *mu*, *meu*

Rising and

Sinking

Lower

Irregular.

A matron; a dame. A female teacher for children.

姆師或姆女 a school dame; a matron.

使姆或姆姆 a midwife.

大姆 a title given by a younger brother's wife to an elder brother's wife.

斗姆 a goddess who lives in the Dipper. See II, 427.

拇

8069

R. 有

C. *mu*, *mau*H. *mu*F. *mau*, *v. mau*W. *mu*N. *v. mih*P. *mu*M. *mu*, *m*K. *mu*, *m*L. *mu*, *m*A. *mu*, *m*

Rising Lower.

The thumb; the great toe.

大拇指頭 or 大拇哥 the thumb.

伸得大拇指頭 to put up an erect thumb,—as the Chinese do in defiance; hence, "to have a will of one's own."

大拇脚指頭 the big toe.

駢拇 joined toes.

拇戰 to play at "guess-fingers."

拇

8070

姥

8071

媽

8072

Same as 8069.

Same as 8068. Also read *lao*⁸.

See 7579.

牧

8073

R. 屋

See 睦

Entering Lower.

To tend cattle; to have charge of. The official designation of a 知州 Department Magistrate.

牧牛 to tend cattle; a cowherd.

牧童 or 牧傭 a shepherd; a cowherd.

作牧 to be a shepherd.

牧人掌牧六畜 the herdsmen look after the various domestic animals.

驅羣羊使東西者牧

人也 to drive a flock of sheep east or west, as required, is the affair of the shepherd,—he is responsible, not the sheep.

遊牧 wandering pastoral tribes.

牧伯 an overseer; a governor.

天牧 shepherds appointed by heaven,—governors of the people.

司上帝牛羊之牧 you are the pastors of God's oxen and sheep,—sc. of the people.

牧民者 shepherds of the people,—the officials; ποιμένες λαών.

乃爲民牧 he is a shepherd of the people.

遂爲良牧 subsequently became a good magistrate.

牧師 a term adopted by missionaries in the sense of "pastor." Also used in the 周禮 Chou Ritual for a petty official.

牧野 scene of the battle in which 武王 Wu Wang defeated

紂辛 Chou Hsin.

卑以自牧 modest; retiring; not presumptuous.

九牧 the Nine Provinces of the Great Yü. Also their governors.

See 8031.

Same as 8050.

See 8050.

某

8074

畝

8075

畝

8076

木

8077

R. 屋

C. *muk*H. *muk*, *muk*F. *muk*, *mök*W. *mu*, *mu*N. *moh*P. *mu*M. *mu*, *mu*Y. *muk*Sz. *mu*, *mung*K. *mok*J. *moku*A. *mouk*

Entering Lower.

Wood; wooden; a tree. Radical 75. See 5551, 10,052.

木頭 wood. See below.

一塊木頭 a block of wood.

木料 wood material; timber.

木板 planks; boarding.

木杆 a spar.

木杆樁 a spar beacon.

木樁 wooden piles.

木浮 a wooden buoy.

木器 woodware.

木匠 or 木工 or 木作 a carpenter.

木炭 wood charcoal.

木片 wood chips.

木絲 wood shavings. See 8700.

木中蠹 the grub in the tree,—which ultimately causes its fall.

木質 made of wood.

木架 a wooden framework; scaffolding.

木牌 a wooden board,—as a notice-board.

木漿 sap.

手中有紋, 象木之有理 lines on the hand are like the grain in wood.

木油 wood oil.

木立 to stand stock still.

木坐 to sit like a log.

木陣 wooden sleepers.

木廠 a wood-yard.

木槓 a wooden bar.

三木 the three wooden instruments of punishment, viz. 枷, 杻, and 桤, cangue, handcuffs, and fetters; head, hands, and feet.

三木之下, 何求不得 with the three wooden instruments of punishment, what (evidence) can one fail to obtain?

入木 to put into wood,—to encoffin.

將就木矣 I am drawing near the wood,—of the coffin, sc. getting old.

木⁴²
8077

伐木 to fell trees.

樹木 trees.

木部 trees, as a botanical class.

草木 plants and trees.

木食澗飲 to eat (the berries of) trees and drink of the brook.

隱木 to conceal oneself.

木了 or 痲木 numb; without feeling.

木星 or 危木 the planet Jupiter.

撞木鐘 to strike the wooden bell,—and get no result. Used of bribery which fails to achieve the end in view.

木偶 a wooden image; an idol.

木偶人 or 木頭段 or 四方木 or 囫圇木頭 a stupid fellow; a blockhead.

木强 blunt and strong.

木狗子 wooden handcuffs.

木猫 a wooden cat,—a rat-trap.

五木 dice.

五木訣 recipe for a famous Taoist hair-dye.

木虱 a woodlouse.

木雕 carved out of wood.

木雕泥塑的 of carved wood and moulded clay,—as idols.

泥雕木塑的 of carved clay and moulded wood,—used in derision of a man who is "neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring."

投我以木李 there was presented to me a "wooden plum,"—a phrase from the *Odes* which has not been identified or explained.

木瓜 the quince (*Pyrus cathayensis*, Hemsl.); see 5002. Also, the papaya (*Carica papaya*, L.).

木瓜刺 *Crataegus pyracantha*, Pers.

木耳 an edible fungus (*Hirneola polytricha*, Fr.).

木香 putchuck,—the root of a species of thistle found in Cashmere. Used by the Chinese as a medicine.

木香花 *Rosa Banksia*, R. Br.

木⁴²
8077

青木香 *Aristolochia debilis*, S. & Z., and *A. heterophylla*, Hemsl.

廣木香 *Inula racemosa*, Hk. f.

木筆 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

木子樹 the tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*, Roxb.).

木通 *Clematis grata*, Wall. Also, *Akebia quinata*, Decn.

山木通 *Clematis Armandi*, Fr.

小木通 *Clematis* near *C. puberula*.

雲木通 *Clematis* sp.

木栢 *Sapindus Mukorossi*, Gaert.

木鼈子 fruit of *Momordica cochinchinensis*, Sprengel.

番木鼈子 nux vomica seeds.

木賊 *Equisetum hiemale*, L.

木王 a name for the 梓 12,356.

沐³²
8078

To wash; to bathe. To be steeped in. A branch of the river 漢 Han. See 1478, 4011, 4651.

R. 屋
M. mu, mung
See 睦
A. mouk
Entering
Lower.

沐浴 or 洗沐 to wash; to bathe.

沐手謹序 with washed hands, I respectfully indite this.

沐恩 steeped in your bounty.

沐其餘芳 bathed in the fragrance she had left behind her.

一沐三握髮 at every bath he thrice grasped his hair,—and ran out, so busy was Chou Kung.

霖⁴²
8079

Fine rain.

R. 屋
See 睦
A. mouk
Entering
Lower.

霖霖 a fine drizzling rain.

望霖滋生 to look for rain to make the crops grow.

目⁴²
8080

The eye; to regard. Chief; most important; an index; to name. Radical 109. See 眼 13,129, 明 7946.

R. 屋
C. muk
H. muk, muk,
F. muk, mök,
meik
W. mu
N. moh

目仁 or 目瞳 the pupil of the eye.

目⁴²
8080

P. mu²
M. mu, mung
Y. muk
Sz. mu
K. mok
J. boku, moku
A. muk
Entering
Lower.

目眶 the eye-socket. See 6405.

目力 strength of the eye,—power of sight.

目前 or 目下 before the eye,—now; at present.

在目前 to be before the eyes; to be held of no account. See 13,812.

若不是你歸來,我性命只在目下 had you not come, my life would not have been worth a moment's purchase.

屬目 or 一坐屬目 before the eyes,—of all.

目今 now; at the present time.

能以目聽 could hear with his eyes.

治目當如治民 you should doctor your eyes as you govern the people,—gently; see 1989.

目光無神 with lack-lustre eye.

注目 to fix the eye on; see 2542.

反目 to turn the eye,—to regard in an unfriendly manner; to quarrel.

目中無人 eyes without pupils; also, having no respect for any one.

往往送情以目 was always making eyes at her.

髮指目眦 hair stiff and eyes staring,—aghast.

目瞪口呆 or 目睜 staring; with eyes fixed.

目眩 dizzy.

目動言肆 shifty eyes and random talk,—of a criminal.

耳目 see 3336.

耳目長 ears and eyes long,—wide-awake, as one who lets nothing escape him.

瞰 sa³ 目 to look about; to take a look.

怒目 with angry eyes.

目想 the expression of the eye.

目昏不明 eyes dim; dizziness.

目視 or 目覩 to look at.

目覩眼見的 seen with one's own eyes.

目⁴²
8080

目有視視四娘 every eye was on Ssü-niang.

少得某人之目 when young, he attracted the notice of So-and-so.

有人目擊 there were eye-witnesses.

自此不復目其僧矣 after this, he would never look at the priest again.

比目魚 soles,—supposed to swim in pairs, each providing one eye. See 1625.

橫目之民 the horizontal-eyed people,—savages.

真若寓目於其處也 as though seeing the places with one's own eyes.

目無法紀 having no respect for the law.

目隨人轉 the eyes following the spectator round,—as in a portrait.

目食 to eat with the eyes,—to spend money and care on the elegant service of food instead of upon the food itself.

目禁之 restrained him by a look.

目之以神 regarded her as a goddess.

敵國以盜竊目之 rival nations call them bandits.

統目之爲外國人 called them all foreigners alike.

目爲 called, or nicknamed him.....

目伊爲小人 called him a mean fellow.

夷目 the eye (i.e. the head) of the barbarians,—a name formerly given to the British Superintendent of Trade at Canton.

陰囑吏目 secretly ordered the head constable.

目的 end; aim.

以屏除積習爲目的 the object being to put an end to old-established practices.

請問其目 kindly tell me the headings or chief points.

前目而後凡 the important point first, the details afterwards.

數目 numbers; numerical categories.

條目 a list of articles.

目⁴²
8080

價目甚廉 the price is very reasonable.

題目 a theme; subject for an essay.

科目 the lists of successful candidates at the public examinations.

科目出身 entered upon his career as a graduate at the public examinations.

目錄 or 門目 an index. [The latter seems to be used when the indications are rather general than particular; e.g. an index of subjects under which books are arranged.] See 12,010.

目連 or 大目犍連 Maudgalyāyana or Moginlin,—Buddha's famous "Disciple of the left," who descended into hell and released the soul of his mother. See 13,543.

目宿 lucern (*Medicago sativa*, L.).Lucern (*Medicago sativa*, L.). [Dist. from 苜 11,143.]苜蓿 clover; lucern. The term is said to be a transcription of the *Medix βαρύνη* of Strabo.

苜蓿烽 name of one of the Five Beacons of the frontier, Shansi.

Solemn; profound; reverent.

於 *wu*¹ 穆清廟 ah! solemn is the ancestral temple in its pure stillness.

穆穆文王 profoundly solemn was Wên Wang.

穆君之色 basking in the light of your countenance.

穆如清風 may it soothe like a clear breeze!—of a song.

昭穆 left and right,—used of graves, images in temples, etc.

穆王 the fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 1001-947, and hero of many adventurous campaigns beyond the borders of the empire.

穆罕默德 Mahomet.

穆迦 Mecca.

穆士林 or 穆士林媽勒 Muslim.

穆⁴²
8082

穆民 Mahometans.

穆護 or 穆護祓 (or 祓) wise men of the religion of Zoroaster; Magi.

See 7965.

繆⁴²
8083縻⁴²
8084R. 屋
See 睦
A. *mouk*
Entering Lower.鶩⁴²
8085R. 屋遇
C. *mou*²
F. *muk*
W. } *wu*²
N. }
See 葵睦
A. *mouk*
Sinking and Entering Lower.Ducks, wild and tame. Also read *wu*⁴. See 8394a.

趨之如鶩 rush to it as ducks to water.

刻鵠不成, 尙能類鶩 if you fail to carve a heron, at least you can make a duck of it.

庶人執鶩 the common people take a duck,—as their symbol, because it does not stray far from home.

野鶩如家鷄 a wild duck (*sc.* a lover) taking the place of the domestic fowl (*sc.* the spouse).

能鶩沒 he can dive like a duck.

Friendly; kind; harmonious.

和睦 on friendly terms.

睦誼 friendly feeling.

睦隣 friendly neighbours; neighbourly feelings.

親睦 kindly; neighbourly.

以敦睦意在 order to consolidate friendly relations.

上和不如下睦 better be kind to those below you than on good terms with those above.

睦⁴²
8086R. 屋
C. } *muk*
H. }
F. }
W. *m, mu*
N. *mok*
P. *mu*²
M. *mu*
Y. *muk*
Sz. *mu*
K. *mok*
J. *moku, boku*
A. *muk*
Entering Lower.𩇛⁴²
8087R. 屋
See 木
Entering Lower.

The rushing of wind.

殤

8088

R. 月

See 沒

Entering
Lower.

牡

8089

R. 有

C. máu

H. méu

F. méu, mu

W. mǎe

To die young.

楚王其不殤乎 did not
the Prince of Ch'u die young?The male of animals and
of some birds, as opposed
to 牝 9274. Also read
mou³ See 6970.並驅從兩牡兮 we pur-
sued two male (boars).

牡

8089

N. möü

P. mou, mu

M. mou

Y. m

Sz. mu

K. mu

J. bō, mo

A. mǎu

Rising Lower.

從以騂牡 we follow (in the
sacrifice) with a red bull.

四牡 four stallions.

雉鳴求其牡 the hen pheas-
ant is calling her mate.牡丹頭 name of a sort of
junk.牡丹花 the tree-peony (*Pae-
nia moutan*, Sims). See 9770.牡丹乃花中之王 the
peony is the king of flowers.牡丹茶 a large variety of the
camellia.

牡

8089

臭牡丹 *Clerodendron fatidum*
Bge.臭牡丹樹 *Clerodendron tri-
chotomum*, Thbg.秋牡丹 *Anemone japonica*, S
& Z.牡蒿 *Artemisia japonica*, Thbg

門牡 the bolt of a door.

牡齒 projecting nails.

牡瓦 a tile with its convex side
upwards.

N A.

那

8090

R. 寄箇
歌

C. na, no

H. 'la, la², lo

F. 'na, noa

W. 'na, 'nu

N. na, nou

P. 'na, na²,
noM. 'na, na²,
no

Sz. 'na, nou

Y. na, nou

K. 'na

J. 'na

A. 'na

Even Rising
and Sinking
Lower.An interrogative particle;
where? who? which? what?
when? how? Whichever;
every.那兒的話 what stuff are you
talking? nonsense!

那兒可以 how can.....?

那兒不 a strong affirmative.

那兒管 what does -he care?
what's that to do with?那兒和 *hei*³ 那兒 which
are the places (you mention)?
Read 'na³ 'rh *hei*³ na³ 'rh =
what do you mean by saying
he is there (for he is not)?

那來的 whence come you?

桂花那不落 when do
cassia-petals not fall? See 6435.那裏去 or 那兒去 where
are you going?

那裏知道 how do you know?

你莫管我那裏不那
裏 never you mind where I
come from or where I don't
come from.那有差錯之理 how is it
possible for me to have made a
mistake?

那一個 which?

那堪如是 how can I bear
this?

那

8090

人那得知 how can any one
know?那怕 no matter if.....; never
mind how....那怕鬼多, 要他滅絕
no matter how many the devils
are, they must all be exter-
minated.那天都拾掇 I clean them
every single day.Read na⁴. A demons-
trative particle; that, as
opposed to 這 564; there.

那個 that.

那些個 those.

那處 or 那兒 or 那邊 or
那裏 there.

那塊 that piece; there.

那麼樣 that fashion; thus.

那樣不妥 that way will
not do.

到那其間 at that point.

那督 a Malay Datoh or chief.

Read nai⁴. Used for 奈
8121.無那金閨萬里愁 small
wonder if I am overwhelmed by
thoughts of my distant home.

那

8090

Read no² Name of an
ancient country of the 西
夷 Western Barbarians
Much; many. To be tran-
quil. How hen? Used
with 8091.受福不那 will they not
receive much happiness?嬌婉無那 very fascinating
—as a woman.有那其居 dwelling in tran-
quillity.棄甲則那 if the armour be
thrown off, how then? 那 =
何害.公是韓伯休那 are you
not Han Po-hsiu?四季光陰漸漸那 the
four seasons gradually change.A final particle, some-
times interrogative. See
8090.沒哪 there are none; there
none left.何其難哪 why this dif-
cult?是在這兒哪, 還是在
那兒呢 is he here or is he
there?

哪

8091

R. 歌

See 挪

Even Lower.

哪¹
8091

Read *no*²

哪吒 *name* of a supernatural being variously described as god and demon, and identified by the Buddhists with the son of Vajrapāni, the God of Thunder. See 10,525.

拏²
8092

Same as 8093.

拿²
8093

To take with the hand; to grasp; to seize; to arrest.

櫃子鎖了我拿不着
(*chao*²) the cupboard is locked, I can't get at it.

這塊冰我拿不住
I can't keep this piece of ice in my hand,—it is too slippery or too cold.

他的脾氣我拿不住
I can't understand his temper.

這麼重的勛兩我拿不起
I can't lift this weight.

拿不起來,又放不下
can neither take up nor put down,—irresolute.

那個口袋他拿不動
he can't lift that sack.

你存給他的錢我去拿不動
he won't let me have any of your money.

中國筆我拿不慣
I am not used to a Chinese pen.

犯人還拿不到
the criminal is not caught yet.

一點鐘的工夫拿不完
I can't take them all in an hour.

一次拿不盡
I can't take them all at once.

賄賂是拿不得
bribes are not to be accepted.

這個眼兒小拿不過
the hole is too small to get it through.

一個人拿不了
one man can't take it all.

時候快晚了拿不及
there isn't time to get it now.

把這東西拿開
take away these things.

拿²
8093

那個七巧他拿不開
he can't take that puzzle to pieces.

東西太零碎咯,拿不快
I shall be a long time taking all these different things.

他來不來拿不准
I can't say whether he will come or not.

拿緊(or 定)主意
to make up one's mind; to come to a decision.

他的主意拿不定
he can't make up his mind.

賭錢的輸贏拿不穩
one is never sure to win or lose in gambling.

鮮魚拿不遠
you can't take fresh fish far.

代理的印戳兒是拿不長
(*ch'ang*²) *tai li* means that the appointment is temporary.

他拿去了
he has gone to fetch it.

他拿了去了
he has taken it away.

他拿着去了
he has taken it with him.

扣留的貨物他拿不去
he can't take away seized goods.

牕戶小拿不進
the window is too small to bring it in by.

拿來
to bring,—chiefly used of things.

差皂隸拿來
to send runners to fetch him.

他的簿子我拿不來
I can't get his account-books,—i.e. he won't let me have them.

有人拿東西來
a man is coming for the things.

有人拿東西來了
a man has come to fetch the things.

有人拿了東西來了
a man has come to fetch the things, and has gone away with them.

拿過來
to bring over or here.

拿出來
to take out.

這些現銀子我拿不出
I haven't got so much in ready money.

拿²
8093

瓶裏的塞子我拿不出
I can't get the cork out of the bottle,—of one pushed in by accident.

這個稟帖我拿不上
I can't present this petition,—it is informal.

拿下
to take down; to arrest and take off.

那個鏡子我拿不下
I can't get that looking-glass down,—as when nailed to a wall.

拿話激發他
say something to stir him up.

把秤拿準
hold the steel-yard accurately.

你拿我作
let me do it.

十拿九準
nine right out of ten.

捉拿
to seize; to arrest.

拿大
to give oneself airs.

拿大價
to want a high price.

拿人的錯
to pick out people's shortcomings.

無揸拿
nothing to catch hold of,—applied to the shaven head of a Buddhist priest, etc.

拿事人
a manager.

一把死拿
the obstinate view of one who has made up his mind and will not listen to argument.

拿茶當酒
to look on tea as wine.

拿着小人當君子
mistaking a mean man for a gentleman.

拿東拿西
taking up first this and then that.

私拿
to seize without authority.

拿私
to seize smugglers.

拿獲
to arrest; to seize, as things.

當場拿獲
to capture red-handed, or *flagrante delicto*; see 460.

聞風報信而拿獲者
those who give information leading to their arrest,....

拿人票
a warrant of arrest.

拿送
to take to (or before) a court.

拿押
to place under arrest.

拿²

8093

拿賊 to seize a thief.

拿究 to arrest and punish.

拿解 to bring to.

拿放 dexterity.

拿手 to grasp the hand, as of a friend; to use the hand; a handle; dexterity; capacity.

奴手爲拿 (see 8092) slave and hand make grasp,—or, as a double meaning, a slave's hand is for grasping.

拿門 to keep the gate.

叟

8094

See 8158.

挈

8095

Same as 8093.

瘡⁴

8096

R. 禍

C. v. na

See 拿

Sinking Lower.

Disease; sickness. A scab (Canton).

袈

8097

Same as 5673.

內

8098

See 8177.

媼⁴

8099

To take a wife. Plump.

媼媼 fat; plump, as a baby.

R. 黠

See 納

Entering Lower.

Read nan². To take. To enter.納⁴

8100

R. 月

P. na²

M. la

See 訥

A. nout, nap
Entering Lower.

To dip in; to immerse.

搵納 to put in to soak.

衲⁴

8101

R. 合

See 納

Entering Lower.

To line; to pad; to quilt. A robe; a cassock.

夾衲 a lined garment.

棉衲 a quilted or wadded garment.

皮衲 a fur lining.

衲子 a Buddhist cassock; Buddhist priests. Also used by priests when speaking of themselves.

多交衲子 he had many clerical friends.

貧衲 my poor cassock,—I.

老衲 I, the old priest.

着木衲 to put on the wooden coat,—sc. the coffin.

衲襖 a coat with large sleeves, like a priest's.

豹⁴

8102

R. 黠

P. na²

M. la

See 訥

K. nwal

A. dout, nout

Entering Lower.

A kind of striped seal, also known as the 海狗 sea dog.

轡⁴

8103

R. 合

See 納

Entering Lower.

The inner reins of a team of four horses.

鈹⁴

8104

R. 合

C. nap², nat²F. nouk², nak²

J. dō, nō

A. niic², nap²

Entering

Irregular.

To sharpen wood. To hammer iron to a point.

鮑⁴

8105

R. 合

See 納

Entering Lower.

A name for the 鮑 5435.

納⁴

8106

R. 合

C. nap

H. la²

F. nak

W. nō

N. nah

P. na²

M. la

Y. naah

Sz. na

K. nap

J. dō, nō

A. nap

Entering Lower.

To enter (see 5642); to be appointed; to insert; to give to; to pay. To receive.

赶他納到了院裏 when he had got inside the courtyard.

及凱旋而納之 when he returned in triumph he became Emperor.

强納在袖中 forced it into his sleeve.

足疾未痊,不能納履 my foot is not yet well, I cannot put on a shoe.

納他頭一位坐下了 gave him the seat of honour.

納女 to present a daughter to the Emperor.

納款 to make offerings; to pay tribute.

納貢 to pay tribute.

納稅 or 納餉 to pay duties.

納職 to buy official rank.

納福 to enjoy oneself; may you be happy!

進祉納福 may you have health and happiness!

納涼 to take an airing.

納罕 to be astonished at.

納妃 to marry,—of the H. Apparent.

納妾 or 納寵 to take a concubine.

納幣 to send silk as a betrothal present,—the fourth ceremony of marriage. See 11,504.

納聘財 to pay the engagement money,—an essential preliminary to marriage.

納錦的 embroidered.

其言不納 I cannot assent to his words.

納悶 sorrowful; melancholy; perplexed; in doubt. See 71.

夙夜出納朕命 early late give forth my orders report to me.

寅餞納日 to respectfully convoy the setting sun.

納回 to pay in return.

納頭 to offer one's head.

納⁴⁰
8106
納命 to pay with one's life.
納地 to give up one's land in recognition of another's overlordship.
納陛 to admit to an audience,—of the Emperor; one of the Nine Marks (see 4157).
納諫 to receive a reprimand.
受納 to receive.
容納 to contain; liberal-minded.
望祈笑納 which please accept with a smile,—at its insignificance.
某某詣謁皆不納 when certain persons went to visit him, he would not receive any of them.

納⁴⁰
8107
合納
Entering Lower.
A name of a fragrant plant.

筩⁴⁰
8108
泰治
奶納
aking and Entering Lower.
A rope; a hawser.

捺⁴⁰
8109
易
一捺 a down stroke slanting towards the right,—in penmanship. See 3248.
按捺 to press firmly down.
按捺不住 unable to press down so that it will keep down. Also of pressing the belly to make it stop aching, but without success.
捺鞋底 to mend a shoe-sole.

姆⁴⁰
8110
Vulgar.
A mother; a female. An old form of 姐 1435. Also read *tso*³.

貓⁴⁰
8111
Same as 8102.

那
8112
See 8090.

乃³
8113
R. 賄
C. *nái*
H. *lai*
F. *nai*
W. *na*
N. *ne*
P. *nai*
M. *lai*
Y. *nae*
Sz. *nai*
K. *nae*
J. *nai, dai*
A. *nai*
Rising Lower.

NAI.
See 8090.

A particle, conjunctive and disjunctive; thereupon; accordingly; in that case; now; so; however; but; if; namely; to wit. Sometimes = lo! it is, or was (see 962). Used as a possessive pronoun; your; their. That; those.

所謂知者不乃爲 what is called wisdom amounts to nothing more than.....

民乃作惡 the people then begin to hate them.

說此屋乃是某人宅院 said the room in question was occupied by So-and-so.

詳至案下,乃是兩家爭買 when he examined into the case, he found it was one of two families quarrelling over the purchase of.....

乃是 which is? [乃=那一 *na³ i.*]

是乃有 and so it is that there are; verily and indeed.

是乃仁術也 your conduct was an artifice of benevolence.

時乃功 this is your merit. [時=是.]

乃可 it will then do.

碑上有三個篆字乃 on the tablet were three words in the seal character, to wit:—

死而乃葬 he is dead and buried too.

此乃周之父 this is Chou's father.

無乃太匆忙 surely that is too precipitate.

無乃傷清白 that rather damages my reputation for honesty.

無乃不去 he probably will not go.

乃³
8113

無乃不可乎 it is probably impossible.

無乃爲佞乎 is it not that you are a flatterer?

乃者何難也 but what difficulty is there?

何乃令我死 why then cause me to die?

始未嘗信,今乃知之 at first I did not believe it, but now I know it.

欲與親舊訣乃來 I wish to say a few parting words to my relatives, and then I will come.

乃武乃文 he was both brave and accomplished.

汝克黜乃心 if you can put away your (selfish) thoughts.

惟乃之休 this (the above) is your Excellence.

惟.....乃有之 is to be found only among.....

由乃在位 began with those in high places.

何乃府形同木偶 why, the Prefect is just like a wooden statue!

乃夫 that man.

乃祖母 his grandmother.

溫厚乃爾 as warm and thick as this.

乃如之人 here is this man (who, etc.).

若乃 as regards; as for.

乃若所憂則有之 as to sorrows, he has them.

乃指漢文而言 that is to say, the Chinese text; referring to the Chinese text.

Read *ai*³. See 6385.

The breasts of a woman; milk; to suckle. A title of respect for women. See 名 7940.

奶子 the breasts; a wet-nurse.

奶頭 a teat; a nipple.

奶母 or 奶娘 or 奶媽 or 奶婆 a wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

奶³
8114
R. 蟹
C. *nái, v. jin,*
nai
H. *lai, v. len³*
F. *nae, v. nen³*
W. *na*
N. *ne, na, na*
P. *nai*
M. *lai*
Y. *nae*
Sz. *nai*

奶³

8114

K. *nae*
J. *dai, dei*
A. *nai*
Rising Lower.

奶猪 a sucking-pig.

奶名 a pet name given to a child.

奶着孩子 to suckle a child.

我從小兒奶了他這

麼大 I suckled him as a baby, and now he is this big man.

小孩斷 (or 絕) 奶 the child has been weaned.

食奶 to take milk,—as a baby.

奶奶 to suckle; a grandmother; a lady; (Nanking) a wife; a complimentary title for a concubine. Among the Manchus, mother.

奶奶他 to suckle him.

奶奶兒 the goodwife; the "old woman."

大奶奶 elder brother's wife.

二奶奶 second brother's wife; a jocular name for an assistant magistrate; a concubine.

小奶奶 a concubine.

少奶奶 a son's wife.

老奶奶們 old ladies.

眼光奶奶 the Goddess of Eyesight. See 13, 129.

牛奶 cow's-milk.

奶油 butter.

奶皮 cream.

奶豆腐 cheese,—as made by the Mongols.

榕奶 the sap of the banian.

奶捲 thin layers of sponge cake rolled and baked.

奶樹 *Codonopsis lanceolata*, S. & Z.

奶漿包 *Ficus* near *F. erecta*, Thbg.

病³

8115

R. 賄
C. v. *nai*²
See 乃
Rising Lower.

Exhausted; worn out.

芳

8116

See 5639.

鼎⁴

8117

R. 賄隊
See 乃隊
K. *ne*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

An iron tripod for burning incense. Also read *nai*³.

調和鼎鼎 to keep the country in order,—as by wise government.

妳

8118

迺

8119

迺

8120

奈⁴

8121

R. 泰箇
W. *na*², *ne*
See 耐
Sinking Lower.

The crab-apple (*Pyrus malus*, L.). Used by the Buddhists for the globular berries of the narrow-leaved *Nyctanthes* or musk. A remedy; a resource. To meet with; to bear. A disjunctive particle. See 4761.

非李非奈 neither a plum nor a greengage,—a "damned" neuter; good for nothing.

奈何 what remedy (or what alternative) is there?—implying that there is none. See 3941. Why not? How was it?

如今奈何 what's to be done now?

奈何得 what can be done?

大蟲吃武松奈何得 the great beast (the tiger) was suffering Wu Sung's what-can-be-done?—i.e. was helplessly in Wu Sung's power.

奈何我不得 he can do nothing against me.

奈何以無干之人償

其命乎 how can an innocent man be made to give life for life? See 15.

奈何倩人 how can I plagiarize in that case?

奈何猶不實供 why still conceal the truth?

奈⁴

8121

奈何在旅店與之共

坐 how was it you were sitting with him in an inn?

奈何天 to feel angry with Providence.

偏要奈何他一場 determined to have it out with him.

不能奈他何矣 can do nothing against him.

紙上符咒能奈我何 with all your paper charms and spells, what can you do against me?

出於奈何 to issue from the for which there is no remedy, i.e. the inevitable.

奈何橋 the No Alternative Bridge,—in Purgatory, where all departed spirits are forced to cross; described as being 長

可數里濶只三指 several miles long but only three spans broad.

無奈 or 無奈何 or 無奈

之何 or 無可奈何

無記奈 or 亡 *wu*³ 奈

無法奈何 or 沒奈何 there is no resource; there being no alternative. [The first is also "unfortunately," and the last

is a name given by 張循王 to a lump of silver weighing 10,000 oz.]

勢出無奈 or 出于無奈

it is a case in which there is no alternative.

鬼還是無奈人何 st devils can do nothing against men.

無得奈我何 he can do no harm; it matters not to me

亡奈生所言聖人

何也 where then does the T of the sages, of which scholars speak, come in?

奈甚麼何 what resource (alternative) is there?

怎奈他不依我 in spite of everything, he would not agree with me.

奈隔一水 unfortunate there is a river between us.

心欲食, 奈肚飽 I would like to eat, but am full.

奈⁴
8121

非不欲仕, 奈未得其便耳 it is not that I do not desire an official career, but that a suitable opportunity has not presented itself. [So 非無 followed by 奈無.]

奈不過 or 奈不住 unable to bear it. See 8123.

奈⁴
8122

Same as 8121.

耐⁴
8123

To bear; to endure; to last. See 8121, 8327.

太熱我耐不住 I can't bear great heat.

他那個脾氣誰也耐不住 no one can stand his temper.

不耐啓閉 it won't stand opening and shutting, — of a badly made door.

耐冷 or 耐寒 to stand the cold.

耐守時候 or 耐時 to put up with the misfortunes of the times.

耐心煩兒 to put up with annoyance.

不耐煩 overbearing.

不能耐煩 I cannot stand the annoyance of it.

耐性 a patient disposition.

耐性不住 can't stand it any longer.

耐勞 full of endurance.

耐着 to be patient; patiently.

忍耐 to be forbearing.

須有忍耐性 you must have patience, or forbearance.

誰忍耐得住 who could stand it?

耐慣 to be accustomed to put up with.

耐口 forbearing in language.

難耐虛度青春 it is hard that she should vainly pass her spring-time of life.

耐長 or 耐久 to last long.

這個花耐不久 this flower won't last long.

耐⁴
8123

耐冬 bear the winter,—a name for the camellia.

他是能耐的人 he is a man of ability.

給我傳授一點能耐 teach me some small item of your skill.

Same as 8123. Also read *êrh*; see 3352. Whiskers.

耐⁴
8124

耐⁴
8125

Same as 8115.

耐⁴
8126

Same as 8114.

耐⁴
8127

Stupid; doltish.

R. 隊
See 耐
Sinking
Lower.

耐⁴ ignorant of the world.

肉耐耐的 to appear good but stupid.

NAN.

南¹
8128

The south; the region of fire (hence = red) and vegetation. See 498, 6373.

R. 覃
C. nam
H. lam
F. nang
W. nō
N. neiñ
P. nan
M. lan
Y. } nan
Sz. }
K. nam
J. dan, nan
A. nam
Even Lower.

南方 or 南邊 the southern regions; the south.

坐南朝北 situated towards the south and facing north,—of a house built contrary to the usual Chinese custom.

向南 southwards.

南極 the south pole.

指南車 the south-pointing chariot,—a vehicle surmounted by the figure of a man with outstretched hand which, by a mechanical device in connexion with the wheels, always pointed south. See 574.

定 (or 指) 南針 the south-pointing needle,—the compass; guiding principles; valuable instructions.

指南 pointing to the south,—a compass; (*fig.*) a guide.

南面 facing the south,—the sovereign; the officials.

南¹
8128

可使南面 fit to reign, or be an official.

市僧不足南面哉 those who purchase posts are not fit to rule. See 6467.

南面者奈我何哉 what harm can the officials do to me?

南面王之尊不若田舍翁之樂 the pomp of a prince is not equal to the happiness of a peasant.

南枝先, 北枝後 branches to the south (come out) first, those to the north last.

南學 a school.

南牢 a gaol.

南柯一夢 the dream of a man named 淳于棼 Ch'ün-yü Fên, who thought he became son-in-law to the king of 槐安 Huai-an and was made Governor of 南柯 Nan-ko, places which existed only in his imagination.

老南兒 a southerner.

南甜 southerners love sweet food.

地北天南 earth north and heaven south,—far apart.

雙南之價彌高 the price of gold is very high. See last entry.

和南 to clasp the hands in prayer,—as priests do.

月明和南 (the priest) Yüeh-ming presents his respects,—a phrase on a priest's visiting-card.

南 na³ 無 (mo²) or 南謨 (or 膜) worship or reverential salutation; to humbly trust in; the "Ave" of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *namah*.

南無 (or 武) 阿彌陀佛 I put my trust in Amida Buddha.

南無佛 南無法, 南無僧 I put my trust in Buddha, in his Law, and in his Church.

口唱南無 to recite the formula of faith, as above.

南無師 a title given to all priests and magicians who use incantations.

終南 a hill near 長安 Ch'ang-an in Shensi, inhabited under the T'ang dynasty by a number

南²

8128

of retired scholars from whose ranks capable men were drawn for the Mandarinate. Also known as 太乙 and 地脯.

皆以出洋爲終南捷徑 all regard foreign service as the royal road,—to promotion.

南京 Nanking.

南昌府 the capital of Kiangsi.

南直隸 a name for Kiangnan, when the Imperial capital was at Nanking.

南海 the southern sea, or Indian archipelago; the District of Nanhai in Kuangtung.

南海菩薩 Kuan Yin.

南洋大臣 the Superintendent of Southern Trade.

南臺口 the name of the foreign settlement at Foochow.

南路 southern Turkestan.

南糖 southern sugar.

南闈 the examinations held in the Provinces, as distinguished from those of Peking.

南官 an old name for the Board of Rites.

南威 name of a famous beauty.

南衙 or 南司 a minister of State under the T'ang dynasty.

南華經 the *sūtra* of Nan-hua, —a name given to the works of 莊子 Chuang Tzū, taken from that of a hill in Shantung, where he went into retirement.

手把南華篇 in my hand I have the volume of Nan-hua.

南瓜子 pumpkin-seeds.

南宮 the southern palace,—the 禮部 Board of Rites.

南陸 the due south of the celestial plane.

南城外頭 outside the southern city,—i.e. the Chinese city of Peking, considered as lying outside the southern division of the Tartar city.

南山葉 *Celastrus latifolius*, Hemsl.

南天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thbg.

南燭 *Pieris ovalifolia*, Don.

喃²

8129

R. 覃咸

F. *nan*

See 南

A. *nēm*

Even Lower.

To repeat, as when learning by heart. Chatter; gabble. See 7960.

三日不喃, 口生荆棘 if you don't repeat your tasks for three days, brambles will grow in your mouth,—study should be carried on without break.

呢喃 chattering; twittering.

喃喃 喃喃 喃喃 muttering; grumbling.

喃喃 嚶語 the babbling of one's voice in a dream; muttering.

喃喃菓 the fruit of *Cynometra cauliflora*.

楠³

8130

R. 感

C. *nam*, v. *nam*F. v. *nam*

See 南

Rising Lower.

To grasp with the hand.

楠²

8131

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

Machilus nanmu, Hemsl., commonly known to foreigners as "cedar." Also referred to *Lindera megaphylla*, Hemsl., *Machilus Thunbergii*, S. & Z., and *M. Bournei*, Hemsl.

楠木 or 楠梗 a fine yellow kind of wood, grown in Kiangsi and used for furniture.

茄楠 a fragrant wood, brought from Annam and used for beads. See 1558.

楠梓 a fine-grained hard wood.

石楠 a species of rhododendron.

楠²

8132

R. 感

See 南

Rising Lower.

To boil meat. Dried meat.

楠²

8133

See 53.

誦²

8134

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

難²

8135

R. 寒翰

C. *nan*H. *lan*F. *nan*W. *na*N. *naa*P. *nan*M. *naa*Sz. *nan*K. *nan*J. *dan, nan*A. *nan*

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

Noise of talking; chatter. Used with 8129.

誦過他聽 repeat for him hear.

Difficult, as opposed to 易 5497; troublesome; fatiguing. To be hard on to overtax.

艱難 difficult. See 1639.

難上難 extremely difficult.

難得 difficult to get; rare.

難做 hard to do. See 5184.

看事容易, 做事難 it is easy to look at anything (as a critic), but difficult to do it oneself. See 5002.

難字直音 the correct sound of the difficult characters,—in book.

難走 difficult to travel on,—a bad road.

不致有碍難 so as not to lead to any difficulty in.....

作難 to make difficulties; to raise objections.

有意作難 to make difficulties on purpose.

他如何作難 what objections he raised,.....

學生起而問難 the students formulated a complaint against him.

這有甚麼難呢 where is the difficulty in this?

予難之曰 I took exception to this, saying,.....

難處 a difficulty.

難事 a difficult matter.

難兄難弟 it is difficult to be an elder or younger brother,—such as they were, said 陳實 Ch'ên Shih to his grandsons who were quarrelling as to the merits of their respective fathers.

爲難 to be in trouble or difficulty. See also *nan*⁴ below.

使中國爲難 to put China in a difficult position.

難²

8135

有一樣叫我爲難 there is one thing which makes it difficult for me.

難爲 to make difficulties for anyone; to vex; to overtax.

難爲你猜 it gave you some trouble to guess it.

難爲情 a conventional phrase used in the sense of "you are too kind," etc.

觀於海者難爲水 he who has seen the sea finds it difficult to think anything of other waters.

故意設法難你 purposely planned this to put you in a difficult position.

難不住他 will not trouble him much.

難其難而不易其易 to regard difficult matters as difficult, and not to make light of easy ones.

因難於得子 because of the difficulty of getting a son.

難乎免於今之世矣 it is difficult to escape in the present age,—unless one is a flatterer.

諸多費難 many difficulties in the way.

難成 hard to accomplish.

難以成功 difficult to bring to a satisfactory issue.

難以測度 hard to understand.

艱澁難解處 passages difficult of interpretation.

事在兩難 in a dilemma. See 2075.

心中難過 to feel hurt or uncomfortable.

難看 painful to witness; repulsive; obscene.

難聽 hard or disagreeable to hear.

難容 inexcusable.

難甘 difficult to assent to.

難保 not easy to guarantee.

難辦 difficult to transact.

難受 (see 10,016) or 難忍 or 難耐 or 難熬 hard to bear.

難³

8135

難行之處 practical difficulties.

難怪 no wonder.

難說 or 難道 it is hard to say. See 762.

難道說 you don't mean to say.

難道他不來 surely he will come.

難道還想我 can he be still thinking of me?

難道作夢不成 can I have been dreaming?

永錫難老 may he be given the old age that is seldom enjoyed!

Read *nan*⁴. Adversity; calamity; suffering.

災難 or 大難 or 苦難 calamities,—flood, pestilence, famine, etc.

天之方難 God is visiting us with calamity.

受難 to suffer adversity; to endure suffering.

難民 people in distress.

與其難 to share another's evil fortune or death.

兄弟急難 brothers in urgent difficulties.

王事多難 the king's business is surrounded with difficulties.

未堪國家多難 unequal to the many difficulties of the State.

大難 *nan*⁴ 難 *nan*³ 逃 it is impossible to escape this calamity.

產難 or 月難 the sufferings of childbirth.

死難之節 the merit of dying for one's country.

崔知有心爲難 Ts'ui knew they meant to kill him.

互相反難 each trying to pose the other,—as by some difficult question.

於禽獸又何難焉 why should I go to contend with a brute?

Read *no*¹. To be luxuriant.

其葉有難 their leaves are abundant.

難³

8136

R. 潛

C. *'nan*

F. *nan*

N. *nan*

K. *nan*

J. *dan, nan*

A. *nan*

Rising

Irregular.

難

8137

難

8138

R. 寒

C. *v. nan*

W. *v. 'da*

J. *dan, nan*

A. *nan*

Even

Irregular.

男²

8139

R. 覃

See 南

Even Lower.

To venerate; to stand in awe of.

不難不竦 unterrified, unscared.

See 10,694.

A midge; a gnat.

Man; male, as opposed to 女 8419; a son. The lowest of the five ranks of nobility; see 6568, 11,753, 12,494.

男人 a man; a husband.

男家 my husband.

男女 or 男婦 men and women.

男女界限不分 the proper limitations of men and women are not observed,—among foreign nations.

男兒 a male child.

男子 a boy; a male; a man; a husband.

男子(or兒)漢 a brave fellow.

生男 to bear a son.

生男如狼猶恐其尪 if you have a son like a wolf you still fear lest he should be a weakling. See 女 8419.

却是寸男尺女皆無 however he had not the ghost of a son or daughter.

孝男 a filial son.

男風 or 男色 sodomy.

男陰 the *membrum virile*.

男爵 the rank of baron.

男²

8139

男怕輸筆 a man fears a slip of his pen. See 8419.

男盜女娼 may your sons be robbers and your daughters harlots!

男耕女織 men till and women weave.

男以強爲貴 strength is the glory of man. See 8419.

男不與女鬪 men don't fight with women.

俺

8140

See 48.

俺

8141

See 49.

暖

8142

See 8402.

煖

8143

Same as 8402.

赧³

8144

To blush; to redden.

[Dist. from 赦 she⁴, 9802, 郝 hao⁴, 3968, and 赭 chē³, 546.]

赧顏 blushing.

驚赧 to redden with fear,—as when detected in anything wrong.

心赧面赤 heart and face turning red alike,—as when overwhelmed with shame.

能無赧然愧哉 can you but blush for shame?

未免自覺慚赧耳 it was difficult not to feel oneself overcome with shame.

柑

8145

Correct form of 8131.

噢

8146

Same as 8402.

壤⁴

8147

R. 養

See 囊

Sinking Lower.

曩³

8148

R. 養

C. nong

H. long, siong

F. nong

W. snoa

P. nang

M. lang

Y. niang

Sz. nang

K. nang

J. dō, nō

A. nāng

Rising Lower.

囊²

8149

R. 陽

C. nong, v.

nong

H. nong

F. nong

W. noa

N. nōng

P. nang

M. lang

Y. nang

Sz. nang

K. nang

J. dō, nō

A. nāng

Even Lower.

NANG.

Dust; dirt. A cave.

Of old; formerly.

曩昔 or 曩日 or 曩時 in days gone by; of old.

不念曩者 forgetful of old times.

猶有曩之態也 as with his old familiar bearing.

彩曩 the crested cock (*Gallicrex cristatus*).

A bag; a sack; a purse; a case. See 8177, 11,404.

囊袋 a bag; a sack; a skin.

酒囊飯袋 a wine-skin and a rice-sack,—one who does nothing but eat; a glutton.

行囊 baggage; a travelling-bag.

空囊 empty purse,—poor.

我囊空如洗 my purse is as empty as though washed,—I am cleaned out.

囊涇 light of purse.

解囊 to unloose one's purse-strings,—as in charity.

囊家 the "banker" at card-games, etc.

宦囊 official income.

宦囊羞澁 nothing saved from his emoluments of office.

囊螢映雪 one put fire-flies in a bag, another (read) by the light of reflection from snow,—of poor but determined students.

探囊取物 to feel in a bag and bring something out,—easily.

乘間一肱其囊 took the opportunity to make a haul.

琴囊 a lute-case.

囊琴 to put up one's lute in a bag.

囊²

8149

浮囊 a leather dress which can be inflated for support in water, à la Captain Boyton.

臭皮囊 a corpse.

囊泡 soft; spongy.

攘³

8150

R. 養

F. v. snong

See 囊

Rising Lower.

To ward off. To stick to stab.

推攘 to ward off,—as when forcing one's way through a crowd.

戮針攘線 to stab with the needle and pull through the thread.

攘子 a dagger.

他老攘塞不飽 he is a glutton.

灩^{3,4}

8151

R. 養

See 囊

Rising Lower.

Muddy; thick.

齷⁴

8152

R. Vulgar.

C. v. syōng

P. v. nang

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

To speak through the nose; a nasal twang. A stoppage in the nose.

攪

8153

Same as 8150.

煖

8154

Same as 8402.

NAO.

撓²

8155

R. 肴巧

F. nau, v. nau

W. snoa

See 鬧

A. nau, nyieu

Rising and

Even Lower.

To scratch. To vex (550). To disturb; to fidget.

抓撓 to scratch.

撓頭 to scratch the head,—when perplexed.

撓破 to scratch a hole; scratch the skin off.

撓癢 to scratch an itch.

癢癢撓 a back-scratcher.

2315.

撓²
8155

撓心 to vex the mind.
撓亂 to throw into confusion.
撓擾 to make a disturbance.
撓着 fingering; fiddling with.
不屈不撓 without drawing back or flinching.
不膚撓 he did not flinch from strokes at his body,—said of a swashbuckler named 北宮黝 Pei-kung Yu.

黃帝命大撓作甲子 the Yellow Emperor bade Ta Nao arrange the sexagenary cycle.

譊²
8156
蕭肴
曉撓
en Upper
nd Lower.

To wrangle; to dispute.
誼譊 noisy disputes.
譊譊者天下皆訟也 the whole empire filled with the wrangling of disputants.

鐃²
8157
肴
蕭肴
曉撓
en Upper
nd Lower.

Handbells used in the army to stop the sound of the drum. Cymbals; see 9387.

金鐃 cymbals.
一對 (or 副) 鐃 a pair of cymbals.
鐃鈎 a double-pronged hook,—used for pulling down houses at a fire, etc.

呶²
8158
肴
蕭肴
曉撓
en Upper
nd Lower.

Clamour; hubbub.
呶呶 noise of voices; a hubbub.
呶嚷于道 to brawl in the street.
載號載呶 they shout out and bawl,—of drunken men.

恠²
8159
肴
蕭肴
曉撓
en Lower.

Confusion of mind.
殉慾致恠 giving oneself over to one's passions leads to mental confusion.
以謹愒恠 in order to make the noisy braggarts careful.

猱²
8160

R. 豪
C. *yan*
H. *lau*
F. *in*
N. *noa*
P. *nan, jou*
M. *jou*
K. *no*
J. *dō, nō*
A. *nan*
Even Lower
Irregular.

A long yellow-haired monkey.

毋教猱升木 don't teach a monkey to climb trees,—your grandmother to suck eggs.

猱²
8161

R. 豪
See 礪
Even Lower.

Name of a mountain near the northern boundary of Shantung.

掬²
8162

Same as 8155.

礪²
8163

R. 肴
See 鬧
K. *no*
Even Lower.

Impure sal-ammoniac, known as 礪砂, found in Tibet, and formerly presented as tribute by the Ouigours. Also written 礪. [Persian *nouchadzir*.]

瑙²
8164

Same as 8168.

惱³
8165

R. 皓
C. *nou*
H. *lau, lau²*
F. *noa*
W. *nōe, v. noa*
N. *noa*
P. *nan*
M. *lau*
Y. *noa*
Sz. *nan*
K. *no*
J. *dō, nō*
A. *nan*
Rising Lower.

Vexation; irritation; anger.

煩惱 or 發惱 to be vexed or distressed.

惱恨 to hate and detest.

一股惱氣 a fit of anger.

惱怒 angry; irritated.

惱心 irritation.

苦惱 distressed; chagrined.

惱一惱老一老 worry, and you will grow old. See 笑 4343.

瑙³
8166

R. 皓
See 惱
Rising Lower.

Cornelian; agate. See 7582.

瑙威 Norway.

礪²
8167

Same as 8166.

腦³
8168

R. 皓
H. *lau, v. lau*
See 惱
Rising Lower.

The brain. See 519, 7414.

腦子 or 腦髓 or 腦漿 brains.

一股腦子 altogether; the whole lot.

要活人的腦漿子 he wants a live man's brains,—said of a spoilt child.

腦袋 or 腦瓜子 or 腦袋瓜兒 or 腦殼 the head.

腦袋疼 a headache.

彈腦殼 to punch the head.

腦悶 headachy.

腦潰而終 he died of haemorrhage of the brain.

腦門子 the forehead.

一腦門子的氣 suffused with anger.

腦蓋 the top of the skull.

刺腦 to scratch the head,—as when perplexed.

腦後見腮 to see the jaws from behind,—is a bad phrenological sign.

無頭腦 without any clue.

熬腦 to distil camphor. See 398.

殭²
8168a

To poison.

殭死 to cause death by poison.

騷²
8169

See 8251.

鬧²
8170

Same as 8171.

鬧⁴
8171

R. 效
C. *nau*
H. *lau*
F. *nau*
W. } *noa*
N. }
P. *nau*
M. *lau*
Y. *noa*
Sz. *nau*

Noise; bustle; hubbub; to make a disturbance. See 12,455 *wan²*.

鬧非城市靜非山 bustle is not found in the marketplace nor quiet in the hills,—both are subjective. Cf. Childe Harold, II. 25, 26.

熱鬧 noise; bustle, as of a crowd.

鬧⁴

8171

K. *nio*
J. *dō, niō*
A. *nau*
Sinking
Lower.

鬧事 to make a disturbance;
to cause trouble.

鬧事精 an imp of mischief.

鬧出事端 to cause trouble.

鬧不出一個字來 can't
get a (written) word out,—he is
a humbug.

鬧起來 to begin to make
trouble.

鬧賊 to have thieves on the
premises.

鬧鬼 to have devils about; to
play tricks; to humbug; to
"squeeze."

鬧妖精 the spirits are at work
or about.....

鬧着玩兒 playing the fool.

鬧酒 to have a drunken row.

鬧稟帖 to bother with petit-
ions.

時令病鬧得利害 the
season sickness is very rife,—as
cholera, etc.

直慣鬧 always in some mis-
chief.

鬧了一身的水點 I got
splashed all over.

鬧穿衣 very particular about
dress.

鬧戲 farces, of an improper
kind; anything comic.

鬧左 to upset; to mislead.

鬧嚷 noisy.

鬧得兇 to make a fearful row.

鬧性 restive,—as a horse.

鬧掙 (*ning*³) or 鬧吵子 to
have a quarrel or altercation.

鬧吵吵 to make a great noise.

攪鬧 or 瞎鬧 or 胡鬧 to
make a disturbance.

鬧錯 to make mistakes; to do
badly.

鬧排子 to play the fop.

鬧架子 to put on airs.

鬧嗓子 a sore throat epidemic.

鬧肚子 stomach out of order;
an epidemic of diarrhoea.

鬧天氣 to have unseasonable
weather,—usually of too much
rain.

鬧脾氣 to be bad-tempered.

鬧⁴

8171

鬧亂兒 (*lah*⁴ 'rh) to get into
a scrape.

鬧昏了 to lose one's head;
stupefied.

鬧喪鼓子 drummers at
funerals.

鬧金街 several iron plates
joined loosely by string and
shaken by itinerant knife-grind-
ers.

鬧陽花 (in south China)
Datura alba, Nees; (in central
China) *Rhododendron sinense*, Sw.

Mud; slush.

淖泥 muddy.

踐淖沒脛 up to one's knees
in mud.

肥肉淖人 fat meat disgusts
one.

Read *chao*⁴. Harmony;
peace.

Read *ch'o*^{4*}. Gentle.

能淖約則剛强者柔

矣 he who can be gentle can
soften the hardest.

淖約若處子 gentle and
submissive as a young girl.

To handle.

別擗壞了 don't spoil it by
handling.

Vexed; troubled in mind.

懊惱 annoyed.

Read *nung*². Pleased;
glad.

A fierce shaggy-haired
watch-dog. Also read *nung*²
and *nang*².

獠匪 banditti in Yunnan and
Ssüch'uan who do not shave the
head.

獠苗 a tribe of aborigines in
Kuangsü.

淖⁴

8172

R. 效

See 鬧

Y. *tioa*

Sinking
Lower.

擗^{4*}

8173

P. *nau*²

J. *daku*

A. *niuk*

Entering
Lower.

懷²

8174

R. 冬豪

See 鬧農

Even Lower.

獠²

8175

R. 冬肴

豪

See 鬧農

Even Lower.

膊⁴

8176

R. 號虞

豪

See 囑儒

Even Lower.

內⁴

8177

R. 隊

C. *noi*

H. *lui*

F. *nau*

W. *nai*

N. *nei, nein*

P. *nei*

M. *lei*

Y. *nui*

Sz. *nei, nui*

K. *ne*

J. *tai, ne*

A. *noui*

Sinking
Lower.

The outer bone of the
arm; the shoulder.

臂膊 the fore-quarter of
animal. See 8790.

NEI.

Within, as opposed to 外
12,442; inside; to put i-
side; inner; inclusive; es-
teric; native. See 丹 10,61

內地 the interior,—of a country

內地稅項 transit dues.

內地湖河各口 inland
lake, and river ports.

內地洋藥 native-grow-
opium.

內地商船 native merchant
vessels; junks.

內江輪船 a river, as oppos-
to an ocean, steamer.

內外土產 native and foreign
produce.

內港 inland waters,—not open
to trade.

內人 or 內子 or 賤內
wife.

內子 the wife of a Minister
State.

內助 or 尊內 your wife.

內臣 or 內監 or 內相

內公 or 內侍 or 內
兒 a eunuch.

內宅 or 內室 or 內幃
inner or ladies' apartments.

內眷 a wife; the ladies' ap-
artments.

內眷止步 the ladies' ap-
artments: arrest your steps.

內櫃 the back part of the
shelves.

內簷 the under surface of
eaves.

內堂 or 內庭 an inner ro-
om or hall.

內書堂 a school in the palace
for eunuchs, instituted by Er

宣宗 of Ming dyn. in 14

內⁴
8177

內寢 or 內臥 the inner or private rooms. See 2091.

各有內外 private!—used as a notice.

內姪 my wife's brother's child. Also used by the wife of her brother's children.

內顧 self-regarding; personal.

內圜 the innermost platform of a grave.

內應 treachery in the camp.

作內應 to betray,—a city.

內奸 disaffection; disloyalty.

懼內 to be afraid of the inner one,—to be henpecked.

內稱 or 內載 or 內開 or 內云 wherein it is stated that,—of a letter, despatch, etc., under acknowledgement.

不在內 not included.

內容 the contents or gist (of a document); the inner working or internal economy of.

調查各國議院之內容 to investigate the working of the parliaments in foreign countries.

內中有三人 among them are three men.

禽獸內之則違其性 to keep birds and beasts in confinement is to coerce their natural instincts.

內金鍾於懷袖 he put the golden goblet inside the sleeve of his robe.

五內 the five viscera. See 1877, 11,584.

感刻五內 gratefully engraved on my five viscera,—of an act of kindness.

五內崩裂 his five viscera cracked from grief,—broken-hearted.

內傷 an internal lesion.

內科 medicine, as opposed to surgery.

作內吉, 作外凶 internal affairs will be fortunate, external affairs will be unlucky.

分^{fén}內 within one's duty or prerogative.

有內才 he is a theorist,—not a practical man.

內⁴
8177

有諸內, 必形諸外 if it is within (in the heart), it will appear outwardly (in the face).

內石 barrenness in women.

內豎 a catamite.

內囊 private affairs; one's family.

內閣 see 6037.

內史 officers of the Censorate under the Han dynasty.

內城 the Tartar city of Peking.

內造 made in the palace.

大內 or 內府 the Imperial palace.

主子在大內看本 the Emperor is in the palace, reading memorials.

內務府 the department of the Imperial Household.

內簾 the Inner Department,—of officials connected with the public examinations.

內大臣 Chamberlain of the Imperial Guard.

內三旗 the Household Division of the Three Superior Banners.

內翰學士 a member of the Han-lin.

Read *na*^{4k}

婁內之 Mrs. Lou took her in.

See 8090.

那
8178餒³
8179

R. 賄

C. noi, nöi

H. lui

F. noui

W. nai

N. nei

P. nwei

M. lwei

Y. nui

Sz. nwei

K. nwe

J. dai, ne

A. noui

Rising Lower.

Putrid. Hungry; famished; feeble.

魚餒而肉敗不食 (Confucius) did not eat putrid fish nor tainted meat.

餒爛 rotten; spoiled.

餒在其中矣 hunger is to be found therein,—viz. in agriculture, as when the crops fail.

凍餒其妻子 he exposed his wife and children to cold and hunger.

國弱而民氣餒 the country weak and the spirit of the people cowed.

餒³
8179餒³
8180餒³
8181

R. 賄

See 餒

Rising Lower.

嫵
8182嫩⁴
8183

R. 願

C. nün

H. lun

F. naung

W. nò

N. neng, v.

neiü

P. nün, nèn

M. lèn

Y. neng

Sz. nün, nèn

K. nün

J. ren, nen

A. noun

Sinking

Lower.

餒怯者, 鬼益侮弄之, 剛腸者, 不敢犯也 devils play tricks with the weak and timid, but leave the resolute alone.

Same as 8179. See 12,565.

Putrid. See 8179.

NÊN.

Same as 8183.

Tender; soft; delicate; young, as opposed to 老 6783. Also read *nun*⁴.

嫩細 small and delicate.

嫩芽 or 嫩苗兒 tender shoots.

嫩葉 young leaves.

嫩枝兒 young twigs.

嫩肉 tender meat.

嫩手 soft hands.

嫩皮 soft fur or skin.

年紀嫩 young; of tender years.

一隻嫩鷄 a tender chicken.

嬌嫩 fresh-looking; delicate; fragile, as certain styles of beauty.

你長^{chang}得嫩 you are very fresh-looking.

煮的太嫩 (this egg) is boiled too soft,—i.e. not enough.

嫩色 a delicate colour.

嫩藍 light blue.

嫩骨頭 small bones.

臉嫩 timid; wanting in self-confidence.

嫩花 (spectacles) for the young.

通嫩 or 希嫩 very tender or fresh.

NĒNG.

能²

8184

R. 蒸灰

C. nēng

H. len

F. nēng

W. nang

N. nēng

P. nēng

M. len

Y. nēng

Sz. nēng, len

K. nēng

J. tō, nō

A. nēng

Even Lower.

A kind of bear with deer's hoofs. To be able to; physical possibility (see 5184, 6078); to be competent; ability; talent.

他不能來 he cannot come.

能寫 able to write.

能否 whether it is possible or not,.....; is it possible?

能人或能手 a capable man. [For the first, see also 5624.]

能人背後有能人 behind every capable man there are other capable men,—there are as good fish in the sea, etc.

能人所不能 to be able to do what others cannot do.

能者多勞 a capable man is always busy.

能儒 an able scholar.

無所不能 or 全能 almighty; omnipotent.

不能穀 unable to.

能事 competent; capable.

能幹 or 能耐 (see 8123) or

能才 or 能爲 ability; talent; resources.

能員 or 能官 a capable official.

能一不能二 capable in one direction only.

其能於畫 his ability as a painter.

種種能之 he was able to do every variety,—e.g. of styles in painting.

毫髮無能 utterly wanting in ability.

不爭能 having no rivalry,—between them.

非天縱其能 unless he is a heaven-born genius....

能力 physical strength; prowess.

能言 a good hand at talking.

能有幾 (or 多少) however many it may be; how long (or many) can it be?

何能 or 焉能 how can.....?

能²

8184

能率 the function of a machine.

能引火之油 inflammable oil.

不能其民 to fail to get the approval of the people.

恐其積久不相能 I fear that after a time they will not agree.

能仁 the compassionate one,—Buddha.

Read *nai*². A surname.

Read *nai*⁴. A 3-footed tortoise. Used with 耐 8123; to bear; to endure.

能寒 to stand the cold.

不能水土 not to stand the climate.

Same as 8408.

See 8408.

See 8409.

See 8411.

See 8413.

See 8327.

See 8333.

The hair of dogs. Wicked; fierce.

See 7507.

宸

8185

農

8186

儂

8187

濃

8188

膿

8189

寧

8190

潯

8191

獐²

8192

R. 庚

See 甯

Even Lower.

弄

8193

NI.

To approach from behind. To stop.

止或尼 (or *ni*⁴) 之 the stopping (a man) may possibly result from the efforts of others.

若不虔祝以尼 (or *ni*⁴) 其行 if you do not reverently pray in order to stop its advance,

尼姑 or 尼僧 or 尼師 a nun.

尼丘 name of the mountain from which the names of Confucius were taken. See 2876.

尼陀那 Nidāna,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist scriptures. See 5337.

Read *ni*^{4*}. Near.

尼遠咸安 far and near, all is at peace.

Original form of 你 8211. Used in Shanghai, Sungkiang, and Soochow for "I," "me."

倪自家 I myself.

A murmur; a low sound. 耳語呢喃 to whisper in the ear.

Read *ni*¹. A particle, interrogative and otherwise. Woollen cloth of foreign manufacture.

他有甚麼病呢 what is his disease?

怎麼是孝呢 in what does filial piety consist?

他不是死乃是睡覺呢 she is not dead but sleeping

若好了呢就上舖子 if he is well, let him go to the shop.

哆囉呢 woollens. See 多 11,302.

尼²

8194

R. 支齊質

See 呢泥

Even and Entering Lower.

倪³

8195

R. 紙

See 你

Rising Upper.

呢²

8196

R. 齊支

C. *ni, nei*H. *li, li*F. *snai, sni*W. *snai*N. *ni, sni*P. *ni, sni*M. *li, li*Y. *ni, sni*Sz. *ni, sni*J. *dji, ni*A. *ni*

Even Lower.

呢²
8196

大呢 broad, medium, and habit cloth.

小呢 Spanish stripes; kersey-mere.

紅花呢 scarlet Spanish stripes.

呢絨線 woollen yarn.

泥²
8197

R. 齊 薺 霽

C. snai, nei²
H. shi, slai, li²
F. snac, nac²
W. sni, ngi, v.
N. ngi, v.
na-nyi
P. sni, ni²
M. shi, li²
Y. } sni, ni²
Sz. }
K. ni, ngi
J. nei, tei
A. ne
Even, Rising
and Sinking
Lower.

Mud; mire; slush. To plaster; to paste. A jelly-fish.

泥土 or 泥汚 or 泥沙 mud; dirt.

一塊泥 a lump of mud.

泥刀 a trowel.

泥牆 or 泥壁 a mud wall.

泥人 clay figures of people.

泥像 or 泥偶 clay images.

泥磚 mud bricks.

泥瓦匠 a bricklayer.

活 huo⁴ 泥 to mix mortar.

泥溝 a drain; a gutter.

挖泥船 a dredger. See 12,431.

泥陷 to fall into the mud.

拔之泥中 pulled him out of the mud. Used figuratively.

馬蹄底下的泥 (you treat us as) mere dirt beneath your horse's feet.

泥丸 a dried mud pellet, used for shooting birds; the pulsating brain which in infants can be felt at the fontanelle.

把泥撥開 take off the mud, —to get at something below.

拖泥帶水 covered with mud, —as in dirty weather. See 11,380.

泥金 splashed with gold,—as fancy paper. Also, gold-dust.

泥首宮門 to dirty one's head at the palace gate,—as courtiers do by kotowing.

泥首謝罪 to humbly sue for pardon.

定當泥首登門拜謝 I will certainly come and thank you in person.

泥封 to paste or seal. See 8206.

紅錦泥窻 to cover the window with red silk.

泥²
8197

爛醉如泥 dead drunk. [Explained as so drunk as to lie in a heap like a jelly-fish.]

泥魚 or 泥鰕 or 泥鳅兒 the loach.

泥呱打兒 or 泥跔路 the pintail duck (*Dafila acuta*); the teal.

Read ni⁴. Firmly attached to; bigoted.

泥於風水 to believe firmly in geomancy.

拘泥不通 only able to see a thing in one light; bigoted.

妮²
8198

R. 支

C. ni
H. li
F. nac
W. } ngi
N. }
P. ni
M. ci
Y. } ni
Sz. }
K. ni, ngi
J. ni, dji
A. ni

Even Lower.

呢²
8199

R. 支

See 呢
Even Lower.

怩²
8200

R. 文 質

C. nei, nik
F. nac, neik
N. ngi, nyi
P. ni, ni²
M. li, li
Y. ni, ni
Sz. ni, ni
K. ni, nil
J. ni, dji, djitsz
A. ni, nek

Even and
Entering
Lower.

呢²
8201

A slave-girl; a maid-of-all-work.

小妮子 or 賤妮子 you little hussy!

娼婦妮子 you harlot's menial!

Name of a mountain in the Lu State. See 8194.

To blush; to look ashamed. See 8349. Also read ni^{4*}

狀有怩色 he looks ashamed.

忸怩 to be ashamed.

Same as 8219.

柅³
8202

R. 紙 質 支

C. nik
F. ni
W. ngi
P. } ni
M. }
Y. li
Sz. ni
K. ni, nil
J. ni, dji, djitsz
A. ni

Rising and
Entering
Irregular.

柅²
8203

R. 支

See 呢
Even Lower.

茈³
8204

R. 薺

See 泥
Rising Lower.

靚³
8205

R. 紙

See 你
A. ni
Rising Lower.

黏²
8206

R. 齊 泥

See 泥
Even Lower.

坭²
8207

塗²
8208

Name of a hard-wood tree, with a fruit like a pear. To investigate. A piece of wood to stop a cart. Used with 8204.

捷柅姦昌 to enquire promptly into treachery and fraud.

Read ni^{4*}. To stop.

Read ch'ih⁴. The handle of a distaff.

Self-grown rice.

A harebell.

底茈 or 薺茈 *Adenophora remotiflora*, Miq.

若薺茈之亂人參 as the confusion between a harebell and ginseng,—the roots of which are somewhat alike.

茈茈 fresh; glossy, as leaves.

Fragrant.

To stick; to paste.

黏封 to paste or seal.

黏緊 to stick tight; to harden.

Same as 8197.

Same as 8197.

范⁴

8209

R. 齊

See 泥

Even Lower.

旒³

8210

R. 紙

See 你

A. ni
Rising Lower.你³

8211

R. 紙

C. nei
H. li, ŋgi
F. nū
W. ŋgi
N. ŋgi, ŋg
P. ni
M. li, ni
Y. niei
Sz. ni, li
K. ŋgi
J. ni, dji
A. ne

Rising Lower.

Glossy; shining, as with dew.

The fluttering of flags in the wind. See 5364.

Thou; you. Used chiefly to inferiors.

你的 thine; your.

你們 you,—in the plural.

與你不相干 it is no business of yours.

你姓甚麼 what is your name?

你我之稱 the nomenclature of you and I,—instead of the use of the third person as in polite conversation.

你張我李 you are Chang and I am Li,—we have nothing to do with one another.

你敬我愛 mutual respect and affection.

你看我,我看你 each looking at the other,—in doubt, etc.

你言我語 conversation.

你有我有就是朋友 when you have (money) and I have (money), that's friendship.

你兄弟 your younger brother. Also used of one's own son when introducing him to a person of a lower generation.

你老 or 你老人家 a term of respect used in addressing any one older than the speaker; my good sir; my good lady.

你這個人 you fellow!—used in anger or contempt.

你納 you, Sir. See 8322.

你

8212

擬

8213

Correct form of 8211.

See 5426.

弱

8214

擲^{4*}

8215

R. 覺 陌

C. nik
H. lit₅
F. nik
W. ŋgia₅
N. ŋgia_h
P. no², ni²
M. lo², li²
Y. nik
Sz. ni
K. nak, niak, nik
J. naku, doku
A. nāk, nik
Entering
Lower.溺^{4*}

8216

R. 職 嘯 錫

C. nik, niu
H. lit, ŋgiau
F. nik, niu
W. ŋgi₁, sū
N. ŋch
P. ni², nie², niau²
M. li, liau
Y. nik, nioa
Sz. ni, niau
K. nik, nyo
J. nio, niaku, doki, djo
A. niu, nik
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.匿^{4*}

8217

R. 職

C. nik₂
H. lit₅
F. nik₅
W. ŋgiai₅
N. nyih₅,
ŋgich₅, nyih₅
P. ni²
M. li
Y. nik
Sz. ni
K. nik
J. djoku, niki
A. nāk
Entering
Irregular.

See 5650.

To seize; to take hold of.

捉擲 to seize.

擲戰 to provoke to battle.

擲筆 to take up a pen.

近損右臂不能擲臂 he had recently injured his right arm, and could not hold a pen.

To sink; to drown; to be given over to. See 仆 3740.

好船者溺 those who go in boats are the ones to be drowned.

溺死 to drown (active).

溺水 to be submerged.

溺女 to drown female children.

溺鬼 the spirit of a drowned person.

陷溺其民 he ruined his people.

溺愛 to dote upon; to love fondly.

溺酒 over-fond of wine.

溺於名利 occupied only with thoughts of fame and wealth.

A wine-jar. To hide; to abscond.

匿藏 or 匿避 or 逃匿 to lie hid; to abscond.

匿名帖 an anonymous placard.

匿喪 to conceal a parent's death,—as an official, so as not to have to retire from office for mourning.

匿單少報 to withhold a document and declare less,—than the amount specified on it.

匿過紅單 omitted in the clearance document,—as goods not declared at the Custom House.

匿^{4*}

8217

慚^{3*}

8218

R. 質 職

C. nik
F. neik
P. ni²
M. li
K. nil, nik
J. toku, niki,
djoku
A. nāk
Entering
Upper.曙^{4*}

8219

R. 質

See 曙

Entering
Irregular.樞^{4*}

8220

R. 質

See 曙

Entering
Lower.曙^{4*}

8221

R. 質

C. nik
H. lit₅
F. neik₂
W. ŋgie
N. ŋgiai
P. ni²
M. li
Y. nik
Sz. ni
K. nik
J. nich, jitsz
A. nāk
Entering
Irregular.

匿怨而友其人 to cherish secret resentment while pretending to like a man.

匿拐 to kidnap and secrete.

Ashamed; mortified. [To be distinguished from 匿 10,851.]

To approach; to draw near; familiar; intimate.

無自曙焉 do not approach him.

曙就寡人 draw near to U.

曙比 *pi*³ 罪人 to be familiar with evil-doers.

初甚曙比. very friendly first.

親曙 or 私曙 familiar; intimate.

私曙之人 an intimate friend.

曙近 to be familiar with.

曙號 a familiar or pet name.

曙聽信 hearkened unto; listened to the voice of.

趙曙之 Chao began to take liberties with her.

A fabulous tree, over a thousand feet in height.

To blink; to half shut the eyes. Also written 眯.

蠶⁴

8222

R. 職

See 匿

Entering
Lower.齒⁴

8223

R. 職

C. *nik*, v. *nik*,F. *nik*,J. *djoku*, *niki*A. *nik*,Entering
Lower.聞¹

8224

No rhyme

C. v. *ni*疒⁴

8225

R. 陌陽

C. *nik*

See 溺牀

P. *ni*J. *daku*, *niaku*A. *nik*Entering and
Even Lower.逆⁴

8226

R. 陌

See 逆

Entering
Lower.逆⁴

8227

R. 陌

C. *ngak*, *yik*A. *ngiak*F. *ngik*N. *ngiōe*N. *ngih*P. *ni*A. *li*, *li*F. *nik*N. *ni*K. *yōh*G. *gik*, *giaku*A. *ngik*, *nging*Entering
Lower.Worms in the intestines.
Blight.禾稼生蠶虫 the crops are
suffering from blight.蠶虫起了 the blight has
disappeared.

Rotten teeth; caries.

To hide; to conceal.

Sickness; disease. Radi-
cal 104. Also read *ch'uang*².Rebellious, as opposed
to 順 10,143; contrary; to
oppose; against; back-
wards; to meet; to accord
with.逆命 to set at naught commands;
to rebel. See below.

反逆 or 叛逆 to rebel.

以反逆見奇 to produce a
powerful effect by means of
contrast.

逆黨 or 逆匪 rebels.

大逆不道 thoroughly per-
verse and unprincipled.逆⁴

8227

忤逆 or 逆子 a rebellious son.
See 12,771.逆囚 a prisoner convicted for
rebellion.

逆謀 seditious schemes.

逆惡 recalcitrant.

逆境 adverse.

橫逆 outrageous; violent.

有言逆于汝心 when you
hear words revolting to your
mind.

逆行 to go backwards; perverse.

逆風 against the wind; a head-
wind.逆流 or 逆水 against the
stream; a head-tide or current.逆子釗于南門 to meet
prince Ch'ao at the south gate.爾尙敬逆天命 do you
reverently fall in with the will
of God.逆倫 contrary to human obliga-
tions,—used of parricide, incest,
etc. See 7464.以意逆志 to bring one's
own intelligence to bear on an
author's meaning.莫逆交 an intercourse unre-
strained by formalities.

莫逆朋友 bosom friends.

二人最爲莫逆 the two
men were close friends.

逆探 to suspect and spy upon.

不逆詐 not to anticipate
deceit.逆知 to know beforehand; to
foreknow.以理而逆之 systematic
enquiry or researches.

逆料 to conjecture.

逆旅 an inn.

Read *yü*⁴. Old name of
完縣 in Chihli.膩⁴
Grease; fat; glossy;
smooth.膩⁴

8228

R. 寘

C. *nei*H. *ngie*F. *nei*², v. *nae*W. *ti*N. *ngi*

膩子 grease; composition.

油膩 greasy; oily; rich.

肥膩 rich,—as food.

酒膩 wine and meat.

膩⁴

8228

P. *ni*M. *li*Y. *ni*Sz. *ni*K. *nyi*, *yi*J. *ni*, *dji*A. *nyi*

Sinking

Lower.

蟻⁴

8229

R. 職

See 騰

A. *dāk*

Entering

Lower.

藟²

8230

R. 齊

See 泥

Even Lower.

蜺

8231

麇

8232

覲

8233

帛

8234

灋

8235

R. 薺

See 福

Rising Lower.

福²

8236

R. 薺

C. *nei*H. *li*, *li*F. *ni*W. *ngi*, *mi*²Y. *mi*, *mi*K. *ne*, *ni*J. *tei*A. *ne*

Rising Lower.

細膩 glossy; smooth.

細膩之見 close scrutiny;
scrupulous; fussy; fastidious.

膩滯 indigestion.

膩粉 to paint,—the face.

膩味 to loathe.

膩煩 tired or sick of anything.

Grubs; aphides. [Cor-
rectly written with the 二
above the 弋, and read
*t'ē*⁴; same as 10,854.]Meat pickled with the
bones.

See 5432.

See 5436.

See 5437.

See 5550.

To overflow.

灋迤平原 the floods overflow
the banks.垂轡灋灋 and soot look the
reins as they hang.A term applied to a
deceased father when his
tablet has been placed in
the ancestral hall.祖福 and 公福 the tablets of
an ancestor and a father, respect-
ively; an enshrined ancestor or
father.必告于福 made a point of
reporting (the incident) at their
ancestral shrine.

𤇗

8237

𤇘

8238

R. 錫
C. *nik*,
H. *lit*,
F. *nik*,
W. *ngai*,
N. *nyih*,
P. *ni*,
M. *li*
Y. *nik*
Sz. *ni*
K. *yök*
J. *niaku, teki*
Entering
Irregular.

𤇙

8239

R. 質
See 𤇚
Entering
Lower.

𤇚

8240

娘²

8241

R. 陽
C. *nöng*
H. *niong*
F. *niong*,
nong
W. *ngiae*
N. *ngiang*,
nyiang
P. *niang*
M. *niang*
Y. *niang*
Sz. *niang*
K. *niang*
J. *djō*
A. *nöng*
Even Lower.

Same as 8216.

To be hungry. To think
sorrowfully.

𤇛 如調 *chou*¹ 飢 I felt as it
were pangs of hunger, — from
excessive desire.

𤇜 焉如擣 I think until I feel
as though brayed in a mortar.

𤇝 思 to fondly think on.

𤇞 恹恹 to feel very anxi-
ous about.

𤇟 Glue. A kind of cement,
made of tow, lime, and oil.

上 𤇟 子 put on some glue.

不義不 𤇟 do not associate
with unjust men.

Same as 8239.

NIANG.

A woman; a wife; a
mother. Also "persons,"
including males, if the eldest
of the group is a woman.
See 12,977.

娘兒們 women.

娘兒倆 mother and daughter;
an older and a younger woman
together.

母子媳婦, 娘兒三個
mother, son, and daughter-in-
law, three persons in all.

娘子 a woman; a wife; a young
lady. Also, Empress (since 1330).

小娘子 a term of address to
a young lady.

對渾家道, 娘子 said to
his wife, "Madam,"

娘子也喫一杯 drink a
cup too, Madam, — to a stranger
lady.

娘子軍 a female soldier; an
amazon.

娘²

8241

娘娘 a father's mother. See
9009.

子孫娘娘 a goddess wor-
shipped by women in want of
children, — a Chinese Lucina.

太后娘娘 the Dowager
Empress.

師娘 see 9909.

一個養娘 a governess to a
child, a companion to a young
lady.

姨娘 a term for a father's
concubine.

送娘 a sort of mistress of the
ceremonies, employed at wed-
dings and funerals.

喜娘 or 伴娘 the lady's-maid
who accompanies a bride to her
new home.

姑娘 an unmarried girl.

大娘 a paternal aunt; a term
of respect applied to any elderly
lady = Mrs; a title given by
concubines to the wife.

新娘 a bride.

娘家 a wife's family.

回娘家去 to go back to her
old home, — as a married daughter.

爹娘 or 爺娘 father and
mother.

是爺多娘少了 he takes
more after his father than his
mother.

娘親 a mother.

沒老子娘誇孝順 he
who has no father or mother
extols filial piety, — which he
would not do if he had to practise
it himself.

娘罵閨女 like a mother
abusing her daughter, — *sc.* a very
good article! from the favourite
epithet 好東西 a fine thing
you are indeed!

一娘生九子, 九子各
別 one mother may have nine
sons, but they will all be dif-
ferent.

孩不離娘, 瓜不離穰
a child cannot leave its mother
any more than a melon can leave
its stalk.

孩子往外走, 帶着娘
的手 when a child goes out,
it carries with it (the impress of)

娘²

8241

the mother's hand, — referring
cleanliness, neatness, etc.

酒娘 the yeast, etc., used
make wine ferment. [Expl.

糯米加酒藥成粥
便是.] Cf. "mother of vin-
gar." See 8244, 2260.

娘媽 a name for the godde

天后. See 4027.

雪衣娘 a name for the cock
too, from its plumage.

孃²

8242

R. 陽
See 孃
Even Lower.

孃²

8243

R. 漾
See 釀
Sinking
Lower.

釀²

8244

R. 漾
C. *yōng*
H. *yong*
F. *yong*
W. *ngiae, ziae*
N. *ngiang*
P. *niang*
M. *jang*
Y. *niang*
Sz. *yang*
K. *yang*
J. *djō*
A. *nyōng*
Sinking
Lower.

Troubled; oppresse
with care. Fat. Used wit
8241; see 12,974.

Mixed; blended.

糴雜之糴 mixed grain.

To cause to ferment;
excite; to bring about.

釀酒 to ferment spirits.

酒釀 a sweet wine made fr
glutinous rice.

傾家釀 to drain the house
wine, — for a guest.

釀成事端 to cause troub
to stir up rows.

釀命 to cause loss of life, — u
of persons only.

竊案釀成人命 a case
theft resulted in loss of life.

釀亂 to excite sedition or rel
lion.

釀奸 to foment conspiracy.

釀禍 to bring about calamit

釀疑起衅 to excite suspic
and cause strife.

蜂釀蜜 the bee makes hor

梁

8245

See 7021.

NIAO.

鳥³

8246

篠

C. niu

I. niau, v.

S. tiau

N. neu, v. cheu

N. ngia, v.

tiöe

N. nioa, v. tioa

P. niau

A. liau

I. nioa

S. niau

K. cho

. chö

A. diu

Rising Lower.

A bird. Radical 196.

See 57, 5370. [To be distinguished from 鳥 12,721.]

飛鳥 birds.

鳥鎗 a fowling-piece.

鳥嘴 a bird's beak.

鳥哨 a bird's twitter.

鳥鳴 the cry of a bird.

鳥啼 the singing or twittering of a bird.

鳥驚 birds were startled,—at her beauty.

如鳥獸散 to scatter like birds or wild animals.

嬌鳥被籠 it is the pretty bird which gets put in a cage.

鳥爲食亡 birds die in pursuit of food.

人生似鳥同林宿 men live like birds in a wood together,—to separate at death as the birds do.

鳥道 a winding path. Also used of an intricate style. See 458.

玄鳥 the swallow.

白鳥 mosquitoes.

鬼鳥 a night-hawk.

鳥媒 a decoy-bird.

鳥巢 or 鳥窩 a bird's nest.

鳥卵 or 鳥蛋 birds' eggs.

鳥跡 bird-tracks,—a fancy style of writing. Cf. pattes de mouche.

三足鳥 the three-legged bird,—in the sun. See 390.

過山鳥 a jingal.

青鳥 a name for the goat.

青鳥之術 geomancy; féng-shui.

蔦³

8247

梟³

8248

R. 篠

See 嫋

Rising Lower.

嫋³

8249

R. 篠藥

H. ngiok, to

F. niu, neu

M. liau, miao

See 鳥

K. cho, yak

J. chö, niö

A. niu

Rising Lower.

嫋³

8250

嫋³

8251

R. 篠

C. v. nau

H. liau

F. noa, niu

N. nioa

K. nio

J. chö, niö

A. niu

Rising Lower.

嫋³

8252

嫋³

8253

嫋³

8254

嫋³

8255

嫋³

8256

嫋³

8257

嫋³

8258

蔦羅倚喬松 the convolvulus trusts to the tall pine,—for the height to which it grows.

To tie up a horse with a halter. To float up, as smoke. See 8254.

茶烟裊於廚中 the steam of tea curled up from the kitchen. See 8249.

似游絲之裊空 like gossamer floating about in the air.

奚怪彼裊裊者哉 small wonder that he was hindered,—from coming forward.

Delicate; slender.

嫋嫋 long and flexible; waving, as plants in the wind; curling up, as smoke; far-floating, as sound.

嫋嫋 fascinating; seductive.

See 8216. Used with 8253.

To dally with; lewd.

嫋嫋 to chatter (Kiangsu).

Same as 8251.

Urine; to urinate. Also read sui¹.

撒尿 or 屙尿 to make water.

流尿 incontinence of water.

遺尿 an involuntary passage of urine.

尿壺 or 尿盆 a chamber-pot.

尿⁴

8253

Y. nioa, swei

Sz. niau

K. } nio

J. } nio

A. niu

Sinking

Lower.

裊³

8254

嫋³

8255

R. 篠

See 嫋

Rising Lower.

嫋³

8256

嫋³

8257

R. 篠

See 嫋

Rising Lower.

星

8258

星¹

8259

R. 屑

See 捏

Entering

Lower.

捏²

8260

R. 屑

See 捏

Entering

Lower.

捏²

8261

尿缸 a jar for public convenience, as seen in streets.

尿胞 the bladder.

尿床 to wet the bed,—as children do.

尿截 strangury.

尿出作痛 pain in passing water.

尿後流血 to pass blood after passing water.

Correct form of 8248.

The appearance of a slender waist. Agile.

僂僂 tumblers; acrobats.

Same as 8249.

A long flexible piece of wood.

NIEH.

Same as 8259.

To fill up, as a hole.

To scold; to abuse.

Correct form of 8262.

蔦³

8247

篠

See 鳥

Rising Lower.

Parasitic plants on trees, including *Viscum* and *Loranthus*; the convolvulus.

蔦羅 *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, L.

蔦羅之親 the closeness of the convolvulus,—and of the pine; sc. marriage relationship.

捏¹³
8262

R. 屑
C. nyph
H. niap,
F. nick,
W. ngia
N. ngiah
P. nie
M. lie
Y. { nich
Sz. {
K. yöl, v. nal
J. detsz, nechi
A. nict,
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

To knead with the fingers; to nip; to seize. To fabricate; to trump up.

捏着 holding in the fingers.
捏泥的 a worker in clay.
捏像 clay images dressed as dolls.

捏弄 to mould; to knead.
別拏捏我 don't wear me out.

把他捏了一把 gave him a pinch.

捏一把汗 to be in a state of alarm.

我把那個蝴蝶捏住了 I have caught that butterfly.

捏造 or 捏做 (or 作) or 捏飾 to fabricate; to trump up.

捏造謠言 to spread false reports.

捏控 or 捏告 or 捏稱 to falsely accuse; to trump up a charge.

捏詞告人 to concoct evidence and accuse people.

誣捏 or 捏陷 to involve by false accusations.

捏稟 or 捏報 to present a false petition or report.

捏情 inventions; fabrications.

捏病 to sham sickness.

捏死 to pretend that (the child) was dead.

捏欸兒 to give oneself airs.

捏欸兒作念書人的樣子 to put on the air of a literary man.

涅⁴²
8263

R. 屑
W. Engie
See 捏
Entering
Lower.

Black mud; slime; to defile. Name of a river in Honan. An old name for 榆社縣 the Yü-shê District in Shansi. [Modern form of 涅.]

涅而不緇 may be steeped in a dark fluid without becoming black.

涅藍 opaque blue.

涅⁴²
8263

涅白 opaque white.

涅盤 (or 槃) Nirvâna,—a state of complete painlessness, which is the highest goal of Buddhism. Shâkyamuni Buddha entered into Nirvâna about B.C. 477. [The first character is explained as "not to be born," the second as "not to die."]

涅疊槃那 cremation.

隍¹³
8264

R. 屑
See 涅
A. nict, k'iet
Entering
Lower.

Dangerous; disordered.

邦之机隍 the disordered state of the realm.

愔¹³
8265

R. 葉
See 捻線
Entering
Lower
SinkingUpper.

To love. To recite from memory. Also read *hsien*⁴.

捻¹³
8266

R. 葉
C. nyph
H. ngiam,
'nen, let,
F. nieng, nick,
W. ngia
N. ngiah
P. nie, nien
M. lie, lien
Y. niei, nieh
Sz. nien, nie
K. niöp
J. niö, chö
A. niem, nyiep
Entering
Irregular.

To nip with the fingers; to take up, as with tongs. See 294, 3146. Used with 然 8314.

捻一捻 take a pinch.
捻着筆寫 to write, holding the pen in the fingers,—not clasping it with the hand.

捻着鼻子 to lead by the nose.

捻花 to gather flowers.

捻菓子 to pick fruit.

一捻紅 a name for the peony.

捻手 to snap the fingers.

捻手捻脚的 gingerly.

Read *nien*³. To twist. See 3225.

捻線 to spin thread on a distaff.

紙捻兒 a twist of paper for lighting pipes, etc.; a spill.

燃點油捻 to light an oiled spill.

捻珠 to handle one's rosary.

捻¹³
8266

記捻兒 the large beads on a mandarin's necklaces,—often used to recall events, much as "tying a knot in one's handkerchief."

捻匪 mounted banditti in the north of China. Said to have been so called because 幅布以油捻爲記 they wore twisted greased turbans as their badge.

往大裏捻 to turn up,—a lamp.

斂¹³
8267

R. 葉
See 捻
Entering
Lower.

To fill up or cover over a hole.

斂乃穽 fill up your pitfalls.

訖¹³
8268

R. 葉
See 捻
Entering
Lower.

To cease, as a sound.

聶⁴²
8269

R. 葉
C. nyph
H. nyap,
ngiap,
F. niek,
W. sie,
N. nyih,
P. nie
M. lie
Y. { nich
Sz. {
K. chöp, niöp,
v. söp
J. shö, chö, niö
A. niep
Entering
Irregular.

To whisper; to lisp. To pick up one's skirts.

聶耳國 a people whose ears were so long that they had to pick them up and carry them over their arms.

聶許 co-ordination,—of eye and mind. See 13,294 *ying*⁴.

囁⁴²
8270

R. 葉
P. nie
N. nyih,
See 聶
Entering
Irregular.

To chatter; to abuse. See 272, 11,148.

囁囁 chattering; talkative. Also, refraining from speech.

口將言而囁囁 his mouth was about to speak but he refrained.

躡^{4a}
8271

Warm; genial.

R. 葉
See 聶
Entering
Irregular.

躡^{4a}
8272

Same as 8271.

躡^{4a}
8273

Same as 8270.

躡^{4a}
8274

To tread; to step.

R. 葉
C. nyɔ̃
H. nyap,
F. niek, v.
naing, niak,
W. sie,
N. sih,
P. nie
M. ye, lie
Y. { nieh
Sz. {
K. niɔ̃p, v. sɔ̃p
A. chɔ̃, niɔ̃
A. niep
Entering
Irregular.

登躡 to go up.

躡虛而升 ascended into heaven.

躡足行伍之間 to serve in the ranks of the army.

躡足不前 not to move a step forwards.

躡踪 to follow on the track of.

躡草履 to wear grass sandals.

無躡跟 without any band at the heel,—like sandals.

鑷^{4a}
8275

Forceps; pincers; tweezers.

R. 葉
C. niek, v. kiek,
N. nie
A. ngiah,
nyih,
ee 聶
Entering
Lower.

鑷子 pliers; tweezers.

鑷子張 the pliers of Chang,—a famous maker, sold here.

鑷毛 to pull out hairs.

刀鑷 razor and tweezers,—as used by barbers.

驍^{4a}
8276

A fleet horse.

R. 葉
ee 聶
Entering
Irregular.

倪^{4a}
8277

See 8200.

臬^{4a}
8278

R. 屑

See 孽

A. n̄iet, ngiet
Entering
Lower.

A small post in front of a gate; a limit; a law. [To be distinguished from 臬 2521.]

臬限 a boundary; an impediment.

陳時臬 to set forth suitable laws.

爾罔不克臬 endeavour to discharge your duties according to the laws.

臬司 official designation of the Provincial Judge. See 45.

臬臺 or 臬憲 colloquial designation of the above.

奉西國爲圭臬 to accept western nations as models.

甌^{4a}
8279

R. 霽

See 頤詣

Sinking Upper
and Lower.

A large jar. To burn in the fire, as pottery; to crack.

剛則甌, 柔則坯 (if baked) too hard it will crack; too soft, it will crumble.

闌^{4a}
8280

R. 屑

See 孽

A. n̄iet, ngiet
Entering
Lower.

The small wooden or stone post at which the two leaves of a door meet. A threshold. A side door. [To be distinguished from 闌 3124.]

門闌 a threshold.

拂闌 to sweep the threshold,—to do menial work.

闌以內寡人制之 I, the Emperor, will manage my own domestic affairs.

西闌 the west postern gate.

駘^{4a}
8281

R. 屑

See 孽

A. n̄iet, n̄iet
Entering
Lower.

Unstable.

駘駘 unsettled; giddy; anxious.

疆駘 officials in charge of a region,—used of the "high officials of a province."

孽^{4a}
8282

R. 屑

C. yp, yl
H. ngiat,
F. ngiek
W. ngie
N. ngieh
P. nie
M. lie
Y. { nieh
Sz. {
J. ketsz, gechi
A. ngiet
Entering
Lower.

The son of a concubine. Punishment for sin; misfortune; evil. Also read yeh^{4a}.

孽子 the son of a concubine; also, the son of a harlot,—a term of abuse.

孽種 illegitimate; a bastard,—a term of abuse.

罪孽 the evil consequences of sin; retribution.

孽障 a debt of retribution,—as paid by persons who have done evil, generally through the medium of wicked children supposed to be sent for their especial punishment.

孽案 a lawsuit brought about by evil conduct in a previous life.

孽緣 an evilly-predestined connection,—as for some unlawful purpose.

孽怪之事 an evil business.

孽鬼 an evil spirit,—which brings retribution for previous misdeeds.

妖孽 a portent.

孽根 the source of misfortune; the plague of my life, as a troublesome child.

孽鏡 the mirror of the shades.

自作孽 evil brought upon oneself.

天作孽猶可違, 自作

孽不可活 when God sends calamities, it is still possible to escape from them, but when we occasion the calamities ourselves, it is not possible any longer to live.

下民多孽匪降自天 the many ills of the people do not come from God.

蘊利生孽 hoarded wealth produces evil.

庶姜孽孽 splendidly adorned were her sister ladies.

藥^{4a}
8283

R. 屑

See 孽

Entering
Lower.

The stump of a tree. [Distinguished from 藥 9396.]

萌藥 or 生藥 sprouts; shoots, as from an old root.

藥木 a large tree (*Pterocarpus indicus*, Willd.), the bark of which furnishes a yellow dye.

蘖⁴⁰

8284

R. 屑

See 孽

Entering
Lower.

Grain which has sprouted. Yeast for fermenting purposes.

禮之于人猶酒之有

孽 ceremony among men is as necessary as yeast for making spirits.

媒孽其短 to try to magnify the faults of a person.

孽

8285

多⁴⁰

8286

R. 屑

See 列

Entering
Lower.

The appearance of rippling water.

籬⁴⁰

8287

R. 葉

See 鐺

K. sŭp, niŭp
J. shō

A. niep

Entering
Irregular.

A basket. Used with 8275.

籬浮雲 walking on the floating clouds. Used with 8274.

批

8288

茶¹⁰

8289

R. 葉屑

Y. niei²

See 捏

K. yŏl, v. nal,
yŏpEntering
Lower.

Worn out; exhausted.

衰茶 worn out,—as by long service.

囟¹⁰

8290

R. 緝

J. djō, niō
A. nēpEntering
Lower.

To filch; to secrete.

囟

8291

Same as 8290.

箒¹⁰

8292

R. 葉

See 聶

Entering
Lower.品¹⁰

8293

R. 葉

See 聶

Entering
Lower.縵⁴⁰

8294

R. 葉

See 聶

Entering
Lower.齧⁴⁰

8295

R. 屑

C. ngit⁵, ngat⁵H. ngat⁵F. ngak⁵ngiak⁵, v. miek⁵W. ngie⁵N. nyih⁵P. nie⁵, nie⁵

M. lie

Y. { nieh

K. ōl, v. sōl

J. getsz, gechi

A. niei, k'iet

Entering
Irregular.

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A kind of bamboo brush, used to scour pots, etc.

To chatter; to quarrel.
[To be distinguished from 品 13,093.]

To oversee a seam.

縵縛 to tie up; to bind.

To gnaw; to crunch in the teeth.

毋齧骨 don't gnaw bones,—at table.

齧噬 to bite.

齧牙 to bite on something hard in food.

齧桑 a grub that eats mulberries.

齧雪餐氈 to gnaw snow and feed on felt,—as Su Wu in captivity among the Hsiung-nu.

齧岸 ate away the bank.

Same as 8295.

NIEN.

To take in the fingers; to pick out; to choose.

拈筆 to take up one's pen.

拈花 to pick flowers.

拈闌 to draw lots; used of a drawing of bonds.

懶拈針線 lazy at plying the needle.

拈鼻 to seize by the nose.

拈²

8297

K. nŏm, v.

chŏm

J. ten, nen

A. niem

Even Upper.

拈起來 pick it up.

拈香 to burn incense in the hand.

拈轉 to twist; to spin.

拈書 to turn over the leaves of a book.

拈鬚尋思 stroked his beard and reflected.

偶拈如意話天涯 one day, when toying with a *ju-i* (see 5668) and indulging in far-away talk.

吾特拈而出之 I have purposely drawn attention to it.

拈題 to choose a theme,—for an essay.

詩拈一韻 choose a rhyme for a stanza.

粘²

8298

R. 鹽

C. nym, chim

H. niam

F. nieng

W. ngie

N. niēn, ngiēn

P. nien, chan

M. lien, tsan

Y. niei

Sz. nien

K. nyŏm, chŏm

J. ten; nen

A. niem

Even Lower
and Upper.

Vulgar form of 8300.

流粘涎 to drivel.

粘濕 or 粘汚 clammy; sticky

粘虫 caterpillars; blight.

Read *chan*¹. To paste to stick on.

粘告示 to paste up a proclamation.

粘貼 to paste up; to post.

粘附 or 粘連 to append supplementary; annexed.

粘送 to forward as an enclosure

粘開欸目 to annex the item of an account.

粘單 an enclosure in a despatch

粘信口 or 粘封 to seal up a letter.

粘住 to adhere; to stick tight

粘補 to paste a piece of paper, over a wrongly-written word, so as to re-write it.

粘抄一紙 to annex a copy of

粘杆子 a pole with birdlimb for catching birds.

此後不粘手 henceforth will not meddle in the matter.

草色粘天 the colour of the vegetation joined on to that of the sky,—as at the horizon.

鮎²
8299

R. 鹽
See 粘
Even Upper.

黏²
8300

R. 鹽
See 粘
Even Lower
and Upper.

年¹
8301

R. 先
C. nyn
A. nen
F. nieng
N. ngie
N. ngieh, ngi
A. mien
S. n.
I. niei
K. nyön
A. nen
A. nien
Even Lower.

The sheat fish (*Silurus asotus*).

鮎魚鬚 a kind of creeper found in Honan.

Sticky. See 8298.

黏得狠 very sticky.

黏米 glutinous rice.

他手底下最黏 he is a kleptomaniac.

Harvest time; a year.
See 齡 7218, 歲 10,382, for further entries, and 載 tsai³ 11,485. Also, 12,509, 7812, 6679, 11,564.

今年 or 本年 this year.

明年 or 來年 next year.

上三四年 the past three or four years.

下年 future years.

去年 or 舊年 or 頭年 last year.

前年 the year before last.

全年 a whole year.

現年 the present year; (of the past) the current year.

現年二十四歲 twenty-four this year.

年內 within the year. Also used during the early part of the New Year in the sense of "last year."

轉年 after the new year; next year.

年去年來 as years pass by.

不出一 year before a year is out.

不上幾年 ere many years had elapsed.

不五年間 in less than five years.

已大半年了 more than six months ago.

年歲 or 年紀 the years of one's age. See 7218, 10,382.

年紀長 (chang³) growing old. See 922.

年²
8301

年下 or 年底 or 年尾 the close of the year.

年頭 the beginning of the year; a year; the crops.

有十數個年頭 for some ten and more years past.

年頭月尾 mere dates,—e.g. in the Classics, as opposed to the deep meanings to be found.

年頭怎麼樣 how are the crops?

十成年頭 a full harvest.

年成 or 年景 the crops; the harvest.

添年月 to fill in the date.

已 (or 多) 歷年所 or 歷

有年所 for many years past.

窮年 all his years; all his life.

年年 yearly.

節年 year by year.

年節 New Year's holiday.

有年 an abundant year.

好年時 a prosperous year.

新年 the New Year.

拜年 to pay one's respects at the New Year.

過年 or 做年 to celebrate the New Year festival.

年禮 New Year presents.

年夜 the last night of the year.

同年 or 年兄弟 graduates of the same year.

年伯 the father of a fellow graduate of the same year.

年世相違 an anachronism.

驢子年 the donkey's year,—i.e. never, the donkey not being among the twelve cyclical animals. Used in the sense of the "Greek kalends."

天年 the span of life allotted by fate.

年華虛度 I have vainly spent the best of my days.

舞象之年 the age for gymnastics, etc.,—fifteen.

年十二 at 12 years of age.

十二年 in the 12th year; twelve years.

年²
8301

少年 or 幼年 or 年輕的 young.

一年半 year quite young.

一年半載 in a year and a half; about a year; a year or thereabout.

一年甫十六 one was only just sixteen.

年富 middle-aged.

老年 old.

時年四十 aged 40,—in biography.

卒年四十 he died, aged 40.

四十年卒 he died in the 40th year,—of a certain reign.

年將八十 nearly eighty.

年方二九 only just eighteen.

年逾六十 over sixty.

年並出百 they were all over a hundred years of age.

年等者 coevals.

年亦相等 of about the same age.

勿言年齒暮 do not say that (my horse) is getting old.

享年 a phrase used in death-announcements of the age of a person under sixty. See 10,019.

年號 see 3884.

年限 a limit of years.

年分 the year of a cycle; one's age.

按年 or 照年 yearly; by the year.

按年六厘 six per cent per annum.

按 (or 常) 年一分 ten per cent per annum,—the year being reckoned as ten months.

常年 in ordinary years; customarily; usually.

年租 a yearly rent.

涎
8302

See 4508.

念⁴

8303

R. 𣎵
C. nym
H. ngiam
F. nieng,
naing, neing
W. ngie
N. ngieñ, ngi
P. nien
M. lien
Y. niei, nei
S. nien
K. nyöm
J. nen, ten
A. niem
Sinking
Lower.

To think; to reflect; to ponder on; to study; to remember; to repeat from memory; to read aloud. Twenty (see 5693). See 12,868.

思念 to think; to ponder on.

施惠無念 when you have done a kindness, think no more about it.

就起個不良之念 thereupon he thought an evil thought.

念舊 for auld lang syne.

若念舊情 if you remember our old friendship.

懷念 or 服念 or 掛念 to bear in mind; to dwell on.

念着父母 thinking of father and mother.

念想 or 念信兒 a keepsake.

咸念其疾 all sympathised with her suffering.

無以爲念 to have no cause for anxiety.

念佛 to repeat the name of Buddha; to purr, as a cat.

除雜念 put away miscellaneous thoughts, —i.e. such as divert one's attention from the true path.

注念 to fix the attention on.

一念之誠可動天地 sincerity of purpose can move the universe, —i.e. attain its end.

念所當念 to reflect upon what one ought to reflect upon; to read what one ought to read.

念念不忘 in constant remembrance.

念睞 to look back on with regret.

念頭 a thought; a desire; an idea.

念熟 to learn by heart.

念盒 a locket.

念給我聽 read it out to me.

這個字我念不上來 I can't pronounce this word.

念口供 to read over depositions, —before the deponents finally sign them.

念書 to study books.

念經 to repeat the liturgies.

念⁴

8303

念咒 to utter a charm.

念珠 to tell one's beads.

念誦 to recite; to intone.

念根 the organ of memory. Sanskrit: *smritendriya*.

四念處 four objects on which the mind should dwell. Sanskrit: *smritupasthāna*.

念三道四 grumbling; fretful.

念四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories.

See 8266.

捻

8304

捻³

8305

R. 𣎵
C. v. nēm²

See 念

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

捻

8306

捻⁴

8307

R. 𣎵

See 念

P. v. nien
Sinking
Lower.

趁³

8308

R. 𣎵

See 兼

A. nieng
Sinking
Upper.

捻⁴

8309

R. 葉

See 捻

A. niem
Entering
Lower.

念咒 to utter a charm.

念珠 to tell one's beads.

念誦 to recite; to intone.

念根 the organ of memory. Sanskrit: *smritendriya*.

四念處 four objects on which the mind should dwell. Sanskrit: *smritupasthāna*.

念三道四 grumbling; fretful.

念四史 the twenty-four dynastic histories.

See 8266.

Muddy; turbid. Still water. A tool for digging out mud. Also read *nien*⁴.

Read *shan*³. To gleam; to glint.

Same as 8307.

A tow-rope; a hawser.

捻舟 to tow a boat.

捻索 a hawser.

Read *nien*³. To caulk.

To pursue.

趁不上他 you won't catch him.

步趁 to travel on foot.

Read *chien*¹. To go quickly.

A small hairpin; a nail with a small head. Also read *nich*⁴.

輦³

8310

R. 銑

C. lyn, lym²
H. len³
F. lieng

W. lie
N. lieñ
P. nien

M. lien
Y. niei
S. nien

K. yōn, nyōn
J. ren

A. lien
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A kind of Bath chair (人步挽車也), for old people; to push along. The Emperor's chariot used a sacrifices; the Court. See 9485.

乘步輦 he rode in a "Bath chair."

以乘車輦母 pushed along his mother in a carriage.

我任我輦 we carried our burdens, we pushed along our barrows.

恃輦而行 to travel in a chair pushed by eunuchs.

輦良官 the officer in charge of the eunuchs who pushed the Imperial chair.

玉輦 or 象輦 the Emperor's chariot.

鳳輦 the Empress's chariot.

輦下 or 輦轂之下 at Court; at the capital; at Peking.

京輦 the metropolis.

輦道 or 輦路 a way through the palace.

輦道繩屬 numerous are the roads connected together for the Imperial sedan-chair.

To expel; to drive out.

輦逐 to drive away.

輦不開 unable to drive off.

輦出去 to drive out.

輦走了 driven away.

A stone roller, used for husking rice, etc. To engrave or cut jade with a lathe.

碾米 to husk rice.

碾房 a husking-room.

碾盤 or 碾底 the large lower stone of a mill.

碾杵 the upper stone or roller.

碾輞子 the roller on a mill.

碾碎 to grind to powder.

碾船 or 藥碾子 an apparatus in which medicines are ground.

碾³

8312

R. 銑

C. chyn, shyn²
H. ch'en²
F. tieng, ngieng

W. ngie, v.
ngo²

N. nyen
P. nien

Y. niei
K. nion
J. ten

A. trien

Rising Upper
and Lower.

碾³

8312

碾子 a hulling mill,—including both upper and lower parts.

碾輪 to revolve on wheels.

碾絹 glazed lustring.

碾法尤精 the carving was extremely fine.

後碾兩饕餮 at the back were carved two gluttons (see 10,837).

輾

8313

撚³

8314

To roll in the fingers; to twist; to play with.

撚一個紙撚兒 twist up a paper spill,—as for lighting a pipe.

撚乾手巾 wring the napkin dry.

撚毛 to twist wool.

撚緯 to twist silk for a hat-fringe.

撚指間 or 撚指不覺 in the twisting of a finger,—in a jiffy.

撚鬚 to finger one's beard.

把燈頭撚大了 screw up the lamp-wick,—of a foreign lamp; see 10,864.

蹀³

8315

To tread to powder; to stamp on; to tread in another's steps.

R. 銑
See 撚年

Rising Lower.

跣

8316

Same as 8315.

躡

8317

See 13,135.

躡

8318

See 13,136.

次

8319

Same as 4508.

抓

8320

Same as 8266.

忍³

8321

R. 銑震

See 念刃

K. niön

J. den, djin

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

廿

8321a

Muddy water.

渾忍 dirty; filthy.

忍然 dripping,—as with sweat.

See 5693.

NIN.

A respectful form of 你
8211, thou or you.

您納 you, Sir.

請您過來 please come across, Sir.

明天外務部請客,有
您麼 are you, Sir, going to-morrow night to the dinner at the Foreign Office?

See 5617.

See 7197.

NING.

A surname. Used for
8327.

甯波 Ningpo.

甯幫 Ningpo men,—as a class.

甯紹台 the three Prefectures
of 甯波 Ningpo, 紹興
Shao-hsing, and 台州 T'ai-
chou, forming the circuit under
the Tao-t'ai at Ningpo.甯國府 the Prefecture of
Ning-kuo in Anhui.

Same as 8327.

寧²

8327

R. 青徑

See 甯

Even Lower.

Peace; tranquillity; repose; rest. How? why? (expecting the answer No.) Used comparatively in the sense of "it is better;" also as "would that....." See 810, 8325, 8328, 13,522.

寧靜 or 安寧 peace; tranquillity.

康寧 in good health.

俾民不寧 so that the people have no repose.

衆無一箇寧時 not one of them had a moment's rest.

此刻寧家去矣 [if...], at this moment you would be wending your way happily homewards.

寧耐幾日 to take it easy for a few days,—as a break in a journey.

寧...哉 or 寧...耶 or 寧...乎 an interrogative.

寧不沾巾 how can I not wet my handkerchief?—with tears.

寧不惟是 how can it be otherwise?

寧宜爲此 how is it right to behave thus?

寧不我顧 would he not then regard me?

寧敢辭其勞哉 how can I venture to shirk this trouble?

胡寧忍予 how can they endure that I should be thus?

寧願 I would rather.

寧死不辱 I prefer death to dishonour.

寧死不去 I would rather die than go.

寧可以急相棄耶 how can we cast him off because we are in difficulty?

寧可不作 I would rather not do it.

寧可濕衣,不可亂步 better to wet one's clothes than to hasten in an undignified manner.

寧可無了有,不可有了
了無 better to have after not having had, than not to have after having had.您²

8322

R. Vulgar.

P. snin, v.

snina²

Even Lower.

恁

8323

賃

8324

甯²

8325

R. 青徑

C. ning

H. len

F. ning

W. ngiang

N. nyng

P. sning, ning²,neng²,

M. lin, len

Y. ning

Sz. ning

K. yong

J. dei, niö

A. ning

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

寧

8326

寧²

寧可信其有，不可恃

其無 better believe that there is such a thing than trust to its not being the case.

寧折不彎 you may break, but you won't bend it.

寧缺而毋用 it is better to keep the post vacant and not employ any one.

寧早別晚 better be early than late.

無寧謙 there is nothing like humility.

無寧茲許公復奉其

社稷 shall not the lord of Hsü again worship at his altars?

耗斁下土，寧丁我躬 this wasting and ruin of our country, would that it fell only on me!

不用命者寧入我網

let those which are the victims of fate come into my net,—

referring to a story of 成湯

of the 商 Shang dynasty who rebuked a sportsman for setting

nets which left the game no chance of escape, and praying

that all might be ensnared therein. His Majesty removed the

side nets, and then suggested that the sportsman's prayer

should be as above.

子寧三年 to go into mourning three years for a parent.

歸寧父母 to go and visit

one's parents,—of a newly-married bride.

寧馨 (na¹ han¹) a fine fellow,—

said to be a Chehkiang corruption of 如許姓 “such a kind of.....” Also said to be the

equivalent of 如此香. Used of a man's son. First used by

Shan T'ao (see B.D.) of Prince 衍 Yen of 晉 who was very

handsome.

何物老嫗生此寧馨

兒 what sort of lady was the mother of this fine fellow?

寧綢 Kiang-ning silk piece-goods.

Altered from 8327, which formed part of the personal name of the Emperor Tao Kuang. See 5217.

儻²

8329

R. 庚

See 甯

Even Lower.

嚀²

8331

R. 青

See 甯

Even Lower.

擰²

8331

R. 庚

C. ning², v.

P. sning, ning,

ning

M. jin, len

See 甯

Even Lower.

檸²

8332

R. 庚梗

See 甯

J. dō, nō

Even and

Rising Lower.

濘⁴

8333

R. 徑迴

C. ning²W. ngiang²P. ning², neng²

M. sin

See 甯

Sinking

Lower.

Distressed; weak; wearied.

何用苦拘儻 what room is there for annoyance or distress?

To order; to enjoin.

叮嚀告戒 to warn to be careful in future.

To pull about; to throw into confusion. To twist; to sprain. Also read ning³; see 8171.

搶擰 to turn topsy-turvy.

擰壞了 he has twisted it about and spoilt it.

擰不下去 won't screw in.

擰手 to sprain the wrist.

擰脚 to sprain the foot.

把鎖頭擰開 break open the padlock by twisting it round.

擰不起來 he can't carry it, —e.g. a bucket of water.

不能強擰ning³着你念 I can't force you to study.Read ning⁴. Obstinate; perverse; self-willed.

A tree from whose bark a medicinal tincture is made.

檸頭 the end of a piece of timber cut to be fitted into another; a tenon.

檸檬 the lemon.

Mud.

泥濘 slush.

道路濘的狠利害 the road is frightfully muddy.

聾³

8334

R. 迴青

See 甯

Rising and

Even Lower.

葦²

8335

R. 庚

See 甯

J. dō, nō

Even Lower.

顙³

8336

R. 迴

See 甯

Rising Lower.

饔²

8337

R. 庚

See 甯

J. dō, nō

Even Lower.

聾²

8338

R. 庚

See 甯

J. dō, nō

Even Lower.

凝²

8339

R. 蒸徑

C. ying

H. ngen, v. ken

F. nging, v.

ngik², nging,

ngeing

W. ngiang

N. nyng

P. ning, ying

M. yin

Y. { ning

Sz. {

K. ing

J. gō, giō

A. nging

Even Lower.

The wax in the ear. See 11,259. Also read ning²

Dense vegetation.

葦聾 jungle. See 8338.

葦聾 a marshy labiate plant.

The top of the head.

頂顙 the poll; the crown.

To eat to repletion.

Tangle.

聾聾 tangled hair; tangled plants. See 8335.

To congeal; to stiffen; to freeze; to consolidate To fulfil; to accomplish. See 3651.

凝結 or 凝住 or 凝聚 to congeal; to freeze.

凝寒 freezing cold.

凝固 congealed; coagulated; hardened.

鎧甲凝霜 their armour was covered with frost.

凝阻 congested,—of the stomach.

凝思 to be lost in thought.

凝想 to dote on; to fix the thoughts or desires on.

凝神遠視 to look afar with fixed gaze.

寧²

8328

凝²

8339

凝喜 or 凝祥 may auspicious influences collect here!—phrases seen on the "shadow walls" of houses.

凝芳樓 the Hall of Collected Perfumes,—a name for a tea-house or restaurant.

庶績其凝 thus their various duties will be fully accomplished.

苟不至德,至道不凝焉 only by perfect virtue can the perfect path be realised.

Read *ning*⁴.

油凝了 the oil is frozen.

佞⁴

8340

R. 徑
C. *ning*
H. *lin*
F. *neing*
W. *ngiang*
N. *nying*
P. *ning*
M. *lin*
Y. } *ning*
Sz. }
K. *yōng*
J. *dei, niō*
A. *ning*

Sinking
Lower.

Eloquence; artful talk; flattery; fluent.

佞口 eloquent; plausible; oily-mouthed.

我不佞 I am not eloquent.

焉用佞 why should he be ready of speech?—of what use is it except to gain enemies?

佞婦 an artful-tongued woman.

佞黨 traitors.

奸佞 treacherous; cunning.

惡 *wu*⁴ 夫佞者 I hate your men of smart speech.

Same as 5605.

See 5605.

韌

8341

韌

8342

虐⁴

8343

R. 藥
C. *yōk*
H. *ngiok*
F. *ngiok*
W. *ngia*
N. *niah*
P. *niō², nūō², nūē²*
M. *lio*
Y. *niak*
Sz. *nio*
K. *yak, hak*
J. *gaku, giaku*
A. *ngōk*

Entering
Lower.

To be harsh; to oppress.

虐政 a tyrannical government.

爲虐 to be tyrannical.

虐民 to oppress the people.

下民易虐,上天難欺 it is easy to oppress the people below, but difficult to deceive God above.

不教而殺謂之虐 not to teach and yet to punish with death is held to be tyranny.

殘虐 to ravage; to cruelly destroy.

虐⁴

8343

拳匪肆虐 the Boxers committed great outrages.

天降大虐 God sent great calamities.

敢行暴虐 he dares to commit violent and oppressive acts.

虐打 maltreatment.

虐待 to ill-treat.

虐 *yüeh*¹ 薄 to chaff.

See 12,960.

See 4647.

瘡

8344

謔

8345

牛²

8346

R. 尤
C. *ngau*
H. *ngiu*
F. *ngiu, ngu*
W. *ngau*
N. *ngiu, ngüü*
P. *niu*
M. } *niu* and
Y. } *liu*
Sz. }
K. *u*
J. *giu*
A. *ngiu*
Even Lower.

An ox; a bull; a cow. Radical 93. See 810, 7576, 13,399. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables Vb*. [To be distinguished from 午 12,769.] See 衣 5385.

公牛 or 牝牛 a bull.

牝牛 or 母牛 a cow; a heifer (see 12,325).

宦牛 a bullock.

水牛 a water-buffalo.

黃牛 the common yellow cattle.

牛黃 cow bezoar.

犀牛 a bovine animal, figured as a buffalo with a single horn. [The traditional "rhinoceros" of foreigners seems to be wholly wrong. Correct 4128, and see 10,298, and 12,073.]

犁牛 a black ox with white spots.

花牛 a spotted ox of any colour; Cambyx beetles.

石牛 a stone ox; a barren cow.

牛飲 to drink like an ox.

牛瘟 the cattle-disease.

土牛 or 春牛 the clay ox,—used at the spring sacrifice to agriculture (see 2854). Mounds of clay placed on embankments for use at emergencies. Used

牛²

8346

in Formosa to mark savage boundaries. A dolt; see 12,099.

鞭 (or 打) 春牛 to beat the spring ox,—so as to stimulate the revival of spring.

牛芒 the clay herdsman who accompanies the clay ox at the spring sacrifice, and beats it (as above) with a branch of willow.

牛具 a span of oxen.

牛驢騾馬 ox, donkey, mule, horse,—the four greater domestic animals. See 810.

天牛 a divine ox. Also, a kind of beetle with yellow and white spots and long antennæ.

天牛能糞金 celestial oxen can pass gold. See 10,057.

牛郎 or 牽牛 the constellation of the Herdboy,—the stars $\alpha \beta \gamma$ in Aquila.

牛宿 the ninth zodiacal constellation,—in Capricorn.

臥牛 a snail. Also, embankments of earth piled up to strengthen walls, etc.

牛奶 or 牛乳 milk.

牛奶餅 (or 酥) cheese.

牛奶皮 cream.

牛奶子 *Elæagnus umbellatus*, Thbg.

牛油 butter.

牛痘 vaccine lymph.

牛肉 beef.

牛肉一脚 a leg of beef.

牛皮 hides.

牛皮燈籠 a leather lantern, —through which no light shines; hence, a stupid fellow.

牛圈 a bullock pen.

牛蜂 a hornet.

牛鳴 or 牛吼 the lowing of oxen.

牛崽 a calf.

牛鼈 leeches.

牛衣 see 5385.

牛性 or 牛頸 obstinate.

牛毛雨 fine rain.

牛鬼蛇神 ox(-headed) devils and serpent spirits,—supernatural.

NIU.

牛²

8346

不殺耕牛 do not slay the ploughing ox. Cf. ante Impia quam caesis gens est epulata juvenis.

誰知以羊易牛 who knew that a sheep had been substituted for the ox?

誰執牛耳 who is to hold the bull's ear?—as was done in ancient times when a treaty was concluded between two or more States.

不管牛不牛的了 never mind whether I appreciate your singing or not,—referring to the phrase 對牛彈琴 playing the guitar to a cow, and meaning literally "Never mind whether I am the cow or not."

大牛音 the lowing of a large cow,—a Buddhist measure of distance—the eighth part of a yōdjana; see 13,407.

割鷄焉用牛刀 why take a pole-axe to kill a chicken?

得人一牛,還人一馬 get an ox, return a horse,—is the rule for giving and receiving presents.

不宜甘居牛後 one ought not to remain willingly in the position of an ox's buttocks,—behind. See 810.

春冷凍死牛 spring cold will freeze an ox. [牛 is said to be a corruption of 忸 per-verse, meaning the dissolute or extravagant.]

牛生麒麟 a cow giving birth to a unicorn,—which is supposed to be the case when she has three calves at a birth.

人不知己過,牛不知力大 men are not aware of their faults any more than an ox is aware of its strength.

牛眠地 a favourable site for a grave; see 7882.

牛女渡河 the Herdboy and the Weaving Damsel crossing the Milky Way.

牛莊 Newchwang.

牛山島 Turnabout Island.

牛舌條 *Hydrangea aspera*, Don.

牛舌頭 *Rumex acetosa*, L.

牛筋 *Lindera glauca*, Bl.

牛²

8346

牛虱子 *Jasminum floridum*, Bge.

牛子 or 牛薔子 *Arctium Lappa*, L.

牛馬藤 *Mucuna sempervirens*, Hemsl.

牛膝 *Achyranthes aspera*, L.

牛扁 *Aconitum lycoctonum*, L.

牛角花 *Lotus corniculatus*, L.

牛²

8347

R. 尤
See 牛
Even Lower.

妞¹

8348

R. Vulgar.
P. v. niu
M. v. liu
Even Upper.

忸³

8349

R. 有屋
C. naa, nuk
H. ngiu, luk
F. niu, neik
W. ngiau, nai
N. ngiu, ne
P. niu
M. liu
Y. niu
Sz. niu
K. niu, niuk
J. chiku, niku,
chū, nio
A. nuk
Rising and
Entering
Upper.

扭³

8350

R. 有
H. liu
F. niu, v. neu
See 紐
Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known as 苧藤, (*Achyranthes aspera*, L.); see 8346.

A little girl.

小妞兒 a little maid.

二妞兒 the second daughter.

他是誰家的妞兒 whose little girl is she?

Obstinate; perverse. Used with 8352.

慍忸 morose; uncompliant; intractable.

忸惡 set on evil.

Read *no*^{4*} and *nu*^{4*}. Used for 8377.

忸怩 to blush.

To turn round; to twist; to sprain. To seize; to grasp.

他扭過臉 or 把臉扭過去 he turned round his face.

扭轉 to twist about; to turn over and over.

扭轉心腸 to change one's mind or feelings.

扭一扭 give it a twist.

扭子 a corkscrew.

扭³

8350

扭不過 not to be turned or influenced.

扭乾 to wring dry,—as clothes.

扭肚 gripes in the belly.

扭鎖 a door-handle.

扭結 to twist; to grapple.

扭摔 to wrench; to grapple and throw down.

扭頸 to crick one's neck.

扭脚 to sprain one's foot.

扭紋木 wood with a crooked grain; cross-grained.

他心素多情性扭扭 he is crotchety and perverse.

扭解 or 扭送 or 扭稟 or

扭控 to arrest and hand over to justice.

扭至警局 dragged him off to the police-station.

揪扭 to grab hold of; to seize.

扭捏 to fidget.

弄扭 or 扭毆 to struggle; to squabble.

莫扭莫扭 don't get excited!

扭³

8351

R. 有
See 丑紐
Rising Upper.

A tree which by some is identified with *Ligustrum sinense*, Lour.

Read *ch'ou*³. Handcuffs. See 上 9729.

那枷扭紛紛自落 the cangue and handcuffs fell off of themselves.

扭³

8352

R. 有
H. ngiu, ngiun
See 紐
Rising Upper.

Inclined to evil; perverse; accustomed to. Used with 8349.

扭習 versed in; familiar with. See 7359.

扭於姦宄 versed in treacherous designs.

扭以爲常 made a practice of it.

紐
8353
A knot; a fastening. See 10,092.
R. 有
C. nau
H. lieu, ngiu
F. niu, v. niu
W. ngiau
N. ngiub
P. niu
Y. niu
Z. niu
K. niu
J. dju, nio
A. niu
Rising Upper.

紐結 to fasten, so as to untie easily.
紐別 perverse; contrary, as one who always takes an opposite view; stubborn.
紐於義未安 to get into difficulties from too close adherence to the received or literal meaning.

衄
8354
To bleed at the nose; one over the nose; a check in battle.
R. 屋
C. nuk
H. nuoh
F. nuu
A. lou
K. niuk
J. niku, djoku
A. niu
Entering Upper.

衄鼻 to bleed at the nose.
驚衄 frightened to death.
祝衄祝衄, 非魚非肉 chu niu chu niu, they are neither fish nor flesh,—that we should prey on them; part of an 謬歌 enigmatic reply by 焦先 Chiao Hsien of the 魏 Wei State, when urged to attack the 吳 Wu State.
小衄 a slight check,—in battle.
挫衄 to be damped, as ardour; to suffer a defeat.

鈕
8355
A button; a knob.
R. 有
C. lieu
F. lieu
Z. lieu
K. lieu
J. lieu
A. lieu
Rising Upper.

鈕子 or **鈕扣** (or **釦**) buttons.
鈕口 a buttonhole.
鈕絆 a loop for a button.
結鈕 a button made of twisted cord.
花鈕 fancy buttons.
瓜鈕 water-melons just formed upon the stalk, about the size of buttons.

拗
8356
繆
8357
謬
8358

噪
8359
The cry of a child.
R. 尤有
C. yau
H. yau
F. yau
W. yau
N. yau
P. yau
Y. yau
Z. yau
K. yau
J. yau
A. yau
Even and Rising Lower.

噪呢 the prattle of a baby.
Read *jou*⁴. Evil words.

那
8360

娜
8361

R. 歌
C. ga
H. ga
F. ga
W. ga
N. ga
P. ga
Y. ga
Z. ga
K. ga
J. ga
A. ga
Even Lower.

哪
8362

娜
8363

R. 哥
C. ga
H. ga
F. ga
W. ga
N. ga
P. ga
Y. ga
Z. ga
K. ga
J. ga
A. ga
Rising Lower.

挪
8364

R. 歌
C. no
H. slo, clo
F. noa
W. no, na, 'na
N. nou
P. no
M. lo
Y. nou
Z. no
K. na
J. na
A. na
Even Lower.

The cry of a child.
噪呢 the prattle of a baby.
Read *jou*⁴. Evil words.

NO.

See 8090.

A character much used in the transliteration of Sanskrit words.

See 8091.

Elegant; fascinating.

婀娜 graceful; elegant.

花腰呈嫋娜 her flower (i.e. slender) waist exhibited (by its suppleness) her graceful movements.

To move; to shift. To rub.

搬挪 or **挪開** to move; to remove.

挪動 to move; (of the Court) to come out of the palace grounds.

今兒有挪動 the Court is coming out of the palace grounds to-day.

這個小車我挪不動 I can't move this barrow.

把礙手的東西挪開 move away the things in the way of your hand.

挪不開 can't get away.

挪轉他處 or **挪在別處** move it somewhere else.

把錯兒挪到別人身上 to shift the blame to some one else's shoulders.

挪借 to divert (from one use to another) and to borrow (for

挪
8364

挪
8365

R. 歌
C. ga
H. ga
F. ga
W. ga
N. ga
P. ga
Y. ga
Z. ga
K. ga
J. ga
A. ga
Even Lower.

諾
8366

R. 藥
C. nok
H. lok, ngok
F. nouk
W. no
N. noh
P. no
M. lo
Y. nak
Z. no
K. nak
J. daku, naku
A. nāk
Entering Lower.

one's own use),—of misapplication of funds.

挪繳 or **挪用** to misappropriate funds.

挪移 to move one's residence; to misapply, as funds.

挪交 to divert to.....

搓挪 to rub between the hands.

To slip down, as on ice.

To respond; to answer. To promise. See 3323, 8459.

應諾 to respond; to answer a call.

一呼百諾 one calls and a hundred answer,—as in the *yamen* of a high official.

莫敢不諾 no one dared not to answer his call.

唯而不諾 to answer promptly and not in a drawling or perfunctory manner.

子曰諾, 吾將仕矣 Confucius said, Yes, I will go into office.

有眉眼之諾 had encouraged him by her glances.

許諾 to promise.

子路無宿諾 Tzu Lu never slept over a promise,—he always performed it at once

輕諾必寡信 lightly-made promises inspire little confidence.

一諾千金 his promise once given is as good as a thousand taels.

承蒙金諾 you were kind enough to promise me.

諾們罕 *No-mén Han*,—a Mongol title bestowed upon eminent supporters of the Lamaist hierarchy. Sanskrit: *Dharma raja*.

諾脫 a nautical "knot."

踏⁴

8367

R. 藥馬

See 若惹

Entering and
Rising Lower.

儼²

8368

R. 歌寄

H. lo, 'lo

See 挪

Even and
Rising Lower.

懦⁴

8369

R. 箇

C. no

H. lo

F. noa

W. nu, 'nu

N. nou

P. no

M. lo

Y. nou

Sz. no

K. na

J. na, da

A. 'niu

Sinking
Lower.

糯⁴

8370

R. 箇

W. nu, nung

See 懦

Sinking
Lower.

To step firmly; to tread
down.

Read jē³. To toddle.
See 12,440.

To look soft and delicate.
A ceremony for expelling
demons and driving away
pestilence.

猗儼其實 soft and delicate
is its fruit.

儼神 a modern deity which is
supposed to prevail against pesti-
lence.

Read nō³. To walk with
measured steps.

佩玉之儼 how the girdle
gems move to the measured steps!

Weak; imbecile; timid.

懦弱 weak; timid.

懦夫有立志 the lazy fellow
has fixed his resolution,—has
turned over a new leaf.

百巧者必有一懦
among a hundred smart fellows
there is always one fool.

Glutinous rice (*Oryza*
glutinosa).

糯米酒 a sweet spirit made
from glutinous rice.

糯米條 *Viburnum utile*,
Hemsl.

糯米樹 or 糯樹 *Viburnum*
dilatatum, Thbg., and similar
species.

糯米草 (or 團兒) *Pouzol-*
zia hispida, Benn.

糯米臀 sticky bottom,—a term of
contempt for a lazy fellow who
is always glued to his seat. See
9046.

呐

8371

R. 月屑

H. lut

See 訥

C. v. nat⁷

W. v. 'no

P. v. na²

Entering
Lower.

呐

8372

R. 月屋

See 訥

A. nou¹, 'niuk

Entering
Lower.

訥⁴

8373

R. 月

C. nut

H. lut

F. nouk

W. nō

N. nah

P. nō²

M. la

Y. naah

K. nul

J. dotsz, nachi

A. nou¹

Entering
Lower.

掇²

8374

R. 歌灰

C. v. 'no

See 挪狴

K. na, nwe, swe

J. ta, na, dai,
ne

A. na, nwa

Even Lower.

掇

8375

單

8376

Same as 8373.

Read na⁴. To blurt out.

呐一聲喊 to burst out in a
loud voice.

呐嘴 to pout.

The new moon seen in
the east is called 縮呐,
used in the sense of haste.
See 12,734, 13,292.

To speak slowly or cau-
tiously. See 8371.

口訥訥 stuttering; stammer-
ing.

木訥 awkward in speech.

嫗本木訥 the old woman
was naturally a stammerer.

訥舌 tongue-tied; an impedi-
ment in the speech.

欲訥于言 wishing to be
cautious in his words; *suaviter*
in modo, cf. 7900.

呱訥 the wailing of infants.

To crumple up; to rub.

掇莎 to crumple up in the
hands.

掇手 to rub the hands.

掇油 to rub on paint.

掇財主老 to cajole rich old
people.

Same as 8374.

Same as 8368.

慙⁴

8377

R. 屋職

C. nuk

H. luk

F. neik

W. 'nai

N. 'ne

P. 'niu

M. 'liu

Y. 'naa

Sz. niu

K. niuk

J. djiku, niku

A. nuk

Entering
Upper
Irregular.

稊

8378

捺⁴

8379

R. 箇

See 挪

Sinking
Lower.

耨

8380

耨⁴

8381

R. 宥

C. nau²

H. 'nieu,

'ngieu

F. nain

W. 'nōe

N. nōü

P. nou

M. jou, lou

Y. nō

Sz. nou

K. nu

J. nu, dō

A. nēu

Sinking
Lower.

鐸

8382

樛⁴

8383

R. 尤

See 耨

Even Lower.

Ashamed; mortified. See
8349.

慙慙 ashamed.

莫吾知而不慙 I am no
ashamed that no one knows me

Same as 8370.

A final particle. Use
with 8091.

NOU.

Same as 8381.

To hoe; to weed. See
6007.

耨草 to hoe up weeds.

鋤耨 to hoe and weed.

耨耨之利 the advantages
ploughing and weeding.

筆耕舌耨 to plough with
the pencil and hoe with
tongue,—as 'schoolmaster.

Same as 8381.

A kind of pine, known
樛梓, found in Kiangna
and used for coffins.

構樛 a bark used for dye
pink.

獺⁴

8384

宥虞

耨

Sinking Lower.

獺²

8385

尤耨

耨

ven Lower.

穀³

8386

宥有

耨

Sinking Lower.

A cur.

Read *ju*². A marine animal, known as 朱獺. It is said to have fins and to be like a fox.

An old name for a hare.

Milk; to suckle. Also read *k'ou*⁴.

NU.

奴⁴

8387

虞

nou

lu

nu

lou, lu

nu

no

nu, do

nou

ven Lower.

A slave; a servant. See 9991.

奴家 a slave; used by women for "I."

奴才 a slave; used by men for "I," especially by Manchu statesmen and Chinese high military officials addressing the Emperor. See 648.

奴婢 male and female slaves.

奴僕 a slave.

將來悉爲洋人之奴 by and by we shall all be the slaves of foreigners.

奴產子 sons born in slavery.

看財奴 a stingy fellow; a name for a child's money-box.

狸奴 an otter.

青奴 or 竹奴 a Dutch wife. See 1132, 2616.

奴角 the rhinoceros.

女奴 a name for the cat.

飛奴 a carrier-pigeon.

燭奴 a candle-stick,—originally the carved wooden figure of a boy, holding a candle in his hand.

奴²

8387

倣²

8388

R. 虞

See 奴

Even Lower.

努³

8389

R. 虞

W. *nu*

See 努

Rising Lower.

呶³

8390

孥²

8391

R. 虞

F. *nu, nu*

W. *no*

See 奴

Even Lower.

弩³

8392

R. 虞

C. *nou*

H. *lu*

F. *nu*

W. *nu*

N. *nu*

P. *nu*

M. *lu*

Y. *nou*

Sz. *nu*

K. *no*

J. *nu, do*

A. *nou*

Rising Lower.

錫奴 a metal foot-warmer,—to be filled with hot water and used in bed.

木奴 a kind of orange.

念奴 a courtesan,—from the name of a favourite of 明皇 of the T'ang dynasty.

To make a great effort.

倣力爭強 to strive with all one's might.

To make a great effort.

A perpendicular stroke in writing. See 嘴 11,905.

努力行善 to do good with all one's energies.

努²着 *chao*² 了 overworked; overstrained.

See 8158.

A child. See 10,776 *nu*².

妻孥 wife and children.

罪人不孥 the sins of the fathers are not visited upon the children,—as they were under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty. See 族 11,845.

予則孥戮汝 I will put both you and your children to death.

取其孥與帑 to take over their family and property.

A crossbow.

弩弓 a crossbow.

連弩 a "repeating" or magazine crossbow; see 3160.

放弩 to discharge a crossbow.

弩彈 the pellet of a crossbow.

萬弩齊發 all the bows were discharged at once.

一弩齊發十矢 a bow to fire ten arrows at once.

强弩之末 the end of a strong bow,—i.e. the end of the shot, when the strength of the missile is spent and it is harmless.

弩³

8392

怒⁴

8393

R. 遇 虞

C. *nou*

H. *lu*

F. *nou*

W. *no*

N. *nu*

P. *nu*

M. *lu, lou*

Y. *nu*

Sz. *nu*

K. *no*

J. *do, nu*

A. *nou*

Sinking Lower.

負弩 to act as body-guard.

如弩在弦 like a drawn bow,—is the tension of the crisis.

Anger; rage; passion. [To be distinguished from 怒 10,077.]

怒氣 anger.

怒氣傷肝 anger injures the liver.

怒氣冲 (or 衝) 冠 anger raised his cap from his head,—by his hair standing on end. See 2908.

眼睛裏有怒氣 he has an angry look in his eye.

發怒 to be angry.

怒惱 to be in a rage.

怨恨 the anger of resentment.

怒罵 to fly into a passion and abuse.

怒詈 to abuse; angry.

不遷怒 do not get angry with those not implicated.

怒色 an angry look.

威怒 sternly angry.

忿怒 violent anger.

愠怒 indignation.

怒目相視 looked at each other with angry eyes.

盛怒之下 under the influence of anger; in a moment of passion.

請息雷霆之怒 pray abate your thundering rage.

怒不可回 too angry to reply.

娘娘息怒 stop your anger, madam.

弩³

8394

R. 虞 虞

See 奴

Rising and Even Lower.

筵²

8394a

R. 虞

Flint arrow-heads.

A birdcage.

鳳凰在筵兮鷄鶩翔舞 when the phoenix is in a cage, other birds come and fly around.

𪔐³8395
R. Vulgar.
Rising Lower.

New flesh tissues formed after a breach of continuity, known in surgery as granulations; proud flesh.

專去𪔐肉不用刀針
for specially removing proud flesh, without the use of knife or needle,—of a quack medicine.𪔑²8396
R. 肴
See 嗽
Even Lower.

Unintelligible talk; gibberish. To wrangle.

謔𪔑 jargon; gibberish.

誼𪔑聒耳 their wrangling deafens me.

責𪔑 to scold; to abuse.

駑²8397
R. 虞
P. nu, nu
M. lu, lu
See 奴
Even Lower.

A broken-down old horse.

駑駘竭力 though like a jaded horse, I will still do my best,—a phrase used by old officials to the Emperor.

駑馬戀棧豆 the old horse will hanker after his stall and beans,—said of 桓範 Huan Fan of the 晉 Chin dynasty, when he fled but left his wife and family behind.

NUAN.

𪔒⁴8398
R. 翰

Weak; infirm.

𪔓

8399

Same as 8402.

𪔔³

8400

Warm water.

𪔔濯 to bathe in hot water.

𪔕³

8401

To send a present of food; to make a feast.

𪔕房 (or 堂) 飯 bridal-chamber rice,—eaten at weddings.

𪔕酌 or 𪔕席 a bridal feast.

𪔕女 food sent by a father to his daughter three days after her marriage.

暖³

8402

R. 旱
C. nün
H. lon
F. nwang,
naung
W. nō, nang
N. nōiñ, nōñ
P. nwan
M. lan
Y. nou
Sz. nwan, nan
K. nan
J. dan
A. nwan
Rising Lower.

Warm; genial.

暖和 (ho² or huo²) warm. See 12,646.

溫暖 warm; mild; balmy.

暖天氣 warm weather.

暖風 a warm wind.

暖轎 a winter sedan-chair.

暖閣 an alcove screened off for winter; see 2634 and 6037.

暖衣 warm clothes.

使人不衣自暖矣 he makes people feel warm even without clothes,—so genial is he.

暖帽 warm hats,—the winter hat of Chinese officials.

飽暖 full and warm,—fed and clothed.

不關冷暖 no matter whether cold or hot,—it must be done.

人情冷暖 people's feelings are cold and hot,—changeable.

春暖 the balmy spring-time.

暖棚 a shelter against the cold.

暖洞子 forcing-houses; hot-houses.

暖卿 officers of the 衛尉 Imperial body-guard, so called because they seldom have to go out into the cold.

暖房 to celebrate change of house,—as is done by friends, who come to congratulate and bring presents. Cf. House-warming.

暖壽 to celebrate a birthday (as above),—on the night before the feast.

暖牀 to celebrate a wedding (as above).

煖³

8403

Same as 8402.

𪔖³

8404

𪔗³

8405

NUN.

See 8183.

Same as 8183.

NUNG.

See 8173.

Same as 8408.

To till the soil; to farm; agriculture. See 9819.

農夫 or 農丁 or 農家 or 農人 labourers; agriculturists.

農事 or 農工 husbandry.

農耕 to till; to farm.

農具 agricultural implements.

重農桑以足衣食 pay great attention to husbandry and the mulberry (sericulture), that there may be a sufficiency of food and clothing.

不違農時 do not let the season for husbandry pass.

農忙 the busy season in agriculture.

農隙 the slack season in agriculture.

吾不如老農 (in husbandry, said Confucius,) I am not equal to an old husbandman.

農父 the Minister of Agriculture,—in ancient times.

司農 Minister of Agriculture; now the President of the Board of Revenue.

農用八政 earnest devotion to the eight objects of government.

農殖嘉穀 to largely cultivate the admirable grain.

寓兵于農 to make soldiers work as farmers,—as in times of peace.

茲予其明農哉 henceforth I will study husbandry.

惰農自安 the lazy husbandman who yields himself to ease.

鄉農 the farming population.

擗³

8406

農²

8407

農²

8408

R. 冬
C. nung
H. lung
F. nung
W. { nung
N. {
P. nung
M. lung
Y. { nung
Sz. {
K. nong
J. nō, dō
A. nung
Even Lower.

儂²

8409

R. 冬

F. nung, nong, v. niong
P. neng, nung

See 農

A. nung

Even Lower.

I (see 10,416); me. Thou; you.

阿儂 I; me.

使儂肝腸苦 causing me to feel miserable.

叫儂就來 told you (or me) to come at once.

儂自家 you yourself; (in Nan-king) I myself.

儂¹

8410

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

To talk; to gabble. Also read neng¹.

啣儂 to mutter.

竟日徒儂 vainly bawling all day long.

儂儂然與小子語 talking to the child in a low tone.

濃²

8411

R. 冬

C. yung, nung
H. ngiung
F. nung, nung
W. ngüoa, ngiung

N. nyung

P. nung, neng

M. lung

Y. { nung

K. nong

J. ð, nð, djo

A. nung

Even Lower.

Thick, of liquids, as opposed to 稀 4058; rich; strong; heavy, as opposed to 薄 9381. Dense. Dark; deep, of tints, as opposed to 淡 10,646. Also read neng³.

濃厚 thick, as fluids.

濃湯 thick soup.

濃泥 thick mud.

濃茶 strong tea,

濃烟 strong tobacco.

香濃 spicy and rich.

濃者宜先, 薄者宜後 (in eating,) the heavy dishes should precede, the light should follow.

濃雨 heavy rain.

濃睡 sound sleep.

濃濃 thickly; plump.

濃密 dense, as vegetation.

濃陰 or 濃昏 a dense shade.

濃眉 thick eyebrows.

濃粧 a rich attire,—as a bridal dress.

領人濃情 to receive great kindness from people.

相思苦更濃 the bitterness of my longing is still greater.

濃²

8411

R. 冬

H. ngiung

See 農

A. nung

Even Lower.

穠²

8412

R. 冬

H. ngiung

See 農

A. nung

Even Lower.

膿²

8413

R. 冬

C. nung

H. lung

F. nung, nong

W. nung, ngiung

N. nung

P. neng, nung

M. lung

Y. { nung

Sz. { nung

K. nong

J. nu, dñ

A. nung, nong

Even Lower.

醲^{1,2}

8414

R. 冬

F. { nung

P. { nung

See 穠

A. nung, nong

Even Lower.

震²

8415

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

饕²

8416

R. 陽

P. v. 'nang

See 饕

A. nung, nong

Even Lower.

談論正濃 the conversation was so engrossing, that.....

淡內添濃 to put dark (flowers) among light ones.

濃綠 dark green.

Thick; close set; stout. Also read neng².

穠密 dense, as vegetation. See 8411.

何彼穠矣 what luxuriance! —of a peach-tree in full bloom.

纖穠中度 the happy mean between thin and stout,—not too thin and not too stout; said of 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei.

Pus; matter. Also read neng².

膿水 pus; matter.

膿血 bloody pus.

膿瘡 an abscess.

膿腫 a purulent sore.

膿胞 a pustule filled with matter.

作膿 or 鼓膿 to form pus.

放膿 to open a boil and let out the pus.

嘔膿 to vomit pus,—to revile.

Generous, as wine; rich; strong.

醲酒 strong wine.

酒醲身軟 the wine was strong and he (i.e. his head) was weak.

醲于用賞 be liberal in your rewards.

A heavy dew.

Read neng⁴. Soft; miry.

To stuff oneself with food.

Read neng³ in Peking.饕餮 (sang¹) to gorge or gobble, as a child.齷²

8417

R. 冬

See 農

Even Lower.

弄

8418

女²

8419

R. 語

C. nōu

H. 'ngi, ng

F. nü

W. ngü, sü

N. ngü, v. no, nōu

P. nü

M. nü, lü

Y. { nü

Sz. { nü

K. nyē

J. djo, nyo

A. nī

Rising Lower.

A running at the nose; a cold. Also read nang¹.

齷鼻不辨花香 a man with a cold cannot distinguish the perfumes of flowers.

臭猪頭撞倒齷鼻子

菩薩 like a pig's head which stunk so much that it knocked over a joss which couldn't smell.

齷 (nung⁴ only) 涕 snivel.

See 7507.

NÜ.

A woman; a female; as opposed to 男 8139. One of the zodiacal constellations; see Tables, Vb. Radical 38. See 3735, 11,753.

女人 a woman; women.

婦女 married women and girls; women generally.

乃生女子 a daughter shall be born to him.

紅顏女子多薄命 pretty girls are most unfortunate in life.

婦人女子, 職司酒漿 縫紉而已 the functions of women, married or single, are confined to cookery and sewing.

女流 women; as a class.

女郎 the lady.

女兒 a girl; a young woman.

女兒癆 girls' consumption,—the decline into which young girls often fall.

女孩子 a female child.

閨女 an unmarried girl.

童女 a marriageable girl.

怨女 a grievance-woman,—an old maid.

要討養女 wanted a girl to bring up,—as a prostitute.

凡女人都是水性楊花 woman is (mobile) as water and (uncertain) as the willow catkin. Cf. "souvent femme varie."

女³

8419

女衣 female clothing.

女奴 a female slave; a fancy name for the cat (Manchu: *ninuri*).

女友 a lady-friend.

女勛斗 female acrobatic feats.

女扮男裝 women disguised as men.

女唱夫隨 the wife wearing the breeches. See 429.

女戲 or 女旦 an actress.

仙女 a fairy.

女工 or 女紅 women's work, —needlework, etc.

女學 learning suitable for women. See 4839.

女僧 a Buddhist nun.

女冠 a woman's cap; a Taoist nun.

女巫 a witch.

女陰 the *vagina*.

女中君子 a superior woman.

女中丈夫 a masculine woman.

女宗 a model woman.

女夷鼓吹以司天和 the Goddess of Wind drums and blows in order to bring the weather to its proper condition.

天女 female *dévas*, or *Apsaras*; popularly used for "goddesses." Also, a name for the swallow.女宿 the tenth constellation, —the stars $\epsilon\mu$, etc., in Aquarius.

女媧氏 see 6302.

織女 the Weaving Damsel, —the star α in Lyra. See 1388.女³

8419

致女 an old custom among the feudal princes of sending, three months after marriage, to enquire about their newly-wedded daughters.

生女如鼠猶恐其虎 if your daughter is (timid) as a mouse, you still fear lest she should turn out a tigress. See 男 8139.

女德無極 women are insatiable.

女人短見 the short-sightedness of women.

好女入室, 醜女之仇 a pretty woman in a family has the ugly ones for her foes.

盜不過五女之門 there is no thief like a family of five daughters.

女怕輸身 a woman fears to make a *faux pas*. See 8139.

女以弱爲美 weakness is woman's charm. See 8139.

男生女相, 貴不可量 a man with a woman's face will rise to the highest honours.

女生向外 a woman is born with a tendency outwards, —alluding to her quasi-desertion of the family at her marriage.

女貞 *Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.女蘿 the dodder (*Cuscuta*).女青 *Pæderia tomentosa*, Bl.女婁菜 *Silene aprica*, Turcz.

女匠 the tailor-bird.

Read *nü*⁴. To give a daughter in marriage.無女 *nü*³ 以女 (*nü*³) no one女³

8419

would give him a daughter in marriage.

富貴爭女之 all the rich people wanted to marry their daughters to him.

女于鄰國 he married her into a neighbouring State.

Read *ju*³. Thou; you. Used for 5666.

女何人 who are you?

女則異于彼 are you, then, different from them?

維予與女 only you and I.

NÜEH.

See 8343.

See 12,960.

See 4647.

NÜO.

See 8343.

See 12,960.

See 4647.

虐

8420

瘡

8421

謔

8422

虐

8423

瘡

8424

謔

8425

O.

我

8426

See 12,680.

俄²

8427

Sudden; momentary. Inclined to one side; leaning.

R. 歌

See 蛾

Even Lower.

俄然 or 俄爾 suddenly; unexpectedly.

俄頃 in a moment; presently.

俄²

8427

側弁之俄 with their caps on one side and like to fall off.

俄倫袋 a jacket with long sleeves and a fancy border.

俄 (also *o*⁴) 國 or 俄羅斯國 Russia.

俄呢 Russian cloth.

哦

8428

See 3314.

娥

8429

See 3315.

峨²8430
歌 峨
Even Lower.

High; eminent; commanding. See 11,771.

容儀峨峨 of commanding or dignified presence.

峨嵋 (or 眉) 山 Mt. Omi,—the sacred mountain in Ssüch'uan.

Same as 8430.

A rocky cliff.

山勢峨峨 grand is the aspect of the mountains.

夯峨 to ram the earth when making an embankment.

A small species of Artemisia, called 莪蒿, the young stalks of which are boiled and eaten.

菁菁者莪 luxuriantly grows the artemisia. [The Ode from which this line is taken, is associated with education; hence the meanings below.]

珠玉非寶, 旁招菁莪之賢 pearls and jade are of no value: summon to your side wise men who will foster learning.

以辜負菁莪作育之雅意 and thus show ingratitude for your laudable desire to extend the benefits of education.

See 3316.

Same as 3314.

See 3317.

See 3318.

Undecided; unstable. See 8363.

婣 an¹ 阿 not having a mind of one's own.歌 阿
Even Upper.痾¹

8439

R. 歌

C. }^oH. }^o

F. k'ea

W. k'u

N. hou

P. o, k'o

Y. k'io

K. }^aJ. }^a

A. a, k'a

Even Upper.

阿

8440

要

8441

屙¹

8442

R. 歌

C. o

H. v. lai

F. oa, v. na

W. v. la²

N. ou

P. v. la²J. }^aA. }^a

Even Upper.

痾

8443

吡¹

8444

R. 歌

W. mai

See 訛

Even Lower.

訛

8445

鉋²

8446

R. 歌

See 訛

Even Lower.

Disease; pain. Also read k'o⁴.

微痾 a slight ailment.

病染沉痾 his ailment has become a serious disease.

口痾 sores about the mouth.

痾癢相關 sympathising with each other's pains and itches. See 12,859.

痾嘔 diarrhoea and vomiting.

痾痢 dysentery.

See 1.

Same as 8438.

To go to stool.

屙尿 to make water.

屙血 to pass blood.

遺屙之石 a stone covered with filth.

Same as 8439.

To move; to reform.

尙寐無吡 I wish I might sleep and never move.

周公東征, 四國是吡 the object of Chou Kung, in marching to the east, was to reform the four States.

See 3320.

To pare; to scrape.

鉋方爲圓 to pare a square and make it round.

闕⁴²

8447

R. 曷 月

先

C. at, yn

F. ak, yeng

P. so }^{yen}M. o }^{yen}

Y. zoh, yei

K. al, yön

J. atsz, yen

A. at, yen

Entering and

Even Upper.

To stop; to obstruct; an impediment; to conceal.

壅闕 to stop, as the flow of water; to prevent anything from coming to another's ears.

天闕 a natural obstacle.

遮闕 to hide; to conceal.

闕逢 years which have 甲 in their cyclical denomination.

闕與 an old name for 和順

縣 the District of Ho-shun in Shansi. [Read yü⁴ yü³ = placid.]Read yen¹. Surname.

闕氏 the name, under the Han dynasty, for a Turkic princess; Inchi, or wife of the Zenghi; see 10,600. Said by some to be a corruption of 燕支 rouge; see 13,048.

Harsh; stern; forbidding. [To be distinguished from 詔 7943.]

言容詔詔 his words and looks were forbidding.

Read lo⁴². Same as 7319.

Same as 3322.

See 3322.

To plaster; to white-wash.

聖壁 to whitewash walls,—to prepare for a wedding.

聖土 white clay for making porcelain.

See 12,779.

詔⁴²

8448

R. 陌

H. kak,

See 格 額

K. ek

J. gaku, giaku

A. ngak,

Entering

Lower.

額

8449

額

8450

聖⁴²

8451

R. 藥

N. oh, v. au

See 惡

Entering

Upper.

惡

8452

𦵑⁴²

8453

R. 藥
C. } ngok
H. }
F. ngauk,
W. ngo
N. ngoh
P. ngo², o²
M. ngo, wo, o
Y. ak
Sz. ngo, wo
K. ak
J. gaku
A. ngak

Entering
Lower.

𦵑⁴²

8454

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

𦵑⁴²

8455

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

𦵑⁴²

8456

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

𦵑⁴²

8457

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

𦵑⁴²

8458

R. 藥
F. ngauk, v.
ngouk,
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

To beat a drum. Used
for 3323 and 8455.

驚𦵑 to be startled.

𦵑𦵑 open; without circum-
locution. [Used with 3323.]

冠𦵑𦵑 a very high hat. [Used
with, 8461.]

A cliff; a precipice.

崖𦵑 a steep cliff.

To start; to be frightened.

愕然 in alarm.

錯愕不能對 he was so
frightened he could not answer.

愕顧 looked suspiciously.

共相駭愕 everybody was
astounded.

A rocky causeway.

𦵑嘉縣 name of a District in
Yunnan under the Yüan dynasty.

The roof of the mouth.
See 6174 and 10,760.

The stem and calyx of
a flower. A younger bro-
ther; see 10,965.

花𦵑 name of a 樓 belvedere
in Ming Huang's palace.

𦵑⁴²

8459

𦵑⁴²

8460

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

Name of an ancient State
which occupied the site of
the modern Hupeh. A
blossom fully opened.

東𦵑 an old name for 武昌
府 in Hupeh.

西𦵑 an old name for 南陽
府 in Honan.

鄂拓克 Otok,—a tribal chief
among the Buruts or southern
Kirghis.

鄂端 old name of Khoten.

鄂尔多斯 Ordos,—a Mongol
tribe.

鄂尔哲衣圖 Olchitu,—a
town in Sainnoin Khanate.

鄂博 a cairn; the boundary of
a grave; a Mongolian frontier-
post or "obo." See 1.

A sharp point.

劍𦵑 the point of a sword.

𦵑𦵑列列 high ranges,—of
mountain peaks.

Same as 3328.

See 3325.

Same as 8457.

Startling (see 7779);
serious. Used for 8455.

作𦵑 years which have 酉 in
their cyclical denomination.

𦵑音 sad tidings,—of death.

Same as 3323.

𦵑⁴²

8467

𦵑⁴²

8468

𦵑⁴²

8469

R. 藥
See 𦵑
Entering
Lower.

厄⁴²

8470

R. 陌
C. } ak
H. }
F. aik
W. a
N. ah
P. ê, ngê²
M. ngê, ê
Y. êh
Sz. nge
K. ek
J. aku
A. ak

Entering
Upper.

扼⁴²

8471

R. 陌
C. êk, ak
H. ak
F. aik
W. a²
N. ah
P. ngê²
M. ngê²
Y. êh
Sz. nge
K. ek
J. aku
A. ak

Entering
Upper.

𦵑⁴²

8472

R. 陌
F. aik, v. kah
See 厄
Entering
Upper.

See 3328.

Same as 8455.

To encounter; to meet
with. Also read wu⁴.

重 ch'ung² 華不可遇
兮 "renewal of glory" (i.e.
golden age of the Emperor Shun
whose name this was) is not
to be met with any more.

Difficulty; distress.
ring.

困厄 in distress; poverty
stricken.

危厄 in danger.

命逢水厄 it was his fate
to meet water dangers,—to
drown.

金厄 metal rings on harness.

To grasp; to seize.

滿扼 to grasp a handful.

扼腕久之 detained his
long time,—as a friend at parting.

力能扼虎 strong enough
to throttle a tiger.

扼守 to hold,—as a strategic
position.

扼要 a commanding (strategic)
position.

扼險 to hold the key
position.

A yoke or collar;
restrain.

加之以衡𦵑 put a
yoke upon,—a beast of draught
a restraint upon a person.

𦵑制 to restrain; to curb.

鉤^{4c}

8473

陌
厄
Entering
Upper.

A bracelet; a bangle.

金鉤 a gold bangle.

鑲鉤 a silver-gilt bracelet.

脚鉤 an anklet.

厄^{4c}

8474

卦陌
隘
and 厄
sinking and
Entering
Upper.

Distress; difficulty.

窮厄 or 凶厄 or 艱厄 in great distress.

厄窮而不憫 poor and yet not miserable.

當厄 in difficulties.

Read *ai⁴* or *yai⁴*. A defile; a pass; used with 12,841.

厄狹 a defile; mountain pass.

據厄 to guard the passes.

Same as 8470.

厄^{4c}

8475

厄
厄
Entering
Upper.

The cry of birds. [Really the same as 36, though the sounds are given as different.]

呢喔 the cackle of a hen.

呢逆症 the hiccoughs.

Same as 8471.

厄^{4c}

8477

厄
厄
Entering
Upper.

Same as 8474.

厄^{4c}

8479

厄
厄
Entering
Upper.

In want of food.

厄^{4c}

8480

厄
厄
Entering
Upper.

The brow; the junction of nose and forehead.

疾首蹙額 with aching head to knit the brows.

幽額 a kind of lemur.

脍^{4c}

8481

R. 易

See 遏

Entering
Upper.搯^{4c}

8482

譌^{4c}

8483

爇^{4c}

8484

R. 合

C. *ēp*H. *ēp*F. *yek*, v. *aing²*W. *ō*K. *ap*J. *ō*A. *yem²*Entering
Upper.盥^{4c}

8485

R. 合

K. *ap*J. *ō*A. *ap³*Entering
Upper.搯^{4c}

8486

塌^{4c}

8487

R. 易月

See 遏

Entering
Upper.遏^{4c}

8488

R. 易

C. *at*H. *ot*F. *ak*W. *yüē*N. *ak*P. *o²*, *ngo*M. *ngo*Y. *zoh*Sz. *ngo*K. *ai*

Putrid meat.

Same as 8471.

Same as 3320.

某字之譌 the wrong form of such-and-such a character.

A half-extinguished fire.

Part of an ornamental headdress.

See 6109.

A crack in a wall. A dam.

壅塌 to keep out water with clay. See 8488.

To stop; to check; see 7270. To extinguish; to ruin.

遏抑 to restrain; to check.

遏密八音 to stop music,—at the death of an Emperor.

遏病 to check disease.

遏糴 to stop the purchase of rice.

遏^{4c}

8488

J. *atsz*, *achi*A. *at*, *yet*Entering
Upper.

遏慾難 it is hard to curb one's lusts.

其父怒不可遏 his father was beside himself with rage.

一發則不可遏 when once he started (drinking) he could not stop.

遏惡揚善 to repress evil and encourage good.

阻遏 to hinder; to embarrass.

遏絕 to cut off,—as a retreat.

遏亂萌 to nip rebellion in the bud.

壅遏不通 stuffed up; not clear.

遏禁 to prevent.

心豈遏然不進 why does my mind hesitate to go on?

無遏爾躬 do not cause your own extinction.

OU.

嘔¹

8489

R. 尤有

虞

F. *eu*, *au*

See 謳

K. *u*, v. *ku*

Even and Rising Upper.

To vomit. To prattle; see 嘔 12,441.

嘔吐 to vomit.

令人欲嘔 enough to make a person sick.

嘔心 a feeling of sickness; *mal au cœur*.

嘔煩 to cause one to vomit.

嘔血 to throw up blood.

嘔絲 to spin silk,—as silkworms do.

嘔回出來 to disgorge,—as ill-gotten gains.

嘔氣 to vent one's anger.

Read *hsü¹*. Kind.

言語嘔嘔 kind and consoling talk.

Read *yü⁴*.

嘔喻 kind and cordial.

To excite; to irritate.

不免怛氣了 could not avoid provoking him.

怛氣 disputatious; quarrelling.

Read *kou¹*. Stingy; mean.怛^{4c}

8490

R. 尤

See 謳

Even Upper.

毆

8491

毆¹

8492

R. 有尤

See 謳

K. u, v. ku
Rising and
Even Upper.

毆¹

8493

R. 有

P. ou

See 謳

K. u, v. ku
Even Upper.

漚⁴

8494

R. 尤宥

H. eu²

F. eu, aiu²

See 謳

K. u, v. ku
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

煇¹

8495

R. 尤

See 謳

Even Upper.

Same as 3091.

To vomit; to retch.

毆刀 an executioner's knife.

歐羅巴 or 歐洲 Europe.

歐亞人 Eurasians,—from the
first syllables of Europe and Asia.

To beat; to strike; to
brawl; to fight.

逢人毆人 hitting every man
he came across.

毆打 or 毆擊 to beat; to maul.

毆殺 or 毆斃 or 毆死 to
beat to death.

毆傷 to wound by beating.

毆辱斯文 a blow to the
prestige of the literati.

毆逐 to drive out by force.

鬥毆 to brawl.

To soak; to steep.

漚透 soaked through.

漚柔 to soften by soaking.

漚漬 to macerate.

漚爛 softened to rottenness.

漚霉 damp and mildewed.

芬芳漚鬱 steeped in per-
fumes.

Read ou¹. Bubbles on
water.

泡漚 or 浮漚 froth; foam.

漚釘 the massive iron nails above
a yamen door. See 4048.

Great heat; drought.

煇 ou³ 火 to keep up a fire.

甌¹

8496

R. 尤

See 謳

K. ku

Even Upper.

A bowl; a cup. A musical
instrument. Name of a river
near Wenchow.

茶甌 a tea-cup.

木甌 a wooden bowl.

尤工擊甌 she was very good
at tapping the bowl,—an excellent
musician.

金甌覆名 the golden bowl
covering the name,—to be named
Minister of State; from the story
of an Emperor who appointed
a Minister in this way.

半甌 half a glass,—as of a drink.

烟甌 a tobacco-box.

甌海關 the Wenchow Customs.

甌脫 entrenchments or holes in
the ground for defending a
frontier.

See 6172.

謳

8497

謳¹

8498

R. 尤

C. au

H. { eu

F. au

N. ou

P. { ou

M. { ou

Y. eu

Sz. ou

K. ku

J. o, o

A. eu

Even Upper.

鷗¹

8499

R. 尤

See 謳

K. ku

Even Upper.

緇

8500

偶³

8501

R. 有

C. ngau

H. { ngau,

ngieu

F. ngau

W. ngau

A sea-gull.

相親相近水中鷗 the
gull in the water drawing
gradually nearer and becoming
friendly with man.

See 6168.

An image; an idol. A
mate; to pair. Sudden;
accidental.

偶像 or 偶人 an image; a
statue.

如偶人形 like a dummy.

偶³

8501

N. ngou, v. nōu

P. { ou, ngou

M. { ou, ngou

Y. io, ngio

Sz. ou, ngou

K. u

J. gō, gu

A. ngēu

Rising Lower.

如同木偶 like a wooden
image,—without energy. See below.

木立若偶 he stood motion-
less as a statue.

木偶 or 偶偶子 puppets
marionettes.

偶戲 a puppet-show.

匹偶 a married couple; a pair.

佳偶 a well-matched couple.

怨偶 a nagging pair.

失偶 to lose one's mate
fellow.

中年喪偶 to bury one's wife
in middle age,—is one of the three
great calamities in life. See 8502.

不再偶 not to mate a second
time,—said of the goose, when
this bird is always used
marriage ceremonies.

才命不偶 his talents and
destiny did not match,—
although he had great abilities,
he made nothing of them.

如此不偶 thus unlucky.

羈棲不偶 wherever he went
he adopted an attitude different
from everybody else's.

偶數 even numbers. See 9
chi¹.

偶年 even years,—held to be
unlucky.

偶坐 to sit near or in company.

偶合 to unite; to pair; unite.

偶語 to speak together,—of two
or three persons.

對偶 to address oneself;
soliloquise.

偶然 or 偶爾 suddenly; unexpectedly.

偶然耳 it was by accident
or a coincidence.

事有偶然 as chance would
have it.

天下事無獨有偶
affairs of this world are not singular
but have their counterparts. U
in the sense of "history repeats
itself," etc.

偶或 if by chance.

偶遇 or 偶逢 chanced
meet.

偶書 to write in a casual manner
without premeditation or con-
centration.

耦³
8502
R. 有
H. 'ngeu
See 偶
Rising Lower.

A pair; a mate. Used with 8501.

二耦爲耦 two furrows make an ou.

十千維耦 with your ten thousand men all in pairs.

千耦其耘 in thousands of pairs they weed.

配耦 to pair; to match.

對影爲耦 to sit opposite to one's shadow for a companion, —of a solitary person.

嗒然似喪其耦 became abstracted as though he had parted with one half of himself,

耦³
8502

—i.e. as though body and soul had parted company.

耦居無猜 to live together in mutual confidence; to have no suspicions of each other.

藕³
8503
R. 有
H. 'ngeu,
'ngeu
F. v. 'ngau²
See 偶
Rising Lower.

The root-stock of the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd.).

蓮藕 the root of the lotus-plant.

藕粉 a flour like arrowroot made from the above.

糖藕 sweetened lotus-roots.

藕斷絲連 the lotus-root breaks but the fibres hold to-

藕³
8503

gether,—of common application where the parts of anything separated still hang together by real or imaginary threads.

藕白 pale lilac colour.

藕芽 the taper fingers of a woman.

一根筷子喫藕 like eating lotus-roots with one chopstick,—one is obliged to **挑眼** make use of the "eyes" or holes in the root, which latter phrase also means to pick out flaws or weak points.

白節藕 *Saururus chinensis*, Turcz.

旱藕 *Lycopus lucidus*, Turcz.

PA.

八¹³
8504
R. 點
A. pat
F. paik, peih
W. po, bo
N. pah
P. pa, spa
M. pa
Y. paah
Su. pa
K. p'al
L. hatsu, hachi
A. bat
Entering Upper.

To divide. Eight. Radical 12. [To be distinguished from 人 5624 and 入 5690.]

See 珍 599, 仙 4449, 行 hang³ 4624, 股 6227, 卦 6311, 面 7886, 捌 8509, 寶 8720, 套 10,839, 音 13,209.

八個 eight things, persons, etc. Also = thoroughly; absolutely.

二八 twice eight,—sixteen.

八十 eighty.

八八 sixty-four.

第八 the eighth.

八月 the eighth moon.

八面 or **八方** the eight points of the compass.

八面週全 all complete.

有八面生意 alive all round,—of pictures which suggest the idea of the sides not seen.

八角 eight corners; octagonal; star aniseed.

八角形 octagonal.

八角油 aniseed oil.

八角渣 broken aniseed.

八角楓 (or 樹) *Marlea begoniaefolia*, Roxb.

八¹³
8504

八角蓮 *Podophyllum versipelle*, Hce.

八角茴 star aniseed (*Illicium verum*, Hk. f.).

八成 or **八分** eight-tenths.

八成兒來 eight-tenths he will come,—to two-tenths he will not; he is almost sure to come.

八成要颯風 it's pretty sure to blow.

八分書 an intermediate style of writing between the 小篆 and the 隸書, sometimes used for the latter only. Said to have been invented by 王次仲 Wang Tz'ü-chung of the Ch'in (or Han) dynasty.

大小二篆生八分 the greater and lesser chuan (see 2724) gave birth to the pa fén style.

八字 the character "eight;" the eight nativity characters exchanged at betrothal. See 6001.

八字形 shaped like the character "eight;" spreading; sprawling; wedge-shaped.

八字兒沒見一撇兒 the first stroke of the character "eight" is not yet visible,—nothing has yet been done; there are no signs of anything as yet.

八字帖兒 the document

八¹³
8504

containing the eight nativity characters, as above.

八字影壁 a screen wall with the corners cut away, and so resembling the character 八.

八寶兒 the name of a succulent plant, the leaves of which are used to stick on the temples for headache.

八寶鎗 lances ornamented with the pa pao.

八寶菜 a kind of preserved vegetable.

忘八 or **王八** a cuckold.

忘八蛋 a bastard.

八搭二 a twelve-word chance in a pa-ko-piao lottery.

八荒 in every quarter; everywhere.

八樣鮮菜 the eight sorts of food which are offered to the Emperor at certain dates, and which it is illegal for his subjects to eat before this date. They are 茄子 brinjal, 黃瓜 cucumbers, 香椿 shoots of *Cedrela sinensis*, A. Juss., 扁荳 *Dolichos Lablab*, L., 冬瓜 a sort of pumpkin (*Benincasa cerifera*, Savi), 豌豆 peas, 皇魚 the sturgeon, and 銀魚 a kind of whitebait.

八¹³
8504

八團褂子 the eight-disc'd robe worn by Manchu brides.

八桿 name of a sort of junk.

八百 name of a Shan or Lolo tribe.

八擔 see 巴旦 8510.

八駿馬 see 3289.

八樹 *Euonymus alatus*, Thbg.

八月檣 *Holboellia latifolia*, Wall.

八大王 *Toddalia aculeata*, Pers.

八王草 *Erianthus japonicus*, Beauv.

河八王 *Saccharum narenga*, Nees.

八哥 or 八八兒 the mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellatus*). [This name, which was substituted for that under 6149 by

李煜 Li Yü, is supposed to refer to the 八 appearance of the wings in flight.

八哥草 *Eclipta alba*, Hassk.

叭¹³
8505

R. 點
F. ⁴pa
N. ⁴pa
P. ⁴pa

See 八霸
A. bak
Entering Upper.

扒
8506

See 8541.

杷¹³
8507

R. 點麻
See 八

A. bak
Entering Upper.

咧¹³
8508

R. Vulgar.
F. ⁴pa
P. ⁴pa

See 八
A. bat
Entering Upper.

A kind of rake without teeth, used to level the ground where seeds have just been sown.

杷見 to search for by raking; to rake over.

The cry of a bird.

咧哥兒 *Acridotheres cristatellatus*. See 8504.

Read ⁴pa. A cockatoo.

捌
8509

R. 點

See 八

Entering Upper.

巴¹³
8510

R. 麻

C. }
H. } ⁴pa
F. }
W. ⁴po
N. ⁴po, v. ⁴pouñ
P. }
M. } ⁴pa
V. }
Sz. }
K. ⁴pa
J. ha
A. ba

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

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Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

Even Upper.

A rake without teeth.
A form of 8504, used in accounts to 'prevent forgery, etc.

Name of an ancient State. See 耳 3336.

巴蜀 two ancient States,—the modern Ssüch'uan, the first character referring to the E. portion, the second to the W. [三巴 =

巴東, 巴郡, and 巴西.]

巴不得教 or 巴不得能殼 or 巴不能殼 would that.....

巴不得有一兩 would that I had but a tael!

巴不得就成此事 was most anxious to bring the matter to a proper conclusion.

巴不得奉承家主 was only too anxious to ingratiate himself with his master.

巴結 to flatter; to toady; to try to get on by means of other people's favour, etc. Also, to encourage (e.g.) to study and advance in life. Also, unsuccessful.

巴結到手 to have succeeded in getting into the good graces of any one by toadyism.

論巴結, 不過是千百把總 as to flattery, it is only petty officers,—who practise it.

巴⁴掌 the open hand; the palm.

嘴巴 a slap on the mouth,—a punishment inflicted on women for giving false evidence.

巴巴 a crust.

鍋巴 the crust inside a kettle.

巴了鍋兒了 stuck to the pot,—burnt.

巴豆 the croton-oil bean (*Croton tiglium*, L.).

巴蛇 a python,—said to swallow elephants.

巴圖魯 *Baturu*,—a kind of order for rewarding military prowess, but bestowed only on those officers who already have

巴¹³
8510

the peacock's feather. Known under the Yüan dynasty as 學圖魯

巴陵縣 name of a District in Hunan.

巴地 Batavia.

巴理 (or 黎) Paris. See 8514

巴夷 a Shan or Lolo State on the Yünnan frontier.

巴禮 a Catholic *padre*.

巴禮院 a church or chapel.

巴旦 transcription of the Persian *bādān* (? sweet date).

巴旦杏 almonds,—brought to China from western Asia.

巴狗 the pug-nosed Peking dog. See 3754.

巴刺布密 all the whole lot on the whole (Manchu *barabumbi*).

Large-mouthed. See 12,818.

吧國 Java.

吧爾薩嗎 balsam.

吧嗎油 coal-tar; a kind of resin brought from the Malay peninsula and used for caulking boats, known as *dammar*.

吧嗒嘴 to smack the lip when eating, or when longing for something.

A woman's name. Also read ⁴pa¹

吧頭 the two tails or plaits of a little girl's head.

The part of a bow grasped when shooting. See 3668.

弓靶子出身 he began from the bow-handle,—i.e. as a military man.

吧嗎油 *dammar*; see 8511.

吧¹³
8511

R. 麻

See 巴怕

Even Upper.

吧¹³
8512

R. 麻

See 巴怕

A. ⁴ba

Even Upper.

靶⁴
8513

R. 福

H. ⁴pa

See 巴

Sinking Upper.

芭¹
8520

芭蕉山 Sharp Peak,—at the mouth of the Min river near Foochow.

芭芒 or 芭茅 *Erianthus japonicus*, Beauv.

芭蕒 *Smilax China*, L.

傳芭 to hand on the *pa*,—as by the sorcerers to one another at ancient funeral rites.

𧈧¹
8521

A kind of cowry, called 海𧈧, formerly used as money.

R. 麻
See 巴怕
Even Upper.

𧈧¹
8522

A two-year old hog; a boar. Used with 8518.

R. 麻
See 巴
Even Upper.

𧈧¹
8523

Same as 8546.

𧈧⁴
8524

A bridle. The splash-board of a chariot. A target.

R. 福
See 巴
Sinking Upper.

靶子 a target.

射中靶 to hit the target,—in archery.

打靶子 to fire at a target.

𧈧⁴
8525

A handle. See 把 8514.

R. 福
See 巴
Sinking Upper.

撥¹
8526

See 9365.

拔^{2a}
8527

To pull up; to pull out; to destroy,—as a State annexed by the conqueror; see 8197. Lofty; eminent. See 9876.

R. 曷黠
C. pēt, pat
H. p'at
F. pak, pwak,
p'ik, p'wak
W. pwo, bwō
N. bah
P. s'pa

拔根 to pull up a root.

拔寨 or 拔舍 to break up a camp.

拔^{2a}
8527

M. pa
Y. paah
Sz. p'a
K. pal, p'e
J. bats, hai
A. bat,
Entering
Lower.

拔隊 to withdraw troops.

拔水 to draw water.

拔上來 to raise; to draw, as water.

拔下來 to pull out,—as nails.

把瓶子塞兒拔下來 pull the cork out of the bottle.

拔出來 to pull out.

他是閣下提拔起來的 he was raised to his present position by yourself, sir.

拔秧 to pull up young rice,—for transplanting.

拔草 to pull up weeds.

拔刀 or 拔劍 to draw a sword.

一毛不拔 can't get a feather out of him. See 810.

拔力 to exert one's strength.

拔河 tug of war.

拔山 to uproot a mountain,—used of strength.

拔了樁兒了 to become unfastened,—as things fastened by dovetails.

拔補 expectant.

提拔 or 拔擢 or 拔取 to raise; to promote.

拔自行 *hang*³ 間 to rise from the ranks.

拔城 to capture a city.

拔來報 *fu*⁴ 往 hastening backwards and forwards.

拔貢生 senior 秀才 licentiates chosen at an examination held once every twelve years and thereby qualified to present themselves at the triennial examination 會試 for the 3rd degree.

考拔 to hold an examination, as above.

前拔 placed in the front rank (among the first 10) at the Magistrate's examination.

出類拔萃 eminent above one's fellows.

超拔 to surpass; to distinguish oneself.

古峯峭拔 a hoary mountain with precipitous cliffs.

拔屨 a kind of oak which produces the oak-galls imported from Persia. [From the Persian *ballūt*.]

𧈧^{2a}
8528

R. 曷
See 𧈧
A. bat,
Entering
Lower.

𧈧^{2a}
8529

R. 曷
See 𧈧
A. bat,
Entering
Lower.

𧈧^{2a}
8530

R. 曷
C. pēt
F. pak
W. bö
N. bah
P. pō
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat
Entering
Lower.

拔^{2a}
8531

R. 葛黠
See 𧈧
Entering
Lower.

埧⁴
8532

R. 泰
See 貝
Sinking
Upper.

Hair on the legs.

腓無𧈧 the calves of his legs had no hair on them,—from excessive toil. Said of the Great Yü.

To sacrifice to the spirit of the road on setting out on a journey.

取𧈧以𧈧 we sacrifice a spirit to the spirit of the road.

The demon of drought variously depicted as a one-eyed dwarf and as a strange bird. Also read *pō*⁴.

旱𧈧為虐 the drought very severe.

Smilax China, L., known as 拔蕒. See 8520.

An embankment having steep sides and faced with wattled hurdles, as distinguished from 堤 10,914 dyke. [To be distinguished from 埧 3020.]

埧 埧 or 埧 楞 an embankment.

東埧 embankments in Li-yang Hsien, to protect the country from the overflow of the Yellow River.

打埧 or 築埧 to make an embankment.

倒埧 the embankment has fallen away.

壩⁴

8532

拖壩 to drag a boat over an embankment,—as at a haul-over.

喉嚨裏作壩 to get a lump in one's throat.

半壩 name of a place beyond Kalgan,—so called because it is half way up to the plateau.

霸⁴

8533

馬巴

Sinking Upper.

To rule by force; might, as opposed to right; leadership or hegemony; see 8556.

A Department in Chihli.

管仲相桓公, 霸諸侯

Kuan Chung acted as Prime Minister to Duke Huan, and made him leader of all the feudal princes.

以力假人(=仁)者, 霸

he who, using force, makes a pretence to benevolence, is the leader of the princes.

霸天下 to rule over the whole

country by force; to exercise the hegemony over the country.

五霸 the five famous rulers of the 7th century B.C., viz. 齊桓

公, 晉文公, 宋襄公,

楚莊公, and 秦穆公.

霸王 a king who is chief or

leader among other kings; one who rules by force.

晉于是始失霸 the Chin

State thereupon lost its leadership. [For 始 see 9982.]

霸道 the rule of might,—as

opposed to 王道 the rule of right. See 3915.

熱得霸道 it's frightfully hot.

霸勒 to oppress; to intimidate.

霸佔 to encroach upon; to usurp.

霸氣 audacity; disregard of

right.

強霸 to take by force.

土霸 a local bully.

各霸一方 each one lorded

it over a district.

霸市 to control the market; to

make a "corner;" to regulate prices.

壩

534

Same as 8532.

壩

8535

壩

8536

R. 福

See 霸

Sinking Upper.

罷

8537

R. 福蟹

C. pa²H. p'a²F. pa²W. bo², ɛba,bo²N. bo²

P.

M. } pa²

Y.

Sz.

K. p'a, p'ae

J. hai, be

A. ɛbai

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

Same as 8525.

Name of a small river in Shensi.

To stop; to finish (see 4673); to leave off; to resign; to be cashiered. A final particle.

罷手 to cease; to stop.

欲罷不能 wanting to stop but unable to.

作罷論 to make an end of the argument; to drop the matter.

罷工 to stop work; to strike.

罷市 stoppage of trade,—as when, in opposition to some unpopular tax, tradesmen close their shops and refuse to do business.

罷局 to put an end to a game.

罷試 to stop the examination,—as the students sometimes do by refusing in a body to attend.

道罷 when he had finished speaking.

罷休 or 罷息 to finish; to have done with.

如何罷休 how the matter was ended.

罷職 or 罷官 to resign office; to be dismissed from office.

罷官鰥居 resigned his appointment and lived as a widower.

官罷朋友疏 loss of office means loss of friends.

罷斥 to be dismissed from office.

以言罷 was dismissed for speaking too freely.

半罷半在 half gone, half remaining.

寫完就罷 write it and have done with it.

罷了 finished; done with; all right! that will do! alas!

罷不了 unable to finish, or to have done with.

罷

8537

去罷 be off! begone!

歇手罷 let us rest awhile.

這樣罷, 那樣罷 is it to be this way or that way?

罷咧 a phrase used at the end of sentences, giving an assertive, intensive force.

罷不得 to do without; see 7751.

Read p'i². Worn out; wearied.

數戰民罷 many battles exhaust the people.

罷勞 great fatigue.

罷馬 worn-out horses.

P'A.

A handkerchief; a veil.

手帕 a handkerchief.

頭帕 or 面帕 a veil.

帕

8538

R. 福點

See 怕

N. v. p'aañ,

p'oa

A. bak², mak²

Sinking

Upper.

怕

8539

R. 福

C. H!

F. } p'a

W. } p'o

N. } p'a

P. } p'a

M. } p'a

Y. } p'a

Sz. } p'a

K. p'a

J. ha

A. p'a, pak

Sinking

Upper.

To fear; to dread. See 1863, 3768, 8090.

怕死 to fear death.

不怕人 not to be afraid of any one.

天不怕, 地不怕 to fear neither God nor man.

嚇怕 or 駭怕 to frighten; to intimidate.

恐怕 to be afraid; to fear. Used conventionally, as below.

恐怕不能 I'm afraid I can't.

我怕他不來 I fear he will not come.

怕的是 it is to be feared that.....

不怕 don't be afraid!

怕前怕後 to be afraid of everything.

怕臊 nervous; shy.

怕羞 bashful.

受怕 to be alarmed.

裱⁴

8540

R. 禍

See 怕

A. p'ak

Sinking
Upper.

A turban, as still worn in the Fuhkien and Kuangtung provinces. Said to have been introduced at the beginning of the present dynasty to hide the tail, a then objectionable badge of loyalty imposed by the Manchu conquerors.

扒²

8541

R. 點卦

See 八拜

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

To crawl; to climb; used for 8545.

Read p'a¹. To strip off. To paddle; see 6241, 8651.

扒脫衣冠 to strip off one's official robes.

小心扒手 beware of pickpockets. [扒 should here be p'a².]

扒載 to lighten ship.

Read p'a¹. To crouch; to lie on one's belly; see 8542.

扒在炕上 to crawl up on to the k'ang.

趴²

8542

R. Vulgar.

See 爬

A. bak

Even Upper
and Lower.

To creep; to crawl; used with 8545.

兩手趴在地下 crawling on all fours.

趴山覓藥 to roam over the hills in search of medicinal plants.

趴上去 to climb up.

趴牆撓壁 clambering and climbing.

趴山虎 or 趴牆虎 the Virginia creeper (*Vitis heterophylla*, Thbg.). [The former is a mountain litter borne by two men.]

趴 (or p'a¹) 角子 parasites on the body; crabs, etc.

Read p'a¹. To crouch; see 8541.

趴下 to crouch, as a dog; to go down on one's hands and knees.

趴伏在桌子底下 to crouch down for concealment under a table.

吧⁴

8543

R. 禍

See 怕

Sinking Upper.

把⁴

8544

爬²

8545

R. 麻

See 巴爬

Even Upper
and Lower.

A napkin.

錦吧 an embroidered handkerchief.

Same as 8507. Used for 8510 and 8546.

To scrape; to scratch. To crawl; to climb. Used with 8546 and 8549.

爬癢 to scratch an itch.

搔爬 to scratch.

爬剔 to draw out; to extract.

爬行 to crawl along.

這條蛇爬不動 this snake can't crawl.

爬起來 to climb up.

爬出來 to crawl out.

跪着爬到他媽跟前 went down on his knees and crawled up to his mother.

爬灰 to crawl over the ashes,—to have illicit intercourse with one's daughter-in-law.

爬桿兒 to climb a mast or pole.

爬山虎 the Virginia creeper (*Vitis heterophylla*, Thbg.). See 8542; a mountain chair.

釘爬 an iron rake.

郵女爬柴 the village women rake up the wood.

爬飯 to scramble in one's food,—as when eating in a hurry.

耙²

8546

R. 禍

C. } p'a

H. } p'a

F. p'a²

W. } sbo

N. } sbo

P. } p'a

M. } p'a

Sz. p'a²

K. p'a

J. ha, he

A. ba²

Sinking Lower
Irregular.

A rake; a harrow. Also read p'a⁴.

耙子 or 犁耙 a rake; a harrow.

耙齒 the teeth of a harrow.

耙地 to rake the ground.

駕牛耙田 to ride the ox to harrow the fields.

舞三耙 to flourish the trident,—a gymnastic exercise.

肥¹

8547

R. 麻

See 巴

Even Upper.

肥²

8548

R. 麻

See 巴

Even Upper.

爬²

8549

R. 麻

C. } p'a

H. } p'a

t. pa

W. bo

N. bo

P. } p'a

M. } p'a

Y. } p'a

Sz. } p'a

K. p'a

J. ha, he

A. ba, -bai

Even Lower.

鈹

8550

琶¹

8551

R. 麻

C. } p'a

H. } p'a

F. pa

W. } bo

N. } bo

P. } p'a

M. } p'a

Y. } p'a

Sz. } p'a

K. p'a

J. ha, ba, v. wa

A. ba

Even Lower.

筴²

8552

R. 麻

See 琶

Even Lower.

A floating bridge.

The spreading horns
an ox.

To squat; to crouch;
grovel. Used with 85
and 8546.

爬爬 to walk without adv
cing; to mark time, as in drill
to squat on the hams.

爬爬 a dwarf.

Same as 8546.

A lute. See 9061.

金琶聲若雷 the go
lutes resound like thunder.

風琶蠻 a tribe of savag
Kiangsi, from whom horses
received as tribute, B.C. 14

A bamboo rake
teeth.

葩¹
8553

麻
pa
po, bo
p'o
pa, p'a
pa
p'a
p'a
a
ba
ven Upper.

擗¹
8554

擘¹
8555

白²
8556

百
ak
'ak
aik, pah
ba
ah
bai, spo,
pé
uk
e
ek
ku, byaku
entering
Lower.

The corolla of a flower.
蝶探奇葩 the butterfly seeks
the beautiful flower.
含葩 budding, as a flower.
詩正而葩 the *Odes* are
correct and elegant.
葩經 the *Book of Odes*.

PAI.

See 9020.

See 9395.

White, as opposed to 黑
3899 or 青 2184; often used
in the sense of good, fit
for table use, etc. Bright;
clear; pure. Obvious; easy
to understand. To make
clear; to state; "spoken"
in a play, as opposed to
recitative. Empty; vain.
Free; gratis. Common;
vulgar. The reverse of a
coin; see 烏 12,721. Also
read *po*^{2*} and *po*^{4*}. Radical
106. See 堅 1622, 明 7946,
戰 314, 脫 11,375. [To be
distinguished from 白 2286.]

發白 see 3376.
白色 a white colour.
白糖 white sugar.
白鹽 table-salt.
白金 or 白銀 silver.
白米 table-rice.
白米飯 rice cooked for eating.
喫白飯 to eat rice without any
meat.
白麵 best flour.
白鳥 a white crow.
白丹 white lead.

白²
8556

白銅 pewter.
白鉛 zinc; spelter.
白胡椒 white pepper.
白灰 lime.
白礬 alum.
白寶 white bullion,—Tientsin
white sycee.
白荳 white peas.
白荳蔻 superior cardamoms.
白扁豆 white flat beans.
白芝麻 white sesamum.
白燕 first quality birds'-nests.
白描 black and white; outline
drawings in ink.
白紵 a white coat,—worn by
the poor in olden times.
白額 a white forehead,—of an
animal.
臉上刷白 to turn or look pale.
白翎子 a sand-fly.
白魚 a kind of moth that
destroys clothes, etc.
白土 or 白皮土 or 白洋
藥 Malwa opium.
白布呵 see 9479.
白色布 plain white shirtings.
白提布 white brocades.
白提花布 or 白扯花
布 figured or brocaded white
shirtings; cotton brocades.
白點布 or 白桂花布
white spotted shirtings.
白露 white dew,—a solar term
falling about 8th September.
白濁 gonorrhœa; gleet.
白帶 leucorrhœa; the whites.
紅白 red and white. See 5270.
家裏辦白事 to have a
funeral in the house.
穿白掛孝 to wear white in
token of one's filial piety.
粉玉無其白也 jade-dust
is not so white.
白亮亮 bright white.
白茫茫 dazzlingly bright.
白天 or 白日 or 白晝 in
broad daylight.

白²
8556

白面少年 a callow youth.
白臉面 a fair complexion;
blonde.
白臉 male dramatic characters,
—the villain of the piece, etc.
白水 plain water,—as opposed
to tea.
月白 bright moonlight.
太白 the planet Venus; the
name of the famous poet 李
Li, of the T'ang dynasty, into
whose mother the planet is said
to have entered when she con-
ceived her son.
白佛 the White Buddha,—a
name for Bôdhidharma.
明白 clear; intelligible. See
7946.
白文 the simple text,—without
commentary.
白是 it is clear that.....; evi-
dently.
告白 a notice,—as for a lost
article, etc.
關白 to give public notice.
道白 or 白 "spoken,"—in plays.
若不白我 if you don't tell
me.
願有所白 I have something
I wish to tell you.
白馬之白 to say that a white
horse is white.
白充數 to uselessly fill up the
number,—as a worthless *employé*
who merely completes the num-
ber of hands required.
宜白家人, 勿得輕入
no admittance except on busi-
ness.
念白 to read a character in its
wrong or colloquial tone. See
9508.
白字 characters wrongly written
for others of the same sound.
白字老先生 an ignorant
old fellow.
白話 or 土白 *patois*; local
dialect.
他竟白話我 he keeps on
flattering me.
白花花的 absolutely in vain.
白長 *chang*³ 了 I have grown
old in vain.

白²
8556

白說 to talk in vain.

白費事 or 白費工夫 or
白忙 or 白饒 or 白用
心 to take trouble in vain.白饒了他 I have forgiven
him in vain.

白得了 I got it for nothing.

白來了 he came in vain. See
6560.白給 to give for nothing; to
have no chance.我自白給你 I give it you
for nothing. See below.他不能白勞你 he cannot
let you go away empty-handed.

白食 to get a free meal.

慣喫白食 accustomed to eat
at the expense of others. See
1736.喫白藥 to take medicine with-
out paying for it.

白瞧 to get a look for nothing.

白試一試 just to have a try,
—without committing oneself to
anything.

白撞 a loafer.

白空 or 白閒 at leisure; un-
occupied.

白坐 to sit idle.

白手成家 to succeed in life
without help.非白手可以出入 you
can't go in and out (of a *yamén*)
empty-handed,—without money.豈有白手受命而帝
者乎 how could a humble
person like myself ever become
an Emperor?白人 or 白衣人 or 白身
or 白丁 or 白徒 a common-
er; a non-official.白屋出公卿 a commoner's
family has produced a high offi-
cial. See 12,737.

胡說白道 to talk nonsense.

說白道黑 to gossip about
people's characters. [Also 綠
for 黑.]搶白了一頓 gave him a
good shutting up,—of a scolding
which leaves the scolded person
nothing to say.白²
8556白眼視之 to regard a person
with white eyes,—i.e. with the
whites of the eyes, *sc.* not to
regard him at all, but to treat
him superciliously.

白屑 an albino.

三白 snow in the first moon;
three cupfuls of wine. Also, a
Barmecide feast; see 4356.要宜麥, 見三白 the time
for sowing wheat is after the
snow in the first moon.非浮三白 unless he is fined
three bumpers of wine.... See
1359.年經九白 nine whites
(snows, i.e. years) have elapsed.剖心自白 to open one's heart
and clear one's reputation.不能自白 unable to clear
himself.豈含冤莫白乎 how can
I not redress their wrongs?拭鏡櫛白 to wipe one's mir-
ror and pull out gray hairs.白首 or 白頭 (see 6777) white-
headed; white-haired. The se-
cond is also a Parsee.

白首父母 aged parents.

白頭帖 or 白抄 an anonym-
ous placard.

白降 corrosive sublimate.

白門 or 白下 an old name for
Nanking.白衣道 a Tientsin temperance
society, now known as 在禮.
The use of tobacco, wine, etc.
is forbidden.白衣道喝酒, 反禮了
for the White-Clothes sect to
drink wine, is a breach of regu-
lation.入了白衣道, 不死老
爺也穿孝 he who goes
into the White-Clothes sect,
though his father is not dead
yet wears mourning.

飛白 see 3483.

白刃 see 5597.

白刀子進去, 紅刀子
出來 to go in with a clean
sword and come out with a
bloody one,—to come to a row.白²
8556白淨 white and clean; glist-
ing; clear; a fair complexion.白鴿票 a ticket in the wh
pigeon lottery. See 6060.白楊村 the village of wh
willows,—a burial-ground.白石 adularia,—of which l
tons of the 6th rank are ma白肉 plain cooked meat, w
out any sauce; second qua
American ginseng.

白醒 to get sober; sober.

白雲司 the Board of Pun
ments,—the colour *white* be
typical of punishment.白衣大士 the Scholar of
White Robe,—Kuan Yin.
6363.白馬將 *chiang*¹ 軍 the Ge
al of the White Horse,—a l
named 杜君實 Tu Ch
shih who, at the summon
his sworn brother 張君Chang Chün-jui, rescued 鶯
Ying-ying, the latter's fu
wife, from the hands of bar
who had surrounded a temp
which she was staying. Use
the sense of "deus ex machi

白馬司 see 10,295.

白義 one of Mu Wang's
steeds.白摺子 plain white wri
paper.白練 the Paradise flycat
(*Tchitrea incei*).

白莊 or 白鳥 the egret

白脖老鴿 (or 公) the
son crow (*Corvus torquatu*.

白耗子 a white mouse.

白菓 *Ginkgo biloba*, L.白蒿 *Artemisia* sp.白菜 Shantung cabbage (*A
sica campestris*, L. var.)

白白菜 the dandelion.

白花菜 *Gynandropsis p
phylla*, D.C.崖白菜 *Rehmannia rupe
Hemsl.*

白茄子 the brinjal.

白澤 an ancient name fo
lion, said to be able to s
Also, shining white.

白²
8556

白帝城 a name for 夔州
K'uei-chou in Ssüch'uan, from
the sobriquet "White Emperor"
which its founder 公孫述
Kung-sun Shu bestowed upon
himself.

伯
8557

See 9340.

帛
8558

See 9341.

柏
8559

See 9343.

百³
8560

A hundred. Used in the
sense of all, every, etc.
[From 白 a contraction of
自 12,365 and 一.] Also
read *po*² and *po*⁴. Read
*mo*⁴, see 12,698.

百²
8560

百¹
8560

百⁰
8560

百⁻¹
8560

百⁻²
8560

百⁻³
8560

百⁻⁴
8560

百⁻⁵
8560

百⁻⁶
8560

百⁻⁷
8560

百⁻⁸
8560

百⁻⁹
8560

一百 one hundred.

一百零一 one hundred and
one.

百裏挑 — one among a
hundred.

百中無一 not one in a hun-
dred; more than a hundred to
one against.

百十 hundreds and tens; be-
tween ten and a hundred.

百十兩 something under one
hundred taels.

可值百十金 worth about
one hundred taels,—not more
than one hundred.

百千萬 hundreds of thou-
sands,—of any great number.

若遇他人百千亦釋
had it been any one else, 'tis
10 to 1 you would have been
released,—but I....

百計千方 all kinds of plans.

百足 a centipede.

百問百答 answered every
question.

百發百中 (*chung*⁴) hitting
at every shot.

百官 or 百寮 the various
officials.

百³
8560

百工 the various classes of
artisans.

百產 various productions.

百種 (*chung*³) the various kinds
of plants, grain, etc.; (read *tsung*¹)
in a hundred ways; the various
kinds.

百貨 goods of every description.

百則 the various laws or regulat-
ions.

百蝶 all sorts of butterflies.

百花 all sorts of flowers.

百摺 full of folds; pleated.

百^{po}² 姓 the hundred surnames,
—i.e. surnames in general; the
people.

百 (or *po*³) 家姓 the Family
Names,—a collection of some
four hundred of the surnames
in most common use.

百般 all kinds.

百厭之極 everybody hates
him heartily.

百年之後 after a hundred
years,—after your death.

百歲 a hundred years; a long
life.

百物 all things; material objects
generally.

百神 the heavenly host.

百頁窗 venetian blinds.

百事 multifarious matters.

百弊叢生 abuses of every
description are rife.

百無可爲 there is nothing
to do,—nothing that can be done.

百叫百應 unfailing obe-
dience or attention.

百依百隨 to obey, or agree,
in everything.

百五 a name for 寒食 "cold
food" day (the day before 清
明), which is 105 days after
the winter solstice.

百六 the festival of 清明,
as above.

百總 a centurion; a sub-lieu-
tenant.

人一能之,己百之 if
another man succeeds by one
effort, I will use a hundred
efforts,—rather than fail.

百⁸
8560

人百其躬 everybody hun-
dred-folded himself,—e.g. grieved
as though he were a hundred
persons.

百會 the round place at the top
of the head from which the hair
seems to spread. Also, the sea,
from the phrase 百川會海
all rivers reach the sea.

百里侯 a name for a District
Magistrate.

鞭砲百子 a string of crack-
ers,—to be lighted at the bot tom.

二百五 a fool,—one who
speaks of 250 cash in Peking,
where 5 cash are counted as 20,
and 250 is therefore an impos-
sible number.

百夷 the Shan tribes.

百靈 (or 鵲) the Mongolian or
Shantung lark, (*Melanocorypha
mongolica*).

百刺藤 *Mezoneurum sinense*,
Hemsl.

百部根 *Stemone tuberosa*, Lour.

百合 a name given to the true
lily (*Lilium*); wrongly used for
薄荷 peppermint.

百合花 lily flowers,—from
the layers on their bulbs. [Not
those "of commerce," which are
金針菜.]

家百合 *Lilium tigrinum*,
Gawl.

野百合 *Lilium Brownii*,
Mielle.

百日紅 *Gomphrena globosa*, L.

Same as 9343.

栢
8561

擺³
8562

To spread out; to ar-
range; to expose to view;
see 9929. To wave.

擺開 or 擺下 or 擺列 or
擺設 or 擺攤 or 擺布
to spread out; to arrange.

把貨物擺開 spread out
your wares.

擺不開 unable to spread out,
—for want of space.

擺下龍門陣 to dispose
troops according to the "Dragon

R. 蟹

C. H. } *pai*

F. *pai*, *pae*

W. *pa*, *ba*

N. *pe*, *pa*

P. } *pai*

M. } *pai*

Y. *pae*

Sz. *pai*

K. *p'ae*

J. *hai*, *he*

A. *bai*

Rising Upper.

擺³

8562

Gate" plan,—alluding to ancient Chinese military tactics.

桌子上的擺設兒 the ornaments on the table.

擺布人 to throw difficulties in people's way; to needlessly harass others.

等我擺布他 wait till I give him a dressing.

擺布不開 to be wanting in wit.

擺齊 to arrange evenly.

擺上來 to spread out on,—e.g. a table.

擺飯 or 擺臺 to lay a table for meals.

擺宴 to lay out a banquet.

擺陣 to arrange troops,—as in order of battle.

擺執事 to arrange paraphernalia,—for a procession.

擺隊伍 to parade troops.

擺花街 to decorate a street,—as at a festival.

擺架子 to make a display; to show off; to put on side.

擺空架子 to make an empty show,—as swell-mobsmen and others who try to pass for men of wealth, while in reality they are paupers.

搖搖擺擺 swaggering and strutting.

擺渡 to ferry across; a ferry.

把他擺過去 ferry him over.

擺帑 to lay out on the public service.

擺簸 to reverberate, as thunder.

擺簸海中 to be tossed about at sea.

擺賣 to expose for sale.

擺卦攤兒的 keeper of a fortune-teller's stand.

擺盤兒 to arrange in a plain or shallow dish.

擺治 or 擺佈 to maltreat; to torture.

擺手 to wave the hand,—in token of dissent.

擺尾 to wag the tail.

風擺旗 the wind blows out the flag.

擺³

8562

擺弄 to meddle with; to play with; to bring about; to hurry oneself about.

擺唆 to induce; to coax.

擺左 and 擺右 bear to the left and bear to the right,—terms of guidance used by chair-coolies.

擺針 the pivot of scales; the axis; the fulcrum; the balancing point.

大犬擺撲 the large dog tried to shake off,—the other which had fastened on to it.

擺破 to break up,—as a wrecked ship.

Weeds; tares among wheat; a kind of panic grass.

稗草 darnel; weeds generally.

稗子草 *Panicum crus-galli*, L.

光豆稗子 or 水稗 *Panicum crus-corvi*, L.

不如黃稗 (grain unless ripened) is not so good as weeds and tares.

稗官野史 or 稗說 fictitious histories; romances; scurrilous publications.

稗販 hucksters.

稗⁴

8564

Fine white rice; best millet.

彼疎斯稗 those are like coarse rice, these are like fine.

A kind of panic grass. Same as 8563.

唄⁴

8566

R. 卦

See 敗

Sinking Lower.

敗⁴

8567

R. 卦

C. pái

H. pái

F. pái

W. ba

N. be, ba

P. }

M. }

Y. pái

Sz. pái

K. pái

J. hai, he

A. bai

Sinking Lower.

To chant, as in a Buddhist temple.

To suffer defeat, as opposed to 成 762 and 勝 shêng⁴ 9876; to spoil, food; to be ruined; to ruin to destroy. See 12,285.

勝敗不分 a drawn battle

因敗爲成 or 反敗爲勝 to turn defeat into victory

敗仗 or 敗陣 to be defeated in battle.

打敗仗 to fight and lose battle.

又見敗 he was again defeated

敗將 (chiang⁴) a defeated general.

一隊敗殘的官兵 a troop of defeated Imperial soldiers.

敗殘軍馬 total destruction of the army.

敗績 or 敗北 an utter rout

詐敗佯輸 to make a pretence of being defeated.

爲延政所敗 he was beaten by (Wang) Yen-chêng.

章邯敗殺項梁 Han defeated and slew Hsiao Liang.

擊敗之 he defeated them.

敗者爲賊,成者爲王 failure makes a rebel, success prince.

國家之敗由官邪 the ruin of the country is due to the evil ways of the officials.

以自取敗 so as to bring himself his own destruction.

敗家 or 敗戶 to become bankrupt,—as in consequence of living.

倒敗 ruined; bankrupt.

敗子 a spendthrift.

敗門風 to ruin the family reputation.

敗⁴
8567

敗風俗 to corrupt public morals.

敗興 to spoil others' pleasure.

敗露 to be ruined by discovery, —as a plot.

敗落 or 敗滅 or 損敗 or

敗壞 or 破敗 or 敗盡 or

敗沒 ruined; destroyed; spoilt.

敗了本 to lose one's capital, —as in trade.

敗肉 spoilt meat.

雖數十年亦不敗 though (kept) for many years, it will not spoil,—of wine.

事敗了 the thing has failed.

敗亡 destroyed; dead.

敗走 to be routed,—as an army.

失敗 to suffer a defeat; to be worsted, as in a lawsuit.

一敗塗地 a complete collapse.

敗倫 to act contrary to natural ties.

敗筆 to break down in writing, —used either of style or of calligraphy.

敗絮 refuse cotton waste; rubbish.

敗竈 a ruined hearth.

敗醬 a species of *Patrinia*.

退⁴
8568

Same as 8567.

拜⁴
8569

卦

pai
e, pa
pai

ae

ai

i

inking

Lower.

To make obeisance to (see 1297); to worship; [K'ang Hsi makes 拜 = to confer an appointment, with "the Emperor" as subject implied. But it is more natural to say] to do homage on appointment to an official post; to pay one's respects to; to visit.

拜伏在地 prostrated himself.

拜掃 or 拜墳 to worship at the ancestral tombs.

拜神 to worship the gods.

拜⁴
8569

拜堂 or 拜天地 to worship Heaven and Earth,—a most important part of the Chinese marriage ceremony.

拜佛 to worship Buddha.

拜月 to worship the moon.

拜祝 to pray to.

拜揖 to salute,—as friends and acquaintances.

長揖不拜 he made a low bow but did not kneel.

拜手 to salute with folded hands.

拜拜 to salute,—only used of women, with their particular method of holding the hands, and of dogs "begging."

拜賀 to congratulate.

拜領 to accept with thanks.

果是我八拜至交 verily he is my beloved sworn brother. See 8514.

甘拜下風 I desire to become your disciple.

拜門牆 to be the pupil of.

拜師 to pay one's respects to a tutor, before becoming his pupil.

拜服 to submit to; to own allegiance to; to bow to a decision or ruling.

拜本 to salute a memorial to the Emperor by burning incense, *kotowing*, etc., before sending it off.

拜相 to be appointed Minister of State.

尋果大拜 afterwards he actually became Minister of State.

徵拜博士 was summoned to Court and received the appointment of *Po Shih*.

官拜何職 what rank has he knelt for?—to the Emperor, on appointment; *sc.* what is his rank?

拜客 or 拜會 (see 5184) or

拜望 or 拜見 or 拜上

or 拜候 or 拜謁 to pay visits; to pay one's respects to.

回拜 to make a return call.

訂拜 to visit by appointment.

拜辭 or 拜別 to take leave.

拜⁴
8569

拜匣 a case to hold visiting-cards.

拜帖 a visiting-card.

過門拜 to call on an inferior by leaving a card in passing.

拜年 to pay New Year's calls.

拜接 to receive with honour.

拜萬壽 to perform homage on the Emperor's birthday.

拜牌 to salute the Imperial tablet.

拜訪 to call and enquire after.

拜晤 to call on and interview.

拜台 or 拜桌 the broad pedestal at the foot of the 碑 tablet in a grave.

拜香 to *kotow* once every three paces,—as in vows.

拜稟 to respectfully petition.

拜謝 to thank.

拜託 or 拜懇 or 拜禱 to request; to beg.

拜啓 to beg to send,—as a note.

拜墊 mats to kneel on.

拜祖宗 to worship ancestors.

拜旗 to salute the flag.

拜印 to salute the official seal,—on taking over charge.

拜城 Bai in Turkestan.

鑪⁴
8570

R. 卦

See 億

Sinking
Lower.

億⁴
8571

R. 卦

C. *p'ai*²

H. *p'ai*, *p'ai*²

F. *pai*², *pei*²

W. *ba*²

N. *pai*²

P. *pai*², *pei*²

V. *pei*²

K. *pi*, *pai*

J. *hai*, *be*

A. *bai*²

Sinking
Irregular.

Bellows, as used at a forge.

Exhausted; worn out.

億倦 tired.

倍形困億 doubly tired; overtired.

億累得狠 utterly worn out.

疲億 exhausted; weak.

忒億 *p'ai*⁴ 懶 very listless or wanting in energy.

億賴不賢 a termagant; a vixen.

億賴秀才 a disreputable B.A.

排²

8572

R. 佳

See 排

Even Lower.

排¹

8573

R. 蟹陌

H. pak

P. p'ai

K. p'ae, piök

J. hai

A. sbai

Rising and

Entering

Upper

Irregular.

牌¹

8574

R. 佳

N. v. baai

See 簿

Even Lower.

P'AI.

A raft; the stern-quarters of a junk. A shield.

排子 an ice-raft; toboggan.

To strike with both hands; to clap. Also read p'ai³.

一巴掌排不響 you can't clap with one hand.

Read pai³. Used with 8562.

排闥 to make mischief and to settle disputes, respectively.

Read po⁴*. To roast meat on hot stones.

A tablet; a board; a notice; a warrant; a permit; a token; a badge. A shield. See 7222.

牌位 or 靈牌 an ancestral tablet.

牙牌 or 骨牌 dominoes. [So called from their likeness in shape to shields; said to have been invented A.D. 1120.]

紙牌一副 a pack of cards.

看牌 or 打牌 or 鬪牌 to play at cards or dominoes.

牌榜 a notice-board.

牌子 or 牌號 a label; a trademark; a rhyme set for versification.

腰牌 a waist ticket,—a pass, as required for persons going in and out of the palace in Peking.

虎頭牌 the tiger-head tablet at a yamen upon which proclamations are published.

賞銀牌 to bestow silver medals,—upon soldiers.

鐵牌 a piece of iron, struck as a signal by blind fortune-tellers.

牌示 a notification.

轉牌 a circular; see 2740.

招牌 or 牌匾 a sign-board; see 2908.

牌²

8574

金字招牌 = "no second price."

牌匾燈 lamps hung on sign-boards.

牌博 boundary-stones.

牌票 or 火牌 a warrant.

出牌 to issue a warrant.

行牌 to issue instructions.

請牌 to request instructions.

牌照 a certificate; ships' papers, etc.

紅牌 the Customs' clearance or Grand Chop.

牌坊 (A) or 牌樓 (B) an honorific arch or gateway,—put up in honour of chaste widows, filial children, etc. [A. Simpler in style, consisting of uprights and horizontals. B. More ornate, with a roof turned up at the corners.]

牌樓燈 lamps hung on the above.

耳牌 flat earrings.

至頭牌門放時 when the first batch of candidates was let out,—at an examination.

午牌時分 about noon.

籐牌 rattan shields.

旁牌 or 牌盾 or 手牌 a shield.

肩牌 an epaulette.

遮箭牌 a breastplate.

曲牌子 the air of a song; a tune.

簿²

8575

R. 佳

C. p'ai

H. p'ai

F. pae

W. ba

N. be, ba

P. p'ai

M. p'ai

Sz. p'ai

Y. p'ai

K. p'ai

J. hai

A. bai

Even Lower.

拍²

8576

A raft. Name of a river in Kiangsu. See 8572.

竹簿 a bamboo raft,—used chiefly upon the coast of Formosa, and known to foreigners as "catamaran" or "tek-pai" (from the local pronunciation).

See 9417.

俳¹

8577

R. 灰佳

See 排排

Even Lower.

啡³

8578

R. 灰佳

See 胚排

Even Upper and Lower.

排²

8579

R. 佳

C. p'ai

H. p'ai

F. pae

W. ba

N. be, ba

P. p'ai

M. p'ai

Y. p'ai

Sz. p'ai

K. pe

J. hai, bai

A. bai

Even Lower.

Sport; amusement.

時人比之俳優 people of his day likened to a low-comedy actor,—of 柳 Hsiao Liu of the 1 dynasty.

The noise of spitting clearing the throat, snoring etc.

To arrange in order; dispose; a row; a line rank. To shove; to push to denounce (see 3721 and 12,138).

安排 or 排場 to set in order to dispose. The second is to lecture or scold.

着得很排場 to dress great taste.

排陣 to draw up in line of battle.

排兵 or 排隊 to draw troops.

排開 to spread; to arrange draw up (troops).

排飯 to lay the table for meal. See 8562.

排香案 to arrange the incense table or altar,—for the celebration of various ceremonies.

排字 to set up type; to compose.

排字之 tended him carefully.

排卦 to arrange the Diagram for divination.

排排坐 to arrange seats, to precedence, etc.

平排禮 ceremonies between equals or coevals.

排搭 to erect,—as scaffolding.

排筵宴 to entertain, guests.

排穗 edged with fringe.

排纂 to collect; to bring together.

排導 to lead the way,—military escort.

排²
8579

排單 the way-bill of a Government-courier,—on which the bearer's hours of arrival and departure at the various stations are duly recorded.

羊排骨 mutton chops.

排列兩行 (*hang*³) arranged in two rows.

排行 (*hang*³) to arrange the names of brothers so that in each name there shall be a part common to all, as 元才, 益才, 北才, etc.; if a single word, the Radical, as 琦, 琮, etc. See 8583.

排行 *hang*² 第幾 what is your seniority among your brothers?

我排二 I am the second.

排解 to explain; to make peace.

排解者 peace-makers.

排難解 (or 釋) 紛 to settle difficulties between people.

排難 or 排患 to arrange difficulties.

排起來 to settle up; to arrange.

排演 to exhibit; to show off.

大排排兒 a swaggerer; one who puts on side.

多見排抵 always getting into hot water.

排闥而 (or 直) 入 pushed the door open and went in.

排山倒海 to overthrow mountains and turn the ocean upside down,—the impression caused by a heavy sea.

其排釋老 his denunciation of Buddha and Lao Tzŭ, [as.....]

排毀古文 to mutilate an ancient text,—by cutting passages out on suspicion.

五言排律 verse consisting of five characters to the line.

See 9451.

See 9511.

辰⁴
8582

R. 卦

See 派

Sinking Upper.

派⁴
8583

R. 卦

C. { *p'ai*
H. {
F. *p'wai*
W. *p'a*
N. *p'e, p'a*
P. {
M. { *p'ai*
Sz. {
Y. *p'ae*
K. *p'ae*
J. *hai*
A. *fai*

Sinking Upper.

To branch off.

To branch, as a river; to ramify. A section; a party; a school. To appoint to a post; to depute; to send. To distribute. Numerative of places, groups of trees, etc.

支派 to branch out; a branch of a family.

百川派別 the rivers branch out in various directions.

派委 to depute; to send on official duty.

派員 to send or appoint an officer.

派差 or 派丁 to send runners.

派出 to appoint.

指派 to order; to prescribe; to direct.

派飭 to send with orders.

派辦之人 a deputy.

抽派 to detach for special service.

派施 to despatch; to detach.

派撥 to allot to each his respective duties; to detach, as troops.

分派各處 to send each to his place; to distribute forces at various points.

派定 to decide upon; to allot, as a site.

派開 to make out, as accounts.

派賣 to expose for sale.

派頭 the "scale" of a household.

他家裏派頭大 everything is done at his house on a large and liberal scale.

派大調高 scale large and note high,—an air of importance or authority.

字派 a set of characters, used in a certain order to distinguish the generations of a family as first, second, third, fourth, etc. As one of these characters is brought into the name of each individual member, his place in

派⁴
8583

the genealogical tree can be at once determined. See 8579.

派名 the name given in common, as above, to the various members of the same generation,—e.g.

悟能 and 悟空.

同派 belonging to the same generation,—all the members of which are distinguished by the same character, as above.

正派 direct issue or descent. Also, honest; respectable; well-behaved.

嫡派子孫 descendants from the wife.

庶派子孫 descendants from concubines.

衍眉山一派 to add a spur to Mt. Omi,—to have posterity.

一派都是白的 the whole lot are white.

一派浮言 it is all a made-up story.

一派黑松 a group of dark fir-trees.

好一派地方 a lovely place!

派攤 to contribute *pro rata*.

對派 equally divided.

氣派 style.

李派粗硬 Li's school (of landscape painting) is coarse and hard.

論定派 dogmatism.

懷疑派 scepticism.

檢點派 criticism.

湃⁴
8584

R. 卦

C. { *p'ai*
H. {
F. {
W. *pa*
N. *p'e*
P. { *p'ai*
M. {
K. *pe*
J. *hai*
A. *bai*

Sinking Upper.

擘¹
8585

R. 馬

P. *v. pai*
J. *ha, he*
A. *chai*

Rising Lower.

To pierce; to separate; to open out.

擘開 to break,—as bread.

擘了一塊 broke off a piece.

擘鋸 to set a saw.

擘¹
8580

擘¹
8581

扳
8586

扳³
8587

R. 潜
See 板
Rising Upper.

板³
8588

R. 潜
C. { pan
H. { pang, v.
F. peing
W. pa, ba
N. paan
P. { pan
M. {
Y. paa
Sz. pan
K. p'an
J. han
A. ban
Rising Upper.

PAN.

Same as 8634.

Great; wide.

爾土宇販章 your country
is large and beautiful.

A board; a plank; a wooden tablet inscribed with administrative regulations; a block for printing from (see 7583). A bar in music. See 1783, 2597. Used with 8589.

板木 or 木板 planks; boards; timber; planking.

一塊板 a plank.

板片 small boards.

一條板縫兒 a crack in a board.

板子 a flattened bamboo for beating criminals.

板子好 the typography is good. Also, the make-up (of a fur robe) is good, i.e. the pieces used are large and sound.

打板子 to bamboo,—on the thighs.

打手板 to bamboo on the hand.

三板 a sampan,—said to be derived (1) from the Chinese term here given, viz. "three boards;" (2) from a Malay word for a small boat. See 1132.

响板 castanets.

夾板 boards,—for inclosing Chinese books in a library, etc. See 1132.

夾板公文 a despatch placed between boards and securely sealed, as when on important business or to be conveyed a long distance.

案板 a board for making pastry on.

板籍局 Registrar's Office.

板櫈 a wooden stool.

板³
8588

板牆 or 板壁 a wooden wall or fence; boarding; panels.

板櫃 a wardrobe; a press.

望板 boards which support the tiles on a roof.

板肋 board ribs,—a term implying strength, like broad-chested.

過橋抽板 to tear up the planks after crossing a bridge,—so that others shall not benefit.

壽板 a coffin.

天板 and 地板 the lid and bottom of a coffin, respectively. The second is also the floor of a downstairs room.

天花板 the ceiling.

樓板 the floor of an upstairs room.

上板 to put up the shutters (for the night); to go to press.

板石 or 石板 slabs of stone. See 5784.

出板 to be published,—as a newspaper.

藏板 to store up the blocks,—from which a book has been printed, with a view to further editions. [This phrase has been said to refer to copyright, on which see 3390.]

板權所有 the blocks are under our control,—used in the sense of copyright; all rights reserved.

以重板權 in order to secure copyright.

翻板 to touch up old blocks for producing a second edition.

官板 the fine clear typography of books printed under government auspices; official edition.

殿板 palace edition,—a name given to certain *éditions de luxe*, prepared for Imperial use.

活板 movable type,—first made by Pi Shêng, about A.D. 1045, of baked clay; under the Ming dynasty of wood; under the present dynasty of copper, etc.

印板字文 stereotyped language,—without originality.

說話一字一板的 he speaks very correctly,—as regards accent.

文法不板 not a stereotyped style.

板³
8588

太板 too stereotyped,—of man's actions, style, etc.

板函 a note in a stereotype form,—as an application.

板單 a printed form; an application.

板着臉不言不語 preserved an immovable countenance, without speaking.

發板 to feel stiff.

板滯 formal; precise; unable to adapt oneself to circumstances, etc.

板執不通 or 板上釘釘³ (ting¹) obstinate; pig-headed.

古板人 an old-fashioned man one who is not in sympathy with the times.

上帝板板 God has reversed—his usual procedure.

夫妻兩塊板 husband and wife like two planks,—which cannot be separated.

雲板 a metal plate in temples for worshippers to strike and so call the attention of the sleeping gods.

拍板 to beat time; castanets.

簡板 castanets used by blind men to notify their approach.

老板 manager,—of a shop, troupe of actors, etc.

板眼 musical time.

緊板 quick time.

慢板 slow time.

板蕩 lawlessness.

板蕩識誠臣 in times of trouble, the true minister proved.

孝子前有衰,後負板 the filial son wears mourning in front and sorrow on his back.

板魚 the sole,—fish.

板那 see 7797.

版³
8589

R. 潜
See 板
Rising Upper.

Used with 8588.

版部 the Board of Revenue.

版籍 or 版戶 a register of population; a census; rule; jurisdiction.

版圖 a register of population one's native place.

玉版 a jade tablet.

版³
8589

手版 the wooden tablet held in the hand at an audience, now called 手本. Also, the clappers used at Confucian services; see 2920.

投版棄官 threw down his insignia and resigned office.

負版 to carry the census tables on the back to the Emperor.

響版 a metal plate,—used as a bell.

版³
8590

潛板
Even Upper.

般¹
8591

寒刪
pun, pan
pouñ, paañ
pou, paa
Even Upper.

Manner; fashion; sort; kind.

百般 or 千般 or 萬般 or 般般 all kinds; every sort.

萬般皆由命 all is destiny.

這般 this kind; this way. See 5668.

這般這般 so on and so on.

一般 the same.

一般無二 exactly alike.

一般大 of the same size.

般大般小 medium sized.

多般 many kinds.

十八般武藝 the eighteen kinds of military exercises.

般賜 to bestow.

般³還 to go to and fro, or round and round.

般分 to distribute.

般泥洹 Parinirvāna, — the second degree of Nirvāna, corresponding to the mental process of resigning all exercise of thought.

般若 shortened form of 般若

波羅密多 see 5644, 9336.

般若湯 Prajñā, or Salvation soup,—a euphemism for wine, used by Buddhist priests.

搬¹
8592

R. 寒
C. pun
H. pan
F. pwang,
pang
W. ba, pa,
bō, pō
N. pouñ
P. } pan
M. }
Y. pou
Sz. pan
K. pan
J. han
A. ban
Even Upper.

To remove; to transport. Used for 8605. See 11,905.

搬家 or 搬屋 or 搬徙 to change house.

搬携 or 搬遷 or 搬移 or 搬挪 or 搬取 to shift; to remove; to transfer.

搬貨下船 to put goods on board ship.

搬運糧餉 to transport stores, —for an army.

搬運法 the art of spiriting away things, as a magician does.

搬搶出來 to carry things hastily out,—as from a house on fire.

索性搬將出來 insisted on taking them out,—oranges from a basket.

搬來搬去 to carry to and fro.

搬空 or 搬讓 to vacate.

搬弄 or 搬嘴弄舌 to carry tales; to make mischief.

搬送 to send under escort.

搬撥 to arrange.

搬是非 to make right wrong and wrong right,—of an unscrupulous man.

搬鬪 to fight; to egg on; to incite.

搬指 a thumb-ring,—originally worn by archers. Also 扳 (= 攀 read pan', to pull out) 指.

癩¹
8593

R. 寒
See 班
A. shan
Even Upper.

A mark or scar on the skin.

雀癩 moles on the face.

瘡癩 the scar of a sore.

花底癩 pock-marks.

蟻¹
8594

R. 刪
See 班
Even Upper.

A striped, poisonous fly.

蟻螫 the Chinese cantharides (Mylabris). See 8595.

班¹
8595

R. 刪
C. } pan
H. }
F. pang,
pwang
W. pa, ba
N. paañ
P. } pan
M. }
Sz. }
Y. paa
K. pan
J. han
A. ban
Even Upper.

To distribute. To return; to give back. To withdraw. Status; a class; an order; a company. Of mixed colours; see 8597. Used with 8591.

班瑞 to return their tokens of office,—to the feudal nobles.

有班馬之聲 I hear the sound of horses retreating.

班師 to retreat with troops.

大破單于班師 inflicted a severe defeat on the Hun chieftain, and forced him to withdraw his army.

一班人 a class or set of people.

排班 to arrange the service,—of the underlings at a yamen, who go on duty in relays.

輪班 to take one's turn of duty.

上班 to go on duty.

下班 or 退班 to go off duty.

改班 to relieve those on duty by a fresh batch.

到班 one's "turn" for duty, etc.

站班 to stand on duty,—at underlings lining the sides of a court room. Also (milit.), to stand at attention.

門班 doorkeepers at a yamen.

長班 an official body-servant.

三班 three classes,—of yamen underlings, as below.

快班 the speedy class,—constables; detectives.

壯班 the lusty class,—bailiffs who serve summonses, etc.

皂班 the black class,—gaolers and those who bamboo prisoners.

班規錢 the squeezes or fees of yamen runners demanded from an arrested man.

同班 of the same class.

分班列坐 each one sitting according to his class.

尚未過班 he has not yet been gazetted,—for promotion.

捐班 to buy rank higher than one has a right to.

老虎班子 a Han-lin by rank.

班¹
8595

班班 in order; the rumble of chariots.

班頭 a headman; a chief.

大班 a supercargo; now *taipan*, the head of a firm, from the Cantonese.

班兒車 a double set of chair-coolies, who accompany the chairs of high personages in Peking, those who are not employed following in a cart.

班次 or **班位** relative rank; place in the scale.

班輩 rank; degree; a colleague.

班布 best calico. See 6568.

戲班 or **班子** the company of a Chinese theatre,—consisting of 56 persons in all, as follows:—

- | | |
|-------|------------------|
| 3 正旦 | 1 拉扯 |
| 1 正生 | 2 武生 |
| 5 花旦 | 5 小武 |
| 3 總生 | 3 武旦 |
| 1 公脚 | 2 小生 |
| 1 二花面 | 1 外脚 |
| 1 女旦 | 1 男旦 |
| 4 堂旦 | 11 武軍虎 |
| 4 馬旦 | 5 六分 |
| 1 婆脚 | |
| 1 掌班 | general manager. |

領班子的 a theatrical impresario.

令鴉班登桅望 tell the boatswain to go aloft and look out.

班門弄斧 to swing an axe at the door of **魯班** Lu Pan, —the God of Carpenters; *sc.* to teach one's grandmother.

班超投筆 Pan Ch'ao (1st century) giving up the pen,—for the sword.

班猫 cantharides. See 8594.

班荆 (or **草**) **道故** to strew rushes (or straw) and talk of old times. See 2157.

班鳩 the turtle-dove (*Turtur rupicola*). See 8597.

斑¹
8596

R. 刪

C. } *pan*
H. }
F. } *paŋ*
W. } *pa, ba*
N. } *paan*

P. } *pan*
M. }
Y. } *paa*
Sz. } *pan*
K. } *pan*
J. } *han*
A. } *ban*

Even Upper.

斑¹
8597

R. 刪

F. v. } *peing,*
 pieng

See **班**

Even Upper.

Blotches on the skin; dark-coloured spots. [An unauthorised character, used for 8593 and 8597.]

斑疹娘娘 the Goddess of Scarlet-fever. See 8597.

A stripe or streak; hence, phase or aspect; spotted; mottled; variegated; used for 8613 (see 6714).

斑點 striped and spotted; mottled.

斑文 streaks; stripes.

新政之一斑 one stripe (*i.e.* aspect) of reform measures. See 12,744.

斑色 variegated.

面斑 freckles on the face.

斑竹 mottled bamboo.

斑衣 theatrical costumes. See 8595.

汗斑 pimples; heat spots.

出斑疹 to have scarlet-fever.

斑鳩 a pigeon. Also, *Medicago denticulata*, W., *M. lupulina*, L., and *Lespedeza striata*, H. & A., the latter of which is also known as **斑珠科**.

斑鳩窩 *Aspidium deltoodon*, Baker.

斑杖 *Arisaema serratum*, Thbg.

斑蝥 see 7690.

Same as 8607.

To dress; to dress up; to disguise oneself.

打扮 or **裝扮** style of dress.
三分人才,七分打扮 three-tenths herself and seven-tenths her dress,—of a made-up beauty.

扮⁴
8599

P. } *pan*
M. } *pan*
Y. } *paa*

Sz. } *pan*
K. } *pan*
J. } *han*
A. } *fên*

Sinking
Irregular.

十分打扮是杭州 perfection in dress (including beauty of women), Hangchow stands first.

假扮官差 disguised as constables.

扮古事 to dress up in old style,—as on the stage, etc.

扮擡閣 to carry dressed-up children in processions.

扮民私訪 to disguise oneself as one of the people and make enquiries,—a method occasionally adopted by the officials.

扮演 or **扮戲** to "make up" theatricals; to dress in character.

扮作 to dress up as; to personate.

扮出那一個脚色 what is he dressing up as? what part does he take?

涼扮 cold,—of food.

涼扮豆腐 cold bean-curd, eaten with soy, etc.

盼²
8600

R. 刪 文

See **班** 努
Even Upper
and Lower.

頒
8601

R. 刪 文

See **班** 分
K. } *pan, pun*
Even Upper.

To bestow. Used with 8601.

不盼賦 would not pay tax.

To bestow; to promote.

頒賜 or **頒給** to confer upon —as the Emperor does.

頒發 or **頒下** to issue, —orders to subordinates.

頒詔 an Imperial Proclamation.

頒諭 to decree,—as the Emperor.

頒定 or **頒布** to promulgate.

訴訟法頒布有期 rules for the filing of complaints to be issued soon.

頒行 to publish by authority.

頒賞 to distribute rewards, —a monarch.

頒白者 a grey head,—an old man.

Read *fên*³. Having large head.

有頒其首 showing large heads,—of fishes.

半⁴

8602

R. 翰
C. pun
H. p'an
F. p'wang
W. bö
N. pouñ
P. }
M. } pan
Y. pou
K. pan
J. han
A. ban

Sinking
Upper.

Half; to halve. See
7622, 8731. [To be dis-
tinguished from 平 9310.]

一半 one half.

分兩半兒 or 一半爲
斷 to cut in half.

有少一半 less than half.

一半一半 half and half, as
when mixing two things; half
each, as when dividing a thing;
half at a time.

一半一半的來 bring half
at a time.

不够一半之路 or 半
不道兒 not half way.

真當其半 you are just half
way.

半途而廢 to break down half
way.

下半截 the lower half.

底半截兒牆 the lower half
of the wall.

高及半塔 half as high as a
pagoda.

多半 or 强半 or 大半 the
greater half.

此過半矣 this is more than
half,—the battle.

半空 or 半懸空 in mid-air.

半仙之體 an etherealised
body.

半人半鬼 half man, half
devil,—ugly; deformed.

半信半疑 or 半信不
信 half believing, half doubting.

半生不熟 half ripe; half
cooked.

半有半無 half visible and
half invisible.

半明半暗 half light; obscure.

半開半掩 partly open.

半含 (or 吞) 半吐 half con-
cealed and half confessed.

真贗居半 it is half genuine
and half counterfeit.

回教中者居半 half of
them are Mahommedans.

半夜 midnight.

半⁴

8602

我大你一半 I am twice as
old as you.

半大 middle-sized.

半絲綿 silk and cotton mix-
tures.

半身入土 half one's body
in the earth,—one foot in the
grave.

年將半百 nearly fifty years
of age.

半輩子 or 半世人 or 半
生 middle-aged.

半刻 a short time.

半子 a son-in-law.

半路棄妻 to get rid of one's
wife in middle life.

其狗半之 half the amount
will be payable for a dog.

短者半之 the short ones
were only half,—as long.

折半 to break in half.

對半 half each; to divide equally.

半晌 or 半天 a considerable
time.

半點 the merest trifle.

半語子 a stammerer.

半春 half spring,—not down-
right indecent, but suggestive.

酒半 in the middle of the drink-
ing.....

半角印 a foil and counterfoil;
two documents stamped with
one seal, half on each.

半稅 half duty,—i.e. coast trade
duty. Also, transit dues.

半稅單 a coast trade duty
(deposit) certificate.

半稅單照 a half duty certi-
ficate; a transit certificate in-
wards.

半稅存票 a "half draw-
back."

半夏 *Pinellia tuberifera*, Te-
nore.

半翅 the grey partridge (*Perdix
barbata*).

半邊蓮 *Lobelia radicans*,
Thbg.

伴⁴

8603

R. 翰旱

C. p'un²H. p'an, p'an²

F. p'wang,

p'wang

W. bö

N. bouñ

P. pan

M. pan

Y. pou

Sz. pan

K. pan

J. han

A. ban

Sinking
Lower.

A comrade; an associate.
To attend on. See 5078.

同伴 or 伴侶 a companion;
a chum.

老伴 an old chum; a wife.

夥伴 a partner; a companion.

搭他作伴連夥計 to
join him as partner or assistant.

伴千三百稔 his compan-
ion for thirteen hundred years,
—of a goblet in an old coffin.

陪伴 to accompany.

伴當 the servant of a petty
military official.

伴娘 a maid who accompanies
a bride to her husband's home.

伴駕 attendants on the Emperor.

伴靈 or 伴宿 to keep watch
by a corpse the night before
burial.

伴食宰相 the boon-com-
panion Minister,—a nickname
given to 盧懷慎 Lu Huai-
shên of the T'ang dynasty, as
having no abilities beyond those
necessary for eating and drink-
ing.

Read p'an⁴.

伴奂 to enjoy oneself by stroll-
ing about.

姘⁴

8604

R. 翰

See 半

Sinking
Upper.

A woman with catame-
nia, distinguished in ancient
times by a red patch on
her face. See 的 10,978.

姘變不得侍祠 at the
time of her periods a woman
may not serve in the ancestral
hall.

託體姘 excused herself on the
ground of being "unwell."

拌⁴

8605

R. 寒翰

旱

C. p'un², p'un

H. p'an,

p'an², v. p'un²

To separate; to throw
away. Used with 判 8638.
See 拚 8633.

拌蚌取珠 to open an oyster
and get a pearl.

拌⁴

8605

F. *pwang*,
p'wang
 W. *bō*
 N. *p'ouñ*,
*bouñ*²
 P. *pan*²
 M. *pan*², v. *pín*²
 V. *pou*², *p'in*,
p'ou
 Sz. *pan*
 K. *pan*
 J. *han*
 A. *fan*, *ban*²
 Very
 Irregular.

畔⁴

8606

R. 翰
 C. *pín*
 H. *pan*
 F. *p'wang*²
 W. *bō*²
 N. *bouñ*
 P. *p'an*
 M. *p'an*
 V. *p'ou*
 Sz. *p'an*
 K. *pan*
 J. *han*
 A. *ban*
 Sinking
 Lower.

絆⁴

8607

R. 翰
 C. *pín*
 H. *p'an*, v. *pan*
 F. *pwang*
 W. *bō*²
 N. *bouñ*
 P. *pan*
 M. *pan*, *p'an*
 V. *p'ou*
 Sz. *pan*, *p'an*
 K. *pan*
 J. *han*
 A. *ban*
 Sinking
 Lower.

拌嘴 to wrangle. See 11,905.

拌石 to throw a stone.

拌 *p'an*⁴ 命 拌 *p'an*⁴ 財 to throw away life and fortune.

A path dividing fields; a side-walk; a bank. To leave; to reject. To transgress; to rebel. Also read *p'an*⁴.

耕者皆讓畔 farmers yielded the boundary-lines,—in the Golden Age, instead of fighting for them as they do now.

河畔 the bank of a river; a towing-path.

傍畔 or 畔道 a path by the side of the road; to go astray.

世以爲離經畔道 the world regards him as one who deviates from the Canon and strikes out into by-ways,—said of Chuang Tzū.

無然畔援 be not like those who reject this and cling to that.

畔官離次 to violate the duties of one's office and leave one's post.

亦可以弗畔矣 one may thus not overstep the boundary.

以中牟畔 he is holding Chung-mou, in an attitude of rebellion.

A fetter; a lasso; a loop; a catch; hobbles. To trip over; to be hindered by.

馬絆子 a rope for tying a horse's legs when teaching him to amble.

給他個絆子喫 to trip him up; to "pull his leg."

絆脚 to strike the foot against.

絆脚索 a rope stretched so as to trip people up.

絆手絆脚 hindered hand and foot.

絆⁴

8607

絆倒 to trip and fall.

被梅根絆倒 was tripped up by the root of a plum-tree.

絆了房檻 or 叫門檻

絆了 tripped over the threshold.

絆住 hindered; kept back.

打磕絆兒 or 打前絆 or 打踢絆 to stumble.

磕磕絆絆的 hindered; incoherent, as language.

爲道所羈絆 hindered by the journey,—as being too long or too difficult. Also, hindered by the rights and wrongs involved.

機括爲袖角所絆 the machinery (e.g. the trigger) was caught in the opening of his sleeve.

Read *p'an*⁴.

鈕絆 a button-loop.

帽絆 a hat-string.

絆⁴

8608

R. 翰
 See 半
 Sinking
 Upper.

叛⁴

8609

辦⁴

8610

R. 諫
 C. *pan*
 H. *p'an*
 F. *paing*
 W. *ba*
 N. *baañ*
 P. *pan*
 M. *pan*
 V. *pau*
 Sz. *pan*
 K. *p'an*
 J. *han*
 A. *bien*
 Sinking
 Lower.

Ropes; traces. Used with 8607.

See 8643.

To transact; to do; to perform; to manage; to provide. See 10,547.

辦事 to transact business,—of any kind. Also, to arrange a son's marriage.

辦公 or 辦公事 to transact official business.

辦理 to transact; to perform.

辦理不善 to mismanage.

辦妥 to manage satisfactorily.

辦不動 or 辦不來 unable to put through,—as some difficult business; impracticable.

辦得好 well managed.

辦法 the way of transacting any business; the conditions; a measure.

領辦 to be authorised to ma-

辦⁴

8610

nage; to be granted the management of.

辦案 to deal with cases, law suits, etc.

辦結 to settle a case.

查辦 to enquire into and take action accordingly.

辦罪 to punish.

辦文書 to prepare a despatch.

備辦 to make ready beforehand to provide.

都是預辦下的 all these things had been got ready beforehand.

湊辦 to provide; to lay in.

辦賑 to manage the distribution of relief,—in distressed districts.

辦貨 to buy or import goods.

辦外國機器 to import foreign machinery.

辦酒 to give a banquet.

辦給 to arrange for the giving or issuing of.

創辦人 promoters,—as of a company.

辦士 an imitation of "pence."

瓣⁴

8611

R. 諫
 C. *pan*, v. *fan*
 W. *p'a*²
 See 辦
 A. *bien*
 Sinking
 Lower.

A section; a division.

花瓣 the petals of a flower.

一瓣之香難保 it was difficult to keep the fragrance of a single petal,—i.e. to preserve her reputation untarnished after what had happened.

誰直先生一瓣香 who could deem the Master worthy only of trifling honour?

蒜瓣 the "quarters" or divisions of a head of garlic.

豇瓣 the two halves of a bean.

兩瓣兒 two pieces; two slices 'two halves.

瓣以明珠 encrusted with pearls.

See 9209.

辯⁴

8612

編¹

8613

R. 刪
 See 班
 Even Upper.

Veined; streaked; marbled. See 6714.

湮⁴
8614

鑿
coll. pan²
Sinking
Lower.

扳
8615

眨¹
8616

刪潛
攀
Even Upper.

嫫²
8617

寒
盤
Even Lower.

槃²
8618

寒
盤
Even Lower.

疲
8619

盤²
8620

寒
p'un
p'an
pwang
bā

Mud; mire.

泥湮 mud.

溝渠湮 sewage.

一身湮 all over mud.

爛湮防有刺 beware of a thorn in the mud,—take heed how you injure the feeble.

湮河 unlucky,—a term used in astrology.

P'AN.

Same as 8634.

To show the white of the eye.

眨睛 a film spreading over the eye.

To move. Extravagant. An old woman.

嫫嫫 to and fro.

嫫珊 to walk with a rolling gait.

嫫^{p'o²} 藪天 Vasudêva,—the name under which Vishnu is known to Chinese Buddhists.

A tray. A hut. Used for 8620.

托槃 a tray.

考槃自樂 to drum on a tray in a happy frame of mind; to amuse oneself.

考槃在陸 he has reared his hut on the level height.

槃停 to stop; not to advance.

See 8593.

A dish; a plate; a tray. To coil up; to turn around; to wheel. To examine. See 胎 10,588.

盤子 a plate; a dish; a tray.

盤²
8620

N. bouñ
P.
M. } p'an
Sz.
Y. p'ou
K. pan
J. han
A. ban

Even Lower.

舞盤 to juggle with plates,—known since the Han dynasty.

盤舞 to wriggle.

盤盂寓戒則有識 (chih⁴) dishes or bowls which convey a moral or prohibition (by shape, etc.), have inscriptions,—of bronzes.

和盤托出 to carry them all out on a tray; to exhibit all the details; to make a clean breast of it. See below.

一盤棋 a game of chess.

水晶盤 the crystal bowl,—a fancy name for a river.

金盤 a golden plate,—the moon.

銅盤 a lamp.

算盤 or 珠盤 an abacus. See 10,378.

盤算 to turn a matter over in one's mind.

收盤 to wind up,—as accounts.

茶行已經收盤 the tea-hongs had already closed their books.

交盤 to hand over; to transfer.

盤運 to convey; to remove.

盤運各費 expenditure on account of transport.

盤駁 to tranship.

成盤 to complete a transaction.

和盤 ordinary market price; at par.

不定盤 market-rate not fixed.

開盤 to open the market.

錢盤鬆緊 the tightness or otherwise of the money market.

盤纏 or 盤費 or 盤川 or

盤錢 or 盤資 travelling expenses; an allowance.

自己盤纏 provided for himself.

盤屈 or 盤曲 to coil up,—as a snake.

屈燒猪盤 trussed like a roast pig.

盤踞 or 盤膝 or 盤脚 to sit cross-legged. See 9382.

盤繞 to wind round.

盤上 to coil or wind up.

盤香 a coil of joss-stick.

盤²
8620

盤身 to coil oneself up.

盤螭 a coiled dragon.

盤空 to wheel in the air,—as birds.

下無盤中蠅 no circling fly below,—in autumn.

盤槓子 to coil round the bar,—to perform gymnastic feats on a horizontal bar.

盤錯 embarrassment; bad luck.

不遇盤根錯節,無以別利器 but for gnarled roots and twisted knots, there would be no means of telling the sharp weapon,—from the blunt.

盤道兒 a winding road.

盤旋竹林路 to go round by the bamboo grove.

子乃持索盤旋而上 so the boy caught hold of the rope and swarmed up.

盤問 to interrogate.

盤查 to investigate; to search.

盤桓 see 5075.

盤他 一盤 question him,—to find out what learning he has.

盤詰 to closely question.

盤倒 to expose a person by questioning.

盤獲 to make a seizure.

盤貨 to take stock of goods.

盤剝 to fleece all round.

盤弄 to persecute; to harass (by squeezing).

盤古 P'an Ku,—a legendary being, said to have been developed from chaos and to have assisted in the formation of the universe.

如盤如湯 like a plate, like hot water,—sc. boys quarrelling. Alluding to the story of the two boys whom Confucius saw arguing about the sun. One said, "When the sun rises, he is as big as a wheel, but at noon he is only the size of a plate, and therefore further off." To which the other replied, "In the morning he is quite cool, but at noon he is like hot water, and therefore nearer to us." Confucius was unable to decide their controversy.

磐¹

8621

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

A huge rock; firm; stable.

磐石之安 the peace of a huge rock,—which remains as it is, undisturbed.**國安於磐石** the country tranquil as a rock.**奠山河於磐石** to give to the country a rock-like (well established) peace.**磐礪** on a grand scale; imposing.**盜賊羣起磐牙連歲** banditti springing up in numbers and without intermission year after year.**蹙**²

8622

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

To bend the feet under one.

蹙膝而坐 or **蹙着腿** to sit cross-legged.**蹙不倒** a figure on a ball, or with its legs rolled up to form a ball,—the "rowly-bowly, never fall over" of street toymen.**蹙**

8623

Same as 8622.

鞶²

8624

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

A large girdle; a pouch or reticule.

鞶帶 a girdle. See 2934.**鞶鑑** a girdle with a mirror attached as ornament.**革鞶** a leather pouch,—for men.**絲鞶** a silken pouch,—for women.**髮**²

8625

R. 寒

See 盤

Even Lower.

Grey hair.

髮未髮 hair not yet grey.**番**

8626

See 3383.

蟠¹

8627

R. 元

See 番

Even Upper.

To provoke; to abuse.

潘¹

8628

R. 寒元

C. p'un

H. p'an

F. p'ang,

p'wang

N. p'ouñ

W. p'ö

P. p'an

M. p'an

Y. p'ou

Sz. p'an

K. pan, pön

J. han

A. fan

Even Upper.

Water in which rice has been washed. An affluent of the river 漢 Han, in Honan.

潘州 an old name for 茂名縣 Mou-ming Hsien in Kuangtung.Read p'an¹. A District in Chihli under the Han and 晉 Chin dynasties.Read po¹.**潘旌** a District in Anhui under the Eastern Han dynasty.**瘠**¹

8629

R. 元

See 潘

Even Upper.

To die of disease, esp. of the womb. Read fan¹ in Peking.**女子十人九瘠** nine women out of ten have some trouble with the womb. See 1903.**潘**²

8630

R. 寒

F. p'ang,

p'wang

See 盤

Even Lower.

A tributary of the 渭 Wei river in Shensi.

See 3388.

緇

8631

蟠²

8632

H. fan, p'an

See 盤

寒

Even Lower.

To coil up; to curl round; to wreath. Used with 8620.

蟠踞 to sit cross-legged; to squat; to occupy, as squatters do.**龍蟠於泥** the dragon lay coiled in the mud.**龍蟠棍** a cane with dragons carved round it.**蟠繞** to curl round; to form a spiral.**雲蟠山峯** the clouds encircle the mountain tops.**上極于天下蟠于地** reaching to heaven above and earth beneath.**蟠**²

8632

蟠桃 the peaches of immortality, which grew in the garden of 西王母 Juno (apples of the Hesperides). Now, the peach.**蟠桃會** a festival on the 3rd of the 3rd moon in honour of the birthday of 西王母 See 8067.**蟠羊** the moufflon or wild sheep of Kokonor (*Ovis Ammon* or *Argali*).Read fan². Woodlice insects found in damp places.**拚**⁴

8633

R. 寒

寒

間

C. p'un², p'unH. p'un², pin

F. p'ing,

p'iang

W. p'ö, p'a

N. p'ouñ

P. pan

M. pan

Y. p'in, p'ou

Sz. p'an

K. pan, pön

J. han, hen

A. bien², fien

Very

Irregular.

To brush away; to reject to disregard. [Commonly but wrongly used for 拚 8605.]

拚除 or **拚去** or **拚棄** to cast aside; to reject.**拚不復來** gone for ever.**拚財** to disregard money; to speculate rashly.**拚關** to compromise a matter.Read p'in¹. See 9290.**拚命** to risk one's life.**一人拚命,萬夫莫當** when one man disregards his life, ten thousand others are no match for him.**跟他拚了** to follow him at all hazards.**拚爛** to act recklessly; to be over-venturesome.**拚上一夜不睡** even if give up the whole night to it without sleep.**拚著一席酒請他** let us even go to the length of inviting him to a banquet,—and so get hold of him.Read f'en⁴ or pien⁴. To sweep. To clap the hands.**既拚以俟** I have swept clear and await your arrival.Read fan¹. The appear

拚⁴
8633ance of a bird in flight.
Same as 3390.拚飛維鳥 (the wren) took
flight and became a (large) bird.Read *p'ing*¹.七拚八湊 to scrape together;
to collect.攀¹
8634To seize; to grasp; to
drag down; to implicate.
To climb up; see 47, 13, 742.

攀留 to detain,—as a friend.

攀桂 to seize the cassia,—to
take the master's degree. Also,
to marry a wife.手攀丹桂 to seize the red
cassia,—to take the master's
degree. See 6435.敢攀台駕 I venture to drag
your chariot,—to my house; a
conventional phrase in invita-
tions.奉攀 to have the honour to
invite.

攀索 to haul on a rope.

攀不到 I cannot haul it in.

攀下來 to pull down.

借此攀話 to make this a
handle for conversation.乘機攀話 to seize the oppor-
tunity to get into conversation.攀扯 or 攀累 to implicate;
to involve.

供攀 to incriminate by evidence.

攀陪 to accompany; to be the
fellow of.....

攀親 to aspire to the hand of.

高攀不上 to fail in one's
aspirations.不敢高攀 I could not ven-
ture to aim so high,—as when
a man in a lofty position invites
another in a humble position to
become his friend.

向上攀高 ambitious.

攀巖 to scale crags.

攀援 or 攀躋 to climb.

攀號 (*hao*⁴) to shout; to bawl.攀¹
8634Read *pan*¹. To take
away; to pull out.他的牙齒都攀下來
了 he has had all his teeth pulled
out.攀開牙齒 to force open the
mouth,—e.g. of a dead person.這個牙我攀不動 I
can't pull out this tooth.

攀弓 to draw a bow.

攀着機子 at full cock,—of
a gun.

攀一扣 at half cock.

攀⁴
8635

A loop; a belt; a band.

鈕攀 a button-loop.

帽攀 the throat-lash of a Chinese
hat, which fastens with a loop.

R. 諫

C. *p'an*H. *p'an*F. *hwang*²,*p'wang*²,*p'ang*²W. *p'a*N. *p'aan*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'aa*Sz. *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *fan*

SinkingUpper.

辦

8636

泮⁴

8637

R. 翰

See 泮

SinkingUpper.

判⁴

8638

R. 翰

C. *p'ün*H. *p'an*F. *p'wang*W. *p'ö*N. *p'ouñ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'ou*K. *p'an*J. *han*A. *fan*Sinking
Upper.To cut in two; to sepa-
rate; to decide; to give
judgment. See 通 12, 294.

同一火腿也, 而好醜

判若天淵 a ham is a ham,
but there are degrees of good-
ness as far apart as sky and sea.

判半 to divide.

分首判袂 to part heads
and separate sleeves,—to part,
as friends.

審判 to hear and decide a case.

判斷 or 判定 to decide a
case; to give judgment.判⁴
8638

判語 a judgment; a sentence.

批判 to note the judgment,—
on the records of the case.遂舉筆判云 thereupon he
took a pen and wrote down the
following decision.判押 to sentence to imprison-
ment.

判書 a record of cases.

判官 or 判兒 the judges in
Purgatory.判合 to separate and to unite;
to join halves to make one, as
man and wife. See 8640.判做 to mark the copy-writing,
—of a schoolboy, as good or bad.

寫判 to draw in profile.

泮⁴
8639The chief college of a
State, so called from the
semi-circular pond within its
precincts. To be melted;
see 8637. A bank; a shore;
used for 8606.泮水 or 泮林 the colleges of
the Feudal States.泮宮 the outermost of the three
courts in the 文廟 Confucian
temple. Also as preceding entry.泮池 a semi-circular pool in the
above court.遊泮池 to cross the above
pool,—to take the first or bachel-
or's degree.思樂泮水 pleasant is the
semi-circular water,—of the col-
lege.

入泮 to enter the public schools.

追冰未泮 before the ice is
melted.隔則有泮 the marsh has its
shores.牌⁴
8640

A division; half; to join.

夫婦牌合也 husband and
wife uniting to make one. See
8638.

R. 翰

C. *p'ün*H. *p'an*F. *p'wang*W. *p'ö*N. *p'ouñ*P. *p'an*M. *p'an*Y. *p'ou*Sz. *p'an*K. *pan*J. *han*A. *fan*Sinking
Upper.

R. 翰

See 泮

SinkingUpper.

袼⁴

8641

R. 翰元

See 泮

A. fan, fien

Sinking Upper.

煩⁴

8642

R. 翰

See 泮

Sinking Upper.

叛⁴

8643

R. 翰

C. pün

H. pan

F. pwang

W. bö

N. bouñ

P. p'an

M. p'an

Y. pou, p'ou

Sz. pan, p'an

K. pan

J. han

A. ban

Sinking

Lower.

盼⁴

8644

R. 諫

C. p'an

H. p'an

F. p'wang

W. p'a

N. p'aañ

P. }

M. p'an

Sz. }

Y. p'aa

K. pan

J. han

A. fan

Sinking

Upper.

Plain, uncoloured garments. Also read fan¹.

袼延 clothes for hot weather.

To manage. Used for 8639.

To rebel. Brilliant; lustrous.

離叛 to disown allegiance.

叛匪 or 叛賊 rebels.

叛逆 or 背叛 to revolt.

叛亂 rebellion.

謀叛 to plot rebellion.

叛赫戲以輝煌 sporting in their glorious brilliancy,—of the stars going round the pole.

The black and white of the eye clearly defined. To gaze at; see 6688. To long for.

美目盼兮 how lovely her eyes, with the black and white so well defined!

轉盼 to turn the eyes; to give a glance.

曾不轉盼 ere one has winked,....

盼望 or 盼念 or 盼想 or

盼思 to long for; to hope.

盼望不已 hoping always.

盼頭 something to hope for; our object.

盼雨 to long for rain.

盼切 anxiously hoping for.

盼孫心切 to long ardently for a grandson.

盼禱 to beg.

盼詣 to await your arrival.

盼⁴

8644

泮⁴

8645

R. 翰

See 泮

Sinking Upper.

悻¹

8646

R. 講

See 棒

Rising Lower.

蚌⁴

8647

R. 講

C. p'ong

H. p'ong

F. p'aung²

W. sbac

N. sbang

P. p'eng, pang

M. pang

Y. pang

K. pang

J. hō, bō

A. bang²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

顧盼 to watch for.

仰盼復音 humbly hoping for a reply.

The banks of a stream.

PANG.

Harsh; unable to please.

悻悻 cross-grained; morose.

Oysters; mussels. Also read p'eng³.

蛤蚌 an oyster.

蚌精 the etherealised essence of oyster,—the oyster as a supernatural manifestation.

蚌以珠剖 the oyster is opened for its pearl.

老蚌生珠 the old oyster has produced a pearl,—the old man has a child.

鵲蚌相持, 漁人得利 when the oyster-catcher and the oyster grip each other, the fisherman gets the benefit,—the bird puts its beak into the oyster in search of food, and the latter closes its shell.

蚌已成胎 the oyster has now conceived,—used of the first full development of one's powers.

釣蚌 to fish up a mussel; to win a maiden.

A State; a country; a nation = 國 6609, being frequently used of China by the Chinese.

邦國 States; nations; our State.

友邦 friendly nations.

以盡邦交 in order to fulfil the requirements of international friendship.

萬邦 the various States (1) of feudal China, (2) of the world.

邦¹

8648

修好鄰邦 to cultivate friendly relations with neighbouring States.

邦家 the State; the country.

保其家邦 to protect country.

邦君 the ruler of a State.

邦人 the people.

邦有道則見 (hsien⁴)

State in which the right prevails will prosper.

邦畿 the royal domain.

上邦 China,—a term of respect used by dependent States.

美理駕聯邦 the U. S. America.

埠¹

8649

R. 陽江

See 榜

A. sbang

Even Upper.

幫¹

8650

R. 陽

See 榜

Even Upper.

A kind of fungus, shape like a child's hand without fingers, and said to give great strength when eaten.

To help. A class; guild. A fleet. See 865

幫助 or 幫同 to aid; to assist

幫辦 to aid in the transaction of business; an assistant.

幫手 one who lends a hand; helper.

幫夥 an assistant in a shop

幫佐 an accomplice.

幫錢 or 幫貼 or 幫補 assist with money.

幫忙 see 7646.

幫工 to help in a job.

幫嘴 to aid with the mouth to help in an altercation.

幫口 to be spokesman another.

告幫 to apply to for assistance

幫護 to help and protect.

幫閒 to accompany in leisure or idle times.

幫嫖 to accompany when "bing the watch."

幫帶 to act as adjutant.

幫套 an extra animal to a team

帮¹
8650

帮腔 a choir; a chorus. Also, to prompt.

生意帮 the mercantile class.
貨帮 a caravan.

一帮猪 a drove of pigs. See 7587.

一帮船 a fleet of ships.

江南帮 the (rice) fleet from Kiangnan.

帮兒頭 a kind of beetle.

頭帮茶 the first crop of tea.

梆¹
8651

To propel a boat. To beat.

梆人 a boatman.

梆掠 to injure by beating.

梆笞數千 to inflict many thousand blows.

棍梆 a club; a stick.

梆¹
8652
陽江
榜
Even Upper.

A piece of wood, slightly convex, with a slit at the top and hollowed out; it is struck with a stick, and used as a watchman's rattle. See 6241.

傳梆鳴鑼 sound the rattle and strike the gong,—an alarm signal.

梆鼓 a kettle-drum.

梆子 or 更梆 a watchman's rattle. The first is properly an instrument consisting of two pieces of wood which are struck together as an accompaniment to certain tunes in theatres, etc.

梆子二黃調 castanet airs and airs of the two Huang (Districts in Hupeh),—two different styles of dramatic singing, also called, from their respective places of origin, 秦腔 Ch'in

(Shensi) singing and 湖廣調 Hu-kuang airs. [They are used as accompaniments in military and civil plays, respectively.]

梆子班 Shansi actors, whose musical instruments consist of a pang tsü and a kind of fiddle.

魚梆 a wooden fish, with a slit on its back and hollowed out; it is struck to announce the meals at monasteries.

綁³
8653

To tie; to bind.

綁緊 tie it tight.

背身綁住 his hands tied behind his back.

綁赴市曹 bind him and take him to the execution-ground.

鬆綁 to loose the bonds.

綁腿布 women's gaiters.

R. 養
H. ²pang
F. ²pung,
²pwong
See 榜
Rising Upper.

鉋¹
8654

R. Vulgar.
C. ²pang
See 榜
Even Upper.

棒^{3,4}
8655

R. 講
C. ²p'ang,
²p'ang
H. ²p'ang
F. ²paung,
²paung
W. ²boa
N. ²boŋ
P. ²pang
M. ²pang
K. ²pang
J. ²hō, ²bō
A. ²bang
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A club; a cudgel; a stick.
The "bang" of a gun. See 8807.

棒子 a cudgel; a drumstick; Indian corn, from its likeness to the thick stick, bound with string, with which inverted bells are beaten on temple altars.

棒槌 a *bâton* used by washermen.

熱火棒 a hot poker,—a difficult matter to handle.

教習拳棒 to teach boxing and quarter-staff.

當頭一棒 a rap on the head.

水上打一棒 (useless as) a slap on water.

棒他出 take a stick and drive him out.

幾棒弓 several shots with a bow.

棒打 (or 頭) 出孝子 out of the stick comes the filial son, —spare the rod and spoil the child. See 1334.

棒頭草 *Polypogon littoralis*, Sm.

馬棒 a large rattan cudgel carried by mounted robbers.

Same as 8650.

幫¹
8656

擘¹
8657

R. 陽
See 榜
Even Upper.

To oppose; to aid by withstanding.

幫¹
8658

The leather heel-band of a shoe, for strengthening the back of the shoe.

R. 陽
W. v. ²bo,
See 榜
Even Upper.

幫¹
8659

Correct form of 8650.

榜¹
8660

See 8676.

榜¹
8661

Same as 8651.

榜³
8662

R. 養
漾
敬
C. ²pang
H. ²pang
F. ²pung
W. ²poa, ²boa
N. ²poŋ
P. ²pang
M. ²pang
Y. ²pang
Sz. ²pang
K. ²pang
J. ²hō
A. ²bang
Rising Upper.

A placard; a list of successful candidates; see 3376. To beat; used with 8651. To row a boat. See 13,744.

無頭榜 an anonymous placard.

榜文 a notice; a placard.

榜示 to publicly notify.

明心榜 a list of subscribers to a charity or other good work.

金榜 or 黃榜 or 龍虎榜 the list of successful graduates.

金榜掛名時 the appearance of one's name on the list of successful candidates,—one of the four happy moments in life.

副榜 see 3705.

開榜 or 放榜 or 發榜 or

貼榜 to publish the above list.

同榜 fellow-graduates,—on the same list.

殿榜 the last on the list of provincial graduates,—the "wooden spoon."

榜上無名 or 落榜 not named in the list of the successful.

天榜有名 to have one's name on God's list,—to be fated to be a graduate.

閣下榜名 your name, Sir?—i.e. as it appeared on the list of the successful.

兩榜底子 or 兩榜出身 to graduate both as "master" and "doctor;" to take both the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

榜³
8662

榜眼 the graduate who comes out second at the 殿試 "palace examination" which follows the great triennial competition. [Instituted under the Sung dynasty.]

榜花 an unusual name or surname on the list of successful graduates.

藍榜, or 紫榜 the blue list or purple list, — of candidates at the public examinations who have been deprived of their chances for some breach of regulations.

夢榜 to dream that one has "passed."

榜下即用 (or 得官 or 受職) to be on the list for immediate appointment; i.e. one of the first three at the 殿試 Palace Examination.

榜樣 a model; a pattern.

作個榜樣 to serve as a model.

榜掠 to beat; to flog.

標榜沽名 to put up a notice (that one is a clever fellow) and buy a name, — to pose as a genius.

榜人 a boatman; a skipper. See 8665.

榜葛刺 Bengal.

榜³
8663

R. 養
See 榜
Rising Upper.

榜²
8664

R. 陽
See 榜
Even Upper.

榜⁴
8665

R. 漾
See 榜
Sinking Upper.

A tablet; a register.

粉榜 a board on the wall of a shop for chalking up the "scores" of customers.

To bind shoes.

Two boats fastened side by side. To board a vessel.

榜人 a boatman.

謗⁴
8666

R. 漾
C. p'ong
H. p'ong
F. paung
W. poa, bo
N. poŋg
P.
M.
Y. pang
Sz.
K.
J. hō
A. bang
Sinking Upper.

膀³
8667

R. 養
See 榜
Rising Upper.

To slander. See 名 7940.

誹謗 or 侮謗 or 謗毀 or 謗刁 to slander; to backbite; to vilify.

訕謗正事 to abuse that which is good.

謗書 a defamatory book; a scurrilous publication.

飛謗 a political squib or lampoon.

止謗莫如自修 to stop slander, there is nothing like proper behaviour.

The shoulder. See 10, 106.

膀臂 shoulders and arms, — assistance.

肩膀 the shoulder-bone.

腋膀肘兒 the elbow.

膀子骨 the shoulder-bone. Also, the hip-bone.

鷄膀子 the wing of a chicken.

靠膀子 to jostle.

吊膀子 to get into position for shooting with a bow.

射一膀子好箭 to shoot with the shoulders in a good position.

拉幾膀兒弓 to be good at archery.

一對翅膀 a pair of wings.

助你一膀之力 I'll lend you a hand.

襠¹
8668

R. 陽
See 榜
Even Upper.

判¹
8669

泮¹
8670

叛¹
8671

The lining of a shoe. Used with 8658.

See 8638.

See 8639.

See 8643.

盼¹
8672

See 8644.

P'ANG.

Same as 8688.

Same as 8675.

Side; beside; near; the "radical" of a character (see 6305, 8676).

一旁曲一旁直 one side curved, the other side straight.

旁邊 the side; at the side.

海旁 by the sea.

從旁抹出 to mark (passage in a book) with a line at the side, — as worthless. Dots or small circles denote admiration.

旁若無人 as if he had no one alongside, — proud; conceited.

旁出 to issue forth alongside from the side.

旁坐 to sit beside.

旁住 adjoining.

旁求 to look around, — for good men, etc.

旁道 a side road, — one the branches from the main road.

旁人 a by-stander.

旁觀 a looker-on. See 2188.

袖手旁觀 to sleeve one's hands and look on, — to do nothing.

旁門 a side-door.

莫信旁言 don't listen to gossip.

旁招俊乂 to look out on sides for eminent men. See 327.

觸類旁通 to reason by analogy.

旁近 near; neighbouring.

旁羅 to spread one's net abroad.

旁及鳥獸 associated with birds and beasts, — as a hermit.

旁及繪事 he amused himself with painting, — in addition to his profession.

旁²
8675

旁午 arranged in order, along and across; crosswise; athwart; many; over-burdened with cares of office. See 12,769, for ex.
馴介旁旁 the mail-clad horses in constant motion.

傍²
8676

R. 漾陽
C. p'ong
H. p'ong
F. paung,
p'aung
W. boā
N. boāng
P.
M.
Y. pang
S.
K.
J. hō, bō
A. bang
Sinking
Lower.

The side; near; to depend on. Used with 8675.

左右兩傍 both left and right sides.

耳傍風 wind by the ear,—idle gossip.

立道傍 to stand by the road-side.

傍不相干 nothing to do with.

近傍 near; approximating to.
俗作阜傍車非也 commonly, but wrongly, written *fou* at the side of *chū*,—of the character 陳.

Read pang⁴.

傍明 near dawn.

傍晚 near evening.

傍個影 (not to) show even a shadow,—(not) to come near one.

依傍 to lean against; to depend.

傍人門戶 to follow in the footsteps,—as disciple of a master, in literature, art, etc.

Read p'eng¹.

王事傍傍 the king's business allows no rest.

嘮²
8676a

To speak figuratively; to boast; to brag.

混吹亂嘮 to talk big.

老媽兒開嘮 bragging like an old nurse,—on her return from the city to her rustic village.

嘴裏嘮得狠 very much given to exaggeration.

傍²
8677

R. 陽漾
F. paung²,
sp'oung
See 旁
Even Lower.

To walk alongside of. Used for 8678.

傍²
8678

R. 陽
See 旁
Even Lower.

磅²
8679

R. 陽
H. p'ong²
F. p'oung,
p'oung
See 旁
Even Lower.

膀²
8680

R. 陽養
See 膀旁
Even and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

莠²
8681

R. 陽養
See 旁
Even Lower.

螃²
8682

R. 陽
See 旁
Even Lower.

謗²
8683

踴²
8684

R. 陽
See 旁
Even Lower.

鏟²
8685

R. 陽
See 旁
Even Lower.

Timid; fearful.

傍惶 scared; afraid.

Noise of stones crashing. See 9382.

磅唐 wide; extensive.

Read pang⁴. Used for a "pound" sterling or avoirdupois.

磅金 pounds sterling.

過磅 to weigh; to be weighed.

The loins; the groin.

膀脇 the false ribs.

膀胱 the bladder.

Read p'eng².

膀勃 *Artemisia* sp.

Name of a medicine, called 牛蒡子 (*Arctium Lappa*, L.).

A crab.

螃蜞 the swimming crab (*Portunus*).

See 8666.

To hurry on.

踉蹌 hastily; hurriedly.

To scrape off; to level.

鏟地 to rake soil.

磅²
8686

See 8667.

滂²
8687

R. 陽
F. sp'oung, v.
p'oung,
p'oung,
sp'ung
See 旁
Even Lower.

Heavy rain.

滂沱大雨 or 滂沛 pelting rain.

涕泗滂沱 from my eyes and nose the water streams.

滂淖 perturbed; convulsed.

滂洋 vast as the ocean; extensive.

霪²
8688

R. 陽
See 旁
A. bang, fan
Even Lower.

A heavy fall, as of rain or snow. Driving, as a gale of wind.

雨雪其霪 rain and snow falling heavily.

飄忽溯霪 a furiously driving gale.

胖²
8689

R. 寒翰
C. sp'un, v.
p'ong
H. p'an, p'an
F. sp'wang
W. shō
N. v. p'ōng
P. { v. p'ang
M. {
Y. sp'ou, p'ang
S. p'ang
K. pan
J. han
A. shan, fan
Even and
Sinking
Irregular.

Fat; stout, as opposed to 瘦 10,021.

胖子 a fat fellow.

肥胖 fat; corpulent.

胖孩 a fat baby.

一身子的肥肉 he is all fat.

心廣體胖 he who is liberal in mind becomes stout of body. Cf. "Let me have men about me that are fat."

胖¹
8690

R. 絳
C. p'ong
F. p'aung
P. p'ang
used as 胖
and 胖 q.v.
Sinking Upper.

Fat: obese; swollen.

胖脹 or 胖腫 swollen up; dropsical.

逢²
8691

See 3569.

龐¹
8692

R. 江東

C. p'ong
H. mang
F. mang
W. boa
N. boŋg
P. p'ang, v.
M. p'ang
Y. p'ang
Sz. p'ang
K. pang
J. hō, bō
A. bang

Even Lower.

A lofty house. Confused.
[To be distinguished from
寵 2934.]

風俗敦龐 the manners and
customs well ordered.

面龐 (or mang²) or 龐貌
facial appearance.

Read lung². Great; fat;
full.

蒙龐洪之恩 I am indebt-
ed for your great kindness.

龐龐 fat and strong,—of cattle.

龐眉大目 bushy eyebrows
and large eyes.

臃¹
8693

R. 江

See 龐

Even Lower.

To swell.

臃臃 to swell,—as with dropsy
or as a tumour.

水泡臃了 the water has
swollen it up,—as a dead body.

解¹
8694

R. 江

See 龐

Even Lower.

Two boats lashed to-
gether, known as 解艚 or
解艚.

勺¹
8695

R. 肴

See 苞

Even Upper.

PAO.

To enclose. Radical 20.

勺¹
8696

Same as 8710.

豹¹
8697

R. 效

C. p'au
H. pau
F. pau
W. p'wo, 'boa
N. poa
P. pau
M. pau
Y. poa
Sz. pau
K. p'io
J. hō, hiō
A. bau

Sinking
Upper.

The panther of northern
China (*Felis Fontanierii*);
the Siberian panther (*Felis
Irbis*); a species of wild
cat (*Felis microtis*). The
badge worn by 參將 Lieu-
tenant-Colonels and 遊擊
Majors.

赤豹黃羆 red panthers and
brown bears.

金錢豹 the *F. Fontanierii*,
A. M.—Edw.

豹¹
8697

艾葉豹 a kind of panther
found near Kalgan; the tiger-
cat of Formosa (*Leopardus bra-
chyurus*).

君子豹變 the superior man
has as many resources in his
mind as a leopard has marks
on its skin.

豹飾 or 豹祛 cuffs of leopard-
skin.

管中窺豹 to look at a leopard
through a tube,—to see only
one spot at a time (一時見
一斑). Used of narrow views.

豹眼 panther eyes,—with fierce
look.

猴急豹跳 excited as a mon-
key and jumping like a panther.

虎生三子, 必有一豹
when a tigress has three cubs at
a litter, one will be a panther.

豹死留皮, 人死留名
the leopard dies and leaves a
skin, man dies and leaves a
reputation.

白豹 the buzzard. See 5002.

𪔐¹
8698

Same as 8710.

包¹
8699

R. 肴

C. p'au
H. pau
F. pau
W. poa, boa
N. poa
P. } pau
M. }
Sz. }
Y. poa
K. p'io
J. hō
A. bau

Even Upper.

To enclose; to contain;
to hold. To wrap up. To
undertake; to manage; to
contract. To support or
"keep." See 3942.

包涵 or 包含 to enclose; to
include; to make allowances for.
都包涵在內 all is included,
—as a long meaning in a short
sentence.

包涵萬有 all-embracing
capacity.

數語包括無數句 a few
words containing many senten-
ces,—pregnant with meaning.

所包甚廣 the (meaning)
included is very wide.

包在裏面 it is included.

善爲誘兵以包敵 good
at enticing the enemy so as to
surround him.

包尾子 to take (an enemy) in
the rear.

包¹
8699

打包 to wrap up; to pack, as
in matting.

拏紙包起來 wrap it up in
paper.

拏麵包上 wrap it up in
dough,—as a dumpling.

包子 a dumpling.

包羅 to wrap up; to monopolise.

包裹 to wrap up.

成包 by the package; wholesale.

包皮 the packing,—as of mer-
chandise.

包袱 or 包兒 a bundle.

三包 three bales or bundles.

連包 with tare,—the gross weight
including the packing.

管包 packing included,—in the
price paid for goods.

包封 to seal up in a cover.

包頭 to wrap up the head; a tur-
ban. Also, to personate women.

孝包頭 a four-cornered white
cloth which women tie round
their heads at funerals.

包藏 to store up; to conceal.

包莊 a storehouse; a warehouse.

腰包 a pocket or fob worn at
the waist.

包衣 the placenta; see 8701.
Also, a prince's attendant, from
the Manchu *boo-i*, of the palace.

包口殘亂 the iron bands
(round bales) broken and out
of place.

包容 to be patient with.

包管 to guarantee that.

包管來回 may be exchanged
if unsatisfactory,—of goods.

包用回換 (southern) may be
exchanged if unsuitable in size.

包抽 to be answerable for the
payment of a fixed sum,—as the
heads of guilds are to the taxing
authorities.

包給 to make over a right to....
(e.g. the fruit of an orchard).

包賠 to make up the difference
between two sums; to make
good.

包餵 to contract to feed,—ani-
mals.

包¹
8699

包月的 monthly contractors,
—a name given to the headmen
of the beggars in Peking.

包攬 to undertake the manage-
ment of; to monopolise.

包攬公詞 to meddle in a
lawsuit which does not concern
one; maintenance.

包攬閒事 to meddle with
other people's affairs.

包工 or 包活 to contract to
do work by the piece or the job.

包工活 work done by contract.

包工料 to contract to find
labour and materials.

包飯 to contract for one's food
at a fixed sum

包辦 or 承包 to undertake.

包完錢糧 to contract for
payment of the land-tax,—the
contractor to make what he can
in collecting it.

開包 to open a package (of
goods); to take a contract; to get
obstreperous; to deflower a girl.

包種茶 Powchong tea.

草木漸包 the trees and
plants became more and more
bushy.

打包 to bud.

包打聽 or 包探 spies;
detectives.

包金的 gilt; plated.

包抄 to circumvent.

石包 a stone enclosure,—used
by mountain tribes as a means
of defence.

包馬 packhorses.

蒙古包 a Mongol yurt or
tent.

刨⁴
8700

To plane; to level off.
Also read *pao*².

刨子 a plane; a curry-comb.

馬刨 a curry-comb.

刨木 to plane wood.

刨凳 a carpenter's bench.

刨削 to smooth; to polish. Used
of literary style.

刨花子 or 刨柴 wood
shavings. The former term is
also applied to the shavings from

刨⁴
8700

which women make bandoline
for the hair.

推刨 a carpenter's plane.

Read *p'ao*². To dig. To
deduct.

刨控 to dig or rout out.

刨窖 to dig a vault.

刨地 to dig the ground.

刨挖 to excavate.

刨出來 to dig out.

刨坑 to dig a hole.

刨根問底兒 to question
searchingly.

前刨後踢 to scrape in front
and kick behind,—of an un-
broken horse.

我刨你一塊錢 I will cut
you a dollar,—either as a fine
or against an advance.

刨去零兒 to cut off the
fractional amount,—as the odd
cents, etc.

The womb. A bladder.
Used with 8736.

胞胎 the womb.

同胞兄弟 uterine brothers.

視民若同胞 to regard the
people as one's own brothers.

胞衣 the placenta.

善藏我兒胞 it will be well
to preserve the placenta of my
child.

胞有重 *ch'ung*² 闊, 心有
天遊 the covering which en-
closes man is extensive, his mind
may roam to heaven.

尿胞 the bladder.

胞¹
8701

R. 肴

C. *p'au*, *p'au*

H. *pau*, v.

*p'iau*²

F. *z'pau*

W. *boa*, *poa*

N. *poa*

P. *pau*, *p'au*

M. *p'au*

Y. *poa*, *p'oa*

Sz. *pau*, *p'au*

K. *p'io*

J. *hō*, *hiō*

A. *bau*

Even Upper.

苞¹
8702

R. 肴

F. *z'pau*

See 包

Even Upper.

The husk of grain.
Luxuriant; rank. Firm;
stable. A kind of rush.
Seed bursting up. See 9566.

集于苞杞 collecting on the
bushy medlars,—as birds.

苞屨 mourning-sandals of straw.

如竹苞矣 firm as the roots
of a clump of bamboos.

如山之苞 firm as a mountain.

苞¹
8702

其亡其亡繫于苞桑
(though threatened by) over-
throw, he is securely bound to
the mulberry-tree,—figuratively
used of enduring strength or
safety.

方苞方體 anon (the rushes)
will burst up, anon they will
be completely formed.

開苞 to blossom.

花漸含苞 the buds gradually
filled.

苞苴 to wrap up; presents of
food; bribes.

苞子草 spear-grass (*Anthis-
tiria ciliata*, Retz).

身備五采九苞也 on
the body (of the phoenix) are
displayed the 5 colours and the
9 characteristics,—the latter re-
ferring to certain excellences of
its beak, heart, ears, tongue,
plumage, comb, spurs, voice,
and belly.

Same as 8700.

匏¹
8703

匏²
8704

R. 覺

C. *pok*

H. *p'ok*, *p'au*²

F. *p'ok*, *p'au*²

W. *bo*, v. *wo*

N. *boh*

P. *pau*²

M. *pau*²

Y. *poa*²

Sz. *pau*²

K. *pak*

J. *baku*, *boku*

A. *bak*

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

飽³
8705

R. 巧

C. *p'au*

H. *p'au*

F. *p'au*, v. *pa*

W. *poa*

N. *poa*

P. *pau*

M. *pau*

Y. *poa*

Sz. *pau*

K. *p'o*

J. *hō*

A. *bau*

Rising Upper.

Hail. Also read *po*^{4*}.

電子 or 雹冰 hail-stones.

下雹 or 落雹 to hail.

傷雹 to be hurt by hail-stones.

雹可禦乎 can hail be pre-
vented?

Full of food; satiated.

喫飽了 I have eaten my fill.

飽飫 or 飽滿 or 飽饜
satisfied with food; satiated.

飽暖 or 飽食暖衣 fed
and clothed.

饑飽由人 hunger and re-
pletion are matters within the
control of man.

往往不出, 則下飽鮫

魚 sometimes they (divers) rise
no more to the surface, and
then down below they become
food for fishes.

飽³

8705

欲飽人以老拳 to want to give a man his bellyful of fisticuffs.

三杯軟飽 three cups of soft filling,—of wine.

飽學之人 a man full of learning.

飽看一回 I have seen enough of it.

一見你就飽 the mere sight of you is enough,—I don't want any more.

既飽以德 he has satiated us with his goodness.

飽德 a phrase used on a card sent after a dinner = Thanks!

打飽呃 to belch from repletion.

發飽 or 作飽 to feel distended or over full,—of the stomach.

鮑⁴

8706

Dried fish; salted fish.

鮑魚 shellfish or dried fish. Japanese *awabe*.

與惡人居,如入鮑魚之肆 living with vile men is like going into a dried-fish shop,—one soon gets accustomed to the stink. See 6721.

你我鮑叔 you are my Pao Shu,—the friend who understands me, referring to the humble friend of the famous 管仲 Kuan Chung.

See 8748.

麇

8707

齧³

8708

Projecting teeth.

西瓜齧 teeth which stick out so much that a man can bite into a melon.

齧眼 projecting eyes.

抱⁴

8709

To enfold; to embrace; to carry in the arms; to sit, as a hen; to have in one's heart; to be conscious of; to harbour; to cherish.

雲抱日 clouds encircle the sun.

抱⁴

8709

P. pau³M. pau³Y. pou³Sz. pau³

K. p'ou

J. hō, bō

A. sbau

Rising Lower

Irregular.

大可合抱 about an armful.

抱圍竹 bamboos an armful in girth.

懷抱 to carry in the bosom; to cherish in the mind.

懷才抱德 cherishing ability and virtue in his bosom.

持抱於懷中 folded him in her arms.

抱住 to hold fast in the arms.

抱子 or 抱孩子 or 抱娃子 to carry a child in the arms.

忽抱一孫 suddenly (or unexpectedly) he carried a grandson,—a grandson was born to him.

時在抱中 I was then a baby in arms.

幼子在抱 a baby in arms.

挾抱 to hold under the arms.

抱膝 to nurse the leg.

抱攬 see 6736, 8699.

抱厦 small buildings encircling a principal one.

抱沙鍋 to carry the earthenware bowl,—to be a beggar.

抱頭鼠竄 to skulk off.

已抱出一羣子 had already hatched out a crowd of young chicks.

抱恨 or 抱怨 or 抱屈 to bear a grudge; to feel resentment.

抱恨終身 I shall hate him all my life.

兩口子對抱怨 the husband and wife were very angry with one another.

狠抱怨將軍不殺他 was very angry with the General for not putting him to death.

可別抱怨我打你 don't complain if I thrash you.

抱屈含怨 to cherish wrongs in one's heart.

抱愧 to feel ashamed.

抱病 or 抱恙 to be ill.

抱義 to cherish righteousness in the heart.

抱告人 see 5952.

抱負不凡 to cherish

抱⁴

8709

(thoughts or aspirations) out of the common.

抱關 to hold or guard the gates of a city.

抱不平 not at all satisfied, e.g. with the state of affairs, with the settlement of a difficulty, etc.; moved beyond endurance; indignant at. See 9310.

聞者咸心抱不平 all who heard it were much disquieted in mind.

抱歉 to be deficient; to repent; to be ashamed.

抱歉之處希爲原恕 爲禱 I beg that you will pardon my deficiencies.

抱養 to adopt and bring up.

抱承 to act as attorney for.

抱呈 to present a petition for another.

抱⁴

8710

To sit; to brood; to incubate.

鷄抱窩 the hen is sitting on the nest.

鷄抱鵝 a fowl trying to hatch geese,—something beyond one's powers.

保³

8711

To guarantee (see 7962); to go security for; to protect; to keep safe; to recommend; to insure. See 7109, 10,624.

保人或保家 a guarantor one who gives security, or goes bail for another. [Bail may be either pecuniary or personal. In the latter case the bailor has to take the place of an absconding bailee.]

中保人 middlemen and securities.

保山 a guarantor; a security,—usually in matrimonial affairs.

保師 a guarantor of a candidate at the public examination. There are a certain number of persons generally 廩生 (see 7189) who perform this office for a small fee.

R. 肴巧

C. pau, pau²H. pau, p'au²F. pau, p'au²W. sbau, sbau²

N. bo

P. pau, pau²M. pau, pau²

Y. pou

Sz. pau

K. p'ou

J. hō, biō

A. sbau, sbau²

Even and

Rising

Irregular.

R. 肴

C. v. pau²

See 创

Even Lower.

R. 皓

C. pau

H. pau, p'au²F. pou²

W. sbōe

N. bo

保³
8711

保票 or 保狀 or 保單 or
保結 or 保條子 a bond;
a guarantee; a security chop.
[Where two or more persons go
security, each is liable only *pro*
ratâ, unless otherwise specified.]

具保狀 to give security.

署保 to draw up a security.

保單執照 a Customs' bond
certificate,—for rice.

保商 the security merchants,—
of old Canton days.

保船 to secure a ship,—as was
done by the above merchants.

保其將來 to guarantee the
future.

我保其無罪 I guarantee
his innocence.

出保 or 落保 to find security.

保出來 to bail out,—of custody.

保不定 or 保不住 cannot
be guaranteed.

一個舖保 a shop-keeper as
security.

保醫 to be allowed out on bail,
—when ill.

保領 to receive on giving
security.

交保 to hand over to a security;
(of such security) to produce
when called upon.

認保 to be willing to go security
for.

保充 to guarantee (to be a fit
person) to hold a post.

保釋 to release on guarantee.

保候 to secure or be secured
meanwhile.

保債 to be security for a bor-
rower.

保無 one cannot guarantee that
not,—e.g. that it will not happen.

敬神保安 to revere the gods
and ensure peace.

保舉 or 保升 or 往上保
to recommend for promotion.

保獎 to recommend and eulo-
gise.

保奏 to recommend to the
Throne,—for reward, or for
protection.

死生朝不保暮 his life
cannot be guaranteed for a day.

保³
8711

保駕 an Imperial Guardian; to
escort the Emperor.

保氏 the Tutor or Preceptor
under the Chou dynasty whose
duty it was to teach the 國子
Sons of the State, i.e. the sons of
公, of 卿, and of the 3 classes
of 大夫.

太保 and 少保 Senior and
Junior Guardians,—of the Heir-
Apparent; a nominal office con-
ferred upon high officials, who
are spoken of as 官保.

保辜 the system of handing a
dangerously-wounded man over
to the family of the accused,
and fixing a time within which
the accused will be held res-
ponsible for his death.

限以保辜日期 to fix the
death-limit,—as is done by the
presiding Magistrate.

保險 to insure against danger,—
of loss in transit.

保險的封信 a registered
letter.

保火 to insure against fire.

保甲 the tithing-system,—as
still practised in China. [Ten
families make a *chia*, and ten
chia a *pao*. See 1167, 8712.]

甲保 the headman of a *chia*.

保正 or 保長 the headman
of a *pao*; a headborough.

地保 the *ti-pao*,—a headman or
beadle of a 里 small district,
selected by the local officials and
responsible for the peace and
good order of its inhabitants.

保協差 the *ti-pao* in company
with the runners.

聯保 associated for mutual pro-
tection.

保養 to cherish.

保全 or 保守 or 保佑 or
保衛 or 保護 or 保庇
to preserve; to protect.

保家的 hired men for guarding
yaméns and private houses in
disturbed districts.

保標的 escort; guards who
convoy travellers along danger-
ous routes, generally by arrange-
ment with the bandits.

保重身體 to take care of
one's person.

保³
8711

保重保重 take care of your-
self!—to a friend starting on a
journey.

永保無虞 to preserve it ever
from injury.

若保赤子 as though pro-
tecting a baby.

收保 to remain on the defensive.

酒保 a waiter. See 2260.

更保 a night watchman.

保定府 name of a Prefecture
in Chihli, the capital of the
province.

堡³
8712

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

An earthwork; a mud
rampart round a small town;
a petty military station. A
sub-division of a 司 town-
ship; a ward in a city. Also
read *p'u*.

堡障 a defence; a rampart.

堡內升平 may there be
peace within the walls!

村堡 a village.

堡甲 the tithing-system. See
8711.

保¹
8713

R. Vulgar.

C. v. *pou*H. v. *pau*

See 保

Even Upper.

To heat; to boil. A cook-
ing-pot.

煲水 to heat water.

砂煲 or 瓦煲 an earthen pot.

火藥煲 a stink-pot,—a jar
filled with combustibles, etc.,
and thrown on board ships in
warfare or piratical attacks.

綵³
8714

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

Same as 8716.

葆³
8715

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

Luxuriant foliage. To
cover.

頭如蓬葆 head like a
bramble-bush.

葆其天真 to take care of the
divine element within one.

羽葆 a kind of umbrella or
feather hat.

此之謂葆光 this is called
containing light within one,—
i.e. to be possessed of the true
light by which all things, even
miracles, become possible.

襦³

8716

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

褒¹

8717

R. 豪

C. pou

H. pau

F. poa

W. pœ, bœ

N. pœu

P. pau

M. pau

Y. pou

Sz. pau

K. p'o

J. hō

A. hau

Even Upper.

Swaddling-clothes. See

1240.

Long robes conferred by the Emperor upon deserving officials. To praise, as opposed to 貶 9196.

褒獎 or 褒美 to praise; to extol.

褒貶 to criticise; the "praise and censure" theory of the Spring and Autumn of Confucius, as in next entry.

一字之褒榮於華袞

one word of praise (from Confucius) was more honourable than an embroidered robe,—and one word of censure sharper than an axe. See 9196.

才士二字,寓褒於貶

the two words "talent" and "scholar" blend censure with praise,—to call him a man of talent being to damn him with faint praise.

Read pao⁴.

褒拜 the eighth of the nine forms of salutation, consisting of two prostrations.

Same as 8717. This is the classical form.

褒

8718

薄

8719

寶³

8720

R. 皓

See 保

A. hau, biu

Rising Upper.

Precious; valuable; to rate highly; a jewel; an emblem. Used conventionally as "your." See 5184.

寶貴 valuable; precious.

寶器 or 寶物 valuable articles.

寶貝 or 寶奇 valuable; rare; costly.

珍寶 valuables; jewels.

寶石 precious stones.

紅寶石 the ruby.

寶³

8720

藍寶石 the sapphire.

寶藍 sapphire blue.

寶井 a ruby mine,—especially those at Mogōk in Burmah.

識寶 to know valuables; to be a connoisseur.

別寶 to distinguish gems,—from pebbles.

無價寶 a priceless jewel.

傳家寶 an heirloom.

文房四寶 the four jewels of the study,—paper, pens, ink, and the ink-stone.

三寶 the Three Precious Ones,—the Buddhist Trinity, consisting of 釋迦牟尼 Shākyamuni, 阿彌陀 Amida, and 彌勒 Maitrēya. Also used for 佛 Buddha, 法 the Law, and 僧 the Priesthood. Sanskrit: *Tiratna*.

八寶 the eight organs in Buddha's body, viz.: 輪 heart, 螺 gall-bladder, 傘 spleen, 蓋 lungs, 花 liver, 確 stomach, 魚 kidneys, 腸 guts. [Under the title of the 八吉祥, the above chars. are applied to the eight lucky marks on the sole of Buddha's foot: wheel, conch-shell, umbrella, canopy, lotus-flower, jar, pair of fishes, and mystic sign on the breast of Vishnu.] Also, the various emblems of the Eight Immortals of Taoism: sword, fan, basket of flowers, lotus-flower, flute, gourd, castanets, and a kind of musical instrument.

寶瓶 valuable vases; the Buddhist name for the *āmalaka* or fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, L.

寶蓮 the precious lotus,—of Kuan Yin.

寶相 the precious image,—of a god.

寶相花 a stock rose, red and white.

寶劍 a trusty blade; a double-edged sword.

寶座 or 大寶 the throne.

登大寶 to ascend the throne.

寶³

8720

御寶 the Imperial or Great Seal. [For inscription, see 10,107.]

國寶 the valuables of a country; sometimes applied to loyal or talented officials; also, national emblems or symbolical representations of things, etc. See 3366, 5269.

寶化 (or 貨) name of an ancient issue of round coins with square holes.

通寶 circulating jewel,—a phrase on the obverse of cash.

寶泉局 and 寶源局 the coinage departments of the Boards of Revenue and Works, respectively.

惟善以爲寶 (the people of Ch'u) regard their good men as their only valuables.

寶善 to value the good.

受而寶之 received it and valued it highly.

民不寶用 the people no longer valued it,—of silver, which had depreciated.

寶星 precious star,—a term originally used for foreign decorations, now the Chinese order of the *Pao-hsing*.

寶砂 emery powder.

寶寓 your residence.

寶眷 your wife.

寶箋 your note.

寶舟 your boat.

寶號 your style or firm name. Also, your signature.

寶色 bright surface; gloss.

狗寶 dog bezoar,—a medicine.

寶局 a gambling-saloon.

Same as 8720.

審

8721

罕³

8722

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

A tithing. See 8711.

鵠³

8723

R. 皓

See 保

Rising Upper.

A bird said to be like a wild-goose, but larger, without any hind toe. The bustard (*Otis tarda*). An iron-grey horse. See 4751.

鵠行 (*hang²*) wild geese in rows. See 4624.

老鵠 or 鵠婦 or 鵠母 or 惡鵠 a procuress; a brothel-keeper.

暴⁴

8724

R. 號

C. pou

H. p'au

F. poa

W. böe

N. boā

P. pau

M. pau

Y. poa

Sz. pau

K. p'ō

J. hō, bō

A. bau

Sinking

Lower.

A scorching heat. Violent; outrageous; cruel; sudden; rapid. To protrude. See 11,239.

是以暴易暴也 this is to exchange heat for heat,—out of the frying-pan into the fire; six of one and half a dozen of the other.

暴風 a fierce wind. See 4973.

暴雨 violent or heavy rain.

暴烈 terrific,—as a storm.

暴怒 violent anger.

暴跳 to jump with rage.

狂暴 outrageous.

暴猛 or 暴虐 or 兇暴 or

酷暴 or 暴燥 savage; cruel; tyrannical.

無不責其之暴戾 not one but censured his savage brutality.

暴長八尺 he suddenly grew to be 8 feet in height.

暴病 an illness that carries one off suddenly.

暴亡 to die suddenly.

飲者輒暴下 those who drink of it promptly collapse.

強暴之徒 an unscrupulous fellow.

暴客 robbers; desperadoes.

暴然 or 暴暴 severely.

暴貴 terribly high in price.

除暴安良 to get rid of the violent and tranquillise the good.

不敢暴虎 not to dare unarmed to attack a tiger.

申州虎暴 tigers were very troublesome in Shên-chou.

暴⁴

8724

爲虎暴 carried off by a tiger.

自暴者不可與有言

也 with those who do violence to themselves, it is impossible to speak.

暴作 to burst forth,—as a volume of sound.

暴發戶兒 a man who has suddenly become rich.

暴土攘塵 a dust-storm is raging.

暴騰起來 to rise or fly about,—as dust.

火烟暴天 fire and smoke mounting to the sky.

暴牙 protruding teeth. See 8708.

暴眼 prominent eyes.

Read *pu⁴*. To dry in the sun; see 8726. To exhibit. Dew.

一日暴之,十日寒之 one day hot, ten days cold,—used of desultory application to study.

暴之于民 to exhibit it to the people.

暴尸購識者 to exhibit a corpse, in order for it to be recognised.

暴露 exposed to sun and dew.

曝⁴

8725

R. 效

See 豹

Sinking Upper.

曝⁴

8726

R. 號屋

C. pou, puk

H. p'au², p'ok²

F. poa, puk

W. böe

N. boā

P. pau, p'u²

M. pau, p'u

Y. poa, pouh

Sz. pau, p'u

K. p'ō, p'ok

J. hō, boku

A. bau, bouk

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

To dry in the sun; see 9654. Also read *pu⁴*, and used with 8724.

瀑²

8727

R. 屋號

C. puk, pou

H. p'au

F. puk

W. bö²

N. boh

P. pau

M. p'u², pau

Y. pouk

Sz. pau

K. p'ok, p'ō

J. hō, hoku,

boku

A. bau

Entering and

Sinking

Lower.

爆⁴

8728

R. 效覺

C. pau

H. pau, p'au

F. pau, pauk,

p'auk, puk²

W. p'oa

N. poa, p'oa

P. } pau

M. } } pau

Y. } } } pau

Sz. } } } } pau

K. p'ō

J. hō, bō, haku

A. bouk

Sinking

Upper.

皴⁴

8729

R. 藥

See 縛

Entering

Upper.

譟⁴

8730

R. 藥效

See 電豹

Entering and

Sinking Lower

and Upper.

報⁴

8731

R. 號

See 保

Sinking

Upper.

Heavy rain.

Read *p'u^{3*}* and *p'u^{1*}*.

A cascade; a waterfall. Bubbles; froth.

瀑布 or 瀑水 or 飛瀑 a waterfall. See 布 9479.

Read *po^{4*}*

潰瀑 rolling billows.

To crackle; to detonate. To crack; to burst.

爆火 a crackling fire.

爆竹 or 爆 (*pao³* or *p'ao³*) 燂 or 串爆 or 花爆 fire-crackers. [The first term is explained as referring to the crackling of a bamboo fire, lighted by 李旼 Li T'ien to frighten away a demon.]

放花爆 to let off fire-crackers.

爆裂 cracked; chapped.

桶箍爆了 the hoops on the bucket have burst.

To chap, as the skin from cold; to break out. Also read *po^{1*}* and *p'ō^{4*}*.

Passionate.

譟譟如雷 he breaks out suddenly into passion like a thunder-clap.

Read *po^{4*}*. Same as 8753.

To recompense; to requite. To report to; to inform; to declare; a newspaper (see 4532, 11,201). To debauch a superior. Read *fu⁴*. See 8527.

報怨以德 with kindness,—said Lao Tzu.

報⁴

8731

以直報怨 recompense injury with justice,—said Confucius.

有恩報恩 be grateful for kindness received.

絲恩髮怨無不報 not a thread of kindness nor a hair of injury which he did not repay.

報仇 (or 讎) or 報怨 or 報復 to avenge; to requite an injury.

報應 or 報償 or 報答 to recompense; to requite.

善有善報, 惡有惡報 good is rewarded by good, evil by evil,—in the next world.

思有以報之 he reflected how he could pay him out, or repay his kindness.

雷打, 眼前報 when thunder strikes a man, it is a case of overt retribution.

遭天報 to meet with divine retribution,—as when struck by lightning.

陰報 secret requital,—as from the gods.

陽報 open requital,—as from man.

現報 immediate retribution.

不是不報, 日子未到 it is not that there is no retribution, but that the day for it has not yet come.

遠報則在兒孫 future retribution comes upon one's descendants.

近報就在自己 present retribution comes upon oneself.

皆以爲果報 all thought it served him right.

春求秋報 to ask for in spring and thank for in autumn,—of a good harvest and the two annual sacrifices to the god of the soil. See 9803.

報求 to announce and request.

報客 to announce a visitor.

報文 an announcement by a despatch.

報夢, to appear to in a dream and inform.

報承 to apply for and receive, —e.g. a license.

報案 to give information,—as to an offence.

報⁴

8731

報稱 to state; (*pao' ch'eng'*) to recompense.

報勘 to make a declaration; to inform of.

報人 a messenger.

報銷 to render accounts (to the Throne); to send in accounts.

報銷處 Office of Accounts.

願報効千萬 willing to subscribe a large sum.

報到 to report one's arrival. Also, the gazette has arrived.

報考 to send in one's name for examination.

報喜的 special messengers who bring word of official appointments, etc. See 4073.

報喪 to announce a death.

報知 or 報道 to report to; to inform.

報君知 to let gentlemen know, —a small brass gong used by blind people; it is hung by two strings to a light bar.

查報人 an informer.

報官 to report to the authorities.

摺報 to report in a Memorial.

報信 to announce; to tell news.

通報 for general information,—as a notice.

回報 to reply.

反報 to go back totell,—some one.

報荒 to announce failure of the crops.

輕事重報 to make an exaggerated report.

報紅 to bring good news.

紅旗報捷 the red flag (of a courier from the battle-field) announces victory. See 8745.

泥金帖報捷 a gold-sprinkled card announcing success,—at the public examinations.

接到家報 I have received my home letters.

報盜 to report a theft.

報名 to send in one's name; to register; to report oneself,—e.g. as an opium-smoker.

報條 a notice,—as of some honour conferred.

報函 a written report.

報⁴

8731

報子 a handbill; a placard; a messenger.

報單 a report; notices; advertisements; a notification to relatives that one has succeeded at the public exams. in which sense

報條 is also used; an application to pass goods through the Customs. See 9552.

報單子 notices of official appointments, brought by special messengers. See above.

報貨單 a Customs' application.

報關 to declare at the Customs.

報明 or 報清 to declare,—a goods.

報卸 to declare goods to be landed.

報驗 to declare for examination.

報稅 to declare goods for payment of duty.

報卡 to report goods at a barrier.

報警 to sound an alarm.

報餉人 a tax-payer.

報老 to plead age for retirement from office.

報病 to plead sickness, as above.

京報 or 邸報 the *Peking Gazette*. See 508.

申報 the *Shên-pao* or *Shanghai News*.

本報 the editorial "We."

違者以報律懲罰 those who disobey will be dealt with according to the provisions of the Press law.

好 *hao* 讀報章 fond of reading the newspapers.

報資郵稅共 cost of newspaper, postage included,.....

已誌前報 has already been noted in a previous issue.

半官報 a semi-official organ.

前閱報紙 I lately read in newspaper, that....

報羅使 the name given to one of the successful candidates for his degree who always dies shortly after the list is published. He is supposed to carry up news of the result to God.

蒸母報子 incestuous mother and debauching sons.

𨮒
8732

Same as 8724.

P'AO.

𨮒
8733

See 8700.

𨮒
8734

To roar, as a lion. To bluster.

R. 肴
H. p'au
W. p'oa
Y. p'oa
See 𨮒
Even Lower.

𨮒勃 to bluster.

𨮒哮公堂 disorderly behaviour in court.

𨮒²
8735

A kitchen; shambles.

R. 肴
See 𨮒
J. hō, hō
Even Lower.

𨮒人 or 𨮒丁 a cook. See 11,832.

𨮒廚 a cook-house.

𨮒代 to act for another.

𨮒⁴
8736

Bubbles; froth; a blister. To soak; to infuse; to steep.

R. 肴
C. p'au², p'ou
H. p'au², p'au
F. p'au², p'au²
W. p'oa
N. p'oa
P. p'au
M. p'au
Y. p'oa
Su. p'au
K. p'o
J. hō
A. pau
Even
Irregular.

水泡 a bubble; a blister from friction or scalding.

𨮒氣去了 the froth has all gone.

沒有𨮒氣 there is no froth, —as good Chinese spirits should have when poured out, showing the addition of water.

𨮒暄 light as froth.

身如𨮒沫 the body (i.e. life) is like a bubble.

下雨冒𨮒 rain makes bubbles.

𨮒子 bubbles; blisters; pustules.

足得毋𨮒乎 are not your feet blistered?

走起兩脚𨮒 I have blistered my feet by walking.

磨起𨮒來了 has rubbed a blister.

燙了一個𨮒 I have given myself a blister by scalding.

燎漿𨮒 a blister; a scald.

疥𨮒兒 eczema.

𨮒⁴
8736

𨮒濕 to soak; to steep.

𨮒茶 to make tea.

熱湯𨮒死 scalded to death with hot water.

水裏𨮒着 let it soak in water.

𨮒製 to decoct,—as medicines.

把海帶菜𨮒開 soak the seaweed,—in cold water.

Read p'ao³.

渾渾𨮒𨮒 foaming,—as a torrent.

𨮒³
8737

To bake or roast. Used for 8742.

R. 效肴
C. }
H. } p'au
F. }
W. p'oa
N. p'oa
P. p'au
M. p'au
Y. p'oa
Su. p'au
K. p'o
J. hō
A. pau
Sinking
Upper.

𨮒肉 to roast meat.

𨮒烙之刑 the punishment of being fastened to a hot pillar,—as inflicted in the Chinese Purgatory. Said to have been invented by 紂辛 Chou Hsin, the last ruler of the 商 Shang dynasty, and differently explained by some.

𨮒³
8738

To roast; to fry. Used with 8737.

R. 肴效
See 𨮒𨮒
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

𨮒𨮒 (hsiao¹) to boast and swagger.

𨮒
8739

Same as 8750.

𨮒⁴
8740

R. 效
See 𨮒
Sinking
Upper.

A pimple; a pustule.

𨮒⁴
8741

Same as 8740.

𨮒⁴
8742

R. 效
See 𨮒
Sinking
Upper.

A machine for throwing heavy stones in warfare. A cannon (dates from Yüan dynasty); a gun; see 2629, 13,238 yin³. A piece in Chinese chess, which moves like our Rook but cannot take unless there is a piece intervening between itself and the piece to be taken.

飛𨮒 movable engines of war.

𨮒位 cannon; guns.

一門𨮒 or 一口𨮒 or 一尊𨮒 or 一位𨮒 a cannon.

行𨮒 field artillery.

前門𨮒 a muzzle-loading cannon.

後門𨮒 a breech-loading cannon.

𨮒門 port-holes,—of a man-of-war.

𨮒台門 the embrasures of a battery.

𨮒台 or 𨮒臺 a fort.

六寸徑快𨮒 a 6-inch quick-firing gun.

𨮒槓子 a ramrod.

一架𨮒 one gun and gun-carriage.

𨮒架 or 𨮒車 a gun-carriage.

𨮒子兒 or 𨮒碼 shot; cannon-balls.

田雞𨮒 a frog-gun,—a mortar, so called from its shape.

𨮒手 a gunner.

𨮒眼 a touch-hole. Also, a port-hole.

放𨮒 to discharge cannon.

放排𨮒 to fire a salvo.

開𨮒 to open fire.

號𨮒 a signal-gun, as for opening the examination hall.

二候𨮒 the gun fired at the second watch of the night.

𨮒隊 a company of artillery.

馬後𨮒 a shot when the horses are gone,—when the battle is over and it is too late, *sc.* a day behind the fair. See 6094.

砲⁴

8742

砲胆 a gingal cartridge.

砲轟 to blast.

砲樓 the turret of a turret-ship.

砲兵 artillery.

砲法 gunnery

砲械 guns and equipments.

胞

8743

袍²

8744

R. 豪

C. p'au

H. p'au

F. p'au

W. hōc

N. boā

P. p'au

M. p'au

Y. p'oa

Sz. p'au

K. p'ō

J. hō, bō

A. bau

Even Lower.

See 8701.

A long outer garment or robe for men, with sleeves, and fastened at the side; see 8813.

袍子 a man's outer coat.

袍套 or 袍褂 see 6313.

道袍 a Taoist priest's robe.

黃袍加身 a yellow robe was thrown over him,—referring to the election of 趙匡胤 Chao K'uang-yin, first Emperor of the Sung dynasty.

穿藍袍子 wearer of the blue robe,—the sky; God.

與子同袍 I will share my robe with you.

誼切同袍 a close friendship.

割袍斷義 to break off a friendship.

袍帶戲 plays in which official robes are worn.

征袍 or 戰袍 a military robe or tunic.

龍袍 the embroidered official full-dress jacket.

跑³

8745

R. 肴

C. p'au

H. p'au, p'au

F. p'au

W. p'oa

N. p'oa, boā

P. p'au

M. p'au

Y. p'oa

Sz. p'au

K. p'ō

J. hō

A. sbau, bak

Even Irregular Lower and Upper.

To run; to gallop.

跑走 to run.

東跑西遶 rushing about here and there.

跑脫 or 跑開 or 逃跑 or

跑避 to run away; to abscond.

我的氣短了, 跑不動 I am too blown to run any more.

跑馬 to gallop a horse; to race horses.

跑馬佔圈 riding tenure or leasehold. [The land immediately outside the walls of Peking,

跑³

8745

wasted at the close of the Ming dynasty, owing to the extermination of the former cultivators, was given by the Manchu Emperor to his victorious troops in quantity proportioned to the amount galloped round by the winner in a race. Such land is called 佔圈地.]

跑獬 (or 解) 馬的 circus-riders.

跑路 or 跑道 or 跑外 to travel. [The last means, in Peking, a person employed abroad.]

跑報 or 跑信 to carry news or letters,—as a courier.

跑紅旗 to gallop with the red flag,—announcing a victory. See 8731.

跑盤兒 messengers who bring the market-rate of silver to shops.

跑熱車 to race carts against each other.

跑冰 to skate.

跑風 to run before the wind.

跑肚子 to have diarrhoea.

跑海 to travel over the sea, or far and wide; hence, a name given to carters.

跑賬的 debt collectors.

跑堂 a waiter.

女跑堂 a waitress.

跑

8746

跑²

8747

R. 肴

See 創

Even Lower.

麇²

8748

R. 肴

See 創

Even Lower.

跑

8749

Same as 8700.

To work and soften hides.

鞞 a musical instrument.

A small spotted deer found in northern China.

麇鹿 or 麇子 the roebuck (*Cervus pygargus*, Pall.).

麇鹿棚子 shops in the north which sell venison.

See 8708.

匏²

8750

R. 肴

See 創

Even Lower.

The bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, L.).

匏瓠爲飲 gourds and calabashes for drinking out of.

苦匏不材 a bitter gourd, of no use.

吾豈匏瓜也哉 am I a bitter gourd?

繫匏 to remain inactive; enforced leisure.

See 9104.

麇

8751

抛¹

8752

R. 肴

C. p'au

H. p'au

F. p'au, v. p'a

W. p'oa

N. p'oa

P. p'au

M. p'au

Y. p'oa

Sz. p'au

K. }

J. } not used

A. fau

Even Upper.

To throw down or away; to leave; to reject; to deduct.

拋棄 or 拋捨 or 拋撇 to cast aside; to reject.

拋撇父母 to leave one's parents.

拋家 to leave home.

拋離 to separate,—as friends.

拋卻 to cast aside.

拋書 to throw aside a book.

拋閃 to abandon.

拋擲 to throw down.

拋費 to be extravagant; to squander.

大意拋荒 to be aggressive or tyrannical.

拋散 to separate, as people; to distribute, as money.

拋磚引玉 to throw a brick to get a piece of jade,—a sprat to catch a salmon.

拋頭露面 to show one's face too much in public,—of women.

拋錨 to cast anchor.

把錨拋開 get an anchor out,—as for hauling on.

拋梭 to throw the shuttle.

拋球 to throw a ball; to play ball.

拋除多少 how much is deducted?

拋子 see 9109.

地拋子 be hautboy straw-berry.

拋筒根 *Deutzia staminea*, R. Br. Also, *Lobelia pyramidalis* Wall.

抛¹

8752

栽秧抛子 a wild raspberry
(*Rubus parvifolius*, L.).山抛子 *Rubus corchorifolius*,
L. f.抛辣子 *Evodia Danielli*,
Hemsl.暑^{*}

8753

R. 藥覺

See 電

Entering
Lower.撮⁴

8754

R. 藥

See 電

Entering
Lower.礮⁴

8755

Same as 8742.

掣²

8756

R. 尤

See 浮

Even Lower.

脬¹

8757

R. 肴

See 抛

K. p'ō
I. hō, hīō
Even Upper.夯⁴

8758

R. 效

See 炮

Sinking
Upper.To cry out from pain.
Also read p'ō⁴.To strike; to beat. A
thud or crash, as of a
weapon striking. Also
read p'ō⁴.撮去衣塵 knock the dust
off your clothes.流鎗搥撮 the thud of
spears coming down,—on us
from above.

Same as 8742.

To take in the hand; to
grasp.A bladder. Used with
8701.

氣脬 an air-bladder.

一大氣脬 elephantiasis of
the scrotum.

尿脬 the bladder.

卵脬子 the membrane en-
closing an egg.

To brag; to swell.

卑¹

8759

R. 支

C. pei

H. } pi

F. } pi

W. pai, bai

N. } pei

P. } pei

M. } pei

Y. piei

Sz. pei

K. pi

J. hi

A. ti

Even Upper.

Low, as opposed to 高
5927; lowly; base; plebeian;
humble. Applied convention-
ally to oneself. See 8073.天尊地卑 heaven is exalted,
earth is lowly. Applied also to
the status of husband and wife.登高必自卑 to rise high
one must start from what is low.卑濕 low-lying and damp,—of
places.卑陋 or 卑賤 or 卑汚 or
卑鄙 or 卑微 or 卑下
vulgar; mean; base.

卑屈 mean; servile; cringing.

卑卑不足道 it is a trifle
not worth mentioning.

卑輩 the lower classes.

卑職 my humble office; I.

卑幼 a junior.

卑視 to slight.

卑拉器 the short autumnal
coat of fur-bearing animals
(Manchu: *beileci*); fine,—of the
quality of furs.

卑蔴油 castor-oil. See 8778.

俾¹

8760

R. 紙

C. pei

H. } pi

F. } pi

W. bi

N. } pei

P. } pei, pei

M. } pei

Y. piei

Sz. pei

K. pi

J. hi

A. ti

Rising
Irregular.To cause; to enable. To
follow; to accord. Also
read pi³.

俾知 for the information of.

俾得 or 俾之 so as to enable;
so that.俾得交還失主 so that it
may be returned to the loser.俾裕課恤商 so as to benefit
the revenue and show consider-
ation for the merchant.俾免沿途阻滯 in order
to avoid hindrance and delay
on the journey.俾歸有著 so that there may
be a pledge or substantial proof
of.俾爾職守 to enable you to
fulfil your official duties.俾不通 to cause others not to
advance or get on.

PEI.

俾¹

8760

俾子從欲 so as to enable
me to follow my own desires.
罔不率俾 not one but fol-
lows me.Read p'i⁴.

俾倪 to look askance.

婢⁴

8761

A slave-girl; a maid-
servant. Also read pi³.

奴婢 male and female slaves.

婢媼 women-servants, young
and old.婢學夫人 a maid aping her
mistress.大家婢強似小家女
the maids of a great family are
very much like the misses of a
small one.官婢 women condemned to be
sold.婢子 I, your servant,—said by
women.亂之興自婢子始
trouble begins with a woman,—
cherchez la femme.

婢膝奴顏 servility.

庫³

8762

R. 紙

支

C. pei

N. bi

See 比

Rising Upper.

Low; short. Also read
pi⁴.宮室卑庫 his own palace was
low and small.其民豐肉而庫 the
people were fat, but short of
stature.Read p'i³. The female
quail. See 1445.棹¹

8763

R. 齊

支

See 蠶

Even Lower.

The handle of an axe.

棹柿 a wild form of *Diospyros*
kaki, L. f., from the fruits of
which a varnish is obtained.碑¹

8764

R. 支

C. pei

H. pi, pui

F. pi

W. pai, bai

A large stone tablet;
a tombstone. See 12,316.

石碑 a stone tablet.

碑碣 stone tablets,—large and
small.

碑¹

8764

N. *pei*
P. *pei*
M. *pei*
Y. *pei*
Sz. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Even Upper.

墓碑 a tombstone.

碑文 or 碑記 the inscription on a tablet.

沒字碑 a tablet without an inscription; used of an elegant fool.

走馬觀碑 to read a tablet as one passes on horseback,—to be quick at absorbing information.

碑銘 engraved upon a tablet.

馱碑 to carry a tablet,—to be a tortoise,—a term of abuse.

打碑 to take a rubbing or "squeeze" of an inscription.

碑帖 rubbings from tablets.

路上行人人口似碑 the mouths of the people on the road were like tablets,—they sang the praises of some worthy man.

口碑 mouth tablets,—the praises of the people.

親文其碑 he wrote the inscription on his own tomb.

生碑 a tablet put up during the life of the person honoured.

[Ellipt. for 生爲立碑.]

去思碑 memorial tablet to a popular departed official, with laudatory inscription.

德政碑 the same, but without inscription.

筭¹

8765

R. 佳支
See 簿
Even Lower.

A basket-trap for catching fish.

草¹

8766

R. 支
C. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

Plants of various kinds. Used with 8778.

草薺 a creeping plant with purple flowers, the root of which is a drug, apparently a species of *Smilax*, though some accounts point to *Dioscorea*.裨¹

8767

R. 支
C. *pei*
H. *pi*, *pi*
F. *pi*
W. *bi*, *bi*

To aid; to benefit.

大有裨益 of great advantage.

裨補 to support; to aid; to make up a deficiency.

有裨政治者 of advantage in government.

裨¹

8767

N. *bi*
P. *pei*, *pi*, *pi*
M. *pei*, *pi*
Y. *pei*, *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*, *ti*
Even
Irregular.

Read *p'i*². Small.

裨將 an Adjutant-General; a colonel.

偏裨將卒 staff officers and men.

裨冕 a small cap.

裨海 a small sea.

裨王 a petty prince.

裨官野史 a term applied to light literature.

莧

8767a

彼

8768

Same as 8778.

See 8966.

被¹

8769

R. 寘紙
C. *pei*, *pi*
H. *pi*, *pi*, *pi*
pi, v. *pin*
F. *pei*, *pi*
W. *bi*
N. *bei*, *bi*
P. *pei*
M. *pei*
Y. *pei*, *pi*
Sz. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Bed-clothes. An ornament for the head. To be an object of; to suffer.

被窩 or 綿被 bed-clothes.

被胎 a cotton bed-quilt; a palampore.

被褥 coverlet and mattress,—bedding.

被單 sheets to a bed.

引被覆首 or 以被蒙頭 pulled the bed-clothes over his head.

擁被而起 wrapped himself in the bed-clothes and got up.

置之被底 stuffed it under the bed-clothes.

大被同眠 all sleeping under one large coverlet,—concord among brothers.

馬汗被 a saddle-cloth.

被殺 to be killed.

被傷 to be wounded.

被搶 to be robbed.

被匪竊去 robbed by bandits.

被焚 to be burnt.

被本關查拏 was seized upon discovery by this office.

被拿 to be seized.

被掠 to be plundered.

被議 to be written about,—i.e. was cashiered.

被¹

8769

被逼 to be compelled.

被累 harassed; careworn.

被誣 to be falsely accused.

被告 to be accused; the accused.

被山遮蔽 hidden by hills.

已被酒 was already under the influence of wine.

被風浪衝移 driven from its place by wind and wave.

被水激刷 washed away by water.

光被四表 his glory extended to the four quarters of the empire,—of the Emperor Yao.

Read *p'i*¹. To wear on the back. See 7298.

被衣 to carry one's clothes on one's back.

被髮 or 被頭散髮 hair hanging down the back. See 9034.

腸出被地 his bowels hung out to the ground.

陂¹

8770

R. 支寘
歌

C. *pi*
H. *pi*, *pi*
F. *pi*, *pi*
W. *pi*, *pi*
N. *pi*
P. *pi*, *pi*
M. *pi*
K. *pi*, *pi*
J. *hi*, *hi*
A. *bi*, *bi*
Even and
Sinking Upper.

A bank; an embankment a dam; a shore. Used for 坡 9408.

陂池 an artificial pond.

陂塘 an embankment; a dyke

彼澤之陂 by the shores of that marsh.

路陂 the roadside.

世運平陂 the ups and downs of life.

偏陂 biased.

北³

8771

R. 職隊

C. *pek*
H. *pek*
F. *paok*
W. *pai*, *bai*
N. *pek*
P. *pek*
M. *pek*
Y. *pek*, *pouh*
Sz. *pek*
K. *pek*
J. *hoku*
A. *bak*
Entering
Upper.

The north. To flee; to be defeated. Also read 北¹

北方 northern regions.

北極 the north pole.

北邊 or 北首 on the north side; in the north.

北首 head to north,—as a corpse is placed; dead.

最北頭日上東門 the which is farthest towards the north is the Upper East Gate

北星 the north star.

北³
8771

北斗 the Dipper. See 11,427.

北京 the northern capital,—
Peking, as opposed to Nanking,
formerly the southern capital.

北關 a name for Peking.

北面而朝 to have an
audience of the Emperor,—who
sits facing the south.

北與毆對海而峙 it
faces Europe on the north, across
the sea..

恭辭北上 to bid farewell to
a candidate going to Peking for
the great triennial examination.

北船 a junk trading to the north
of China.

北洋大臣 Superintendent of
Trade for the northern ports.

北闈 the examinations for 舉
人 master held in the province
of Chihli.

北海關 the Pakhoi Customs.

北椗 Dodd Island,—near Amoy.

北河口 a *likin* station on the
Yang-tsze.

北口馬 a Mongolian pony.

北鴉兒 a name for Uliasutai.

北衙門 popular name for the
yamen of the Commandant of
the Peking Gendarmerie.

吾三戰三北 I fought thrice
and thrice I fled.

敗北 to be defeated; routed.

追北 to pursue a routed enemy.

僞北 to pretend to be defeated
and flee.

佯北勿從 do not pursue an
enemy who simulates flight.

攻于後以北 (the front
ranks) attacked those behind
them, till they fled.

北里 a brothel.

Read *p'ei*³. To separate.

Same as 8780.

北⁴
8773

R. 隊

C. *pui*², *p'ui*²

See 背

N. *bei*

Y. *p'ei*

K. *p'ae*

J. *hai, be*

Sinking

Lower.

背⁴
8774

R. 隊

C. *pui*², *pui*²

H. *poi*², *p'oi*²

F. *pwoi*², *pwoi*²

W. *pai, bai,*

pai

N. *pei, bei, pei*

P. *pei, pei*

M. *pei, pei*

Y. *piei, piei*

Sz. *pei, pei*

K. *pe, p'ae*

J. *hai, he*

A. *boui*

Sinking Upper

and Lower

Vulgar

Even Upper.

Name under the Chou
dynasty of an ancient feudal
State north of 衛輝府
Wei-hui Fu, Honan.

The back; the rear; be-
hind; the pile or reverse
of a coin (see 7633, 7886).
To turn the back on, as
opposed to 向 4283; to
ignore; to repudiate. To
repeat.

脊梁 *niang*² 背 the back.

我畧轉得一轉背 I had
just turned my back for a mo-
ment, when.....

背着 or 背人或背後 or
背地裏 behind the back of;
clandestinely; in secret.

背面 the rear; the back.

背心 a waistcoat.

背着手 putting his hands
behind his back.

手背 the back of the hand.

無背無側 no one at his back
or side,—to advise him.

背口言 talk behind a person's
back.

背陰兒 a place that gets no
sun.

背風 sheltered from the wind.

向背 to face and to turn the
back to, respectively.

不知天意之向背也
not knowing whether Heaven
was favourable or otherwise.

錢背 or 背兒 the reverse of a
coin. See 7633.

背爲王名 on the reverse is
the name of the king. See 7886.

刀背 the back of a knife.

佻背 humpbacked.

背累 bent in the back; weighed
down.

背⁴
8774

屈背 to bend the back; to stoop.

台背 a wrinkled back,—a sign
of longevity.

寒背 huddled up from cold.

背主 to desert a master or
patron.

背教 to turn the back on one's
teaching,—to apostatise.

背罵名 to disregard re-
proaches,—as for a line of con-
duct one knows to be right.

背望 to despair.

背軍 to desert from the army.

背叛 or 背反 to rebel.

背本 to turn one's back on one's
parents.

離鄉背井 to leave one's
home and well,—i.e. to travel.

老背晦了 an old fool,—a
contemptuous term applied by
children to parents.

背信 to commit a breach of faith.

背却前言 to repudiate one's
previous words.

違背 to disobey.

背命 to disobey orders.

背約 to break a Treaty.

背義之徒 you traitor!

背書 or 背讀 or 背念 to
repeat by heart,—because the
pupil always stands with his back
to the master.

背學 to learn by heart.

背不出 or 背不下來
unable to repeat it by heart.

背詩 to recite poetry.

你真背了 you are really
unlucky,—as in gambling.

背盂 the single "drop" hanging
from the Court necklace on the
back.

背厚 stout.

背燈 to offer the (Manchu)
evening sacrifice to ancestors.

一殿專背熙作 one hall
was entirely hung with the
paintings of (Kuo) Hsi.

背染法 a style of drawing in
which the outline of an object
is not shown by a bounding line,
but by leaving its space blank
and drawing the surrounding
parts dark.

輩
8772

背⁴
8774

背謬 incompatible with; irreconcilable.

相背 back to back; at variance with; contradictory.

背倚 to lean against.

背水陣 or 背城一戰 to fight to the death.

背理 to act in defiance of reason.

背過去了 fainted; lost consciousness.

Read *pei*¹. To carry on the back.

背負 to carry on the back; to be ungrateful.

背不動 can't carry it on the back.

背着箭筒 carrying a quiver on his back.

背人 to carry a person on the back.

背匠 a man who touts for brothels; a pimp.

背子 a load carried on the back.

山背子 a mountain porter.

偕⁴
8775

To stand with the back to any one; to dislike; to disobey.

R. 隊

See 佩

Sinking Lower.

民不偕上 the people do not disobey their rulers.

顯偕聖訓 clearly violating the Imperial instructions.

縐⁴
8776

Fine silk of many colours. Paper or cloth pasted together; pasteboard.

R. 隊

See 背

Sinking Upper.

縐⁴
8777

Same as 8776. 隔縐 pieces of cloth glued together, used as soles.

蓖¹
8778The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*, L.), known as 蓖麻. Also read *pi*⁴.

R. 支

See 草

Even Upper.

蓖麻子 castor-oil seeds.

悲¹
8779

R. 支

C. *pei*H. *pui*F. *pi*W. *pai, bai*N. *pei*P. *pei*M. *pei*Y. *pei*Sz. *pei*K. *pi*J. *hi*A. *fi*

Even Upper.

To grieve; to be sad, as opposed to 喜 4073 or 歡 5051; to sympathise. See 哭 6263.

悲哀 or 悲傷 or 悲悼 or 悲切 or 悲淒 or 悲愁 or 悲慘 to be mournful; to be sad.

我心傷悲 my heart is grieved.

離合悲歡 the sorrows and joys of partings and meetings.

悲秋 to grieve over autumn, — i.e. over the loss of the summer. Used of life.

悲啼 to sob with grief.

悲嘆 to sigh sadly.

悲辛 grief; sadness.

悲惻 saddened.

悲慟 to pity.

慈悲 sympathy and sorrow; an epithet of 觀音 Kuan Yin.

悲夫 or 悲哉 alas! is it not sad?

不亦悲乎 is not it (the above) a cause for sorrow?

闔門皆悲喜 the whole family wept for joy.

輩⁴
8780

R. 隊

H. *pui*

See 背

K. *pe*

Sinking Upper.

A generation; a period of twelve years. A class; a sort; a kind. Used to denote the plural number.

一輩子 all through life.

老輩 ancestors.

長輩 or 大輩 elders; seniors.

先輩 or 前輩 seniors, — used by scholars or others of those who date from an earlier examination or other earlier period.

晚輩 or 晚生下輩 juniors.

卑輩 or 小輩 we juniors.

尊輩 you seniors.

輩數 scale or degree of generation.

輩數不合 the generations not in their proper places, — as when a marriage is contracted between persons of different generations in the same family.

輩⁴
8780

同輩 of the same generation. 後輩 after generations; posterity.

視為一輩 regarded them alike.

我輩 or 吾輩 (see 12,500) we; our class.

營利之輩 such as traders.

游食無藉之輩 of the loafer and vagabond class.

皆黃筓輩畫 are all pictures by Huang Ch'uan or some of his school.

類輩可分 their classes and generations can be distinguished.

當今無輩 without his peer in the present day.

英雄三百輩 three hundred brave fellows.

男女數百輩 several hundreds of men and women.

杯¹
8781

A cup to drink from.

一隻杯 a cup.

酒杯 a wine-cup.

一杯酒 a cup of wine.

請照拳一杯 let us take a cup hand to hand, — sc. pledge one another.

敬酒三杯 pledged him with three cups.

玻璃杯 a glass; a tumbler.

傳杯交盞 sending round the cup and exchanging the bowl, — circulating the wine.

貪杯 to be greedy of the cup, — to be over fond of wine.

強以巨杯 forced them to drink out of big cups.

杯茗候叙 with cups (for wine) and tea I await your conversation, — a phrase in invitations.

換杯 to change cups, — a friendly act when drinking with any one. Especially, where two persons are trying to arrange a marriage between their children, without the usual go-between.

杯盤 a tray for carrying cups.

杯中蛇影 the snake's outline in the cup. See 6566.

杯¹
8781

萬時不如杯在手 there is no time like that when the cup is in the hand.

杯水車薪 a cup of water (to put out a burning) cartload of wood,—useless.

盃²
8782

Same as 8781.

杯³
8783

Same as 8781.

罍⁴
8784

See 9031.

佩⁵
8785

See 8832.

珮⁶
8786

See 8833.

倍⁴
8787

Double; to double. To rebel against; to revolt from; to disagree with (see 3217); to act with impropriety.

R. 賄隊
C. p'ui
H. p'ui²
See 背

K. pe, p'ae
hai, bai
Sinking
Lower.

夏商官倍 under the Hsia and the Shang dynasties, the number of officials was doubled.

十倍 tenfold.

百倍曩時 a hundredfold more (friendly) than formerly.

倍佳于他日也 more beautiful than ever.

加倍 or 加一倍 or 倍添 or 倍增 to double; doubled.

倍加整肅 put it in extra good order.

倍增惆悵 an extra load of cares and anxiety.

倍跬謂之步 two k'uei (see 6503) make one pace.

車輿倍之 carts and chairs double as much,—as foot-passengers pay, e.g. on a ferry-boat.

倍利 double profit.

倍道 double stages (on a journey); forced marches.

倍稱之息 cent per cent.

倍⁴
8787

賺了一倍多的利息 he made over a hundred per cent profit.

如賈三倍 as a merchant making three hundred per cent,—which the superior man would not stoop to do.

不如癩菓十倍 not a tenth as good as an apple.

倍益 to add to.

思之益倍 to think about it more than ever.

師死而遂倍之 when your master died you forthwith turned away from him.

欲倍其約 wished to repudiate the treaty.

倍叛 to rebel.

上恤孤而民不信 when the ruler treats compassionately the young and helpless, the people do the same.

爲下不信 as a subordinate, he is not rebellious.

遠 yüan⁴ 鄙倍 to avoid lowness and impropriety.

五倍子 see 8793, 8807.

焙⁴
8788

To dry over a fire; as tea in its preparation. To hatch artificially.

焙茶 to fire tea.

焙籠 a pot for firing tea.

焙乾 (kan¹) to dry by fire.

焙糊了 burnt; scorched.

焙卵 to hatch eggs by artificial warmth.

焙鴨苗 to hatch ducklings.

僻⁴
8789

See 9017.

臂⁴
8790

The fore-arm (see 2474); the arm. See 6055.

肘各有三臂 to each upper arm he had three forearms.

臂肘 the arm.

加臂於身 put his arm round her.

把臂而談 to seize by the arm and talk to a person.

R. 隊
H. poi
See 背

K. pe
J. hai, bai
Sinking
Lower.

R. 眞
C. pei
H. pi
F. pie
W. pi², pie,
N. pi
P. } pei
M. }
Y. piei
Sz. pei

臂⁴
8790

K. pi
J. hi
A. ti, be
Sinking
Upper.

援肅宗臂下堂而去 she took the Emperor Su Tsung by the arm and left the hall.

攘臂 to bare the arm.

長臂 long arms; a fabulous "long-armed" nation.

一個通臂猿猴 an ape with an arm all in one piece, i.e. without a joint at the elbow. Used of a versatile, resourceful, or cunning man.

幫一臂之力 to lend a hand.

臂助 a helping hand.

半臂 a tippet; a kind of waistcoat.

割羊臂臠 to cut off a shoulder of mutton.

See 8963.

避⁴
8791

悖⁴
8792

R. 隊月
C. pui²
H. p'ut², p'oi²
See 背
K. p'at, p'at
J. hai, be
Sinking
Lower.

To rebel against; perverse; contrary to what is right.

悖逆 rebellious; refractory.

悖禮 contrary to etiquette.

悖理 contrary to principle or what is right.

貨悖而入亦悖而出 gains which come to one in a wrong manner will also leave one in a wrong manner.

悖入悖出 an elliptical form of the above.

悖謬 seditious falsehood.

貝⁴
8793

R. 泰
H. pui
P. pei², pei
See 背
K. p'ae
J. hai
A. bai, boui
Sinking
Upper.

The shell of the pearl-oyster; a cowry. Money; valuables. The Buddhist Scriptures. Radical 154. [To be distinguished from 貝 3018.]

以貝代錢 they use shells for money.

古貨貝而寶龜,至周

而有泉 in ancient times shells were used for money, that of the tortoise being highly prized. Under the Chou dynasty, coins began to be used.

貝玉或寶貝 gems; valuables.

貝⁴
8793

貝資 wealth; property.

貝^{pei} 勒 *beiléh*,—the Manchu title usually bestowed on the sons of the Imperial princes of China.貝^{pei} 子 *beitsze*,—usually the sons of a *beiléh*. [The Emperor confers any titles he likes on his sons and relatives. Mongols have also these titles.]貝多羅 the *peito* or palmyra palm, the leaves of which are used for writing upon. Sanskrit: *patra*. See 8794.

貝多羅經 or 貝葉 the Buddhist Scriptures.

貝多紙上經文動 on the palm-leaf paper the words of the Canon move.

五貝子 nutgalls,—the produce of *Rhus semi-alata*, Murray.

貝母 popular name of the 蔞 7801. See 8798.

貝錦 embroidery worked to look like shells,—from one of the Odes associated with sorrow.

憂來吟貝錦 in your grief you sing the shell-embroidery Ode.

根⁴
8794R. 泰
See 背貝
Sinking
Upper.根⁴
8795R. 泰
See 貝
Sinking
Upper.狙⁴
8796R. 泰
C. } *pui*
H. }
F. *pwoi*²
W. *pai, bai*

An animal with short fore-legs and long hind ones. It is supposed to ride on the back of the wolf, which has long fore-legs and short hind ones,

狙⁴
8796N. *pei*
See 背
K. *p'ae*
A. *bai, loui*
Sinking
Upper.珣⁴
8797R. 泰
See 貝
Sinking Upper.蕒⁴
8798R. 隊
See 背
Sinking
Upper.鼃⁴
8799R. 寘
C. *pai*²
H. *pi*²
F. *pei*², *pei*²
W. *pi*², *bie*²
N. *bi*²
P. *pei, pi*
Y. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *bi, mi*
A. *bi*
Sinking Upper
Irregular.旆⁴
8800R. 泰
F. *pwoi*²,
*p'woi*²
See 沛
Sinking
Upper.

so that each profits by the advantages of the other.

狼狽 destroyed; broken down; in ruins; ill at ease; helpless. Also, a ringleader.

狼狽爲奸 banded together as traitors.

狼狽折札之命 an evilly-designed crumple-paper command,—said of the informal order issued by 獻帝 Hsien Ti of the Han dynasty to summon 張溫 Chang Wên and 皇甫嵩 Huang-fu Sung.

Tortoiseshell ornaments.

A liliaceous plant, identified with 蔞 7801.

川芎母 *Fritillaria Roylei*, Hook. f.浙 (or 象) 芎母 *Fritillaria Thunbergii*, Miq.

Strong; able to bear great weights, as the tortoise.

巨鼃鼃負 a great turtle supporting the weight,—e.g. of a stone tablet.

喚作鼃風 (this wind) is called the mighty wind.

A pennon; a streamer. Also read *p'ei*⁴.

白旆央央 their white streamers fluttered brightly.

旆旆 waving,—as flags or trees in the wind.

旌旆飛揚 the flags are flying.

建而不旆 to erect (a flag-staff) but not to fly the flag.

旆⁴
8800旆⁴
8801旆⁴
8802備⁴
8803備⁴
8804R. 寘
C. *pei*
H. *pi*
F. *pei*
W. *bi*
N. *bei*
P. *pei*
M. *pei*
Y. *piei*
Sz. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *bi*
Sinking
Lower.

行旆 the flag of an official who is on a journey.

返旆 to turn homewards; to return.

Same as 8795.

Same as 8800.

Same as 8804.

To make ready; to prepare; to provide against; to put in order; completeness; perfection. All; both. See 防 3452, 5776.

預備 or 備下 or 齊備
準備 to make ready; to prepare.

預備急需 to get ready beforehand what is most wanted.

把飯早些預備下 dinner ready a little earlier.

謹備菲酌 I have respectfully prepared a poor entertainment for you,—used conventionally.

不備 see 9456.

出其不備 before he is prepared; while he is unprepared.

備查 or 備閱 to keep reference,—as archives.

此不備載 they are not recorded here.

備辦 to get ready for transaction or doing anything.

備覈 prepared for investigation—
—as a case.備呈 prepared for submission—
—as documents to a high authority.備試 to prepare for examination—
—a few extra papers, in case some among those set as for acceptance by the Gr. Examiner are rejected upon further revision.

備考 to submit for examination or reference,—as documents a case.

備⁴
8804

備全 to make complete; to provide for the whole of.
備由 or 備情 to prepare a statement of details.
備馬 to get ready a horse,—by saddling it.
備亂 to provide against rebellion.
備兵 or 備戰 to prepare for war.
兵備 charged with military functions.
備瀝 to recount.
備酒 to prepare wine.
備細 completely; in full detail.
詔復其備 the Emp. ordered a reversion to the full amount, — which had previously been allowed.
備用 for use.
備文 (or 函) to prepare a despatch (or letter).
備帖 to prepare a (written) card.
備札 to draw up instructions.
備案 to keep on record.
備移 to write a despatch to.
備足 to prepare in full.
備送 to prepare for sending.
備質 to be prepared to give evidence.
備聆 to make oneself acquainted with,—the contents of a letter.
備繳 to be prepared to hand over.
備價 to find the amount.
足備器使 can be employed with special duty of.
備虞 preparedness.
無求備於一人 not to look for perfection in any one man.
萬物皆備於我矣 all things are already complete in us,—in man.
君子不求全責備 the superior man does not expect one man to be able to do everything,—he employs each according to his capacity.
有備無患 where there is provision (against future contingencies), there is no calamity.

備⁴
8804

備悉纖微 to make oneself minutely acquainted with.
備官 to act as, or fulfil the duties of, an official.
備歷安危 to have experienced both prosperity and misfortune.
備嘗辛苦 to have experienced bitterness in life.
若各有其備 if each is to have its own independent platform,—be independent of each other.
備弁 captain-lieutenants and sergeant-corporals.
該備 refers to 守備 second captains; see 10,012.

葡
8805

培²
8806
R. 灰有
See 陪
Even Lower.

培土 or 培壅 or 栽培 to bank up with earth. [The last is also to be a patron to; to assist.]
培植起來 to bank and straighten up,—as a tree that has fallen; also, as a man in bad circumstances.
培植學生 to encourage students by providing means.
培磚 to bank up with bricks.
培塿無松柏 there are no firs or pines on small mounds,—only at big graves.
培養 or 培補 to strengthen; to fortify,—as by nourishing food.
培胎娘娘 the goddess who promotes conception.

培¹
8807
R. 灰尤
C. pui², sp'ui,
N. bei
P. pei
M. pei

Planks.
五倍子 Chinese galls,—the nutgalls of the tariff, formed on the *Rhus semi-alata*, Murray.
天枰 a group of 3 stars in Draco.
Read p'ou^{3.3}. To strike.

枰¹
8807

K. pu
J. hō, bu, hai
A. s'fēu
• Even
Irregular.

毳²
8808

R. 灰
See 裴
Even Lower.

賠²
8809

R. 灰
H. p'oi
See 陪
Even Lower.

Read pang³. A club; a flail. Used for 8655.
桃枰 a staff of peach-wood.
刀不如枰 a sword is not as good as a club,—in close combat.
The wing feathers spread out.
毳毳 to spread open the wings.
To make good; to indemnify; to stand a loss.
賠還 or 賠償 or 賠繳 to repay; to make up a loss to any one.
賠反定錢 to repay the bargain-money.
有失無賠 no repayment of losses.
認賠 to agree to repay.
賠補 or 賠墊 to make up a deficiency; to compensate.
賠累 involved by pecuniary losses.
賠累至十餘萬 have incurred liabilities amounting to over 17s. 100,000.
賠錢貨 goods on which one loses money,—daughters.
不是賣的賠錢 it was not over sales that I lost money.
賠本 to lose on the capital or prime cost of anything.
我賠不起 I cannot afford to pay,—as damages.
賠罪 or 賠錯 or 賠不^{pu} 是 (see 9940) to offer an apology.
替人賠個不^{pu} 是 to apologise on behalf of another.
賠禮 to perform some ceremony by which an aggrieved person is pacified,—to apologise.
賠找 to find a sum of money in satisfaction of.
賠欸 a sum of money paid as indemnity.
賠送 to give a dowry to a daughter.

酩¹
8810

R. 灰
See 胚
A. foui
Even Upper.

陪²
8811

R. 灰
C. p'ui
P. "ui
F. pui
W. bai
N. bei
P.
M. } p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. bo
J. hai, be
A. boui
Even Lower.

Unstrained spirits. Also explained as 醉飽.

家貧只舊酩 poor and only (able to afford) old unstrained wine.

To bear one company. To double; to match. Used with 8806. See 687.

陪客 or 陪賓 to bear a visitor company.

陪送 to accompany a guest when leaving.

陪伴 to bear company to.

陪侍 to attend on; to wait upon.

陪祭 the person assisting at an act of worship.

陪審 to act as assessor in a case.

陪坐 to sit with,—as with a guest.

失陪 or 少陪 I sh. I have to lose the pleasure of your society, —said to a visitor whom one is forced to leave, owing to a previous engagement, etc.

欠陪 to have failed to bear company to,—as to a visitor who called when one was out.

陪京 or 陪都 the second capital,—formerly Nanking, now Moukden.

加倍 to add to; to multiply.

陪房 or 陪嫁丫鬟 a maid who accompanies a bride to her new home.

陪貳 an assistant; a deputy.

秉德陪仁 to hold on to duty and so strengthen one's charity. See 5627.

陪襯 additional illustration; to bring in an allusion to something collateral, as when mentioning willow-trees in a poem on pine-trees; to set off; to act as a foil.

明與你陪情 I'll do the same for you another day.

陪笑 to greet with a smile.

陪臣 ministers of a tributary State,—used in direct address, "I, the Envoy from (a tributary State)."

蓓¹
8812

R. 賄
C. p'ui, pui
F. pui, pui
See 背
K. pe
Rising
Irregular.

帔⁴
8813

R. 支寅
See 披被
A. bi
Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

披
8814

坏
8815

胚
8816

髻^{1,2}
8817

R. 支
See 邳
Even Upper
and Lower.

丕¹
8818

R. 支
C. p'ei
H. p'ei
F. p'ei, p'ei
W. p'ei
N. p'ei
P.
M. } p'ei, p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. pi
J. hi
A. fi
Even Upper.

The bud of a flower.

瑞香蓓蕾百花愁 when the scented Daphne is blossoming, all other flowers are shamed.

A long robe for women, without sleeves, and fastened down the middle; see 8744.

鳳冠霞帔 the phoenix crown and crimson robes,—of a bride.

See 9034.

Same as 9071.

Same as 9072.

Dishevelled hair.

Great; greatly. See 7086.

丕績 a vast achievement.

三苗丕敘 the San-miao (affairs) were greatly arranged.

丕丕 vast.

丕子 the great son,—of Heaven, sc. the Emperor.

丕時 a time of great prosperity.

寅紹丕基 to have inherited the great heritage,—to have become Emperor.

呸¹
8819

R. 支
C. p'ei
See 坏
Even Upper.

坯
8820

怩¹
8821

R. 支
P. p'ei
See 丕
Even Upper.

狙¹
8822

R. 支
P. p'ei
Y. p'ei
See 丕
Even Upper.

痞¹
8823

R. 灰
See 杯
Even Upper.

秘¹
8824

R. 支紙
See 丕
Even and
Rising Upper.

胚
8825

豕
8826

To make a noise in the throat; to snort. Used in the sense of "Pshaw!" "Bah!" etc.

呸呸 to spit at.

呸你真是個冒失鬼 tut, you booby!—(who ever heard etc., etc.?)

See 9071.

Timid; frightened.

怩化 a sub-District in Hunan.

The cub of a fox.

Read p'ei². A kind of leopard.

Dyspepsia. Also read p'ei¹.

An old name for dark millet, anciently used for making spirits to be used in the ancestral worship of princes.

See 9072.

Same as 8822.

邳¹

8827

R. 支

C. } p'ei
N. }
P. }
M. }
K. pi
J. hi, b.
A. sbi, bi²
Even Upper.

A Department in Kiangsu, which once formed part of the ancient State of 魯 Lu.

潛匿遊下邳 he absconded and roamed about Hsia-p'ei,— of 張良 Chang Liang.

駮¹

8828

R. 支

See 丕

Even Upper.

A horse with yellow and white hairs mixed.

徘徊²

8829

R. 灰

C. p'ui
H. p'ai
F. pai
W. bai
N. be
P. p'ai, p'ei
M. p'ai
Y. p'ae
Sz. p'ai
K. pe
J. hai, be
A. boui
Even Lower.

To walk. Also read p'ai³.

徘徊 flying to and fro, as swallows; walking backwards and forwards; irresolute.

徘徊花 a variety of rose (*Rosa rugosa*, Thbg.).

徘徊鎮 a market-town in Shansi.

排³

8830

R. 隊賄

See 倍症

Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

A string of five hundred pearls.

編排子 to string pearls.

裴²

8831

R. 灰

C. p'ui
F. p'ui, v. pai
W. bai
N. bei
P. }
M. } p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. pe
J. hai, hi
A. bui
Even Lower.

Dressed in long and beautiful robes. An old name for the District of 合肥 in Anhui. A surname, for which 裴 3462 is often wrongly written.

佩⁴

8832

R. 隊

C. } p'ui²
H. }
F. p'woi²
W. bai²
N. bei
P. }
M. } p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. p'ae
J. hai
A. boui²
Sinking Lower.

To wear at the waist. To remember. To respect.

佩帶 to wear at the girdle; attached round the waist; to wear, as an order.

佩劍 or 佩刀 to gird on a sword. The second is also a dagger.

佩身 to wear on the person.

佩經 a charm; a scapulary.

佩玉 or 玉佩 an ornament like a *châtelaine*.

去喪無所不佩 when (Confucius) put off mourning, he wore all the appendages of the girdle.

佩龜 to wear a tortoise pendant, —instead of the 魚佩; see 13.510.

佩慰 to gratefully appreciate.

感佩深恩 I shall gratefully remember your great kindness.

曷勝欽佩 I cannot say how I respect you for it.

佩服 to respect.

其餘不佩服 as to the rest, I do not respect,—your opinion, i.e. I must continue to hold my own.

珮⁴

8833

R. 隊

See 佩

Sinking Lower.

Gems or ornaments worn at the girdle.

環珮鏘鏘 the girdle ornaments tinkled,—as she walked.

沛⁴

8834

R. 泰

C. } p'ui
H. }
F. p'woi
W. p'ai
N. }
P. }
M. } p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. p'ae
J. hai
A. fai
Sinking Upper.

Flowing, as water; copious. Sudden; vehement. To fall face downwards. A marshy jungle. Name of a river in Liaotung and of another in Kiangsu.

沛然下雨 (the clouds) send down torrents of rain.

沛然自大 braggadocio; bluster; self-conceit.

沛艾 pleasing,—as a smiling face.

顛沛之揭 when (a tree) falls so as to raise (its roots),—i.e. utterly.

顛沛必於是 when he falls (i.e. in seasons of danger), he cleaves to it,—viz. to virtue.

沛⁴

8834

顛沛流離 to emigrate because of poverty; to wander friendless among strangers.

沛澤 fertilising; enriching.

沛縣 name of a District in Kiangsu.

沛上英雄 the hero of P'ei,—the Emperor 高祖 Kao Tsu of the Han dynasty, so called from his birthplace, as above.

霈⁴

8835

R. 泰

See 沛

Sinking Upper.

Rain falling.

滂霈 pelting rain. See 8687.

配⁴

8836

R. 隊

C. } p'ui
H. }
F. p'woi
W. p'ai
N. }
P. }
M. } p'ei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. pe
J. hai
A. foui
Sinking Upper.

To mate; to pair; to unite; to match. To be loaded with; to be assessed at. To suffer punishment; to expiate.

配天地 the equal of Heaven and Earth.

配偶 to mate with; to make a pair, as a married couple.

配婚姻 or 成婚配 to make a match; to marry.

配給 to betroth; to give in marriage.

合配 to join together; well matched.

配合着 together with; supplemented by.

配鉛 to mix lead,—with something.

相 *hsiang*³ 配 to match; to equal. See 4249.

不配 ill-assorted; not to be a match; he doesn't deserve it.

他不配活着的 he is not fit to live.

配不上 it does not match.

配得過 to be a suitable match.

許配 to consent to a marriage.

配對 to couple; to mate; to copulate, as animals.

配個好對 to make a good match.

搭配 coition,—of animals.

配⁴
8836

配搭見 addition; supplement; unimportant.

配色 to match colours.

反不配 it doesn't match,—of colours.

四配 the four associates,—of Confucius in the Confucian temple, 顏回 Yen Hui, 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ, 子思 Tzŭ Ssi, and 孟子 Mencius.

配享 to be admitted to membership in the Confucian temple.

配享千秋 may you enjoy your honours (as above) for a thousand years!

克配上帝 to be the fellow of God, i.e. to be on earth what God is in heaven, a wise ruler. Also, exalted to association with God, as a deceased Emperor who shares in the sacrifices offered by the reigning Emperor.

配藥彈 cartridges.

配丸藥 to make up pills.

配製 to mix drugs; to make up a prescription.

按君臣佐使配用 made up in accordance with the "prince and minister" system,—of medicines. See 3269.

配用 fittings; gear.

配操 to perform various military exercises at a review.

配頭 an accompaniment to a dish.

配兌 to transfer to.

配運 to carry a cargo of.

配鹽 to load or carry salt.

配流 or 配軍 banishment.

問配 to sentence to banishment.

配所 place of exile (流).

轡⁴
8837

Reins; a bridle. See 4092.

轡頭 a bridle.

一轡頭跑了多遠 how far did you go at one gallop?

執轡 to hold the reins.

左並轡 holding both the reins in his left hand.

無以並轡 there was no one

轡⁴
8837

J. hi
A. bi
Sinking
Upper.

奔¹
8838

R. 元
C. pên
H. pun, pen
F. pwong
W. pang, bang
N. pêng
P.
M. } pên
Y. }
Sz.
K. pun
J. hon
A. boun
Even Upper.

to drive level with him,—he had no peer.

委轡 to let fall the reins.

按轡徐行 to draw rein and go slowly.

六轡 six reins,—in the hand at once, sc. a clever man.

同舟連轡 same boat and connected reins,—fellow-travelers.

P'EN.

To rush away; to stampede; to be in a hurry; urgent.

奔走 or 奔馳 or 奔逃 to hurry off; to travel quickly.

奔散 to scatter hurriedly in all directions.

奔來奔去 running to and fro,—busy.

奔忙 hurried; bustling.

奔命 to run for one's life. See 8840.

奔逸 or 奔北 to fly,—as routed soldiers. See 8771.

奔天涯 to scour the earth.

奔波 rushing waves,—to hurry; to bustle; disquieted; uneasy.

奔波勞苦 the bustle and toil,—of life.

奔告 to hurry off and give notice or inform against.

未幾奔回 in a short time he came running back.

奔投 to repair to.

奔石頭扎脚面 to run against a stone to wound one's foot,—to cut off one's nose to spite one's face, or go out of one's way to injure oneself. Sometimes used in the sense of "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse."

奔喪 to hurry home to bury a deceased relative.

奔頭 something to strive for; an object in view; an aim.

奔騰 to scatter,—as beasts and birds.

淫奔 lewdness,—applied to women.

拒奔 to play the "Joseph."

奔¹
8838

奔女 a fallen woman.

奔奔 to fly in couples.

Read pên⁴. To go in search of.

To mix up; to throw into confusion.

To run quickly. Used with 8838.

遯命 to run for one's life.

投遯 to go to meet or seek one in order to get aid; to resort to; to take refuge with, as the Chinese do with their relatives when short of money.

An adze.

鑄子 an adze.

鑄了去 cut it away with an adze.

鑄鑿斧鋸 adze, chisel, axe, and saw,—carpenter's tools.

To gallop away.

Energetic; strenuous.

虎賁百人 a hundred life guardsmen,—one of the nine marks of Imperial favour, granted in ancient times to deserving nobles; see 4157.

賁育之倫 men such as (孟 Mêng) Pên and (夏 Hsia) Yü—of great prowess.

Read fên¹. Large.

賁鼓 large drums.

用宏茲賁 so as to enlarge our great inheritance.

Read pi⁴. Ornamentation to adorn; to honour. Bright

賁臨 your stately arrival; the visit you honour me by.

R. 賓
C. pi
H. pi
F. pi
W. pi, bi, pi
N.
P. } pi
M. }
K. pi

R. 願
Sinking Upper.

遯⁴
8840

R. 元
See 奔
Even Upper.

鑄¹
8841

R. 元
See 奔
Even Upper.

駢¹
8842

R. 元
See 奔
Even Upper.

賁¹
8843

R. 文元
賓

C. fên, pên, pi
H. fun, pun, pi
F. hung, pwong, pi
W. swang, pang, pi
N. veng, peng, pi
P. fên, pên, pi
M. } fên, pên, pi
V. }
Sz. } pi
K. pun, pi
J. fun, hon, hi
A. boun, bi
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

賁¹
8843

以進士學位賁之 con-
ferred upon him the honorary
degree of Doctor.

賁然 brightly.

賁若草木 gay as plants and
trees.

賁²
8844

Same as 8842.

賁³
8845

Same as 8838.

本³
8846

阮
pun
pwong
pang
pêng
pên
pêng
pon
hon
ban, boun
ising Upper.

The root, as opposed to
末 7999; the origin; point
of departure; hence, native
as opposed to foreign; per-
sonal; one's own; used for
"I," "we," etc. Capital or
principal of money. Numer-
ative of books, documents,
paintings (see 7165, 3519,
13,138), plants, etc.

本末 root and branches; begin-
ning and end; head and tail
(see 9596); fundamentals and
accidentals.

本本水源 the root of wood
and source of water,—a phrase
often seen in the family ances-
tral hall, and used in reference
to one's ancestors.

返本還原 to come to oneself
again,—as after a faint.

君子務本 the superior man
devotes himself to the funda-
mental.

皆以修身爲本 all regard
(moral) self-culture as the root
of everything.

其本亂而末治者, 否
矣 for the root to be in dis-
order while its offshoots are well
ordered, is impossible.

以前約爲本根 to take
the former treaty as basis,—of
a new one.

本始 the origin; the beginning.

本來 original; originally.

本來面目 the original fea-
tures; the natural expression.

雖非本來面目, 足爲
當世監觀 although not

本³
8846

the real features (of the persons
represented), yet sufficiently so
for the amusement of the present
generation,—a theatrical notice.

本應 or 本當 or 本該 or
本合 or 本須 it is properly
my duty to.....

本等 a duty.

本要 I was going to (do some-
thing); I should have (done
something); my original inten-
tion was to....

本可 may certainly.....

本是 was originally.....; always
was.....

本旨 aim; motive; object.

本年 the present year.

本月 the current moon.

本節 the current term or quarter.

本日 this very day.

本自 naturally.

本屬 belongs to the category
of.....

本屬可惡 is really detest-
able.

本屬商民 the merchants and
people under one's own juris-
diction.

本國 one's native country.

他本媳婦兒 his own wife.

本朝 the present dynasty.

本地 original place; native;
local.

本地人 a native of the place.

本地貨 local produce.

以爲反本地 in order to
recover lost ground,—as money
lost in gambling, etc.

本身 I; myself.

本行 *hang*² or 本號 my hong;
our firm.

本業 one's business or profes-
sion.

他這工夫極難常見

畫本 meanwhile, the other
man will have great difficulty
in continually seeing lovely
trunks (of trees),—i.e. will never
"get a look in."

背本 or 負本 or 忘本 to
be ungrateful to parents.

本³
8846

報本 to be grateful to parents;
to show gratitude to the original
(founders of Buddhism),—by
keeping their birthdays.

本任 one's proper official post.

本分 (*fén*⁴) see 3506.

本姓 one's original name,—e.g.
before it was changed by adop-
tion.

本心 or 本意 one's original
intention.

本人 the person in question;
oneself; in person.

本領事 I, the Consul.

本商 we, the merchants.

本京人 a Pekingese,—used by
a native.

本事 or 本領 ability; natural
gifts; skill; strength.

問其本事 enquired about
the origin of the matter.

誠乃素懷有本 armed at
all points; ready for any emer-
gency.

張本 to develop the principle.

本色 see 9602.

本錢 or 本銀 capital; princi-
pal.

本息對清 capital and in-
terest settled up,—as in squaring
accounts.

本利 or 本息 principal and
interest.

本利之盈虧 increase and
decrease in profit.

虧本 or 賠本 to lose one's
capital; to lose money by a
transaction.

不穀本 not so much as the
original cost.

撈本 to get one's stake or money
back.

折本 or 侵本 or 蝕本 to
encroach upon one's capital.

不甚折本 not to break in
upon any capital.

一本五色 flowers of all
colours on a single plant.

一本書 a book.

難一本作深 one edition
reads *shén* for *nan*.

本³
8846

舊本于作于 in the old edition *kun* appears for *yü*.

監本 a revised edition.

讀本 an edition for everyday use.

藏本 an edition to be kept rather than used; *édition de luxe*.

手本 a document in the form of a petition, sent in by subordinates when visiting superior officers to announce to the latter who the former are.

做本 or 字本 a copy-book.

抄本 a book of extracts copied from favourite writers, etc.

本章 the fair copy of a Memorial.

上本 to send up a Memorial to the Emperor.

印本 a printed volume of any kind.

本洋 the "pillar" or Spanish Carolus dollar.

每石成本洋一圓 costing one dollar per picul to prepare.

怵³
8847

Same as 8848.

笨⁴
8848

Stupid; doltish; slow; sluggish; clumsy.

R. 叻阮

C. *pên*²

H. *pun*²

F. *poung*²

W. *bang*²

N. *bêng*

P. *pên*²

M. *pên*²

Y. *pên*²

Sz. *pên*²

K. *pun*

J. *hon*, *bon*

A. *boun*

Rising and

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

笨人 or 笨才 or 愚笨 a stupid; a dolt.

粗笨 clumsy; rough.

笨工 an unskilled workman.

笨願的 a clumsy-jowled man; a boggler.

笨漢子 a simple fellow; a clown.

發笨 to get stiff or clumsy.

這匹馬腿笨 this horse is lazy.

畚³
8849

A basket for sweeping dirt into; a dust-pan; a hod for mortar; a bin for holding grain.

R. 阮

C. *pun*

H. *pun*

F. *poung*, v.

W. *bang*, *bô*

N. *pêng*

畚斗 a dust-basket.

荷畚 to carry a basket; a hod.

畚³
8849

P. *pên*

M. *pên*

Y. *pên*

Sz. *pên*

K. *pun*

J. *hon*

A. *boun*

Rising Upper.

盆²
8850

R. 元

C. *p'un*

H. *p'un*

F. *fwong*

W. *bô*

N. *bêng*

P. *p'ên*

M. *p'ên*

Y. *p'êng*

Sz. *p'ên*

K. *pun*

J. *bon*

A. *boun*

Even Lower.

畚撮 baskets and barrows.

畚畚之勞 the toil of bin and beetle (to husk grain with),—the toil of a farmer.

P'EN.

A basin; a bowl; a tub; a pot.

臉盆 or 面盆 a face-basin; a wash-hand basin.

澡盆 or 浴盆 a bath-tub.

盆堂 a bath-house where the bathers have separate tubs in the same room. See 5239, 6341.

臨盆 near the tub,—parturition; Chinese women being delivered into a tub over which they are supported by attendants on each side.

熱了盆了 thoroughly engrossed in it.

骰子盆 a bowl into which dice are thrown.

一盆花 a pot of flowers.

喪盆子 a bowl which is shattered by the chief mourner before the coffin is carried out.

鼓盆而歌 drumming on a bowl (i.e. beating time) and singing,—as Chuang Tzŭ did when his wife died, not from disrespect but in support of his theory that death is but a return home.

盆盎 a tub; a bowl.

盆兒匠 a potter.

雨傾盆的往下倒 (*tao*³) the rain came down in torrents.

盆頭 the percentage levied by gambling-house keepers.

覆盆之下 beneath an overturned bowl; under the dome of heaven.

日月雖明不照覆盆之下 bright as the sun and moon are, they cannot cast their rays beneath an inverted bowl.

覆盆子 *Rubus coreanus*, Miq. See 8852.

溢²
8851

R. 元

See 盆

Even Lower.

蓋²
8852

R. 元文

See 盆 夢

Even Lower.

噴¹
8853

R. 元願

C. *p'ên*²

H. *fun*, *p'un*²

p'ang

F. *hung*, *p'oung*²

W. *p'ang*, *p'ang*²

N. *p'êng*

P. *p'ên*

M. *p'ên*

Y. *p'êng*

Sz. *p'ên*

K. *pun*

J. *hon*

A. *fun*²

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

Water flowing rapidly. Name of a small affluent of the Yang-tsze near Kiu-kiang.

溢溢 to overflow.

溢城 an old name for Kiukiang.

A kind of wild raspberry (*Rubus coreanus*, Miq.), known as 覆蓋子, found in Hupeh. Also read *fên*² and used for 3525.

To spirt out of the mouth; to blow out; to puff out. See 嚏 11,026.

噴水 to spirt water out of the mouth,—to lay the dust, etc.

噴符水 to spirt out charm-water,—as magicians do, for exorcism or other purposes.

噴布 to spirt water over cloth,—as tailors do to damp it.

噴糞 to spirt out ordure,—to abuse people with foul language.

噴氣 to blow out the breath; to fume.

令人噴飯 enough to make a man spirt out his food,—with laughing.

含血噴人, 先汚其口 he who spirts blood on others must first foul his own mouth.

信口噴 to blurt out.

疾言噴噴 to talk fast.

噴壺 a watering-pot with a rose.

噴雲吐霧 to smoke opium.

噴雲虎兒 a lizard reputed to exhale vapour.

噴錢獸 a paper animal with a man inside to throw paper money out of its mouth, carried at funerals.

Read *p'ên*⁴.

噴香 or 香噴噴 fragrant.

花叢噴鼻香 the clustering flowers send forth a sweet smell.

噴筒 a rocket,—used formerly in fighting.

歎

8854

体

8855

吻
笨

Rising Lower.

味

8856

餅

8857

梗
餅

Rising Upper.

引

8858

庚
忤

Even Irregular.

緝

8859

庚
崩

Even Upper.

迸

8860

敬
ping
pin
peing
ping
pung
peng
pung
ping
ping
hō, hō
bing

inking Upper Irregular.

Same as 8853.

Rude; rustic; stupid.
Used for 11,025.

Same as 8853.

P'ENG.

An awning; a shelter.

幪幪之下 under your protection.

To pull a bow to the full.
See 8862.

引騙 to cheat.

引子手 a swindler.

To join; to connect; to baste, as before sewing.
Used for 8858.

將緝萬嗣 may you have numerous descendants!

To scatter; to split; to crack. To jump; to saunter. To bubble up. Very; extremely.

迸散 or 逃迸 to flee in all directions.

石榴迸開 the pomegranate has split open.

蒲芽迸 the rushes sprout forth.

迸出來 to jump out.

迸賞 to take a pleasure-trip.

迸跳 to jump about.

火星亂迸 sparks flying in all directions.

走得塵土亂迸 covered with dust from running.

迸

8860

棚

8861

R. 蒸徑
F. v. paing²

See 朋

Even and Sinking Lower.

弮

8862

R. 蒸庚

See 崩棚

K. ping, p'eng
Even Upper.

癰

8863

R. 蒸

See 崩

Even Upper.

緋

8864

崩

8865

R. 蒸

C. peng
H. pen
F. pung, peing
W. bang, pang
N. peng, v.poing
P. peng
M. penY. pung
Sz. peng
K. pung, pingJ. hō
A. bang

Even Upper.

潺湲淚久迸 my welling tears have long been flowing.
迸乾 very dry.

To cover with earth.

棚土埋葬 to fill up a grave with earth.

Read p'eng². A target.

A stiff or stretched bow; solid; substantial. See 8858.

弮弓 to stretch a bow to the full; stout archers.

弮弓兒 a bamboo bow or spring, by the recoil of which a door is made to shut.

弮中彪外 strong within and elegant without,—of a perfect man.

弮緊 to stretch out tight.

弮子毛 a defaulter; a swindler.

Menorrhagia. See 8865.

產血癰 flooding,—at childbirth.

Same as 8866.

To collapse, especially as a landslide; to become a ruin; see 3767. Used of an Emperor's death. Used for 8863.

山崩 the mountain collapsed. Used of the ruin of a State.

崩墜 to collapse; to fall into ruins.

崩坍 the collapse of a wall or bank.

崩敗 to be ruined.

崩裂 to break open,—as a wound.

天下之患在於土崩, 不在於瓦解 the misfortunes of the empire consist rather in the disintegration of the masses than in the factions of the classes.

崩

8865

崩駕 the death of an Emperor. 後來文帝駕崩 afterwards, Wén Ti died.

驚崩聖駕 frightened the Emperor to death.

崩折 to snap; to break.

崩騰 furious,—as a hurricane.

崩症 or 崩漏 menstrual disease; menorrhagia. See 8863.

崩帶 leucorrhoea.

血崩 flooding,—at childbirth.

不崩 not going to ruin; not diseased, of animals.

若崩厥角稽首 they bowed their heads like the horns of animals falling off,—sc. in awe.

To wrap up in a cloth.

繃孩兒 to bind a baby in swaddling-clothes.

作老娘三十年, 今日却倒像繃孩兒 I have been a married woman for thirty years, and yet to-day I am a mere baby in swaddling-clothes!

繃鼓 stretched tight; taut.

See 8647.

To jump; to hop; to rebound. Used for 8860.

踴起過頭 bounded over his head.

踴鼓子 a tambourine.

亂踴 stamping with rage.

See 3576.

A gem for the mouth of a scabbard.

鞞琫有珌 the gems at his scabbard's mouth all gleaming.

達琫 Controller of the Stud in Tibet.

戴琫 Commandant of Archers.

甲琫 Centurion = 把總.

繃

8866

R. 庚

N. peng, v.
paing, baing

See 崩

Even Upper.

蚌

8867

踴

8868

R. Vulgar.

See 迸

Even Lower.

琫

8869

琫

8870

R. 董

C. fung

H. fung

F. p'ung

W. fung²N. fung²

P. p'eng

M. fung

Y. fung

Sz. fung

K. pong

J. hō

A. boung

Rising Upper.

葦⁴

8871

R. 董
C. fung
F. p'ung
W. fung
N. p'ung
P. p'ing, p'ing
Y. fung
K. pong
J. hō
A. 2bong
Rising Upper.

Full of leaves; luxuriant growth.

葦葦萋萋 growing luxuriantly.

坊¹

8872

R. 庚
C. fong
H. sp'ang
F. p'ing, hwong
W. fōa
K. p'eng
J. hō, hō
A. fōng
Even
Irregular.

The space inside the door of the ancestral temple. Also read fang¹.

伴¹

8873

R. 庚
C. sp'ing
F. p'ing
W. bang, shing
N. p'ing
K. p'ing
J. hō, hō
A. sbing
Even
Irregular.

To cause to go or be; to send.

乃伴我有夏 (God) has caused me to obtain the empire.
方擬端伴請教 I was just proposing to send a messenger to enquire about you.

拌¹

8874

R. 庚
C. p'ing, p'ing
F. sp'ing, p'ing
K. p'ing
J. hō, hō
A. sbing
Even Upper
Irregular.

To grasp; to follow. Used with 8873.

拌擊 to go for; to attack a person's character.

拌彈 to pull to pieces; to decry.

浜¹

8875

R. 庚
P. p'ing, ping
Y. pang, ping
See 兵
Even Upper.

A ditch; a creek; an artificial creek, dry at low water, used for docking boats.

洋涇浜 a creek at Shanghai, dividing the French and English settlements.

廬⁴

8876

R. 佳
See 碰
Sinking
Lower.

鮑

8877

The shell of a long narrow bivalve, used as a scoop.

Same as 8876.

P'ENG.

朋²

8878

R. 蒸
C. p'ing
H. p'en
F. p'ing
W. bung
N. bēng, bañg
P. p'ing
M.
Y. } p'ung
Sz.
K. ping
J. hō, bō
A. bāng
Even Lower.

A friend of the same bent as oneself 同德爲朋; to associate; applied to bivalves (see 4157). To match; to pair. See 友 13,429. [Now commonly written as below.]

良朋 a good friend.

賓朋滿座 friends fill his house.

朋夥 friends and associates.

朋充 to associate with in obtaining a post for a friend. Also used of two near relatives who are petty official employes in the same neighbourhood, and therefore supposed to be in collusion.

朋黨 an association of friends; a clique; a cabal.

朋比爲奸 to associate for treasonable purposes.

朋友 a friend.

朋友們 a term applied to clerks in yaméns.

眞朋友淡淡如水 true friends are tasteless as water.

假朋友蜜裏調油 false friends mix oil with the honey, —of their tongues.

狐朋狗友 bad friends; on bad terms.

酒肉朋友 friends while there is wine and meat to be had.

三朋四友, 碗酒筷肉 a cup of wine and a snack with every friend,—of a "jolly good fellow."

衣冠不正, 朋友之過 if your cap is not straight, your friend is to blame. Applied figuratively to morals.

朋²

8878

朋友高搭牆 friends should have a high wall between them —too much familiarity breeds contempt.

杆兒上的朋友 friends of the staff,—beggars.

好朋情 very friendly.

朋酒斯饗 the two goblets of wine are enjoyed.

群居而朋飛 they live together and fly together.

百朋 a hundred sets of cowries —a large sum of money.

無朋 without a peer. Also, not to fit, as shoes, i.e. not to 對 with the feet.

分二朋 to divide into two sides,—as for football, etc.

朋頭 the captain of a side.

棚²

8879

R. 蒸
See 朋
Even Lower.

To associate with; to help. See 8878.

棚²

8880

R. 庚青
C. } p'ang
H. }
F. pang
W. has
N. bēng, bañg
P. p'ing
M.
Y. } p'ung
Sz.
K. ping, p'ing
J. hō, biō
A. bāng
Even Lower.

A covering, generally of matting; an awning; a shed. Used with 8901.

天棚 a mat awning, put over court-yards in summer to keep out the sun.

凉棚 an awning; a porch.

戲棚 a temporary theatre.

過街棚 mat coverings over head in streets.

更棚 a watchman's shed.

茶棚 a booth where tea is sold —as at fairs, etc.

三面看棚櫛比 the shed (= stands) all round for watching (the football) were like the teeth of a comb,—so thick.

棚匠 mat-shed builders.

捲棚 to roll up a mat shed.

拆棚 to pull down a mat shed.

洋棚 the passenger-stations of the Yang-tsze steamer companies.

虛土棚蓋 to cover over (pits) with a layer of earth.

<p> 澎湃¹ 8881 R. 蒸 See 棚澎 Even Lower. 崩 8882 硼² 8883 R. 蒸 H. p'in, p'en F. p'ing, v. p'ung See 朋 Even Lower. 鬍² 8884 R. 蒸 See 朋 Even Lower. 鵬² 8885 R. 蒸 See 朋 Even Lower. 澎湃¹ 8886 R. 蒸 See 棚 Even Upper. 彭² 8887 R. 庚陽 C. { H. { p'ang F. { W. bae </p>	<p> The noise of dashing water. See 8863. Borax, known as 硼砂 (which is also used for "impure soda"), brought from Tibet. Hair hanging down the back. See 9618. A fabulous bird of enormous size; the Rukh. 化而爲鳥, 其名爲鵬 (this huge fish) changes into a bird, called the Rukh. See 6525. 鵬之背, 不知其幾千里也 the back of the Rukh is I know not how many thousand li broad. 大鵬展翅 the great Rukh has spread its wings,—of a rising man. 鵬程萬里 like the Rukh's journey of 10,000 li,—he has risen high in office. The noise of dashing water. 澎湃 roaring billows; see 8584. To be strong and handsome. 彭亨 proud; contemptuous. 彭城 an old name for 徐州 府 Hsü-chou Fu in Kiangsu. </p>	<p> 彭² 8887 N. b'eng P. p'eng M. p'en Y. p'ung Sz. p'eng K. p'eng J. hō, biō A. baing Even Lower. 澎² 8888 R. 庚 See 彭 Even Lower. 髻⁴ 8889 R. 敬 N. ba'ng See 碰 J. bō, biō Sinking Lower. 碰 8890 膨² 8891 R. 庚 See 彭 Even Lower. 蟛² 8892 R. 庚 See 彭 Even Lower. </p>	<p> 彭縣 name of a District in Ssüch'uan. 彭祖 or 老彭 P'eng Tsu,—the Methuselah of China. 彭祖得之, 上及有虞, 下及五伯 P'eng Tsu obtained it (道), and lived from the time of Shun until the time of the Five Princes,—from 2255 to the 7th century B.C. 呂望之彭刀 兮 Lū Wang's breaking his sword (P 8890). Read p'ang¹. To be numerous. 行人彭彭 the travellers are numerous. 以車彭彭 all splendid carriage-horses. 四牡彭彭 my four horses never halt. The noise of dashing water. 澎湖 the Pescaderes, between Formosa and Amoy. A squat jar, with low neck, for holding spirits, etc. Same as 8912. See 8887. Fat; swollen. See 10,864. 膨脝 or 膨脹 puffed out; swollen; dropsical. 膨悶 the feeling of distention which often accompanies dyspepsia. A land-crab. 蟛蜞子 crab's eggs. 無爪蟛蜞 a clawless crab,—a useless fellow. </p>	<p> 怦¹ 8893 R. 庚 C. p'ing H. p'in F. p'ing W. { N. { bing P. p'eng M. { Y. { p'ing Sz. { K. p'yōng J. hei, biō A. bing, faing Even Lower. 砰¹ 8894 R. 庚 F. p'ing, v. sp'ang P. p'ing K. p'ing J. hō, biō A. ling Even Upper. 拌 8895 烽² 8896 R. 東 See 篷 Even Lower. 鋒² 8897 R. 東冬 江 See 篷鋒 Even Lower and Upper. 髻² 8898 R. 東 See 篷 Even Lower. 簪 8899 撻 8900 </p>	<p> Impulsive; earnest. 急怦 or 冲怦 eager; hasty. 心怦怦而欲動 eager to do something, to bring about a change. 忠怦 loyal and earnest. The crash of falling rocks. 砰然如雷 with a crash like thunder. 砰隱 abundant; numerous. Same as 8903. To whirl, as the wind does. 烽起塵土 whirling the dust in clouds. The noise of drums. Dishevelled; unkempt. 髻鬆 dishevelled,—as hair. 髻頭垢面 unkempt hair and a dirty face. Same as 8901. Same as 8896. </p>
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蓬

8901

R. 東

C. } p'ung

H. } p'ung

F. } p'ung

W. } p'ung

N. } p'ung

P. } p'ung

M. } p'ung

Y. } p'ung

Sz. } p'ung

K. } p'ung

J. } p'ung

A. } p'ung

Even Lower.

Mats woven from bamboo and other leaves; a covering; an awning; a sail. Used with 8880.

篷寮 mat sheds.

篷茅 a thatched hut,—my humble house.

帳篷 tents for soldiers; a mat shed.

車篷子 the awning of a cart.

搭篷 to put up an awning.

篷船 a sailing-vessel.

篷帆 sail-cloth; sails.

篷繩 rigging.

篷桅 a mast.

扯起滿篷 to set full sail.

半篷 close-reefed.

轉篷 to go about.

篷脚索 the sheet of a sail.

帶住篷脚 hauled in the sheet.

篷過脚 to gibe a sail.

駛勾篷 to sail close to the wind.

篷裨 the housings of sails.

飄篷 a sail fluttering,—as when too close to the wind.

飄篷泛梗 a fluttering sail and a wobbling tiller,—used of persons who wander over the country at random.

蓮篷 the seed-case or ripe receptacle of the lotus, when the leaves have fallen. See 8902.

一篷傘 an open umbrella.

蓬

8902

R. 東

See 蓬

Even Lower.

One of the *Compositæ*, identified by the Japanese with *Erigeron Kamschaticum*, D.C.; its woolly seeds fly about like hair. Tangled; overgrown; luxuriant; see 8715.

蓬蒿 *Rubus Lambertianus*, Ser. See 6840.

蓬蒿 *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, L.

蘼蓬 *Salsola maritima*, Dumort.

蓬

8902

蓬牖 or 蓬窗 a weed-grown window.

蓬華 or 蓬戶 or 蓬門 a poor scholar's house.

蓬莠而甘藜藿而不怨 willing for coarse vegetables in a hut without repining,—love in a cottage.

蓬鬆 dishevelled. See 8898.

蓬首 or 蓬着頭 with untidy disordered hair,—from the line in the *Odes* 首如飛蓬.

蓬萊山 one of the 三神山 Three Isles of the Blest (μακάραν νήσοι),—said to lie in the Eastern sea, off the coast of China; fairy-land.

蓬萊 or 蓬島 or 蓬瀛 names for Peking.

蓬萊縣 name of a District in Shantung.

如蓮實在蓬 like lotus-seeds in their cups. See 7115, 8901.

蓬星 a baleful star.

桑弧蓬矢 a mulberry-wood bow and a p'eng arrow,—anciently hung up at the door on the birth of a male child.

上有飢雁號, 下有枯蓬走 above the hungry geese cry, below the dried seeds of the p'eng run along.

To hold up in both hands. To offer respectfully; see 10,547. To scoop up. Also read f'eng³.

捧托 to hold up with both hands.

捧碗 to hold a bowl with both hands.

捧住 to hold firmly.

捧着力 hold it firmly.

雲捧日 the clouds support (encircle) the sun.

手捧子 wooden handcuffs.

一捧東西 a double handful.

捧水飲 to drink out of the hands.

捧茶 to present a cup of tea.

捧出 to bring forth carrying in both hands.

捧

8903

捧誦 or 捧讀 to hold up and read; to read reverently; to attentively peruse.

捧臭脚 to take a stinking foot in hand,—to do a man's dirty work.

See 8871.

萃

8904

萃

8905

R. 董

See 萃

Rising Upper.

芄

8906

R. 東

See 蓬

Even Lower.

Luxuriant; bushy.

芄芄其麥 the wheat growing luxuriantly.

有芄者狐 the bushy-tailed foxes.

烹

8907

R. 庚

C. p'ang

H. p'en

F. p'eng

W. p'ae

N. p'eng, p'aing

P. p'eng

M. p'en

Y. p'ung

Sz. p'eng

K. p'eng

J. hō, hiō

A. faing

Even Upper.

To boil; to cook.

烹茶 or 烹茗 to prepare tea.

烹湯 to make soup.

烹宰 to boil and kill,—the work of a cook.

烹飪之事 the business of a cook.

烹燴 to boil and fry.

治大國若烹小鮮 govern a great State as you would cook a small fish,—don't overdo it. Cf. *pas trop gouverner*.

烹調 to boil and mix,—as when preparing medicines.

烹煉 to decoct.

自烹其身 he burnt himself.

兔死狗烹 when the hare is caught, to boil the dog,—for food; sc. ingratitude.

姘

8908

R. 庚

See 伴

A. s'ing

Even Upper

Irregular.

Illicit intercourse with maid-servants.

姘頭 a lover,—in the sense of the French *amant*.

𢵘¹

8909

R. 庚

See 烹彭

Even Upper and Lower.

莽²

8910

R. 青

F. peing²,
p'ing

See 瓶

Even Lower.

碰

8911

碰⁴

8912

R. Vulgar.
C. p'ung²,
pang²H. p'ung,
p'ungF. p'ang²,
W. ba²N. p'ung,
bang²P. p'ing²

M. p'ung

Y. p'ung,
baing²Sinking
Lower.

The noise of boards striking together.

A species of *Iris*; see 9958.

Read p'ing¹. To cause; to make; to have to do with. See 5382.

民有肅心, 莽云不逮 some have a mind to enter (public life), but they are made to think it is of no use to do so.
莫予莽蜂 I will have nothing to do with a wasp.

Same as 8912.

To run against; to bump; to collide with.

碰撞 to run up against.

碰壞 or 碰破 to damage by running into.

相碰 to collide.

碰礁 to strike on a rock.

碰沒 or 碰沈 to sink a vessel by collision.

碰釘子 to run up against a nail,—as when a too officious person gets a severe rebuke.

碰回去 to go back disappointed.

碰見 to run up against,—as an acquaintance.

碰着 (chao²) take care we don't hit!—a street cry.

碰着 (cho¹) whenever it happens that.....

沒有碰着 (chao²) I have never come across one.

碰機會 to hit upon an opportunity.

碰運氣 to hit upon the luck; to have the luck (good or bad, as the case may be) to.

碰頭 to kotow (see 6114); to meet.

碰⁴

8912

碰頭聚飲 to meet together and drink,—as friends.

碰巧了 occasionally; it may happen that; very likely.

碰到了點兒上 if there were the slightest mistake on my part (colloquial).

我寧肯傾了家, 也要和他碰一碰 if it costs me all I have, I'll have it out with him.

PI.

Same as 8918.

偏

8913

悞⁴

8914

R. 職

P. pi²

M. pi

See 逼

Entering Upper.

樞⁴

8915

R. 屋職

C. fuk, pik

F. houk, p'auk

W. fu

P. pi²

K. pok, piök

J. fuku, hioku,

hiki

A. bik

Entering Upper.

湫⁴

8916

R. 職

See 逼

K. piök, bik

Entering Upper.

燠⁴

8917

R. 職

C. pik

H. pi²

See 逼

K. piök, v. piök

A. fuk

Entering Upper.

Te be oppressed.

心悞意而紛紜 the heart distressed and disturbed.

悞悞 sincere; truthful.

A piece of wood, called 樞衡, fastened across the horns of oxen to prevent them from goring. Also read fu⁴.

A public bath-house.

不共湫浴 they do not go to the baths together.

湫然 sternly; gravely.

To dry by the fire.

逼¹

8918

R. 職

C. pik

H. pet

F. peik

W. pi, bie,

N. pik

P. pi

M. pi

Y. pik

Sz. pi

K. piök, v. piöp

J. hiki, hioku

A. bik

Entering Upper.

To crowd; to press; to urge; to compel; to oppress. Close by; near.

人逼擠擁 people pressing round on all sides.

逼迫 or 逼勒 or 逼令 to compel; to force.

逼令改嫁 to force (a widow) to marry again.

逼民爲盜 to force people to become robbers,—as by oppressive government.

被他逼不過, 只得應允 not being able to resist his importunities, I was obliged to comply.

逼命 or 逼死 to force to commit suicide.

逼于無奈 forced into a position in which there is no alternative.

其藝逼己 his (rival's) skill pressed hardly on his own,—making him envious.

逼取 to extort.

逼壓 to keep down; to intimidate.

威逼 to intimidate; to terrorise.

逼溜 to divert or force the current.

逼供 to extort evidence.

逼着叫 forced one to.....

逼姦 rape.

逼人 to overawe.

此太逼人 this is bringing it home too closely to a person.

此殆逼其真相也 this brings out its objective presentment,—a concrete suggestion of some abstract condition.

邪逼 leggings.

逼近 very close; to press on towards.

逼視遠觀 looking at it close or from a distance,—as a painting.

逼鄰 neighbouring.

逼窄 narrow; restricted.

鼻¹

8919

R. 寘

C. pei², p'et²

The nose (originally 自). Radical 209. See 12,365.

鼻子眼 or 鼻孔 or 鼻竇 the nostrils.

鼻²

8919
H. p'ei²
F. p'ei²
W. bi², bie²
N. bih², bēh²
P. pi²
M. { pi²
Sz. { pi²
Y. pik
K. pi
J. bi
A. ti²
Irregular
Lower.

鼻孔虧得向下 happily
the nostrils point downwards,—
otherwise they would catch the
rain!

鼻梁 the bridge of the nose.

鼻界 the cartilage between the
nostrils.

鼻準 or 鼻端 the tip of the
nose.

拏他作個鼻子頭兒
make him a nose-tip,—follow
him as an example.

鼻涕 mucus from the nose;
snivel.

三行 hang² 鼻涕 (vulg. 子),

兩行 hang² 淚 three streams
of snivel and two of tears,—of
violent weeping.

鼻泣 to weep with the nose; to
snivel.

鼻塞 nose stuffed,—as with a
cold.

擤鼻子 to blow the nose.

勾鼻 or 鸚鵡鼻 or 鷹鼻
a hook nose.

隆鼻 a high or aquiline nose.

鼻直口方 straight nose and
square mouth,—as a type of
masculine beauty.

鼻膩 a shiny nose,—considered
a beauty in a woman.

懸鼻 a tip-tilted nose.

鼻烟 snuff.

鼻衄 to bleed at the nose.

鼻痔 nose piles,—polypi.

聞之可爲酸鼻 the smell
of him makes one's nose sour,—
said by Emperor 光武 Kuang
Wu of 劉向 Liu Shang.

鼻息漸粗 their breathing
gradually became heavier.

仰我鼻息 he is entirely
dependent on me.

鼻角 rhinoceros,—a foreign term.

打開鼻子說亮話 to
speak openly; to play "cards
down."

三鼻子眼多出氣 three
nostrils blow out too much air,
—of a meddlesome, interfering
person.

橫鼻子豎眼 to turn up the
nose and stare at contemptuously.

鼻²

8919

牛鼻子道人 a nickname

applied to 諸葛亮 Chu-ko
Liang, because of his flat nose.

聽人穿鼻 [his Majesty] lets
himself be led by the nose.

Said by 張彥 of the 梁 Liang
dynasty. See 2739.

鼻祖 the founder of the family.

自古鼻 from earliest antiquity.

See 9424.

See 9031.

To be certain; to be
necessary; must.

必定 or 必然 or 必得 or

必要 or 必須 it is certain
that; it is necessary that.

必要如此 it must be so.

必有此事 the thing must
have happened; it must have
been so.

不必 need not; not necessarily.

未必 or 不可必 it is not
certain; not necessarily. [The
first also means "it is not likely."]

雖不能必其有無
although it is impossible to say
for certain whether it exists or
not.

何必 why must.....? what is
the necessity?

勢必敗落 the circumstances
make defeat certain.

必然之勢 a case of necessity.

未見其必然也 they do
not make it clear that it is so,—
as they say.

毋必 no arbitrary predetermi-
nations,—said of Confucius.

必也, 使無訟乎 what is
essential, is to cause the people
to have no litigations.

必由之路 the route one
cannot help following.

Same as 8925.

葶

8920

熊

8921

必^{4*}

8922

R. 質

C. p'yt

H. pit

F. peik

W. pi, bi,

N. pih

P. pi², spi

M. pi

Y. pik

Sz. pi

K. p'il

J. hitsz, hichi

A. tēt

Entering

Upper.

質

8923

必

8924

必

8925

必

8926

必

8927

必

8928

必

8929

必^{4*}

8924

R. 質

C. pei², bei²,pei², bei²

See 秘必

別

J. hitsz, bechi

A. tēt, biet²

Entering

Irregular.

必^{4*}

8925

R. 質

C. pei², bei²,F. pik²

See 弼

K. p'il

J. hitsz

A. tēt,

Entering

Irregular.

必^{4*}

8926

R. 質

See 必

A. tēt, biet

Entering

Irregular.

必^{4*}

8927

R. 質

C. pei²

H. pi

F. pei

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. pi

J. hi

A. bi

Sinking

Upper.

必^{4*}

8928

R. 質

See 必

Sinking

Upper.

To talk; to chatter. Used
for 8933.

必 pi³ 嘴 chi⁴ = 多言 talk-
ative.

To be rude.

威儀忸忸 their deportment
(when drunk) becomes light and
frivolous.

To strike playfully.

Read pi³ or p'i³. To
pierce.

Read pieh^{1*}. To brush
away.

To guard against; care;
caution. To be distressed.
Laborious. To gush out.

必後患 to be on one's guard
against future calamity.

愆前愆後 to blame oneself
for the past and be on one's
guard for the future.

無愆于恤 do not be distress-
ed with sorrow.

劫愆 strenuously cautious.
[Correct 4224.]

必彼泉水 how the water
bubbles up from that spring!

To gush forth, as water.
Name of a river in Honan.

必之洋洋, 可以樂饑
by the wimpling stream from
my fountain, in my joy (I can
forget) hunger.

必水樂饑 a phrase based
upon the above, referring to
the superiority of private over
public life.

秘⁴²

8929

R. 質

See 必

A. têt,
Entering
Upper.秘⁴

8930

R. 質 點

See 慈

Sinking Upper.

秘

8931

秘⁴

8932

R. 質

See 慈

Sinking
Upper.

A gem or ornament on a scabbard.

To look straight; to gaze at.

Correct form of 8932.

Secret; mysterious; abstruse.

秘密 or 隱秘 hidden; secret.

無關秘密者 not involving any (e.g. State) secrets.

秘傳 to secretly hand down,—as a valuable prescription.

秘授神方 to secretly communicate a marvellous prescription.

秘製 prepared from a secret recipe.

難以自秘 I cannot keep it for myself alone,—of knowledge.

以事不正秘之 because it was an objectionable matter, they kept it secret.

秘書 or 秘文 writings of a secret or mysterious character.

秘其書 kept the book secret.

千古道秘 an old Taoist formula or cabbalistic term,—e.g.

佞門, see 4792.

妙秘 very abstruse.

秘法 a secret method.

秘計 underhand devices.

秘閣 or 中秘 the Han-lin College. Originally, a museum, in which the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han dynasty kept his manuscripts and pictures. Later on, a term applied to the Imperial Library.

苾⁴²

8933

R. 質

C. pei², pyt⁵,pyt⁵F. pei², peik⁵,pik⁵,W. pi², bi⁵,N. bih⁵,

K. p'il

J. hitsu

A. têt, biet⁵

Entering

Irregular.

秘⁴

8934

R. 震 屑

See 薛 屑

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

邨⁴²

8935

R. 質

See 秘

A. bi², bêt,

Sinking

Upper.

閼⁴

8936

R. 質

See 慈

Sinking

Upper.

秘⁴

8937

R. 質

See 慈

Sinking

Upper.

秘⁴

8938

R. 質 屑

C. pei²

See 秘 必

別

J. hitsu, hetsu

A. bi², bêt,

Entering

Irregular.

Fragrant.

苾芬 sweet-smelling.

苾芬孝祀 fragrant has been your filial sacrifice.

苾薺 a kind of sedge with an edible root.

苾芻 a bhikshu. See 比 pi⁴ 8942.

To kick, as a ball. Also read pieh^{2*}.

Name of a place in the ancient State of 鄭 Chêng.

Secret; hidden.

深閼 secret; mysterious.

閼匿 to lie hid; to abscond.

閼慎無洩 be very careful not to let the matter leak out.

A frame for keeping a bow at its right tension.

The sweet savour of sacrificial food.

駢⁴²

8939

R. 質 賓

C. pei²F. pei², pik⁵

See 秘 弼

A. bi², bêt,

Sinking and

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

鯰⁴²

8940

R. 質

See 秘 必

A. bi², bêt,

Entering

Upper.

匕⁷

8941

R. 紙

C. pei²

H. pi

F. pi, pi²W. pi², pi²,

See 比

Rising Upper.

比⁷

8942

R. 紙 賓

支

C. pei

H. pi

F. pi, pi²

W. pi, bi

N. pi, bi

P. pi

M. pi

Y. pi

Sz. pi

K. pi

J. hi, bi

A. têt

Rising Upper

Sinking

Lower.

A sleek, strong horse.

A kind of bleak (*Squalio-barbus curriculus*).

石鯰魚 a species of bleak with pink eyes.

A spoon; a ladle. Radical 21. [To be distinguished from 匕 1055.] See 10,988.

有挾棘匕 long and curved were the spoons of thorn-wood.

匕首 a spoon; a dagger.

挾匕首欲以棘他 concealing a dagger with which he meant to stab him.

又所常持扇,內藏利

匕首二 also the fan he commonly used, containing two sharp daggers. [Of the eunuch Liu Chin.]

To compare. A group of five families. To effect a union. Radical 81.

比類 or 比例 or 比擬 or 比並 or 比作 to compare; to treat analogously.

比較 to arrange in order; to classify.

比較起來 when you begin to compare them,.....

比一比 compare the two.

比不上 (or 不得 or 不來 or 不起 or 不去 or 不過) not to be compared with.

比不得一塊兒 they are not to be compared.

比³

8942

寧比此乎 how can it be compared with this?

比於 compared with. See *pi*¹ below.

比于于毒 you compare me with poison.

比方 or 比如 for instance; a comparison.

比曹則不足,方基則有餘 inferior to Ts'ao but superior to Chi.

比對 to pair; to match.

比目 see 8080, and 1625.

比試 to compete with.

比賽 to compete,—as at an exhibition.

比手說 to talk on the fingers.

比喻 a metaphor.

比語 a simile; parallel phrases.

比評 to criticise.

比齊 to equalise.

比照 or 比依 according to; analogous to; (legal) to treat in an analogous way.

比着身子作 to make to measure,—as clothes.

他比我強 he is better at it than I am.

比他大一歲 a year older than he is.

比個米粒兒還小 smaller even than a grain of rice.

一陣比一陣大 each gust severer than the last.

世間少比 few are equal to him.

王府中未有其比 in the prince's palace there is nothing like it,—of a jade ornament.

可比 may be compared with.

無比 incomparable; peerless.

比典 metaphor and allusion.

比差 or 比緝 or 比捕 to call to account constables at the expiration of a period within which they have been ordered to produce thieves or stolen property. Failing success, the constables are bamboozed, and a further period is allowed.

三日一比 a bamboozing every three days,—as above.

比³

8942

八比 an essay, = 八股, 6227.

比體 of equal rank; man and wife.

五家爲比 five families make a *pi*³.

比間相接 hamlets of 5 and 25 families becoming joined together,—by increase of population.

與他比門而居 was a neighbour of his. See 7182.

克順克比 rendering a cordial submission, effecting a cordial union.

比利時國 or 比國 Belgium.

比干 a relative of the tyrant

紂辛 Chou Hsin (12th cent. B.C.) by whom he was disembowelled for outspokenness.

Read *pi*⁴. To follow; to meet; to arrive; when. To assemble. Each; every. To sympathise.

義之與比 what is right, he will follow.

不比 not to be a partisan. See 2450.

不比不飛 not to fly except in pairs,—said of the *chien*¹, see 1637.

吾兄弟比以安 let us brethren meet together in peace.

比匪 to associate with criminals.

比來 in recent years.

比及 and by the time; when.

比及三年 in three years' time.

比及到房中 when they got into the room.

比及天時 when morning came. See 4313.

比及回家先問 and whenever he came home, he first asked.....

比長 (*chang*³) when he grew up.....

比長 *ch'ang*² 不倦 never wearied; ever indefatigable.

比到 continuously to.....

一日只走得三四十里,比到得姚州 in one

比³

8942

day they only went 30 or 40 *li*, when they arrived at Yao-chou.

行比至 travelling until you reach.....

行 *hsing*¹ 比一鄉 to influence a district,—for good, as a worthy magistrate.

比其反也 when he had returned

比經札行 and then I instructed.....

比于文王 when it came to Wên Wang,.....

比即報知 promptly reported it.

比時 by that time; then.

比時具物 to prepare things in season.

大比之年 the year of the great triennial examination for the 2nd degree.

比年 or 比歲 successive years.

歲比不登 the crops had failed year after year. See 10,858.

願比死者一洒之 I wish on behalf of my dead (ancestors), to wipe away,—the shame.

比今之諸侯 to collect the nobles of the present day.

洽比其鄰 they assemble their neighbours.

比物 matched in strength,—as horses.

比丘 a *bhikshu*, or wandering Buddhist mendicant, generally credited with the power of performing miracles. From *bhiksha* to beg.

比丘尼 a *bhikshuni*, or female Buddhist mendicant.

比戶慶賀 congratulations at every house,—as at New Year time. See 3582.

比屋皆然 every house was similarly provided.

比比然也 each one is the same.

回不比焉 why do ye not sympathise with me?

無有比德 no selfish considerations.

Read *pi*³.

梟比 a tiger-skin,—worn in olden times by tutors.

妣³

8943

R. 紙
C. *pei*
H. }
F. } *pi*
W. }
N. }
P. *pi, pi*
M. }
K. } *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

A deceased mother.

顯妣 or 先妣 my deceased mother.

祖妣 deceased grandfather and grandmother.

考妣 deceased father and mother.

庇⁴

8944

R. 賓
C. *pei*
H. }
F. } *pi*
W. }
N. } *pi*
P. *pi, pi*
M. *pi, pi*
Y. }
Sz. } *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

To shelter; to protect; to screen.

護庇 or 保庇 to protect.

庇民 to protect the people.

庇祐 divine protection and aid.

永庇 for ever to protect.

庇短 to screen a fault.

藉庇康寧 may I live happily under your protection!

秕³

8945

R. 紙
C. *pei*
H. *pi*
F. *pi, pi*
W. *pi*
N. *pi*
P. *pi, pi*
M. *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti, ti*
Rising
Irregular.

Grain that has not come to maturity.

秕糠 chaff; husks; refuse. Used in the sense of troublesome and worthless. See 2948.

用秕稗 to use unripe grain or tares,—instead of good grain.

秕政 a worthless government.

朝多秕政 an administration (or dynasty) of many abortive measures.

筢⁴

8946

R. 齊
C. *pei*
H. *pi, pi*, v.
F. *pin*
W. }
N. } *bi*
P. *pi, pi*
M. } *pi*
Y. } *pi*
Sz. *pi, pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Even
Irregular.

A tooth-comb; to comb. A net for catching crabs.

筢刀子 a comb.

筢髮 to comb the hair.

筢子 a bamboo steamer or tray on which cakes are placed over a kettle.

鐵筢子 a gridiron.

糝

8947

鉗

8948

望⁴

8949

R. 寘
also for 陞
A. *ti*
Sinking
Lower.

桎⁴

8950

R. 薺
See 陞
Rising Lower.

蛭⁴

8951

R. 薺
See 陞
Rising Lower.

陞⁴

8952

R. 薺
H. *pi*
See 徹
J. *hi, bei*
A. *be*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Same as 8945.

Same as 8954.

To compare; to match; to equal.

A palisade; a stockade.

桎杻 *chevaux de frise*.

周桎 an old name for a prison.

A name for various kinds of shell-fish; a mussel.

The steps of the Throne.

升陞 to ascend steps.

陞下 beneath the steps,—a phrase applied by officials to the Emperor. First applied to the attendant officials, and then

因卑以達尊之意

也 transferred from the lower to the higher.

丹陞 the Throne; a name for Peking.

立于陞側 standing by the side of the Throne.

陞見 to have an audience of the Emperor,—of provincial officials from 3rd grade upwards; see 13,265.

陞辭 to retire from an audience.

陞殿 the audience chamber.

楓陞 the palace. See 3555.

人君如堂,羣臣如陞 the prince is the dais, his ministers are the steps to it.

陞陞 abundant; numerous.

篴

8953

鑢²

8954

R. 齊
C. *pai*
F. *pie, v. pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti, be*
Even
Irregular.

Same as 8946.

A ploughshare; the barb of an arrow; a hairpin; a lever; a lancet.

鐵鑢 a crowbar.

金鑢刮眼膜 to remove a cataract with a lancet.

See 9016.

辟

8955

壁⁴

8956

R. 錫
C. *pek*
H. *piak*
F. *piak, peik, piak*
W. *pi, pie*
N. *pih*
P. *pi, pi*
M. *pi*
Y. *pi*
Sz. *pi*
K. *piok*
J. *hi, hiak*
A. *bik*
Entering
Upper.

A wall; fortifications (see 1622); a screen; a cliff. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb*.

壁子 or 牆壁 a wall.

隔壁 or 間壁 a partition wall; next-door neighbours.

影壁 shadow wall,—the isolated wall built in front of the entrance to a house or temple, and supposed to prevent the ingress of evil spirits who can only advance on straight lines.

壁燈 lanterns hung on the above.

照壁 panels or screens behind the dais in an official hall.

壁畫是梁年 wall-painting dates from the Liang dynasty,—said by Lo Pin-wang.

壁中經 (or 古文) copies of the classics, in a character different from the current style, said to have been found in the wall of the house of Confucius, in the time of Prince 恭 Kung of 魯 Lu, a son of Han Ching Ti.

面壁 face to the wall,—referring

to 達摩 Bôdhidharma who sat with his face to a wall at 洛陽 Lo-yang for nine years, engaged in examining his own heart.

Also, to a man named 帛和 Po Ho who sat with his face to a wall for two years, when he saw certain words appearing dimly upon it. He remained another year and succeeded in deciphering a formula for the elixir of life.

壁⁴⁵

8956

壁上觀 a spectator.

家徒四壁 a family with nothing but four walls.

壁立 to stand bolt upright. Also, bare walls, *sc.* poverty.

壁立千仞 the cliff rises to a thousand cubits.

壁壘 wall and rampart; a military breast-work.

壁壘一新 ridge behind ridge.

固壁不戰 stuck to their entrenchments and would not come forth to fight.

空壁而逐 left their entrenchments and pursued.

削壁 a sheer cliff.

投絕壁 jumped over a precipice.

壁州 an old name for 通江縣 T'ung-chiang Hsien in Ssü-ch'uan.

壁喜 a name for a kind of spider.

壁宮 or 壁虎 the Japanese gecko.

白壁壳 a "papico" or Ningpo fishing-boat. See 9046.

嬖⁴

8957

R. 霽寘

C. *pei², p'i²*H. *p'it*F. *p'ei²*W. N. *pi²*P. M. *p'i*Y. *p'ik*Sz. *p'i*K. *p'e*J. *hei, hi*A. *be*

Sinking Irregular.

璧⁴⁵

8958

R. 陌

C. *pik*H. *pit, piak*F. *peik, p'eik*W. *pi, pie, bi, bie*N. *pih*P. *pi²*M. *pi*Y. *pik*Sz. *pi*K. *piök*J. *heki, hiaku*A. *bik*

Entering Upper.

A disc of jade with a round hole in it, formerly used as a badge of rank. See 圭 6434, 拱 6575.

穀璧 the jewel of a 子 viscount.

蒲璧 the jewel of a 男 baron.

白璧不可為 the valuable gem should not be handled,—do not make a display of talent.

See 庸 13,462.

連城之璧 a jewel of several cities,—in value. Alluding to

璧⁴⁵

8958

the famous jewel owned by the 趙 Chao State (see 9443), for which the 秦 Ch'in State pretended to offer several cities; and which, by the bravery of 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju, was rescued from the treacherous rival.

原璧歸趙 the original jewel returned to Chao,—alluding to the above story, and used of anything restored to its rightful owner.

返璧 to return the jewel. See above.

反璧 to return marriage presents; to break off a marriage.

璧謝 jewels declined,—declined with thanks. A phrase used for declining presents *en bloc*, in which case no gratuity is given to the servants.日月聯 (or 合) 璧 the sun and moon connected jewels,—*i.e.* rising simultaneously (or in conjunction), a phenomenon which is supposed to occur when virtue prevails throughout the empire.罽⁴⁵

8959

R. 陌

See 壁

Entering Upper.

薜⁴

8960

R. 霽

N. *bei²*P. *pi²*M. *pi*Y. *pik*K. *p'e*J. *hei*A. *bi*

Sinking Lower.

A net for catching fish.

An umbelliferous plant, now known as 當歸 *Ligusticum acutilobum*, S. & Z. See 9397.

薜薜 wild hemp.

薜荔 *Ficus pumila*, L. See 6985.襞⁴⁵

8961

R. 陌

See 僻

A. *bik*

Entering Upper.

Folds; pleats.

裙襞 or 襞積 gathers or pleats in a skirt.

襞衣中有刀斧手 among the petticoats (*i.e.* women) were armed men.躡⁴⁵

8962

R. 陌

See 辟

Entering Upper.

避⁴

8963

R. 寘

See 僻

J. *bi*A. *ti*

Sinking Lower.

Lame. Also read *p'i⁴*.

跛躡 lame.

To avoid; to flee from; to shun; to evade. See 4471, 5173.

避諱之字 characters to be avoided. See 5217.

避罪 to avoid punishment,—for a crime; to abscond.

避難 (*nan⁴*) to avoid trouble,—as of a revolution, by leaving the country.

躲避 or 逃避 to get out of the way of.

避面 to avoid meeting a person.

避重就輕 to shirk the hard work and take the light.

存避就之見 to display a tendency to evade (the troublesome) and adopt (the agreeable).

避匿 to abscond.

避去 to flee.

避入 to seek refuge in.

避稅 to evade payment of duty.

避世 to avoid the world,—by going into retirement, as a hermit.

避過一次險 he escaped a danger.

避債 to avoid one's creditors.

避粘子 a tout; a decoy,—in gambling, etc.

避氣 to keep out the cold,—by a drink of wine.

避暑 to avoid the heat,—by going to the hills, etc.

避 *pei⁴* 風 to avoid wind or draughts.

避瘟 to avoid an epidemic.

避邪 to avoid (or keep off) uncanny influences.

蒲劍是避邪之物 a rush sword is for keeping off evil influences. See 434.

避凶 to avoid what is ill-omened.

避讓 to yield or give room to.

避⁴

8963

避而不犯 to avoid infringing on or interfering with.

避事 to avoid trouble; to shirk work.

避是非 to avoid criticism.

鐮⁴

8964

R. 陌

See 僻

A. tik, bik
Entering
Upper.鄙³

8965

R. 紙

C. p'ei
H. } p'ei
F. }
W. p'ei, pi'
N. pi
P. }
M. } p'ei, p'ei
Y. p'ei, pi'
Sz. p'ei, pi'
K. pi
J. hi
A. bi
Rising Upper.The handle of a plough.
To sharpen.A border; a border town;
a town of five hundred
houses, five of which an-
ciently made a 縣 District.
Rustic. Low; mean; vile.邊鄙之邑 a town on the
frontiers.邊鄙不擾 not to harass the
frontier.

鄙夫 a rustic; a clown.

鄙野 rustic; countrified.

鄙俚之詞 vulgar talk.

鄙吝 mean; stingy. Also, low
instincts.無鄙小費 be not stingy in
small expenses.

鄙陋 or 鄙劣 mean; base.

鄙瑣 paltry; mean-spirited.

鄙誠 my sincere,—desire.

鄙意 my humble opinion.

肉食者鄙未能遠謀
the eaters of meat (i.e. those who
live luxuriously) are low in the
intellectual scale, and can never
form far-reaching plans.

鄙夷 or 鄙薄 to despise.

不鄙 not to disdain, sc. to accept.

貪鄙 to be greedy for money.

鄙俗 bashful; shy.

彼³

8966

R. 紙

C. p'ei
H. }
F. } pi
W. }
N. p'eiThat, as opposed to 此
12,387; generally used
contemptuously of persons.
Objective, as opposed to
我 12,680.

彼此 that and this; there and

彼³

8966

P. pi
M. pi, pei
Y. }
Sz. } pi
K. p'ei
J. hi
A. bi
Rising Upper.here; then and now; you and I;
both parties, etc. See 4024.彼此, 彼此 the same to you,
—a conventional reply to a
compliment.不分彼此 to have things in
common.從前驗報如彼, 今日
審詳如此 the former
report of the inquest was in one
sense, and now you report of
the trial in another sense.

彼時 at that time. See 9921.

彼處 that place.

去彼就此 to reject that and
follow this.彼可此否 that can, this not,
—allowing it in one case but not
in another. Also used in the
sense of "mutually exclusive."在彼中河 there in the middle
of the river.彼有旨酒 they have their
fine wines.

彼人 that man.

彼自 he himself.

何不往彼 why do you not
go to him?彼其 chi⁴ 之子 those crea-
tures; those fellows.彼族 that horde; that crowd;
that Sippschaft.彼何人哉 what manner of
man is that?

彼哉 that fellow indeed!

凡物各有彼我 all things
are both objective and subjective.

出入起居在彼不在

我 my exits, entrances, risings,
and sittings, being under the
control of another instead of
myself.有所逆於彼者而偏
順於此 some things are
hurtful in one direction while
beneficial in another,—one man's
meat is another man's poison.

彼之有無在此不在

彼 whether things exist object-
ively or not, depends on us and
not on them.彼爲彼我爲我 every
man for himself.棹³

8967

R. 紙

See 彼
Rising, Upper.諛⁴

8968

R. 支寘

C. p'ei
F. p'ei, pei²
W. p'ei, p'u
P. p'ei, p'ei², pi²
M. }
K. } p'ei
J. hi²
A. bi²
Even and
Sinking
Irregular.賁⁴

8969

R. 寘

C. pai², pei²
F. pei²
J. hi
A. bi²
Sinking
Irregular.敝⁴

8970

R. 霽

C. pai², pai²
H. pi²
F. pei²
W. } bi
N. }
P. pi
M. pi, pei
Y. piei
Sz. pi
K. p'ie
J. hei
A. te²
Sinking
Irregular.Cunninghamia sinensis,
R. Br.; same as 杉 9687.One-sided; half of the
truth. To flatter.諛辭, 知其所蔽 when
words are one-sided, I know
that the (mind of the speaker)
is clouded.距諛行 to oppose one-sided
actions.

諛辯 to toady; to flatter.

To transfer.

賁賂 to hand over to another.

Worn out. Poor; un-
worthy; vile, as opposed to
貴 6461. Used for 8973.
[To be distinguished from
敝 442.]

敝衣 ragged clothes.

敝漏 worn out and leaky.

敝蹤 worn-out shoes.

形體不敝, 精神不散
the bodily frame not worn out,
nor the animal spirits exhausted.敝署 my humble official resi-
dence.

敝國 my country.

敝前任 my predecessor in
office.

敝官 my humble self.

敝東 my master.

敝俗 our local customs.

敝友 my friend.

弊⁴

8971

Same as 8973.

幣⁴

8972

R. 霽
H. pi², p'et⁵See 敝
Sinking
Lower.Silk; presents; wealth;
coins; money.幣帛 articles of silk manufac-
ture; presents of silk.

納幣 to arrange a marriage.

幣鏹 an ancient coin, shaped
like a spade.發莊山之金鑄幣 to
give out gold from Chuang-shan
and have it cast into coins,—as
Ch'eng T'ang did, B.C. 1746.

金幣 a gold standard.

幣制 currency.

收回舊幣 to call in old
issues of money.用楮爲幣 to use paper as
money,—first practised at the
beginning of the 11th cent. A.D.楮幣 paper-money burnt at
graves.弊⁴

8973

R. 霽
H. pi²See 敝
Sinking
Lower.Malpractices; corruption;
fraud. See 3366.

弊病 or 弊端 or 弊竇 or

弊混 abuses; corrupt practices.

情弊 an abuse; an irregularity.

作弊 or 舞弊 to practise fraud;
to indulge in corrupt practices.無弊不生 all kinds of corrupt
practices prevailing.流弊太多 the too great
spread of corrupt practices.通同作弊 to be in collusion
over corrupt practices.新廳甫設弊卽隨之
the new Court of Justice is no
sooner established than abuses
creep in.弊弄 to impose on one's good
faith.揭弊 to pick out faults; to
expose abuses.

宿弊 an old-standing abuse.

弊弊然以天下爲事
to condescend to the petty details
of the empire,—as a sage, who
is far above such trifles.

疲弊 reduced to extremities.

弊⁴

8974

R. 霽

C. pai

H. pi²

F. pei

W. N. bi

P. pi

M. pei

Y. p'ici

K. p'ie

J. hei, bei

A. te

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

蔽⁴

8975

R. 霽

F. pei²W. pi, bi²

See 閉

A. te²

Sinking

Upper.

To fall down dead. Used
with 8976. [To be distin-
guished from 弊 8971.]Undergrowth. To con-
ceal; to shade; to darken.
See 3498.

蔽芾 shady.

蒙蔽 to conceal from; to hood-
wink; to mislead.雲蔽月 the clouds conceal the
moon.足以蔽辜 sufficient to cover
(i.e. condone) the guilt.一言以蔽之 (the design of
all the *Odes*) may be summed
up in a word.

蔽障 to keep in obscurity.

以身爲障蔽 with my body
to form a defence.蔽賢 to hide the virtuous,—i.e.
to keep them in obscurity.利慾昏蔽 avarice and lust
beclouded his mind.其蔽也愚 this beclouding of
the mind (leads to) a foolish
simplicity.斃⁴

8976

R. 霽

H. pi²

See 敝

Sinking

Lower.

To die a bad or a violent
death; to kill.因傷斃命 he died of his
wounds.

淹斃 to be drowned.

倒斃 to fall down and die.

立斃杖下 he died under the
bamboo.自斃 to ruin oneself by evil
conduct. See 3366.

毒斃 to kill by poison.

鎗斃三人 he shot and killed
three men.

否

8977

筆

8978

筆^{3c}

8979

R. 質

C. p'et

H. pit

F. peik

W. pi, bie

N. pih

P. pi

M. pi

Y. pik

Sz. pi

K. p'il

J. hitsz, pitsz

A. but

Entering

Upper.

See 3596.

Same as 8979.

The name, in the 秦
Ch'in State, of the bamboo
or wooden pen, used to
write on tablets, until the
invention (latter half of 3rd
cent. B.C.) of the camel's-
hair brush, to which the term
was transferred; writing; to
write; to draw. Numerative
of sums of money. [Stands
pictorially for 必 8922 must.]
See 196, 1846, 3269, 7186,
10,148, 10,783, 11,288,
13,644.一管筆 or 一隻筆 or 一
枝筆 a pen.筆管 or 筆竿 the bambootube
which holds the bunch of camel's-
hair.筆尾 or 筆端 or 筆鋒 or
筆尖 the tip of a pen.筆帽 or 筆套 the metal
sheath to preserve the brush.筆架 or 筆格 a frame to rest
pens on when not in use.

筆筒 a case for pens.

土筆 a crayon,—used for the
first sketch of a painting.水筆 brushes with coloured
hairs, requiring an extra amount
of water.乾筆 brushes with white hairs,
requiring less water.鉛筆 a lead pencil. [Use 修
to sharpen.]筆跡 or 筆法 or 筆意
handwriting; style of writing;
see 10,011.筆氣壯勁 a bold hand-
writing. Also, a vigorous style.手筆好 his handwriting is
good. Also, his style is good.大手筆 a fine writer; a master
of style.大筆 a large brush for writing;
large characters; a vigorous style.

筆⁸⁹⁷⁹

的筆 or 自筆 an autograph.

筆力 vigour or boldness of handwriting, — firm strokes as opposed to shaky ones.

筆力硬 a firm or bold handwriting.

筆畫 strokes,—in writing.

筆札 pen and paper. See 127.

筆硯 pen and inkstone,—pen and ink.

筆據 written proof; “in black and white.”

筆不停綴 *currente calamo*.

工筆 detailed drawing, as opposed to 寫意 4404. Also, a laboured handwriting, as opposed to the next entry.

易筆 a free style.

筆意不凡 his conceptions were not banal,—of a painter.

筆法簡易 his style was simple,—in painting.

筆法軟俗 his style was wanting in firmness and common-place.

寺僧欲閱其筆 the priests at the temple wanted to see a specimen of his painting,—before engaging him.

從省筆寫 written in an abbreviated form; elliptical.

簡筆 or 俗筆 to write characters in an abbreviated form.

闕筆 to omit a stroke of a character.

敬筆 to leave out strokes from, or alter, taboo characters.

一筆寫百字 to write 100 characters without taking off the pen.

主筆 leader-writer or editor of a newspaper.

下筆 or 落筆 to put down the pen,—on the paper, *sc.* to begin to write.

下筆立就 beginning to write, it was forthwith completed,—applied to poems, etc., written off without hesitation or delay.

一筆賬 an item; an affair; a piece of business.

記上一筆 make a note of it.

筆⁸⁹⁷⁹

一筆勾倒 to dispose of by a stroke of the pen,—as in controversy.

一筆勾銷 to cancel by a stroke of the pen.

一筆錢 an item of money,—as in accounts.

筆耕 to plough with the pen,—to earn money by literature or by teaching.

筆資 fees for writing, copying, etc.; style of handwriting.

潤筆之資 fees, as above.

天生的筆資好 his style of writing is naturally good.

紙筆相向 paper and pen opposed,—as of two persons engaged in a literary combat.

筆誤 a slip of the pen.

筆底下 what one writes.

筆底生花 flowers springing up under the pen,—of an elegant writer.

筆飛墨舞 his pen flies and his ink dances,—of quick writing.

筆走龍蛇 his pen runs into dragons and snakes,—of elegant handwriting.

越筆點簇 to put in touches first on one side, then on the other side of a picture.

開筆 to begin composition,—as a schoolboy.

頓筆 to stop,—as a line of argument in an essay.

折筆 to pass into another line of argument.

投筆 to throw down the pen (and pick up the sword),—to exchange civil for military life.

投筆而書 to begin to write.

令人擱筆 enough to make a man lay down his pen,—never hoping to be able to equal such style.

筆端不可方物 it is impossible to foresee to what flights his pen will carry him.

費筆墨 to waste pen and ink.

浪費筆墨 to dilate upon.

一隻鐵筆分休咎 the iron pen (of fate, as wielded by fortune-tellers) determines good or evil luck.

筆⁸⁹⁷⁹

鐵筆批准 to authorise with an iron pen,—unchangeably.

千金難買亡人筆 money cannot buy a dead man's handwriting.

口是風,筆是踪 mouth is wind, writing is traces,—litera scripta manet, etc.

說話爲空,落筆爲實 talk is vain, writing is something to go by.

善書的不擇筆 the good writer does not choose his pen,—any one will do.

文官把筆安天下 the civil official pacifies the empire with his pen.

點筆 to dip the brush; to begin work as an artist.

文官點一筆,武官爬不及 one stroke of the civilian's pen, and the military official cannot move.

手拈一管筆,到處不求人 he who can wield a pen, is independent wherever he goes.

文筆塔 stone columns or small pagodas in the form of a Chinese pen, erected to improve the *feng-shui* of a neighbourhood. Known to foreigners as “Confucian Pencils.”

筆之于書 write it in a book.

親筆書之 wrote it with his own hand.

某某筆 so-and-so *pinxit*.

清峯筆 [Torii] Kiyo-mine *pinxit*,—form of signature to a painting by a famous Japanese artist.

降筆 planchette.

刀筆 see 10,783.

番筆 a species of wagtail.

筆帖式 *bithēshi* or *bitēshi*,—Manchu clerks in the public offices at Peking. From the Manchu *bit-hē* a book.

筆政 the literary or formal title of the above.

筆管草 *Scorzonera albicaulis*, Bge.

木筆 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

滓⁴

8980

R. 質
C. v. *pei*²
H. v. *pi*²
F. *peik*, v. *pei*²
N. *pih*
P. *pi*²
M. *pi*²
Y. *pih*, *pi*²
J. *hihsa*
A. *but*

Entering
Irregular.

界⁴

8981

R. 眞
C. *pei*², v. *pei*²
H. *pi*², *pi*²
F. *pei*², *pei*²
W. N. *bi*
P. *pi*²
M. *pei*²
Y. *pi*², *pei*²
K. *pi*²
J. *hi*
A. *ti*²

Sinking
Irregular.

涇⁴

8982

R. 霽 眞
See 界
K. *pi*
J. *hi*, *hei*
A. *ti*²

Sinking
Upper.

算⁴

8983

R. 支 齊
See 霽
A. *be*

Even Upper.

婢

8984

痹⁴

8985

R. 眞
C. *pei*
H. *pi*
F. *pei*
W. *pi*

To strain off liquid.

把米湯滓乾 strain the rice
dry.

滓藥 to strain decoctions of
drugs.

To give to. [Distinguish
from 昇 13,616.]

烝界 to present to.

人雖界百金不與 if
offered a hundred taels for it,
I would not take them.

秉界炎火 to seize and put
(insects which damage crops) in
the blazing fire.

界以大稱 (*ch'êng*⁴) gave her
a large steel-yard.

Name of a branch of the
river 淮 Huai.

涇涇 the appearance of a boat
moving, of abundance of rushes,
of flags waving, etc.

A ring on which to stand
an iron cooking-pan, to keep
it steady.

See 8761.

Rheumatism; numbness.
[Commonly written as
below, a character which
means "a female quail."]

脚痺 the foot "asleep."

痺⁴

8985

N. *bi*²
P. *pi*
Y. *pei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*

Sinking Upper.

睥⁴

8986

R. 霽
C. *pi*²
H. *pi*²
F. *pi*²
W. *bi*
N. *pi*²
P. M. *pi*²
S. *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *hse*

Sinking
Irregular.

萆⁴

8987

髀³

8988

R. 眞 紙
See 被 彼
Sinking and
Rising Lower
and Upper.

髀³

8989

R. 紙
C. *pi*
W. *bi*, *shi*
N. *pi*
Y. *pi*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *be*, *ti*

Rising
Irregular.

閉⁴

8990

R. 霽 屑
C. *pai*
H. *pi*
F. *pie*
W. *pi*
N. *pi*
P. *pi*
M. *pi*
S. *pi*
Y. *pie*

口痺 a difficulty in swallowing.

痿 (or 痲) 痺不仁 numb;
dead to all sensation of touch.

To glance around; to
spy.

睥睨到我 he looks askance
at me,—with contempt.

睥睨 look-outs,—battlements
(see 1289). A name for cere-
monial umbrellas.

See 8766.

A slope; a bank. See
245 *chi*¹.

Read *pi*⁴. A wild animal.

The thigh; the buttocks.
See 1132, 12,760.

王撫髀曰 the king slapped
his thigh and said.....

髀肉復生 he is laying on
flesh again.

健髀丸 a medicine for giving
strength.

To close a door; to shut;
to close, as a bankrupt firm;
to stop up; to obstruct.
A frame for keeping a
bow straight. The "female"
portion of a Chinese lock.
See 1599.

閉門 or 閉戶 to shut a door;
with closed doors.

閉⁴

8990

K. *pie*
J. *hi*
A. *be*

Sinking
Upper.

閉門思過 to shut one's door
and reflect on one's misdeeds.

閉門造車, 出門合轍
you may stay at home and make
a cart, but when you go out
you must adapt yourself to such
ruts as there are,—do anything
you like in private, but in public
stick to the rules of society.

閉門不納的魯男子
the man of Lu who kept the
door shut and would not let in
(the women),—one who is proof
against temptations of women.

閉戶讀書 to shut one's door
and study.

閉房 a quiet or private room.

閉目 or 閉眼 to close the
eyes; to die in peace,—from the
belief that the eyes of a dead
person who has suffered a wrong
will not close.

閉目合睛 to be nodding and
winking.

所以死了不能閉眼
so that at death he could not
close his eyes.

閉口音 closed-mouth sounds,
—as the 入聲.

閉口無言 to be silent. Also,
to silence; to shut one up.

閉氣 to impede the breath.

閉歇 or 倒閉 (see 10,793) to
become bankrupt.

該行閉後 after the said firm
had stopped payment.

閉塞 to stop up.

閉關不通 to close the passes
and allow no communication.

幽閉數年 he has been several
years in retirement.

掩閉 to hide; to screen.

啓閉 opening and closing,—
used of spring and autumn.

禁閉 to prohibit.

閉靈 a phrase put at the
entrance to a house to show
that a death has occurred and
that visitors are not received.

瞞閉 to deceive; to hoodwink.

閉月羞花之貌 beauty
which causes the moon to hide
and the flowers to blush.

閉藏 stored up; concealed.

閉⁴
8990

閉蟄 animals which lie torpid during the winter.

經閉不通 stoppage of menstruation.

閉死 to kill by smothering.

攔⁴
8991

To strike; to push with the hand.

霽⁴
閉

Sinking
Upper.

悞⁴
8992

Perverse; obstinate. Also read *p'i*.

剛悞自是 obstinate and self-opinionated.

悞諫 to resist remonstrances.

職⁴
fuk, pik, pik, pi, bi, bih, p'i, p'i, p'ik, v. p'iak, hioku, biki, fuk,
Entering
Irregular.

賁⁴
8993

See 8843.

畢⁴
8994

To finish; ended. All together. A hand-net. A name for the bamboo tablets used for writing on before the invention of paper. One of the zodiacal constellations (see *Tables, Vb*); the Hyades. Used for 8996. [Described as 一個口字四個十字 see 12, 128.]

完畢 over; ended.

畢命 to end one's life.

畢身為 until death I will be....

公事畢 when official work is over.

事未畢 the matter is not yet finished.

收畢 all received.

畢竟 after all; finally. See 4621.

畢⁴
8994

畢竟何如 what is to be the end of it after all?

畢來 they all come.

畢集 all together.

畢之羅之 (the birds) are taken with hand-nets and spread-nets.

畢之宿主天下大安 the constellation *Pi* determines great peace to the empire.

天畢 or 畢星 the Hyades. See 855.

月離于畢 the moon is in the Hyades,—there will be rain.

畢鉢羅 the peepul or Bôdhi tree (*Ficus religiosa*, Willd.). Sanskrit: *pippala*.

畢澄茄 Chinese cubebs,—fruits of *Litsea cubeba*, Pers.

凜⁴
8995

A cold wind.

R. 質
See 筆
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

嘜⁴
8996

Fragrant.

R. 質
F. *peik, v. p'eik*
See 筆
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

樺⁴
8997

A light yellow, even-grained wood, used for carving wood figures.

R. 質
See 筆
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

澤⁴
8998

Bubbling water. Used with 9013.

R. 質
See 必
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

燁⁴
8999

Fiery; blazing; scorching.

R. 質
C. *pêt*
See 必
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

簞⁴
9000

A bamboo fence. Used with 9002.

R. 質
See 筆
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

簞門閨竇 hovels with wicker doors to holes in the walls.

蓬門簞戶 a mat cottage and a bamboo gate,—a humble abode.

簞策 a whistle blown to frighten the enemy's horses. See 9013.

簞路 a faggot or fuel cart. [Legge, 左傳 p. 318, makes it a wooden cart.]

縹⁴
9001

Fringe. A knee-pad.

R. 質
See 必
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

萁⁴
9002

Beans.

萁苳 (or 機 or 勃梨) the fruit of *Piper longum*, L.

萁苳沒 the root of the above, used as a medicine.

萁澄茄 cubebs. See 8994.

萁苳 *Rumex japonicus*, Meisn.

蹕⁴
9003

To keep people off the route of the Emperor. Also written 蹕.

R. 質
See 筆
A. *têt*
Entering
Upper.

警蹕 to keep people from the route of an Emperor returning to the palace.

蹕臨 the approach of the Emperor.

填街蹕 to keep the streets clear for the Emperor to pass.

駐蹕 an Imperial halt or stage.

韞⁴⁰

9004

R. 質

See 筆

A. tēt

Entering
Upper.

饌⁴⁰

9005

R. 質

See 必

A. tēt

Entering
Upper.

鼻⁴⁰

9006

弼⁴⁰

9007

R. 質

C. pēt₅

H. p'et₅

F. pik₅

W. pie₅, bie₅

N. bih₅

P. pi₅

M. p'i₅, p'i₅

Y. pik

Sz. pi

K. p'il

J. hitsz, hichi

A. bēt₅

Entering
Lower.

鞅⁴⁰

9008

R. 質

See 備伏

Sinking and
Entering

Lower.

碧⁴⁰

9009

R. 陌

F. p'iek

P. pi₅

See 壁

Entering
Upper.

A knee-pad used when making prostrations. An apron.

A wheaten cake with meat or stuffing inside, called 饌饌 because two individuals, named 畢 Pi and 羅 Lo, were particularly fond of this delicacy.

See 8799.

To help; to assist, as in government. Also written 弼.

爾尙弼予一人 do you aid me, the one man,—the Emperor.

明于五刑以弼五教 intelligent in the use of the five punishments, so as to assist (in the inculcation of) the five duties.

良弼 an able minister.

輔弼 an assistant; a support.

弼傳 a tutor in the Imperial family.

To harness a horse.

Read fu^{2*}. A board in front of a chariot for the driver to lean on.

Jade, green and blue.

碧玉 greenish or bluish jade.

碧樹 a tree of jade, said to grow on the K'un-lun mountains.

碧綠 the green of jade.

黃碧犀 the topaz.

碧海 the green sea.

碧雲 the dark clouds.

碧⁴⁰

9009

碧霄 or 碧落 the blue sky.

碧霞 a blue and red sky.

碧霞元君 name of a Taoist goddess, whose temples are widely known as 娘娘廟.

碧色 a greenish blue or bluish green.

碧眼紫髮 blue-green eyes and red hair,—a contemptuous description of foreigners.

碧血滿地 dark blood covered the ground.

碧紗廚 a mosquito-house.

碧清 or 碧波分清 very clear; lucid; intelligible.

碧璫 (or 霞) 玕 (or 玕) a kind of cornelian, used for snuff-bottles.

𢇛⁴⁰

9010

R. 質

C. pei

F. pie₂

Y. piei

K. pi

J. hi, bi

A. bi

Sinking
Lower.

𢇛⁴⁰

9011

R. 支

C. v. hai-pai

H. v. chi-pet₅

F. v. chi-p'ae

W. pi, v. bō

N.

P.

M. pi

Y.

Sz.

J. hi

A. ti

Even Upper.

癆³⁰

9012

R. 屑

N. pieh, pik

P. } pie

M. } pie

Y. pieh, pik

Sz. pie

J. hetsz, bechi

A. biet

Entering
Upper.

Shrivelled up; limp; empty. To die. Also read pieh^{3*}.

一層癆皮 nothing but a shrivelled skin.

乾癆 dried up; shrivelled.

癆嘴子 a person whose cheeks have fallen in from loss of teeth.

戾癆 crooked.

觶⁴⁰

9013

R. 質

C. pyt₀

H. pet, v. spu

F. peik

W. pi, bi₅

N. pih

P. pie

M. } pieh

Y. } pieh

Sz. } pieh

K. p'il

J. hitsz, hichi

A. tēt

Entering
Upper.

糰⁴⁰

9014

R. 寘卦

See 鼻饌

K. pi, pe

J. hi, hai, be

A. sbi

Sinking Upper
and Lower.

鞵⁴⁰

9015

R. 寘

See 備

Sinking
Lower.

辟⁴⁰

9016

R. 陌寘

C. p'ik, pik, pei

H. p'it, piak, p'iak

F. p'iek, pik, p'iah, pie

W. p'i, pi, bi

N. p'ih, bi, bih

P. p'i, pei₂, p'i

M. pi, p'i, pei

Y. pik, p'ik, piei

Sz. p'i, pi, pei

K. pyök, p'i

J. heki, haku, bi, beki

A. bik, tik, ti

Entering
Upper
and Lower

Sinking
Lower.

A horn blown by the 羌 Ch'iang tribe to frighten the horses of the Chinese; hence, the whistling of the wind. The bubbling up of water; see 3490. Also read pieh³.

觶簫 the Tartar pipe. It is made of bamboo and a reed has 9 finger-holes, and gives out a mournful sound.

觶發 the wind blows cold.

Read pi². A whistle.

吹觶兒 to blow a whistle.

Cakes; food for a journey.

作糰以待賓客 to make cakes containing dates for the refreshment of guests.

To harness a horse.

To punish; to put to death. To beat the breast; see 9096. To be perverse; partial; specious.

致辟 to put to death.

大辟 capital punishment.

留者以大辟論 those who kept such (books) were condemned to death.

官辟 castration.

在辟 liable to punishment.

辟以止辟乃辟 yo punish that punishment may put an end to punishment,—i.e. det from crime.

便辟 toadies; sycophants.

9187 p'ien².

民之多辟 the people have many perversities.

中唐有甃 the middle path
of the temple is covered with
tiles.

癖^{3*}

9023

R. 陌

P. ³pi

See 僻

Entering
Upper.

A vicious appetite; a craving; a weakness.

癩癖 dyspepsia.

人皆有一癖 every one has his weakness.

食癖 a craving for food.

錢癖 avarice.

書癖 bibliomania.

賣花的知他癖性 the flower-seller knew his weakness.

嗜癖太過 too much given to; a perfect mania for.

癖病 a weakness. Also, indigestion; constipation.

左傳癖 a passion for the *Tso Chuan*.**緝**^{3*}

9024

R. 陌

See 壁

Entering
Upper.**譬**⁴

9025

R. 寘

C. ³pei
H. ³pit
F. ³pi, ³pi
W. ³pi, ³pi
N. ³pi
P. ³pi
M. ³pei
Y. ³pei
Sz. ³pi, ³pei
K. ³pi
J. ³hi
A. ³tiSinking
Upper.

To compare; to use as a simile or illustration. See 5146.

能近取譬 to be able to judge of others by ourselves.

取譬不遠 my illustrations are not taken from things remote.

譬如 or 譬若 is like; may be compared with; for instance.

譬諸小人 is like the mean man.

譬之宮牆 let me use the comparison of a house and its wall.

譬比 like; for instance.

譬喻 a simile; for instance.

此誠譬喻切當之 this is a most apposite simile.

罕譬而論 to explain by a single illustration.

闢^{4*}

9026

R. 陌

C. ³pi
W. ³bi
N. ³bi

To open; to burst forth; to develop. To expose. To retire.

一闢一闢 a shutting and an opening,—a beginning and an end.

闢^{4*}

9026

P. ³pi, ³pi

See 僻

J. ³heki, ³biakuA. ³tiEntering
Upper.

開闢以來 since the creation of the world.

用字新闢 using a word in a novel sense.

地不加闢 the land is not developed.

透闢 to see through or expose, —as a fallacy.

闢佛 to expose or condemn Buddhism.

闢處海濱 took refuge on the sea-shore.

霹^{4*}

9027

R. 陌錫

P. ³pi, ³pi

See 僻

A. ³sik, ³tiEntering
Upper.

The crash of thunder.

霹雷 a clap of thunder.

打的霹雷很利害 the claps of thunder were very severe.

霹靂 rumbling,—as of thunder or carts.

霹靂車 ballistæ.

鷺^{4*}

9028

R. 闕

See 辟

Entering
Upper.

A kind of waterfowl, known as 鷺鷥; the brown grebe.

匹^{4*}

9029

R. 質

C. ³piH. ³pitF. ³piW. ³pi, ³piN. ³piP. ³piM. ³piY. ³piSz. ³piK. ³piJ. ³hi, ³biA. ³biEntering
Upper.

A mate; a fellow; one of a pair. A common or ordinary man; ignorant. Numerative of horses, and also of pieces of cloth; see 3139.

今安匹 where can we now find his peer?

惡^{wu}可匹哉 how can I be confounded with them?

相匹 a pair,—as husband and wife.

匹配 or 匹偶 a married couple.

匹配之際 at the time of marriage.

不匹偶 they do not mate,—said of peacocks and peahens.

匹夫 a man; a husband. Also used contemptuously.

匹婦 a married woman.

聖人有所不知, 匹夫

誤有所達 there are some things which a sage does not

匹^{4*}

9029

know and some which an ignorant fellow does.

末匹 a mallard. See 9030.

一匹馬 a horse.

馬匹 horses.

高麗布二匹 two pieces of Korean cloth.

鴨^{3*}

9030

R. 質

See 匹

Entering
Upper.**熊**²

9031

R. 支

C. ³peiH. ³piF. ³pi

See 皮

A. ³bi

Even Lower.

皮⁴

9032

R. 支

C. ³peiH. ³piF. ³pi, v. ³piW. ³biN. ³biP. ³piM. ³piY. ³piSz. ³piK. ³piJ. ³hi, ³biA. ³bi

Even Lower.

The skin of the body; hide; leather; fur; bark; peel; a wrapper; a covering. Radical 107.

皮膚 the skin.

皮肉 skin and flesh; the flesh.

皮毛 skin and hair; the hair of the body; the body, as opposed to the soul.

面皮 or 臉皮 the skin of the face. See 7140, 7886.

不顧面皮 regardless of self-respect.

皮臉 or 皮着臉 shameless.

太皮臉 too thick-skinned. See 4024.

死皮賴臉 totally wanting self-respect; without shame.

吾子皮相 ^{hsiang}之 you, sir, are a gentleman who judges of persons by their appearance,—e.g. and thinks that lowly people will do low acts.

脫去皮囊 to shuffle off the skin bag,—the mortal coil. See 8149.

皮症 skin diseases.

皮色 the quality of a skin or face.

好皮色 a good complexion.

皮³
9032

重皮 name of a medicine.

皮貨 skins; furs.

皮器 articles made of leather.

皮板 the leather side of a fur.

皮匠 a worker in leather.

刮皮匠 one who scrapes the skin of others,—a bore.

醃皮店 a tanner's shop.

皮夾 a leather portfolio.

皮箱 a leather trunk.

皮紙 parchment.

皮裙 a skin-lined petticoat.

皮帶 harness.

皮靴子 fur boots. Also, foreign leather boots.

皮簫兒 an unlined skin coat.

皮巴掌 a hard flat piece of leather for beating lying witnesses on the mouth.

書皮 the cover of a book.

水皮兒上 on the surface of the water.

地起皮 cracks in dry mud.

奶皮 cream.

皮糖 sugar in long strips, so called from its toughness; a kind of jujube.

皮蛋 eggs preserved in lime, served without the shell and cut up into slices.

皮瓜 large leather balls used as weapons.

皮條 leather thongs.

扯皮條 to play the part of a pimp.

皮毯 skin rugs.

皮襖 a fur coat.

剥皮 to take off the skin, peel, etc.; to flay.

皮包 packing; *emballage*. Also, the foreskin.

皮包骨 very thin; emaciated.

除皮 to deduct the packing; tare.

皮油 tallow from the tallow-tree.

皮膠 glue.

邊皮之地 a frontier or out-of-the-way place.

皮³
9032

皮室 an old name for the divisions of a military encampment.

射不主皮 in archery, it is not (going through) the leather which is the principal thing,—but accuracy of aim.

仰天皮 or 掬天皮 lichen; moss.

青皮 roughs; rowdies.

皮喇 strong; substantial.

諛皮話 repartee.

剝¹
9033

To peel; to scrape; to trim; to split.

剝橙 to peel an orange.

剝削 to shave off; to pare.

剝指甲 to pare the fingernails.

曝剝 split; cracked,—as from exposure to heat.

披¹
9034To open; to spread out; to unroll. To throw over, as when putting on a cloak. Also read *p'ei*¹.

披書 to open a book.

披覽 or 披閱 to open and read; to note the contents of.

披展 to unroll,—as a scroll.

披髮 dishevelled hair.

披其邑 he divided his District.

披簑 to throw on a rain-cloak.

披簑衣 to marry a prostitute and live on her earnings.

披甲 to put on armour.

披衲 to put on the priest's robe.

披褂 or 披執 in full uniform.

披星戴月 the stars for a cloak and the moon for a hat,—in the open air; *à la belle étoile*.

椅披 a chair-back; an antimacassar.

披風 a woman's cloak or cape.

披衣 to throw on clothes.

披身而下 he put on (the clothes) and went down,—the mine.

披瀝 to be perfectly open; to speak without reserve.

披¹
9034

披肝瀝胆 I open my liver and empty my gall-bladder,—I speak absolutely without reserve.

軍皆披³靡 the whole army was routed.

披肩 a kind of cape worn at Court.

披拂 to turn over, as the leaves of a book; to brush; to bend, as the wind bends trees.

披廈 or 披屋 an outhouse.

皸¹
9035

To crack; to split.

支¹
See 披

Even Upper.

疲¹
9036

Tired; exhausted. See 2916, 7331.

支¹
H. *p'ei*, *sp'i*
F. *sp'i*

See 皮

Even Lower.

疲弊 weakness.

疲倦 or 疲乏 or 疲困 or

疲輓 fatigued; wearied.

疲神 exhausted energies.

樂此不疲 a congenial occupation causes no fatigue.

疲于供護 got tired of looking after him,—of a sick person.

疲馬 a jaded horse.

疲民 people exhausted,—by oppression, etc.

疲怯 spiritless; cowardly.

疲緩 dilatory; inert.

疲瘠 poor and barren,—as land.

拉疲 or 拖疲 dilatory.

被¹
9037

The rent on land paid by dividing the crop with the landlord.

支¹
See 披

Even Upper.

被¹
9038

To spread out; to expand. Same as 9034.

支¹
See 披

Even Upper.

鉞¹

9039

R. 支
See 披
A. *shi*
Even Upper.

A stiletto.

夾之以鉞 stood on both
sides of him, sword in hand.

鉞針 a large needle.

骹⁴

9040

R. 寘
See 被
A. *bi*
Sinking
Lower.

Distorted; twisted.

其文骹骹 his style is very
involved.

旂¹

9041

R. 支
See 披
Even Upper.

To flutter.

旌旗旂靡 banners in dis-
order,—of routed troops.

庀¹

9042

R. 紙
N. }
P. } *pi*
M. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

To regulate; to prepare;
to offer.

夜庀其家事 by night they
regulate their household affairs.

官庀其司 officials fulfil their
duties.

庀賦 to furnish subsidies.

比

9043

See 8942.

𡗗³

9044

R. 紙支
C. *pi*
H. *pi*
F. *pi*
N. *pi*
P. *pi*
See 𡗗
A. *ti*
Rising and
Even Upper.

To be separated.

有女𡗗離 there is a woman
forced to leave her husband.

Read *pi*². Plain-looking.

𡗗惟 ugly.

𡗗

9045

See 8943.

屁⁴

9046

R. 寘
C. }
H. } *pi*
F. *pi*, v. *pi* ou
W. }
N. }
P. } *pi*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*

Sinking
Upper.

To break wind.

放屁 to break wind; to talk rot.

放屁胡說 what stuff and
nonsense!

狗屁 trash; rot.

別放你娘的屁 don't give
yourself airs!

女婿哭丈母, 驢子放

屁 a son-in-law mourning for
his wife's mother is like a donkey
breaking wind,—his grief is short
and fitful.

屁股 or 屁股蛋 the but-
tocks.

屁股眼 the anus.

屁股沉 or 屁股黏 "sticky
bottom;" see 8370.

他的屁股沉坐下就
不走 he is glued to his seat
and never moves.

打屁股 to flog on the breech.

白屁股 a papico. See 8956.

鴨屁股 a cargo-junk with a
broad stern.

See 8944.

庇

9047

批¹

9048

R. 齊
C. *pi*
H. *pi*, *pi*
F. *pi*
W. }
N. }
P. } *pi*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fe*
Even Upper.

To make an order of
court; to reply to an
inferior; to endorse; to
arrange for the purchase
of; to lease. To criticise;
to comment on. To slap.
Pointed.

批諭 an Imperial rescript.

批明 to give clear instructions,
as upon a report sent in by a
subordinate; to comment on;
to agree as to a lease.

批覆 or 批示 or 批回 or

批繳 to reply officially to a
subordinate or to any petitioner.

批斷 to endorse a judgment
upon the record.

批判罪惡 to sentence for
crimes,—as a judge.

批准 to endorse acceptance or
admission (of a plaint or petition);
to confirm the judgment of a
lower court. Also used for to
sanction in general.

批¹

9048

不俟批准 without waiting
for official sanction.

批駁 to reverse the judgment
of a lower court; to note dis-
approval or the impropriety of
a course of action.

批發 to return a petition etc.
endorsed.

批行 to sanction.

批飭 to give orders in reply;
to sanction.

硃批 an Imperial minute or
endorsement in red ink; any
note or comment (e.g. in books)
in red ink.

批書 to add comments to a
book.

眉批 the comments printed
above the head-line of a Chinese
page.

旁批 notes or comments written
parallel with the text.

頂批 notes or comments at the
head of a page.

批貨 or 批定 to buy goods
to arrive,—by paying bargain-
money.

批了六十包洋布
settled for sixty bales of shirtings.

批單 a bargain-chop or agree-
ment to buy or sell at a certain
date.

批約 a lease; an agreement.

批限 to lease for a period.

批與 to lease to.

批地 to lease land.

批客 a lessee.

批帖 a deed; a lease.

批出 to lease out.

批辦 to grant a trading privilege
to. Also = 批定 above.

批銷 to write off; to endorse
(e.g. an account) as correct.

批卻導竅 to push into
crevices and make one's way
into the hollow places,—to find
the flaws and weak spots of an
argument.

批評 or 批註 to criticise; to
comment on. The first is also
to compare notes.

批正 or 批削 to correct; to
revise.

批講 to explain.

批¹
9048
批文章 to correct or comment on an essay.
批面 to slap the face.
手批其頰 slapped him on the cheek.
批嘴巴子 to give slaps on the mouth.
批手奪 to snatch.
我批中 *chung*⁴ 你 I pass you, —as to a friend who has submitted an essay for an opinion.
批斥 to rebuke; to reprove.
竹批雙耳峻 their ears sticking up like sharp-pointed bamboos.
Read *p'ieh*⁴. To rub. See 7185.

枇¹
9049
支
p'ei
p'i
pi
bi
pi
hi
bi
Even Lower.
The loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*, Ldl.). See 7398.
枇杷梗 loquat stems,—a kind of sweetmeat.
野(或山)枇杷 *Rhododendron Fortunei*, Ldl.

毗²
9050
支
pi, *pi*
皮
ti
Even Lower.
Adjacent; having the same boundary. To aid.
毗連 adjacent,—as fields.
無爲夸毗 do not be either boastful or flattering.
犀毗 the fastening of a leather girdle. See 9909.
毗奈耶 or 毗尼 the Vinaya. See 7548.
毗舍闍 a class of Buddhist demons, like vampires. Sanskrit: *pisātcha*.
毗舍那 the land of vampire demons,—a name for Formosa under the Sung dynasty.
毗盧佛 *Vāirōtchana* Buddha.
毗盧帽 a hat with a picture of *Vāirōtchana* on the brim. Hence *p'i-lu* has come to mean a hat.
毗佛略 *Vaipulya*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 1.

毗²
9050
毗沙門 the Plutus of the Hindus, adopted by Buddhists on account of his popularity, and worshipped as the God of Wealth. Sanskrit: *Vāisramana*.
毗陵 an old name for 常州
府 Ch'ang-chou Fu in Kiangsu.
毗伽可汗 the little "Shah" or Khan. See 8021.

毘
9051
砒
9052
R. 齊
C. *p'ai*, v. *fei*
H. *p'ai*
See 批
Even Upper.
An ore of arsenic. Read *p'i*² in Peking.
砒礪 or 砒信 or 砒石 or 砒毒 arsenic.
砒末 powdered arsenic.

縹¹
9053
R. 支
紙
寘
H. *pi*, *sp'i*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *ti*
Even, Rising and Sinking.
Spoilt silk.
縹繆 faulty; erroneous; deficient.
Read *pi*³ or *pi*⁴. Silk tassels or fringes.
素絲縹之 bound with a wisp of white silk.

苳²
9054
R. 支
See 批
Even Lower.
A thorny plant known as 梨苳.
Read *pi*⁴. A malvaceous plant. To shade; to protect.
苳苳 *Malva sylvestris*, L.

毗²
9055
R. 支
See 批
A. *ti*
Even Lower.
A large black ant, known as 毗蜉.

𧈧²
9056
R. 支
See 批
A. *ti*
Even Lower.
Limp; wanting in vigour.
𧈧弱 weak.

麩²
9057
R. 支
See 批
A. *ti*
Even Lower.
Broken wheat boiled and dried, known as 麩藜.

狴³
9058
R. 薺
C. *pai*²
F. *pei*²
W. *bi*²
N. *bei*²
P. *pi*²
Y. *pi*²
K. *pie*
J. *hei*
A. *be*²
Rising Lower Irregular.
A fierce animal, known as 狴犴. Its head is seen depicted at the entrance to prisons.

誑¹
9059
R. 齊
See 披
A. *ti*
Even Upper.
Wrong; mistaken.

𧈧
9060
Same as 9056.

琵琶²
9061
R. 支
See 枇
A. *ti*
Even Lower.
A lute, known as 琵琶 *p'i p'a*, with a pear-shaped body of curved section covered with a flat sound-board, having four or six silk strings. It is said (1) to have been invented in the 3rd cent. B.C., after the disappearance of the ancient music, and is first mentioned in connexion with the name of Yüan Hsien; also (2) to have been introduced from Central Asia in B.C. 51 by Wu-sun Kung Chu. See Biog. Dict.

琵琶別抱 holding her guitar on the other arm,—of a widow who marries again.
猴抱琵琶 like a monkey playing the guitar,—he 亂彈 thrums at random, sc. 亂談 talks at random.

琵琶²

9061

腿彈琵琶 his legs play the guitar,—he shivers with cold, alluding to the fact that all guitar notes are played in *tremolo*.

彈不響的琵琶 like a guitar which won't sound,—it has no "bridge" (沒有品了), which also means he is not a person of decent behaviour.

琵琶骨 the shoulder-blade,—from its shape.

琵琶撥 a plectrum.

琵琶精 a female demon, like a great scorpion; popular name for a louse.

琵琶魴 a species of ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*).

琵琶嘴鴨 the shoveller duck (*Spatula clypeata*).

毘

9062

Same as 9050.

嬋

9063

R. 支 眞 齊 雲

C. *pei², pei², p'ei²*
H. *p'ei²*
F. *p'ei², pei²*
W. *pi², bi², bi²*
N. *bi²*
Y. *pi²*
K. *pi²*
J. *hei, hi*
A. *bi²*

Even and Sinking Irregular.

To pair; to match.

嬋美 a pair; the equal of.

Read *pi¹*.

嬰嬋 small; delicate.

Read *pi²*. A woman's name.

揔

9064

Same as 9048.

礪

9065

Same as 9052.

臍

9066

R. 支 齊

C. *p'ei², v. p'ou², fu*

See 枇

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

The stomach of an animal. Used for 9078.

臍析 tripe.

臍脰 entrails of birds.

臍臍 the navel.

蠅

9067

R. 齊

See 蚰

Even Lower.

貌

9068

R. 支

H. *p'ei²*

See 枇

A. *sti*

Even Lower.

A cattle-tick, called 牛蠅.

The white fox. Also, described as a tiger or leopard. A flag with a white leopard on it. See 4655.

獻其貌皮 presenting his white fox-skins.

貌子窩 leopard's lair,—a place in Liao-tung, near the Russian frontier.

貌貅 one of the six kinds of beasts trained by the Yellow Emperor to fight; hence, soldiers. See 4655.

坏

9069

Same as 9071.

胚

9070

Same as 9072.

坯

9071

R. 灰 尤

C. *fau*

H. *p'ui*

F. *p'ui*

W. *shue*

P. *p'ei*

See 坯 罌

胚

K. *pe*

J. *hai, he*

A. *sfu*

Even Upper and Lower.

Unburnt bricks.

坯塊 or 泥坯 or 磚坯 unburnt bricks, tiles, etc.

坯場 a bricklayer's yard.

坯模子 a mould for making bricks.

脫坯 to remove a brick from the mould.

烟坯子 rough stones for making mouth-pieces to pipes.

取石坯 to get a rough block of stone,—as for a statue.

一坯黃土蓋英雄 a clod of yellow earth covers the hero.

丫頭坯兒 you unburnt brick of a slave-girl!—you hussy!

胚

9072

R. 灰

C. *p'ui*

H. *p'ui*

F. *p'ui*

W. *p'ai*

N. *p'ei*

P. *p'ei*

M. *p'ei, p'ei*

Y. *p'ei, p'ei*

Sz. *p'ei, p'ei*

K. *pe*

J. *hai, he*

A. *fou, sfu*

Even Upper.

否

9073

痞

9074

R. 紙

C. *p'ei*

H. *p'ei*

F. *p'ei*

W. *bi*

N. *bi*

P. *bi*

M. *p'ei*

Y. *p'ei*

Sz. *p'ei*

K. *pi*

J. *hi*

A. *bi*

Rising Upper Irregular.

剌

9075

埤

9076

R. 支

H. *pi*

F. *pi, pi, pi*

See 陣

A. *sti*

Even Irregular.

啤

9077

R. 齊

See 枇 鞏

Even Lower.

A foetus a month old an embryo. Colloquially *p'ei³*.

胚胎 a pregnant womb,—in the early stages of pregnancy.

See 3596.

A stoppage; constipation dyspepsia.

痞症 or 痞塊 a swelling of the belly, from constipation.

痞積 constipation.

痞滿 fulness; dyspepsia.

痞匪 the "obstructives,"—name formerly given to certain rebels.

有種痞徒不法 there a class of lawless scoundrels who.....

Same as 9033.

A low wall, as oppose to 垣 r3,762; used with 9081. Increasingly (see 5440 *wei⁴*).

埤 (or *pi⁴*) 埤 a parapet.

竹埤 a low bamboo fence.

Read *pi³* or *pei⁴*. Lying; damp.

松柏不生埤 firs do not grow in marshy lands.

以山爲埤 to regard hills low.

Hilly.

啤啤 the appearance of mountains.

賴有峽啤 trusting to rocky base,—for strength.

脾²
9078
支
枇
Even Lower.

The spleen; the stomach.

脾胃 the stomach; appetite.

清脾理胃 to clear out and put in order the stomach,—by medicine.

脾寒 a chill; ague.

脾泄 dysentery.

蜜脾 the cells of a honeycomb.

脾氣 disposition; temper.

江山易改, 脾氣難移 rivers and mountains may be easily changed, but it is hard to alter a man's disposition.

他的脾氣不好 his temper is not a good one.

沁詩脾 to imbibe a poetical temperament.

裨
9079

鄆²
9080
支
枇
Even Lower.

Name of an ancient city in Shansi.

鄆縣 name of a District in Ssüch'uan.

鄆筒酒 spirits from the above District put up in large bamboo tubes.

障²
9081
支

A parapet; a rampart.

城障 the wall of a fortified city.

守障 to guard the walls.

鵲^{1*}
9082
質
匹

The eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*), known as 鵲鵲.

鞀²
9083
R. 齊
F. 枇
See 枇
J. hei, bei
A. sbe
Even Lower.

鄙
9084

圮³
9085
R. 紙
C. p'i, v. ki
F. ki
W. ci
N. p'i
P. } ch'i, p'i
M. }
Y. ch'i
K. pi
J. hi
A. bi
Rising Upper.

疋^{3*}
9086
R. 質 馬
See 匹 雅
A. ti, t'it, nia
Entering
Upper
Rising Lower.

缶
9087

缶
9088

復
9089

A drum beaten on horse-back.

征鞀動地 the war-drums (the signal for fighting) shook the earth.

鞀婆 a variant of p'i p'a; see 9061.

See 8965.

To injure; to subvert. [To be distinguished from 圮 5465.]

方命圮族 he is disobedient to orders and tries to injure his peers.

傾圮 broken down; collapsed,—as a building.

圮毀 ruined; destroyed.

The foot (old sound *su*¹ or *hsü*¹). Numerative of "pieces" of shirtings, cloth, etc. Radical 103.

足古作疋 *tsu* foot was anciently written as p'i piece. See 9029.

一疋布 a "piece" of cloth.

疋頭舖 a piece-goods store.

成疋 a whole piece.

疋數 the number of pieces.

Read *ya*³. Used for 雅 12,807.

大疋 and 小疋 the Greater and Lesser Odes of the Kingdom,—names of two books of the 詩經.

See 3604.

Same as 3604.

See 8992.

戾
9090

竄
9091

舩^{2*}
9092
R. 質
See 弼
A. bet
Entering
Lower.

陞³
9093
R. 齊
See 薺 枇
A. sbe
Even Upper.

嶠³
9094
R. 篠
See 表
Rising Upper.

標¹
9095
R. 蕭
See 表
A. fieu
Even Upper.

標¹
9096
R. 篠 蕭
嘯
C. p'iau, p'iu
H. p'iau, p'iau
F. p'ieu
W. biöe
N. bioa
P. } p'iau
M. }
K. p'io
J. hiö, biö
A. biou²
Rising and
Even Lower
and Upper.

See 9011.

Same as 9046.

To blow water into meat, to increase its weight.

A prison. See 9058.

PIAO.

A high mountain peak.

A streamer; a pennon.

To push; to throw; to wave. The appearance of beating oneself.

標出門外 turn him out of the house.

標落底下 he threw it down.

標旗 to wave a flag,—as a signal.

寤辟有標 starting from sleep, I beat my breast.

以.....標 p'iao³ 其首 headed it (a paragraph) with....

標 p'iao² 梅 said of girls who are not sought in marriage. See 7705.

標^L

9097
R. 蕭篠
H. p'iau, p'iau
See 表
A. tieu
Even Upper.

A branch. A mark; a signal; a beacon; a flag, used as a kind of prize in races; a notice (*see* 11,634); a warrant. To display; to exhibit. To record. A body of troops; a naval division or squadron. Wrongly used for 票 9118.

本標相應 root and branches proportioned to each other.

標記 marks,—as for navigation.

標桿 a beacon-pole.

標旗 a signal flag.

標車 convoy carts,—hired to protect travellers against banditti. They either contain fighting men or are in league with the enemy.

標準 or 標樣 an example.

以爲標準 to serve as a mark, —to aim at.

插標 to put up a signal.

觀如插標賣首 I look on him as though I had stuck a label on his head and offered him for sale,—as though already my prey.

奪標 to win the prize,—in a race.

頭標 first prize,—in a race.

標幟 a mark; an indication; a sign.

標籤 a magisterial warrant.

標揚 to exhibit.

標起張字 to post up the word "Open"—as for opening a new shop.

標名 to publish names,—as of successful candidates, worthy persons, etc.

龍榜標名 one's name published on the dragon list,—as a successful candidate.

標榜 to publish the list,—of successful candidates.

互相標榜 mutually publishing one another,—as very good or talented individuals.

標紀 to record.

提標 troops under the provincial Commander-in-chief.

標^L

9097

撫標 and 督標 troops at the disposal of the Governor and Governor-General, respectively.

鎮標 troops at the disposal of a Brigade General.

那裏投標 in which corps is he serving?—referring to the above entries.

河標 troops specially employed upon the Yellow River.

漕標 troops specially employed in the Grain-transport service.

標下 serving under the banner of,—as a soldier in one of the above military organisations.

袖標 a stiletto.

商標 a trade-mark.

標麵 the best flour.

標綬 very pretty.

標文書 to date a despatch.

標布 T-cloths.

標格 countenance; appearance.

標本 a specimen,—as of a strange animal in a museum, etc.

觀³

9098

R. 蕭篠

See 標標

Even and Rising Upper.

鰲

9099

焱

9100

颺¹

9101

R. 蕭肴

See 表飄

A. tieu, fieu
Even Upper.

To look at carefully.

See 9136.

Same as 9101.

A whirlwind. Rapidity of motion. [Both forms are authorised.]

颺風暴雨 a storm of wind and rain.

非颺車羽輪不可到也 inaccessible unless by a whirlwind cart and winged wheels,—of Hsi Wang Mu's abode. *See* 8067.

金颺忽起 a west wind suddenly sprang up.

冬颺撼壁 the wintry blast shook the walls.

鰲

9102

杓

9103

麋¹

9104

R. 肴蕭

See 創薦

Even Lower and Upper.

儻¹

9105

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

灋¹

9106

R. 蕭

H. p'iau

See 表

Even Upper.

穉¹

9107

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

臄¹

9108

R. 蕭

See 表

Even Upper.

薦³

9109

R. 篠

See 舜

Rising Lower.

Same as 9101.

See 9768.

To weed.

綿綿其麋 many were the weederers,—among the young grain.

駟介麋麋 the chariot with its team in mail looks martial.

Read p'ao³. A one-horned deer.

People passing to and fro.

Abundantly.

雨雪灋灋 the snow has fallen abundantly.

To weed. *See* 9104.

Fat; sleek.

肥臄 or 臄滿 or 脂臄 plump; in good condition.

上臄 to get into good condition.

掉臄 to fall off; to be out of condition.

A species of *Scirpus*.

薦草 rushes from which mats, etc., can be made.

Read p'iao³.

插田薦 *Rubus coreanus*, Miq.

薦子 berries like those of *Rubus* and *Fragaria*.

華表 commemorative arches at
tombs.

表³
9114

表字 or 表 a fancy name or "style." See 12,324.

舍親表字伯雅 my relative's style is Po-ya.

年幼無表 too young to have a style.

前日不曾問得貴表 the other day I omitted to ask your style.

以音爲表 to take sound as the basis of the name; onomatopoea, —e.g. a crow is called 鴉 because its cry is 亞.

以德爲表 to take some characteristic as basis of the name, —e.g. man is called 人 because he is 仁.

表禮 a present given on first seeing a child.

時辰表 a watch

悶亮兒表 a "hunter" watch.

敞臉兒表 an open face watch.

要過表來瞧一瞧 asked her to hand him a watch to see, —the time.

鐘表匠 a watch-maker

表異 to mark out the difference, —between a worthy or talented man and ordinary mortals.

一表人才 a remarkable man.

表表 (of persons) remarkable; (of things) excellent; rare.

表角 Cape of Good Hope, —near Swatow.

俵³
9115

R. 篠
See 表
Rising Upper.

To distribute.

俵散 to disperse; scattered.

俵給 or 俵分 to distribute, as alms; to divide, as plunder.

婬³
9116

R. 篠
See 表
Rising Upper.

A prostitute.

婬子養的 you son of a whore!

裱³
9117

R. 篠
See 表
Rising Upper.

To paste.

從布裱 to paste on linen.

裱畫舖 a shop where pictures are mounted.

裱糊匠 a paper-hanger.

票⁴
9118

R. 嘯
C. p'iu
H. p'iau
F. p'ieu
W. p'ioe
N. p'ioa
P. } p'iau
M. }
Sz. }
Y. p'ioa
K. p'yo
J. hyō
A. fieu
Sinking
Upper.

P'IAO.

A slip of bamboo or paper; a warrant; a bank note; a document; a ticket; a certificate. See 12,935.

傳票 a summons, —the person required being allowed to remain at large on the security of a householder.

差票 or 信票 a warrant to arrest.

火票 a warrant to go with the speed of fire for immediate arrest; a despatch by special courier.

鎖拘票 a warrant to bring the prisoner in chains.

出票 to issue a summons or warrant.

追票 to issue a warrant to recover money.

買票 to buy a warrant, —as runners in a *yamen* sometimes do from the magistrate's secretary, when the case promises to be a particularly lucrative one.

存票 paper money or notes, as issued by a bank or cash-shop.

票存 cash reserves against notes issued.

錢票 a bank note, —payable in cash.

銀票 a bank draft (payable in silver); a cheque.

票子 (in Peking) a cash note, as distinguished from 票 a note payable in silver.

圈票子 to mark a bank-note, as a forgery.

打回退票去 to take back a bad note to the bank.

匯票 a bill of exchange. See 5190.

票號 an establishment at which bills of exchange can be bought.

認票不認人 payable to bearer.

票⁴
9118

憑票 a draft payable to bearer.

見票遲三天 three days after sight; at three days' sight.

鈔票 Government notes, —as specially issued in the reign of 咸豐 Hsien Fêng, 1851—62.

發票 an invoice.

串票 a certificate of payment of taxes.

路票 a passport.

船票 a boat-pass; a boat-license.

當票 or 票紙 a pawn-ticket.

轉票 to renew a pawn-ticket, —paying interest due.

浮票 the foil or detachable part of (e.g.) a cheque-book.

票根 or 票底子 the counter-foil of a note, ticket, or cheque.

呂宋票 or 發財票 a Manila lottery ticket.

票板 a block for printing money-orders, tickets, etc.

票摺 a share certificate and the dividend warrant corresponding

票文 the writing on a warrant or note.

票夾 a case or purse for carrying bank notes.

票手 theatrical amateurs.

投票 see 11,446.

標⁴
9119

R. 嘯
See 漂
Sinking
Upper.

Light; airy; rude.

烟標而上升 smoke is light and ascends.

標狡 artful; roguish.

怠慢標棄 supercilious and rude.

剽⁴
9120

R. 嘯 篠
See 漂
C. p'iu
W. p'ioe
N. p'ioa
Y. p'ioa
See 票
A. fieu, bieu
Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

To cut; to stab. Swift active. See 12,935.

剽掠 to rob with violence.

剽竊 to plagiarise.

輕剽 or 剽疾 nimble; active

勦⁴
9121
R. 嘯 條
See 剿
Sinking and
Rising Upper.

To seize by force; to plunder.

嘯¹
9122
R. 蕭 漂
See 漂
Even Upper.

The appearance of chariots wildly driven.

匪車嘯兮 it is not the swaying of the chariot,—which pains me.

嫖³
9123
R. 蕭
H. p'iau
N. bioa
A. ficu
See 瓢
Even Lower.

Levity; lewdness; fornication. See 12,935.

好 hao⁴ 嫖 given to fornication.

嫖娼 to frequent prostitutes.

嫖賭 whoring and gambling; profligacy.

嫖舍 a brothel.

嫖客 a brothel client.

嫖婬子 to visit prostitutes.

嫖來的病 venereal disease.

彰⁴
9124
R. 蕭 條
嘯
See 漂
Even, Rising
and Sinking
Upper.

Ornamented, as with fringe or tassels.

曝⁴
9125
R. 嘯
See 漂
Sinking Upper.

To dry in the sun.

瓢²
9126
R. 蕭
C. p'iu
H. p'iau
F. p'ieu
W. sbioe
N. p'ioa
P. p'iau
M. p'iau
Y. p'ioa

A gourd; a calabash; a ladle.

地動三搖, 花子放下
瓢 if three shocks of earthquake are felt, beggars throw away their gourds,—because the harvest will be very plentiful.

棒瓢之命 the fate of holding a gourd,—as beggars do, for alms.

瓢²
9126
Sz. p'iau
K. p'io
J. hio
A. bieu
Even Lower.

瞟³
9127
R. 蕭 條
嘯
See 漂
Even, Rising
and Sinking
Upper.

To squint; one-eyed.

Read p'iao¹.

瞟眇 to see indistinctly. See 9128.

瞞眼睛瞟 to cast enamoured glances at.

縹³
9128
R. 蕭 蕭
See 標 票
Rising and
Even Upper.

A clear bright hue. See 4254.

縹碧爲瓦 with bright green tiles.

縹白 a clear white.

縹緲 misty; obscure, as something vanishing or dimly seen; a form of impressionism in painting.

縹緲 soaring,—as a phoenix.

青縹色 the blue-green neutral tints on mountains.

膘³
9129
R. 條
See 票 嫖
Rising Upper
and Lower.

The flanks of an animal.

Read p'iao¹. Swollen.

嫖¹
9130
R. 蕭
See 漂
Even Upper.

A chrysalis.

桑嫖蛸 an egg-cocoon,—like that of the mantis.

海嫖蛸 cuttlefish bones.

醪³
9131
R. 條
See 漂
Rising Upper.

Clear spirits.

鏢^{1,2}
9132
R. 蕭
See 標 票
Even Upper.

A weapon; the point of a sword.

鏢鎗 an iron-pointed spear.

椰瓢 a ladle made of coco-nut.

瓢朝 ch'ao² 天, 碗朝 ch'ao²
地 ladles facing heaven, bowls facing earth,—topsy-turvy.

飄¹
9133
R. 蕭
See 漂
A. ficu, tieu
Even Upper.

To whirl, as the wind; to be blown about; floating; graceful. Used with 9138.

其爲飄風 he came like a whirlwind.

飄雪 whirling snow.

大樹飄一葉 one leaf blown from a great tree,—a mere trifle. See 6973.

飄動 moved by the wind,—as a flag.

飄潑大雨 a violent down-pour of rain.

飄落 blown down,—as leaves.

飄零 fallen, as leaves in autumn; ruined, as family fortunes.

故飄零一身 that is why I am a lonely wanderer.

飄僻地方 an out-of-the-way spot.

飄雲 floating clouds.

飄流 or 飄緲 floating about; hither and thither. [The first is also "dissipated."]

飄舞 to gambol; to frolic in the air.

飄帶 a pennant.

飄忽 fluttering.

旗脚竟飄西北 the flags blew out towards the north-west.

飄着 slurringly,—of pronunciation.

飄蕩 to rock; to roll; to swagger.

飄飄然 light; airy.

飄飄若仙 floating along like a fairy.

輕飄 light and floating,—as gauze.

驃⁴
9134
R. 嘯
See 票
A. ficu
Sinking
Upper.

A charger; a war-horse.

驃騎 cavalry.

驃勇 a valiant horseman.

一驃軍殺出 a troop of horsemen suddenly rushed forth.

驃國 a name given under the T'ang dynasty to the eastern part of Burmah.

鰲¹
9135
R. 蕭
See 漂
Even Upper.

Name of a god in one of the stars of the Great Bear.

鰓¹

9136

R. 篠
C. *piu*
H. *piu*¹
F. *pieu*²
W. *pie*²
P. *pie*²
M. *piu*²
Sz. *piu*²
Y. *pio*
K. *pio*
J. *hiö*
A. *fiu*², *bieu*
Rising
Irregular.

The air-bladder of fishes; the part from which glue is made.

鰓膠 fish-glue and glue from hides.

魚鰓 the slime on fishes.

鵙¹

9137

R. 蕭篠
See 漂
Even and
Rising Upper.

To fly lightly.

鵙鵙 the appearance of a bird skimming over water.

白鵙 a kind of gull which follows the ebb and flow of the tide.

Read *p'iao*³. To moult.

鵙鵙 a species of falcon which interbreeds with other birds.

漂¹

9138

R. 蕭篠
嘯
C. *piu*
H. *piu*
F. *pieu*
W. *pie*²
N. *pio*
P. *piu*
M. *piu*
Y. *pio*
Sz. *piu*
K. *pio*
J. *hiö*
A. *fiu*
Even Rising
and Sinking
Upper.

To be tossed about, as by water; to float; to drift. Used with 9133.

風雨所漂搖 tossed about in the wind and rain.

漂流水面 to drift about on water.

漂流浪子 a dissipated vagabond.

漂移無定 to drift about with no fixed residence.

漂泊江湖 to travel all over the country.

漂海 or 漂洋 to drift over the sea; to travel.

漂失 carried away on the waves and lost.

漂沒 now floating and now sunk,—as things rising and falling with waves.

漂潑 drenching,—of rain.

漂撞 to run into; to collide with,—of ships.

Read *p'iao*^{3,4}. To bleach.

漂布 to bleach linen.

漂白 to bleach.

漂晒 to bleach in the sun.

漂¹

9138

漂去顏色 to take the-colour out.

漂得亮 bleached very white.

漂母 a washerwoman.

Read *p'iao*⁴.

漂亮 bright; fresh, as flowers, foliage, or vegetables; smart, as persons or clothes; glossy; sleek.

藻²

9139

R. 蕭
See 藻
Even Lower.

Duckweed (*Lemna minor*, L.), known as 浮藻.

藻萍 duckweed, as above.

殍³

9140

R. 篠虞
C. *piu*
H. *fu*, *fau*
F. *pieu*, *pieu*
W. *shioe*, *fu*
N. *shioa*
P. *piu*
M. *piu*
Y. *pio*
Sz. *piu*
K. *pio*
J. *hiö*, *biö*, *fu*
A. *bieu*²
Rising and
Even Lower
and Upper.

To die of hunger; to perish.

野有餓殍 in the fields lay people starved to death.

莖³

9141

See 3649.

皤³

9142

R. 篠
See 漂
Rising Upper.

To turn white; to change colour; to moult.

出

9143

晡^{3c}

9144

R. 屑
See 驚
Entering
Upper.

To dry in the sun, as fruits and vegetables.

傲^{2s}

9145

R. 屑
See 別
Entering
Lower.

塹^{1st}

9146

R. 屑
See 別
Entering
Upper.

愠^{2s}

9147

R. 屑
P. *pie*
See 別 撇
Entering
Upper.

The appearance of clothes waving to the wind, spoken of as 傲倨.

Name of a former great commercial town in Hupeh.

Irritable; hasty-tempered

愠性 hasty; irritable; nervous

愠腸狗態 an irritable temper and a snappish manner

愠忤 surly; uncompliant; disobedient

Read *p'ing*¹. Mournful

愠悶 melancholy.

愠倒 to ruin; to upset.

愠得慌 sick at heart; oppressed by secret cares or trouble

Same as 9147.

See 9166.

愠^{2s}

9148

皤³

9149

癰^{2s}

9150

R. 屑
P. *pie*
See 愠
Entering
Upper.

An ulcer which has begun to suppurate. To repress to choke.

尿癰子 a urinal.

癰着一肚子委曲 brooding over a whole breastful of troubles.

癰不住 unable to hold on,—of easing nature.

癰死 to choke to death; to suffocate.

See 9168.

Same as 9154.

皤³

9151

皤³

9152

驚⁴²

9153

R. 眉 驚
See 驚
Entering
Upper.

A small variety of the ringed pheasant. See 4899.

驚冕 a cap with the above bird embroidered on it, as a symbol of courage.

龜¹³

9154

R. 肩
P. pie
Y. piei
See 別
Entering
Upper.

A turtle; the mud or freshwater turtle (*Trionyx sinensis*).

大沙龜 a sea-turtle.

龜甲 the shell of a turtle; the carapace; the covering of a hearse.

將蝦釣龜 to take a shrimp to catch a turtle,—a sprat to catch a salmon.

納龜 a turtle without feet and unable to draw in its head.

馬龜 a horse-leech.

狗龜 a dog-tick.

土龜 a brown insect like a cockchafer.

龜星 the constellation of Corona Australis.

酒龜 a flat-shaped wine-flask.

木龜子 fruit of the *Momordica cochinchinensis*, Spreng., used medicinally.

龜蛋 a turtle's egg,—a bastard.

別²⁰

9155

R. 肩
C. p'yl, p'yl⁵,
A. p'et
F. piek⁵, piek⁵,
piek⁵, piek⁵,
W. pie⁵, bie,
N. pieh, bieh
P. pieh
M. pie
L. pieh, pieh
Su. pie
K. pyöl
I. betsz
A. biet⁵
Entering
Irregular.

To separate; to part. To distinguish (see 2260); to be different; other; another. Do not. See 6906, 9928, 1212, 6190.

別去 to part; to separate.

別後 after parting,—from a friend.

別來 since last we parted.

汝別無恙 have you been well since we parted?

心中甚不忍別 inwardly very loth to part.

留別 to linger with at parting; loth to part from.

理宜話別 we ought to go and bid farewell.

說罷告別 when he had finished speaking, he took leave.

別²⁰

9155

作別出去 he took leave and went out.

不別而去 he went away without taking leave.

訪別 to pay a farewell call.

送別 to see a person off.

別中送別 to see a person off when one is but a sojourner oneself.

既承光顧,安敢慢別 since you have done me the honour to call, how can I let you go in this discourteous way?—without entertainment.

相見何其遲,相別何其早 why did we meet so late, (only to) part so soon?

小別 a short absence.

隔別日久 separated for a long time.

老人年七十,不作多時別 at 70 a man does not bid farewell (to the dead) for long.

三盃別酒 three cups at parting.

別離愁 the sorrow of parting.

別敬 a parting present.

別往 to go elsewhere.

分別 to separate; to discriminate; difference; separately; respectively. See 3506.

分別之後 after the parting.

分別審訊 to interrogate separately.

分別通報 to notify (the above-mentioned persons) respectively.

男女有別 men and women do not mix.

辯別 to argue; to discuss.

難別何爲教民何爲居民 difficult to distinguish Christian converts from ordinary people.

形具雖同,情性各別 alike in appearance, but unlike in disposition.

上下無別 no distinction between high and low,—in rank.

無區別 no great difference.

別²⁰

9155

別業 a retreat, as a villa at some distance from one's ordinary residence; houses or land not personally used by the owner.

別有天地 another heaven and earth,—another state of existence altogether, as in fairy-land.

別人 another man.

以此爲^{wei}別 this was his characteristic,—as an artist.

命別爲^{wei}之 bade him make another.

不爲^{wei}別的 it is for no other reason,—except that etc.

沒有別的東西 there are no other things.

別項 other kinds.

別樣 another fashion.

別時 another time; old times.

因憶別時鄉里之兒

童今已長大 he went on to reflect that all his old village playmates had now grown up.

別外 else; in some other way.

別意 not of the same opinion.

別情 other circumstances,—which (e.g.) alter the case, or make it irreconcilable with a given position.

別名 another name; an *alias*.

識別字先生 a teacher who knows characters to be other than they are,—i.e. who misreads them.

令人難以別識 making it hard for people to distinguish them,—e.g. from leaves etc.

此毫釐千里之別也 this infinitesimal difference is a difference of a thousand *li*,—"Oh the little more, and how much it is!" etc.

別子 (corrupt. of 鼻子) the small tooth of wood or bone used for closing Chinese book covers.

別異 to separate unlike things; to distinguish between; to discriminate.

欲別其非常畫 he wished to mark this as no ordinary picture.

今俗別作佐 now commonly written 佐 to distinguish it,—from 左, the original form.

別¹⁰

9155

別是這麼罷 it is doubtless thus.

狠別致 very eccentric.

別就那麼 I suppose it is so.

改途別就 to change one's line of life and follow another.

別就他去 don't go along with him.

別就偷閒 don't take advantage of leisure,—when your work is finished, find something else to do.

別家 or 別的 don't!

別打人 don't strike people.

別生氣 don't get angry.

別怪 don't think me rude.

別力 imitation of the English "penny."

別菴竹 the Prophet (Mahomet). Persian, *Feighambar*.調¹⁰

9156

R. 屑

See 別

Entering Lower and Upper.

𪔐

9157

𪔑

9158

𪔒

9159

𪔓

9160

𪔔¹⁰

9161

R. 屑

See 𪔕

Entering Upper.

To search into; to analyse; to spy on an official in the hope of finding some chance to make him buy one's silence.

See 8945.

Same as 8945.

See 9012.

See 9013.

P'IEH.

To cut.

一刀劈斷 to cut through with one blow,—to settle a matter at once.

𪔕¹⁰

9162

R. 屑

See 𪔖

Entering Upper.

𪔖¹⁰

9163

R. 屑

F. *p'iek*, v. *pick*
P. *pie*, *p'ie*

See 𪔗

Entering Upper.

To skim off; to reject; to abandon. A down-stroke to the left in writing; see 9170. See 1362.

𪔗沫子 to skim off the froth or scum.

𪔗油 to skim off fat,—in cooking.

𪔗脫 to cast aside.

𪔗開 to set aside; to reject; to forget.

父母妻子怎麼𪔗得下 can I leave parents, wife and children?

𪔗清 to represent oneself as perfect; to be a Pharisee.

𪔗個孩子 an orphan child.

𪔗不過 or 𪔗不得面皮 could not disoblige or refuse one.

𪔗下去 to throw down; to abandon.

𪔗了 rejected.

𪔗在那裏 where did you leave it?

𪔗我在此 left me here in the lurch.

𪔗回馬頭 turn round the horse's head.

𪔗邪 to mock at; to chaff.

一𪔗一捺 one down-stroke to the left, another to the right.

三𪔗頭 three times *p'ieh* at the top,—3 times 千 = 3,000.Read *p'ieh*³.

兩𪔗鬚子 a pair of moustaches,—i.e. like down-strokes in writing.

𪔘

9164

𪔙¹⁰

9165

R. 𪔚

See 𪔛

A. *ie*
Sinking Upper.𪔛¹⁰

9166

A. *biet*,
Entering Upper.𪔜¹⁰

9167

R. 屑

C. *p'yt*,
H. *p'et*
F. *p'iek*W. *p'ie*, *p'i*, *bi*
N. *soi*, *p'ie*,
*p'ie*P. *p'ie*, *p'ie*
M. *pie*, *p'ie*Y. *p'ieh*
Sz. *p'ieh*K. *piöl*
J. *hetsz*, *hechi*
A. *biet*

Entering Upper.

𪔝¹⁰

9168

R. 屑

See 𪔞

Entering Lower.

𪔞¹⁰

9169

R. 屑

C. *p'yt*,
H. *p'et*
F. *p'iek*W. *p'ie*, *p'ie*
N. *p'ih*P. *pie*, *p'ie*
M. *pie*Y. *p'iek*
Sz. *p'ie*K. *pyöl*
J. *hetsz*
A. *piet*

Entering Upper.

Same as 9163.

Rippling; billowy.

𪔟𪔟 dancing,—as waves.

Read *p'i*⁴ and *p'iao*⁴

To sport in water.

A wine-bottle with large belly and long neck

To glance at; to blink.

𪔟見 or 𪔟觀 or 𪔟睹

𪔟眼 to take a glance at; to catch a glimpse of.

一𪔟之時 the interval of glance,—a moment.

𪔟𪔟𪔟 to glance around; to take a look about.

𪔟𪔟然如飛蠅在眸子中 blinking as though I had a fly in my eye.

A large reddish-black ant known as 𪔟𪔟.

珠𪔟 a newt; an eft.

𪔟𪔟 a small kind of butterfly

Lame; to limp. See 4850.

丿¹⁰
9170

肩
p'yt.
p'et

See 撇
P. p'ie

hetsy
fel
Entering
Upper.

莖³⁰
9171

支
e 丕

Even Upper.

扁³
9172

銑先
v. peing
piön
bien

ising Upper.

A down-stroke to the left in writing; see 9163. Radical 4.

The luxuriance of plants in flower. Also read p'ei¹.

莖藍 or 莖蘭 kohl-rabi.

PIEN.

A tablet (see 9173); a sign-board. Flat.

上扁 to put up a tablet,—as in a temple or elsewhere.

掛扁子 to hang up a sign-board; to have started in practice, as a doctor.

扁豆 a kind of bean (*Dolichos Lablab*, L.).

扁 (or 偏) 桃 the flat peach.

扁擔 a coolie's carrying-pole,—which is flattened on one side.

扁擔戲 Punch and Judy,—so called because the properties are carried about on a pole by coolies.

結扁擔社 to form a coolie-union or guild.

扁簪 flat hairpins.

扁釧 flat buttons.

扁髻 the hair (of a woman) drawn back flat against the head on each side.

扁菓 melon-seeds.

扁蟲 tapeworm.

扁食 a meat dumpling. Same as 1314.

壓扁 to flatten; to crush flat.

有扁斯石 how thin is that slab of stone!

扁³
9172

道他功高扁鵲 talks of his skill as superior to that of Pien Ch'iao,—a famous physician.

以扁鵲爲命 to devote oneself to the study of medicine.

扁竹 *Balanocanda chinensis*, Lam.

扁擔格子 *Grewia parviflora*, Bge.

扁柏 *Thuja orientalis*, L.

扁魚 the Peking bream.

Read p'ien¹. Used for 9222.

一葉之扁舟 a skiff.

A tablet. Used with 9172.

匾幅 an inscription tablet and a hanging inscription.

匾額 or 牌匾 an honorary or votive tablet with a horizontally-written inscription.

匾聯 tablets horizontal and perpendicular.

掛一塊匾 to hang up a tablet.

送匾 to present a complimentary tablet.

Same as 9183.

偏³
9174

偏³
9175

R. 銑

See 扁

K. p'ion, piön

A. bien²

Rising Upper.

偏³
9176

R. 銑

See 扁

Rising Upper.

篇³
9177

R. 先銑

See 扁

Even and Rising Upper.

To parch paddy in order to get off the husk.

編¹
9178

R. 先

C. p'yn, pyn

H. p'en

F. p'eng, pieng

W. p'ie, pie

N. pieñ

P. { pien

Y. piei

Sz. pien

K. p'yön

J. hen

A. bien

Even Upper.

To arrange in order; to compile; to enroll; to register. To plait; to weave. See 2893.

編列 or 編次 to arrange in order.

編列字號 to register,—as a cargo-boat, etc.

編號 to arrange under a mark or number; to classify; to register.

編冊 a register; a list.

編修 to edit; a 2nd class Hanlin Compiler.

簡編 to edit; to revise for publication.

編年 to arrange under years, as annals.

編述 to narrate.

編造 to compose; to write a book.

編輯 to collect; to put together.

編查 to register.

編筊 in league; conspiring together.

後坐累編 he was subsequently found guilty of conspiracy.

編入 to enroll.

編木 a raft.

編連 to piece together; to join.

編結 to tie; to bind.

編髮 to braid the hair.

編紅辮繩 to wear red braid in the queue.

編愁苦以爲膺 my load of care is hard to bear.

A muscle; a tendon.

膈腭 a crooked nose.

膈⁴
9179

R. 軫銑

See 編扁

Rising Upper.

篇³
9180

R. 先銑

See 扁

Even and Rising Upper.

Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*, L.), known as 篇蓄.

蝙蝠¹
9181

R. 先
C. pyn
H. v. p'it₂-sp'o
F. pieng, v.
pi-pa
W. pie
N. piēn
P. piēn
M. piēn
Y. piei
Sz. piēn
K. piēn
J. hen
A. bien
Even Upper
Irregular.

褊¹
9182

R. 銑
W. piē, pie
See 扁
K. piēn, piēn
Rising Upper.

遍⁴
9183

R. 霰
C. pyn, p'yn
H. pen
F. pieng
W. pie, bie
N. piēn
P. piēn, piēn
M. piēn, piēn
Y. piei, piei
Sz. piēn, piēn
K. piēn
J. hen
A. bien
Sinking
Upper.

The bat, known as 蝙蝠. See 3709, 10,072.

Narrow; petty; mean.

褊小 narrow; contracted.

褊淺 shallow; limited.

褊心 uneasy; anxious.

局量褊窄 narrow-minded and illiberal.

褊激 narrow-minded and irritable.

Everywhere; all round; to make a round.

遍處 or 遍地 everywhere.

遍處懸掛 to hang or post up everywhere,—as a proclamation.

遍地發青 the whole country looks green.

遍運天下 to convey to all parts of the empire.

遍走 or 遍歷 or 遍行 to go everywhere; to traverse.

遍告 or 遍諭 to give notice to all.

遍街 the whole street.

遍向 to go to all the.....

遍覽 to make a tour of.

遍遊 to make a tour for pleasure.

遍國中 to visit all parts of the kingdom.

遍爲爾德 universally practise your virtue.

一遍 one time; once.

將五條述說一遍 to recapitulate the five points.

遍⁴
9183

R. 先
See 鞭
Even Upper.

鰱¹
9184

R. 先
See 鞭
Even Upper.

扁¹
9185

稿¹
9186

R. 銑
See 扁
Rising Upper.

便⁴
9187

R. 霰
C. p'yn, p'yn
H. piēn
F. pieng, v.
pieng
W. bie
N. biēn
P. piēn
M. piēn
Sz. piēn
Y. piei, piei
K. piēn, piēn
J. ben, bin
A. tien
Sinking, and
Even Lower.

念一遍書 to read the whole book through.

遍身 or 遍體 the whole body. The first is also a Mahommedan term for afternoon worship.

The bream; the carp. See 3454 and 91, 2.

壁鰱燈 a bream-shaped lantern.

Same as 9186.

A trailing bean (*Dolichos Lablab*, L.). See 9172.

Convenient; suitable; handy; advantageous; cheap; ordinary; plain. Then; in that case (see 9511); even if.

便捷 convenient.

就便 when convenient.

不便 not convenient; not desirable.

未便 it was not convenient,—to do so.

未便即來 it is not convenient to come at once.

未便如所請 I am unable to accede to your request.

未有便 it is not ready. Also, I have no leisure.

自便 the only alternative was,—to do something else.

以便 so as to be convenient for; in order to.

兩非所便 inconvenient for both sides.

後稍便之 by and by he found it more suitable,—of a new diet.

方便 convenient; handy; suitable.

方便門 or 便門 a side-door.

便⁴
9187

與人方便, 自己方便 by falling in with the aims of others, you will secure your own.

行方便 to do charitable act.

萬祈方便 I entreat you to do charity,—to take me in.

便當 (*tang*⁴) convenient; well arranged; comfortable.

你道爲何如此便當 you ask why it was that things were thus conveniently arranged.

便當 *tang*⁴ 怎麼樣 how ought it to be done?

便易 convenient and easy.

便於他人 of advantage to others.

便宜 advantageous; fitting; suitable. [Explained as 便宜公宜於私也.] Also cheap, in which sense the characters are pronounced *piēn*².

便宜從事 to act as circumstances may require.

時多上書言便宜 that time many officials memorialised on various needs.

便宜行事大臣 a Minister Plenipotentiary.

公便 just and suitable.

隨便 according to one's wishes as one pleases.

便家 people in comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

趁便 or 順便 when convenient; availing oneself of an opportunity.

便祈 at your convenience kindly.....

即便 at your earliest convenience.

並望便中示知 kind inform me at your convenience.

便中就說 say it at your leisure.

你打便打便好只 do you please, but.....

遇便則爲 do it when convenient.

天賜其便 God gave the opportunity.

便面 useful for (hiding) the face—a fan.

便⁴
9187

便衣 undress,—as opposed to uniform.

便章 ordinary dress; "no dress", in invitations.

留便飯 to keep a person to pot-luck.

便處 a place of convenience.

利便 profitable; serviceable; tidy.

便用 for use as required.

便船 a convenient ship,—one ready to start for the place to which one wishes to go.

便坐 to sit down without ceremony.

大便 to go to stool.

小便 to make water.

便閉 constipation; stoppage of the bowels.

告便 to ask to be excused in order to relieve nature.

便器 or 便壺 a chamber utensil.

請便 please go on; don't mind me; don't stand on ceremony.

如有便人 if there is any one coming this way,—(e.g.) ask him to take charge of it.

裕國便商 for the benefit of the State and the convenience of the merchant.

銀錢便換 money changed (here) as required,—a shop notice.

便附 to take the opportunity to enclose,—in a letter.

幾時便了 when will it be ready?

便即其言之 act according to these instructions.

一請便至 he comes whenever invited.

便可 or 便是 that will do; it will be all right,—used at the end of a sentence.

便是不樂 and so I am not happy.

便是如此 it is thus; it must be so.

給他一兩銀子便是 give him a tael and it will be all right.

在下張別古便是 your humble servant is Chang Pieh-ku.

便⁴
9187

買便買, 不買便罷 if you want to buy, buy: if not, there's an end of it.

你從那裏來, 便從那裏去 go back by the way you came.

有, 便拿出 if you have any, bring them forth at once.

有便有個妖精只 as a matter of fact there is a boggy, but.....

便有 and even if there were; so if there is.

看你面便寬到十日 for your sake I will extend the limit to ten days.

便限他一百日 even if he was allowed a hundred days, still....

做者便能, 學者便會 to try was to be able to, to learn was to understand,—of a very talented man.

便若 likely as.

Read *p'ien*².

便. 便言 (Confucius) spoke minutely on every point.

腹便便 with fair round belly,—said of 邊孝先 Pien Hsiao-hsien.

便辟 specious.

貪小便宜 to be greedy of small advantages,—over and above what one is entitled to.

何等便宜 how very cheap!

太便宜他 you have let him off too cheaply!

倒便宜了他 (the above) would no doubt be very advantageous for him,—but....

便嬖 attendants and favourites.

篋¹
9188

A bamboo sledge for carrying earth.

縵¹
9189R. 先銑
See 扁編便

Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

鞭¹
9190R. 先
C. *pyn*
H. *pen*, v. *pin*
F. *pieng*
W. *pie*
N. *pieñ*
P. }
M. } *pien*
Sz. }
Y. *piei*
K. *piei*
J. *hen*
A. *tien*
Even Upper.

To sew. Used with 9178.

A whip. The penis of a horse.

鞭杆 a whip-handle.

馬鞭 a horse-whip. Also, a fish (*Fistularia*).

鞭撲 or 鞭撻 or 鞭背 or 鞭答 or 鞭策 to lash; to flog.

毬頭喫鞭 the captain of the football team got a taste of the whip,—for losing.

鞭稍 a whip-lash.

鳴鞭 to crack a whip.

掌鞭的 one who plies the whip,—a carter.

執鞭之事 the occupation of a groom,—a low calling, from an illustration used by Confucius. Also, to do dirty work for any one; hence *chih² pien¹* = your humble servant.

執鞭從事 to be a mere groom,—to follow a low calling.

投鞭可以斷流 to throw in their whips and dam the stream,—as 苻堅 Fu Chien boasted his soldiers could do.

雖鞭之長不及馬腹 however long a whip may be, it will not reach the horses belly,—= *οὐχ ὡς μήρον* do not go beyond destiny.

鞭長莫及 though the lash is long it won't reach him,—i.e. beyond the reach of the arm of the law, as remote, outlying places.

恐着先鞭 I fear he will get ahead of me.

鞭砲 fire-crackers, — which detonate like the cracking of a whip.

R. 先
See 鞭便
A. *tien*
Even Upper and Lower.

鞭¹

9190

鞭石 to whip stones,—and change them into bridges, as the "First Emperor" is said to have been able to do.**鞭猪** pigs driven into Peking for market. See 574.**儻**¹

9191

The body bent or twisted.

R. 先

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

邊¹

9192

A side; an edge; a margin; a bank; a border; a boundary; the frontier. See 2569.

R. 先

F. pieng, v. l'peing

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

這邊 this side; here.**那邊** that side; there.**裏邊** inside.**南邊** south side; in the south.**邊沿** along the bank; the edge; in the margin, of a document.**邊側** or **旁邊** at the side.**邊牙** the side teeth,—of horses.**邊坐** to sit at the side.**邊門** a side door; a frontier pass, especially the Korean gate.**花邊** a flowered border; the milled edge of a coin.**天邊** the horizon.**一邊一半** half each.**身邊** about the person,—of things and people.**不論身邊有錢無錢** no matter whether he had any money about him or not.**邊套** the side or leading mule in a team.**邊疆** or **邊界** or **邊地** or **邊鄙** the frontier.**邊關** or **邊塞** or **邊隘** a frontier pass.**邊城** or **邊牆** the outer Great Wall, as opposed to the **萬里城** or **長城** wall round part of Chihli.**邊外** beyond the Great Wall; beyond the frontier.**邊**¹

9192

邊患 trouble on the frontier.**邊庭** a place on the frontier; a frontier-station.**邊缺** a frontier (official) post.**邊防** frontier defence, as opposed to **海防** maritime defence.**無以久安而忽邊防** do not, because of a long peace, become neglectful of frontier defence.**有邊** to have a clue or base to go upon. Also, to look rather like it; to seem as if it might.**一箇邊士** one penny.**筵**¹

9193

A bamboo goblet-shaped vessel, with cover, to contain fruits offered in sacrifice.

R. 先

See 鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

砭¹

9194

A stone probe; to pierce.

針砭 acupuncture and probing.**曰天殆爲王某下一****針砭** saying that God had merely stuck a needle into this Wang,—by thus sending a disease on him for his wrong-doing.**砭灸** acupuncture and cauterisation.**砭人肌骨** piercing to the bones,—of autumn blasts.

R. 鹽 豐

See 扁

K. p'iom

A. bien

Even and Sinking Upper.

窆⁴

9195

To put a coffin into the grave.

窆器 funeral paraphernalia.**窆所** place of burial.

R. 豐

H. p'en

See 砭

Sinking Irregular.

貶³

9196

To censure; to send away; to cashier; to dismiss. To diminish.

一字之貶嚴于斧鉞 one word of his censure was sharper than an axe,—of Confucius. See 8717.**遠貶他方** banished to a far country.

R. 琰

See 砭

Rising Upper.

貶³

9196

貶退 or **貶黜** to dismiss from office.**貶官爲民** to reduce an official to the ranks of the people.**貶下** or **貶謫** to degrade.**貶濁揚清** to get rid of evil men and advance the pure.**貶損** to disparage; to libel.**貶減** to diminish.**求少貶** begged her to be a little more economical.**這貨有褒貶** these goods are some good, some bad.**形貌瘠貶** he became very emaciated.**弁**⁴

9197

R. 霰 寒

C. pyn, p'un

H. p'en, p'an

F. pieng,

p'wang

W. bie, bö

N. bieñ, bouñ

P. { pien,

M. { p'an

Sz. {

Y. pici, p'ou

K. piön, pan

J. hen, ben,

han, ban

A. bien

Sinking and

Even Lower.

A conical cap worn under the Chou dynasty; a military cap. To rub, as the hand. To place at the head, an article in a newspaper.

皮弁 or **革弁** a military cap.**弁兵** petty officers and privates.**文員武弁** civil and military officials.**該弁** refers to sergeants and corporals.**弁而釵** a man in woman's clothes.**釵而弁** a woman in man's clothes.**視如弁髦** to regard as a worn by children,—which will be done with is cast aside. Hence**弁髦** = to reject; to despise.**弁髦禮節如此** to regard ceremonial in this way.**弁置** to cast off,—as a lover.**吏皆股弁** the officials knocked their knees,—from fear.**弁行** to move hurriedly.**弁言** cap words,—an introductory note to a book, as opposed to **跋** 9386.Read p'an³.**弁彼鸛斯** with flapping wings the crows....

鼻

9198

Used for 9203.

餅

9199

先

sp'ing
pieng, ping
i. bing
bieñ
p'iei
piön
hen
bien
Even Lower.

Hard skin on the hands and feet. See 1890.

餅

9200

See 9230.

餅

9201

先

ee 餅便
Even Lower.

The ribs all in one solid piece, as was the case with 文公 Duke Wên of the 晉 Chin State.

卞

9202

先

R. 霰
See 便
Sinking Lower.

Hurried; excitable. A rule; a law.

卞急 irascible.

率循大卞 complying with the great laws.

卞莊子之勇 the bravery of Chuang Tzû of Pien;—a hero of old.

卞邑 an old name for 泗水縣 in Shantung.

卞

9203

先

R. 霰
See 便
Sinking Lower.

Pleased; happy.

卞喜 extreme joy.

卞躍 to jump for joy.

曷勝欣卞 I cannot tell you how pleased I am.

卞頌良殷 you have my sincerest wishes for your happiness.

扑

9204

先

See 便 拊
Sinking Lower.

To tap; to strike. Used with 8633.

扑以爲節 to beat time,—to music.

汴

9205

R. 霰

See 便

Sinking Lower.

A branch of the 漢 Han river in Hupeh. A river in Kiangsu.

汴梁 an old name for 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu, the capital of Honan.

辨

9206

R. 銑

See 辨

Rising Lower.

Reconciliation; wrangling.

辨

9207

R. 諫 銑

H. p'an²

W. bie

See 辨

Rising Lower

Irregular.

To distinguish between; to discriminate.

辨別 or 分辨 or 辨明 or 辨清 to distinguish between.

辨別高低 to distinguish good wares from bad.

辨別是非 to discriminate between right and wrong.

不辨真假 not to distinguish the true from the false.

辨色 to distinguish between tints.

辨味 to distinguish between flavours.

辨琴 to foretell from the sound of a lute.

我辨其音 I recognise his voice.

終爲識者辨之 after all, connoisseurs can tell the difference.

辨不出來 or 辨不開 unable to distinguish between.

辨認 or 辨識 to recognise; to distinguish; to pick out.

辨異 to differentiate; an alteration; difference.

辨

9208

R. 銑

C. v. pyn

H. v. pin

F. pieng²

W. bie

N. bieñ

P. { pien²

M. {

Y. piei²Sz. pien²

To plait; to braid. See 9178.

辮子 the queue,—imposed upon China by the Manchus at the conquest.

編辮子 to plait the queue.

打辮 or 梳辮 to comb and plait the queue.

拆辮 to unplait the queue.

辮

9208

K. pion

J. hen, ben

A. bien²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

辯

9209

R. 銑

W. bie

See 辯

Rising Lower

Irregular.

辮子 a false queue.

盤起辮子 to twist the queue round the head.

和尚不留辮子 Buddhist priests do not wear queues.

To explain; to argue; to dispute.

辯明 to explain.

辯訴 to explain in detail.

辯論 or 辯理 to discuss; to debate.

辯駁 to show a person where he is wrong; to contradict; to criticise; to revise.

性好 hao⁴ 辯駁 fond of contradicting.

凝辯 to debate obstinately.

爭辯 to dispute a point.

辯倒 to vanquish in argument.

強辯 to use forced arguments.

善於辯詞 very good at argument.

沉于辯溺于辭 sunk in sophistry, drowned in verbiage.

辯轉人心 to convert people by argument.

高談雄辯 to be loud and violent in argument.

Read pan⁴.

辯嘴 to wrangle. See 8605, 11,905.

變

9210

R. 霰

See 扁

Sinking Upper.

To change; to alter; to transform; metamorphosis; revolution (see 6001); portents; such as droughts, earthquakes, etc. (see 10,061 chu⁴).

變化 to change; to transmute; to undergo a change of form or of substance, or of both, as the metamorphosis of a chrysalis, alchemistic transmutations, etc. Also, the mutations and conversions of the 易經 Canon of Changes.

變一個大罷 make yourself big,—i.e. by magic.

改變 or 變更 or 變易 to change; to alter.

變⁴
9210

變心 to change one's disposition (for the worse); to alter one's views.

變卦 to change one's mind.

至死不變 I will never change.

三變九轉 flexible; versatile.

變約 to change an appointment; to alter an agreement.

變色 to change colour.

變體 altered form,—as of a written character.

變臉 to get angry; to look indignant.

變動 excitement.

變價 or 變賣 to turn into money; to sell.

變產 to realise property.

變償 to sell in order to repay.

順變 we must accept the inevitable,—a phrase used to bereaved friends.

變性 to become a new man.

變成 or 變為 to be converted into; to become.

變局 to change the aspect of affairs.

變壞 to spoil.

變了向兒了 to have lost one's bearings.

變過向兒了 to have found one's bearings.

不知機變 not to be accommodating; to be wanting in tact. See 787.

變通 accommodating; falling in with,—as opposed to 古板, see 8588.

不妨變通舊章 there will be no harm in conforming to the old regulations.

憲政既立,法宜變通 since constitutional government has been established, the laws ought to be altered to suit.

權變 see 3190.

天變 a change in the weather.

忽然間天變起來 suddenly the weather began to change.

變天風浪較大 the weather changed and the wind and waves increased.

變⁴
9210

災變 or 變異 a calamity,—as flood, pestilence, famine, etc.

變故 an accident; an unforeseen occurrence.

變換 to change,—as money.

變戲法 sleight of hand; conjuring.

變新法 measures of reform.

變亂 or 大變 rebellion; revolution.

逼變 to drive into rebellion.

上變告 to accuse to the Throne of disloyalty.

變蛋 preserved eggs.

變幻 illusions; visionary.

Same as 9190.

变

9211

采⁴
9212

R. 諫

See 辨

Sinking
Lower.

To separate; to distinguish. Radical 165.

P' IEN.

片⁴
9213

R. 霰

See 辨

A. t'ien, fien
Sinking
Upper.

A slip; a slice; a strip; a leaf; a flake; a shaving; a chip; a sheet. Radical 91. [To be distinguished from 月 1275.]

片片的 in strips, slips, flakes, etc.

落花片片 the petals are falling from the flowers.

切片 to cut in slices.

片肉 to carve meat.

瓦片 pieces of tile; potsherds.

片石 slate.

片子 or 名片 or 京片 or

片紙 a visiting-card.

片函 a note written on a visiting-card.

投片 to send in one's card.

奏片 or 夾片 or 附片 a supplementary memorial to the Throne.

片⁴
9213

片奏 to send in a supplementary memorial.

片時 or 片刻 or 片晌 short time.

片言 a few words.

片言折獄 with one word settle litigations.

片段 clauses and sentences.

一片紙 a sheet of paper.

一片一片的 piece by piece; layer by layer.

一片青一片白 partly green and partly white.

一片浮言 a pack of gossip.

一片冰心 chaste; irreproachable.

仗着一片嘴 trusting to the gift of the gab.

片雲頭上黑 a bank of black cloud overhead.

片影毫無 there is not trace of it.

See 9172.

偏¹
9214

偏¹
9215

Inclined to one side, as opposed to 正 687. Leaning partial; prejudiced.

偏斜 slanting; oblique.

果然帶偏 it actually was askew.

偏倚 to lean on; to lounge.

不偏不倚 without partiality.

偏厦 a side-room.

偏枯 decayed or paralysed on one side; partial; unjust.

偏房 or 偏室 or 偏房側室 a concubine.

欲聘為偏房 wanted to get her as a concubine.

作偏門生意 to carry on an illicit business,—such as gambling-house.

地方偏北 the place is towards the north,—e.g. of the city.

西北偏北 north-north-west.

偏度 degrees of longitude.

偏私 or 偏向 partiality; bias.

R. 先
C. p'yn
H. p'ien
F. p'ien
W. p'ie
N. p'ien
P. } p'ien
M. }
Y. p'iei
Sz. p'ien
K. p'ien
J. hen
A. t'ien
Even Upper.

偏¹
9215

偏在一旁 inclined to one side.

偏口魚 the sole fish.

偏累 one-sided trouble,—as opposed to an equal division.

偏漏 fistula in ano.

偏墜 the dropping (*i.e.* swelling) of one testicle.

偏見 or 一偏之見 a one-sided or partial view.

偏聽則暗 to hear one side of a story is to be in the dark,—as to the truth.

偏不聽話 to make a point of not listening to advice.

偏重一邊兒 over-weighted on one side.

偏瘠省分 a poverty-stricken province.

偏曲 a side issue.

偏心 or 偏心眼兒 or 偏側生心 one-sided; partial; prejudiced.

無偏無黨 without prejudice.

偏僻 eccentric; out-of-the-way.
See 9017.

偏隅 out of the way,—of places.

偏要 to be bent on having.

偏拗 self-opinionated; perverse.

偏謬 outrageous,—as revolutionary doctrines.

水火之性,有儘謂火熱水寒,是偏舉也 to define the natures of fire and water by merely saying "Fire is hot, water is cold," would be an inadequate definition.

偏解 particular,—as opposed to universal. See 通 12,294.

偏過了 I have taken it without you,—a conventionally apologetic answer to the ordinary salutation, "Have you taken food?"

有偏 differs from the above in that it is not necessarily a reply, but may be used spontaneously as an apology under similar circumstances.

偏坐 to sit on one side.

偏偏兒的 must needs.

偏偏不依你 I certainly cannot agree with you.

偏¹
9215

偏偏遇着偏偏 to be doubly unfortunate; to suffer for doing something which was unwillingly done.

偏值 or 偏生 or 偏會 or 偏遇 or 偏巧 or 偏又 or 偏只 it so happened that; as luck would have it.

偏是 is specially...; is notwithstanding.....

偏疼 or 偏愛 to be partial to.

偏喜騎馬 he preferred to ride,—as a matter of choice.

偏護 to favour; to prefer.

偏袒 with one sleeve shorter than the other; (*fig.*) bias.

偏平 very much inclined to; devoted to.

偏延 partiality and delay.

偏吉 small official buildings at the Peking city gates for the control of the areas just about the gates.

偏勞 many thanks for your trouble on my behalf.

請偏勞 would you mind doing it for me?

偏 *p'ing*² 西 westering, as the sun; past the meridian. [Divided into 小 and 大, earlier and later.]

To cut into slices; to pare. Used for 9213.

刷下去 cut it away,—as a knot on wood.

刷了手 he has cut his hand.

Sapindus Mukorossi, Gaertn., the fruit of which, called 木槵子, is used as soap.

槨部 or 槨村 a piece of wood placed under the corpse in a coffin.

The domestic yak, known in Tibet as 犏牛.

癘¹
9219

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

篇¹
9220

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

Paralysis; palsy.

A slip or tablet of bamboo, as formerly used for writing on; a leaf of a book; an essay; a book.

一篇 one leaf,—of a book.

翻篇 to turn over the leaves.

把這一篇翻開 turn over this leaf.

把這一篇掀過去 let us pass lightly over, or skim, this section.

一字害一句,一句害

一篇 one word will spoil a sentence, and one sentence a book.

一篇書看到老 to occupy oneself all one's life with one book,—of narrow experience.

說出一篇大話 to boast,—as to what one is going to do.

每見于篇 is seen in every line of the document.

篇章 sections and chapters.

長篇大論 long-winded; prosy.

長篇累頁 of great length,—as a document.

固須長篇累幅 it would take reams to set it forth.

篇什所載 it is said in the *Odes*.

三百篇 a name for the *Odes*.

To flutter; to run to and fro.

翩翩 fluttering, as birds or butterflies; moving to and fro, as a crowd; elegant.

巍巍巍巍 grand; imposing,—of buildings.

翩翩有聲 are universally in repute,—of Hsieh Chi's paintings of cranes.

刷¹
9216

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

槨¹
9217

R. 先
See 便邊
Even Lower and Upper.

犏¹
9218

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

翩¹
9221

R. 先
See 偏
Even Upper.

𦨭¹

9222

R. 先銑

See 編辯

K. p'ion, piön

A. bien²

Even and Rising Upper and Lower Irregular.

A flat-bottomed barge; a skiff. Also read p'ien³.

編³

9223

R. 先銑

See 偏扁

Even and Rising Upper.

Artful; deceitful; plausible.

截截善編言 to be fond of quibbles.

編拉 to brag of.

蹣¹

9224

R. 先

H. p'en

P. { p'ien

M. {

See 偏鞭

A. bien

Even Upper.

To walk lame. To contort the body.

蹣蹣 to swing the shoulders and walk sideways.

騙⁴

9225

R. 震

See 偏

A. bien

Sinking Upper.

To cheat; to swindle. To mount a horse.

騙人 to cheat people. Used figuratively of the death of a young child.

哄騙 or 誑騙 or 欺騙 to cheat; to humbug.

受騙 to be cheated.

騙子手 a swindler.

騙局 a plan for swindling.

騙淨 or 騙完 or 騙沒 to swindle out of everything.

騙賭 to lead into gambling ways.

騙賴 to repudiate.

騙銀事 fraudulent money transactions.

騙馬 to vault on a horse.

𦨭

9226

Same as 9225.

便

9227

See 9187.

榿²

9228

R. 先

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

A lauraceous tree which is probably a species of *Lindera*, used for furniture.

蟬¹

9229

R. 先

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

The red sand tick, known as 蟬蛻.

輶³

9230

R. 青先

See 瓶

Even Lower.

A carriage with screens, used for women.

輶輶 the noise of carriages and horses.

Read p'ing².

輶輶 carriages of all kinds.

見輶輶自天而下 he saw a chariot come down from heaven.

后乘輶車 the Empress rode in her carriage.

駢²

9231

R. 先

See 駢便

Even Lower.

A pair of horses; joined together. See 10,588. Also read p'ien¹.

駢拇 the big toe and second joined together.

駢脅 ribs joined to look like one bone.

駢字 two-word phrases or terms.

駢體 a style in which all the sentences run in pairs.

駢首 with two heads.

黨駢 to league together.

百福駢臻 may all blessings come to you!

駢識 to cohabit with.

駢誅 to execute criminals in a batch.

駢戮多人 executed a whole lot at once.

鵞³

9232

R. 銑

See 篇

A. bien

Rising Upper.

A falcon.

青鵞 a kind of jay, known when moulting as 白鵞.

PIN.

賓¹

9233

R. 眞

See 楨

Even Upper.

A visitor; a guest. To submit. A Department in Kuangsi. Descent from privileged ancestors; see 5460. Used with 9243.

賓主 guest and host. See below.

賓客 or 賓朋 visitors; guests.

衣服破時賓客少 when your clothes are torn, your guests will be few.

在家不會迎賓客,出

外方知少主人 if you

cannot entertain guests at home, you will find few hosts abroad.

西賓 the guest who sits in the west,—the family tutor.

賓事人 to wait on a person as though a guest.

序賓以賢 to arrange one's guests according to their moral worth.

賓位 the guest's place or seat.

帝湯是賓 was the guest of the Emperor (Ch'êng) T'ang.

賓于西王母 was the guest of Hsi Wang Mu.

賓天 to die,—of Emperors.

賓白 guest talk,—the dialogue, as opposed to the songs, inplays, etc.

龍賓十二 the Genius of Ink,—said to have appeared to

明皇 Ming Huang of the T'ang dynasty, and to have been deified by his Majesty under the above title.

三載賓興 the triennial examinations for the second degree.

賓興費 a sum allowed as travelling expenses to the B.A. going up for the M.A. degree.

借賓定主 to effect one's object indirectly.

大賓 a marriage go-between.

嘉賓 friends who escort and fetch the bride.

賓¹

9233

儀賓 or 國賓 husband of Imperial prince's daughter.

支賓 one who receives visitors come to condole on a death.

賓服 to submit.

四海賓服 all within the Four Seas acknowledge his sway.

家賓 or 賓雀兒 the sparrow (*Passer montanus*).

罽賓 Cashmere (Han dyn.); Kapisa (T'ang dyn.).

儼⁴

9234

R. 震 眞

See 殯

Sinking Upper.

To set in order; to arrange; to entertain.

儼其宗器 to set out the ancestral vessels.

儼接 to receive guests according to etiquette.

儼相 a master of the ceremonies employed at weddings, religious functions, etc.

殯⁴

9235

殯⁴

9236

R. 震

C. pên

H. pîn

F. peing

W. } ping

N. }

P. p'in

M. sp'in

Y. ping

Sz. pin, p'in

K. pîn

J. hin

A. tén

Sinking Upper.

To expel; to reject. See 6207.

殯逐出境 to drive out of the country.

殯棄 or 殯斥 to reject.

殯不齒 to strike off,—the clan register.

使殯 to employ in the reception of a visitor,—as of a prince from another State.

殯⁴

9237

R. 震

F. peing³

See 殯

Sinking Upper.

To put a corpse in the coffin; to bury.

殯殮 to prepare a corpse for burial.

殯葬 to bury.

月前殯其父 last month he buried his father.

出殯 to carry a corpse to the grave.

送殯 to accompany a funeral.

祔殯 to sprinkle the coffin,—as was anciently done by a sorcerer, with the branch of a

殯⁴

9237

peach-tree, to keep off evil influences.

殯宮 a place in which a body is deposited to await burial.

殯天 to die.

濱¹

9238

R. 眞

See 殯

Even Upper.

A bank; a shore; a beach; a brink. See 9251.

海濱 the sea-shore.

率土之濱, 莫非王臣 within the sea-boundaries of the land, all are the king's servants.

三面濱海 bounded on three sides by the sea.

濱臨大海 I had nearly reached the ocean.

君其問諸水濱 you should ask, Sire, on the banks of the river,—alluding to the death by drowning of 昭王 Chao Wang (B.C. 1001), which the 齊侯 Marquis of Ch'i was going to use as a pretext for invading the 楚 Ch'u State.

濱死 on the brink of death.

濱^{p'in} 危之際 the moment of supreme danger; the crisis.

濱州 name of a Department in Shantung.

獭¹

9239

R. 眞

See 殯

Even Upper and Lower.

A kind of otter, known as 獭獭.

繽¹

9240

R. 眞

See 殯

Even Upper.

The confusion of mixed colours.

繽亂 or 繽紛 confused; mixed.

其說繽紜 his speech was confused.

臄⁴

9241

R. 軫

C. pên, p'ên

F. peing³W. ping³P. p'in³

See 殯

Rising Irregular.

The knee-cap.

鑽臄 to cut off the knee-cap,—an ancient form of punishment.

臄脚 to cut off the feet.

爲仇所臄 my feet cut off by an enemy,—said by 孫臄

Sun Pin referring to 龐涓 P'ang Chüan.

蟻¹

9242

R. 先 眞

See 便

A. bien

Even Lower.

The pearl-oyster.

蟻珠 an oyster-pearl.

電蟻之衣 lichen.

鑕¹

9243

R. 眞

See 殯

Even Upper.

A fine steel, formerly imported from Persia, Arabia, etc.

鑕鐵刀 a fine steel knife, used for cutting jade.

鬣¹

9244

鬣⁴

9245

R. 震

C. pên

H. pîn

F. peing

W. } ping

N. }

P. } pin

M. }

Y. ping

Sz. } pin

K. }

J. } pin

A. tén

Sinking Upper.

Same as 9241.

Hair on the temples.

兩鬣 the hair on both temples.

一事無成兩鬣霜

I have accomplished nothing and yet the hair on my temples is frosted,—with age.

鬣角兒 the curve of the hair at the temples.

雲鬣 the hair on the temples fuzzy or puffed out.

綠鬣朱顏 dark hair and red cheeks.

白鬣 white hair,—as from age.

玄鬣影 a name for the cicada.

賓¹

9246

Correct form of 9233.

檳¹

9247

R. 眞

C. pên

H. pîn

F. ping

W. ping, bing

N. ping

P. } pin

M. }

Y. ping

Sz. pin, ping

K. pîn

J. hin

A. tén

Even Upper.

Name of a tree. Also read ping¹. See 7754.檳榔 or 檳蒚 the areca-nut tree (*Areca catechu*, L.)—from the Malay *pinang*, commonly known in China as betel-nut. [It is not chewed during mourning because it makes the lips red.]

檳榔衣 betel-nut husk.

空肚子喫檳榔, 頭暈 chewing betel-nut on an empty stomach makes one giddy.

檳榔膏 gambier.

檳資 betel-nut money,—fees for carrying letters.

檳¹

9247

棗檳 a hard astringent seed
used for betel-nut.

檳崩子 the fruit of a species
of fig, used in poultices.

鬢

9248

Same as 9245.

頻

9249

See 9268.

嘖

9250

Same as 9272.

瀕

9251

Same as 9238.

瀕行 on the point of going.

瀕死 at the point of death.

蘋

9252

See 9271.

璽

9253

See 9272.

斌¹

9254

Elegant; refined. See
4683.

其行文斌媚 the flow of his
style is very elegant.

文質斌斌 the ornamental
and the solid duly combined,—
in one man.

彬

9255

Same as 9254.

彪¹

9256

The brilliancy of a gem.

R. 眞

See 檳

A. bēn

Even Upper.

稟

9257

See 9304.

并

9258

Same as 9282.

𡵓

9259

𡵓¹

9260

R. 刪 眞

See 班 檳

Even Upper.

邠¹

9261

R. 眞

See 檳

A. lēn, mēn

Even Upper.

𡵓

9262

𡵓¹

9263

R. 眞

See 檳

A. biēn, fēn

Even Upper.

貧²

9264

R. 眞

C. p'ēn

H. p'in

F. ping

W. }

N. } bing

P. }

M. } p'in

Y. p'ing

Sz. p'in

K. pin

J. hīn, bīn

A. bēn

Even Lower.

Same as 9261.

To divide; to share.

Name of a small princi-
pality belonging to the 周
family before they became
the Imperial House, B.C.
1134.

邠州 a Department in Shensi.

Same as 9261.

Inlaid, as with jewels.

P'IN.

Poor; impoverished, as
opposed to 富 3711.

貧富 relative wealth; fortune.

貧窮 or 貧乏 or 貧寒 or

貧苦 poor; in poverty.

貧窮都爲 手頭鬆
all poverty comes from want of
grip,—i.e. want of energy.

怪貧的 devilish poor.

貧陋 poor and ignoble.

貧戶 a poor family; the poor.

非赤貧 not nakedly (i.e.
utterly) destitute.

一貧如洗 as poor as though
washed,—clean of everything.

如貧得寶 as a beggar who
has found a jewel,—overjoyed.

貧士 a poor scholar.

貧者士之常 poverty is a
common condition of literary
men.

貧²

9264

君子安貧 the superior man
is contented in poverty.

貧而樂 poor and yet happy.

抱子食貧 her own son had
coarse food to eat.

貧賤之交不可忘 the
friends of one's poor and humble
days should not be forgotten.

貧道 I, a poor Taoist priest.

貧因不算來 poverty
comes from want of calculation.

耐得貧, 守得富 be
patient when poor, keep within
bounds when rich.

人貧志短 if a man is poor,
his ambition is restricted.

貧厭 importunate; pestering one
for money.

To become wife to; a
concubine. Also read *pin*¹.

嬪婦 a wife.

嬪御 Imperial concubines.

妃嬪 concubines of the 3rd and
4th grades, respectively.

九嬪 the nine ladies of the
Imperial seraglio.

嬪嬙 ladies of the Bedchamber

嬪然成行 (*hang*²) they
stood in dense line.

嬪²

9265

R. 眞

C. p'ēn

H. pin

F. ping,

peing,

W. ping, bing

N. ping

P. }

M. } pin, pin

K. pin

J. hīn, bīn

A. sēn

Even

Irregular.

攢

9266

See 9236.

續

9267

See 9240.

頻²

9268

To be imminent; hurried;
incessant. A bank; a shore.
Used for 9270, 9272.

國步斯頻 the doom of the
kingdom hurries on.

頻速 hurriedly; quickly.

頻來頻往 hurrying to and
fro.

頻催 to be incessantly urging

頻頻的 unceasingly.

頻依於人 always trusting to
others.

R. 眞

See 頻

A. bēn

Even Lower.

頻²

9268

頻年不第 year after year
he failed to pass his examination.

頻添 additionally.

頻仍 unaltered; as before.

頻仁 an old name for betel-nut.

頻顙 to turn up the nose.

頻巽 to be importunate; ob-
trusive.

狼覺頻氣 very precocious.

噸

9269

Same as 9272.

櫛²

9270

Name of a fruit. Used
for 9271.

櫛菓 the apple (*Pyrus malus*,
L.).

櫛菓露 apple-dew,—a wine.

櫛婆 *Sterculia lanceolata*, Cav.

蘋²

9271

Marsilea quadrifolia, L.,
formerly used in marriage
rites.

槐葉蘋 a Japanese name for
Salvinia vulgaris, Mich.

白蘋 *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*,
L.

蘋婆 or 蘋果 the apple.

顰²

9272

To knit the brows; to
look distressed.

西施病心而顰 when
Hsi-shih (a great beauty) was
distressed in mind, she knitted
her brows,—which actually made
her look more beautiful. [An
ugly woman who imitated her
in this, found the result to be
anything but a success.]

彼知美顰,而不知顰

之所以美 she knew that
knitted brows looked beautiful,
but she did not know wherein
lay the beauty of knitted brows.

顰笑不苟 do not frown or
smile to order,—be natural.

品³

9273

R. 寢

C. pên

H. p'in

F. p'ing

W. p'ing

N. p'ing

P. p'ing

M. p'in

Y. p'in

Sz. p'in

K. p'in

J. hin, hon

A. fên

Rising Upper.

Relationship; grade;
rank; series; order; kind;
sort; class. To rank; to esti-
mate. Three (see 10,588).
A "bridge;" see 9061. See
5013, 6029, 11,496, 10,011.

五品 the Five Relationships.
See 7464.

九品 the nine official grades,—
each one subdivided into 正
principal and 從 (tsung⁴) second-
ary. See *Tables I*.

品銜 or 品級 or 品職 offi-
cial rank.

品級台 the Imperial daïs.

何品級 what rank is he?

官居極品 he has attained
the highest rank.

頭品頂戴 the highest "but-
ton,"—a rank above the first
ordinary grade.

上品 first-class.

品之最上者 the very best
of its kind.

佳品 a very good kind. See
10,852.

神品, 妙品, and 逸品
three grades in painting: in-
spired, wonderful, and pleasing.

沒有品從 (the office) has no
particular grade attached to it.

無品 having no character; dis-
reputable.

低品 low-class.

劣品 blackguard.

一家品 the order or prece-
dence of elders and juniors in
a family.

品行 behaviour; conduct. Also,
disposition; temper; moral level.
[Applied only to persons of some
social standing. See 行爲
4624 *hsing*².]

品性 disposition.

品格 or 品度 mien; manners;
bearing.

品貌 the face.

人品 the ranks and professions
of mankind; personality.

重其人品 greatly esteemed
his character.

立品 to establish one's charac-

品³

9273

ter,—as a respectable member
of society; *se ranger*.

敦品 respectable.

品類 or 定品 to classify.

品評 to classify; to criticise.

人的好歹我許品得

出來 I can generally form a
fair estimate of a man's character.

皆屬能品而不若此

卷 all worthy of mention, but
not equal to this particular pic-
ture.

品鑒 a discriminating glance;
a critical view.

正品 soprano.

下品 bass.

副品 alto.

品竹 to play on the flute.

安胎之品 medicine for
quieting the womb,—and prevent-
ing miscarriage.

品物 things classified; sorts or
kinds of things.

中國品物陳列所 an
exhibition of Chinese products.

品味 flavour.

你品品這個味 try this
flavour,—as of a new kind of tea.

品茶 to sip tea.

看花品水 to enjoy flowers
and water,—in a garden.

品藕色 violet.

品藍 a very bright blue,—said
to have existed only since the
introduction of foreign dyes.

品月 sh, -blue.

牝³

9274

R. 軫

C. p'en, fên

H. p'in, p'i,

F. p'ing

W. p'ing

N. p'ing

P. p'ing

M. p'in

Y. p'ing

Sz. p'in

K. pin

J. hin, bin

A. tèn

Rising Lower.

The female of animals, as
opposed to 牡 8089. See
7576.

牝羊 a ewe.

牝字 female.

牝鷄司晨 the hen crows at
dawn,—the wife wears the
breeches.

牝鷄之鳴 the voice of his
better half.

牝戶 the vagina.

與他魚牝牝 (the eel) co-
culates with other fishes.

牝¹

9274

虛牝 a bottomless pit. See 12,274.

有似黃金擲虛牝 like throwing gold into a bottomless pit,—of wasting it recklessly.

拚

9275

See 8633.

PING.

𠂔¹

9276

R. 蒸

See 冰

Even Upper.

冰¹

9277

Ice; cold; frost; crystallised. See 13,752.

R. 蒸

H. pen

See 兵

K. ping

J. hio

A. bāng

Even Upper.

凍冰 or 結冰 to freeze.

冰凍 frozen hard.

至冰結厚時 so soon as the ice had become thick,.....

滴時更結紅冰 (her tears) as they fell changed into red ice,—as though blood.

冰霜 frost; ice.

冰凌兒 or 冰錐 icicles.

冰雹 hail-stones.

落冰塊 a hail-storm.

賊冰 rotten or dangerous ice.

冰酥 ice getting soft.

冰水 ice-water.

冰鞋 skates.

冰窖 or 冰室 or 冰場 an ice-house.

伐冰 to cut ice for storing.

冰鑽 an ice crowbar.

冰床兒 an ice sledge.

冰洋 the Arctic ocean.

冰消 or 冰化 or 冰解 or

冰開 the melting of ice; a thaw.

冰冷 or 冰得慌 icy cold.

冰出于水而寒于水 ice comes from water but is colder than water,—the pupil excels his teacher. See 6732.

冰河時 when the river is frozen over.

冰¹

9277

冰清玉潔 clear as ice and pure as jade,—of an incorrupt man.

冰清水冷 pure; simple; chaste.

冰心 or 冰雪心 chaste; chastity.

冰輪 the ice wheel,—the moon.

冰人 or 代冰人 or 冰斧 a marriage go-between,—alluding to the appearance of an old man by moonlight on the ice, who ties together all future husbands and wives by an invisible red string.

未追冰泮 she is not yet betrothed.

冰玉 father-in-law and son-in-law,—from a phrase used by 裴

叔道 P'ei Shu-tao: 婦翁

冰清, 女婿玉潤 the wife's father is as pure as ice, the daughter's husband is as smooth as jade.

冰玉之不相能 antagonism of father-in-law and son-in-law.

冰玉雙渾 father-in-law and son-in-law both in a muddle.

冰山 an ice mountain; an iceberg.

冰山不可靠 don't trust to an ice mountain.

若冰山 (as easily to be destroyed) as a mountain of ice (exposed to the sun),—said by

張象 Chang T'uan to a friend who recommended him to seek his fortune with 楊國忠

Yang Kuo-chung of the T'ang dynasty, in depreciation of the abilities of that sham statesman.

冰脂 the hard fat of animals.

冰了一下 ice it; put it to ice.

以冷語冰人 to freeze people with cold remarks.

久置冰摺 to leave unattended to; to pigeonhole.

冰糖 sugar-candy.

冰片 Baroos camphor, from the Borneo tree *Dryobalanops aromatica*, Gaertn.

如履薄冰 (cautious) as though treading on thin ice.

冰²

9277

夏虫不可以語 yū⁴ 冰 you cannot talk of ice to a butterfly.

堅冰之漸 the gradual hardening of ice,—the gradual development of anything.

Read ning⁴.

李陽冰 a personage under the 秦 dynasty.

Same as 9277.

冰

9278

兵¹

9279

R. 庚

C. ping

H. pin

F. ping

W. ping, bing

N. { ping

M. pin

Y. ping

Sz. pin, ping

K. piōng

J. hei, hyō

A. bing

Even Upper.

A soldier; a weapon; military; warlike. The pawn in Chinese chess. See 1094, 2133, 12,068.

兵丁 or 兵役 or 兵卒 or 兵們 or 兵士 or 兵家 soldiers.

勝負兵家之常 victory and defeat are the common lot of soldiers.

兵戎 military forces.

兵勇 soldiers and braves; the military.

兵差 soldiers and police.

兵團 regulars and militia.

馬兵 cavalry.

兵馬 soldiers and their horses.

兵馬錢糧 pay and commissariat expenses.

兵馬司 police magistrate in Peking.

警兵 police-constables,—modern term.

警兵局 police-station,—with court attached.

步兵 infantry.

兵貴拙而速, 不貴巧

而久 soldiers are worth more if unskilful and quick than if skilful and slow.

倖兵 to make war too lightly,—without good cause etc.

救兵 troops sent to relieve,—e.g. a besieged garrison.

官兵 Imperial troops,—as opposed to trainbands, rebels, etc.

兵¹
9279

兵官 a military officer.
 兵頭 a head or chief of soldiers.
 [Impudently applied to the Governor of Hongkong.]
 兵營 a military camp.
 兵車 a war-chariot.
 兵船 a man-of-war.
 兵餉 soldiers' pay and rations.
 兵米 soldiers' rations.
 兵策 military tactics or strategy.
 兵書 treatises on military affairs.
 兵學 military science.
 兵亂 troops in mutiny.
 兵威 military prestige.
 兵力 military power.
 兵險 war risks.
 兵衅 or 兵事 hostilities.
 大國同小國有兵事
 a great nation at war with a small one.
 閱兵 to review troops.
 招兵 to levy troops.
 起兵 to call out or mobilise existing troops.
 點兵 to muster troops.
 點民爲兵 to enrol the people as soldiers.
 勾兵 conscription,—under the Ming dynasty.
 操兵 or 練兵 to drill troops.
 調兵 to move troops,—as required.
 調客兵不如練土兵
 better than getting troops from elsewhere is training local troops.
 兵可千日不用,不可
 一日不練 soldiers may not be wanted for 1,000 days, but there must not be a day on which they are not drilled.
 出兵 or 動兵 or 加兵 or
 整兵 to go to war.
 罷兵 to cease from war.
 伏兵 an ambushade.
 兵反賊亂 the troops in revolt and the rebels creating great disturbance.

兵¹
9279

兵器 or 兵械 or 兵刃 or
 兵戈 weapons.
 兵甲 armour, offensive and defensive.
 胸中有甲兵 he has many weapons in his breast,—i.e. he is a man of many resources. Also used in a bad sense—he is a dangerous man.
 短兵 side-arms.
 用兵如神 he handles troops like a god.
 連兵 perpetually at war.
 聯兵 the united forces.
 先禮後兵 first politeness, then weapons,—try fair means first.
 兵不厭詐 all is fair in (love and) war.
 左右欲兵之 those around wanted to kill him.
 兵部 the Board of War,—in Peking and Moukden.
 兵勢 warlike demonstrations; display of arms or forces.
 好人不作兵 good men don't become soldiers. See 11,263.
 強將手下無弱兵 under a good general there are no poor soldiers.
 兵備道 a title given to a Taot'ai who exercises certain control over the forces within his jurisdiction.
 兵兵 used for the sound of beating, etc., like the French *pan pan*.

浜
9280

竝
9281

𡗗
9281a

Apparently a corruption of 9281. Especially used in the K'ang Hsi dictionary in the sense of "both" or "all the above."
 𡗗音 all the above have the same sound.....
 義𡗗同 the meaning is the same in all.

𡗗
9281a

並⁴
9282

R. 敬梗
迴
See 併
Sinking and Rising
Irregular.

一至十字𡗗改 cha s.
 1-10 have all been changed.
 𡗗書作 all the above (authorities) write,—of a character the orthography of which is in question.
 Two to 𡗗; bracketed (see 5342); united (see 2215); to absorb; to annex; all; altogether; moreover; also; but really (see 12,596). Along; keeping to. See 1630, 5668, 8301.
 並日 a couple of days.
 並頭 with even heads; in an even row.
 並頭蓮 or 並蒂蓮 two lilies on one stem; coition.
 並頭與足 both head and feet.
 並合 united.
 並力 with united strength.
 並序 with preface,—attached; see 13,265.
 一並 all; the whole.
 並重 equally heavy; equally heavy at each end.
 並坐 to sit together.
 並車 in the same carriage.
 並馬 or 並駕齊驅 to ride abreast or in company.
 並行 to walk abreast.
 並成 united together.
 並皆 together; alike.
 兼並 to bring all into one; to unify, as an empire.
 鄭並檜 Chêng annexed Kuei.
 並肩 shoulder to shoulder; side by side.
 並起 got up all together, as persons sitting; began all at once, as pestilence and drought.
 兩席並中間空地共
 一丈也 the two seats, plus the empty space between, make up one chang.
 僕誠不能與此數公
 者並 I cannot pretend to rank with the gentlemen above-named.

並⁴
9282

東西並在一塊兒 the things are all together.

你並過了麼 have you put them all together?

比並 to compare.

並且 moreover.

並經照會道台 I have also communicated with the Taot'ai.

並非如此 it is really not so.

並不是不願意 it is not that I am unwilling.

並無不合 there is really no disagreement.

並未說過此話 I never said so.

並山出其表 going along the hillside, emerged from behind him.

並 ping¹ 州 an ancient name of

正定府 Chêng-ting Fu in Chihli.

並
9283

Same as 9285.

并
9284

Same as 9282.

併⁴
9285On a level with; even; same as 9282. To add together; all. To contend. To put aside; see 9319 ping³.R. 敬梗
C. ping², ping³
H. pin
F. peing, piang, piang², v. ping
W. ping, ping²
N. ping, ping, v. ping²
P. ping
M. pin
Y. Sz. ping
K. piang
J. hei, hiō, biō
A. ting
Sinking and Rising Irregular.

行肩而不併 to walk side by side, but so that the shoulders may not be exactly in a line,—as the old and the young should walk.

併足而眠 slept side by side.

併進 to advance together.

一併 one and all.

併八部爲一部 to reduce eight sections (of a book) to one.

有兩戶併一戶者 there were cases of two families representing themselves as one,—to escape the tax.

高皇帝與諸公併起 the first Emperor of the Han dynasty struggled with the barons.

併絕己私 to set aside one's own private views.

併地 to absorb territory.

併⁴
9285

併日而食 ate on alternate days,—one fasting while the other took food.

楨¹
9286R. 梗庚
See 兵
A. ting
Even Upper.餅³
9287R. 梗
See 餅
A. shing
Rising Upper.餅³
9288R. 梗
C. ping, peng
H. piang
F. ping, piang
W. ping
N. ping
P. ping
M. ping
Y. ping
Sz. ping
K. piang
J. hei, hiō
A. ping
Rising Upper.

餅食 cakes; pastry.

月餅 or 中秋餅 cakes made specially for the 15th of the 8th moon.

餅餡 the stuffing of pastry.

畫餅充饑 to draw a cake to satisfy hunger,—to "cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast."

又成畫餅矣 another failure!

牛奶餅 cheese.

餅金 cake-money,—presents to servants.

餅杖 an implement for stirring the fire in a Chinese stove; a poker.

并
9289

Same as 9282.

拼⁴
9290R. 敬
C. ping, v. ping
H. pin
F. ping, ping²
W. ping
N. ping, ping
P. pin
M. pin
Y. pin
K. piang
J. hei, hiō
A. shing
Very Irregular.

To drive away; to expel.

Read p'in¹. Used with 8663.

拼擋 to fix; to arrange.

拼着性命 staked or risked his life.

Read pêng¹. To recoil, as a bowstring.

弓子拼破了手 the bow recoiled and cut his hand.

屏²
9291

See 9319.

摒²
9292

Same as 9290.

簾²
9293R. 青梗
F. ping
See 餅瓶
Rising and Even Upper and Lower.

A mat or screen at the back of a carriage to keep off the dust.

凭²
9294

See 9327.

丙³
9295R. 梗
See 柄
Rising Upper.

The third of the 天干 Ten Stems (see 5814 and Tables Ve), referring to fire and to the south; hence, a third person. A fish's tail. [丙 is made up of 一 and 內.]

丙丁火 the heat of the sun. See 5642.

付於丙丁 consigned it to the flames.

付丙 burn it,—when read.

丙丁 John Doe and Richard Roe. Often, third and fourth persons, when two others, 甲 and 乙, have already been mentioned.

旋有丙丁二人出勸 subsequently two gentlemen came forward and begged them to desist.

聞某丙年已二十 it was said that C. was already twenty years of age.

壬丙坐向 facing north and south,—as a house.

青丙 the sky; the empyrean.

恹²
9296R. 梗敬
See 柄
Rising Upper.

Sad; mournful.

憂心恹恹 sad at heart.

昂³
9297

Bright; glorious.

R. 梗
See 柄
Rising Upper.

柄⁴
9298

A handle (see 11,752); power; authority. [To be distinguished from 柄 5716.]

R. 梗 敬
C. ping³
H. piang³
F. ping, pang³
W. ping³, bing³
N. ping³
P. ping, ping³
M. pin³
Y. ping³
Sz. ping³
K. piang³
J. hei, hiō
A. bing³
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

把柄 a handle. See 8514.

斗柄 the handle of the constellation called The Dipper.

沒柄的流星 a shooting-star without a handle,—a kind of ball for children. Also, a slippery fellow.

話柄 or 談柄 a handle or excuse for talk.

免貽笑柄 so as not to leave a handle for ridicule.

曲柄 a bent handle; a crank.

二柄 name of a chapter in the writings of 韓非子 Han Fei Tzü, referring to punishments and rewards.

國柄倒持 the power in the State has passed into the hands of the opposite party.

盜國柄 to usurp control of the State,—as an arbitrary Minister.

及柄用年已老 by the time he obtained power, he was already old.

勞謙得其柄 by diligence and humility, authority is obtained.

天下大柄不可假人 the power of the sovereign cannot be delegated.

執民柄 to hold the handle of the people,—as a popular ruler.

權柄 power; authority.

一柄尺 a foot rule.

炳⁴
9299

Bright; light; luminous.

炳如日星 bright as the sun and stars.

炳然 evident.

文炳 of brilliant culture.

R. 梗
See 柄
Rising Upper.

病⁴
9300

Disease; sickness; illness. Vice; fault; defect. See 3363, 3428, 7679, 8973.

R. 敬
C. ping, peng
H. piang
F. peing, pang
W. } bing
P. ping
M. pin
Y. } ping
Sz. } ping
K. piang
J. biō, hei
A. bing
Sinking
Lower.

病症 or 病疾 disease; illness.

患病 or 染病 or 有病 to be ill.

染病在床 or 臥病 ill in bed.

病根 or 病原 the root or "seeds" of a disease.

病根在此 the root of the evil lies here.

病勢陡重 the disease suddenly assumed a serious character.

病得利害 or 病得狠重 very ill.

病好了 or 病痊了 or 病愈 (or 瘳) 了 convalescent; cured.

病甚麼 what's the matter with him?

病倦 weak and ill.

病病痛痛的 very ill and in pain.

促病 a dangerous illness.

後轉雜他病 later on, complications set in.

世上通病 a very general complaint.

起病 to relieve a disease, as medicine does. Also, to feast a friend on his recovery from an illness.

病亦除瘥 her complaint also disappeared.

病體 one's complaint.

病人 a sick man.

治病 to cure disease.

醫生治病, 治死不抵償 when a doctor cures a man to death he does not pay the penalty of his life.

報病 to plead sickness,—when real, e.g. to get leave.

推病 or 托病 to excuse oneself on the plea of sickness,—when feigned.

告病 to apply to resign because of ill-health.

病⁴
9300

病魔立退 the demon of the disease at once retires,—and the patient recovers.

病忽若失 the disease seemed suddenly to disappear.

病復發 the disease has come back,—a relapse.

反病無藥醫 there is no medicine to cure a relapse.

死病無良醫 there is no doctor for a mortal disease.

病容 the look of a man who is ill.

暴病 or 疾病 a disease which carries one off suddenly.

病故 or 病歿 fell ill and died.

馬病肥死 the horse got ill from being too fat, and died.

因問何病之同 so he asked how they came all to have the same complaint.

中 chung⁴ 病 to get ill; to take an illness in time; to touch the weak spot.

那個病你小心招上 take care you don't catch that disease.

這個病能招 (or 傳染) 人 this disease is catching.

無病一身輕 good health is a blessing.

小孩子擔的了十分病 children can stand very severe diseases.

冤孽病 a disease which has come upon one retributively,—i.e. for evil deeds, perhaps in a previous birth.

肚子裏沒病, 死不了人 if there is no disease in the belly (i.e. in the digestive organs), the man will not die.

春搗秋凍, 到老無病 in spring keep warm, and in autumn keep cold, and you will never be ill. [Too many clothes at the beginning of the cold weather cause profuse perspirations from which chills result.]

人病不求耳 the evil is only that men will not seek it,—the truth.

病世之學 a study which does injury to the world.

病國 to injure the State.

病⁴
9300

病於亢旱 suffering from drought.

常和泉病於甘 Ch'ang Ho-ch'uan erred on the side of sweetness,—in his wine.

帝聞而病之 when the Emperor heard this, he took it ill.

越王之霸不病宦 the prince of Yueh, powerful though he was, did not disdain to take service,—with the 吳 Wu State, in order to destroy it.

嘗病余嗜浮圖 he used to blame my *penchant* for Buddhism.

相爲詬病 they reviled and abused each other.

病民 to oppress the people.

堯舜其猶病諸 even Yao and Shun were still solicitous about this.

蛭³
9301

A moth which attacks books and clothes, known as 蛭魚 and 白魚.

R. 梗
See 柄
Rising Upper.

邲³
9302

Name of a city in the ancient State of 宋 Sung.

R. 梗敬
See 柄
Rising Upper.

病⁴
9303

To start in one's sleep.
An old name for the third moon.

R. 敬梗
See 病柄
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

稟³
9304

To report to a superior; to petition; *see* 4279. Natural endowment; disposition. [A vulgar form, with modern meanings, of 稟 7237.]

R. 寢
C. *pín*
H. *pín*
F.
W. } *ping*
N. }
P. }
M. *pín*
Y. } *ping*
Sz. }
K. *p'ím*
J. *hín*
A. *bém*
Rising Upper.

稟稱 or 稟呈 or 稟報 or 稟知 or 申稟 or 稟道 or 稟陳 or 稟詳 to report to a superior,—usually in writing.

面稟 to report face to face,—in person.

稟³
9304

喊稟 to petition orally.

稟明 to state clearly.

具稟 to prepare a petition or report.

遞稟 to present a petition.

稟帖 or 稟詞 or 稟書 a petition; a report.

稟覆 or 回稟 to petition in reply,—to a question or instructions.

稟覆察核 or 稟核 to report in reply for the consideration and decision of a superior.

回稟大人 I beg to report to your Excellency,—a phrase used by servants.

據實稟揭 to report the true facts.

稟請 or 稟求 or 稟叩 or 稟懇 or 稟祈 to report requesting; to apply for.

稟請賠補 to pray that compensation be made.

稟控 or 稟告 to accuse.

稟訴 to file a plaint; to state one's grievances.

通稟 to report to several superiors.

稟商 to submit opinions to a superior.

稟擬 to suggest or propose to a superior.

稟辦 to report proceedings.

稟詢 to enquire of a superior.

稟審 or 稟究 to apply for an investigation.

稟准 to request permission.

稟蒙 or 稟奉 had the honour to receive,—*e.g.* commands in reply to a petition.

稟迫 to bring an action for the recovery of.

稟牘 official reports or despatches to superiors.

紅白稟 red and white petitions,—(1) original and duplicate, the latter being returned to the petitioner; (2) petitions presented by literati and the masses, respectively.

稟候 to petition and await,—action on the part of the authorities.

稟³
9304

批稟 to endorse a petition,—with an order of Court.

稟假 to apply for leave of absence.

稟命 to ask for orders. Also, to obtain as one's destiny.

仙人稟命不死 the Immortals are destined not to die.

師事而稟度也 regards him as his master and follows his counsel. [稟 = 收.]

稟見 to apply for an interview.

稟辭 to notify one's departure.

稟安 to pay one's respects.

稟神 to pray to the gods.

受天之稟賦 to be endowed by nature,—referring to the natural differences of temperament, etc., which distinguish one man from another.

稟受 to be endowed with.

稟生受有謂之形 that with which we are endowed at birth is called form.

稟性或氣稟 natural endowment; disposition. *See* 9305.

稟氣與常人不同 disposition not like that of ordinary people.

秉³
9305

To grasp; to hold; a handful. An ancient dry measure of two 石 stone.

R. 梗
See 柄
Rising Upper.

右手秉翟 in my right hand I hold the bass flute (*see* 13,362). Correct 24r.

秉國之均 he holds in his hands the balance of the State.

誰秉國成 who holds the ordering of the kingdom?

秉燭達旦 to hold a candle in his hand until dawn,—as

關羽 Kuan Yü did when shut up all night by 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao with the two wives of 劉備 Liu Pei.

秉持 to grasp.

秉心無競 keeping their hearts free from strife.

秉公辦理 to act with justice.

一秉至公 perfectly just throughout the transaction.

秉

9305

秉德明恤 to hold fast to virtue and display an anxious solicitude,—for the empire.

秉權 to wield the power; plenipotentiary.

秉政之大臣 the Government.

秉臬 armed with the authority of the Judicial Commissioner.

禾秉 a handful of grain.

遺秉 handfuls (of grain) left behind,—for widows to glean.

與之粟五秉 gave him five *ping* of millet.

秉性 disposition. See 9304.

秉願 to act in accordance with one's desires.

Same as 9298.

棟

9306

棚

9307

R. 蒸

H. pen

See 冰

Even Upper.

鞞

9308

R. 迴

See 餅

Rising Upper.

檣

9309

See 9247.

P'ING.

平

9310

R. 庚先

C. p'ing, p'eng

H. p'in, p'iang

F. ping, pang

W. } bing

N. } ping

P. ping

M. p'in

Y. } ping

Sz. } ping

K. p'yōng

J. hei, byō

A. bing

Even Lower.

Even; level; uniform; equal. Common; ordinary.

Peaceful; equitable. See

5642, 5624, 3190, 10,573.

[To be distinguished from 乎 4911.]

平地 level ground; the "ground" of anything carved in rilievo.

平地起風波 to raise a storm on a level plain,—to cause needless disturbance.

平地登天 from a level plain

平

9310

to rise to heaven,—a sudden rise in life.

平浪 a smooth sea.

溜平 quite smooth.

平風 a gentle breeze.

平風靜浪 fair weather,—at sea.

平陽大路 a level highway; detached, as houses.

平坦 smooth,—as a road.

平原 a plain.

心像平原走馬, 易放

難收 the mind is like a horse on a plain, easy to let go but difficult to stop.

平兌 to weigh.

叫他平出一百兩銀

子 bade him weigh out a hundred ounces of silver.

平回 to weigh out in return,—of money.

天平 a pair of scales.

上一上天平見個數

目 put it in the scales and see how much it weighs.

平準 a government system, established B.C. 110, under which, in order to keep the price of staples of commerce near to a fixed rate, stocks were bought up in times of plenty to be retailed cheaply in times of scarcity.

功過兩平 merit and demerit counterbalancing one another.

曹平 the standard or current weight of silver. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Shanghai *Tls.* 102, and Treasury *Tls.* 98. See 11,636.

規平 (or 規銀 or 規元) Shanghai weight. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Treasury *Tls.* 98.

Hence, also known as 九八銀. [規 is said to be short

for 荳規, in reference to the duty on bean-cake from Newchwang, which formed the main import at Shanghai before it became a Treaty port.]

庫平 or 司平 or 司碼平 or 官平 Treasury weight. *Tls.* 100 of this scale = Standard *Tls.* 102, and Shanghai *Tls.* 104.

[But between the 色 touch of

平

9310

Treasury and Shanghai silver there is a difference of *Tls.* 5.6 per cent. Hence, in payments, Treasury *Tls.* 100 = Shanghai *Tls.* 109.6.]

市平 the market weight of silver which obtains in each particular locality.

關平 the Customs' or Haikuan silver, of which *Tls.* 100 = Treasury *Tls.* 100.8, and Shanghai *Tls.* 110.4 (touch included).

平分 to divide equally.

均平一式 equal in weight; alike in appearance.

西人平權自由之說 foreigners' talk about equal rights and independence.

平行 of equal rank; on a footing of equality; to go side by side; parallel lines.

平肩行 to walk side by side.

平速行 uniform motion.

平加速 uniform accelerated motion.

平等 or 平品 or 平班 or 平輩 of equal rank or standing.

平斷 equitable decision; arbitration.

平齊 level; even; peaceful.

平正 level; even; just.

平聲 the even tone. See 9883.

平常 or 平時 or 平素 or

平日 usually; ordinarily; generally; commonly.

生平 or 平生 see 9865.

平淡 (or 平) 無奇 feeble; commonplace,—of compositions, etc.

其說平平 this remark is very commonplace or feeble.

平平的 fair; average.

平安 correct but commonplace,—a phrase used in marking the essay of a candidate at exams.

平民百姓 ordinary or common people.

平安 at peace; contented; prosperous.

平安沒事 on good terms.

一路平安 *bon voyage!*

太平 see 10,573.

平²
9310

把平人打死 to kill a person who has given no provocation.

平和 at peace; (of prices) moderate.

平天下 to tranquillise the empire.

平事後 after peace had been restored.

平服 to subjugate.

心裏不平服 dissatisfied, — as with bad treatment.

心不平 uneasy in mind.

心下雖然不平 though uneasy in his mind.

平心而論 to discuss calmly.

絕無幾微不平的意思 felt not the slightest disquietude.

代爲不平 sympathised with her.

作不平事 to be disorderly.

一見不平, 若不自禁 at the sight of any wrong, I am quite beside myself.

好 hao³ 報不平 or 好 hao³ 打抱不平 fond of redressing grievances. See 8709.

以爲不如是則不平也 if this was not done, they were dissatisfied.

公平 or 平允 just; equitable.

持平之言 an impartial statement.

得個平手 came off on equal terms, — at a fight.

平定 to arrive at a just settlement; to pacify; sober-minded.

平定伊犁受降 to tranquillise Ili and receive the submission of its inhabitants.

平明 near dawn.

嘉平月 the twelfth moon.

平空 without foundation; baseless.

平空臆度 a groundless apprehension.

平糶 to sell grain at fair or cost price.

平復 recovered, — as a place restored to tranquillity, or a man restored to health.

平²
9310

平易 easy.

平身 to get up, — from a kneeling posture.

平臨俯視 to look sheer down upon.

平順 prosperous; all going well.

平菓 apples. See 9270.

平魚 the flounder.

平光 (spectacles) suited for old and young sight.

平金 to work in gold (embroideries, etc.).

平白 tamely; without effort; gratuitously.

平白人 common people; bourgeois.

妾隸籍平康巷 I am a "gay woman," — P'ing-k'ang being the prostitutes' quarter in 長安 Ch'ang-an under the T'ang dynasty.

平仲 name of a wood, hard and white as silver.

平章百姓 to control and regulate the people.

平章事 to superintend business; the title of certain Ministers of State since the time of 李靖 of the T'ang dynasty, who when ailing was allowed to attend to business once in two or three days.

平章政事 the title of Ministers of State under the 金 Chin and Yüan dynasties, equivalent to the Grand Secretary of later times.

當爲兒平章 I will consider the matter for you.

坪²
9311R. 庚
H. p'in, p'iang
See 平
Even Lower.

A plain; an arena.

枰²
9312R. 庚
F. ping, pang
See 平
Even Lower.

A smooth board; to plane.

棋枰 a chess-board.

砵¹
9313

See 8894.

苹²
9314R. 庚
See 平
Even Lower.

A plant mentioned in the Odes as eaten by deer.

Read p'ien². A screen.

苹車 a war-chariot with a screen or guard.

評²
9315R. 庚敬
C. p'ing
H. p'in
F. ping, p'ang
W. N. } bing
P. }
M. } p'ing
Y. }
Sz. }
K. p'yōng
J. hei, byō
A. bing
Even Lower.

To comment on; a running commentary on paragraphs, as opposed to 註 2537. To criticise; to discuss. See 9048.

評註 commentary and notes.

評閱詩文 to review poems and essays.

評點 to provide commentary and punctuation, — as when editing an old book.

評品 to criticise, — as pictures.

賞評 to criticise favourably.

譏評 to criticise unfavourably.

評論 or 評量 to discuss; to arbitrate on.

評議 to deliberate upon.

評斷 or 評定 to decide; to arbitrate.

評理 to discuss; to come to an understanding.

作者固難, 評者尤難 it is very difficult to make (poetry), but more so to criticise it.

人皆從而評之曰 in consequence, everybody was discussing (what had happened to) him, saying that.....

閑¹
9316R. 庚
F. v. piang²,
sp'iang
See 忤
Even Upper.

The creaking of a door, etc.

閑之閑然 (the door) shut to with a bang.

坪²
9317R. 庚
See 平
Even Lower.

A ravine; a gully.

澎湃 the noise of dashing billows.

萍²

9318

R. 庚青

See 平

Even Lower.

Duckweed (*Lemna minor*, L.). See 3600, 9139.

浮萍 or 水萍 duckweed.

浮萍 or 大萍葉 *Pistia stratiotes*, L., sold in southern China as a drug.

萍浮南北 floating like duckweed between north and south, —without fixed abode.

萍水 a close friendship. See 2196.

萍水相逢 like duckweed on water meeting duckweed, —a chance meeting of friends abroad.

萍水之人 a chance stranger.

冀其萍合亦復難矣 it is too much to hope to meet again.

萍梗人 a poor wanderer.

萍蹤靡定 duckweed tracks not fixed, —here to-day and gone to-morrow; it is uncertain where he is.

萍蹤 a chance meeting.

屏²

9319

R. 青梗

C. p'ing, v.

H. p'in, piang, pin

F. ping, ping

W. ping, ping

N. ping

P. ping

M. ping, ping

S. ping

K. pyōng

J. hei, biyō, hyō

A. bing

Even and

Rising Lower.

A screen; a protection; an ornamental tablet. See 5382.

屏門 or 屏風 a door-screen to keep off the wind.

圍屏 a folding screen.

帷屏 or 屏帳 a curtain to screen off

鏡屏 a mirror standing in a frame.

椅屏 a chair-back.

腰屏 a loin-cloth.

屏軸 tablets and scrolls.

桌屏 or 插屏 ornamental stone tablets, framed to stand on the table.

屏立 to stand like a screen, —as a servant or guard.

開屏 to spread the tail, —of a peacock.

穿連車輛以爲屏障 to make a lager or camp of waggons.

屏藩之臣 a guardian of the empire.

金屏之人 a harem beauty.

屏衛 to shield; to protect.

屏²

9319

Read *ping*³. To reject; to set aside.

屏棄 or 屏黜 to reject; to dismiss.

屏除 to get rid of, —as a bad habit.

屏逐 to drive out; to expel.

屏 (or 屏退) 左右 to keep away the attendants, —as when wishing to talk privately.

屏人耳目 to keep people away, —as above.

寫貓能屏鼠 he could draw a cat which would keep away rats, —of Li K'ung-hsiu.

屏氣似不息者 holding in his breath, as if he dared not breathe, —of Confucius at an audience with his sovereign.

從容屏氣 to do nothing, —but quietly await events.

屏息 or 屏聲 to abstain from uttering any sound, —as in the presence of a superior. See 4034.

先帝屏聲色 his late Majesty would have nothing to do with music and women.

屏欽使 to refuse to receive an Envoy.

屏居里巷不豫人間 he went into seclusion in his house and would have nothing to do with the world.

屏斥是非 to settle the rights and wrongs, —of a quarrel.

屏當 to arrange; to settle, —as one in authority.

汧²

9320

R. 青

Even Lower.

瓶²

9321

R. 青

C. p'ing

H. p'in, piang

F. ping

W. bing

N. bing

P. p'ing

M. p'in

Y. ping

S. ping

K. piōng

J. hei, bin

A. bing

Even Lower.

Noise of water. To wash; see 9021.

A vase; a jar; a jug; a bottle. [Stands pictorially for 平 9310, peaceful.]

花瓶 a flower-vase.

膽瓶 a big-bellied vase.

酒瓶 a wine-jar or bottle.

水瓶 a water-jug; a pitcher.

煖足瓶 a hot-water bottle; see 10,751.

時須將瓶搖動 shake the bottle before using, —the mixture.

瓶²

9321

守口如瓶 to keep guard over one's mouth as over the mouth of a bottle, —not to let the liquor (sc. words) run out.

整瓶不動, 半瓶搖 gull bottle is steady; a half-full bottle wobbles, —the wise man is modest.

餅

9322

邗

9323

R. 青

See 瓶

Even Lower.

俦⁴

9324

R. 青

See 瓶

K. ping

Even Lower.

嫻

9325

R. 敬庚

See 聘

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

聘⁴

9326

R. 敬

C. p'ing

H. p'in, pin

F. p'ing

W. ping

N. ping

P. ping

M. ping

Y. ping

S. ping

K. ping

J. hei, hio

A. ping (shing)

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 9321.

Name of an ancient place in Shantung.

To trust to; to send on messages.

俦俠持權 having both the courage and the power, —(e.g.) to defend the weak against the strong.

Elegant.

嫻婷 graceful; elegant; gentle.

當年不嫁惜嫻婷 alas for the beautiful girl, that she did not marry long ago!

Read *p'ing*⁴. Used with 9326.

遣人嫻問 to send marriage proposals.

To enquire about; to invite by presents, as formerly a feudal prince would endeavour to obtain the services of talented or virtuous men; to send an Envoy; to engage; to betroth. See 4024.

靡使歸聘 we can send no one home to enquire about our families.

湯使人以幣聘之 T'ang sent persons with presents of silk to get him to enter his service.

三聘 thrice invited, —as 伊尹 I Yin was by T'ang, as above.

徵聘 to invite to join the service of the State.

聘⁴

9326

聘賢 to engage virtuous men.
聘請先生 to engage a teacher.

聘則爲妻 a wife is one who is espoused by betrothal,—not bought, as a concubine.

下聘 or 過聘禮 or 行聘 or 放聘 or 定聘 to send betrothal presents.

行小聘 to send the lesser presents,—as was customary once a year among the feudal princes, the greater presents being sent once in three years. In modern times, to send the first betrothal presents.

却聘 to reject the betrothal presents.

待聘 to await betrothal,—as a marriageable girl.

聘下 or 聘定 betrothed; engaged.

聘選 to betroth and select,—to choose as concubine.

聘姑娘 or 聘女兒 to marry a daughter.

女兒該出聘了 it's time my daughter was married.

凭²

9327

R. 徑蒸

C. p'ing²

F. p'ing

W. } b'ing

N. }

Y. p'ing

K. p'ing

J. h'io

A. b'ang², v'ing²

Sinking and

Even Lower.

To lean against; to rely on; to trust to. Also read ping⁴. Used with 9328.

挨凭 to rest on; to lean against.

凭欄 to lean on a railing.

凭几托腮 leaning on the table with his head in his hands.

乾柴凭火 a dry stick leaning against the fire,—a position of danger.

凭月起相思 to lean on (a rail and look up at) the moon and long,—for absent ones, etc.

依凭 to rely on; to trust to.

憑²

9328

R. 蒸

C. p'ang

H. p'ung

F. ping

W. b'ing

N. b'ing, v.

ming

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

To lean on; to trust to; to rely on; to depend on.

憑仗 to lean on; to rely on.

憑几 to lean on a table.

依憑 to trust to.

無所憑依 nothing to trust to.

憑據 or 憑證 evidence; proof; guarantee.

憑²

9328

K. ping

J. h'io, byō

A. b'ang

Even Lower.

口說無憑 or 恐口無憑 word of mouth cannot be trusted to,—a written document is necessary.

憑你說 according to what you say.

憑口說 an unsupported assertion.

憑信 trustworthy.

道路之言何足憑信 how can any faith be put in mere street gossip?

憑中 to trust to or act through a middleman.

憑空 without proof.

憑人 at will; at one's own discretion.

憑摺計數 amounts to be reckoned according to the pass-book,—in which entries are made at a bank each time money is drawn out. Used also of pass-books with tradesmen.

以物爲憑 to take something as a proof or pledge.

人憑神力 man trusts to the power of the gods.

官憑印 officials rely upon the seal,—as a proof of genuineness.

文憑 or 憑引 official credentials,—often pawned by newly-appointed officials for the means of proceeding to their posts, and redeemed after arrival. The first is now used of literary diplomas and certificates of University degrees.

領憑 to receive credentials or "papers."

憑限又緊 and besides time presses.

憑帖 a cash note.

憑單 or 憑照 a certificate; a voucher. The first is also a "duty proof."

憑票 a note or money-order payable to bearer; a pawn ticket.

憑商人報明 to accept a merchant's declaration,—as to goods at the Custom-house.

憑他去 let him go!—never mind him.

任憑怎麼樣 whichever way you please.

憑霄 a kind of lark.

憑

9329

蘋

9330

砵

9331

R. 蒸

See 仵

A. b'ing

Even Upper.

雷

9332

R. 徑

See 凭

A. v'ing

Sinking

Lower.

玻

9333

R. 歌

C. H. po

F. poa

W. pu, bu

N. pou

P. M. po

Y. pou

Sz. po

K. p'a

J. ha

A. fa

Even Upper.

蛟

9334

R. 哥

See 播

Rising Upper.

跛

9335

R. 寘哥

C. p'ei, pai

H. pai

F. p'ai, p'ia,

p'o, p'iang

W. p'ei, p'ie,

p'u

N. p'ou

P. p'ei, p'o, p'o

M. p'o, p'o

Y. p'ou, p'ou

Same as 9328.

See 9271.

The noise of waves on rocks.

The roar of thunder; noise of cannonading.

PO.

Glass. See 9411.

玻璃 glass,—first manufactured in China A.D. 424. The word po-li has been identified with the Turkish billur, with polish, and with belor or bolor, meaning glass or crystal in several Asiatic languages.

玻璃片 or 玻璃磚 window-glass.

A toad. See 3938.

To walk lame. See 3213.

跛躄 or 跛脚 or 跛腿 or 跛足 lame.

跛能履 the lame able to walk.

Read pei⁴. To lean; to be partial.

跛倚 to lean against.

跋¹

9335

Sz. *po*
K. *p'a, p'i*
J. *ha, hi*
A. *pa, pi*
Irregular
Upper.

波¹

9336

R. 歌
C. *po*
H. *po*
F. *poa, poa*
W. *pu, bu*
N. *pou*
P. *po, v. p'o*
M. *po*
Y. *pou*
Sz. *po*
K. *p'a*
J. *ha*
A. *ba*
Even Upper.

恭立無跋 stand respectfully and do not loll.

跋向不明 partial and therefore prejudiced.

Waves; especially, breakers (折者曰波; see 6716). The stroke, in writing, at the bottom of such characters as 之 and 道.

波浪 waves.

波浪鼓兒 a small drum with two pieces of knotted cord attached to sound it; the pedlar's drum.

波平浪靜 smooth water.

心中無波浪 no troubles in my mind.

波甚緊 waves running high.

一波未平, 一波又起 one wave not gone before another comes on,—of events rapidly succeeding one another. See 3564.

觀一波便知 see one wave and you know all,—ab uno disce omnes.

蹄下不波 there was no splashing under the horse's hoofs,—as it galloped over the sea.

波沫 or 波泡兒 surf; foam.

波及於人 the wave coming upon people,—to be involved in any matter.

雖係教民之事, 最易

波及於教士 although the matter is one which concerns converts, it might easily involve missionaries.

波累 to involve; to compromise.

水波紋 ripples in water.

金波 the bright light of the moon.

秋波 autumn waves; the liquid eyes of a lovely woman.

秋波流慧 her bright eyes sparkled with wit.

託微波以通辭 availed herself of a glance in order to make known her feelings.

波¹

9336

文有波瀾 his style is very spirited or dashing.

餘波不了 the remaining waves have not finished,—of a matter which has been finally settled up, but the immediate consequences of which are still felt.

奔波 hurrying to and fro; from pillar to post.

波棱蓋 the knee-cap.

波羅門 (or 文) 國 the country of the Brahmans,—India.

波羅密戲 the Indian game,—dice.

波羅蜜 (or 密) the jack-fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, L.).

波羅密多 moral and intellectual perfection. Sanskrit: *pāramita*.

波羅菓 the pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*, L.).

蜜割波羅之味 honey steals the flavour of the pineapple.

波斯國 Persia.

大通二年波斯入貢 in A.D. 528 Persia sent tribute.

窮波斯 destitute of Persia,—i.e. of the valuables which come thence, *sc.* badly off.

一個姑娘叫波斯 a girl, called Jewel.

波裏凹 borax; tincal (?). Tibetan *bulwa*.

波臣 the ministers of 閻王 Pluto. See 13,153.

波卑夜 or 波旬 Papiya,—a name for 魔羅 Māra.

波多力 *batrik*,—patriarch.

Greens.

菠菜 or 菠薐菜 spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*, L.).

野菠菜 *Acroglchin chenopodioides*, Sch.

菠蘿 the *Quercus obovata*, cultivated for silkworms.

A winnowing-fan.

拿簸箕簸 *po* 米 take a winnowing-fan and winnow the rice.

簸籬 an open basket for grain.

簸⁴

9338

F. *poa, pwai*
W. *pu, bu*
N. *pou*
P. *po, po*
K. *p'a*
J. *ha*
A. *ba*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

白

9339

伯⁴

9340

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *pak*
F. *paik, pah*
W. *pa, ba*
N. *pah, v. pañg*
P. *pi*
M. *pe*
Y. *puk, pouk*
Sz. *pe*
K. *pek*
J. *haku, piaku*
A. *ba*
Entering Upper.

針線簸 *po* 兒 a woman's workbasket.

Read *po*. To winnow.

簸颺 to clean grain in the wind.

船顛簸 the boat is very unsteady.

几案擺簸 the table rocked to and fro,—during an earthquake.

See 8556.

A father's elder brother; the eldest of brothers. Senior; elder. The third grade of nobility; an earl; see 6568. A title of respect. Also read *po*.*

伯父 or 伯公 a paternal uncle.

大伯 any uncle.

大伯子 your husband's elder brother.

叔伯 uncles,—in general.

先伯 my late uncle.

老伯 your father.

伯母 a father's elder brother's wife; your mother (polite).

伯爺 an elder brother.

伯姊 an elder sister.

伯伯 (*pai' pai'*) brother-in-law, —so called by wife of younger brother.

伯仲叔季 four characters used for denoting the first, second, third, and fourth, of brothers.

伯仲之伯 the 伯 of 伯仲,—describing the character in question by word of mouth.

相伯仲 standing in the relationship of elder brother and second,—not much difference in age.

伯仲之間 not much difference.

伯壘仲麓 the elder (playing) the ocarina, the younger the flute,—harmony of brothers.

伯氏 the elder,—of two friends.

菠¹

9337

R. 歌
See 波
Even Upper.

簸⁴

9338

R. 箇 寄
C. *po, p'o*
H. *poi*

伯^{4*}
9340

伯爵 of the rank of earl.
伯相 earl and Grand Secretary.
宗伯 the Minister of Ceremonies under the Chou dynasty. Also, the Court of Sacrificial Worship.
大宗伯 President of the Board of Rites.
自伯之東 since my husband went eastwards.
將伯助予 O sir, help me!
將伯之呼 a cry for help.
伯牛之疾 a fatal malady, alluding to the mortal sickness of 伯牛 (otherwise 冉耕), a disciple of Confucius, as detailed in the 論語.
伯俞泣杖 Po Yü wept when beaten,—because his mother was too old to hit him hard enough to hurt.
伯勞 (or 鵲 or 趙) a shrike; the goatsucker; see 11,012.
伯克 = Beg. See 9437.

Read *pa*⁴. Used for 霸 8533.

晉爲伯 Chin held the leadership,—among the Feudal States.
伯主 chief; *doyen*.

帛^{4*}
9341

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *p'et*
F. *peik*
W. *ba*
N. *bah*
P. *spai*, *spo*
M. *pi*
Y. *pok*, *p'ouk*
Sz. *pe*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*
A. *bak*
Entering
Lower.

布帛 cotton and silk fabrics.
賜帛 to bestow silk,—of the Emperor sending a silken cord to an offending statesman and allowing him to strangle himself instead of being publicly executed. See 7291.

兩國不以玉帛而以兵戎矣 the two nations deal no more through the medium of jade and silk but through that of the weapons and accoutrements of war,—i.e. diplomatic relations are broken off.

財帛 riches; wealth.

束帛 a roll of silk.

三帛 purple, black, and yellow silk, formerly used as presents to the sovereign from the feudal chiefs.

掛帛 to hang up silk scrolls.

寶帛 valuables.

迫^{4*}
9342

柏^{4*}
9343

R. 陌
C. *pok*, v. *p'ak*
F. *paik*, v. *pah*
See 百
A. *ba*²
Entering
Upper.

Same as 9345.

In northern China, the arbor vitae (*Thuja orientalis*, L.); in central China, the cypress (*Cupressus funebris*, End.). Also read *pai*³.

扁柏 the arbor vitae.

羅漢柏 *Thuja dolabrata*, L.

黃柏 *Phellodendron amurense*, Rupr., the yellow bark of which is used as a dye.

香柏樹 the cedar,—used for incense.

側柏 or 刺柏 *Juniperus chinensis*, L. The second is also *J. taxifolius*, H. & A.

柏子油 oil from juniper seeds, —used in the red colouring for seals.

卷柏 *Selaginella involvens*, Spreng.

柏府 the Censorate,—from the cypress trees which surrounded it under the Han dynasty.

柏舟之節 the chastity of the cypress boat,—a phrase borrowed from the *Odes* and used in reference to widows.

柏操 (*tsao*⁴) chaste.

舶^{4*}
9344

R. 陌
C. *pak*, *pok*₅
F. *poh*₅
W. *p'o*₅
N. *boh*₅
P. *spo*
Y. *p'ak*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*
A. *bak*₅
Entering
Irregular.

An ocean-going junk.

迫^{4*}
9345

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *pet*
F. *p'aik*, *p'aih*
W. *pa*
N. *pah*
P. *p'ei*, *p'ai*
M. *p'i*

To press upon; to harass; embarrassed. Also read *p'o*^{4*}.

逼迫 to compel; to force.

迫得 he is driven to.....

迫于不得已 unable to help,—doing something.

迫^{4*}
9345

Y. *p'ouk*
Sz. *p'e*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*, *hiaku*
A. *bak*, *bik*
Entering
Upper.

迫于勢耳 or 爲勢所迫 compelled by circumstances.

迫于嚴命 compelled by a stringent order.

迫倒 to overturn by force; to ruin.

迫赶 to expel; to drive out.

急迫 or 迫切 hurried; pressing; urgent.

時迫事 time presses and the affair is urgent.

惶迫失錯 to be flurried and make mistakes.

不迫人於險 do not press on a man in trouble,—hit him when he is down.

窮迫 in great poverty.

窘迫 in great trouble,—from care or poverty.

迫地而行 moving close to the ground,—as something which is carried low.

迫甚 very tight,—as a sleeve or trouser.

預備立憲限期緊迫 the date for establishment of a constitution is very near at hand.

鉞^{4*}
9346

R. 藥
See 箔
Entering
Lower.

A thin sheet of metal.

金鉞 gold leaf.

銅鉞 tinsel.

錫鉞 tin foil. See 9351.

百^{4*}
9347

佰^{4*}
9348

R. 陌
See 百
Entering
Upper.

The leader of a hundred men; a centurion. A hundred cash. Used for 百 8560 in accounts and banking.

壹佰兩 a hundred taels.

栢^{4*}
9349

Same as 9343.

泊⁴⁸

9350

R. 藥
C. pok
H. p'ok
F. pouk, poh
W. p'o
N. boh
P. spo
M. p'e
Y. pak
K. pak
J. haku, baku
A. bak

Entering
Lower
Irregular.

To moor or anchor a vessel; see 12,478. To be at leisure. See 2725.

泊船章程 regulations for mooring vessels.

泊設 to moor,—of a lightship.

泊界 the harbour limits.

河泊所 the river-police magistrate at Canton.

指泊所 a berthing officer (I.M. Customs).

淡(或澹)泊自如(或守) frugal; contented with little.

漂泊 roving; vagabond.

泊然而無求 independent.

落泊於塵市門 always loafing about the market-place.

泊爾鈞於死灰 may be regarded as dead ashes.

箔⁴⁸

9351

R. 藥
C. pok
H. p'ok
F. pouk, poh
W. bo
N. boh
P. spo, spau
M. po
Y. pak
Sz. po
K. pak
J. haku, baku
A. bak, bou

Entering
Lower.

A door-screen of bamboo splints. Used for 9346, 9381.

葦箔 a rush screen,—for sun or rain.

蠶箔 a frame on which silk-worms spin cocoons.

分箔 to arrange on frames or trays.

魚箔 fishing-stakes.

錫箔 tin foil. See 9346.

不

9352

See 9456.

剝¹³

9353

R. 覺
C. pok, mok
F. pauk, v.
P. pau, po
See 駁

Entering
Upper.

To flay; to peel; to take away, as clothes or badges of office. To slaughter an animal. The 23rd Diagram. See 2486, 8620.

剝皮 to flay off the skin.

剝殼 to take off the husk.

剝民 to oppress the people by extortion.

狠剝 to cruelly oppress.

剝削 to despoil; to cut, as wages.

剝極則復 when things are at their worst they begin to mend.

剝¹³

9353

復剝之秋 a season of improvement after bad times.

剝船 a cargo-boat. See 9393.

剝啄 to rap at a door.

剝牀之痛 a domestic calamity.

鉢¹³

9354

R. 曷

C. put.
H. pat
F. pwak
W. p'ö, bö
N. pah, p'eh
P. po
M. po
Y. pouh, pwoh
Sz. po
h. pal
J. hatsz, hachi
A. bat

Entering
Upper.

An earthen-ware basin; a beggar's alms-bowl.

鉢頭 an earthen basin or jar.

鉢多羅 the alms-bowl of the Buddhist priest. Sanskrit: *pātra*.

持鉢 to hold the bowl,—to beg his daily bread, as the Buddhist priest is supposed to do.

免持鉢之苦 to avoid the misery of begging,—as those priests who are sufficiently provided for.

傳衣鉢 to hand down cassock and bowl,—to appoint a successor, as a Buddhist abbot does.

托鉢空門 the school of (all is) vanity which relies on the alms-bowl,—the Buddhist church.

漏鉢 a funnel.

鉢汞 Taoist methods to prolong life.

鉢邏那伽 Allahabad.

葡¹³

9355

R. 職

C. pak
H. p'et
F. puk
W. bu
N. boh
P. pei
M. p'u
Y. fuk, pou
K. pik
J. haku, boku
A. bāk

Entering
Lower.

A term applied in combination to such roots as the carrot, turnip, radish, etc. Used for 3729. See 7298.

蔞葡 *Michelia Champaka*, L., sometimes identified by the Chinese with the *Gardenia*. See 10,630.

蔞葡冠諸香 the gardenia has the finest perfume of all.

孖⁴⁸

9356

R. 月隊

P. p'ei, pi

See 勃悖

A. bout, boui

Entering
Lower.

Plants shooting up; used of the appearance of a comet. Disobedient; intractable.

孖者何, 彗星 what is *po*? A comet.

孖星見 *hsien* 東方 a comet appeared in the east.

昭王十九年有孖星

孖⁴⁸

9356

於紫微 in the 19th year of king Chao there was a comet in the constellation *tzü wei*,—i.e. in B.C. 1034.

古來日食孖星皆稱

災異 eclipses and comets have always been regarded as calamitous and uncanny.

悖⁴⁸

9357

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

悖⁴⁸

9358

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

悖⁴⁸

9359

R. 月

P. p'o

M. p'o

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

悖⁴⁸

9360

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

悖⁴⁸

9361

R. 月

P. spo

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

A large trumpet, called 悖羅, sounded on going into action.

Dust in clouds.

A flail. A fruit; see 12,645.

The chaff of rice.

The back of the neck; the neck. The navel.

脖子 or 脖頸 (or 梗) 子 the neck, or nape of the neck.

縮着脖子 drawing in its neck,—as a tortoise.

瘦脖子 a slender neck.

脖臍 the navel.

育之原出於臍腴 the source of the *huang* (see 5095) is in the navel.

諄⁴⁰

Confused; obstinate; perverse.

9362

R. 隊月

See 背

Sinking
Lower.四達而不諄 well-informed
without confusion of ideas.

其言諄 his words are confused.

諄其心 confused in mind.

何老諄不念子孫 why
still obstinately neglectful of your
descendants?諄晦 muddle-headed,—as from
age.餽¹⁹

Cakes; biscuits.

9363

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

餽餽 cakes.

香餽餽似的 like a sweet-
smelling cake.

餽餽丁 the dandelion.

鶉⁴⁰A wood pigeon, with
white spots on its neck,
known as 鶉鴒.

9364

R. 月

P. *po, pu*
N. *bah, v. bu*

See 勃

Entering
Lower.鶉鴒子旺邊飛 pigeons
fly towards brightness,—so men
are attracted to the rich and
influential.撥¹⁹To spread; to open out;
to distribute; to regulate.
To expel; to get rid of;
to send away; to transfer;
to tranship. To stir up; to
poke. A plectrum (see 9061);
to play on a guitar. See
8197.

9365

R. 易

C. *p'ut, pul*
H. *p'at*
F. *puak*
W. *bō, pō*
N. *p'ah*
P. *po, pa*
M. *po*
Y. *pouh*
Sz. *po*
K. *pal*
J. *hatsz, hachi*
A. *bat, bak*Entering
Upper.撥開 to open out; to reject; be
off!

撥開烟 to dissipate the smoke.

撥開門 to prise open a door.

撥草尋蛇 to push about the
grass and search for snakes.撥雲見日 to open the clouds
(of error) and see the sun (of
truth).

撥弓 to draw a bow.

撥擻 to push away,—with some-
thing held in the hand. Also, to
stir up. [Peking, *pa' lan*.] See
1678.撥¹⁹

9365

撥給 to give out; to appropriate
to.

撥正 to correct; to straighten.

撥邪反正 to turn from the
heterodox and come back to
the orthodox.撥交 to hand over, as for a
special purpose.

撥用 to appropriate to.

撥還 to appropriate for repay-
ment.

撥抵 to deduct as a set-off.

撥轉 to make to turn round;
to hand on; to transmit.撥轉人心 to bring men's
hearts round,—as into the true
path.

撥浪腦袋 to shake the head.

撥浪鼓 a pedlar's drum, which
is struck, on being twirled, by
two beads attached by strings
at the sides.撥去壞的 get rid of the bad
ones.

撥出 to distribute.

把好的撥出 pick out the
good ones.本實先撥 the root must be
first got rid of.

撥蚊 to drive away mosquitoes.

撥兵 to detach troops.

撥錢 to set aside or transfer
money.

撥身金 to transfer one's wages.

撥撥 to allot,—as tasks.

火棍短強如手撥掬
a short poker is better than the
hand for stirring the fire.

撥歸一邊 to set aside.

撥冗 to put aside one's business,
—and do something else.用鎗撥落 to ward off with
a spear.

撥亂 to repress rebellion.

撥動絲絃入臥房
playing on his silken strings, he
enters the bedroom,—of a mos-
quito.

撥收 received,—as on deposit.

撥船 lighters. See 9393.

撥什庫 Manchu *bosokó*, a
corporal, or non-com. officer.襖⁴⁰

9366

R. 易

C. *put*

See 撥

Entering
Upper.鰩⁴⁰

9367

R. 易

See 撥

Entering
Upper.嶓¹

9368

R. 歌箇

See 播

Even and
Sinking Upper.播⁴

9369

R. 箇

C. *po*H. *po*F. *poa, pwo*W. *pu, pu*N. *pou*P. *po, po, po, po*M. *po, po, po, po*Y. *pou*Sz. *po*K. *pa*J. *ha*A. *ba*Irregular
Upper.

A rain-coat, called 襖, worn by labourers.

A fish wagging its tail in
swimming.

A mountain in Shensi.

嶓冢 an old name for the District
of 河 Mien in Shensi.To sow. To publish; to
make known. To cast aside.播百穀 to sow all kinds of
grain.

播種 to sow seeds.

遠播 to make known afar.

威播九州 the dread of him
extends throughout the empire.聲播四方 his (evil) repu-
tation has spread to the four
corners of the earth.傳播 to spread abroad,—as a
doctrine.播其惡于衆 to disseminate
his wickedness among the people.

播棄 to reject; to discard.

播越 or 播流 banishment;
exile.

播遷 political flight.

Read *po*³. To winnow.

播米 to winnow rice.

播揚 to winnow; to promulgate.

Read *po*¹.播弄 to cheat; to humbug; to
trifle with.

播
9369

播弄是非 to grossly pervert the truth; to misrepresent the facts.

播亂 to mix up; to throw into disorder.

播
9370

White; grey.

播然 silvery white.

播播國老 a white-haired statesman.

播播雪 snowy white,—as hair.

播腹 big-bellied.

播
9371

To spread abroad; to promulgate.

箇

See **播**

Sinking Upper.

博
9372

Wide; ample; extensive; see 5184. To gamble; see 12,049. To barter. Also read *po*^{2*}.

博三寸 three inches in breadth.

戎車孔博 their war-chariots are very large.

博學 or **博聞** extensive learning; great scholarship.

博學鴻儒 very widely informed,—a title granted at an examination held once in twenty-four years.

博學於文 extensively studying all branches of learning.

博聞強記 wide learning and a powerful memory.

博士 a wide-read scholar; a professor; a doctor of the Academy of Learning. Also, a master-tradesman.

文帝召爲博士 the Emperor Wên Ti made him a Doctor in the Academy.

博雅 well-read and refined.

博古通今 informed on all subjects from ancient to modern times.

博物院 a museum.

博
9372

博物院鑑星敦較佳 among museums, that at Kensington is the best.

博物君子 you gentlemen, who are widely read.

博濟于民 to extensively benefit the people.

博識 to add to one's knowledge.

博證 to procure evidence to corroborate.

以博一笑 in order to cause a laugh.

博戲 to gamble.

博奕 to play at *wei-ch'i*; to gamble. See 13,176.

博始於夏 gambling began under the Hsia dynasty,—20th cent. B.C.

君子不博 the superior man does not gamble.

博局 a gambling-house; a chess-board.

六博 to play with dice.

以貨博貨 to exchange goods for goods.

古琴曲有不博金 even if people have old psalteries and music, they will not part with them for money.

不要博凉州 no occasion to buy Liang-chou (wine),—we can make it.

博沙 to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

博州 an old name for 聊城縣 Liao-ch'êng Hsien in Shantung.

博勞 a shriek. See 9340.

博
9373

To seize. To strike. To box. To play on a guitar.

博取 to seize.

博擊 to strike.

博擊之任 the office of a Censor.

以手搏虎 attacked the tiger with his bare hands.

聞少林寺僧以搏名 天下 he heard that the Buddhist monks of Shao-lin were famous all over the empire for their boxing. See 9746.

搏
9373

搏拊 a barrel-shaped drum, struck with the fingers on both heads and used in the Confucian temple.

搏
9374

To crackle; to burst from heat.

R. 藥

See 搏

Entering Upper.

膊
9375

The upper arm; the shoulder. To cut; to slice.

R. 藥

See 搏

Entering Upper.

膊甲 the shoulder-blade.

大肱膊根兒 great brawny arms. See 6031.

起膊 to shoulder.

轉膊 to change shoulders,—as when carrying.

展膊 to stretch out the fore paw,—as a cat.

殺而膊諸城上 they put him to death and dismembered him on the top of the wall.

膺膺 the sound of blows dealt each other by gamecocks.

搏
9376

A bell, 3.6 feet in length with a diameter of 2.25 feet, suspended on a frame. See 9383. A hoe.

R. 藥

C. pok.

H. pok

F. pauk

W. po, bo,

N. poh

P. spo

M. po

Y. pak

Sz. po

K. pak

J. haku

A. bak

Entering Upper.

膊
9377

The shoulder-blade. See 9375, 12,760.

R. 藥

See 搏

Entering Upper.

搏
9378

Same as 9372.

簿⁴⁴

9379

R. 藥

See 簿

Entering
Upper.**簿**⁴⁴

9380

R. 藥

See 簿

Entering
Upper
and Lower.**簿**^{2*}

9381

R. 藥

N. boh², bou²
P. spau, spo,
po²

See 箔

Entering
Lower.

Name of an ancient game.

A pillar. A beam connecting pillars.

Thickly-growing vegetation. Thin, as opposed to 厚 4024 and 稠 2502; slight; few; poor; mean. Indifferent; careless. To reach to; to extend over. An initial particle. See 濃 8411. Also read *pao*². [To be distinguished from 簿 9467.]草木交錯曰薄 plants and trees growing in confusion are called *jungle*.

這樣紙太薄 this kind of paper is too thin.

精薄 quite thin.

薄冰 thin ice. See 9277.

薄餅 thin cakes,—eaten on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.

薄靡而爲天 by its tenuity to form the heavens,—of ether.

薄罪於人 to punish a person leniently.

人丁單薄 very few descendants.

薄小 small; poor.

薄祚 poor.

薄禮 trifling presents.

薄產 a small estate.

薄情 or 薄倖 wanting in right feeling.

薄倖郎 a disreputable fellow.

薄瘠 or 地皮薄 barren ground.

臉 (or 面) 皮薄 bashful.

薄^{2*}

9381

薄命 a poor destiny,—of ill-success in life.

薄宦 a poor or petty official.

薄行人 one who does not deal rightly by others.

薄人 or 薄落人 a prostitute.

薄福白 a luckless wretch.

輕薄 to treat with indifference or contempt.

於所厚者薄, 無所不

薄 he w^o behaves shabbily to those whom he ought to treat well, will behave shabbily to all.

薄待 to treat slightly.

薄觀 to take a cursory glance at.

薄視 to view contemptuously.

薄懲 to punish lightly.

薄海 the wide, wide sea.

外薄四海 extending beyond to the Four Seas,—to the limits of the empire.

薄城 to besiege a city.

直薄城下 he came right up to the city walls.

日薄食 the sun is partially eclipsed.

今且薄暮, 舉網得魚 this very evening, I caught a fish.

從昏飯牛薄夜半 from dawn I feed the cattle up to midnight.

雷風相薄 thunder and wind crashed together.

載驅薄薄 (*po¹ po¹*) the noise of carts and carriages.

薄言有之 now we have got them. [The first two characters are untranslatable particles.]

薄荷 *Mentha arvensis*, L., var. *glabrata*.

薄荷油 peppermint oil.

薄荷冰 menthol or Chinese peppermint camphor.

薄羅 *Quercus dentata*, Thunb.

薄佉羅 Bactria.

礪⁴⁴

9382

R. 藥

C. pok²
F. pauk,
W. bo²
N. boh²
P. spo
M. po
Y. pak
Sz. po
K. pak
J. haku, baku
A. bak²Entering
Lower.**鑄**⁴⁴

9383

R. 藥

See 鑄

Entering
Upper
and Lower.**嫗**⁴⁴

9384

R. 曷

See 芟

A. bat,
Entering
Lower.**芟**⁴⁴

9385

R. 曷

C. pët
H. p'at
F. pak
W. bo
N. bah
P. spa
M. pa
Y. paa
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat,
Entering
Lower.**跋**⁴⁴

9386

R. 曷

C. put, pët
H. p'at
F. pwak
W. bo, bwo
N. bah
P. spa
M. pa
Y. paah
K. pal
J. hatsz, bachi
A. bat
Entering
Lower.

To stuff; to fill. To spread out.

磅礴 vast, as space; mixed Also (for next entry), unconstrained; familiar.

槃礴 to sit cross-legged. See 8620.

A large bell. See 9376

鼓鑄爲節 to mark time by striking a bell.

鑄鐘 an oval bell, with 3 bosses and hung in a frame used at services in the Confucian temple.

A wife. Used for 8530

Grass; stubble.

芟舍 a thatched cottage.

召伯所芟 under it (see 5832 10,757) the chief of Shao lodged

To walk; land travel, as opposed to 涉 9784. The heel. A conclusion to a book; a colophon, as opposed to 弁 9197. Read *pa²* in Peking.

跋履而上 he went up on foot 跋涉 to traverse both land and water; to travel.

跋涉勞苦 the hardships of travel.

跋⁴¹

9386

跋倒 to stumble and fall.

跋扈 to tread down legal rights; to threaten reprisals; to become violent. See 4965.

跋足 the heel.

跋本 the base; the root.

跋馬 to turn a horse round.

前無序後無跋 without preface at the beginning or colophon at the end,—of a bungling book.

題跋 to write a colophon.

全部總跋 a summary of the whole work.

跋陀 or 跋達羅 virtuous and wise,—an epithet of every Buddha. Sanskrit: *bhadra*.

跋提河 a river of Nepal, now called Gunduck.

Brass cymbals, joined together by a long string put through a hole in the middle of each; said to have been introduced from India. See 8157.

鑊 跋 cymbals,—with large and small knobs in the middle, respectively. Also = 大跋 large cymbals, as opposed to 小跋 or 小跋兒 small cymbals.

飛跋 cymbals which are thrown up and made to clash in the air.

Fragrant.

Same as 9377.

See 8530.

跋⁴²

9391

R. 易

See 芟

A. bat₅

Entering Lower.

益⁴³

9392

R. 易

See 鉢

Entering Upper.

駁⁴⁴

9393

R. 覺

C. pok₀H. pok₂, pok₅

F. pauk, v.

p'auk.

W. po, bo,

N. poh

P. spo

M. po

Y. pak

Sz. po

K. pak

J. haku, hoku

A. bak

Entering Upper.

The beaver. See 11,363.

A dish; a platter.

To contradict; to reverse a decision; to abrogate or annul; to find fault with. To tranship. To graft. Name of a fabulous quadruped. An appearance of confusion. See 9394.

駁口 to contradict.

駁人 to contradict a person.

批駁不准 or 駁回 to reject, as unsuitable, a report or petition.

駁語 a reversal of sentence on appeal.

駁詰 to examine adversely; to cross-question.

駁罪 to take exception to punishment awarded.

駁價 to take exception to the price.

駁飭 to express disapproval.

駁斥 to show another to be in the wrong; to find fault with.

駁辯 to argue against; to dispute a point.

駁賣 to sell in small amounts; retail.

駁貨 to tranship goods.

駁船 a cargo-boat. See 9365.

駁過別船 to tranship to another vessel.

駁運 to tranship.

駁渡 to transport across a ferry.

接駁 to receive and transfer; to tranship.

駁⁴⁵

9393

駁樹 to graft trees.

駁然大怒 he suddenly became very angry.

駁色 of mixed colours,—applied to horses.

駁馬 spotted or parti-coloured horses.

駁岸 bunding; a bund.

駁出 to bund out.

龐雜爲駁 a confused appearance of clouds.

解駁 the clouds opening,—and (e.g.) showing the moon.

Same as 9393. A unicorn.

To open; to break; to tear. See 6093.

擘開口 to open the mouth.

擘餅 to break a cake.

擘交情 to break off friendship.

塗皆乾擘之 when the plaster had dried, it was picked off with the finger.

擘紙 to tear paper.

擘父兄面 to put one's father and elder brother to shame.

巨擘 the thumb.

Same as 9397. [Distinguished from 藥 8283.]

A bitter umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum acutilobum*, S. & Z.), now known as 當歸. Used for 8960.

藥苦 or 冰藥 hardships; trouble.

飲冰食藥 bitter poverty.

冰藥清操 a phrase eulogistic of chaste widows.

See 8771.

駁⁴⁶

9394

擘⁴⁷

9395

R. 陌

C. v. mak₀mak₅, mek₅H. v. mak₅

See 擘

N. p'ah

Y. pouk

J. haku, biaku

A. p'ak

Entering Upper.

藥⁴⁸

9396

藥⁴⁹

9397

R. 陌

See 伯

Entering Upper.

北⁵⁰

9398

毫⁴²
9399

R. 藥
C. *pok*
H. *pok*
W. *boz, boz*
See 薄
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

雹⁴²
9400

褱⁴²
9401

R. 沃
See 鋪
Entering
Upper.

趵²³
9402

R. 覺效
See 駁豹
Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

𠂔⁴²
9403

R. 曷
N. *pah, pin*
P. *po*
M. *po*
J. *hatsz*
A. *bak*
Entering
Upper.

幞⁴²
9404

R. 沃
P. *pu*
M. *pu*
See 僕
Entering
Lower.

襍⁴²
9405

The capital of China under T'ang the Completer, B.C. 1766—1753, situated in Honan. Name of a Department in Anhui.

See 8704.

A full-dress embroidered collar.

Noise of tramping.

Read *pao*⁴. To leap.

趵突泉 a spring rising from
泰山 T'ai-shan.

Back to back. Radical 105.

A cowl; a hood.

幞頭 some form of ancient cap for a Minister.

幞帕 a square-shaped cap.

抱幞 a kerchief full of things.

Same as 9404.

蹼⁴²
9406

R. 屋
C. v. *p'uk*
See 卜
Entering
Upper.

鏢⁴²
9407

R. 沃
See 僕
Entering
Lower.

坡¹
9408

R. 歌
C. *po, p'o*
H. *po*
F. *poa, p'oa*
W. *pu, p'u*
N. *pou, p'ou*
P. *p'o*
M. *p'o, po*
Y. *p'ou*
Sz. *p'o, po*
K. *pa*
J. *ha*
A. *fa*
Even Upper.

坡¹
9409

破⁴²
9410

R. 箇
C. *p'o*
H. *p'o*
F. *p'oa, p'wai*
W. *p'u, p'a*
N. *p'ou*
P. *p'o*
M. *p'o*
Sz. *p'o*
Y. *p'ou*
K. *pa*
J. *ha, hi*
A. *fa*
Sinking
Upper.

The web-feet of water-fowl.

鳧雁醜其足蹼 ducks and geese are alike in having webbed feet.

A dart.

P'O.

The slope of a hill; a bank of a river. See 陂 8770.

山坡 the slope of a hill.

平坡 a gentle slope.

青坡 green slopes.

下坡容易, 上坡難 down-hill is easy, up-hill is hard.

下坡子溜 *liu*¹ 的人 a man who is slipping down the bank, —going to the dogs.

See 9333.

To break through; to break into; hence, to set; to propound (see 8711); to break up; hence, to destroy; to cut; to rend; to solve; to lay bare; to begin.

破皮 to break the skin,—of a blow.

破陣 to break through the ranks.

破斷 to snap; to break or cut through.

攻破城池 to capture a city by storm.

國破君亡 country destroyed, sovereign a fugitive.

破壞 broken; smashed.

破碎 broken to pieces.

破⁴²
9410

破碎牽合 to patch up fragments.

破裂 cracked.

破損 broken up,—as by collision.

破眼 to be broken into holes.

打破 to break; to knock to pieces.

破綻 a hole; a rent. See below.

破爛 ragged, as clothes; broken, as silver.

破衣裳 ragged old clothes.

破被 a ragged old coverlet.

破巾 a ragged old cap.

破身 or 破瓜 to deflower a maid.

破開 to break open.

破鏡重 *ch'ung*² 圓 the broken mirror is round again,—he has married a second wife.

跌破了頭 he fell and broke his head.

破地獄 to break open Purgatory,—and let souls out, as Buddhist priests do by prayer.

破扉 to partly open a door.

破浪神 the figure-head of a ship.

破戒 to break a prohibition,—as a teetotal pledge, a rule for fasting, etc.

破格 or 破個例 to break through the rule.

破格之恩 a special privilege.

驚破膽 fear has taken away his courage.

破敗 ruined; defeated.

破家 or 破落戶 to ruin the family,—by extravagance.

破家子弟 the ruin of a family,—a spendthrift.

破財 to squander money.

破費 or 破蕩 waste; extravagance.

破零 to change a note or large coin; to get small change.

破了許多錢鈔 he made a hole in a lot of money.

不肯要他破鈔 not wishing to let him break into (*i.e.* begin spending) his money.

破⁴

9410

破一塊洋錢 to break into a dollar.

破涕爲笑 to change tears into smiles.

破謎 to solve a riddle.

請主人破破 try, sir, to guess it.

破計 to defeat a plan.

我有破法 I have a trick to defeat his.

大破之 inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

全無破綻 without any decisive result,—as a fight; see 311. Also, without any weak point, or "hole in one's armour."

看出破綻 to see through a person's weakness; to detect a trick played upon one.

破價 to go beyond the usual or required price; to give a huge sum for.

破坐 to make a gap in a party by leaving it.

坐破 to wear out by sitting on it,—as (e.g.) a student's chair.

破賊 to break the power of the rebels.

破廟 a ruined temple.

破日 an unlucky day.

破五日 (érh³) the 5th of the 1st moon,—the end of the holidays.

破案 to clear up a case,—as by discovering the guilty parties.

破獲 to clear up and arrest as above.

破腹 to make a clean breast.

說破 to speak out unreservedly.

破口 to speak fully; to abuse; to revile.

破嘴 to make one's mouth sore, —by talking.

破解詳細 to explain clearly and minutely.

看破 to see through, as a plot, the vanity of all things, etc.

破土 to make a grave.

天下莫能破焉 nothing in the world is able to split it, —viz. 道 which besides being infinitely great is also infinitesimally small.

破⁴

9410

破題 or 破云 he broached his theme, as follows.....

舍矢如破 the arrows went forth like downright blows.

破子草 *Torilis Anthriscus*, Gmel.破胡紙 *Psoralea corylifolia*, L.頗¹

9411

R. 哥歌

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

K. }

J. }

A. }

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A. }

A. }

Leaning to one side; partial. Rather; somewhat; a little; very.

偏頗 partial.

頗可 it will do very well.

頗願 very anxious to.

頗佳 very good.

頗香 very fragrant.

頗多 a considerable number.

頗久 for a considerable time.

頗知一二 I know something about it.

頗重 rather serious.

頗覺不安 I am very much annoyed or distressed.

頗極 really.

頗稱 may be said to.....

頗資 affords some grounds for.....

頗好 (hao⁴) to be fond of.

頗過得 very well off; rich.

頗切 exceedingly.

頗有 considerable.

頗黎 glass; see 9333.

婆¹

9412

R. 歌

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

A. }

An old woman. The female of animals; see 6445. See 10,751.

婆子 an old woman.

六婆 the six kinds of old women, as below.

牙婆 the brothel-keeper.

媒婆 the marriage go-between.

師婆 the witch or sorceress.

虔婆 the praying-woman.

藥婆 the quack doctor.

穩婆 or 坐婆 or 收 (or 接)

生婆 the midwife.

婆²

9412

官牙婆 a gaol matron.

漁婆 a fishwife.

婆娘 an old lady.

婆角兒 old women,—in theatricals.

寡婦婆 a widow.

茶婆子 a woman who keeps a tea-house.

孟婆 a goddess of wind.

仙婆 a fairy.

老婆 a wife; one's wife; the "missis."

老婆兒 or 老婆子 an old dame; a needlewoman.

老婆姐 a wife who is older than her husband.

小老婆 or 小婆子 a concubine.

老婆舌頭 gossip.

老婆心 a worldly mind.

一片婆心 a motherly feeling.

公婆 a husband's father and mother.

婆家 a husband's mother's family.

好殺的婆家不如娘家 the best mother-in-law is not as good as one's own mother.

家婆 a maternal grandmother (south).

婆婆 or 婆母 a husband's mother.

有婆婆家 she is betrothed.

婆婆 the frou-frou of a long robe; the appearance of a person dancing. See 9905.

婆婆樹 the P'o-so tree,—supposed to grow in the Western Paradise, and to produce the 長生菓 fruit of eternal life.

婆婆車兒 a child's toy cart.

婆婆針 *Bidens pilosa*, L., and *B. bipinnata*, L.

翻頭婆 a widow who marries again; a stepmother.

湯婆 a hot-water wife,—a bed-warmer.

婆伽婆 the most meritorious,—an epithet of every Buddha. Sanskrit: *bhagavat*.

婆⁴

9412

婆羅吸摩 *Brahmā*,—the first person of the Brahminical Trinity, adopted by the Buddhists as a kind of creator of all things.

婆羅迦鄰提 the mandarin duck. Manchu *barag^calanda*.

紡紗婆 a grasshopper.

羯婆羅 camphor,—from the Malay *kāpur*.

婆那娑 the jackfruit. Sanskrit: *panasa*.

婆⁴

9413

R. 歌
See 婆
Even Lower.

婆²

9414

R. 歌
See 波婆
Even Upper and Lower.

扑

9415

See 9512.

朴⁴

9416

R. 覺屋
See 朴
K. *pak*
Entering Upper.

The dwarf nettle tree (*Celtis sinensis*, Pers.). Used for 3741, 9509.

厚朴 *Magnolia hypoleuca*, S. & Z., the bark of which is used as a medicine.

朴刀 a blunt-shaped dagger.

簡朴 the rude simplicity,—of the ancients.

拍⁴

9417

R. 陌
C. *p'ak*
H. *p'ok*, *p'ak*
F. *p'ah*
W. *p'o*, *p'a*
N. *p'ah*, *p'oh*
P. *p'ai*, *p'i*
M. *p'i*
Y. *p'uk*
S. *p'e*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*, *hiaku*
A. *p'ak*
Entering Upper.

To strike; to pat; to clap. Also read *p'ai*¹. See 45.

拍案 to strike the table,—in anger.

拍胸 to beat the breast,—from grief.

拍腦袋 to strike the head,—to be astounded.

拍打 to tap; to pat; to rap.

節拍 to finger; to play.

雪浪拍長空 the snow-white billows strike the sky.

拍門 to knock at a door.

拍肩 to slap on the shoulder.

拍⁴

9417

拍手 to clap the hands.

拍掌大笑 he clapped his hands and laughed loudly.

拍張 a shuttlecock.

拍板 castanets; to beat time.

拍爬木 a flail.

拍賣 to sell by rapping,—by auction.

拍定 to settle a purchase at an auction.

拍和 to make peace.

一拍就上 one strike and up he went,—he did not wait for a second invitation.

拍開就喫 broke it open and began to eat it,—an orange.

拍花的 kidnappers of small boys and girls,—whom they are said to stupefy by a drug held in the hand and rapidly smeared on the faces of their victims, even when walking in the streets.

拍去 to inveigle away.

拍東兒 to make a bet,—the loser to stand treat.

拍網子 a trap; a snare for birds.

音調合拍 in good time with the music.

席拍子 a mat shade,—as over a door or shop-window.

Read *p'ai*³.

拍不得 no matter,—what, who, etc.

拍不得是誰,我也不怕 I am not afraid of anyone, no matter who he is!

地拍 a mole.

珀⁴

9418

R. 陌
C. *pak*
H. *p'ak*
F. *p'adk*
W. *p'a*
N. *p'ah*
P. *p'i*
M. *p'i*
Y. *p'ouk*
S. *p'e*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*, *hiaku*
A. *p'ak*
Entering Upper.

Amber, distinguished according to colour and markings as 蠟, 水, 石, 花, 金, etc.; see 4922.

血珀 red amber.

珀末 amber dust,—used as a medicine.

蜜蠟珀 false amber.

粕⁴

9419

R. 藥
C. *p'ok*
F. *p'oh*
W. *p'o*
N. *p'oh*
P. *p'o*
K. *pak*
J. *haku*
A. *p'ak*
Entering Upper.

Grains in distilled liquor. Used with 魄 9420.

絕去糟粕 to get rid of the grains or sediment.

魄⁴

9420

R. 陌藥
C. *p'ak*, *p'ak*
H. *p'ak*
F. *p'adk*
W. *p'a*
N. *p'ah*
P. *p'i*
M. *p'i*
Y. *p'uk*
S. *p'e*
K. *pek*
J. *haku*, *hiaku*
A. *p'ak*
Entering Upper.

The soul; that part of the soul (as opposed to 魂 5244) which is indissolubly attached to the body, and goes down to earth with it at death; the supraliminal self, expl. as 人陰神: see 5244. Form; shape. The disc or substance of the moon from the time it begins to wane to new moon; see 3502.

魄爲陰之精 or 魄附陰之靈 the *p'o* part of the soul is that which is Yin or negative.

精魄 Yin and Yang; spirits; energy.

精魄相交會 the Yin and the Yang interact,—to produce all things.

形魄 form; shape.

死魄 the first day of the new moon.

旁死魄 the second day of the new moon.

哉生魄 the 16th day of the moon.

既生魄 after the moon began to wane.

月魄生光 the moon begins to brighten.

兔魄 and 蟾魄 the dark figures of the hare and toad seen in the moon.

傍魄 (*po*³) to spread far and wide,—as reputation.

Read *t'o*⁴. Desolate. See 托 11,366.

落魄 disheartened; spiritless.

魄⁴²

9420

家貧落魄 a wretchedly poor family.

達夫少嘗落魄 the successful man has experienced poverty in his youth.

文人落魄, 武士喪膽 the civilian loses his spirits, the soldier his courage.

掙

9421

See 9452.

掙

9422

To take out; to pluck up.

R. 月
See 勃

掙轉 to turn round; to turn over.

淳

9423

R. 月 Full; bursting, as a plant; copious, as a fountain.

C. put
H. put
F. pwok, v.
p'ak, p'wokW. bö
N. bah
P. p'o
M. p'oY. p'ek
Sz. p'o, p'u
K. pal
J. hotsz, botszA. bout
Entering
Lower.

淳湫 bubbling; gurgling.

英氣淳淳 braggadocio.

淳里 name of a country (? Borneo).

淳泥 Brunei or Borneo.

煙

9423a

R. 月 The rising of smoke.

See 勃
Entering
Lower.

葶

9424

R. 月 The water-chestnut (*Scirpus tuberosus*, Roxb.), known as 葶薺.C. put
H. put
F. pwok
W. buN. v. vu, bu
P. p'o, v. pi
M. p'u, v. pi
Y. sp'uJ. hotsz, bochi
A. bout
Entering
Lower.馬葶 the puffball (*Lycoperdon*).

勃

9425

R. 月

C. put

H. put

F. pwok

W. bö

N. bah

P. p'o

M. p'u

Y. p'ek

Sz. p'o, p'u

K. pal

J. hotsz, botsz

A. bout

Entering
Lower.

Suddenly. To change, as the countenance.

勃然大怒 he suddenly became very angry.

令人怒氣勃勃 causing one to burst out in violent anger.

勃起不良 he suddenly conceived an evil design.

色勃如也 his countenance appeared to change,—of Confucius in the presence of his prince.

馬勃 horse-dung, — used as medicine. Also, a vetch acc. to Pétilion, a Polysaccum acc. to Bretschneider.

婦姑勃谿 wife and her mother-in-law running up against one another,—as in too small a house; sc. quarrelling.

大勃律 Baltistan.

小勃律 Gilgit.

渤

9426

R. 月

F. v p'wok

P. p'o, p'u

See 勃

Entering
Lower.

An arm of the sea.

淳海 an ancient district in Shantung; the Gulf of Chihli.

淳澥清 = 水色空曠也 the wide and desolate expanse of water.

剗

9427

R. 曷

See 潑

Entering
Upper.

A knife to cut grass.

潑

9428

R. 曷

C. put

H. put, fat

F. p'wak

W. bö, p'ö, p'u

N. p'ah

P. p'o

M. p'o

Y. pwok, p'ouh

Sz. p'o

K. pal

J. hotsz, bachi

A. bat, bak

Entering
Upper.

To throw, as water from a pot; to sprinkle; to scatter; to dissipate; to waste. A term of abuse.

潑水難收 spilt water cannot be picked up.

一潑雨 a drenching shower.

一潑即熟 friends at once,—too quickly.

潑天 pouring sky, — tremendously; immensely.

潑街 to water the street.

慢潑 or 少潑 stop throwing (or look out where you are throwing),—that water!

潑

9428

潑墨 to "sling ink;" to scribble.

潑失生意 to throw away one's business,—as by inattention, want of tact, etc.

散潑 to dissipate; to waste.

發潑 to put forth all one's strength; to burst its banks,—as a river. [放 for 發.]

刁潑 perverse; vicious.

活潑潑的 elegant; graceful; neat; naive; ingenuous. See 5324.

潑婦 a shrew.

潑辣 saucy.

潑怪 malicious; noxious, as evil spirits.

潑鬼 fearless spirits or demons.

你這潑物 you brute!

撒潑 to be in a violent passion,—of children. See 9523.

潑息 to extinguish with water.

醖

9429

R. 曷

See 潑

Entering
Upper.

Freshly-distilled spirit, known as 醖醕.

鑊

9430

鑊

9431

鄱

9432

R. 歌

C. }

H. }

F. p'oa

W. bu, bo

N. bou

P. sp'o, p'o

M. sp'o, p'o

K. p'a

J. ha

A. sba

Even Lower

Irregular.

Same as 9427.

See 9370.

Name of a place.

鄱陽 name of the head District of the 饒州 Jao-chou Prefecture, Kiangsi.

鄱陽湖 the Poyang lake.

巨

9433

R. 寄

See 頗

Rising Upper.

Not. Following; accordingly. [To be distinguished from 巨 3003.]

最巨信 very unworthy of belief.

叵³
9433

人心叵測 man's heart cannot be fathomed.

中 chung⁴ 叵測 to meet with unexpected trouble.

叵耐心煩 I cannot stand the annoyance.

叵欲討之 accordingly wished to put him to death.

叵平諸國 therefore he reduced the feudal barons to subjection.

叵羅 a goblet.

叵島 Port Hamilton.

吋³
9434

Same as 9433.

筥³
9435

R. Vulgar.

See 頗

Rising Upper

A basket tray for grain, called 筥籬.

針線筥籬 a woman's work-basket.

出了一個筥籬又跳一個坑裏 out of the frying-pan into the fire.

陞¹
9436

R. 歌

See 坡坡

婆

Even Upper and Lower.

Uneven, as a road.

陞陞 sloping; precipitous.

匍⁴
9437

R. 職屋

W. fu, fu²

N. boh, bo

P. sfu

M. fu

See 棘

K. pik, pok
Entering Lower.

To fall prostrate. Used as a Chinese reproduction of "Beg" (Hirth). See 9340. Also read fu⁴.

葡³
9438

See 9355.

僕³
9439

See 9507.

璞⁴
9440

R. 覺

See 璞

Entering Upper.

璞⁴
9441

璞⁴
9442

璞⁴
9443

R. 覺

C. p'ok

H. p'uk²

F. p'auk²

W. p'o

N. p'oh

P. p'o², sp'u,

p'u,

M. p'u

Y. p'uk

K. pak

J. haku, hoku

A. fak

Entering Upper.

瞶⁴
9444

R. 覺

See 璞

Entering Upper.

輶⁴
9445

R. 沃

See 僕

Entering Lower.

髀⁴
9446

R. 覺

See 電

Entering Lower.

A clod of earth.

枕之以璞 with a clod for his pillow,—as 靈王 prince Ling of the 楚 Ch'u State.

See 9508.

See 9509.

The crust of a gem before it is cut and polished. Also read p'u³.

璞玉 a piece of uncut jade.

卞和獻璞, 兩刖其足

Pien Ho (of the 楚 Ch'u State, 8th cent. B.C.) offered an uncut gem (to two successive sovereigns), and had his two feet cut off,—the gem being believed to be false. The third sovereign caused it to be tested, when it was found to be genuine. This gem subsequently passed into the possession of the 趙 Chao State. See 8958.

Near sight.

The pieces of a cart which hold the axle firm.

An arrow-head.

骨髀 bone arrow-heads.

髀頭箭 blunt-pointed arrows.

棘⁴
9447

R. 職

H. p'et,

F. p'uk²

P. fu²

K. pik

J. hoku, boku

A. bdk

Entering Lower.

饔⁴
9448

R. 月

See 勃

Entering Lower.

不³
9449

呬¹
9450

R. 尤

C. v. pau²,

p'au²

See 哀

J. hō, fu

A. sfēu

Even Irregular.

杯¹
9451

R. 尤

C. fau

F. sp'eu

W. sbōe

N. sbōu

P. p'ou, p'ei

See 浮

K. pu

A. fēu

Even Lower.

掬¹
9452

R. 尤有

肴

C. p'au, p'au

F. p'eu,

p'au², p'wo²

W. sbai

N. sbōu

P. p'ou

M. p'ou

K. pu

J. hō, bu

A. sfēu, sfēu

Even and Rising Irregular.

To exile. A tribe aborigines in Kueichou.

To eat heartily.
饔饔 to eat one's fill; satisfy

POU.

See 9456.

To draw in the breath

To take up in both hand
一杯土 a double handful earth.

飲水一杯 to drink water from the hands.

杯錢濟貧 to give money double handfuls (i.e. generous) to help the poor.

To grasp. To get salt from sea-water. To exact. Also read p'ou¹.

掬坑而得鹽 they work the salt-pans and got salt.

掬克 extortionate exactors,—money from the people.

Read p'ou²; used with 9454.

自掬擊於世俗者 injured by their entanglement in the world around them.

培¹
9452

培斗折衡 break up measures and destroy scales,—and there will be no more quarrelling about short weight, etc.
盡培其家 dissipated all his means.

P'OU.

裒¹
9453
尤

To be collected; to assemble. See 7541. [To be distinguished from 裒 10,104.]
裒時之對 assembling those who now respond to me.
裒聚 to collect together.
裒而錄之 I collected and copied them out,—of inscriptions.
裒多益寡 to take from a surplus to make up a deficit.

剖¹
9454
有麤

To split; to cut in two; to lay open; to disclose.
To decide. See 9452.
剖開 or 剖割 to cut or rip open.
剖瓜 to cut up a melon.
剖符 to divide the token or seal of office,—one half being kept by the Emperor and the other given to the officer appointed.
蚌因珠而致剖 oysters are cut open for their pearls.
比干剖 Pi Kan was cut open.
剖心 to cut out the heart; to lay bare the feelings.
恨不的剖腹明心 alas that I cannot lay my heart bare to you!—to prove my sincerity.
剖判 or 剖斷 to decide a case.
剖訴前因 having clearly stated the aforesaid details.
剖析曉諭 to proclaim explicitly to the people.
剖別 to distinguish.
剖辨 to explain; to make clear.
剖白 to explain away,—as false reports.
剖陳 to explain one's news to a superior.

甌³
9455

R. 甌有
See 部
Rising Lower.

A jar; a pot.
瓦甌 an earthen jar.
銅甌 a copper pot.
Read p'u³.
徒以供覆甌之用 only fit for covering pickle-jars,—said of worthless books. See 3723 fou⁴.
酒家覆甌布 the cloth which covers wine-jars,—is soon rotted, therefore do not put wine inside your own skin. [A tee-total maxim; see 11,608.]

PU.

不¹
9456

R. 物
C. p'it
H. put
F. pouk
W. pai, bai
N. pah
P. spu, pu²
M. pu
Y. p'ek
Sz. pu
K. pul
J. fu, hotsz
A. b'et
Entering Upper Irregular.

Not; or not (= 否 3596).
Impotent. Often used in the Odes as an expletive. Used with 不 8818. See 13,376. [In Peking colloquial, read pu² before 4th tone words, and otherwise pu⁴.]
不是 it is not; not so; (pu² shih) a fault. See 8809, 9940.
是不是 or 是不阿 (read shih⁴ pa¹) is it so or not?
兩個都有不是 both of them are in fault.
賠不是 or 認不是 to apologise.
偏不 but he won't.
要錢不 do you want money?
我不 not I.
無不 or 靡不 or 莫不 are used as strong affirmatives of what follows.
不有貞亮之士,誰 if it were not for virtuous and enlightened scholars, who etc.?
好不嬌嬌 very pretty. See 3889.
好不歡喜 very much rejoiced.
那廟上的人好不來的多 a great many people had come to the temple.
難道就打我不成 you don't mean to say he will beat me,—meaning that he will certainly not do so. See 762, 8135.
應當不 ought it to be so or not?

不¹
9456

有所見不 do you see anything or not?
你敢道個不字兒麼 do you dare to say the word not? —i.e. that you will not do as I say.
若說半個不字 if he says half a "No,"—if he begins to refuse.
誰敢說個不字 who could venture to find fault?
難道你家大爺是不的麼 you don't mean to say that your husband is impotent?
不不 he is not impotent.
不者加戮 if you don't, you shall be put to death.
不一 or 不宣 or 不備 or 不盡 or 不莊 conventional phrases used at the end of letters, meaning that the subject-matter of the letter does not include everything, there being also compliments, etc., which must be taken for granted.
不啻了 an apologetic expression, "I beg pardon;" in reply to a suggestion = "Oh no!" "No, no!" "Not at all."
三不=不忠,不信,不習; see Lun Yü, I, 4.
Read fou³ = 3596.

哺¹
9457

R. 遇
C. pou
H. p'u
F. spuwo, pwo²
W. vu², -bu,
p'u
N. bu²
P. pu
M. p'u, p'u
K. p'o
J. ho, fu
A. bou²
Sinking Lower Irregular.

To feed by hand; to chew food and give it to infants; to feed, as a bird does; to sit on eggs.
哺乳 to suckle.
張口受哺 they open their mouths and receive the food,—of young birds.
烏鴉反哺 see 12,808.
反哺之私 the duty of children.
一飯三吐哺 at every meal he thrice spat out his rice,—said of 周公 Chou Kung, referring to his arduous duties (receiving visitors, etc.) which left him no time even for meals. See 12,100.
祇有哺雞一隻 all he had was one hen which was sitting.
哺數子 sitting on a number of eggs.

圃³

9458

R. 慶遇

C. pou

H. p'u

F. p'wo

W. p'u

N. pu

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. fou

Rising Upper.

A vegetable-garden; any kind of garden.

九月築場圃 in the ninth moon they prepare the vegetable-gardens for their stacks.

農圃 agriculturists.

初寒菊圃新 at the beginning of the cold weather, the chrysanthemum gardens are newly gay.

玄圃 or 縣圃 name of a peak in the K'un-lun range, about which various legends are told.

老圃 a gardener.

A plain; an arena; a reach; a port.

平埔番 the Pepo-hwans or "savages of the plain,"—a name given to the semi-civilised aborigines in south Formosa.

黃埔 yellow reach,—Whampoa. See 9500.

遠埔歸帆 from distant ports vessels collect.

埔頭 a port.

廂¹

9460

R. 虞

See 通

A. shou, fou

Even

Irregular.

A roof.

廂長 (chang³) a headman of Chinese emigrants in Siam.

To seize; to catch; to arrest.

捕挈 or 捕獲 or 緝捕 to catch; to arrest.

捕蛇 to catch snakes.

捕鳥 to catch birds.

捕盜 to catch thieves.

捕盜通判 a sub-Prefect in the magisterial department,—as distinguished from the grain department.

出廣捕緝獲之票 issued a warrant for extensive search and arrest of.

捕差 or 捕役 or 捕快 constables. See 4884.

捕頭 a head constable.

捕³

9461

捕房 a police-station.

捕廳 the colloquial designation of a 典史 District Police-Master and Gaol-Warden.

捕務 the business of a constable.

捕風捉影 to seize wind and grasp shadow,—vain effort.

哺³

9462

R. 虞

C. pou

H. pu

F. p'wo

N. bu

P. pu

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

Even Upper.

The period from 3 to 5 p.m.

日將哺 the sun is about to set.

日哺潮熱 in the afternoon, the fever increases.

下哺 5 p.m. to sunset.

補³

9463

R. 虞

C. pou

H. pu

F. p'wo, p'wo

W. pu, bu, p'ei

N. }

P. }

M. pu, pou

Y. }

Sz. }

K. po

J. ho

A. bou

Rising Upper.

To patch; to mend; to fill up; to add on; to advantage; to help.

打補 or 修補 or 補綻 or 補縫 to mend; to patch:

補鞋 to mend shoes.

補衣 to mend clothes.

補衫婆 a sempstress.

一塊補釘 a piece of patching.

補路 to mend roads.

補天浴日 to mend the sky and wash the sun,—said of the official energy of 張浚 Chang Chün of the Sung dynasty.

補漏 to stop a leak,—in a house or boat.

船到江心補漏遲 when the boat reaches the middle of the stream, it is too late to stop a leak.

刮(or挖)肉補瘡 to cut off flesh to patch an ulcer,—the remedy worse than the disease.

以東補西 to take from the east to patch the west,—to rob Peter to pay Paul.

功不補過 his merit does not cover his faults.

補足 to make up a deficiency; to pay the difference.

補上 to add on to.

補³

9463

補缺 or 補放 to fill a vacancy.

補用 to employ as a supernumerary; expectant.

賠補 to supply another,—as something lost or destroyed.

補還 or 補償 or 補回 to restore; to repay the value of; to make up to a person, as money out of pocket.

補交 to hand over as compensation.

補給 to give in default of better.

補授 to fill an appointment.

補受 to receive an appointment.

即補 an expectant official who is on the point of getting a post, as opposed to 候補 who has some time to wait.

補名 to add one's name.

陞補 or 升補 to promote to.

補發 to pay; to cash; to issue.

補發之款 a supplementary grant.

補救 or 補偏救弊 to rectify shortcomings and reform abuses.

補報 to supply the necessary statement; to repay, as a kindness.

補敘 to complete a story.

補筆 to give further particulars; supplementary details.

補拙 to supplement one's stupidity,—to bring oneself up to the work.

補增 to make a supplementary payment.

補具稟 to send in a supplementary petition on the subject of resignation.

補領 to issue anew,—as a lost document.

補請照牌 to apply for a new certificate,—to replace a lost one.

補水 or 補交紋水 or 補色 to make up the difference between an inferior silver and pure silver.

補平頭 to make up for lightweight money.

補前失 to repair an omission.

補³
9463

補骨脂 *Psoralea corylifolia*, L.
—a leguminous plant of India,
which yields the Bauchee seeds
of commerce. Hindustani: *buk-
chi*.

補情 to make a return for a
kindness.

補氣 to reinvigorate; to reani-
mate; to restore to health.

補身 or 補血氣 to restore
bodily vigour, — by nourishing
foods, etc.

補藥 nourishing medicines, —
such as ginseng, cod-liver oil,
etc.

補瀉 supplementing and reduc-
ing, — tonics and purgatives.

不無小補 there is doubtless
some small advantage.

僅爲空言, 無補於事
these are all empty words, of no
practical use in the matter.

補諫君王 to aid and reprove
one's sovereign.

補助 or 補益 to help; to
benefit.

Read *p'u*³.

補褂 the official embroidered
coat.

補服 robes with official badges.

補子 official badges or insignia.
See *Tables I*.

賄⁴
9464

To give a fee or present.

賄償其勞 to recompense
one for his trouble.

逋¹
9465

To flee; to abscond. To
owe to the State.

逋逃 or 逋竄 to abscond.

逋逃藪 thickets where run-
aways collect, — commonly used
of any refuge for criminals.

逋臣 vagabond ministers.

逋欠 or 逋負 to owe to the
State. Also used of ordinary
debts.

逋賦 to be in debt to the tax-
gatherer.

逋¹
9465

奏蠲逋賦甚衆 re-
commended many to the Throne
for exemption from taxes.

舖¹
9466

To eat.

R. 虞遇

F. *spwo*, *pwo*²

See 哺哺

Even and
Sinking
Irregular.

簿⁴
9467

R. 慶

C. *pou*²

H. *p'u*, *p'u*²

F. *pwo*², *p'u*²

W. *bu*

N. *bu*

P. *pu*²

M. *pu*²

Y. *pu*²

Sz. *pu*

K. *pu*

J. *ho*, *bu*

A. *bou*²

Sinking

Lower.

An account-book; a
memorandum-book; a re-
gister. [To be distinguished
from 簿 9381.] See 10,250,
13,737.

賬簿 or 數簿 account-books.

把簿子揭開 he took the
account-book and opened it.

登簿 or 上簿 to enter in an
account-book or register.

收支簿 book of receipts and
payments, — the cash-book.

會簿 the account-books of a
guild.

流水簿 petty cash book.

滾存簿 ledger; see 6533.

簿記 book-keeping.

日記簿 a diary; a journal.

簿書 books in general.

簿冊 registers; lists.

門簿 list of inmates in a family.

花簿 a book of patterns.

典簿 an Archivist of the Hanlin
College.

主簿 an Archivist of the Im-
perial Supervisorate of Instruc-
tion. Also, a Deputy Assistant
Magistrate.

主簿虫 a scorpion.

See 8792.

See 9361.

悖¹
9468

悖¹
9469

勃¹
9470

See 9425.

渤¹
9471

See 9426.

撥¹
9472

See 9365.

僕¹
9473

See 9507.

驢¹
9474

See 9445.

醱¹
9475

The "mother" of vinegar;
mould on liquids.

R. 屋

See 僕僕

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

卜³
9476

R. 屋

C. *pu*

H. *pu*

F. *pouk*, *pauk*

W. *pu*, *bu*

N. *poh*

P. *pu*

M. *pu*

Y. *pu*

Sz. *pu*

K. *pok*

J. *hoku*, *boku*

A. *bouk*

Entering

Upper.

To divine, by means of
the tortoise-shell and other-
wise; to foretell. Radical 25.

卜龜 to divine by the tortoise.

卜宅 or 卜居 to divine about
a locality, as a place of residence.

枚卜功臣 to submit meritör-
ious officials one by one to the
test of divination.

卜人 a fortune-teller.

賣卜 to be a professional fortune-
teller.

問卜 to seek by divination.

問卜的人 the fortune-teller's
client.

卜課 the business of divination.

卜卦 to divine by the Diagrams.

未卜先知 or 不卜可

知 to know a thing without
divination.

卜其事之成否 to try by
divination if a scheme will suc-
ceed or not.

未卜其期 I have not yet
considered about the date.

不疑何卜 if not in doubt,
why use divination?

卜^{3*}
9476

委決於卜 to refer for decision to divination; to "toss up."

以我卜也 in my opinion.

卜爾萬壽無疆 I foretell to you years without number.

卜食 to smell food before eating it,—as a cat does.

北
9477譜
9478布⁴
9479

R. 遇

C. pou

H. pu

F. pwo

W. pu, bu²

N. } pu

P. } pu

M. pou, pu

Y. } pu

Sz. } pu

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

Sinking
Upper.

Cotton or linen cloth; shirtings; calico. To spread out; to arrange; to prepare (see 2153); to display; to publish.

布疋 cotton fabrics.

布衣 cotton clothes; a commoner (Cf. *popellus tunicatus*).

布店 a linendraper's shop.

白布 longcloth.

白布呵 *pai-pu-a*, — lullaby words. Cf. "eia papeia" in German.

斜紋布 drillings.

花布 fancy cottons.

紫花布 nankeens.

印花布 prints; chintzes.

蠟花布 glazed chintz.

緞布 figured cottons; damasks.

洋機布 foreign cotton cloth.

毛布 gingham.

柳條布 dimities.

原色布 grey shirtings.

夏布 grass-cloth.

油布 oiled cloth.

羽布 bunting.

布傘 cotton umbrellas.

頭布 a turban.

布袋 a linen bag; sometimes a term of abuse. Also, the sobriquet of a famous Buddhist priest (*Jap.* Hotei), always represented with such a bag, in which he carried about his reli-布⁴
9479

gious paraphernalia. Now one of the 18 Lo-han; see 7291.

布袋盛米, 放倒即寢 a bag full of rice collapses when the rice is poured out.

一尺的孩子三尺布 a child a foot long requires three feet of cloth,—to dress him.

瀑布飛泉 a cascade,—from its resemblance to a strip of calico. See 8727.

功布 formerly, a strip of white cloth attached to a stick and used by mourners to dust the coffin on its journey to the grave; now, a piece of cloth, or even paper, carried in front of the bier.

喜布 the cloth of the proof of virginity.

布列 to arrange in order.

布置得宜 very well arranged.

鄧氏之錢布滿天下 Têng Shih's cash circulated all over the empire.

泉布 cash; money. See 5329.

布衾 to make a bed.

布施 to give money in charity; to treat generously.

布達 to inform; (commercially) to advise.

布告天下 to make known to the whole empire.

布散 to distribute about.

布訂 to name a date or time.

布在方策 entered on the tablets; recorded.

布豎 to bristle,—as hair.

布政司 (or 使) under Ming dynasty, the Governor of a province; now Provincial Treasurer or Commissioner of Finance,—the head of the civil service in each province, and treasurer of the provincial exchequer. See 3397, 8278.

昆布 a kind of seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*, Lam.), used for food.

布路斯國 or 布國 Prussia.

布網 to cast a (fishing) net.

布穀 the cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).佈⁴
9480

R. 遇

See 布

Sinking
Upper.

To spread; to diffuse. Used with 9479.

敷佈 extending all over.

特此佈聞 I send this for your information.

先此佈心 this in advance, to let you know my opinion.

佈覆 in reply.

佈請 to present one's best wishes for.....

佈寢 to scatter sleep,—to give hush-money.

怖⁴
9481

R. 遇

C. pou

H. pu

F. pwo

W. pu

N. p'ei

P. } pu

M. } pu

Y. } pu

Sz. } pu

K. p'o

J. ho, fu

A. bou

SinkingUpper.

Frightened; afraid.

詐怖愚民 to scare the simple people.

怖走竹中 he hastily concealed himself among the bamboos.

拈⁴
9482

R. 遇

See 布

A. fou

SinkingUpper.

To scatter; to disperse.

拈散 to scatter.

擺拈 to arrange.

埠⁴
9483部⁴
9484

R. 虞有

F. pwo

See 簿

Rising Lower.

See 3608.

A class; a genus; a family; a sort; a category; a school (e.g. of Buddhism; see 13,577); a section; a political party; a clique. The four Mongol "tribes." The Six "Boards."

部類 a class; a section.

各有部位 each has its own proper place.

部落 a barbarian tribe; horde.

五部 the five elements. See 4624.

部首 or 字部 that part of a Chinese character which guides towards the sense, variously known as radical, key, classifier, or determinative.

部

9484

部居 division under the radicals.

上部 and 下部 the divisions of the body above and below the navel.

治下部者 those who attend to the lower parts of the body, —*sc.* toadies.

一部書 a book,—meaning the entire work.

書分四部 he divided the books under four classes.

按部就班 decently and in order.

六部 the Six Boards, *viz.* 吏 of Civil Office, 戶 of Revenue,

禮 of Rites, 兵 of War, 刑 of

Punishment, 工 of Works. For

these have now been substituted

the Boards of 外務 Foreign

Affairs (formerly the Tsung-li

Yamên, *see* 12,010), 吏 CivilOffice, 督 (or 度, *see* 7908) 支

Finance, 學 Education, 禮

Rites, 陸軍 Army, 法 Law,

民政 Interior, 農工商

Agriculture, Industry, and Com-

merce, 理番 Dependencies,

郵傳 Communications.

歸部候選 to await selection by the Board,—of an expectant official.

部曹 a member of one of the Six Boards.

部堂 title of President of one of the Boards; a Governor-General or Viceroy.

貴部堂 your Excellency, the Viceroy. *See* 6461.

部院 Vice-President of a Board; a Governor of a province.

部頒 issued by a Board,—as standard weights and measures by the Board of Revenue (now Finance).

部屬 the *personnel* of a Board.

部照 a commission,—as issued by the Board of Civil Office.

交部議處 *ch'u* let him be handed over to the proper Board for determination of his punishment.

部署 to arrange or distribute appointments; subordinate posts in the Six Boards.

部

9484

部員 an officer in one of the Boards.

卓部 [Tung] Cho's "party."

部臣 a ministry; a government.

十二部 the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 1.Read *p'ou*.

部婁 a hillock.

步

9485

R. 遇

C. *pou*H. *p'u*F. *pwo*W. *bu, boi*N. *bu*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *po*J. *ho, fu, bu*A. *bou*

Sinking Lower.

A pace, consisting of two 跬 steps of 2.5 feet each; a step. A land measure of 5 local feet, 240 square *pu* being equal to 1 畝 *mou*. *See* 404, 4587, 12, 126.

步路 a pace; a step.

以五十步笑百步 (soldiers who had run away) fifty paces jeering at (those who had run away) a hundred paces,—a hollow triumph.

步步 or 一步一步 step by step; gradually.

步亦步 step for step. *See* 3077.

步趨 to keep pace with some one.

步法 mode of walking; pace.

步後 behind,—in walking.

兩步當一步 two steps in one,—very hurriedly.

徐步而來 advanced slowly,—in a dignified manner.

行不成步 to walk unsteadily,—like a tipsy man.

三脚兩步 a few steps.

安步當車 to walk slowly and so be as comfortable as in a carriage.

代步 instead of one's steps,—a horse or mule.

步道 a footpath.

玉步 jade footsteps. *See* 7194.

留步 or 止步 restrain your steps,—pray do not trouble to escort me to the door. The first is also "No admittance!"

有勞貴步 I have put you to the trouble of coming here.

步金 or 謝步 step money or thanks for steps,—terms for a doctor's fees.

步

9485

天步艱難 the ways of Providence are hard and difficult.

國步斯頻 the doom of the kingdom hurries on.

得一步, 進一步 get a step, advance a step,—give an inch, he will take an ell.

進步之階 the steps for entering,—upon one's career; an opening in life.

何以能謀進步 how will you be able to arrange for progress?

踏穩脚步 plant your feet firmly,—be careful of your behaviour.

放重脚步 to tread heavily.

放開脚步 to hurry on.

見 *hsien* 步 to become visible,—as a god.

未到步 I have never been there.

步箭 foot-archery.

馬步 horse and foot (archery); a god which brings diseases on horses.

步卒 or 步兵 or 步軍 or 步勇 or 步隊 foot-soldiers; infantry.

步軍統領 Commandant of Gendarmerie in Peking.

步軍校 Lieutenant of Police in Peking.

步師 to move an army.

步行 or 步履 or 步下 or 步跑 to go on foot.

步履之間 while taking a few steps,—in a little while.

難于步履者 those who had difficulty in walking.

步水 to walk on water,—as 吳葛 Wu Ko did.

閒步河岸 strolling along the river-bank.

步月 to stroll by moonlight.

請那步則個 please step thither.

地步 a spot of ground; a coign of vantage; a position. *See* 2055.未到他的地步 I have not reached his position,—*i.e.* his skill or learning, etc.

步⁴

9485

留有餘地步 to keep a spot for; to afford opportunity for.

以爲留難 *nan⁴* 地步 so as to serve as a pretext for obstruction.

留退身步 to keep a spot to which one can retire; to give a chance or excuse for getting out of anything.

這步田地 this state of things; this crisis.

改步 to change one's steps,—to leave off going to a place. Also, to mount the Throne.

隨步 with sauntering steps.

分步 to separate steps,—to part, as from a friend.

步輦 the Imperial "Bath chair;" see 8310.

步下輦 or 步擡兒 on foot,—on Shanks' mare.

散步 see 9559.

信步 walking at random without caring whither; following one's nose.

遜步而行 to walk behind,—i.e. yielding precedence.

讓步讓步 please let me pass!

試着步兒來 try each step as you go,—go carefully.

學步 to learn to walk, as a child. Also, as a chair-bearer learning to keep in step.

步從人 attendants.

步鼓 to beat a drum,—without the accompaniment of any other instrument.

步虛聲 to chant Taoist liturgies.

步頭 a landing-place.

獨步 solitary steps,—peerless; without an equal; unique.

後可以獨步 in the future he will walk alone,—be without a rival.

遂爲古今獨步 and consequently he became the first of all ancient and modern,—painters of horses.

步位 space; room.

步爵 to send round the wine-cup,—as at the beginning of a feast.

步⁴

9485

步弓 a wooden fork, measuring five feet in span, used in land-surveying.

步搖 a woman's headdress adorned with long strings of pearls which *shake* when the wearer *walks along*. See 11,083.支³

9486

R. 屋

P. *p'u*

See 撲

Entering Upper.

瀑

9487

痛¹

9488

R. 虞虞

C. *fu*H. *p'u*F. *fu*W. *fu, -fu*N. *fu*K. *p'o, pu*J. *fu*A. *p'ou*

Even Upper.

莆²

9489

R. 虞虞

F. *p'wo, -p'wo*

See 府蒲

K. *po*

Rising Upper.

鋪¹

9490

R. 虞遇

See 鋪

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

鋪¹

9491

R. 虞

See 鋪

Even Upper.

P.U.

To tap; to rap. Radical 66.

See 8727.

Sick; weak; afflicted.

我僕痛矣 my servants are disabled.

毒痛四海 he afflicted all within the Four Seas.

Name of a place.

莆田縣 a District in Fukkien.

Read *fu³*. Name of a lucky plant, 萼莆, which grows up in the kitchen of a Prince who is filial.

To reprove. To consult. To boast.

The print of a horse's hoof.

酺²

9492

R. 虞遇

See 鋪

A. *bou, -bou*

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

To drink deep; to be jolly.

令天下大酺 ordered a general feast throughout the empire,—as 文帝 Wên Ti of the Han dynasty did, B.C. 164, on changing the dynastic period. [According to the Han Institutes it was forbidden 羣飲 to drink in company. 賜酺 was a permission to do so, used later on in the sense of giving a banquet.]

鋪¹

9493

R. 虞遇

C. *p'ou*H. *p'u*F. *p'wo*W. *p'u, p'u, p'oi*N. *p'u*P. *p'u*M. *p'u*Y. *p'u*Sz. *p'u*K. *p'o*J. *ho*A. *fou*

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To spread out; to arrange. To creep on the ground, as plants.

鋪蓆 to spread mats; to give a feast.

鋪開 to spread out; to over-spread.

把氈子鋪開 spread out the blanket.

鋪上 to lay on; to spread out.

鋪滿了 completely overspread,—e.g. as clouds.

鋪拉 to spread about; wide-spread.

刺鋪拉 thrusting out a spread,—a phrase coined apparently for this special case. [The 拉 to be accented in reading.]

鋪敘 to state in detail.

鋪排 or 鋪陳 or 鋪設 to arrange; to set out. [The first is also servants of Buddhist priests in religious ceremonies.]

鋪地 to spread on the ground.

鋪地蜈蚣 *Cotoneaster microphylla*, Wall.

鋪床 to make a bed.

鋪蓋 bed-clothes.

捲鋪蓋 to roll up one's bedding; to put an end to, or be done with, a matter.

鋪墊 household furniture.

細草鋪毡 the grass is like a spread-out carpet.

鋪張揚厲 to extol; to sing the praises of.

Read *p'u⁴*. A bed. A

鋪¹
9493

shop; see 9503. Numerative of images, couches, etc.

床鋪 a bed.

打個地鋪 to make a bed on the floor.

同鋪 a bedfellow.

金剛座真容一鋪 a genuine-likeness image of Indra.

一鋪榻 a couch.

鋪¹
9494

See 9466.

The ray; the skate.

黃點鋪 the yellow-spotted ray (*Platyrrhina sinensis*).

冰紗鋪 a purple-bellied ray.

木勺鋪 the wooden-ladle ray (*Narcine lingula*).

白玉鋪 the white-fleshed ray (*Trygon carnea*).

飛擗鋪 the *Pteroplatea micrura*.

鋪鱸 a green-coloured ray.

匍²
9496

To fall prostrate; to crawl, as a child.

匍匐救之 he crawled on his knees to help them.

匍匐撫柩 he fell on his knees and clasped the coffin.

匍匐禮謁 to pay obsequious court to.

匍叩 to prostrate oneself and beg.

葡²
9497

The vine. [Vulgar form of 9502.]

葡萄 grapes (*Vitis vinifera*, L.), —said to be a corruption of βήρυς; originally introduced from Greece, via Bactria, about B.C. 130.

葡萄有黃白黑三種者也 grapes are of 3 kinds: yellow, white, and black. See 5690.

一都魯 (or 一球) 葡萄 a bunch of grapes.

葡²
9497

葡萄拌豆腐, 一都魯一塊的 grapes mixed up with beancurd, here a bunch and there a piece,—higgledy-piggledy.

機上葡萄紋 grape ornament on the loom,—alluding to the introduction of the grape into designs for fabrics.

葡萄乾 raisins.

葡萄酒 grape wine.

渴飲葡萄香醪酒 when thirsty, I drink the fragrant wine of the grape,—attributed to Chang Liang.

酌西涼州葡萄酒 poured out some grape wine from Hsi-liang Chou,—of Yang Kuei-fei.

葡萄果 the cherry-apple.

癩葡萄 a name for the bitter squash (*Momordica balsamina*, L.).

Vast; all-pervading; universal.

溥博如天 all-embracing and great, as God.

溥徧 to extend on all sides.

溥仁 universal benevolence.

溥儀 personal name of the reigning Emperor; see 4805.

溥³
9498

R. 虞
See 普

Rising Upper.

蒲²
9499

R. 虞
See 蒲

Even Lower.

浦³
9500

R. 虞

C. pou, p'ou
H. p'u
F. p'wo
W. p'u
N. p'u, pu
P. M.
Y. p'u
Sz. K. p'o
J. ho, fu
A. fou
Rising Upper.

The bank of a river; the reach of a river.

淮浦 the banks of the river Huai.

黃浦 yellow reach,—name of the river at Shanghai; Huang-p'u or Whangpoo. See 9459.

荒浦 a desert shore.

合浦縣 a District in Kuangtung.

浦東岸 Pootung,—opposite Shanghai.

浦³
9500

漣³
9501

R. 虞

See 鋪

Even Irregular.

蒲³
9502

R. 虞

C. p'ou
H. p'u, pu
F. p'wo, v. pu
W. bu
N. p'u
P. M.
Y. p'u
Sz. K. p'o
J. ho, fu
A. bou
Even Lower.

浦南橋 Pholam Bridge,—a very ancient bridge near Amoy, constructed of several huge blocks of stone, some weighing over 100 tons, and carried over a river at a height of about 25 ft.

The evening meal.

A kind of rush from which mats, etc., are made. The vine; see 9497.

蒲草 rushes.

香蒲 *Typha latifolia*, L., and (in the south) *Leperonia mucronata*, Roxb.

蒲棒兒 rush-blossoms.

蒲筍 edible rush shoots.

蒲黃 the pollen of *Typha latifolia*, L., used as a medicine.

蒲蓆 rush mats.

蒲團 or 蒲墊 rush mats for kneeling on in temples.

蒲扇 rush-leaf fans.

蒲草鞋 rush sandals.

蒲包子 rush baskets.

蒲劍 the rush sword,—a bunch of rushes or grass hung at the doors of houses on the 5th of the 5th moon. See 32, 7602.

蒲節 the rush festival,—as above, when wine is drunk with pieces of rush floating in it, to ward off infectious disease.

蒲鞭示辱 to beat (criminals) with whips of rushes to mark the disgrace,—as was done by 劉寬 Liu K'uan of the Han dynasty.

安車蒲輪 a carriage with wheels wrapped in rushes,—to make it go more easily; a mark of honour.

蒲柳之姿 a deprecatory term for one's own talents.

蒲公英 (or 草) the dandelion.

蒲桃 the grape. See 9497.

蒲羅吽 Abraham; see 10,250.

鋪⁴9503
R. Vulgar.
See **鋪**
Sinking
Upper.A shop. [Vulgar form of
鋪 9493.]**鋪子** or **鋪店** a shop. [The
second is also an inn.]**雜貨鋪** a general store.**寶鋪** 在那兒 where is your
shop?**鋪家** or **鋪主** a shop-keeper.**鋪戶** shop-people.**鋪田** shops and farms.**當舖** a pawn-shop.**飯鋪** a rice-shop; a small restau-
rant.**開鋪子** to open a shop.**收鋪** to shut up shop.**鋪面** a shop-front.**鋪底** shop fixtures; outfit.**鋪保** a tradesman's guarantee,
—substantial security.**鋪規** shop rules.**鋪夥** shop assistants.**脯**¹9504
R. 虞
P. p'u
Even Lower.

The breast of a bird.

匐

9505

葡

9506

僕³9507
R. 屋沃
C. puk
H. p'uk
F. puk
W. bu
N. boh
P. sp'u, pu
M. p'u
Y. p'ouk
Sz. p'u
K. pok
J. boku
A. bouk
Entering
Lower.A servant; a slave; a
subject; used conventionally
for oneself. A charioteer.
To be attached to. To
conceal. Also read p'u².**家僕** domestic servants.**主僕** master and servant.**僕人** a man-servant; a coach-
man.**僕婦** women-servants.**婢僕** men and women servants.**是聖人僕也** he is a Sage,
under the garb of a menial.**僕**³

9507

僕隸 the lictors in a yamen.**徒僕** or **僕從** (tsung⁴) disci-
ples; adherents; retainers.**奴僕** slaves.**臣僕** a subject.**僕之次男** my second son.**僕之先人** my ancestors.**太僕** Chief of the Imp. Stud.**太僕寺** Court of the Imperial
Stud.**左僕射** Senior Lord High
Chamberlain.**村僕** a country bumpkin.**景命有僕** the glorious ap-
pointment (as sovereign) is at-
tached to your person.**僕區之法** the law, made by
Wên Wang, that the receiver
should be as guilty as the thief.**撲**¹

9508

R. 屋覺

C. p'ok
H. p'ok, p'ok,
p'uk, p'uk,
F. p'auk,
W. p'o,
N. p'oh,
P. p'u
M. p'u
Y. p'ouk
Sz. p'u
K. pok, pak
J. hoku, haku
A. bouk, bak,
Entering
Irregular.To strike; to rush
against; to throw down;
to pounce on; to grab.
Also read p'u⁴.**僕念白了就是撲** p'u⁴
read without reference to its right
tone is p'u¹,—the colloquial as
opposed to the book usage.**輕羅小扇撲流螢** with
small fan of thin silk to strike
the passing fire-fly.**撲燈蛾** a moth,—from its way
of rushing into a lighted lamp.**花香撲鼻** the scent of the
flowers strikes upon the nostrils.**撲翼** to clap the wings.**撲過來** came rushing on.**撲滅火** to extinguish fire.**撲地就拍開了** threw it
down on the ground and broke
it open,—of an orange.**撲犯** to assault,—(e.g.) as a
rebel.**撲交** to wrestle.**相撲小技** boxing is a small
accomplishment.**撲生** to prey on living animals.**餓虎撲食** like a hungry
tiger springing on the bait.**撲虎兒** a fall on the face.**撲**¹

9508

趕緊的一撲 hurriedly
made a grab at it.**撲空** to have a fruitless task;
go on a fruitless errand.**撲通的** imitative of a thunde-
ring or hollow sound.**撲的** with a "flop."**撲滿** a clay money-box which
has to be broken when full.**撲滿的脾氣** stingy; nig-
gardly.**撲頭** something to depend on
or trust to.**撲**³

9509

R. 覺屋

C. p'ok, p'ok,
H. p'ok,
F. p'auk,
W. p'o,
N. p'oh,
P. sp'u, pu
M. p'u, p'o
Y. p'uk
Sz. p'u
K. pak, pok
J. haku, hoku
A. fak
Entering
Upper.The natural substance or
material of things; plain
simple; unadorned.**歸真返撲** to revert to one's
natural state of purity,—before
defilement by contact with
vicious world, etc.**撲厚** or **撲實** honest; sin-
cere; guileless. See 4024.**撲素家風** simple famil-
habits.**簡撲** or **撲儉** frugal; thrifty**撲拙** stupid; dull.**良工不示人以撲**
good workman does not exhibit
his work in the rough.**濮**³

9510

R. 屋

C. puk
H. p'uk
F. puk
W. p'o
N. boh
P. sp'u, pu
M. p'u
K. pok
J. hoku
A. bouk
Entering
Lower.Name of a river in Shan-
tung. Name of an ancient
tribe in Hupeh, which as-
sisted **武玉** Wu Wang
against **紂辛** Chou Hsin.**濮州** a Department in Shan-
tung; the capital of **成公**
Duke Ch'eng of the **衛** Wei
State.**桑間濮上** in Sang and on
the P'u,—which were famous for
lewdness.**濮竹** bamboos with joints a foot
apart.**菩**¹

9511

R. 虞

C. p'ou
H. p'u
F. puTransliteration of the first
syllable in several import-
ant Sanskrit terms used by
the Buddhists.**菩提** bôdhi or sambôdhi,—su-
preme wisdom or enlightenment

菩²

9511

W. N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Lower.

necessary to the attainment of Buddhahood.

皆發菩提之心 all of them became converts to Buddhism.

菩提樹 *bódhidruma*,—the tree of intelligence (*Ficus religiosa*, Willd.) in the shade of which Shākyamuni spent seven years of penance. Popularly known as the Bô tree. [The Japanese give this name to their linden tree (*Tilia Miqueliana*, Max.) as also do the people of Cheh-kiang].

菩提子 the beads of a rosary; raisins. See 9427.

菩提紗 macerated grape and other leaves, used for painting.

菩提畫 leaf pictures.

菩提薩埵 *Bôdhisatva*,—he whose essence has become intelligence. A being that has only once more to pass through human existence before attaining to Buddhahood. One who has fulfilled all the conditions necessary to the attainment of Buddhahood and Nirvāna, but from charity continues voluntarily subject to reincorporation for the benefit of mankind.

菩薩 *P'u-sa*,—a contracted form of the above, commonly used for any god or idol; also in the sense of "dear," "darling," etc. See 4539.

我的菩薩 my angel!

女菩薩 Madam!

活菩薩 or 生菩薩 a living *P'u-sa* or Buddha,—applied to a skilful doctor, a mild-tempered man, etc.

沒兒沒女, 活菩薩 no sons and no daughters, makes a man a god upon earth.

不食不殺便是菩薩 to abstain from eating and killing makes a man a *P'u-sa*.

搬菩薩洗澡, 枉勞神 like taking an idol and giving it a bath: troubling the god in vain,—or, by play upon the words, taking trouble for nothing.

土菩薩過江, 自身難保 when a clay god crosses a river, it's as much as he can do to save his own bacon.

路²

9511a

See 仆

To fall or knock down flat.

路躺 to lie down; to be prostrate.

困路 prostrate with fatigue.

路像 to throw down images; iconoclasm.

扑²

9512

R. 屋覺

See 撲撲

K. *pok*J. *hoku, baku*A. *p'ak, p'ouk*

Entering

Upper.

To beat; to pound. Used for 9508.

扑馬 to whip a horse.

扑作教刑 the rod is the punishment in teaching.

扑倒 to push over; to knock down.

普³

9513

R. 慶

C. *p'ou*W. }
N. }

See 譜

Rising

Upper.

Great; all-pervading; universal; everywhere; all. [To be distinguished from 晋 2069.]

普天下 or 普天底下 or 普天世界 all under heaven, —the whole empire; all the world.

普告 or 普揚 to make generally known.

普通 general, as opposed to special; see 13,659.

普救衆生 to save all living beings,—as K'an Yin is supposed to do.

普施 wide-extended charity.

普遍 or 普及 reaching everywhere; widely diffused.

以期逐漸普及 in the hope that it may become universal.

普濟院 a home or asylum for poor people.

普度 to get souls out of purgatory,—by prayers, and sacrifices on the 7th of the 7th moon; used as a name for the mid-autumn festival.

普門 a name for Kuan Yin. See 6363.

普陀山 or 普陀洛伽 the island of Pootoo,—in the Chusan archipelago, where Kuan Yin is said to have lived for nine years. See 9663.

普照 to illumine all things.

普³

9513

佛光普照 the glory of Buddha illumines all things.

普裏兒的 in a lot; altogether.

普同 one and all alike.

普通股 ordinary, as opposed to preference shares; see 13,382.

普雨 rain everywhere,—in sufficiency.

普旱 a general drought.

普收 a (good) harvest everywhere.

普洱府 a Prefecture in Yunnan.

普州 ancient name of 重慶 Ch'ung-ch'ing (Chungking) in Ssüch'uan.

普賢台司特 an imitation of the word "protest." See 9816.

普賢 Samanta Bhadra,—depicted as riding on or accompanied by an elephant, which indicates care, caution, gentleness, dignity, etc. His seat of worship is at Mt. Omi in Ssüch'uan.

譜³

9514

R. 慶

See 普

A. *ban, fou*

Rising

Upper.

An open-woven, thick woollen cloth, either plain or flowered, about a foot wide, with a nap on one side, known as 普魯. It comes from Tibet, and is used for making the winter caps of Lamas. Known to the Mongols as *cheng-mé* and *chalma*.

譜³

9515

R. 慶

C. *p'ou, pou*H. *p'u, v. p'u*F. *p'wo*W. *pu, bu*N. *pu*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *po*J. *hō*A. *fou*

Rising

Upper.

A list; a genealogical table; a treatise.

家譜 or 譜系 or 宗譜 a family genealogy or "tree."

族譜 the genealogical register of a clan.

修譜 to put the register in order,—as is done every few years, by correcting it to date.

鄉譜 the register of a village.

同年譜 on the same list of successful candidates for the higher degrees.

李太白年譜 a year-by-year record of the life of Li T'ai-po.

棋譜 a treatise on chess,—with specimen games, etc.

錢譜 a treatise on numismatics.

譜³
9515

琴譜 a treatise on the lute.

畫譜 a treatise on drawing.

歷譜 almanacs.

譜錄 Repertories of Science,—
a literary classification of books.

蘭譜 friends; sworn brothers.

說話無譜 he talks at random,
—without book.都有譜 everything has its
book?—i.e. the source whence
it comes.豈必譜也 why must we have
books?—to teach us, when we
have Nature.先編下譜兒 to arrange
definitely beforehand what one
is going to say.

譜入 to make agree,—as rhymes.

譜入雍門再鼓琴 you
belong to the category of Yung-
mên [Chou] again striking the
lyre,—you are Yung-mên Chou
redivivus.堡
9516步²
9517

R. 虞遇

See 蒲捕

Even and
Sinking
Lower.部³
9518

R. 慶有

See 部

A. bou, fêu
Rising Lower.

See 8712.

Fodder for cattle; chop-
ped straw. Also read *pu*⁴.

A mat; a screen.

部屋 a mat hut.

白部 *Stemone tuberosa*, Lour.,
the roots of which are used as
a medicine.Read *pu*⁴. Name of a
plant said to be eaten by
fish. A cycle of 72 years,
twenty of which make a 紀
922. Also, a period of 76
years, the shortest period
in which the totals of the
moons and days contained部³
9518咄⁴
9519

R. 月

K. pul

J. hotz

A. p'out

Entering
Upper.雷⁴
9520

R. 月

See 勃

Entering
Lower.擣^{1*}
9521

R. 陌

See 肇

Entering
Upper.therein will both be whole
numbers; e.g. 76 years =
940 moons = 27,759 days.

The sun rising.

To break up, as clouds.

秋雲雷然而卷舒 the
autumn clouds break up and
roll away.The thud of an arrow
striking.

SA.

三
9522撒^{1*}
9523

R. 點曷

C. sat

H. sat, sot

F. sak

W. 'sa

N. sah, v. tsah

P. sa, 'sa

M. sa, 'sa

Y. saah

Sz. sa

K. sal

J. satsz

A. tat

Entering
Upper.

See 9552.

To distribute; to disperse;
to let go; to release.撒開 to loose; to set free; un-
sparingly. See *sa*³ below.撒開腿 to stretch the legs,
as when running fast; to step out.

撒帖 to send out invitations.

撒災 to spread calamity.

撒謊 to tell lies.

撒尿 to make water.

撒放 to let loose,—as a bird.

撒手 to let go the hand.

撒手不及 before he had time
to let go.

撒手不由人 once out of

撒^{1*}
9523one's hands, no longer under
control.撒手不理 to refuse to have
anything more to do with a
matter.撒了手 he troubled no more
about the matter.撒賴 to behave in a deceitful
way,—as by pretending to be
dead, in order to extort money,
etc.撒潑 to get in a passion,—as a
child who kicks on the floor and
won't get up; to be rough or rude
in one's conduct. See below.撒歡 (or 驩) to frisk,—as a
horse. See 5051.覺撒 to feel the movements of
the foetus.撒野 to behave as a rowdy,—
e.g. by going about blustering
and cursing.

撒蠻 reckless; aggressive.

撒^{1*}
9523撒嬌 to tease,—of spoilt child-
ren.不撒口 to continue,—of revil-
ing.

撒袋 a bow-case; a quiver.

撒氣 to let in air (= 透氣).

撒俐 tidy.

Read *sa*³. To scatter.撒開 to scatter. See *sa*¹ above.撒了個滿地 were scatter-
ed all over the ground.

撒種 to scatter seed.

撒米 to scatter rice; to throw
rice on a bridal chair in token
of a wish that the bride may find
plenty in her husband's home.

撒網 to throw a fishing-net.

撒潑 to make a great effort; to
try with all one's might. See above.

瞰¹

9524

R. Vulgar.
P. v. *sa*
Even Upper.

To glance at.

瞰着 caught sight of.

趂^{1*}

9525

R. 合
P. *sa*, v. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.

To tread on.

趂拉着鞋 to wear shoes
without pulling them over the
heel; slipshod.趂脚鞋 shoes without any
uppers at the heel,—like bath
slippers.𣪠^{1*}

9526

R. 合緝
C. v. *chap*
F. *sak*
See 𣪠
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.A spear; a javelin. To
inlay.𣪠^{1*}

9527

R. 合
F. *sak*
See 𣪠
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.

Shoes; slippers.

鷹嘴𣪠 shoes with turned-up
toes,—resembling the beak of a
falcon.𣪠^{1*}

9528

R. 合
See 𣪠
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *kēp*
Entering
Upper.Irregular movement of
horses; swift.𣪠娑 name of a palace under
the Han dynasty.𣪠遺風 swift,—as chariots and
horses.颯^{3.4*}

9529

R. 合屋
C. *sap*
H. *sap*, *sap*
F. *sak*, *lak*
W. *la*
N. *sak*
P. *sa*, *li*
Y. *sēh*, *saah*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*, *soku*
A. *kēp*, *touk*
Entering
Upper
Irregular.The wind blowing in
gusts; suddenly.

風颯颯 the souging of wind.

飄颯自如 blowing about in
the wind,—as the leaves on trees.

颯然來了 he came suddenly.

衰颯 depressed; melancholy.

薩^{1*}

9530

R. 易
C. } *sat*
H. }
F. *sak*
W. *sa*
N. *sah*
P. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
Sz. *sa*
K. *sal*
J. *satsz*
A. *tat*Entering
Upper.洒³

9531

R. 馬蟹
卦
C. *sha*
H. *sa*
F. *swa*
W. *so*
N. *se*
P. }
M. } *sa*
Y. }
Sz. }K. *sā*, *sae*,
ch'wae
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *sai*, *tēi*
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.Transliteration of a
Sanskrit syllable, introdu-
ced by the Buddhists. See
9511.薩寶府 the department for
managing the shrines of Mongol
deities.薩布 *sabu*,—the neutral strip
between the two lines of *obo*
(boundary-stones) on the Mon-
golian frontier.薩瑪 (or 嫫) 太太 the
Emperor's exorciser,—a woman
employed in the palace.To sprinkle; to scatter;
to throw. Also read *shai*
and *sha*³. [To be distin-
guished from 酒 2260.]洒掃 to sprinkle and sweep,—
to cleanse.洒水 to sprinkle water; to give
bribes.水洒了 the water spilt,—as in
carrying.

洒金 sprinkled with gold.

洒金紙 paper with gold spots
on it.洒濕衣 to get one's clothes
wet,—as with rain.毛髮洒浙 to be in a cold
sweat.

洒淚 to shed tears.

洒灰水 to whitewash.

洒花 scattered flowers,—as of
patterns on fabrics; a pattern
of flowers.

洒綉衣 embroidered clothes.

霏霏洒洒 a fine drizzle.

洒脫 free from trammels; ori-
ginal; lofty, as in thought or
composition.洒落 strong strokes of the brush,
—in painting.

洒豆虫 a kind of locust.

洒 *hsien*⁴ 釣 to throw a hook,—
as an angler.Read *hsi*³. To wipe
away.洒濯其心 to cleanse the
heart.

洒然 dignified and respectful.

灑

9532

卅^{4*}

9533

R. 合
C. *sa-a*²
H. *sa*
N. *saah*
W. *la*
P. *sa*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
Sz. *sa*
K. v. *sōl-hin*
J. *sō* (= *sap*)
A. *tak*
Entering
Upper.

Same as 9531.

Thirty.

𠵽^{1*}

9534

R. 易
See 薩
Entering
Upper.

A hoarse or gruff voice.

喝𠵽 to bawl; to scream.

喊𠵽了聲 bawled himself
hoarse.

喉嚨𠵽 my throat is hoarse.

掇^{1*}

9535

R. 易
See 薩
A. *tat*, *tiet*
Entering
Upper.

To slap; to disperse.

𠵽^{1*}

9536

R. 黠
See 撒
Entering
Upper.To send prisoners in
batches into exile.𠵽^{1*}

9537

R. 洽
See 𠵽
A. *tak*
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

Bad; wicked.

𠵽^{1*}

9538

R. 合
See 𣪠
A. *kap*
Entering
Upper.

Careless; bad.

傷𠵽 disrespectful.

搗^{1s}
9539

R. 合
See 歪雜
A. *tap*
Entering
Lower.

襠^{1s}
9540

R. 合
C. *sap*
H. *sak*
F. *sak*
See 跋
A. *sap*
Entering
Upper.

The sound of things breaking.

攪襠 rubbish; refuse; sweepings.

Tattered.

襠襠 worn-out; shabby, as clothes.

SAI.

塞⁴
9541

R. 職隊
C. *sék, ts'oi*
H. *set, ts'et, ts'ai*
F. *seik, saik, sai*
W. *se, se*
N. *sah, se*
P. *sai, sai, se*
M. *sé, sai*
Y. *séh, sae*
Sz. *se, sai*
K. *sek, se*
J. *soku, sai*
A. *ták, tai*
Entering
Upper.

To stop up; to close; to cork; to block; to obstruct.

A pass; frontiers on N. and E. The lowest throw at dice; see 9543. Also read *sé^{4s}*.

塞住 or 塞上 to stop up; to cork up.

堵塞 to block up, — as with earth.

閉塞 to stuff up; to obstruct.

充塞 to fill; to pervade.

塞口 to stop up the mouth; to stop a hole or breach; a pass on the frontier.

塞耳勿聽 shut your ears and do not listen.

塞了鼻子 the nose stuffed up.

今日茅塞方開 now the wild grass which obscures (my mind) is at length removed, — my eyes are opened.

去其塞 pulled the gag out, — of his mouth.

塞子 a cork; a stopper.

塞滿 to fill; to stuff full.

塞實 filled; stuffed; solid.

塞責 to perform one's duties perfunctorily or just so far as one is obliged to.

你這個塞責有多少 what a lot of time you do waste!

塞⁴
9541

塞道 to block up a road.

秉心塞淵 maintaining in his heart a profound devotion to his duties. [塞 = 實.]

氣塞胸 choked with rage.

聞者氣塞 the hearers were dumb with horror.

風氣尙塞 the temper of the people was rather inclined to be obstructive.

欸塞 to come to the frontier, — and offer submission.

西塞 the Western Pass, — in Hupeh.

塞北 or 塞外 beyond the passes; Mongolia.

邊塞 countries beyond the frontier.

出塞 to pass beyond the frontier.

塞翁失馬 see 7576.

搗⁴
9542

Same as 9541.

塞⁴
9543

R. 隊
See 賽
Sinking
Upper.

A game played with chequers, in which the object is to "block" the opponent's pieces. Fishing-stakes arranged so as to cut off the water and leave the fish. Used with 9541.

責愈喜博塞 [Chang Chi] blamed [Han] Yü for being fond of a game of *sai*.

賽⁴
9544

R. 隊
C. *soi*
H. *sz*
F. *sai, swui*
W. *se*
N. *se*
P. *sai*
M. *sai*
Y. *sai*
Sz. *sai*
K. *se*
J. *sai*
A. *tai, trai*
Sinking
Upper.

To emulate; to contend for mastery; to rival.

對賽 or 賽比 or 賽勝 to compete with.

賽着跑 to run a race.

賽馬 or 賽走馬 or 賽騎 to race horses.

賽船 to row a race; a regatta.

賽船會 a rowing club.

賽力會 athletic sports.

賽燈 to rival in show of lanterns, — as at the annual festival in the first moon.

賽雪 to rival snow, — in whiteness.

賽⁴
9544

賽真的珠子 exactly like a real pearl.

雅賽活的 just like the living, — animal or tree.

賽過 to surpass; to excel.

賽過梨 better than pears, — the name of a kind of turnip.

賽神 or 賽會 (see below) a religious ceremony or procession in which gods are carried about, — e.g. to get rid of a pestilence.

賽會 (see above) or 賽奇 (or 珍) 公會 or 賽寶局 an international "exhibition." See 5184.

賽奇物件 exhibits.

報賽 to give thank-offerings to the gods.

賽針扎 "pins and needles," — in a limb.

賭賽 to bet.

悞¹
9545

R. 灰
See 思細
J. *sai*
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

Hesitating.

Read *hsi*³. Modest.

搥¹
9546

R. 灰
See 細猜
A. *hsai*
Even Upper.

To shake.

擡搥 to move; to agitate.

Read *ts'ai*¹. To choose.

腮¹
9547

R. 灰
C. *soi*
H. *sz*
F. *sai*
W. *sz*
N. *se*
P. *sai*
M. *sai*
Y. *sai*
Sz. *sai*
K. *se, v. sii*
J. *sai*
A. *tai, ti*
Even Upper.

The jaws; the jowl; the chaps; the gills of a fish. See 9551.

腮頰 or 腮臉 or 腮巴子 or 腮旁 or 腮梆子 the cheeks.

手托香腮 her hand supported her fragrant cheek.

淚滿腮 tears coursed down her cheeks.

飯滿腮 the mouth full of rice.

腦後見腮 the cheeks able to be seen from behind a person's head, — is considered as a blemish.

脹起腮 to puff out the cheeks.

鰓¹

9548

R. 灰

See 鰓

Even Upper.

鰓

9549

鰓¹

9550

R. 灰

See 鰓

Even Upper.

鰓¹

9551

R. 灰

C. *sz, soi*H. *si*F. *sai*W. *sz*N. *se*P. *sai*Y. *sz*K. *se*J. *sai*A. *tai, si*

Even Upper.

The marrow or soft part
in the middle of horns.

Same as 9547

Short hair.

The gills of a fish.

四鰓魚 a kind of perch, spotted
black and white, found in
Kiangsu.

鰓鰓過計 over-anxious.

鰓鰓然 querulously; pettishly.

SAN.

Three. [Vulgarly read
sa¹.] See 6783, 12,317,
12,493.

三個 three.

三十三 thirty-three. See 天
11,208.

第三 third.

再三 a second and a third time;
again and again.

三回 or 三次 three times.

三五 three or five (*Angl.* four
or five); the 15th of the moon.

三五明月滿 on the 15th
the moon is full.

三七 the mourning ceremony
three weeks after a death.

三七二十一 three sevens
are twenty-one,—six of one and
half a dozen of the other.

三兩 two or three; three taels
or ounces.

過三兩日 in two or three
days.

三¹

9552

三平二兩 same as 七上
八下; see 1055.

三脚兩步, 走到對門
stepped across to the house
opposite.

三嘴兩舌頭 double-
tongued; telling a different story.

三心二意 undecided.

三羣二隊 in groups of two
or three.

二三子 my children; my
disciples.

朝二夕三 morning two,
evening three,—variable; in-
constant.

你三我四 all talking at once.

無三不四的人 a good-
for-nothing fellow.

不三不四的話 unparlia-
mentary talk.

來到三親四友處 went
to his various friends and rela-
tives.

三妻四妾 wives and concu-
bines in numbers.

三病四痛 full of aches and
pains; very sickly.

三思四想 to reflect carefully
upon.

三番五轉 after walking
round (the garden) several times.

三姑六婆 see 6209, 9412.

三跪九叩 three prostrations
and nine knockings of the head,
—before the Emperor.

三人占則從二人之
言 when three men have recourse
to divination, be on the side of
the two (against one).

人三成衆 three people make
a (technical) crowd.

舉杯邀明月, 對影成
三人 I raise my glass and
invite the moon, and with my
shadow we make three.

三不求 three things one can-
not get by asking,—offspring,
wealth, and a beard.

三子不全 the three 子
which one cannot have all per-
fect,—*viz.* 鬍子大 a big
beard, 兒子孝 filial sons,

三¹

9552

and 銀子多 plenty of money.

出門不惹三子 when you
go out from home there are
three 子 which you should not
irritate,—*viz.* 老子 old men,
小子 boys, and 瞎子 blind
men.

三尺法 the laws,—so called
because originally inscribed upon
bamboo tablets three feet long.

三小兒 or 三爺 the servants
of the secretaries in a *yamen* are
so called.

三生 the three states of exist-
ence,—the past, the present, and
the future. See below.

三教 Confucianism, Buddhism,
and Taoism,—since the 6th cent.

三星 happiness, emolument, and
long life.

三光 the sun, moon, and stars.

舍 (or 函) 三爲一 three in
one,—the Trinity.

三一書院 Trinity College,
—Ningpo.

三清 the Taoist Trinity. See
2188.

三寶 the Buddhist Trinity. See
8720.

三宗寶 flint, steel, and tinder.

三代 father, grandfather, and
great-grandfather.

三才 heaven, earth, and man.

三界 the three Buddhist divi-
sions of every universe into the
regions of lust, form, and form-
lessness. Sanskrit: *trāḍilōkya*.

三旬 the three decades of a
moon.

三伏 see 3691.

三綱 the three bonds,—between
sovereign and subject, husband
and wife, father and son.

三更 or 三鼓 the third watch,
—midnight.

三式 ear-pick, tooth-pick, and
tweezers.

三設兒 a vase and two bottles,
—for altar use.

三司 the Provincial Treasurer,
Provincial Judge, and Salt Com-
missioner.

三魂 the three souls of a man,

三¹

9552

R. 覃勘

C. } *sam*H. } *sam*F. *sang*W. *sa*N. *saan*P. } *san*M. } *san*Y. *saa*Sz. *san*K. *sam*J. *san*A. *tam*

Even Upper.

三¹
二
955²

—one of which goes up to heaven, another down to earth, while the third stays by the corpse.

三角 three-cornered; triangular.

三軍 the three divisions of an army.

三隻手 a pickpocket.

三綵 moustaches and beard.

三板 a sampan. See 8588.

三元及第 the three successful graduates for the 3rd degree who come out highest on the list.

三仕三已 thrice he took office and thrice he resigned.

在三 to be of the third degree in rank; to be a high official.

在三感慕 those who were high in office were deeply affected,—by his death.

事不過三 the thing must not go beyond three,—e.g. you have done it wrong twice, you must not do so again.

三陽開泰 the opening of nature in spring.

阿三 or 三兒 a monkey; the third son or daughter.

三奈 or 三賴 Capoor cutchery.

三單 or 三聯單 (or 報單) a transit-memorandum or triplicate pass for conveyance of goods from the interior to a Treaty port.

三合土 concrete or chunam,—consisting of 灰 lime, 沙 sand, and 泥 mud.

三摩提 (or 地) or 三昧地 *samādhi*,—the highest pitch of abstract ecstatic meditation and of absolute indifference to all influences from within and without, being a kind of terrestrial Nirvāna. See 7733.

三乘 see 770.

三藏 see 11,601 *tsang*⁴.

三科 the three examinations,—referring to the regulation that 舉人 graduates who shall have attended three successive examinations for the third degree without passing, be allowed to appear before a 大挑 Com-

三¹
二
955²

mission of Selection which is appointed triennially after each metropolitan examination.

三楚 the three Ch'u,—east, west, and south Ch'u, now forming Hu-kuang.

三公 the three chief Ministers of State. Under the 周 dynasty they were 太師 the Grand Tutor, 太傅 Grand Preceptor, and 太保 the Grand Guardian. Under the 漢 these titles were changed to 大司馬, 大司空, and 大司徒 Ministers of Military Affairs, Public Works, and Civil Office, respectively.

三場 the three sessions or divisions of the examinations, consisting of three days each.

三結義 the triple oath of fidelity sworn between 劉備 Liu Pei, 關羽 Kuan Yü, and 張飛 Chang Fei, in the peach garden of the last.

三晝夜 masses for three days and nights,—performed for the dead.

三分似人, 七分似鬼 the three parts like man, seven parts like demon,—of a very ugly or extraordinary-looking person.

三千世界 the three thousand realms,—the whole universe.

三寸氣 three inches of breath,—the throat or windpipe; the vital spark.

三鞭三箭 to shoot arrows at three flags in succession while galloping past.

三生有幸 it is a three-lives good fortune,—a compliment paid to a man on a first meeting,—meaning that his presence is luck enough for three lives, past, present, and future.

三字經 the Three-Character Classic,—the Chinese school-boy's first lesson book, arranged in rhyming sentences of three words each, composed by 王伯厚 Wang Po-hou of the Sung dynasty.

三皇 the Three Emperors,—(1) 伏羲 Fu Hsi, 神農 Shên Nung, and 黃帝 Huang Ti;

三¹
二
955²

(2) 天皇 T'ien Huang, 地皇 Ti Huang, and 人皇 Jên Huang.

三和尚 the hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

三黃 *Rhamnus crenatus*, S. & Z.

三加皮 *Acanthopanax aculeatum*, Seem.

三白草 *Saururus Loureiri*, Decne.

三條筋 *Lindera* (*Daphnidium*) sp.

三月黃子 *Elæagnus glabra*, Thbg.

三七 an important drug, produced in Kuangsi and Yünnan, the botanical origin of which is unknown. The name is applied in Ssüch'uan to the rhizomes of *Aralia repens*, Max.

土三七 *Gynura pinnatifida*, D.C., and *Sedum aizoon*, L.

三音訥顏 Sainnoin,—a Khanate in Mongolia.

Read *san*⁴. Thrice. To treble.

三思而後行 to think thrice, and then act.

有尊客盛饌則三之 when entertaining an honoured guest, he trebled his daily menu,—of one meat and one wine.

Old form of 參 11,548. Now used in accounts for 9552, in order to avoid fraudulent alteration of figures.

Ragged clothes.

襤衫 tattered and torn.

Long feathers.

叁
9553

衫¹
9554

R. 覃
See 三
Even Upper.

𦘒¹
9555
R. 覃
See 三
Even Upper.

糝¹

9556

R. 感

See 三

Rising Upper.

髮¹

9557

R. 草

See 三

Even Upper.

珊

9558

散⁴

9559

R. 旱 翰

C. } san

H. } sang

F. } sa

W. } sa

N. } seīn, saān

P. } san

M. } san

Y. } saa

Sz. } san

K. } san

J. } tan

A. } tan

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

Fried cakes of beef, mutton, and pork, mixed with rice.

糝粉 to mix powder with.

Dishevelled hair.

See 9697.

To scatter; to disperse; to part (of friends), as opposed to 聚 3061; to break up or separate, temporarily; to dismiss.

散開 to scatter; to distribute.

雲彩都散開了 the clouds have all dispersed.

散在別傳 (*chuan*⁴) are to be found scattered about in other works.

花散 to spend extravagantly.

散花仙子 a flower-scattering god,—a spendthrift.

布散流言 to disseminate rumours.

聚散無常 to collect and separate at uncertain times,—as banditti.

家散人亡 home broken up and its inmates gone.

散了 all gone; ended. See *san*³.

散了麼 have they gone?

散了會了 the meeting has dissolved. See *below*.

事情散了 the thing is given up,—no one will have any more to do with it.

散班 to go off duty. See 8595.

散場 to break up a meeting.

散給 or 發散 or 散放 to distribute,—as donations of clothes, rice, etc.

發 *fa*² 散藥 sudorifics; see *san*³ *below*.

散⁴

9559

分散人馬 distributed men and horses,—at various points.

散步 to stretch one's legs; to stroll.

散豁散豁去 to loaf about for amusement; *flâner*.

散悶 to get rid of melancholy.

失散 lost; to get separated, as friends in a crowd.

散勇 disbanded troops. See *below*.

散學 to dismiss school.

散工 to dismiss,—as a workman. See *below*.

我把他散了 I dismissed him.

散地 to resign office; to live in retirement.

散心 to cheer up; to take recreation.

散漫無稽 without any recognisable characteristics.

散馥 to exhale a delicious scent.

散祟 to disperse or exorcise evil spirits.

散館 released from study,—when school is over. Also, the Han-lin graduates who fail to reach the higher degrees, and receive provincial or metropolitan appointments, for which

散掉 is also used.

先暫且散擱着 put them down anywhere for the moment,—to be arranged by and by.

Read *san*³. To break up or separate, permanently; broken up; in powder.

散了 gone to pieces; broken up. See *san*⁴.

散見 seen or heard at various times.

散布村落 thinly scattered villages and houses.

散着住 to dwell scattered about.

戲班子散了 the theatrical troupe has broken up.

賭博場的局散了 the gambling-club has broken up.

散了會了 the club has broken up. See *above*.

散⁴

9559

零散 in small pieces.

散工 odd jobs,—as opposed to

長工 regular work. See *above*.

打散錢 to break into a string of cash.

散褲脚 to have the trousers untied at the ankles.

磨散 to grind to powder.

散藥 medicinal powders; see *san*⁴.

一副清涼散 a dose of aperient medicine in powder.

閒散 at leisure.

懶散 indolent; neglectful.

弄散了 made a mess of the matter.

散人又惡 *wu*¹ 知散木 how can a good-for-nothing fellow be a fit person to talk about a good-for-nothing tree?

散勇 scattered troops. See *above*.

散州 a Department dependent on a Prefecture,—as opposed to a 直隸州.

糝³

9560

R. 旱

See 傘

Rising Upper.

Fried cakes; biscuits.

繖

9561

Earlier form of 9563. Used as a sunshade before the Christian era; as a protection against rain, only since the 4th cent.

繖

9562

Same as 9560.

傘²

9563

R. 旱

C. } san

H. } sang

F. } sa

W. } sa

N. } saān

P. } san

M. } san

An umbrella; a parasol. See 12,443. [This character was hardly in use before the Sui dynasty. See 9561.]

傘蓋 an umbrella; a sunshade.

天如傘蓋 the sky is as it were an umbrella.

傘³

9563

Y. *saa*
Sz. }
K. } *san*
J. }
A. *tan*
Rising Upper.

雨傘 an umbrella for rain.

日照傘 or 旱傘 a parasol.

萬民(or名)傘 a complimentary umbrella, of red silk or satin, inscribed with the names of the donors in gold. Given to officials only.

打傘 to hold up an umbrella.

抽傘 or 開傘 or 張傘蓋 to open an umbrella.

荷葉魚兒傘 lotus-leaves are the umbrellas of fishes.

傘扇 umbrellas and fans,—as carried among the paraphernalia of a mandarin's escort.

鬼涼傘 the fairies' parasol,—a familiar term for a mushroom.

糍

9564

Same as 9556.

SANG.

喪¹

9565

R. 陽漾
F. *soung*,
Saung

See 桑
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To mourn, as for the death of a parent.

弔喪 or 嘯喪 to mourn.

居喪 to be in mourning.

卒於喪 he died while in mourning.

罹母喪 to go into mourning for a mother. See 13,381.

喪主 chief mourner.

喪服 mourning-clothes.

喪輿 a hearse.

喪禮 mourning-rites.

辦喪事 to carry out or be occupied with funeral arrangements or affairs.

出喪 or 發喪 (see *sang*⁴) to carry to burial.

匿不發喪 concealed (his death) and had no funeral.

此當有重 *ch'ung*² 喪 this event portends a double funeral,—i.e. two deaths.

送喪 to escort to burial.

哭喪棒 the staff used by the chief mourner.

守喪 to observe the formalities of mourning.

喪¹

9565

報喪 to notify that one has gone into mourning,—as officials have to do, being compelled to resign office during the period.

國喪 national mourning,—as at the death of an Emperor. See 11,611.

喪與其易也寧戚 in mourning, it is better to be sorry than punctilious.

血噴喪 blood splashing the mourning,—the birth of a posthumous child.

喪門 ill-omened; unlucky.

Read *sang*⁴. To lose. To destroy. See 9898.

喪了夫人 lost his wife. See 8501.

喪明 to lose one's sight.

喪名 to lose one's reputation.

喪國 to lose one's kingdom.

喪命 or 喪亡 to die.

早喪 to die early.

喪膽 to lose one's courage.

喪聲至氣 voice gone and *ch'i* awry,—in a voice thick with anger.

喪失家業 to dissipate one's property.

徒喪紙札 to waste paper,—by writing rubbish.

喪良心 to be lost to all right feeling.

喪心病 the loss-of-right-feeling disease.

喪魄 to lose one's wits,—as by fright.

喪氣 depressed in spirits; having iate against one.

認喪氣 to recognise one's adverse luck,—and put up with it.

何患於喪 why are you distressed at (your master's) loss of office?

天之未喪斯文也 as long as God does not let the cause of truth perish,—what harm can any one do to me? Said by Confucius.

天喪子 God is destroying me! —said by Confucius when his favourite disciple, 顏回 Yen Hui, died.

喪¹

9565

別發喪 don't be irritable! See *sang*¹.

喪打 or 堵喪 to snub; to refuse roughly.

喪打起 to take in ill part.

桑¹

9566

R. 陽
C. } *sang*
H. }
F. *soung*
W. *soa*
N. *soŋg*
P. }
M. } *sang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. *sā*
A. *tang*
Even Upper.

The mulberry-tree (*Morus alba*, L.). See 3613, 8408.

桑子 or 桑椹 or 桑甚 or 桑黹 or 桑棗 mulberries.

桑蠶 silkworms.

指桑罵槐 to mean the mulberry while cursing the ash,—to talk at one person through another.

桑梓 the mulberry-tree and *Lindera* (see 12,356),—one's native place; from the trees grown in every Chinese hamlet.

桑梓之情 native place emotions,—as when two people from the same place meet abroad, etc.

苞桑 a phrase used in the sense of "enduring safety," from a sentence in the 易經 (否卦):

其亡其亡繫于苞桑 though (threatened) by overthrow, (yet is he) securely bound to the mulberry-stem.

桑榆 the place where the sun sets; hence, old age. See 13,575.

桑榆日 the setting sun.

桑榆暮景 in the evening of life.

桑田 a mulberry-orchard.

滄海變桑田 the wide sea has changed into a mulberry-orchard,—great changes have taken place. Hence 滄桑=

violent changes in nature.

滄桑何處問 whither shall I go to find out what changes have occurred,—to ask about the past?

栽桑栽柘少栽花 plant many mulberry-trees (for your silkworms) and few flowers.

禍桑以烹老龜 to burn a mulberry-tree in order to fry a tortoise,—to make the innocent suffer in order to reach the guilty.

桑¹

9566

期我乎桑中 she made an assignation with me in Sang-chung.

桑中之約 illicit love,—from the preceding line in the *Odes*.

桑門 a Buddhist priest or Shaman. See 沙門 9624.

地偏來客少,幽興祇

桑門 few strangers come to this out-of-the-way place, and my solitude is cheered only by Buddhist priests.

空桑子 I; the priest.

桑落 the name of a kind of wine, which was really 索郎 *so lang* but was corrupted into *sang lo*,—an instance of a "Spoonerism" in Chinese.

桑飛 the wren.

馬桑 *Coriaria nepalensis*, Wall.

桑寄生 *Loranthus* near *L. vestitus*, Wall., an epiphyte on the mulberry.

佛桑 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.

The throat. See 12,818.

開喉頓嗓 to clear the throat, —as before singing.

氣嗓 the larynx.

潤潤嗓子 to moisten the throat, —to take a drink; to "wash one's neck."

好嗓子 a good voice for singing.

食嗓 the gullet; the oesophagus.

嗓門 or 嗓子眼 the throat; the voice.

嗓門大若此 so loudly.

大嗓子喊道 called out in a loud voice.

To push over; to push back. See 8416.

搯在地下 tipped it on to the ground.

用手一搯 pushed him back with his hand.

推推搯搯 pushing and struggling,—as in a crowd.

療²

9569

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

礫³

9570

R. 養

See 桑

Rising Upper.

額³

9571

R. 養

W. *hsüoa*

See 桑

Rising Upper.

The glanders in horses.

The stone base or plinth of a pillar.

碼礫 to build the lower part of the wall of a house.

The forehead.

廣額 a broad forehead.

稽 *ch'i*³ 額 to knock the head in prostrations.

自投敗額 she herself made a *kotow* in acknowledgement of defeat.

其額有泚 the sweat started out on their foreheads,—in horror at seeing the dead bodies of their unburied parents devoured by animals.

SAO.

Same as 9589.

啼

9572

埽⁴

9573

R. 皓號

See 搔

Rising and Sinking Upper.

掃¹

9574

R. 皓號

See 搔

Rising and Sinking Upper.

A broom; used with 9574. A dike; the counterfort of an embankment.

竹埽 a bamboo besom.

掌埽門庭 to keep the house well swept.

堤埽 a dike.

To sweep; to clear away.

打掃 to sweep; the cleaning-up fee of a month's rent on first renting a house.

掃地 to sweep the ground.

少尹之威風掃地 a Police-Master's reputation dragged in the dirt.

掃除污穢 to scavenge; to clean the streets.

掃除奸黨 to get rid of seditious associations.

掃墓 or 拜掃 to sweep the

掃¹

9574

tombs,—at the annual worship of ancestors.

還鄉祭掃 to return to one's native place to worship at the ancestral tombs.

掃房 to sweep the house,—at the New Year.

掃榻以待 I shall sweep the couch and await your coming,—used in invitations.

掃徑 to sweep the path,—before a guest's arrival.

掃邊關 to clear the frontier,—of enemies.

掃平 or 掃蕩 to sweep away clean,—of things or people.

一掃而盡 to make a clean sweep.

一筆掃去 dashed off,—as a poem.

如迅風之掃秋葉 as a blast sweeps away the autumn leaves.

掃數 to clear off an account.

掃晴娘 a broom made of straw or paper and placed outside houses to bring fine weather.

掃雪鼠 the beech-marten (*Martes foina*).

Read *sao*⁴. A broom.

掃帚 or 掃把 a broom.

掃帚星 a broom star,—a comet. See 9596.

掃帚草 *Kochia scoparia*, Schrad.

高興而來,掃興而回 to come in high spirits and go back in low.

慄¹

9575

R. 豪皓

號

See 燥燥

Even

Sinking and

Rising Upper.

To be agitated.

勞心慄兮 how agitated is my troubled heart!

To scratch.

搔首踟躕 to scratch the head in perplexity.

搔首問青天 to scratch the head and enquire of Providence,—what is to be done.

搔¹

9576

R. 豪

C. *soü*H. *sau*, v. *'tsau*F. *soa*

搔¹

9576

W. *sōc*
N. *soa*, v. *'isoa*
P. } *san*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *san*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *tau*
Even Upper.

搔破臉 to scratch the face until it bleeds.

隔靴搔癢 to scratch an itch through your boot;—no relief.

白木搔具一事 a back-scratcher of white wood. See 2315.

搔痒 to scratch the scrotum, — to perform the most menial services.

潏¹

9577

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

The sound of washing rice.

瘙⁴

9578

R. 號豪
See 搔
Sinking and Even Upper.

To itch.

颪

9579

Same as 9592.

颪¹

9580

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

The wind blowing.

颪風雨 a storm of wind and rain.

被風颪爛了 broken by the wind.

騷¹

9581

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

Sad; disturbed; on heat. Clever; poetic; elegant. See 10,072.

勞騷 grieved; miserable.

發勞(或牢)騷 to be discontented; to grumble.

離騷 *Li Sao* or Falling into Trouble,—name of the famous poem by 屈平 Ch'ü P'ing, the hero of the modern Dragon Festival, written previous to his suicide, 4th cent. B.C.

天下騷然 the empire became much disturbed.

騷(*tsao*¹ in Peking)擾 to annoy.

騷動 to stir up; to excite.

發騷 to be on heat.

丰騷 bewitching; attractive.

騷¹

9581

騷人或騷人墨客 a poet; a man of letters; a contemplative person.

非騷人之事 not the occupation of a man of letters.

風騷 poetic temperament; sodomy.

一代風騷主 first poet of his age.

鯪¹

9582

R. 豪
See 搔
Even Upper.

A large kind of bream, found in Shensi.

嫂³

9583

R. 皓
C. *sou*
H. *san*
F. *soa*
W. *sōc*
N. *soa*
P. } *san*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *soa*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *tēu*
Rising Upper.

An elder brother's wife; a married woman. See 3736, 13,755.

嫂子 or 嫂嫂 an elder brother's wife.

家嫂 my elder brother's wife.

尊嫂 or 令嫂 your elder brother's wife. Also = 嫂夫人 see below.

姑嫂 a wife addresses her husband's sisters as *ku*¹, and they address her as *sao*³.

大嫂 wife of the eldest brother; used as a complimentary title.

二嫂 wife of second brother; used by the half-brother of Shun, alluding to the latter's wives.

某嫂 a certain lady, or a certain man's wife.

表嫂 elder maternal cousin's wife.

嫂夫人 your wife,—a familiar term between intimate friends.

艘¹

9584

R. 豪
C. *san*
H. *seu*
F. *seu*, v. *san*²
W. *'san*
N. *sōu*
P. } *san*, *son*,
M. } *'sou*
Sz. }
Y. *soa*, *sēu*
K. *so*
J. *sō*
A. *sīu*, *tien*
Even Upper.

A boat; a junk. A numerative of vessels.

連舫踰萬艘 more than ten thousand vessels in all; "and ships by thousands."

巡船數艘 several revenue-cruisers.

見有破輪一艘 seeing a steamer which had broken down.

嫪

9585

嫪¹

9586

R. 號尤
皓

See 嫪
Sinking and Even Upper.

縲¹

9587

R. 豪皓
C. *sou*
H. *san*, *sts'au*
F. *soa*
W. *sōc*
N. *soa*, v. *dzin*
P. } *san*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *san*
K. *so*, v. *cho*
J. *so*
A. *tau*
Even Upper.

Same as 9583.

Ancient name of *Stel-laria aquatica*, Scop.

To reel silk from cocoons.

縲繭 to wind off cocoons.

夫人蠶縲 his wife keeps silkworms and unwinds their cocoons.

縲絲廠 a silk filature.

噪

9588

噪⁴

9589

R. 號
C. *ts'ou*
H. *ts'au*
F. *soa*, *ch'oa*
W. *tsōc*, *ts'ōc*
N. *tsōa*, *ts'ōa*
P. *san*
M. *tsau*
Y. *soa*
Sz. *tsau*
K. *so*, *cho*
J. *sō*
A. *tau*
Sinking Upper.

The chirping of birds the hum of voices. See 9593.

歸鴉噪晚林 the rook come cawing back to their tree in the evening.

鵲噪晴 magpies chattering for fair weather.

蟬噪 the chirping of cicadas.

索餉鼓噪 they demanded their pay with great clamour.

燥⁴

9590

R. 號皓
C. *ts'ou*
H. *tsau*, *tsau*²
F. *soa*, *ch'oa*
W. *sōc*
N. *soa*
P. } *tsau*
M. }
Y. *soa*
Sz. *tsau*

Dry; parched; scorched. Also read *tsao*⁴. See 1470.

乾燥 dried up; drought.

風高物燥, 小心火燭 when the wind is high and things are dry, be careful with fire.

口燥 the mouth parched.

身上發燥, 得^{tei}洗澡 when the body is dry and parched, one should take a bath.

燥⁴
9590K. so, cho
J. sō

A. tau

Sinking
Upper.燥³
9591

R. 豪皓

See 燥

Even and
Rising Upper.燥¹
9592

R. 豪

C. sou
H. sauF. ch'oa, soa
W. sōe

N. soa

P. } sau

M. }

Y. soa

Sz. sau

K. so, v. che

J. sō

A. tau

Even Upper.

秋燥 autumn heat.
燥烈 fierce; raging.
燥熱 very hot; fiery.

Crimson silk.

Rancid; tainted; rank-smelling.

燥肉 tainted meat.
腥燥 rank-smelling; frowzy.
燥氣 the smell of sweat.
燥狐 the smell of a fox.
燥韃子 you stinking Tartar!
燥鼠 or 燥羊 the squirrel
(*Sciurus davidianus*).
燥鬍子 the striped squirrel
(*Sciurus striatus*).
燥陀 a parrot. Sanskrit *ṇaka*.Read *sao*⁴. To be ashamed; bashful.

羞燥 to be ashamed.

沒羞沒燥 utterly without shame.

燥一鼻子灰 covered with shame.

燥死 to die of shame.

害燥 to be very bashful.

別燥我了 spare my blushes!

把臉燥的飛紅 blushed deeply from bashfulness.

The noise of voices. See 9589. Also read *tsao*⁴.

譁譁 or 譁嚷 hubbub.

譁擾 to create a disturbance.

鼓譁 (*ts'ao*¹ in colloquial) the rolling of drums.

鼓譟而起 they rose in mutiny.

鼓譟前 in the din of battle.

鏢⁴
9594

R. 蕭號

See 鏢

Even and
Sinking Upper.鏢⁴
9595

R. 號

See 鏢

Sinking Upper.

彗⁴
9596

R. 賓霽

C. wai²
H. suiF. woui²
swoui²W. hui², yui²

N. wei

P. }

M. }

Y. hwei

K. se, su, v. hie

J. sui, sei, zai

A. nūe²Sinking
Irregular.

Fine steel.

High; eminent; imposing.

A broom; a besom. Also read *hui*⁴.

本類星, 末類彗 its head is like a star, its tail is like a broom,—of a comet.

彗星 a broom-star,—a comet. See 9574; 9336.

彗所以除舊布新也 this broom (referring to a comet) is to take away the old and replace it with new.

Read *sui*⁴.

日中不彗是謂失時 if there is not bright light at noon, it is called unseasonable.

See 9755.

SĒ.

See 10,164.

A horizontal psaltery, resembling the 琴 2109, with 25 strings, each passing over a movable bridge. To be grave. To be massive or dense.

琴瑟調和 the *ch'in* and the *se* in accord,—used of conjugal harmony.

撤瑟 to put away the psaltery,—used of the death of a friend, from a verse by 任彥昇 Jên Yen-shêng of the 梁 Liang

瑟⁴
9599

dynasty about his friend 范雲 Fan Yün.

瑟兮惻兮 how grave is he and dignified!

瑟彼玉瓚 massive is that libation-cup of jade.

蕭瑟 chilly; bleak; desolate.

瑟縮不安于坐 (they felt) chilled and uncomfortable in their seats.

瑟瑟 the sighing of wind; the turquoise.

璫⁴
9600

R. 質

See 瑟

Entering
Upper.索⁴
9601色⁴
9602

R. 職

C. shik

H. set

F. saik

W. se

N. sah

P. sē, 'shai

M. sē

Y. sēh

Sz. se

K. sek

J. shoku, shiki

A. sāk

Entering
Upper.

The lustre of a gem; used with 9599.

See 10,183.

Colour, especially of the face; looks; beauty (*cf.* Latin *color* and Greek *εἶδος*); hence, lust; lewdness. Appearance; effect. Sort; kind; quality; "touch" of silver. The Buddhist *rūpa* or form. Radical 139. See 風 3554, 意 5367, 折 550, 喜 4073, 六 7276, 眼 13,129.色頭 or 色兒 colour,—pronounced *shai* 'rh³ in the north. See below.

色味 colours and flavours.

色香味三樣都全 colour, smell, and flavour, all perfect,—of fruit.

五色 the five colours,—namely

青黃赤白黑 blue (including green), yellow, red, white, and black; used in the sense of "all colours." See 12,099.

彩色 particoloured; variegated.

研調采色 to grind and mix colours,—for painting.

本色 the original colour, as in a state of nature; features; personality; speciality.

譟⁴
9593

R. 號

See 燥

Sinking
Upper.

色

9602

要插入自家本色 must introduce something of one's own personality into it,—of a verse on a given theme.

這是我們的本色 this is our particular line, or speciality.

顏色 or 色水 (see below) or 色樣 colour; tint; shade.

微有人色 he had a little colour,—was not quite pallid.

色絲 coloured silk.

色布 dyed cotton piece-goods.

色扯花布 dyed brocade shirtings.

色扯花緞 dyed damask shirtings.

色桂花布 dyed spotted shirtings.

色印花布 chintz.

色花點布 dyed, figured, or brocaded shirtings.

壞色 colour deteriorated or faded.

故色 or 元色 a grey colour,—of shirtings.

間色 an intermediate colour,—not one of the primary colours.

扮色 to dress up,—as in processions, etc.

減色 to lose colour, as by exposure; to deteriorate, as (e.g.) the tea-market.

起色 to improve,—as opposed to the above.

日有起色 there is daily improvement,—of increasing prosperity.

地方未有起色 the district has not yet recovered,—from a famine.

令儀令色 of good deportment and of good looks.

美於色厚於德 beautiful and virtuous.

色甲天下之色 the greatest beauty in the world.

色授魂與 to be penetrated with her beauty, and to commune with her spirit.

賢賢易色 esteem, virtue, substituting it for beauty,—love virtue as you love beauty.

國色 a famous beauty,—one

色

9602

whose beauty can 傾國 upset a kingdom. Said of 李夫人, the favourite of 漢武帝. See 2196.

皆絕色 all of surpassing beauty.

殊色 very beautiful.

强者必說 *yüeh*⁴ 于言, 懦者必說 *yüeh*⁴ 于色 the strong will express pleasure in words, the weak, by looks.

真是吾設色者 it really is one of my paintings.

設色亦鮮雅 as a colourist he was fresh and refined.

妙在傳色 his chief skill was as a colourist.

尤善布色 he excelled as a colourist.

方覺生色 so as to secure an artistic effect.

以壯行色 so as to give courage for the journey,—as a stirrup-cup.

車有動行色 the carts look as if ready to start.

色笑 cheery presence; cheerful company.

公神色不動 the Duke did not move a muscle of his countenance.

面帶春色 looking very well. Also, looking amorous.

喜色 a pleased look,

作色 to show anger.

怒其室而作色于父 to be angry with one's wife and vent it on her father.

有難色 to wear a look of pain or of disapprobation.

不見難色 would meet with no repulse.

色難 to define it (filial piety) is difficult.

正色 see 687.

物色 see 12,777.

女色 venery; lust.

好 *hao*⁴ 色 (*shai*³) lecherous; libidinous.

色慾 desire; passion.

色迷 given up to or mad with lust.

色

9602

色癆 debility from over-indulgence.

色鬼 or 色中餓鬼 a whoremonger.

重色不重友 to think more of lust than of friendship.

聲色 music and women. Also, sound and appearance; *sc.* external signs.

則色漸劣 his luck then turned to bad.

色膽如天 boundlessly daring in lechery.

雜色 all sorts; miscellaneous.

諸色人等 all sorts and conditions of men.

異色之人 people of foreign races.

色色俱全 all kinds kept in stock.

色色寫得生活 describing every detail in the most lifelike manner.

成色 touch, fineness, or purity of silver.

足色 of full standard purity.

色水低 the fineness (of the metal) is low in quality.

出色人員 an official out of the common run.

不大聲以色 not to make a great noise about,—one's virtue.

色界 *rūpadhātu*,—the world of form.

色身 the material body.

色即是空, 空即是色 everything is emptiness, and emptiness is everything.

色相 forms of things,—objective existences.

名色 *nāmarūpa*,—name and form; body and mind; substantiality and reality.

惟有三等名色 there are only three kinds.

沒有名色 there is no colourable pretext,—for doing so.

把此作名色相見一面 make this a pretext for an interview.

有名色的人 a man of standing; a man of culture.

生色 something made manifest; signs; manifestations.

色^{4*}
9602

形色 the bodily organs and their functions.

色卜替 the day on which the world was created,—an imitation of the Arabic Sabt or Sabbath.

持色 *shai³* (see 9658) 禱曰 he seized the dice and prayed, saying,

嗇^{4*}
9603

The harvest. Stingy. Moderation; see 1845.

嗇刻 or 吝嗇 or 省嗇 miserly; parsimonious.

嗇言 sparing of words.

嗇夫 a miser. Also, petty officials employed in ancient times under the department of Public Works. Under the Han dynasty, the civil judge of a district.

嗇得狠 very mean or close.

性嗇於財 he was by nature stingy.

儻^{4*}
9604

To harvest. Used for 9603, 9607.

惱^{4*}
9605

To hate.

惱然毛豎, 如畏怖狀 in his horror his hair stood on end like that of a man in a fright.

濇^{4*}
9606

Acrid; rough; uneven.

濇藥 astringent medicine.

濇味 acrid to the taste.

發濇 to be astringent.

濇滯 stopped; obstructed.

濇肚 onstipation.

言語艱濇 his speech is very unpolished.

摸之濇手 it rasps the hand to rub it.

濇瀟 misty; rainy.

濇舌者 a stammerer or stutterer.

羞濇半晌 hesitated awhile from shame.

穡^{4*}
9607

Grain in ear. To gather in the harvest. See 稼 1143.

斂穡 to gather in the harvest.

穡事 husbandry.

穡夫 a husbandman.

后稷之穡有相 *hsiang⁴* 之道 the husbandry of Hou Chi was based upon the principle of assisting,—nature.

先穡 a name for 神農 Shên Nung,—the reputed inventor of agriculture.

塞^{4*}
9608

See 9541.

撼^{1*}
9609

The rustling of leaves falling in autumn; mournful, as a plaintive melody. Used for 9599.

R. 屋陌
See 憾瑟
Entering Upper.

趯^{1*}
9610

Rough.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9611

Unattainable.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9612

Frugal; stingy.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering Upper.

𪔐^{1*}
9613

Same as 9606, 9610.

瘧^{4*}
9614

Ague; chill. Used with 6657.

R. 陌
cf. 塞
Entering Upper.

翥^{4*}
9615

To fly fast.

R. 緝
See 濇
Entering Upper.

森¹
9616

Luxuriant vegetation; overgrown; umbrageous; dark; sombre.

R. 侵
C. *shēm*
H. *sem*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sēng*
P. } *sēn*
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *sām*
J. *shin*
A. *sum*
Even Upper.

綠森森的 umbrageous,—as a forest.

戈戟森森 serried ranks of spears.

自覺頭目森森 felt himself getting dizzy.

蕭森 sad and deserted; desolate.

森嚴 rigorous; strict; dignified.

衆山森列 hills rising in many a peak.

令人毛髮森然 enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

森樹 the Pride of India (*Melia Azederach*, L.).

SĒNG.

僧¹
9617

A Buddhist priest; the Buddhist church. See 2900.

R. 蒸
C. *sēng*
H. *sen*
F. *cheing*
W. *sang*
N. } *sēng*
P. }
M. *sēn*
Y. } *sēng*
Sz. }
K. *sēng*
J. *sō*
A. *tāng*
Even Upper.

僧人 a Buddhist priest.

所手度僧衆 the priests ordained by him.

羣僧 all the priests.

僧尼 Buddhist priests and nuns.

老僧 an old priest; also used by a priest speaking of himself.

老僧打坐 an old priest sitting in meditation.

僧教 the Buddhist religion.

僧門 or 僧家 the Buddhist priesthood; Buddhism.

僧¹
9617

貧僧 I, a poor priest.

山僧 a hermit priest.

流僧免不了住持 the wandering priest cannot oust the resident priest.

僧帽 a priest's headdress.

僧俗 the clergy and laity.

僧藍 or 僧伽藍 or 僧房 a monastery or nunnery. Sanskrit: *saṃghārāma*.

僧伽 the assembly of priests. Sanskrit: *saṃgha*. See below.

僧伽祇 the double or composite robe of a priest, reaching from the shoulders to the knees. Sanskrit: *saṃghāṭi*.

僧伽婆羅 Samghapāla, — a Burmese priest who in A.D. 506 introduced into China the first alphabet for the transliteration of Sanskrit.

僧道無緣 no affinity with Buddhists or Taoists, — a placard seen on doors.

僧門對尼門 or 男僧寺對着女僧寺 a monastery facing a nunnery, — suspicious.

僧讚僧 priest praising priest.

僧錄司 Buddhist abbots appointed to be government superintendents of their order, and distinguished as below.

僧會 the superintendent in a District.

僧正 the superintendent in a Department.

僧綱 the superintendent in a Prefecture.

僧格 or 僧伽 a lion. Sanskrit: *simha*.

僧祇 a definite number, but beyond human computation. Sanskrit: *asaṃkhyā*.

髻¹
9618

R. 蒸

C. sēng
F. chēng
W. tsang
N. sēng
K. sēng
J. sō
A. tūng

Even Upper.

Short hair.

鬚髻 tangled hair; unkempt.

剌¹
9619

R. 禡

See 沙

Sinking Upper.

砂¹
9620

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

砂¹
9621

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

紗¹
9622

R. 麻

C. sha

II. } sa

F. } sa

W. } so

N. } so

P. sha

M. } sa

Y. } sa

Sz. sha

K. sa

SHA.

A small hole or cavity.

剌眼 small cavities; pores.

割剌治瘡 to cut a hole and cure (sc. to open) an ulcer.

Gravel; sand. Ore. Used with 9624.

砂淋 stone in the bladder; gravel.

硃砂 or 丹砂 cinnabar. See 2550.

辰砂 cinnabar from 辰州府 Shên-chou Fu in Hunan.

靈砂 sulphide of mercury.

解玉砂 or 金鋼砂 corundum; diamond dust.

鐵砂 iron ore.

掘砂 to dig out ore; to mine.

砂穀米 sago.

砂仁 inferior cardamoms or "grains of Paradise."

砂仁殼 capsules of *Amomum xanthioides*, Wall.

陽春砂 the hairy Chinese cardamom, supposed to be derived from *Amomum villosum*, Lour.

明月砂 and 夜明砂 the droppings of hares and bats, respectively, — used as medicine for the eyes.

Coarse, of sugar.

Gauze; untwisted thread; yarn. See 6069.

紗窗 a gauze window, — to keep out insects.

紗燈 a gauze lantern.

紗月 faint moonlight, — as seen through a gauze screen.

烏紗帽 a black gauze hat, — as worn by officials under the Ming dynasty, and lately in Korea.

紗¹
9622

J. sa, sha

A. sa

Even Upper.

戀着烏紗 clinging to office.

脫紗帽 to be stripped of the gauze hat, — to be dismissed from office.

紗衫兒 a gauze singlet or shirt.

亮紗 a transparent, but sometimes figured, gauze.

直紗 a gauze, the designs on which are more transparent than the ground.

綿紗 or 綿紗線 cotton yarn.

羽紗 English camlets.

紗羊 a dragon-fly.

A shark. Also applied to certain other fishes.

魷魚 a shark; a small freshwater fish, with a round body and big head, which buries itself in the mud.

魷魚皮 shark's-skin.

公子帽魷 the hammer-headed shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*).

貓兒魷 the spinous shark (*Cestracion zebra*).

犁頭魷 the shovel-nosed shark (*Rhinobatus hymnicephalus*).

鋸魷 the saw-fish (*Pristis*).

琵琶魷 the spotted ray (*Rhina ancylostoma*).

Sand; gravel; pebbles; granulated. To sift. Used with 9620. See 9664.

沙土 sand.

沙土地 sandy places; sands.

沙田 sand-flats; shore-lands; tidal lands.

沙子 sand; small shot.

沙石 pebbles.

走石揚沙 stones and dust flying, — a dust-storm.

售沙洋商利權外溢 the ore is sold to foreign merchants, and profits are thus diverted abroad.

洗沙 to wash for gold.

聚沙成塔 to build a pagoda from grains of sand, — "little drops of water, little grains of sand," etc.

紗¹
9623

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

沙¹
9624

R. 麻

F. sa, v. sai

See 紗

Even Upper.

沙¹

9624

入海弄沙成功何年
if you try to get the sand of the sea, when will you have done?—never; of an impossible task.

沙磧 a sandbank.

沙灘 a sandbank; the bar at the mouth of a river. See 6713.

沙尾 or 沙角 a sandspit.

流沙 quicksands; a part of the desert of Gobi.

蹈流沙匿跡 to walk on quicksands and leave no trace behind.

陷沙河 to sink in quicksands.

沙漠 or 沙河 the desert of Gobi.

東沙 the Pratas shoal.

沙面 a sandbank; the island of Shameen at Canton.

沙漏 a water-filter made with sand.

沙鍋 an earthenware pot.

沙鷄 sand-grouse (*Syrhaptes paradoxus*).

沙白 the sand-clam, a species of *Macra*.

沙錐 the sandpiper; the snipe.

沙甲 the dragonet fish (*Platycephalus guttatus*).

沙猛 the file-fish (*Aluterus berardi*).

嘴沙 a kind of sprat.

沙梨 the sweet pear,—so called because of its gritty flesh.

沙菓 the fruit of the 檣 2101.

沙虫 the larvæ of mosquitoes.

沙簾 rattans.

沙門 a hermit (Brahmin or Buddhist); a Buddhist monk or priest. [Sanskrit: *śrāmana*.]

拜沙門 to become a Buddhist.

沙門惠乘講波若經 the Shaman Hui Ch'êng expounded the *Po jo sūtra*.

沙門爲道舍妻子捐

愛欲 a shaman, for the sake of his religion, gives up wife and child and puts away passion and desire.

不名爲沙門 is not worthy to be called a shaman.

沙彌 or 沙僧 a Buddhist

沙¹

9624

novice, male or female, who has vowed to obey the 10 commandments; see 1531. [Sanskrit: *śrāmanēra*.]

沙隨之年 twelve years old.

沙郎 the Malay *sārong* or loin-cloth.

沙爾 a city;—from the Persian *shahr*; e.g. 英吉沙爾 Yengihassar or Yengishar.

沙市 Sha-shih,—a port of call on the Yang-tsze.

打沙袋 to strike the sandbags, —of letter-carriers who practise defending themselves against robbers by standing in the midst of a number of swinging sandbags and striking them in all directions.

沙鴛 a term applied to native wives of the Chinese Resident in Tibet,—from the Tibetan *mdza-bo* or *moza-mo* a friend or companion.

沙場 a field of battle.

沙牛皮 buffalo-hides. See 9627.

沙船 i.e. 沙地船 sand junks, —junks of the flat coasts of the 寶山 and 上海 Districts.

沙艇 fast guard-boats for shallow water.

沙磨 to rasp; to treat a surface with sand-paper.

沙民 squatters on the uncultivated river foreshores,—e.g. at Canton.

沙參 *Adenophora polymorpha*, Led., and other species.

沙狐 the corsac or fox of the steppes.

沙鼯子 *Gerbillus unguiculatus* and *G. psammophilus*.

沙婆 the inhabited part of the universe; the world of suffering.

沙汰 to sift and reduce in number.

沙居 Seistan and the Sacae.

Read *sha*⁴. To neigh.

Name of a tree.

柴木 *Cunninghamia sinensis*, R. Br.

柴棠 a wild species of *Pyrus*.

望

9626

望¹

9627

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

痧¹

9628

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

裛¹

9629

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

髭¹

9630

R. 麻歌

See 紗

Even Upper.

鯊

9631

殺¹

9632

R. 點卦

C. *shat*, *shai*H. *sat*, *sui*F. *sak*, *sai*W. *sa*, *so*N. *sah*, *se*P. *sha*, *shai*M. *sa*, *sai*Y. *saah*, *sae*Sz. *sha*, *shai*K. *sal*, *swae*J. *satsz*, *sechi*, *sai*, *ze*A. *sat*, *sai*

Entering and Sinking

Upper.

Same as 9629.

A buffalo.

The cholera. See 1379.

刮痧 to scarify the body with cash, as is done in the early stages of cholera.

連一個刮痧的都沒有 I have not a single cash.

痧氣丸 cholera pills.

痧疹娘娘 the goddess prayed to when children have scarlet fever.

A Buddhist cassock or surplice. See 1151.

Long fine hair.

鬚髭 dishevelled hair.

Same as 9623.

To slay; to kill; to cut off. To add up. Very; extremely. To cause to ferment; see 3066. [Correctly written 殺.]

故殺 to kill intentionally.

謀殺 to kill, after plotting the death of.

誤殺 to kill in mistake for some one else.

偶殺 to kill by accident.

鬪殺 to kill in a brawl.

格殺 to kill a person resisting authority or in self-defence.

柴¹

9625

R. 麻

See 紗

Even Upper.

殺¹³
9632

格殺勿論 no matter if killed (i.e. with no penalty attached for causing death; see 7475),—as when offering a reward for the capture of a brigand.

妄殺 to put to death wrongfully,—as in a "judicial murder."

可殺 deserving death.

殺人者抵 a life for a life. See 448.

殺人 to kill people. Used as a superlative = enough to kill one.

笑殺人 enough to kill one with laughing.

豈不笑殺 is it not most laughable?

殺罪 the punishment of decapitation.

殺頭 to behead.

殺死 or 殺戮 or 殺害 or 殺斃 to kill; to slaughter.

殺傷 to kill (some) and wound (others).

殺生 to take life; to slaughter animals.

殺戰 to fight,—of battles; a bloody fight.

殺盡 to kill to the last man.

殺退 to kill and disperse; to rout.

殺條血路 to cut a path of blood,—through the foe.

與其殺不辜，寧失不經 it is better to fail in the strict administration of the law than to slay an innocent man.

別拏我殺氣 don't vent your wrath upon me.

殺^{sha}氣 a violent, ferocious temperament; a threatening air.

威風殺^{sha}氣 terrible to behold,—as a ferocious tyrant.

氣殺人 enough to 'kill' one with anger; also, to slay people in a fit of passion.

殺手 a headsman.

有殺手 to be energetic and determined.

狠心殺手 very severe indeed,—of criticism.

殺神 the Destroying Angel.

天殺的挑的禍 this is your accursed work!

殺¹³
9632

殺數 to add up amounts.

你先殺一個總兒 add it up first.

嚇殺了 very much frightened.

急殺 in a great hurry.

殺出重^{ch'ung}圍 he dashed out from his double entrenchment.

好殺 very good.

兩個人好殺 the two are great friends.

好殺了是他人，壞殺了是自己 however good that one may be, he is a stranger; however bad this one may be, he is part of oneself,—of the value of a friend as opposed to a brother.

把話都說殺了 he has spoken out much too plainly or definitely.

殺緊 very tight,—as a rope.

殺尾 the very last; the tail end.

殺妻求將^(chiang) to slay one's wife to obtain a command, as was done by 吳起 Wu Ch'í, because she happened to be a native of 齊 Ch'í, which State his own (the 魯 Lu State) was about to attack.

Read *shai*⁴. To pare; to clip; to reduce. Little. See 隆 7504.

雨勢稍殺 the rain became less severe.

其徒出，稍稍殺於金 when his disciples went out, they did things on a somewhat smaller scale than Chin.

其聲唯殺 his voice was broken and confused.

親親之殺 behaviour to kindred on a graduated scale,—according to their degrees of consanguinity.

殺青 to take off the green,—from tablets for writing, by fire; to complete a book. See 9893.

殺⁴³
9633

R. 卦

See 殺

Entering Upper.

The edges of a seam; to sew up a seam.

鍛⁴³
9634

R. 卦 點

See 殺

Entering Upper.

啍⁴³
9635

R. 治

See 歃

A. *t'ap, t'iep*
Entering Upper.

歃⁴³
9636

R. 治

C. *hap*
H. *ts'ap*
F. *ch'ak*
W. *ts'a*
N. *tsah*
P. *ch'a*
Y. *ts'aa*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *t'ap, sap*
Entering Upper.

煞⁴³
9637

R. 點

C. *shat*
H. *sat*
F. *sak, sak*
W. *sa*
N. *sah, sah*
P. *sha, sha*
M. *sa*
Y. *saah*
Sz. *sha*
K. *sal*
J. *satsz, sechi*
A. *sat*
Entering Upper.

A spear. Also read *shai*⁴.

鍛羽 (or 翮) clipped wings,—failure to succeed.

Loquacious; talkative.

To smear the mouth with the blood of a victim when taking an oath.

歃血訂盟 to smear the mouth with blood and swear fidelity.

倒歃鵬 a kind of falcon.

To kill, as by noxious influences; baleful. Very; extremely; used with 9632. What? To sew; see 5984; 9633. Colloquially read *sha*^{1*}.

煞氣 noxious influences; malaria.

煞星 a baleful star,—one that brings pestilence, etc.

煞凶 noxious; baleful.

擋煞 to oppose an evil influence.

三煞在東 the three noxious influences are in the east,—*vis.*

災煞, 歲煞, and 劫煞. Their positions are given annually in almanacs, to guide builders of houses.

坐煞 with the back to the quarter of evil influence,—a bad position.

向煞 facing the quarter of evil influence,—also an evil position, the best position being athwart the line of influence.

煞⁴
9637

命帶劫煞 a destiny with an evil influence predominating.
强盜多煞 the robbers are very numerous.
煞近 very near.
煞是奇文 truly a wonderful composition!

杉
9638

See 9687.

傻³
9639

Foolish; stupid; idiotic.
See 10, 137.

R. 馬沙
See 沙
Rising Upper.

傻子 a simpleton; a half-witted fellow.

傻人或傻蛋 a dolt; a booby.

傻花子 you stupid beggar!

傻小子 you little fool!

傻話 nonsense.

傻拉咕唧 crazy; crazed.

獸傻 or 癡傻 foolish; silly.

我傻不到那個分兒
fén⁴ 'rh 上 I am not such a fool as all that.

傻狗趕飛禽 it is a silly dog that pursues a flying bird.

老天不滅大傻瓜 God does not extinguish the "big-fool" gourd (*Cucumis conomon*, Thbg.),—God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.

耍
9640

See 10, 103.

洒
9641

See 9531.

灑
9642

Same as 9531.

厦
9643

See 4228.

廈
9644

Same as 4228.

嘎⁴
9645

R. 福
See 沙
Sinking Upper.

歎
9646

唆
9647

霎⁴
9648

R. 洽
C. sap
H. ts'iap³
shap³
F. sak
W. tsie
N. sah
P. sha², shwa
M. sa
Y. saah
Sz. sha
K. sap
J. sō
A. t'iep
Entering Upper.

翣⁴
9649

R. 洽
C. sap
H. ts'iap³
F. sak
W. tsie
P. sha²
M. sa
K. sap
J. sō
A. t'iep
Entering Upper.

嚏
9650

箒⁴
9651

R. 葉洽
C. shap³, tsyt³
F. chick
W. tsō³
P. schie, sha²
Y. chieh
K. sap
J. shō
A. t'iep
Entering Irregular.

Hoarse; gruff. [To be distinguished from 嘎 5768.]
See 6046, 13, 162.

嘎喉 a hoarse throat.

嘎聲 a hoarse, gruff voice.

Same as 9645.

See 1573.

Slight; passing, as a shower.

微風霎雨 a gentle breeze and a slight shower.

霎霎雨聲 the pattering of rain.

霎時 for a short time; momentarily.

霎然間 in a moment; suddenly.

光霎眼 the light dazzles the eyes.

Feathers used to adorn coffins. A large wooden fan carried in processions; fans generally. Used with 9651.

翣扇 fans used in processions.

持翣 to carry a fan, as above.

Same as 1573.

A fan.

佳箒 a beautiful fan.

Read chieh⁴.

箒書 the fan style of writing,—the running hand usually seen on fans.

篩¹
9652

R. 支
C. shai
H. si
F. sū, t'ai
W. { sz
N. { sz
P. shai
M. { sz, sai
Y. { sz, sai
Sz. { sz, sai
K. sū
J. sai
A. si
Even Upper.

A sieve; to sift; to strain. To beat a gong.

篩子 a sieve.

草篩子 a sieve for sifting dirt from chopped straw.

粉篩 a flour-sieve.

篩粉雨 a drizzling rain.

篩米 to sift rice.

篩酒 to strain (hence, to pour out) wine.

篩糠狀 the appearance of a person sifting rice,—applied to the shaking of ague.

竹篩月景 the bamboos sift the moonlight,—allow only thin beams of light to pass through.

篩風毯月 a sieve wind and a carpet moon,—a fitful breeze and bright moonlight carpeting the ground.

篩籬 silk strainers.

篩鑼 to beat a gong,—as a call to arms.

搥¹
9653

R. 佳
P. shai
M. sai
Y. sae
J. { sai
A. { sai
Even Upper.

To scatter and lose. To beat, as a gong; used for 9652.

曬⁴
9654

R. 卦寅
C. shái
H. { sai
F. { sai
W. sa
N. se, sa
P. shai
M. sai
Y. sae
Sz. shai
K. swae
J. sai, se
A. sai, le
Sinking Upper.

To sun-dry; to dry. To get a sunstroke.

曬乾 to dry in the sun.

曬衣裳 to dry or air clothes.

于風頭吹曬 to dry in the wind.

曬粳 to dry rice.

曬臺 a drying-ground.~ Used of a feast to which the guests invited have not come.

曬不透 not dried through, as a thick coat; also, cannot make its rays felt through, as the sun through something thick.

三日打魚, 兩日曬網 to fish for three days and then

曬⁴

9654

spend two days in drying nets,—
of want of continuity (c.g.) in
study.

曬淚 to dry one's tears.

曬暖兒 to warm oneself or
bask in the sun.

曬經 to air the ritual,—as is
done by Buddhist priests on the
6th of the 6th moon.

不要曬黑 don't get sun-
burnt.

曬得慌 scorching hot,—of the
sun's rays.

小心曬迷糊了 take care
you don't get sunstroke.

被太陽曬了 dried by the
sun; also, got a sunstroke.

鳧雛曬陽 the ducklings are
sunning themselves.

灑

9655

醃¹

9656

支魚

R. 支
C. } sz
H. }
F. *lie, sü, 'sac*
W. sz
P. shai, shi
M. sai, sz
Y. sz
K. sii, so
J. shi
A. ti
Even Upper.

色

9657

骰³

9658

R. 尤
F. tau, v. kau
N. doi, v. seh
P. v. 'shai
K. 'u
A. deu
Even Lower.

To warm wine, as is done
by placing the wine-kettle in
boiling water. To divide.

禹醢五湖 the Great Yü
marked off the Five Lakes.

Read *hsi*³ and *li*². To
strain wine.

醢馬乳祭天 to strain
koumiss for sacrificing to Heaven.

See 9602.

Dice, which date from
the 3rd cent. A.D.; and were
first made of baked clay.
Under the T'ang dynasty
they were carved from bone,
and seeds of the *Abrus*
precatorius, L., were used
to mark the red spots.
[This character is read *t'ou*³
in the book-language, and
the correct form of "dice" is
said by some to be 投子.
It is also read *ku*³ = 股
6227.]

擲骰子 or 打骰子 or 耍

骰³

9658

殺

9659

洒

9660

筵

9661

簞

9662

山¹

9663

R. 刪

C. } shan
H. }
F. sang
W. sa
N. saan
P. shan
M. san, shan
Y. saa
Sz. shan, san
K. } san
J. }
A. sön, san
Even Upper.

骰子 to play with dice; to
throw dice.

玲瓏骰子安紅豆
elegant dice with the red bean
(-shaped seed) fixed in them.

所用骰子皆灌鉛者
all the dice used were loaded
with lead.

See 9632.

See 9531.

Same as 9652.

Same as 9652.

SHAN.

A hill; a mountain; a
range of mountains. A
grave. An island. Rad-
ical 46. See 6121, 7738.

山峯 or 山岳 mountain-
peaks; mountains.

山嶺 mountain ranges.

孤山 orphan hill,—a name
applied to a solitary peak.

童山 a bare hill, without
vegetation.

山脚 the foot of a hill.

山嘴 the spur of a hill.

山尖 or 山頭 the top of a hill.

山梁 the ridge or crest of a hill.

山坡 the slope of a mountain.

山谷 or 山崗 valleys; ravines.

山澗 a mountain torrent.

山川 or 山河 or 江山
mountains and streams; a coun-
try; one's country; China.

山水 hills and streams; scenery;
mountain streams.

所長在於山水之間
his forte was landscape.

山水井 a well of spring water.

山¹

9663

山水相逢 to meet in the
course of one's travels.

可稍佐山水之費
which may help to defray your
travelling expenses.

倘有山高水深 (or 遠)
if hills are high or waters deep,
—a euphemistic phrase for "in
the event of death."

山前無事好吟詩 if I
have nothing to do in the next
world, I can make verses.

山高水也高 where hills
are high, the rivers are deep.
See 4460.

流水高山 to be entirely at
the will of another; to play with
great expression on the lute.

山巖 a cliff.

山洞 or 山穴 or 山窟 a
cave in the ground or on a hillside.

山窩子 a mountain dell.

山氣 clouds or mist on moun-
tains.

山口 a pass.

山環 hill-encircled.

山從人面起 the mountain
rose in front like a wall.

山石 a rockery.

山鬼 spirits that haunt the hills.

山懷裏 in the bosom of the
hills.

山隘 a defile; a pass.

山路 or 山徑 a mountain
path.

山野 mountain wilds.

山茶 wild tea.

隔行 *hang*³ 如隔山 to be
of different trades is like being
separated by mountains.

山長 *chang*³ the chief director
of a 書院 provincial college.

愚公欲徙山 the foolish
old man who wanted to move
the mountain,—from a story in
Lieh Tzü of an old man who
gathered all his sons and grand-
sons to help cart away a moun-
tain which interfered with his
business, arguing that his des-
cendants would go on increasing
while the mountain could not
grow. God was so touched by
his spirit that the mountain was
miraculously removed.

山²
9663

名山 famous hills. Also used for "good tea" (see 1669), and for famous temples.

四大名山 the four great famous mountains,—viz. 峨眉 Omi in Ssüch'uan, 五台 Wu-t'ai in Shansi, 武當 Wu-tang in Hupeh, and 普陀 Pootoo off Ningpo. See 13,367.

妙高山 the wonderful high mountain,—the 須彌 Sumêru of the Buddhists, which forms the axis of every universe.

竟同驪山烽火 it was a case of the fire-signals on Mt. Li, —lighted to amuse Pao Sstü (see Biog. Dict.), and to which the feudal nobles ceased to pay attention. Used in the sense of "didn't turn up as expected."

山斗 (q.d. 泰山北斗) an exemplar.

仰山斗久矣 I have long heard of your great name,—Han Wên-kung being looked up to by his disciples as if he had been 泰山 Mt. T'ai or 北斗 the Northern Dipper.

三山藏 the three lost or hidden hills of Foochow,—viz. 玉尺山, 第一山, and 終山.

三山現 the three visible hills of Foochow,—viz. 子山, 烏石山, and 大廟山.

五山 see 13,367.

東山 a mountain in the Prefecture of 應天 Ying-t'ien, famous as the retreat of 謝安 Hsieh An. It is not far from Nanking.

東山之志始末不渝 he never lost his love for Tung-shan.

山東 east of the hills,—Shantung. See 11,753.

山西 west of the hills,—Shansi. See 13,436.

山呼萬歲 the hills cried out "Long live the Emperor!"—i.e. echoed the sound of the voices.

山呼已畢 when the hills had done echoing,—the cries of "Long live, etc.," i.e. when the Imperial rescript had been read.

山²
9663

山音 echoes among hills.

賣山音 to give indirect hints, —to one person by what is said to another. Also, to make oneself noticeable by diligence so long as the master is about.

靠山喫山, 靠水喫水 near hills, live on hills, near water, live on water,—avail yourself of what is at hand.

仁者樂 yao⁴ 山 the virtuous take pleasure in hills. See 10,128.

山如好友不嫌多 hills are like good friends, one can't have too many.

夜靜春山空 in the stillness of a spring night, there lie the deserted hills.

坐喫山空 to live upon one's capital.

爲大山之功 to labour for another's success.

被山帶河 shielded by hills and girdled by river.

山日更矣而視之若前 hills change daily, yet seem to be always the same.

今山不及古山之高 the mountains of to-day are not so high as the mountains of old,—used in derision of the "laudator temporis acti." See 3767.

山不厭高 hills have no objection to height. See 13,031 for expansion.

山行六七里 a walk of a mile or two over the hills,—brings one to, etc.

行山會 a society for providing funds for visiting some famous mountain.

坐山會 ditto ditto,—except that the mountain is not visited, the money being spent in ceremonies and banquets alongside of a paper mountain.

山人 a hermit. A term applied by Buddhist priests to themselves. See 9617.

我本山中人 I am by nature a hermit.

隱山 to retire to the hills and live in seclusion.

山門 a temple or Buddhist monastery,—because it should be among the hills.

山門緊閉 the temple was securely locked.

山²
9663

出山 see 2620.

山貨 woodware; articles bamboo, etc.

開山 to make a grave.

誠開山祖也 he is a veritable founder of a family.

山陵近 the time for the Emperor's burial was nigh.

山莊 a country house or farm; a temporary burying-ground for strangers.

以華屋作山邱 to leave unburied.

山君 a tiger.

山鷄 the ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

山雉 Reeves' pheasant (*Syrnaticus Reevesii*).

山羊 a goat; the Asiatic chamois.

山和尚 the hoopoe.

山鴉 the white-necked crow.

山鴉鞋 a kind of shoe.

山藥 or 山芋 the yam, wild and cultivated (*Dioscora quinqueloba*, Thbg., *D. Batatas*, Dcne, and *D. japonica*, Thbg.).

山藥豆兒 the potato.

山梅花 *Philadelphus coronarius*, L.

山竹菓 Cantonese name for the mangosteen.

山裏紅 or 山檀 *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bge.,—used for dy-sentery.

山海關 Shan-hai-kuan,—a town near which the Great Wall touches the sea-coast; the Newchwang Customs.

山海經 Shan-hai-ching,—the hill and water classic, an ancient geographical and ethnological work.

山黃 see 三黃 9552.

山兔 the Mongolian hare (*Lepus tolai*).

山龍子 a general name for lizards.

山子 iron-grey,—one of Mu Wang's famous steeds.

山啄木 the black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

山¹
9663

山畫眉 the song-thrush (*Leucodiapteron sinense*). Also, *Turdus musicus*.

山石花兒 the pied wagtail (*Motacilla paradoxa*).

山鵲 or 山鷓 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*).

山喜鵲 the magpie (*Pica media*).

山虎伯勞 the shrike (*Lanius sphenoceros*).

山梟 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris*).

山鳥 a variety of the chough (*Fregilus graculus*).

山老公 the rook (*Frugilegus pastinator*).

山花鷄 a kind of francolin (*Ithaginis sinensis*).

汕¹
9664

A wicker basket for catching fish.

R. 諫
See 珊
Sinking
Upper.

汕汕 in basketfuls, — as fish caught in numbers.

汕頭 Swatow.

沙汕難城 you can't build a wall on sand.

疝¹
9665

Rupture; hernia. Read *ch'uan* in Peking.

R. 諫
See 珊
Sinking
Upper.

疝氣 rupture. Also, stricture; elephantiasis.

小腸疝氣 rupture in the groin.

心痛 angina pectoris.

訕¹
9666

To slander; to abuse.

R. 刪 諫
See 珊
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

訕謗 to slander.

訕上 to abuse one's superiors.

諫而無訕 to reprove without being abusive.

訕言 slanderous words.

挺¹
9667

See 13,081.

挺¹
9668

To lead on. To delay. [To be distinguished from 挺 11,287.]

R. 先
See 羶
Even Upper.

相挺爲亂 to incite one another to rebellion.

扇⁴
9669

R. 霰
C. shyn
H. shen
F. sieng, v.
W. sie
N. sien
P. }
M. } shan
Sz. }
Y. hsiei
K. sên
J. sen
A. sien
Sinking
Upper.

A fan. The leaf of a door. Numerative of screens, dominoes, etc. See 8941.

一把扇 a fan.

摺扇 or 聚頭扇 or 撒扇 or 紙扇 a folding fan, — invented by the Japanese, and introduced into China, via Korea, in the 11th cent.

圓扇 or 團扇 a round fan, — which will not fold up; often used as hand-screens by Europeans.

春宮扇 or 反開扇 a fan which opens both ways, disclosing in one case an ordinary, in the other an indecent, picture.

風扇 a punkah.

電然自來風扇 an electric fan.

翎扇 or 羽扇 a feather fan.

扇套兒 or 扇袋 or 扇絡 *lao* 子 a fan-case.

扇墜兒 a pendant from a fan-case.

掌扇 a wooden fan carried in processions.

打扇 or 撥扇 to carry or use a fan.

掩著秋扇 to shut up the autumn fan, — as no longer wanted.

秋後扇 an after-autumn fan, — of no use. Hence, a deserted wife.

以扇障面 he screened his face with his fan, — to avoid seeing an acquaintance.

風起, 扇無功 when the wind rises, fans are without merit.

芭蕉扇 a plantain-leaf fan.

說平書的看扇子 the professional story-teller looks at his fan, — 沒有本 he has no book (or capital).

破蒲扇, 兩邊搖 a broken rush fan fans both ways.

扇書字 inscriptions on fans, — introduced under the 晉 Chin dynasty.

單扇門 a single-leaf door.

轉匿戶扇後 hid behind the door.

扇⁴
9669

扇車 or 風扇車 a winnowing mill.

一扇磨 a millstone.

一扇屏風 a screen.

六扇門 a name for the Board of Punishments.

牙牌三十二扇 thirty-two dominoes.

煽⁴
9670

R. 先 霰
See 扇
Even and
Sinking Upper.

To excite; to inflame.

勃怒方煽 his anger blazed forth.

搨¹
9671

R. 霰
See 扇
Sinking
Upper.

To fan. To strike.

搨扇 to fan with a fan.

搨風 to move the air.

別搨風兒攏對的 do not set them in antagonism to one another.

爲何舉扇搨土 why do you fan the ground with your fan?

搨打 to flog.

煽¹
9672

R. 霰 先
F. v. sieng
See 扇
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To blaze; to fan a flame to excite.

艷妻煽方處 the beautiful wife blazes, now in possession of her place, — alluding to the elevation of 褒姒 Pao Ssü to the throne, 8th cent. B.C.

煽惑人心 to excite suspicion in men's minds.

礪⁴
9673

R. 霰
See 扇
Sinking
Upper.

To polish; to glaze. To slip.

礪布石 a stone for hot-pressing cotton fabrics.

礪滑 to make glossy.

礪倒 to slip down.

誦⁴
9674

R. 霰
See 扇
Sinking Upper.

To wheedle; to beguile. See 9672.

駮⁴
9675

To geld a horse or ram, etc. See-9710.

駮
扇
Sinking
Upper.

駮馬 a gelding. See 7576.

駮羊 a wether.

駮牯 a bullock.

駮鷄 a capon.

駮樹 to graft a tree.

是駮了的獅子 it is a gelded lion.

儻²
9676

Manner; mien; air.

先早
鷓
Even and
Rising Upper
and Lower.

儻儻 easy-going.

儻個 irresolute.

擅⁴
9677

To act on one's own authority; to dare.

擅
善
Sinking
Lower.

擅專 or 擅行 or 擅權 on one's own authority; unauthorisedly.

擅用 to use without having authority to do so.

擅加 to make unauthorised additions.

擅進 to enter without leave.

擅便 consulting only one's own convenience.

擅名一時 were the most famous (painters) of the age.

擅呼聖諱 to venture to use the private name of the Emperor. See 5217.

擅定 to take upon oneself to decide.

擅.....之譽 to take credit for.....

獨自擅 to set up for oneself, —e.g. as a professional man.

擅戶 serfs,—under the 晉 Chin dynasty.

擅却 to be guilty of robbery.

澶³
9678

Still water.

先翰
嬋憚
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

澶淵 the name of a river in Honan.

Read *tan*⁴. Sluggish.

澶漫 vast, as an expanse of water.

禳⁴
9679

To sacrifice to Heaven; hence, the Imperial power.

R. 霰
See 禪
Sinking
Lower.

讓禳 to abdicate in favour of.

舜禹受禳 Shun and the Great Yü received the throne, —from their predecessors, i.e. as a gift, not by inheritance.

羶¹
9680

The rank smell of sheep or goats; frowzy.

R. 先
See 扇鷓
Even Upper.

臭羶 or 腥羶 rank-smelling; frowzy.

舜有羶行 the Emperor Shun went to work in a frowzy way, —and consequently attracted the people to him, just as insects are attracted by frowziness.

羣蟻附羶 ants seek what is rank-smelling, —“where the carcass is, etc.”

羶⁴
9681

Same as 9716.

儻⁴
9682

To walk quickly.

R. 豔
See 瞻
Sinking
Lower.

尾踵之逾儻 the closer I followed him, the quicker he went.

瞻⁴
9683

See 277.

瞻⁴
9684

See 342.

瞻⁴
9685

To supply; to be adequate to. See 2753, 6524.

R. 豔
C. *shym*,
*shyn*²
H. *shau*
F. *sieng*²
W. *sie*
N. *jōn*
P. *shan*
M. *san*
Y. *siei*
Sz. *shan*
K. *sōm*
J. *sen*
A. *siem*
Sinking
Lower.

瞻補 to supply deficiencies.

菽水不瞻 he (a hermit) lived on beans and water and nothing else.

瞻助 to assist,—as the poor.

力不瞻也 of insufficient strength.

恐不瞻 fearing not to succeed. See 5911.

家瞻人足 family property sufficient for the people,—as in a prosperous State.

瞻⁴
9685

文辭瞻逸 his compositions were fresh and spirited.

才情頗瞻 of considerable ability.

沒有瞻身的勾當 I have no means of support.

衫¹
9686

R. 咸
See 衫
Even Upper.

To adorn with feathers; streaky, like hair. Radical 59.

杉¹
9687

R. 咸
C. *ch'am*²
H. *ts'am*²
F. *sang*
N. *saan*
W. *sa*
P. *shan, sha*
M. *san, sa*
Y. *saa*
Sz. *shan, sha*
K. *sam*
J. *san*
A. *sam*
Even Upper.

A wood found in Kiangnan and used for building boats. A name given to various species of fir and pine.

杉樹 the common pine (*Cunninghamia sinensis*, Br.).

牛尾杉 *Torreya nucifera*, S. & Z.

三尖杉 *Cephalotaxus Fortunei*, Hook.

杉木 deal.

杉木靈牌 an ancestral tablet of deal,—not lasting; shoddy.

杉板 a sampan. See 9552.

杉排 a raft.

衫¹
9688

R. 咸
C. *sham*
H. *sam*
F. *sang*
W. *sa*
N. *saan*
P. *shan*
M. *san*
Sz. *shan*
Y. *saa*
K. *sam*
J. *san*
A. *sam*
Even Upper.

A shirt. See 3572.

汗衫 a sweat shirt,—an undershirt.

衫裙 shirt and skirt,—women's clothes.

偏衫 a Buddhist robe or ka-chaya.

衫履 shirt and slippers,—*en negligé*.

鈇⁴
9689

R. 咸
See 衫
Even and
Sinking Upper.

A kind of sickle.

雪¹
9690
R. 感覃
See 三衫
Rising and
Even Upper.

A drizzling rain. Also
read *san*³.

摻¹
9691
R. 賺鹽
咸
C. tsên, ts'am,
ts'ym
H. ts'am
F. ch'ang
N. ts'asñ
P. shan, hsien
K. ch'am, sam,
söm
J. san, sen
A. ts'am
Rising and
Even Upper
and Lower.

To be delicate-looking.
摻摻女手 the delicate fin-
gers of a bride.

Read *shan*³. To grasp.
摻執子之手兮 I hold
you by the hand.
摻去 to expurgate.

Read *ts'an*¹. To mix.
摻雜 to mix different things up
in a heap.
摻和 to mix together; to blend,
—as in cooking.
摻假 to mix in the false,—to
adulterate.

穆¹
9692
R. 咸
See 衫
Even Upper.

Finger-millet or Coracan
(*Eleusine coracana*,
Gaertn.), the "Raggi" of
India.

穆子不納糗 finger-millet
cannot be paid in as grain-tax.

潛¹
9693
R. 刪 15.
潛 15.
See 珊
Even and
Rising Upper.

To weep.
潛焉出涕 my tears ran down
in streams.

刪¹
9694
R. 刪 15.
See 珊
Even Upper.

To cut; to expunge; to
cancel.

刪荒 to cut down rank vegeta-
tion.
刪鎌刀 a sickle; a pruning-
knife.
刪改 or 刪訂 to cut and
change,—to revise.
刪開 or 刪除 to cut out; to
expunge.
節刪 to bowdlerise.

刪¹
9694

刪減 or 刪繁 to abridge.
刪詩訂禮 (Confucius) edited
the *Odes* and settled the *Ritual*.

姍¹
9695
R. 寒
See 珊
Even Upper.

To jest; to ridicule.
姍笑 to make sport of.

Read *hsien*¹. To proceed
slowly.

Read *so*^{*}. The trailing
of a lady's skirt.

See 144.

珊¹
9697
R. 寒
C. shan
H. san
F. sang, v. tang
W. sa
N. saañ
P. shan
M. } san
Y. }
Sz. shan
K. }
J. } san
A. }
Even Upper.

Coral.

珊瑚 coral. Also a name given
to several plants with red fruit,
as *Aucuba japonica*, Thbg.

珊瑚頂 the coral button worn
by officials of the 1st and 2nd
grades. See 11,265.

闌珊 scattered; in disorder.
珊珊而來 to come softly.

雜珮聲珊珊 the orna-
ments at her girdle gave out a
tinkling sound.

骨節珊珊 his bones sounded
(when struck),—so thin was he.

To limp. See 7624.

See 10,600.

單¹
9699

單⁴
9700
R. 霰
H. shên
P. shan
M. san
K. sön
J. sen
A. t'ien
Sinking and
Rising Lower.

Smooth, level ground, as
prepared for the erection
of altars.

燁¹
9701
R. 銑先
See 闡
Rising Upper.

To make a fire.
夏無炎燁 in summer, one
does not have a fire.
燁之以薪 boil it with fire
wood,—of soup.

See 348.

See 349.

闡¹
9704
R. 銑
C. chyn
H. shen
F. ch'ien
W. ts'ie
N. ts'ien
P. ch'an, shan
M. ts'an, san
Y. ch'ie
K. ch'on
J. sen
A. hsien
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To open; to explain.

闡并天下 he enlarged the
boundaries of the empire.
闡明 or 闡達 to make clear.
闡註 to explain,—as by notes,
commentary, etc.
闡幽 to expound the obscure.
推闡其義 to bring out the
meaning by analogy.

Same as 9718.

See 271.

閃³
9707
R. 琰
C. shym, v.
shyp
H. sham, v.
shap,
F. sieng, v.
niang
W. sie, v. hsia,
sie,
N. sien
P. shan
M. san
Y. hsiei
Sz. shan
K. sön
J. sen
A. t'iem
Rising Upper.

To flash, as lightning. To
shun; to evade; to dodge.

打閃 to lighten.

閃電 lightning.

閃射 to flash; to gleam; to
glint.

閃眼 to dazzle the eyes.

閃光 a flash; a gleam.

一閃亮 in the gloaming of
early morning before sunrise.

閃爍 in glimpses; flashing; baff-
ling; bewildering.

言詞閃爍 jumping from one
subject to another; desultory
talk; incoherent and untrust-
worthy statements.

在山中閃爍往來 ap-
pearing here and there upon
the mountains,—of brigands.

閃³
9707

閃綢 "shot" silk.

豪光閃閃 flashing; gleaming; dazzling.

閃閃縮縮 dodging in and out.

閃開 or 閃身 or 閃避 to get out of the way.

閃過挾住鎗 he dodged, and caught the spear under his arm.

閃道 to get out of the road; clear the way!

閃在一邊 to slip aside,—to avoid any one.

我畧閃他一閃 I am just keeping out of his way a bit.

叫馬閃下來了 was thrown from his horse by the animal swerving.

閃見 to get a glimpse of; to see for a moment.

東扯西閃 writhing and wriggling.

閃揄 to toady; to flatter.

失閃 to be unlucky.

潤³
9708

The gleaming and glinting of running water.

R. 琰

See 閃

Rising Upper.

陝³
w. 09

Mountain passes. [To be distinguished from 陝 422 I.]

R. 臻

See 閃

Rising Upper.

善⁴
9710Good; virtuous, as opposed to 惡 0⁴ 12,779.

Clever; expert; good at; readily capable of (see 11,913); in the habit of (see 12,324); addicted to (see 2405). Intimate; familiar with. Whole; uninjured. Used for 9675 (see 6141).

善事 or 善舉 good works.

善人 a good man.

R. 銑

C. shyn²

H. shen

F. sieng²

W. sie

N. jün

P. shan²M. shan²

Y. hsiei

Sü. shan²

K. sön

J. sen, sen

A. sien

Sinking Lower.

善⁴
9710

不善 the not-good = I; see 6229.

善治 good government; an excellent cure for.

勸善 to exhort to good deeds.

善主 a President of a Board of Trustees for philanthropic purposes.

善行 good deeds done.

善行之于己, 公之于人 as for goodness, practise it yourself and cause others to do the same.

爲善 or 爲善人 or 行善 to do good actions.

爲善者能有後 those who do good works can have descendants.

爲善則流芳百世 good deeds will leave a perfume for a hundred generations.

善之爲善斯不善已 the goodness of doing good is not (real) goodness,—meaning that it is necessary to be good.

是個好 hao⁴ 善的長 chang³ 者 he is a philanthropic old gentleman. [Also used in the sense of "pious."]

善欲人見不是真善 good deeds done for show are not really good deeds.

善有善報 goodness gets a good reward.

以善漁利 to make use of virtue as a means of profit.

善死 or 善終 a good end,—chiefly as opposed to death by violence.

僞善者 those who pretend to be good,—hypocrites.

一善掩千惡 one good deed cancels a thousand bad ones.

人之須善猶首之須冠 man needs goodness just as his head needs a hat.

善門難開 it is awkward to begin doing good deeds,—the calls upon one's purse being likely soon to outstrip one's means.

善門難閉 it is awkward to stop doing good deeds,—for one's own reputation's sake as well as for the disappointment caused.

善⁴
9710

言善非難 it is easy to talk about goodness.

從善如登, 從惡如崩 practising goodness is like going up hill, practising evil like going down.

善不可失, 惡不可長 (chang³) good should not be allowed to perish, nor evil to grow.

善乃福之基 goodness is the foundation of happiness.

善者吾善之, 不善者吾亦善之, 德善 to the good I would be good, and to the not-good I would also be good, in order to make them good.

[德=得.]

善善靜靜 serene and fair,—of the weather.

善饅 nice food; dainties.

氣色不善 an evil expression of countenance.

善法 or 善策 or 善謀 a capital plan; clever scheme.

善能 thoroughly able to do.

善手 a good hand at anything; an expert.

善理 to manage well.

善馬 a quiet horse.

善騎馬 good at riding.

善射 good at archery.

善水者 good at swimming.

年老善忘 in old age one is apt to forget.

善哭 always ready to weep.

極善繪圖 very good at drawing.

善于文藝 proficient in literature and art.

丹朱善之 Tan Chu was the best player,—at the game of wei ch'i.

知非所善 he knew he couldn't play,—at chess.

女子善懷 women have many thoughts.

善士 an eminent scholar.

善會交友 very good at making friends.

善會作這個 he is very good at this sort of thing.

善⁴
9710

善者不論易 those who understand do not talk about the *Book of Changes*.

善啖者必傷於食, 善舟者必傷於水 the high feeder will be hurt by eating, and the clever boatman will meet his death by water.

守死善道 holding fast, even unto death, to the path of virtue.

善價 a good (*i.e.* high) price.

多多益善 the more the merrier.

善劫 unavoidable troubles; trials.

面善 face familiar,—to know by sight.

那人有些面善 his face is somewhat familiar to me.

相善 to be well acquainted.

素不相善之家 families he was unacquainted with.

與某人善 intimate with any one.

修理完善 to put into thorough repair.

外繫之套褲完善如

初 his outside trousers were quite uninjured,—not cut through.

善視之 take care of him; look after him well.

故知善形之不如善

神矣 for they knew that taking care of their bodies was not to be compared with taking care of their minds.

善後 variously explained by (1) to make good arrangements for the future, and (2) subsequent to peace, as after a war; after burial. See 9813.

雖有智者不能善其後 even the wisest man could not avert the consequences.

善後條約 the rules appended to the tariff.

辦理善後事宜 to conduct supplementary negotiations.

善後局 Board of Reorganization,—as at Foochow.

善財童子 and 善財龍女 names of the two companions of Kuan Yin.

善⁴
9710

Read *hsien*⁴ or *shan*³. To regard as good; to approve.

善善 (*shan*⁴) to approve the good works of others; to love virtue.

父老善之 the elders praised him highly for it.

帝善其言 the Emperor highly approved of what he said.

儻³
9711

R. 銑

See 善

Rising Lower.

墻³
9712

R. 銑

See 善

Rising Lower.

磬³
9713

R. 銑

See 善

Rising Upper.

繕⁴
9714

R. 霰

W. *sie*

See 善

繕⁴
9718

R. 銑

C. *shyn*

H. *shen*

F. *sieng*², v.

*ch'iang*²

W. *zie*

N. *zieñ*

P. *shan*

M. *san*

Y. *hsiei*

Sz. *shan*

K. *sön*

J. *sen, zen*

A. *shien*²

Rising Lower.

膳⁴
9715

R. 霰

W. *zie, sie*

See 善

膳⁴
9719

R. 銑

See 善

膳⁴
9719

R. 銑

See 善

Elegant; refined.

Fine white clay, used for walls.

White clay, used for porcelain.

To write out; to copy. See 4805.

繕錄 or 繕寫 or 繕抄 or

繕叙 to copy; to transcribe.

繕正 to make a fair copy.

繕具 to submit copy of.

繕就 effected,—as a Treaty.

繕立 to write out and place on record.

繕立預據 to note a protest.

繕備 or 修繕 to make ready; to prepare, as a written document.

繕修 to put into repair.

繕修干戈 to make ready one's arms,—for battle.

Food; viands; delicacies.

用膳 to serve refreshments.

早膳 breakfast.

珍膳 delicacies.

供膳 to present food,—to a tutor,

膳⁴
9715

as was customary of old; hence, to pay a tutor.

追繳學膳費 to recover expenses for tuition and board

專靠父膳 entirely depended on his father for a living.

膳饌 a good *cuisine*.

膳房 the Imperial kitchen.

膳部 the Imperial Banqueting Court.

大膳 and 小膳 the Director and sub-Director of the Imperial Banqueting Court.

膳牌 handed to the Emperor at congratulatory audiences by princes, statesmen, Taot'ais, and others,—? list of delicacies offered.

蟠⁴
9716

R. 銑

See 蟬

Rising Lower.

蟠⁴
9717

Same as 9715.

鰩⁴
9718

R. 銑

C. *shyn*

H. *shen*

F. *sieng*², v.

*ch'iang*²

W. *zie*

N. *zieñ*

P. *shan*

M. *san*

Y. *hsiei*

Sz. *shan*

K. *sön*

J. *sen, zen*

A. *shien*²

Rising Lower.

The earthworm.

曲蟠唱歌, 有雨無多 when the earthworm sings, there will not be much rain.

The eel.

鰩鰩 the stork eel (*Congrus tricuspidatus*).

黃腮鰩 the yellow-jawed eel (*Ophicardina xanthognatha*).

烏耳鰩 the brown eel (*Anguilla avisotis*).

非蛇即鰩 if he's not a snake, he is an eel,—he is so slippery.

揅⁴
9719

R. 銑

See 鰩

See 鰩

Sinking Lower.

Luminous. Easy; quiet; smooth.

揅舒 a state of quiet repose.

睽³
9720
R. 睽
See 睽
Rising Upper.
To glance at; to peep at. The brightness of lighting.

目微睽 he just glanced at it.
睽睽 to flash a glance at.
太白睽睽 the planet Venus is brightly glittering.

剗¹
9721
R. 剗
See 剗
Sinking Upper.
To mow; to cut down.
剗草除根 to cut down grass and pull up the roots.
剗刈 to cut down, or mow grass, reeds, etc.
剗刀 a scythe.

芟
9722
Same as 9721.

撻³
9723
R. 撻
See 撻
Rising Upper.
To manipulate.
揀撻 to pick over; to sort.

榑¹
9724
R. 榑
See 榑
Even Upper.
A tree found in Kiangsu, bearing a small, pear-shaped, sour fruit.

誅²
9725
R. 誅
See 誅
Even Lower.
To falsify; to distort the truth.

鮎
9726
Same as 9718.

蕒
9727
Same as 9680.

刷³
9728
R. 刷
See 刷
Rising Upper.
To trim; to cut; to geld.

上⁴
9729
R. 漾 養
C. shōng
H. shōng
F. shōng
W. ziaa
N. zōng, jōng
P. } shang
Sz. }
M. } sang
Y. }
K. s'ang
J. djo
A. t'ōng
Sinking and Rising Lower.

SHANG.

Up, as opposed to 下
4230; top; summit; above;
on; high; upper; supreme;
first or best; the Emperor.
See 7135. Before; previous.

上中下 top, middle, bottom;
first, second, third; best quality,
middling, inferior.

上大下小 broad at the top
and narrow at the bottom.

上下 up and down; above and
below; superior and inferior;
left and right (see 460); clean
and refuse; to land and to ship.

上下游 up and down the river.

上下其手 hand above and
hand below, — as when trans-
ferring money; *sc.* bribery.

上下千載 not less than a
thousand years.

上下文 the context.

年齒不相上下 not much
difference in their ages.

貴上下 what is your 法號
religious designation? — to a Bud-
dhist priest.

自上而下 from top to bot-
tom; from the Emperor down-
wards.

山上 on the mountains.

街上 in the street.

身上 on the person.

河上 by the river.

上河 the upper waters or reach
of a river. See shang³.

頭上 on the head.

上頭 (see shang³) or 上面 or
上邊 or 以上 on the top;
above; upon.

把上頭事說了一遍
told the above details.

纔一歲多些上頭 after
little over a year.

天上 in heaven.

上天 or 上蒼 heaven above;
God; Great Heavens! See 11,208.

上帝 or 太上 God. See 10,942.

上⁴
9729

上公 God. Also, Chief Minister.
皇上 or 聖上 or 君上 or
主上 the Emperor.
上皇 the late Emperor.
上曰 the Emperor said.....
上怒 the Emperor was angry.
上諭 an Imperial Edict.
上人 a superior; a master, —
used of parents, priests, etc.
不以上人 did not use the
term "master," — when address-
ing the priest.
上去 to go into the presence
of a master or superior. See 4230.
上位 the seat of honour.
上坐 see 11,756.
上房 the upper chamber, — for
honoured guests; the principal
suite of rooms at an inn.
上司 or 上憲 one's superior
officers.
上官 or 上峯 (see 10,577)
high officials.
尊無二上 to be revered
above all others, — as God or
the Emperor.
上有天堂 above us is
heaven.
**上有年邁二親, 下無
手足相輔** above (in point
of age), I have two aged parents,
below, I have no brothers to
assist me.
書上曰 it is said in the Sacred
Books (or in the Canon of
History), ...
看上 to take a fancy to. See
5852, 13,129.
只索忍耐爲上 the best
thing to do is to try and bear it.
上等 first-class.
等人 see 10,877.
上好 very good; tip-top.
上色 best quality.
上燕窩 first quality birds'-
nests.
上冰片 clean Baroos camphor.
上段 the above or upper portion
or division or paragraph.
上衣 upper clothing.

上⁴
9729

上平聲 the upper even tone.
 早上 early in the morning.
 上早 very early.
 上古 or 上世 remote antiquity,—the period preceding and embracing 伏羲 Fu Hsi.
 上日 a former day.
 上月 last moon.
 上冬 last winter.
 上年 previous years. See 8301.
 不上半個時辰 in less than an hour.
 不上一月 ere a month had elapsed.
 不上一年他死了 a year had not elapsed ere she died.
 上旬 the first decade of a month.
 上節 or 上結 last quarter.
 上屆 or 上回 or 上輪 or 上次 the previous occasion.
 上門牙 the upper front teeth.
 上前去 to advance.
 上控 to appeal to a higher tribunal.
 上海 or 上洋 Shanghai.
 上首 the original holder, as of land; the place of honour.
 上手 the previous tenant; a head partner.
 上來 to rise; to become. See 1376, 2733, 4624, 4839, 10,164, 10,693, 13,449.
 好上來 to grow better; easy to go up,—as an ascent.
 呵欠上來 began to yawn.
 上赴 to submit or present anything to.
 上夜 to go on night-watch.
 上半夜 before midnight.
 上半天 (or 日) the forenoon.
 上肉 superior meat.
 上國 the metropolis. See 6609.
 上稟 to address a superior. See shang³.
 上檔 to fall into a snare.
 上墳 to visit one's cemetery.

上⁴
9729

上訴 to state to a superior.
 上姓 your honourable name.
 上會 to join a society or club.
 上客 distinguished guests.
 上緊 very urgently.
 上瀆 to pester a superior.
 上封 to present a sealed memorial requesting the degradation of.
 上行下效 practised above and imitated below,—as a good example.
 上駟院 the Imperial Stud.
 上進 to make progress.
 上聯 the first of a pair of scrolls.
 上輩 earlier generations,—of relatives.
 上壽 to attend or celebrate an old person's birthday; your birthday.
 上林 or 上苑 names for Peking; see 7157.
 上巳辰 the 3rd of the 3rd moon.

Read shang³ (in many cases also shang⁴). To go up, or on, or to. To send up, or to; to pay in. To esteem; to exalt.

上聲 the rising or ascending tone; the 3rd tone of the Peking dialect.
 上上 shang⁴ 頭去 go up.
 上樓 to go upstairs.
 上船 to go on board ship.
 在船頭上 shang⁴ 招他
 上船 standing at the bow of the ship, beckoned him to come on board.
 上岸 to go ashore.
 上天堂 to go to heaven.
 上京 to go to Peking.
 上朝 to go to Court.
 上學 to go to school.
 不許女婿上門 would not let his son-in-law come to the house.
 將他上了囚床 put him up on the "prisoner's bed."

上⁴
9729

吩咐上了枷杻 ordered them to put on a cangue and handcuffs.
 上山 to go to the hills; (fig.) to rise from prostitute to be a kept mistress.
 上入 to go to town from the country.
 上馬 to mount a horse. See 7576.
 上轎 to get into a sedan-chair.
 上稅 to pay duty.
 上稅單 a "duty memo."
 上銀子 to pay in taxes in money. See 7016.
 上稟 to hand in a petition.
 上本 to memorialise the Throne.
 上香 to go to burn incense.
 上上 (or 上) 弦 to wind up,—as a watch.
 上落平安 in your goings up and down, may you be at peace!
 上不來 he cannot come up.
 上那兒去 where are you going to?
 你上不上 are you coming up?
 上門 to bolt a door.
 上路 to start on a journey.
 上轅 to go to the office of a superior.
 上案子作活 to come up to the table and work,—to become proficient in one's trade; to have finished one's apprenticeship.
 上工 to begin work.
 上鏽 to get rusty.
 上塢 to go into dock.
 上河 to ascend a river. See shang⁴.
 上駛 to go up stream,—of boats.
 上鍋上竈 to go to the pot and oven,—to become a cook.
 上場 the "L." exit of a Chinese stage.
 上殿 to ascend the hall,—a Buddhist temple, repeating O-mi-to-fu and striking the bell at intervals.
 上板 to go to press. See 8581.

上⁴
9729

上篷 to hoist sail.

上弓 to string a bow.

上凍 to freeze.

上吊 to hang oneself.

上髮 or 上頭 (see *shang*⁴) to do up the hair.

上頭太太 women who dress the bride's hair on the wedding-day.

上貴 to honour the noble.

局³
9730

The large ring on a front door, used as a knocker. [Distinguished from 局 6584.]

R. 養
See 賞
Rising Upper.

晌³
9731

Noon; midday. A piece of arable land, measuring six 畝 *mou*, set apart for the support of the Gendarmerie of Peking.

R. 養
C. hōng
F. hiong
W. hsiac
N. sōng
P. 'shang, v.
shang
M. 'shang,
hsiang
Y. sang
K. sang
J. shō
A. tōng
Rising Upper.

晌午 (*shang*³ *huo* in Peking) or 晌天 noon.

小晌午 close on noon.

正晌午 or 晌了 or 晌了天 it is noon.

晌午歪 (or 錯) and 晌午大歪 (or 錯) day-periods in the early afternoon.

晌午錯 (or 歪) 了 it is past noon.

晌午大錯了 it is considerably past noon.

頭晌 or 早半晌 the forenoon.

過晌 or 下半晌 the afternoon.

半晌無言 he kept silent awhile.

東晌午 and 西晌午 east and west noontides, respectively, —the times in the morning and afternoon when the sun is throwing long shadows.

晌飯 the midday meal.

歇晌兒 or 睡晌覺 (*chiao*⁴) to take the midday rest or siesta.

餉³
9732

See 4285.

尙⁴
9733

R. 漾
See 上
Sinking Lower.

To add; to append to. Still; in addition to; notwithstanding. Extensive, in the logical sense. To marry a princess. Korea. To wish. To esteem; to approve; used in the sense of Imperial. To ascend.

尙之以珠 pearls were attached to them.

尙克用文王教 were still able to follow the teaching of Wên Wang.

雖老尙能騎馬 although old, I can still ride.

我生之初, 尙無爲 in the early part of my life, time passed without commotion.

尙且 still; however. See 12,236.

天公尙且無公道何

況 if even God is not just, how much more (will officials fail: see 2533).

尙有 there is still.

尙還 still; as before.

尙希 hopes, however.....

尙祈 and he would beg.....

尙未妥當 not yet satisfactorily settled.

尙爲周到 may still be considered as complete.

尙屬平允 may still be considered as fair and just.

尙詳洽 clear and satisfactory enough.

尙公主 to wed a princess.

爾尙一乃心力 do you proceed with united heart and strength.

尙寐無覺 would that I might sleep to wake no more!

尙享 see 4264, 4286.

尙德 to esteem virtue.

尙齒 to respect age.

辭尙體要 in language, value comprehensiveness and terseness.

尙⁴
9733

皇天弗尙 God does not approve of them.

好 *hao*⁴ 尙 to prefer; to value.

尙姓 what is your esteemed name?

不自尙 do not think much of yourself.

以浮華相尙 vied with one another in extravagance.

俗尙繁華 the world loves pomp and show.

俗尙 the prevailing custom.

俗尙紅 red is the accepted colour,—at weddings.

風尙 air; style.

尙論 fond of discussion; to praise; to glorify.

無以尙之 nothing can be superior to it.

各有所尙 every one has his own particular fancy or taste.

尙心 to set one's mind on.

高尙其志 to have great aspirations.

尙方令 persons specially charged to make things for Imperial use.

尙衣 the Imperial clothes.

尙書 the Canons of Yao and Shun in the 書經 *Shu Ching*; also used for the whole work. High metropolitan officials under the Han dynasty. Also (elegantly read *ch'ang*³), the President of a Board. [尙書 was changed to 中書 by the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.]

六部尙書 the Presidents of the Six Boards. See 9484.

尙書史 or 尙書令史 a subordinate in the department of a *shang shu*. Under the Chou dynasty = Grand Historiographer; e.g. 召尙書曰 called the G. H. and said.

The clothes on the lower half of the body; see 5385.

衣裳 clothes.

奉裳衣 a hand-the-clothes,—a wife. See 1478.

帷裳 the curtains of a lady's carriage.

裳¹
9734

R. 陽
C. shōng
H. shong
F. siong
W. xiac
N. djoŋg, joŋg,
soŋg

裳¹

9734

P. shang
M. } sang
Y. }
Sz. shang
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Even Lower.

裳裳 the beautiful appearance of flowers.**霓裳** see 5434.**雲裳** clothes like clouds, sc. beautiful.**賞**³

9735

R. 養
C. shōng
H. shong
F. siong
W. siae
N. soñg
P. }
M. } shang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Rising Upper.

To give to an inferior; to bestow; to reward, as opposed to **罰** 3382. To take pleasure in. See 1644.**賞錢** to bestow money.**賞個大錢罷** give a cash! —a beggar's cry.**賞給** or **賞賜** to bestow upon.**賞假** (*chia*⁴) to grant leave of absence.**賞功** or **賞勞** to reward merit.**功多有厚賞** great merit brings a substantial reward.**賞善罰惡** to reward the good and punish the evil.**賞以酒肉** bestowed upon him wine and meat.**賞以勸善** reward in order to stimulate to virtue.**賞不論冤仇** in rewarding, do not make any difference as regards enemies.**賞戴藍翎** permitted to wear the Blue Plume.**賞帖** or **賞格** a notice of reward.**重賞之下,必有勇夫** where the reward is large, there is sure to be some brave man forthcoming.**賞還** to kindly return, — as something sent for inspection.**賞臉** to bestow the face, — to condescend.**賞鑒** to bestow a glance on; to enjoy the view of.**賞花** to enjoy flowers.**賞月** to enjoy the moonlight.**賞玩** to enjoy oneself.**慶賞元宵** to enjoy the Feast of Lanterns.**賞**³

9735

常

9736

嫦

9737

商¹

9738

R. 陽
C. shōng
H. shong
F. siong, v.
W. siae
N. siang, v.
P. shang
M. } sang
Y. }
Sz. shang
K. sang
J. shō
A. t'ōng
Even Upper.

賞筵 to give an entertainment.**賞收** to condescend to accept.**賞識** to have a favourable knowledge of.

See 440.

See 441.

To deliberate. To trade. Name of a dynasty. The second of the five ancient musical notes; see 6580. Used with 9739. [To be distinguished from **商** 10,919.]

商量 or **商酌** or **商議** to consult; to deliberate upon.**彼此相商** the two parties in consultation.**商定** settled in consultation.**商辦** to deliberate and (or how to) take action.**商明** to argue out; to discuss.**商訂** to arrange; to settle on.**商同** to consult with.**商之幕友** he consulted about it with his secretary.**商擬** to propose to.....**商准** to agree to after consultation.**商人** or **商戶** or **行** (*hang*²)**商** or **商民** merchants.**商旅** or **客商** travelling merchants.**商賈** (*ku*²) resident and travelling merchants.

洋商 foreign merchants. [Originally "hong merchants," as opposed to **夷商** foreign merchants. So used by 阮元 Yüan Yüan.]

華商 native merchants.**商本** capital in trade.**商業** trade; commerce.**商情** commercial details or interests.**商**¹

9738

商股 commercial interests; shares.**商夥** a partner in trade; also, an *employé* in a firm.**商販** buying and selling; trading.**通商** trade,—especially applied to trade with foreign countries. See 12,294.**以保商局** in the interests of trade.**招商局** the China Merchants' S.N. Company.**商朝** (*ch'ao*²) the Shang dynasty. See Tables III.**商功** solid mensuration.**商羊** a one-legged bird, said to portend rain, and imitated by children hopping about.**商棘** *Asparagus lucidus*, Ldl.

A plant, the root of which is used as a remedy for ague.

商陸 Chinese pokeweed (*Phytolacca acinosa*, Roxb.).

To deliberate. Used with 9738.

Same as 9738.

To wound; to injure to distress. To be distressed; grieved over, or at.

傷命 to kill; mortal; fatal.**傷害** to wound.**傷性** to lose one's life.**傷亡** to die of one's wounds.**傷身子** physically injurious.**重傷** a severe wound.

君子不重 *ch'ung*² **傷**, **不擒二毛** the superior man does not wound twice, nor does he take captive the gray-headed

傷¹

9742

傷處 the wounded part; the wound.

傷口 the mouth of a wound.

傷痕 the scar of a wound.

帶傷投案 came to the court bringing his wounds with him,—*i.e.* in spite of his wounds.

遍體鱗傷 covered with wounds as a fish with scales.

傷弓之鳥 a bird wounded by an arrow.

傷臉 or 傷名 to injure one's reputation.

傷病 to be ill.

傷風 or 傷寒 to catch cold.

傷暑 to suffer from heat.

損傷 to damage,—as by collision, etc.

傷財 to waste property.

傷和氣 to injure the *entente cordiale*.

無傷舊好 do not destroy our old friendship.

傷化 or 有傷風化 in-jurious to public morals.

傷時 to injure the (morals of the) age.

磨傷 to injure by rubbing.

傷情 or 傷心 to wound the feelings.

我心傷悲 my heart was grieved.

傷心事 a sad affair.

傷感 to be much moved; emotional, as a division or class of poetry.

妃追傷 his concubine pined for him,—after his death.

傷及父母 to cause grief to one's parents,—as well as to oneself.

傷羈旅 to lament over detention from home.

傷老 to grieve over the approach of old age.

傷春 to grieve over (the departure of) spring.

何傷 what matter? what harm?

無傷 to be of no consequence; not to matter.

殤¹

9743

R. 陽

See 商

Even Upper.

To die young; to die.

夭殤 or 短殤 to die prematurely.

下殤 and 中殤 and 上殤 or 長 *chang*³ 殤 to die between eight and eleven, between twelve and fifteen, and between sixteen and nineteen, respectively.

痘殤 to die of smallpox.

無服之殤 children who die before the age of seven, whose relatives will not wear mourning.

嫁殤 to marry the spirit of a betrothed husband who has died before the actual marriage.

國殤 to die for one's country.

殤了丁口不少 many members of the family, male and female, died.

觴¹

9744

R. 陽

See 商

Even Upper.

A goblet, shaped like a breakfast cup, but without a handle; to pledge. Also read *ch'ang*².

酒觴 a wine-cup.

舉觴 to raise the goblet,—to drink.

杯觴交錯 cups and goblets passing to and fro,—as when much drinking is going on.

傳觴 to circulate the wine-cup.

濫觴 to overflow the goblet,—as the biggest river will hardly do at its source; used in the sense of "small beginnings."

滌觴 or 潔觴 or 治觴 to prepare goblets,—to get ready a feast.

流觴曲水 goblets floating down winding streams,—as at a picnic where cups of wine are placed in a stream and allowed to float down to where the guests are assembled.

飛羽觴而醉月 the winged goblet flew round as we got drunk to the light of the moon.

稱觴 to pledge.

觴西王母於瑤池之上 he pledged Hsi Wang Mu (see 8067) at the Jasper Lake.

饒³

9745

R. 養

See 賞

Rising Upper.

Dinner; supper.

SHAO.

少³

9746

R. 篠 嘯

C. shiu

H. shau~

F. sieu, chieu

W. siöe

N. hsioa

P. } hau

M. } Y. soa

Sz. shau

K. so

J. shō

A. t'ieu

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

Few, as opposed to 多 11,302. Little; seldom; briefly; in the least; short of; wanting in.

多少 see 11,302.

少報 to declare short,—*i.e.* less than the actual quantity, as at the Custom House. See 11,302.

少於單 a less quantity than stated on the document.

缺少 or 短少 insufficient; short of the number required.

少些 or 少許 a little; a few.

還少些個 still a few wanting.

太少 too few.

少欠 to be wanting; short of the proper number.

少錢 to owe money.

少禮 wanting in politeness.

少有 rare.

少逢敵手 he seldom met his match.

少間 in a little while. See 1601 *chien*⁴.

少時病卒 in a little while he fell ill and died.

少陪一會 excuse me one moment.

少請安 I have been deficient in enquiring after your health,—a conventional reply to 久違

it is a long time since we met. 少胡說 don't talk so hastily or stupidly.

少一口氣 without breath; dead.

少 *shao*³ 少 *shao*³ 的 a very little.

少述 let us pass over or omit.

少見少見 I have seen very little of you,—I am glad to see you again (after a short absence).

少興 dejectedly.

少³
9746

少了不賣 I won't sell it for less.

少待 or 少停 or 少候 to wait awhile.

少刻 or 少頃 a short time.

少之也須百金 at the least, it will require a hundred taels.

鄰國之民不加少 the population of the neighbouring States does not decrease.

少可即止 to stop when a fair amount of success is achieved,—lest the better spoil the good.

少可取者 not many worth taking.

少不是 most likely.

少不得 or 少不得了 or 不可少 unable to be less by; indispensable.

少他不得 can't do without him.

少不得在房裏的 it must be in the room somewhere.

少不得都是他們的 all (my earnings) will necessarily become their property.

少不得也問 I was also obliged to ask....

少不得讓與我 he will be obliged to let me have it.

少不了 I won't give you too little; you shan't have too little.

少不免我去 I shall be obliged to go.

少廣 evolution,—in mathematics.

Read *shao*⁴. Young; of tender years. See 875, 6645.

老少 old and young.

少年 of tender years. See 12,958.

少孤 became an orphan when young.

少者懷之 take tender care of the young.

少孔子四十六歲 forty-six years younger than Confucius.

容顏轉少 his face became young again.

少³
9746

人少則慕父母 when a man is young, he cleaves to his parents.

吾少來如此 I have been like this from my youth upwards.

少小辭鄉曲 when a child I left my native place.

少子 the youngest son.

少女 or 少艾 a young girl.

少爺 the son of an official; your son,—a conventional term of respect.

諸少並佳 the young gentlemen (your sons) are all equally charming.

立少妾 to take a concubine.

他少我 he treats me slightly.

少林 the name of a famous monastery in the 登封 Tēng-fēng District, Honan, the inmates of which were all good at boxing, etc. Hence the term has come to be used in the sense of "swashbucklers." See 9373.

詔於少室山陰立少林寺 (the Emperor Kao Tsu of the Wei dynasty, A.D. 471–500, in honour of the Shaman 跋陁 Po-t'o from Central Asia,) gave orders for the establishment of the Shao-lin monastery on the north side of the Shao-shih mountain.

少司寇 the Vice President of the Board of Punishments.

少陵 the fancy name of the poet Tu Fu.

To whistle; a whistle. An outpost; to patrol.

打哨子 or 吹哨子 to blow a whistle.

帶哨子 to carry a whistle,—as pigeons do. See 6060.

哨子風 a whistling wind.

哨兒 the mouth of a trumpet.

哨哨 loquacious.

哨船 a revenue cruiser.

關哨 sidewaiters.

哨堡 an outpost; an entrenchment.

哨⁴
9747

R. 嘯蕭

See 俏

but usually

read 稍

Sinking

Upper.

哨⁴
9747

營哨 garrisons and guard-stations.

巡哨 or 哨遊 to patrol.

哨下 on guard.

哨總 the officer in command of the patrol.

哨望 or 哨人 a sentry.

哨馬 a vedette.

哨探 a scout; a spy; to reconnoitre.

上哨的舖子 a shop in a first-class situation.

哨官 a military lieutenant.

娟¹
9748

R. 效肴

See 稍

Sinking and Even Upper.

梢¹
9749

R. 肴

F. sau

See 筲

Even Upper.

捎¹
9750

R. 肴

See 稍

Even Upper.

The ends of a bow. To discharge an arrow.

To take; to choose; to carry; to send by an opportunity (see 10,463). Wrongly used for 1428.

捎掠 to seize.

捎捎 to choose.

捎信 (or 書) to send a letter.

捎帶貨物 to convey goods.

捎 *ch'ao*¹ 手 to fold the arms. See 186.

把手捎在背後 put his hands behind his back.

門捎 a door-latch.

艚¹
9751

R. 肴

F. sau

See 稍

cf. 哨

A. sau, tieu Even Upper.

The stern of a vessel. See 9758.

艚工 the helmsman.

艚工多舟必敗 too many helmsmen wreck the boat = too many cooks etc.

菁¹

9752

R. 蕭肴
See 簪蕭
Even Upper.

Jungle grass; a lair; a burrow. See 1351.

稍¹

9753

R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

The lapel of a coat; waistband of a pair of trousers.

鞘¹

9754

See 1424.

颯¹

9755

R. 肴
See 稍
A. tiu
Even Upper.

To dry in the wind.

颯落葉 to dry the leaves and cause them to fall off.

簪¹

9756

R. 肴效
See 稍
Even and Sinking Upper.

A tail; a comet's tail.

Read *shao*⁸. Long hair.

旂¹

9757

R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

The dog-tooth (or 燕尾 swallow-tail) edging on a flag.

旂帶飄搖 the streamers flutter in the wind.

梢¹

9758

R. 肴
F. sau
See 簪
A. sau, tiu
Even Upper.

The tip of a branch; a twig. The stern of a ship; a rudder. See 根 5974.

飛過樹梢兒上 flew up to the top of a tree.

梢末 the tip end of anything.

鞭梢 a riding-whip.

其後梢人等 those in the after part of the vessel.

梢公 or 梢子 boatmen.

梢頭 (expl. as 嫩也) soft; tender.

繃¹

9759

R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

A rope for making fast a boat; a painter.

稍³

9760

R. 巧
See 稍
Rising Upper.

The small rootlets of the water-lily.

稍³

9761

R. 效
C. 'shau
H. sau
F. sau
W. { 'soa
N. {
P. shau, 'shau
M. sau
Y. 'soa, 'sou
Sz. shau
K. so, v. ch'o
J. sō, shō
A. sau, 'sau
Rising Upper
Irregular.

To diminish; slightly; gradually; rather.

稍好 rather good.

稍小 somewhat small.

稍可即止 stop after achieving a moderate success.

稍暇 a little leisure.

稍緩 to delay awhile.

稍有不合 not altogether suitable.

稍有誤會 a slight misapprehension.

稍寬其禁 to relax somewhat the prohibition.

稍申 to explain somewhat.

稍微不利 somewhat unlucky.

稍事 a trivial matter.

稍 (or 少) 戢 to remit; to make a rebate; to restrain.

稍涉 to trench upon; to tend towards.

稍殊 somewhat different.

稍加 to make some addition.

稍上 to implicate; to concern.

稍爲 to be somewhat.

稍効涓埃 to use efforts like a drop of water or a grain of dust,—of puny or inappreciable efforts.

勅他稍稍輸 [the Emperor] ordered him to lose a little,—when gambling with an Envoy whom the Emperor wished to conciliate.

若是回來稍晚一點 if he came back a little later than usual.

漙⁴

9762

R. 效
See 稍
Sinking Upper.

Water driven by the wind.

雨漙濕了 soaked by the driving rain.

趕漙風雨 to meet with a storm of wind and rain.

必要漙點水 you'll have to sprinkle a little water,—in the sense of tips.

簍¹

9763

R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

A basket for holding rice when steaming it.

簍¹

9764

R. 肴
C. shau
H. sau
F. sau
W. { 'soa
N. {
P. shau
M. sau
Y. 'soa
Sz. shau
K. so
J. sō, shō
A. sau
Even Upper.

A basket; a bucket.

簍箕 a large basket for holding cooked rice.

水簍 a bucket.

斗簍之人 people who are mere pecks and hampers,—mere utensils.

爾欲吾屈身賊中求斗簍邪 would you have me demean myself to seek my living among rebels? Said by 崔信明.

簍¹

9765

Same as 9763.

燒¹

9766

R. 蕭嘯
C. shiu
H. shau
F. siu
W. siōe
N. siōa
P. shau
M. sau
Y. 'soa
Sz. shau
K. so
J. sho
A. t'ieu
Even Upper.

To burn; to bake; fever heat.

燒着 *chao*² 了 it has caught fire.

石塊難道是燒得着 *chao*² 的 you don't think stones will burn, do you?

燒燬 or 燒化 to consume by fire.

燒完 burnt up,—as a supply of coal.

燒火 to light a fire.

燒巨燭 to light a big candle.

燒紙 to burn paper (money),—at funerals, etc.

燒香 to burn incense,—in temples as an act of worship.

燒神福 to burn offerings to the gods,—as on junks starting for sea.

燒¹
9766

燒磚 to burn bricks.
燒山 to burn the grass on hills,
—to manure them with ashes.
燒烤 to bake and roast.
燒肉 baked meat.
燒茶 to boil tea.
燒酒 samshoo. See 2260.
發燒 to be feverish.
內外發燒 to be hot both
internally and externally.
內燒大作 there is great
internal heat.
燒丹 alchemy.
燒埋 to burn (sacrifices) at the
burial.
燒餅骨 the knee-pan,—from
its shape.
燒湯 to heat or boil liquids.
燒路頭 to worship 五路
財神 Plutus. In some parts
it also means to feast with one.

勺²
9767

R. 藥
C. chök,
H. chök, shök,
F. ch'ioh
W. cia
N. tsiah, chah,
zoh
P. shau, sho
M. sho, so
Y. shak
Sz. sho
K. chak
J. shaku
A. t'ök, chök,
Entering
Upper.

A spoon; a ladle; to
ladle out. The tenth part of
a 合 *ko*^{2*} 3947. Used with
9770. [Commonly written
as below.]

勺子 a spoon; the occiput.
把這件事情擦在後
腦勺子 don't bother about
the matter. [Relegate it to the
part at the back of the brain.]
一勺之多 as much as a
spoonful.
一勺子帶累一鍋 one
spoonful involves the whole pot,
—one black sheep etc.
一勺之水 a small drop of
water.
漏勺 a spoon with holes in it,
—a skimmer.
北斗似勺 the Great Bear is
like a ladle.
勺兒涎汲 restless; fidgetty.
勺拖兒 a country lout.

Read *cho*^{1*}. Name of a
place.

長勺 the site of a famous battle
fought under the Chou dynasty.

杓²
9768

R. 藥 蕭
C. chök, shök,
piu
H. shök,
F. ch'ioh, piou
W. cia, tsioe,
piöe
N. chah, pia
P. shau, sho,
piu
M. so, swo,
piu
Y. shak, pia
Sz. sho, piou
K. pio, chak
J. shaku, hio
A. t'ök, diou,
tik
Entering and
Even Upper.

灼²
9769

R. 藥
C. ch'ök,
H. yok, chok
See 勺
Entering
Upper.

A handle, as of a cup,
ladle, etc.; the tail of the
Great Bear. Used with
9767. To draw, as a bolt.
To bind. Also read *piao*¹
and *shuo*^{4*}. [Commonly writ-
ten 杓.]

我其杓之人耶 surely I
am but a shallow vessel.

To burn; to cauterise.
Clear; luminous. [Com-
monly written as below.]

灼艾 to burn moxa,—for cau-
terisation. See 32.

灼龜 to burn tortoise-shell,—
for divination.

灼爛 badly burnt.

灼明 bright; dazzling.

灼灼 flashing; gleaming.

灼灼其華 brilliant are its
flowers,—of the peach.

灼知確見 to apprehend
clearly; of a clear understanding.

灼然 obviously.

The Chinese water-chest-
nut (*Scirpus tuberosus*,
Roxb.). Given to friends
at parting, and also known
as 將離 *chiang li* = forget-
me-not. [Commonly writ-
ten as below.]

芍藥 *Paeonia albiflora*, Pall.—
the roots of which are eaten as
a tonic.

赤芍 a variety of the last, with
red flowers.

牡丹花唐時謂之木
芍藥 at the time of the T'ang
dynasty, the *mu tan* was called
mu shao yao.

鈞¹
9771

See 11,042.

侶¹
9772

Same as 9775.

劬⁴
9773

R. 嘯 蕭
See 召
Sinking
Lower.

To stimulate to effort.
Admirable; excellent.

劬農 to encourage husbandry.

劬才 fine talents.

清劬 pure and bright.

邵⁴
9774

R. 嘯
See 召
Sinking
Lower.

Lofty; eminent.

年高德邵 of great age and
lofty virtue.

紹⁴
9775

R. 篠
See 召
Sinking
Lower.

To connect; to continue.
See 2260.

繼紹 to carry on; to keep up.

紹復先王之大業 to
continue the great possession of
former kings.

會紹乃辟 connecti: g the all
but broken line of your sove-
reign.

家聲克紹 to keep up the
reputation of the family.

紹箕裘 to carry on one's
father's trade.

紹上帝 to be the vice-regent
of God.

紹天明 to bring into connex-
ion with the wisdom of God.

紹位 to succeed to the throne.

紹介 a medium; a go-between.

求閣下代為介紹 I beg
you, sir, to introduce me.

褌²
9776

R. 蕭 篠
See 召
Even Lower.

The fork or seat of a pair
of trousers.

邵⁴

9777

R. 嘯

H. ch'au

See 召

Sinking Lower.

韶²

9778

R. 蕭

See 召

Even Lower.

Name of a place.

邵武府 a Prefecture in Fuhkien.

邵陵 an old name of 寶慶府 Pao-ch'ing Fu in Hunan.

延建邵 a Circuit in Fuhkien.

The name of the music of the legendary Emperor Shun; harmonious; admirable; excellent. Vernal.

子謂韶盡美矣又盡善也 Confucius said of the Shao that it was perfectly beautiful and perfectly good.

子聞韶三月不知肉味 for three months after Confucius had heard the Shao, he did not know the taste of meat.

韶華 glorious; splendid.

韶華不再 the glory is departed; Ichabod!

韶秀 blooming,—of beauty.

虛度韶光 I have vainly lived through my prime.

韶齒 good teeth,—youth. [Ellipt. for 韶顏稚齒.]

韶州府 a Prefecture in Kuangtung.

SHĒ.

See 9599.

瑟

9779

余²

9780

R. 麻

C. she

H. sha

W. si

N. dso

P. shē

M. sē

Y. hsiēi

Sz. she

J. sha

A. hsa

Even Lower.

賒¹

9781

R. 麻

H. ch'a

See 舍

Even Upper.

To buy or sell on credit. To put off; to shirk. Distant.

賒買 or 賒借 to buy on credit.

賒去 or 賒給 to sell on credit.

賒賬 to give credit.

賒欠 to owe for purchases.

一概不賒 no credit given.

See 10,552.

酒不賒 wine not sold on credit.

寧現不賒 better ready money than credit.

圖賒死 with the object of shirking death.

豈不以反舊之樂賒 is not this to put off the joy of reverting to old ways?

道里賒遠 the distance is very great.

賒彌 Chitral.

奢¹

9782

R. 麻

C. she, ch'e

H. ch'a

F. ch'ia

W. si

N. she, shō, so

P. shē

M. sē

Y. hsiēi

Sz. she

K. sya

J. sha

A. hsa

Even Upper.

To open out; to spread. Extravagant, as opposed to 儉 1658; wasteful.

奢侈 or 奢費 or 奢華 or 紛奢 extravagant; prodigal.

奢華品 articles de luxe.

奢望 or 奢想 extravagant hopes.

僕望君奢 I had extravagant hopes of you.

阿奢 the husband of the (wet) nurse.

闍²

9783

R. 虞 麻

See 都 蛇

Even Upper

and Lower.

A word used by Buddhists in the transliteration of Sanskrit sounds.

闍維 (shē p'i²; see 208) or 闍

毗 or 闍鼻多 cremation,—especially of Buddhist priests.

衆以香油栴檀闍維 眞體 the priests cremated him with perfumed oil and sandal wood.

阿闍黎 a spiritual pastor; a Buddhist priest. Sanskrit: āchārya. [闍 must be read tu¹, for the play on words given under 7536.]闍²

9783

闍陀伽 Jātaka,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 9050.

闍婆國 the kingdom of Java.

Read tu¹. A tower over a city gate.涉⁴

9784

R. 葉

C. shyp

H. hiap

F. siek, v. siah,

hie

W. zie

N. dzih

P. shē²

M. sē

Y. hsiēh

Sz. se

K. sōp

J. shō

A. tiep

Entering Lower.

To ford a stream; water travel, as opposed to 跋 9386; to pass through; to be connected with; to concern; to implicate; pecuniary responsibility. See 1297, 1702.

涉水 to wade through water.

舟涉 to cross in a boat.

跋涉 see 9386.

涉于春冰 to walk over ice in spring,—dangerous.

涉世 to go through the world.

涉世人 a man of the world,—as opposed to a hermit or a recluse.

涉獵書籍 to wade and hunt through books,—to read extensively but not deeply.

事涉非經 the subject (of the book) cannot be regarded as classical.

涉及非禮 involving a breach of etiquette.

女死涉訟 the death of a woman involving (some one) in legal troubles.

致起交涉 to cause complications to arise.

必有一番交涉 it will certainly give rise to complications,—as between two nations. See 1297.

不知將來如何交涉 I cannot say what complications may arise later on.

請日領事向道憲交涉 requested the Japanese Consul to take up the case with the Tao-t'ai.

毫無干涉 not involving in any way.

倘有遺失,與園無涉 the management (of a theatre) will not be responsible for articles lost.

涉⁴

9784

所收能否敷抵，於周
雨亭無涉 whether or not
the amount collected may prove
sufficient, no liability shall rest
with Chou Yü-t'ing.

所有按年應解地租
銀，向管業者自付，
與推業者無涉 the an-
nual ground-rent to be payable
by the in-coming, not by the
out-going tenant.

無涉無干 without rhyme or
reason.

折

9785

蛇¹

9786

R. 麻支

C. shē, i
H. shā, i
F. sia, i
W. zi, i
N. je, jō, dzo, i
P. { shē, i
M. {
Sz. shē, i
Y. hsiēi, i
K. sia, i
J. sha, i
A. hsa, ji
Even Lower.

A snake; a serpent. See
5182, 6566, 6421, 12,744,
12,557.

一條蛇 or 一角蛇 a
snake.

蛇皮 a snake's skin.

蛇皮身子 a kind of eczema.

蛇蛻 or 蛇壳 the slough of
a snake.

蛇信子 a snake's tongue.

蛇足 snakes' feet,—used in the
sense of "mare's nest;" super-
fluous etc.

畫蛇添足 to draw a snake and
put feet to it,—is exaggeration.

蛇頭鼠眼 snake's head and
rat's eyes,—cunning; crafty.

蛇頭瘡 a whitlow.

虎頭蛇尾 tiger's head and
snake's tail,—a great beginning
with a feeble ending.

蛇無頭而不行 a snake
cannot go without a head,—nor
a plot without a leader.

蛇入筭中曲性在 a
snake in a tube retains its wrig-
gling nature. [Can a leopard
change its spots?]

蛇行 moving like a snake; tor-
tuose. Also used of advancing
in column as opposed to in line.
See 13,137.

蛇行而進 he advanced with
sidelong gait.

兩頭蛇 or 雙頭白花
蛇 a two-headed snake; a great
talker.

蛇²

9786

毒蛇 a venomous snake.

蛇傷蟲咬倉卒無藥
if, in the excitement of a snake-
bite, you have no medicine at
hand,.....

倒拔蛇 to seize the snake by
the wrong end,—sc. by the tail;
to get the dirty end of the stick.

兔頭蛇眼 hare's head and
snake's eyes,—a term of abuse.

蛇鑽窟窿蛇知道 the
snake knows his own hole.

蛇龍不鬪 serpents and dra-
gons do not fight,—their interests
are the same. Sometimes used
in the sense of "serpents are
no match for dragons."

惡龍不鬪地頭蛇 the
evil dragon will not attack the
serpent which is on its own
ground.

筆如龍蛇 a handwriting like
dragons and snakes,—i.e. very
elegant.

打草驚蛇 to beat the grass
in order to frighten snakes,—
to make an example of one as
a warning to others.

打草尋蛇 to beat the grass
and look for a snake,—to stir
up strife.

草裏蛇眠 a snake asleep in
the grass (*latet anguis in herba*),
—a hidden beauty in a literary
composition.

蛇吞象 like a snake swallow-
ing an elephant,—an over-esti-
mate of one's powers. Also, dis-
contented.

佛口蛇心 Buddha's mouth
but a snake's heart.

長蛇陣 name of a military
evolution.

蛇魚 an eel.

雷公蛇 the gecko.

蛇皮鳥 the eastern wryneck
(*Yunx japonica*).

埋頭蛇 a boa-constrictor. See
5558.

蛇床 *Selinum Monnieri*, L.

蛇菓 or 蛇枕頭 the straw-
berry (*Fragaria vesca*, L.).

蛇莓 or 蛇拋子 *Fragaria
indica*, Andr.

蛇疙瘩 *Agrimonia Eupatoria*,

蛇³

9786

L., the root of which is used in
making wine-ferment.

蛇麻草 *Urtica Thunbergiana*,
S. & Z.

Read *i*³ or *t'o*¹. At one's
ease.

委蛇 or 蛇蛇 easy; self-
possessed.

See 4134.

歙

9787

舌³

9788

R. 屑

C. shyt
H. shet
F. siek
W. zie
N. zih, jēh
P. shē
M. sē
Y. hsiēh
Sz. she
K. söl
J. setsu, retsu
A. t'iet

Entering
Lower.

The tongue; the clapper
of a bell; the tongue of a
buckle, etc. Radical 135.
See 12,939, 6174.

舌頭 the tongue.

舌尖 the tip of the tongue.

這個話在我舌頭尖
兒上 this remark was on the
tip of my tongue.

舌本 the root of the tongue,—
used in the sense of "the palate."

重 *ch'ung*³ 舌 the uvula.

長舌婦 a long-tongued wo-
man; a shrew.

長舌之端 the evils arising
from a shrewish tongue.

滑舌 smooth-tongued.

白舌 slanderers.

劍舌 a sharp tongue.

唇鋒舌劍 sharp-tongued
malicious.

舌戰 to fight with the tongue
to argue; a debate.

舌動是非生 when the tor-
gue wags, disputations begin.

舌辨之士 an arguer;
sophist.

舌短 short-tongued; to spea-
indistinctly; to have no answer
to make.

喫人家的舌短 those
who eat at the expense of others
will find themselves short of
tongue,—tongue-tied.

舌鈍 mumbling; thick of utter-
ance.

押舌子 a kind of spatula, use
for putting nauseous powders for
lock on the tongue.

舌^{3*}

9788

吐舌 or 伸舌 to put out the tongue,—often in fear, etc.

衆人莫不吐舌稱奇 not one of the crowd but put out his tongue in astonishment.

定墮拔舌地獄 will certainly have his tongue torn out in hell,—if he lies like this.

捫舌 to hold one's tongue.

頭可斬, 舌不可禁 heads can be cut off, but tongues cannot be stopped.

舌耕 to plough with the tongue,—to teach.

插舌 to intrude one's opinion.

遂結舌 after which his tongue was tied.

喉舌之官 the Minister of Communication,—between the Emperor and the people.

舌苔 tongue moss,—fur on the tongue.

學口學舌 to repeat,—as children do what they have heard.

毛先生以三寸之舌

彊於百萬之師 Mao Sui did more with his three inches of tongue than a vast army of soldiers. See 7679.

馬舌 small lizards.

百舌 a kind of mainah; see 3087. Applied in Chihli to the starling (=八哥, see 6045).

舍^{4*}

9789

馬福

she
sha
sia
si
shü, shē, v.
so
shē
sē
hsiei
she
sa
sha
hsaRising and
Sinking
Upper.A cottage; a shed; to reside at; to stop at; to lodge. A stage of 35 li. A zodiacal sign = 宿 10,338 hsiü¹.

屋舍 a cottage.

舍下 or 寒舍 my humble home.

至舍 on reaching home,....

舍人 a retainer; a eunuch; a secretary (see 10,024).

舍親 my humble relatives.

舍弟 my younger brother.

築舍 to build a cottage.

問舍求田 to think of nothing but houses and fields,—to be without ambition.

舍^{4*}

9789

傳舍 or 客舍 a wayside inn.

號舍 or 籍舍 the cells in the examination hall.

魂已出舍 his soul had already left its tenement.

舍止 or 舍居 to stop; to rest.

舍息 or 少舍 to rest awhile.

舍軍 to halt an army.

辟君三舍 three marches distant from you.

僧舍 a Buddhist temple.

福舍 a Buddhist charitable institution.

舍衛 Srāvasti.

舍利 a relic of a Buddhist saint. Sanskrit: *s'arīra* or *sarīra*. Also, a mainah = Sanskrit: *sāri*. A kind of crane; a fabulous beast which vomits gold. See below.

舍利弗 Sariputra,—one of the chief disciples of Buddha.

舍利孫 the lynx. Manchusilun.

舍羅 a mainah. See above.

Read shē³. To put away; to set aside; to let go. Used with 9790.

遂舍之而就張 so he jilted her and stuck to (Miss) Chang.

舍簪兄弟而立簡文 to set aside Ch'a and his brothers and raise Chien Wên to the throne.

舍此而言學 to omit this factor in discussing scholarship,—is absurd.

總稅務司一任, 舍丁

君其誰屬哉 take away Mr. Ting, and who is there left to fill the post of Inspector-General of Customs?

舍生 to give up one's life.

舍身崖 a cliff on Mt. T'ai, patronised by suicides.

不舍晝夜 never ceasing day and night.

舍利取義 to sacrifice profit to duty.

舍己從人 to sacrifice one's own wishes to those of others.

舍^{4*}

9789

依依不舍 to hold to and not let go.

舍矢 to discharge an arrow.

舍匿 to abscond.

施舍 to bestow in charity.

捨^{3*}

9790

R. 馬

See 舍

Rising Upper.

To let go, as opp. to 取 3118; to relinquish; to forsake; to spend; to dispense. Used with 9789 shē³. See 3711, 6055.

難捨 hard to part with.

捨不得 or 捨不了 unable to spare or part with.

捨不得給你 he won't give it to you.

捨不得耽擱生意 he could not let his business be delayed.

捨不得去 I cannot go.

捨不得使 to grudge using.

捨不得睡了 I couldn't bring myself to go to sleep,—and leave the moonlight.

求捨點 please spare me a little.

捨本 to neglect the main thing; to get rid of one's capital.

捨身入寺 to give up the world and become a priest.

禁止捨身 it is forbidden to commit suicide here,—of a steep rock.

捨命 to throw away one's life.

爾捨生死 you make no account of life or death,—risk your lives.

有捨心 to be charitable,—in the sense of giving money.

施捨板枋 to give away coffins to poor people.

捨棄 to forsake; to abandon.

捨了罷 throw it away!—I don't want it.

捨着臉 with effrontery.

捨飯 to dispense food.

捨財 to give away money in charity.

駘⁴

9791

D. 福

See 舍

Sinking Upper.

色

9792

A mare.

See 9602.

To shoot forth; to spirt out; to project. To aim at. Also read *shih*^{2*}. See 13,339.

射箭 to shoot an arrow; archery.

射步箭 foot-archers.

射夫 an archer.

射中 (*chung*⁴) to shoot and hit.

射死 to be killed by an arrow.

弋不射宿 (Confucius) as a sportsman, disdained to take pot-shots.

射人先射馬 when shooting a man, first shoot his horse.

射御 archery and charioteering.

若射之有志 my determination is like that of an archer,—to hit the mark.

善射 good at archery.

十五善射 picked archers who have fifteen excellent points in their shooting.

射幾枝箭 to be good at archery.

射策爲掌故 appointed after examination to be Master of Ceremonies.

射土蟲 = 蛾 13,669.

鳴射 arrows which make a noise in the air,—used to give signals. See 1617.

射光 to emit light; luminous.

目射神光 his eyes flashed fire.

內射燈光 the light of a lamp gleamed from within.

射目 to dazzle.

水卽溢射 whereupon the water spirted out.

射來射去 darting backwards and forwards.

射利 to aim at gain.

射⁴

9793

射覆 to guess something hidden under a bowl,—a game of forfeits.

令術家射 bade the magicians guess,—what it was.

射父 the musk deer. See 9794.

射干 *Belemcanda chinensis*, Lam.

Read *yi*^{4*}. To dislike. To be satiated with. To be treated with indifference.

好 *hao*⁴ 爾無射 I will love you for ever.

矧可射思 can you treat them with indifference?—referring to supernatural beings whose movements lie beyond the ken of man.

Read *yeh*^{4*}. A servant.

僕射 a major-domo.

麝⁴

9794

R. 福

See 射

Sinking Lower.

The civet (*Viverra zibetta*), which has been confused by the Chinese with the musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*). [孟詵 *Mêng Shên* says that the 蠻 Man secure immunity from snake-poison by eating its flesh.]

麝香 musk.

麝臍 the bag of the musk deer.

麝急則抉其臍投諸

莽 when the musk deer is hard pressed it tears off its musk-gland (navel) and flings it into the grass,—and so escapes. [Civet must be intended, as the animal is so figured, and is moreover said to tear off the gland with its 爪 claws. See 9949.]

See 9970.

貫

9795

蹀^{4*}

9796

R. 葉

See 攝 變

Entering Upper.

An archer's thumb-ring.

揲^{4*}

9797

R. 屑 葉

See 舌 澤

葉 熱

Entering Upper and Lower.

To grasp; to sort out, as in divination.

揲著 to divine by stalks of grass.

占揲 to cast lots; to divine.

Read *t'ieh*^{2*}. To fold.

摺揲 to fold,—as paper.

See 12,997.

Same as 9796.

葉

9798

鞞

9799

設^{4*}

9800

R. 屑

C. *ch'yt*.H. *shet*.F. *siek*.W. *sie*.N. *shêh*.P. *shê*.M. *shê*.Y. *hsieh*.S. *se, she*.K. *söl*.J. *setsz, sechi*.A. *t'iet*.

Entering Upper.

To set up; to establish to arrange; to devise. If supposing that.

設立 to set up; to establish.

設新章 to introduce new regulations.

設法 or 設計 or 設謀 to devise means; to scheme; to plan.

設處 to prepare; to provide.

設浮樁 to lay down buoys and beacons.

設擺 (see 8562) or 設布

設下 to spread out; to arrange

設酒 or 設席 or 設宴 to get ready a banquet.

設序 to arrange in order.

設卦 to arrange the trigrams.

設疑 to entertain suspicions; to have doubts.

設想 to conceive; to imagine to suppose.

設伏 to lay an ambush.

設講 to preach; to expound.

設教 to start teaching; to open a school.

設局 to establish a Board (modern) public company.

設有公司 have established a company.

設朝 to hold a Court or audience.

設誓 to take an oath.

設⁴
9800

設或 or 設使 or 設如 or
設若 or 設以 or 設令
if; supposing that.

設身處 *ch'u*³ 地, 將若
之何 if you were in my place,
what would you do?

設有不測 in the event of
anything unforeseen,—especially
of death.

設辭 hypothetical particles.

詞兩設也 a term which
suggests two alternatives,—e.g.
雖 10,387.

額設多少 what is the limit
in number?

額設三百六 the limited
number being 360,—as of the
successful graduates at the me-
tropolitan competition.

設⁴
9801

R. 屑
See 設
Entering
Upper.

赦⁴
9802

R. 福
See 舍
Sinking
Upper.

To pardon. [Dist. from
赅 *chê*³ 546, 郝 *hao*³, 3968,
and 赧 *nan*³, 8144.]

赦罪 or 赦過 to pardon
crimes.

我信罪之赦 "I believe in
the forgiveness of sins."

赦過一次 he has been par-
doned once.

赦免 or 赦放 or 赦宥 or
寬赦 to pardon; to let off.

法無可赦 the law knows no
pardon.

無赦之國, 其政必平
in the State where there are no
pardons, the government will
be at peace.

大赦天下 a general pardon,
—as on the occasion of an Im-
perial marriage, etc.

常赦不赦 (crimes) which are
excepted in a general pardon.

天赦日子 certain lucky days
on which God is supposed to
pardon sins.

赦⁴
9802

社⁴
9803

R. 馬
C. *she*
H. *sha*
F. *sia*²
W. *si*
N. *je*
P. *shê*³
M. *sê*³
Y. *hsiei*³
Sz. *se*³
K. *sia*
J. *sha, dja*
A. *hsa*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

得了一道赦詔 got a
pardon from the Emperor.

討了一道赦敕 obtained
the Emperor's pardon,—for an-
other man.

赦回 to pardon and restore.

The Earth, divinely per-
sonified; the spirit of the
land; the god of the soil
(= 土神), generally asso-
ciated with a tree, and some-
times apparently the tree
itself (see 6997); the sacri-
fices to this spirit, of which
every里 group of 25 fa-
milies had its own, corre-
sponding in some senses to
the worship of the god Ter-
minus; also, the altar which
symbolises the god; a clan;
a society; in Formosa, a
savage village or tribe.

社所以神地之道也
shê is the personification as a
god of the energies of Earth.

禮行於社而百貨可
極焉 if the God of Earth is
worshipped, there will be abund-
ance of all things.

郊社 the sacrifices to Heaven
and Earth.

書社 a written-up god of the
soil,—referring to a里 group
of 25 families which have been
duly registered as belonging to
the same *shê*.

王將以書社地七百
里封孔子 the king wished
to enfeoff Confucius with 700
written-up gods of the soil,—
referring to the number of fa-
milies actually in residence.

誠社 the earth-god of a van-
quished sovereign, kept by the
victor to remind him of the mu-
tability of human affairs.

社之神用石 or 社以
石為主 for the image of the
god of the soil, stone was used.
請社靈止雨 to pray the
god of the soil to stop the (ex-
cessive) rain; see 13,623.

社⁴
9803

社稷 the spirits of land and
grain; one's country; the com-
monwealth. See 7908.

主社稷 to have the manage-
ment of the spirits of land and
grain; hence, to reign.

不撫社稷 or 失守社
稷 to neglect one's duties as
sovereign.

懷宗死社稷 Huai Tsung
(last Emperor of the Mings)
died with his dynasty.

社稷頻移 when the reign-
ing dynasty was being frequently
changed.

利社稷 to be advantageous to
the commonwealth.

社稷壇 an altar to the gods
of the soil and harvests.

田社 a field altar; a village;
a clan.

赶出社 to turn out of one's
village or clan.

社長 *chang*³ a village elder; a
headman.

社日 sacrificial days,—occurring
once in spring and once in
autumn. See 8731.

社會 sacrificial festivals, as
above.

宗社化為幽墟 ancestral
temples and altars to the spirits
of the land changed into a desert
waste,—of the ruined appearance
of a once flourishing State.

社廟 a temple to a local earth-
god.

社火 illuminations in honour of
local earth-gods.

社令 the President of the local
gathering or association in hon-
our of the local earth-gods.

天社 the star 天 in Argo.

弓箭社 an archery club.

文社 a literary club.

戒煙社 an anti-opium asso-
ciation.

See 9606.

Same as 566.

濶⁴
9804

輒⁴
9805

攝⁴²

9806

R. 葉
C. *shyp*,
H. *ngiap*,
F. *niek*,
W. *si*, *sie*,
N. *sih*,
P. *shē*, *snie*,
M. *sē*, *lie*,
Y. *nieh*,
K. *sōp*, *niōp*,
J. *shō*, *niō*,
A. *niēp*

Entering
Irregular.

To assist. To hold up.
To unite in one person.
The hiss of a snake.

朋友攸攝 *your friends assisting,—in a ceremony.*

非攝生之道 *this is not the way to preserve your health.*

攝齊 *tsū* 升堂 (Confucius) *ascended the dais, holding up his robe with both hands.*

官事無攝 *no official held two posts at once,—there were no pluralists.*

攝乎大國之間 *harassed (as a small State) between two great States.*

堯老而舜攝也 *when Yao was old, Shun was associated with him in the government.*

攝政 *to be associated in the government.*

攝政王 *the Prince Regent.*

居攝 *to be Regent.*

兼攝 *to administer temporarily in addition to one's own office.*

攝行 or 攝篆 *to act for another in an official capacity.*

攝理 *ad interim.*

攝石 *a loadstone.*

姊目攝妹曰 *the elder sister frowned at the younger and said...*

攝提 *a star near the Great Bear.*

Read *nieh*^{2*}. Used for 檢 8266.

天下攝然 *the empire at peace.*

以資鎮攝 *to assist in keeping the peace.*

攝⁴²

9807

R. 葉
See 攝
Entering
Irregular.

樹⁴

9808

R. 馬
See 社
Rising Lower.

A spirit, called 宜樹, who gives pleasant dreams.

快⁴⁰

9809

R. 屑
See 舌

Entering
Lower.

撻

9810

澀

9811

R. 霽屑
See 噬

K. *sē*, *ye*
Sinking
Lower.

澀

9812

身¹

9813

R. 眞
See 申
Even Upper.

To be accustomed to; skilled in.

忸怩 小利 *wrapped up in paltry gains.*

Same as 9797.

Name of a river in Hupeh.
An embankment; a fore-shore. Also read *shih*¹.

Same as 9606.

SHĒN.

The body; the trunk; the hull; the person (*see* 9951); area (*see* 10,956). Oneself; personal; I; me. A lifetime; *see* 10,063. Radical 158.

身體 or 身軀 or 身材 *the body. See* 11,025.

身體輕健 *active and strong.*
以強身體 *in order to strengthen the body.*

身材合中 *of medium height.*

身子軟弱 *weak of body; physical debility.*

名成而身廢 *made his name but ruined his health,—from over-study.*

渾身 or 周身 *the whole body.*

隨身 *about one; on the person.*

身段 *stature.*

身長八尺 *eight feet in height.*

身量 *the height of the body.*

身量高 *tall.*

身量未足 *still growing,—as a youth.*

身¹

9813

大身量必猷, 若不猷必奸 *a big man is always a fool, or if not, a rogue.*

長長的身兒 *very tall.*

身心 *body and mind.*

你身在這裡, 心在那裡 *your body is here, but your heart is there.*

身分 (*fén*¹) *quality; general moral and intellectual standing, distinguished as 高 or 低 according to circumstances.*

試一試他的身分 *see what stuff he is made of.*

分身 *to get away, as from business. Also, the supposed separation of soul and body in cataleptic fits, etc. See* 3506.

分身不暇 *have no leisure to get away.*

賣身 *to go out to work; to sell oneself.*

賣身契 *a deed of sale of a person.*

身金 *salary; wages. Also, the price of a slave.*

全身小像 *a small full-length portrait.*

下身 *the lower part of the body; the privates.*

發身 *to reach puberty.*

破身 *to lose a maidenhead; to be deflowered. See* 8419.

果是處 *ch'u*³ 女, 未曾破身 *she was actually a virgin, not having been deflowered.*

有身 or 雙身 or 重 *ch'ung*² 身 or 寶身 *pregnant. [The first is also to have means.]*

佯爲有身 *pretended to be enceinte.*

有身家的人 *persons of substance.*

起身 *to rise; to start on a journey.*

出身 *to come forth; to enter upon a career.*

出身理事 *came forward to take the management.*

科甲出身 *to enter upon public life as a graduate,—not by purchase, etc.*

身¹
9813

身居 he was by rank a....
過身 or 身故 or 身亡
or 身死 to die; dead.

前身 one's previous state of
existence.

身前 and 身後 previous to
and subsequent to the attainment
of the human form.

身後事宜 the rites after
death; funeral obsequies.

身後善後 after death and
burial.

後身 the back of a house.

是衡之後身也 he is
Hêng born again under another
form.

終身 the whole life; the end of
life.

赤身 red body,—naked.

身力 strength.

忘其身 careless of life.

衣不稱 *ch'êng* 身 his clothes
don't fit.

動身 to start on a journey.

設身處 *ch'u* 地 were you in
that position; put yourself in
my place.

舊河身地 the bed of an old
river.

身肩其任 I will undertake
the post or the responsibility.

托身何地 where is he living
or employed?

身親其事 living near the
time at which these events
happened.

身自爲之 he did the work
with his own hands.

不顧身 regardless of danger.

立身 to establish the personal
character.

謹身 to be careful of one's per-
sonal conduct.

身象 *see* 13,294.

遂着己身 he proceeded to
put them on,—of some one else's
clothes.

身受 received by oneself; per-
sonally received.

身臨 to visit in person.

本身 or 身家 oneself.

身¹
9813

老身 I; me,—used by old men
and women.

倭仁身爲大臣 *Wo-jên* is
himself a high official.

置身於功罪欣戚之
外 to put oneself beyond the
reach of reward and punishment,
of joy and sorrow.

一身 wholly; all one's life; *see*
4761.

一身未著寸縷 without
a stitch of clothes on.

一身武服 a suit of military
clothes.

見其錦繡彰身 *seeing*
him thus magnificently got up.

如可贖兮人百其身
could we have ransomed him,
we would each have given a
hundred lives for his.

如意身 an as-you-wish body,
—which is exempt from all na-
tural laws and can transport it-
self at any moment to any
distance. Sanskrit: *riddhi*.

三身 the threefold body of every
Buddha. [Sanskrit: *trikāya*].
Also, a Trinity composed of Vai-
rochana (9050), Lōshanā (7396),
and Shākyamuni (9983). Also
the three wicked deeds of the
body, *viz.* murder, theft, and
fornication.

色身 the perishable body.

法身 the immaterial immortal
body.

轉身 the body in which a man
returns to earth after death and
re-birth.

肉身 the body of a Buddhist
ascetic, embalmed, and then
painted and gilt, and set up in
a temple to be worshipped.

Read *yen*² or *yüan*²
(K'ang Hsi says = 捐 which
= 沿).

身毒 an old name for India, used
with 捐毒 *Yen-* (or *Yüan*-) *tu*
and 印度 *Yin-tu*.

天竺國漢身毒國也
India was called *Yen-tu*, or *Yüan-*
tu, under the Han dynasty.

身¹
9814

Same as 638.

娉¹
9815申¹
9816

R. 眞
C. shên
H. shin
F. sing
W. sang
N. sing
P. shên
M. sên
Y. sêng
Sz. shên, sên
K. sin
J. shin
A. t'ên
Even Upper.

Same as 638.

To inform a superior; to
report; to give orders; to
notify. To extend; to stretch
out; to increase; to repeat.
The 9th of the 地支 Twelve
Branches; *see Tables Vd.*
See 9817.

申報 or 申稱 or 申詳 or
申達 or 申呈 to report to
a superior.

申報咨行札委 to inform
superiors, equals, and inferiors.

申報 the *Shên Pao* or *Shun-*
pau,—the first Chinese news-
paper published in Shanghai,
so called from 申江 an old
name for the river Whangpoo.

申文 a report to a superior.

申請 to request a superior.

申覆 to reply to a superior.

申送 to forward to a superior.

申陳 a term adopted by the
Nanking Treaty of 1842 for the
communications of foreign Con-
suls to Chinese Viceroy and
Governors, and abolished by the
Chefoo Agreement, 1876.

札縣申廳 instructed the Ma-
gistrate to report to the sub-
Prefect.

申訴 to state to a superior,—
usually of grievances.

申繳 to hand back a report to
a superior.

申祈 to have the honour to
request.

申解 to explain.

申敬 to express respect.

申謝 to beg to thank.

三令五申 reiterated orders.

自天申之 by repeated acts
of renewal from God.

申命 to give further orders.

申其不平 to protest. *See*
9513.

申飭 or 申警 to caution; to
warn.

申¹

9816

申斥 to reprimand.

申示 to promulgate.

申旦 until morning.

申時 3 to 5 p.m.

申牌時分 about 4 p.m.

申月 the 7th moon.

玄謨眉實未曾申

[Wang] Hsüan-mo's eyebrows never relaxed,—so grave was he.

申申如也 easy; self-possessed.

伸¹

9817

R. 眞

H. shin, ch'un
W. sing, sang
P. shên, ch'ên
M. sên, ts'ên

See 申

Even Upper.

To stretch (see 6751), as opposed to 縮 10,189; to extend; to straighten out. To be equal to; worth. To report to other than official superiors. Used for 9816.

伸開腿 to stretch the legs.

把手伸開 stretch out your hand.

伸不起來 cannot straighten up,—one's back, etc.

欠伸 see 1750.

伸出兩隻臂來 stretched out both arms.

在下句伸出 (the meaning) is brought out in the sentence following.

伸直脚 to stretch out the feet, —to die.

伸不直 unable to redress.

屈以求伸 to draw back in order to stretch out,—*reculer pour mieux sauter*.

伸冤 to redress a wrong.

伸理 to straighten out right,—to show that one is right.

足伸雅懷 adequate to the expression of your fine sentiments.

伸志 to carry out one's purpose.

伸謝 to present one's thanks.

伸訴 to make a statement; to complain.

伸銀多少 how much is it worth?

伸陳 see 9816.

呻¹

9818

R. 眞

See 申

Even Upper.

To groan. To read in a sing-song voice; to hum.

長呻短嘆 groaning heavily and sighing deeply.

呻吟之餘 in the intervals of groaning,—of a sick man.

呻其佔畢 see 267 chan¹.

呻吟 to hum over,—as a lesson.

神¹

9819

R. 眞

C. shên
H. shin
F. sing
W. sang
N. jing
P. shên
M. { sên
Y. {
Sz. shên
K. sin
J. djin
A. t'ên

Even Lower.

Spirits (see 6430); gods; used by some Protestant sects for "God" (see 10,942). Divine; supernatural; mysterious. Spiritual, as opposed to 迹 material; see 834. [= Latin *Numen* and *Numina*.] The soul (see 4617); the mind; the animal spirits. Inspiration; genius (see 5927). Force, as of language; expression (see 1411). See 1086, 12,256, 9602, 9928, 4711.心之靈謂之神 the spiritual element of the heart is called *shên*.陰陽不測之謂神 the inscrutable operations of the Yin and the Yang are called *shên*.

神天 divine heaven; God.

天神 God. Used for "angels" by the Roman Catholics.

郊焉而天神假 (*kéi**) they sacrificed and God drew near.

眞神 a Protestant term for God.

其謂物之無神主也

斯失之遠矣 whoever says there is no God, errs greatly.

與帝爭神 to struggle for spiritual supremacy with God,—as Hsing Yao, the Satan of China, did. See 4617.

拜神 to worship the gods.

事神 to serve the gods,—as a priest.

歸神 to join the immortals,—to die.

神像 images of the gods; portraits of deceased ancestors.

神²

9819

神牌 or 神主 or 神木 an ancestral tablet. See 2525.

家神 home gods,—the tablet in the ancestral hall.

神佛 gods and Buddhas.

上下神祇 the spirits of the upper and lower worlds.

神出鬼沒 divinely appearing and demoniacally vanishing,—supernaturally.

茶神酒仙呼不起三千年後出烟鬼 the Spirit of tea, the Genius of wine, have never responded to man's call, but now, after 3,000 years, out comes the Devil of opium.

土地之神 the 地保 *ti-pao* in the world below is popularly so called.

神仙 immortals; genii; fairies.

神妃仙子 a fairy princess.

神跡 divine footsteps or traces; used in the sense of "miracles."

神人共悅 gods and men rejoicing together.

神妙 wonderful; passing human comprehension.

神效 wonderfully efficacious,—as a medicine.

神速 marvellously quick.

心到神知 if the heart is there, the god knows it,—used of sincerity in worship, and in general.

神通 spiritual penetration, or power. See 12,294.

我今日使個神通 I will now exercise my supernatural power.

收了神通罷 enough of your magic.

他神通廣大 his supernatural powers are very great.

錢能通神 money can move the gods.

兇神 an evil spirit.

神器 a divine utensil; the Imperial regalia; the Throne; the soul.

天下神器,不可爲也 the empire is a divine utensil (*i.e.* a divine trust), and may not be fashioned (*i.e.* ruled). See 12,521.

神²
9819

神器焚 the Imperial regalia were burnt,—at the fall of the Ming dynasty.

傷其神器 to injure his divine nature.

是以神器獨化於玄冥之境 wherefore the soul alone is absorbed into the dark domain,—passes into the realms of immortality.

不堪負荷神器 he is not equal to the burden of empire,—is too weak to take the throne.

神靈 the soul; spiritual; supernatural; the gods.

神魂 or (rare) 神鬼 the soul; the vital principle.

馬如有神 if horses have souls,.....

精神 animal spirits; energy. See 2133.

神思 thought; intellect.

又凝神一會 he again concentrated his mind.

神能入石, 神能飛形 the mind can penetrate stone, and can roam beyond the limits of the body.

使人神遠 causing men's minds to travel far,—in flights of imagination.

出神半日 was for some time lost in thought.

薪喻形, 火喻神 the fuel is figuratively used for the body, the fire for the mind.

用神 or 留神 to keep one's wits about one; to take care; to take notice.

留神假票 look out for false bank-notes.

神明之亂 loss of faculties; also, insanity.

神明未衰 his faculties still unimpaired.

舉頭三尺有神明 three feet above your head are the gods,—take care what you do.

神散解 energy exhausted. Also, the spirit has been exorcised, as out of a sick person's body.

心神 the mind.

心神(or 神色)不定 hesitating; timid; nervous.

神²
9819

憂憤表于神色 he showed his sorrow in the expression of his face.

神色自若 quite collected,—as at a crisis.

養神 to nourish one's energy,—as by rest or sleep.

安神 to tranquillise one's feelings. Also, to put up the tablet of a deceased relative in the ancestral hall.

神餘 leavings of the spirits,—food that has been offered up to ancestors.

神道 the spirit road,—the avenue leading to a tomb. Also, the way of the gods; the gods (see 1401); religion (see 1401, 12,586); the black art; Shinto, or the old religion of Japan.

神道本無已 the way of the gods is without end.

少有神道 when young, he practised the black art.

神奇 very rare or valuable.

神馳 far away,—of the thoughts.

神爲之奪 his wits were stolen,—as by the fascination of beauty.

定了神思 collected his wits,—after a shock.

神誕 the festival of a god.

神搖 with emotion.

神觀 manner and aspect.

神我 the spiritual self,—of Buddhism.

神女 a goddess; a name for the magpie.

神力 superhuman strength.

神巫 or 神父 (ghostly father) a Catholic missionary.

神頭鬼臉 odd-looking; of queer appearance.

神權 spiritual power,—as exercised over people by priests, hypnotists, and others.

神兒 or 神情 air; manner.

見其神情恍惚 seeing his nervousness.

神氣 the expression; the appearance; the general effect, as of a skilful bit of drawing; style, as of writing.

神氣獸獸的 looking dazed.

神²
9819

神氣好過來 his appearance has changed for the better.

最有神韻 (or 神氣) are full of spirit and expression,—of paintings.

神似 the expression of a man's features, as opposed to mere outline; see 4617.

傳神 to give a life-like expression; to paint a portrait.

正於未畫處傳神 to give expression to the very part left undelineated.

求其傳神 begged him to paint his portrait.

神經病 shock to the nervous system.

神其說 to dress up his narrative with supernatural details.

人皆神之 every one regarded him as divine.

眼神 the spirit of the eye,—the expression, which is wanting to a blind eye.

神勝形 he showed more spirit than form,—in his drawings.

和神當春, 清氣爲秋 the Spirit of warmth belongs to spring, cool breezes mean autumn.

神都 or 神京 Peking.

神州 a name for China.

跳神的 an exorcist,—generally an old woman called in to get the devils out of sick children.

神農 the legendary Emperor Shên Nung, B.C. 2838, who is supposed to have invented agriculture.

神武天皇 Jimmu Tennō,—the legendary first Emperor of Japan, B.C. 660—585.

神君 a title given to a magistrate.

神機營 the Peking Field Force.

Read shên¹.神荼 see 12,114 shu¹.神¹
9820

R. 眞

See 申

Even Upper.

A term applied to trees that die of themselves.

柳未全神 the willows are not quite dead.

紳¹

9821

R. 眞

See 申

Even Upper.

To bind; a girdle. See 2071, 2073.

紳束 to bind.

書諸紳 wrote it on his girdle.

紳士 or 鄉紳 or 紳耆 or

紳董 or 紳衿 the girdle-wearers,—unemployed officials; the gentry.

紳宦 the gentry and retired officials.

官紳 the local officials and gentry.

紳商 gentry and merchants.

劣紳 an oppressive member of the gentry.

諄¹

9822

R. 眞

See 申

Even Upper.

To make known.

言不失諄 his word can be depended upon

深¹

9823

R. 侵

C. shên

H. ch'ím

F. ch'ing

W. sang

N. sing

P. shên

M. } sên

Y. } sên

Sz. shên

K. sim

J. shin

A. t'ém

Even Upper.

Deep, as opposed to 淺 1735; profound; abstruse; intimate; ardent; intense; strong; old; long. Very; extremely.

不知深淺 or 深淺不

知 he does not know deep from shallow,—he is without experience of the world, says things he should not say, etc.

內有四尺深淺 four feet in depth.

眼鏡分深淺 spectacles are of high power and of low power, —not all alike.

深不得, 淺不得 it won't do either deep or shallow,—either way.

水深不及一尺 the water not a foot deep.

有幾深水 how deep is the water?

深之又深 deeper than what is already deep.

深銘五內 deeply graven on my heart.

深究 or 深查 to thoroughly investigate.

深處 a deep place.

深¹

9823

深淵 an abyss.

深恩 great kindness.

深沾 or 深荷 ho⁴ deeply indebted for.

深願 to sincerely wish.

深信 firmly believing.

深下去 to lower, as the eyes.

深禱 to earnestly beg.

深悉 or 深知 to know well.

深仁 profound compassion.

深訪 to explore.

深切 intensely.

深體 to deeply sympathise.

深溝 deep channels.

深眼 or 深進的眼 deep-set eyes.

深意 deep meaning; significance.

深宮之中 within the palace.

深房邃室 a secluded dwelling.

此語狠深 the language here is very deep,—i.e. contains a great depth of meaning.

深奧 or 深微 abstruse; difficult of comprehension.

深通 to thoroughly understand.

深密 thick; dense.

何憂其深也 what a depth of sorrow is his!

深遠 far distant; remote.

深學 or 學問深遠 profoundly learned.

自有深心 he is a very deep fellow.

深於情者 a man of deep feeling.

深沈 reserved; silent; crafty; cunning.

較某深沈十倍 ten times more crafty than So-and-so.

夜深的事 what happens in the dead of night.

更深夜靜 watch deep, night still,—in the dead of night.

深揖 a profound bow.

深藍 deep blue.

深¹

9823

非深於莊子者 only one deeply read in Chuang Tzŭ....

深厚 very intimate with.

深資 to be a great help.

深久 a very long time.

年深月久 very old,—of a tree.

深濶 length and breadth,—in square measure.

深妙 capital; admirable.

深好 hao⁴ to like very much.

深州 a Department in Chihli.

See 11,548.

參

9824

慘⁴

9825

R. 侵豪

感

See 森霖

A. sên

Even and

Sinking Upper

and Lower.

滲⁴

9826

R. 侵沁

C. shên

H. sim², ts'am,v. tsam²

F. seing

W. sang

N. sêng

P. shên

M. ts'an

Y. ts'aa

K. sām

J. shin

A. t'am

Even and

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

蔘¹

9827

R. 侵

See 蔘

Even Upper.

Leafless, as trees. A trap to catch fishes; see 9838.

To leak; to soak through.

滲漏 to leak.

滲漣 the appearance of flowing water; streaming rain.

飲則滲入膀胱 what one drinks, soaks through into the bladder.

滲漉 to soak in,—of rain.

Read shên¹. The downy appearance of feathers beginning to grow

Branches hanging. Name of a medicinal plant.

稷¹

9828

R. 侵

See 簪

Even Upper.

A name for the *Cassia lignea* tree (*Cinnamomum Cassia*, Bl.), the bark of which is called 肉桂; see 6435.

稷木 identified by the Japanese with *Picris japonica*, Don.

獲

9829

Same as 11,548, read shên¹.

𡗗¹

9829a

R. 眞

See 𡗗

Even Upper.

To enter; to join.

𡗗𡗗 the appearance of a crowd. Used with 9830.

𡗗¹

9830

R. 眞

C. sên

H. sen

F. sing

W. sang

P. shên

M. hsin

K. sin

J. shin

A. sün

Even Upper.

Men and horses; a crowd.

𡗗𡗗往來 crowds passing to and fro.

𡗗¹

9831

R. 眞

C. sên

H. sen

F. sing

W. sang, sic

P. shên, hsin

M. sên, hsin

K. sön, sin

J. shin

A. sün

Even Upper.

People talking in crowds.

子孫𡗗𡗗 a numerous progeny.

𡗗¹

9832

Same as 9830.

娠

9833

See 638.

蜃

9834

See 656.

痒¹

9835

R. 眞寢

See 辛

A. sän

Even Upper.

莘

9836

森

9837

霖⁴

9838

R. 侵

C. shên², v.

lên²

F. seing

N. sêng

P. } sên

M. } sên

K. sän

J. shin

A. sün

Even Upper.

甚⁴

9839

R. 寢泌

C. shên²

H. shim²

F. seing²

W. zang

N. zing

P. shên²

M. } sên²

Y. } sên²

Sz. shên²

K. sim

J. shin, djin

A. t'ên²

Rising and

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

Ague.

See 4565.

See 9616.

A fish-trap.

What? Any.

甚麼 or 甚麼事 what? what's the matter?

甚麼人 who is he?

甚麼話 what nonsense!

沒有甚麼 there is nothing; nothing is the matter.

沒有甚麼好 there are no good ones; it is not very good.

說要甚麼唐僧師父 哩 saying they want some T'ang priest or other, their Master.

不差甚麼是肉都會 喫 he could eat almost any kind of meat.

我不愛聽甚麼, 他偏 說甚麼 if there is anything I don't like to hear, he is sure to say it.

那裏管甚麼紅的白 的 what did he care whether it was red or white?

計較甚的 what are you squabbling about?

干你甚事 what business is it of yours?

甚⁴

9839

Read shên⁴. Very; extremely. Who? what?

甚好 very good.

好之甚也 best of all; the very best.

甚大 very big.

不如是之甚也 not so serious as all that.

賤荆更甚 my wife is much worse than that.

甚都 very grand.

酒風熾張太甚 drunkenness prevails to a terrible extent, —among foreign nations.

甚則甚矣 certainly very serious, or very bad.

甚矣吾衰也 extreme is my decay.

甚是 very much so; quite right.

甚是齊整 well arranged; in first-rate order.

甚不相宜 very unsuitable.

賤莫甚 there is nothing viler, —than what has preceded.

凌辱已甚 already very much disgraced.

不爲已甚者 (Confucius) did not do anything to excess.

亦已大⁴甚 have already gone to excess.

一之謂甚, 其可再乎 once was more than enough, and will you do it again?

甚至 or 甚至於 at the worst; in extreme cases, —of some subject already mentioned.

近世各鄉, 多溺女之風, 甚至竟有溺男者 of late years, the practice of drowning female children has widely extended: some have even drowned male children.

甚不然 or 甚至不然 if there is no other way.... then; otherwise.... must or might.

甚或 or what is worse....

甚而 so much so that....

甚屬 or 甚爲 is indeed; is very....

甚如 very likely; exactly so.

甚⁴

9839

甚悔前失 to regret one's mistakes.

上之所好 hao⁴ 下必甚

之 what superiors like doing, inferiors will do still more,—of vices, etc.

姓甚 (or shên²) 名誰 what is his name and surname?懃⁴

9840

R. 侵

See 忱

Even Lower.

樅⁴

9841

See 625. Used for 9843.

熾²

9842

R. 侵

See 誌

Even Lower.

甚³

9843

R. 寢

C. shên

H. shên

F. shên

W. shên

N. shên

P. jên

Y. shên

K. sim

J. shên, djin

A. t'ên

Rising Lower

Irregular.

誌²

9844

R. 侵寢

See 忱

Even Lower.

黹⁴

9845

R. 寢感

See 甚

A. t'ên

Rising Lower

and Upper.

甚悔前失 to regret one's mistakes.

上之所好 hao⁴ 下必甚

之 what superiors like doing, inferiors will do still more,—of vices, etc.

姓甚 (or shên²) 名誰 what is his name and surname?

Sincere. Used with 9848.

See 625. Used for 9843.

A brazier, used for warming rooms.

The fruit of the mulberry-tree (*Morus alba*, L.), for which 樅 625 is used in the 詩經 Odes. Also read jên⁴.

To trust to.

天難 誌 God is not to be depended upon.

其命匪 誌 the ordinances (of God) are not to be relied upon.

Used with 9843.

Read t'an³. Black and heavy, as rain-clouds. See 13, 131.

雲 黹 而 將 雨 dark clouds are collecting, and it is going to rain.

人 固 受 其 黹 闇 men labour under the obscurity,—remain in ignorance of the truth.

慎⁴

9846

R. 震

C. shên

H. shên

F. shên

W. shên

N. jing

P. shên

M. shên

Y. shên

S. shên, sên

K. sin

J. shên

A. t'ên

Sinking

Lower.

To be careful; to be cautious.

戒 慎 to be cautious.

謹 慎 reverently heedful.

慎 重 to be very careful of; circumspect.

好 慎 carefully; attentively. See 9865.

不可不 慎 也 there must be no want of caution.

慎 勿 怠 荒 take heed and be not idle.

慎 思 to carefully reflect on.

慎 言 guarded in speech.

慎 密 secret; reticent.

君子必 慎 其 獨 也 the superior man must be watchful over himself when he is alone.

寧 波 失 慎 loss of caution at Ningpo,—i.e. a fire at Ningpo.

可 慎 者 惟 酒 與 女 色 ear wine and women are the only two things to be guarded against,—said by the great Bayan.

Same as 9848.

Sincere; to be trustworthy. Heart; mind; see 12,586.

丹 忱 pure; guileless.

下 忱 I truly ...,—used in letters.

天 難 忱 斯 God is not to be depended upon. See 9844.

以 道 賀 忱 in order to express their congratulations.

The name of a State; a surname. [The common, but incorrect way of writing 沈 649.]

沈 國 a feudal State under the Chou dynasty, now 沈 邱 縣 the District of Shên-ch'iu in Honan.

Same as 9844.

審³

9851

R. 寢

C. shên

H. shên

F. shên

W. shên

N. shên

P. shên

M. shên

Y. shên

S. shên

K. sim

J. shên

A. t'ên

Rising Upper.

To examine into; to investigate; to try, as a judge. See 6363, 8811.

審 察 或 審 訊 或 審 問 或

審 究 或 審 明 to investigate, mostly of judicial cases.

審 察 其 源 to investigate the source of.

審 卦 to enquire by divination with the Diagrams.

審 度 (to¹) to deliberate upon. See 13,224.

審 時 度 世 to take note of the times,—so as to adapt one's behaviour accordingly.

審 案 to try a case.

審 斷 或 審 判 或 審 結 to hear and decide cases.

審 判 廳 乎 剝 皮 廳 乎 a police-court indeed! 'tis a fleece-court!

候 審 或 聽 審 to await one's trial or examination.

對 審 或 質 審 to examine in the presence of one another.

承 審 官 an officer specially deputed to try a case.

審 辦 或 審 理 to deal with a case.

審 追 to get at the truth of a case; to enforce a decision.

審 籌 to hit upon.

審 視 to make a close inspection.

審 解 to try a case and send on the parties.

審 虛 to convict of falsehood.

審 供 to hear evidence.

審 賊 to examine a criminal.

三 堂 會 審 a joint investigation by three territorial officials (of equal rank). See 5184.

A father's younger brother's wife.

叔 嫗 或 嫗 母 或 嫗 娘

or 嫗 子 或 嫗 嫗 (see below) wife of father's younger brother

嫗 嫗 或 小 嫗 aunt,—a complimentary title applied by the wife of the elder brother to the wife of the younger brother.

嫗 嫗 嫂 嫂 sisters-in-law,—i.e. wives of brothers.

生粉 to become powdery.

生¹
9865

生成 to become; to be made; to grow to; innate. Also, the Imperial bounty,—as of a second creator. *See below.*

自外生成 to be ungrateful for the Imperial bounty.

生發 to put forth new.....; to develop.

生金 profits.

生愛 to be very kind.

生不帶來,死不帶去 we brought nothing into the world, neither shall we carry anything out.

生全 salvation of life.

生闢門戶 to set up in a new neighbourhood.

生華陀 a living Hua T'o,—referring to a famous doctor who lived in the 3rd century A.D., and who is said to have performed many wonderful operations under anæsthetics.

生心 born in the heart,—the passions and emotions; mental activity; the idea occurring; intention to; ambition to.

從而生心 hence they got the idea,—of doing what they did.

悲莫悲兮生別離 no sorrow equals that of being separated in life.

其生也有自來,其逝也有所爲 (wei¹) life has a whence, and death a wherefore.

生有所乎萌,死有所乎歸 in birth, we spring from somewhere, in death, we return somewhither.

誰是生而天子者 who was ever born an Emperor?

生死 life and death; alive or dead. *See below.*

生拖死拽 to take alive or dead.

生關死劫 the inevitable experiences of life and the manner of ending it. [關 = 關急: 劫 = 歷却.]

全無生氣 quite dead. *See* 1064.

四生 the four kinds of birth, as below.

生¹
9865

胎生 (1) womb birth,—as mammals.

卵生 (2) egg birth,—as birds, etc.

濕生 (3) damp birth,—as insects supposed to be spontaneously generated in damp places.

化生 (4) transformation birth,—as moths, etc. Also applied to the miraculous births of Bôdhisatvas on earth.

再生 to come to life again.

得無生禪 to attain to Nirvâna.

萬物以形相生 all things are produced after their kind,—like produces like.

生長 (chang³) to grow up.

生日 or 生辰 a birthday.

生世 to be born into the world.

聖有所生,王有所成 the sage is born, the ruler is made. [生 and 成 correspond with the "nascitur" and "fit" of the poet.]

托生 to carry on one's life; to be employed.

托生何地何物 where and in what shape am I to be born again?

生而知之 knew it when he was born,—intuitive knowledge.

生質 the natural constitution of.

生得天然 naturally so; born so.

生來 to produce; to be by birth.

生來的 naturally so; a new arrival, as opposed to an old resident.

他生來的性情 his natural disposition.

生來心思靈巧 he was naturally a man of clever ideas.

生平 or 平生 throughout life; first and last.

生平無病 never ill; enjoying good health.

生平雖無大德 though my life has not been remarkable for any great virtue.

爲生平所未見者 such a sight as I had never beheld in my life.

生¹
9865

實乃生平之萬幸 it will truly be the blessing of my life.

喪 sang¹ 其生平 lost the aim or object of his life or career; lost all sense of propriety.

一登妓席,被冶容所動,遂喪 sang¹ 其生平 once in the company of courtesans, and under the influence of their melting glances, all sense of propriety is lost.

侍從如平生 with attendants as usual.

平生酷愛讀書 habitually devoted to study.

歡若平生 enjoying themselves as though (they had known one another) all their lives.

平生終日別 parted for ever in this life.

生勞不如死逸 better be dead and at peace than alive and miserable.

生存多所慮 life is full of cares.

幾不欲生 hardly wished to live.

三生 three states of existence,—present, past, and future.

三生幸 a stroke of luck; a fortunate meeting.

半生 20 to 30 years of age.

了一生 to have done with life.

一生用之不壞 she used it all her life without wearing it out,—a needle.

尚有生機 there is still some life in him.

先生 elder born,—a title of respect, equivalent to "Mr" or "Sir."

後生 or 晚生 later born,—a conventional term used in speaking of oneself to superiors.

學生 a pupil.

書生 literary men.

門生 a disciple.

生員 a 秀才 licentiate of the 1st degree. *See* 4675, 6560.

小生 a term by which licentiates speak of themselves in official papers; a class of actors. *See below.*

監生 *see* 1640.

生¹
9865

畜生 brute beasts.

生意 means of making a living; business; trade. Also used in the sense of "vitality." See 8504.

找一個小生意做 to look out for some small way of business to go into.

乾坤皆生意 the universe is all trade.

沒有學問竟是生意 he has no real learning, but is a mere impostor.

具有生意 are all lifelike,—of animals, etc. by a great painter.

生意滿 the heart's desires satisfied.

便覺眼前生意滿 forthwith we perceive before our eyes the principle of life all around us,—in spring.

萬物回春皆含生意 all things, on the return of spring, are full of vitality.

終無生意 but he had no desire to live.

生才 shop fixtures; outfit (south).

生理 or 生活 or 生業 or

生涯 occupation; livelihood.

The second is also to make a living.

不會打算生理 unable to take measures for making a livelihood; thriftless.

何能共人同生活 how can one do exactly what everybody else does?—originality is desirable.

生資都盡 his means of livelihood all exhausted.

厚生之德 the virtue of greatly nourishing,—the people, which is the attribute of Heaven and Earth.

出生入死 from birth to death.

生前死後 alive or dead.

正是生前模樣 just as he had looked when alive.

今日生前 now, while I am alive,.....

生前無罪 to be born free from any guilt for sins committed in a previous life.

放生 to release living creatures,—as an act of mercy.

生¹
9865

生擒 to take alive,—as prisoners.

生靈 living creatures.

生命 life.

生死禍福 life, death, misery, and happiness.

今生 the present existence.

生殺之權 power of life and death.

輕生 to make light of life,—to commit suicide.

無以爲生 no means of making a living.

幾無以爲生 had hardly anything left to live for.

偷生 to steal one's life,—as a condemned criminal who escapes. Also used of the concealed birth of a child. See 11,444.

偷生一世 lived a stolen life,—as a man who well deserved death but escaped it.

好生 (shéng⁴) carefully; attentively. See 9846.

好生不然 it is not so.

怎生是好 what is the best thing to be done? See 11,702.

生成人家 to aid people to advance themselves in life.

生老病死苦 or 生旺

死絕 words used to determine auspiciously the last word in epitaphs, after the manner of "Tinker, tailor, etc."

生旦淨末 (or 墨) and 丑 five classes of actors. See 8595.

生賣 to sell a standing crop.

他生給賣了 he sold it without my knowledge.

白生生 freshly white.

生分 (fén⁴) unripe, as fruit; estranged.

生菓 raw fruit; unripe fruit.

生冷 a term applied to raw pears, melons, etc.

生筋 unbaked dough.

生薑 green ginger.

生絲 raw silk.

生鐵 unmanufactured iron.

生鐵磚 pig iron.

生銅 copper ore; unmanufactured copper.

生¹
9865

生牛皮 cow-hides.

生菜 lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*, L., var. *sativa*); salad in general.

生藥 herbs; simples.

生人 a mortal; a stranger.

面生 or 臉生 unfamiliar features,—as a stranger.

面生人 a stranger.

皆生面也 the features of all were lifelike,—of sculptured figures.

生客 a perfect stranger.

生手 a raw hand; a novice.

手生 or 丟生 to be out of practice.

生力軍 fresh troops,—which have not been fighting.

生疎 out of practice, as in writing; rusty, as in remembering what one once knew. Also used in reference to people one has not seen for a long time; to become estranged.

認生 to recognise as unfamiliar,—of children, dogs, etc.; to be shy. See 5609.

生口 human beings brought as presents to the Court by Koreans, Japanese, etc.; slaves.

生番 perfectly wild savages. See 3383.

哉生明 the 3rd day of the moon.

生特密特 used for "centimètre."

生丁 used for "centime."

生肌草 *Sedum* sp.

生地 the root of *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Libosch.

落花生 ground-nuts (*Arachis hypogaea*, L.).

生油 peanut oil.

野花生 *Crotalaria ferruginea*, Grah.

牲¹

9866

R. 庚

H. sen, sang

N. sêng, sang

See 生

Even Upper.

Sacrificial animals.

犧牲 white sacrificial animals.

六牲 the six sacrificial animals,—horse, ox, kid, cock, dog, and hog.

三牲 fish, flesh (i.e. pork), and fowl. Also, beef, mutton, and

牲¹

9866

pork. [Cf. the Greek *πικρία* and the Roman *suovetaurilia*.]

三牲之養猶爲不孝

you may give your parents fish, flesh, and fowl, and yet be unfilial.

爾牲則具 there are plenty of victims for you.

柩前牲盛 *chéng*³ 潔備 the sacrifices and cups all nicely arranged before the coffin.

牲禮 meat offerings.

牲口 cattle in general.

野牲口 game.

牲¹

9867

R. 眞

C. *sên*
F. *seing*
W. *sac*
N. *seng*
P. *hsin*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *sân*

Even Upper.

A crowd; a multitude.

牲衆 a crowd; numerous.

牲牲其鹿 deer in crowds.

眚³

9868

R. 梗

See 省

K. *seng*J. *sei, shō*A. *saing*

Rising Upper.

A film; a disease of the eye. A crime; a fault; to injure.

猶眚之蔽日輪也 like a film over the disc of the sun, —obscuring its real lustre.

眚病 possession with a devil. Also, a disease in which the lips, hands, nails, etc., turn green.

有黑眚見 a black bogy appeared.

乃惟眚災 but which arise from mischance or misfortune.

眚災肆赦 inadvertent offences and those caused by misfortune were to be pardoned.

不以一眚掩大德 not to let one error obscure great merit.

霖眚禾苗 the heavy rains have injured the young crops.

笙¹

9869

R. 庚

See 生

Even Upper.

A hand-organ, consisting of seventeen bamboo pipes (see 2681) with free reeds fixed in the top of a wooden air-chamber which has a mouth-piece at one side.

笙¹

9869

It is shaped like a teapot, through the spout of which the performer sucks in the breath while applying his fingers to the finger-holes. [Stands pictorially for 陞 9881 to get promotion; also for 生 9865 birth, referring to the birth of sons.] See 5129.

笙歌 organ and singing.

笙簧寫心 music expresses the feelings.

笙簧迭作 the band struck up.

笙斗 or 笙匏 the air-chamber of a hand-organ.

賍⁴

9870

R. 敬

See 生

Sinking Upper.

Rich; wealthy.

鼬¹

9871

R. 庚

See 生

Even Upper.

A stoat; a weasel.

鼬鼠 the polecat of northern China (*Putorius Fontanierii*); the Siberian weasel (*Putorius sibiricus*).

See 4605.

猩

9872

甥¹

9873

R. 庚

H. *sen, sang*N. *seng, v. saŋg*

See 生

Even Upper.

The children of a sister; see 1819. A son-in-law.

甥兒 and 甥女 the son and daughter of a sister, respectively.

外甥 and 外甥女 a nephew and niece, as above. See 474.

外甥孫 or 彌甥 a daughter's son.

姨外甥 a wife's sister's children.

館甥 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's family.

埭⁴

9874

See 777.

啞

9875

勝¹

9876

R. 徑蒸

C. *shing*H. *shin*F. *seing, sing*W. *sing*N. *shêng*Sz. *shêng*M. *sên*Y. *sên*K. *sing*J. *shō*A. *t'äng*

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 777.

To be adequate to; to bear; to sustain; to be worthy of. [Correctly written 勝.] See 2647.

不可勝言 words are inadequate to express it. See 5313.

苦不勝言 miserable beyond all description.

曷勝詫異 how am I adequate to my astonishment?—I am extremely astonished.

何可勝道 how can they all be enumerated?

勝選 eligible.

勝選憑照 a certificate of competency.

力不能勝 unable to lift. See *shêng*⁴.

不勝任 not competent to hold his post.

身若不勝衣 his body seemed unequal to the weight of his clothes,—so modest and retiring was he.

拔之將不勝其拔 would never be able to pull all (the white hairs) out,—there being so many.

拏不勝拏, 辦不勝辦 no end to arrests and trials.

勝防 to be able to ward off.

防不勝防 impossible to defend,—so many points at once.

辭不勝酒 declined on the ground that he could not stand wine.

Read *shêng*⁴. To conquer, as opposed to 敗 856 and 負 3743; to excel. Last as opposed to present or current. Head ornament for women.

打勝仗 to win a battle.

不能取勝 unable to gain the victory.

不分勝敗 the victory was not decided.

若不自勝 as though unable to control himself,—he wept.

勝¹
9876

以人勝天 to make the human conquer the divine,—to be wiser than God.

勝負何如 did you win or lose?

勝國 a conquered State or a superseded dynasty.

勝朝 the last dynasty.

右本朝而左勝國 to put our dynasty in the right and the preceding dynasty in the wrong.

神勝形 more spirit than form,—in a painting of a horse.

力不能勝 not able to excel in strength. See *shéng*¹.

如何敢勝 how are we to gain the victory?

得勝 victorious.

好^{hao}勝 fond of being first.

勝過人 superior to others.

更有比你勝過幾倍的 there are many better men than you.

勝似 preferable to.

雖非大好亦勝無 although not first-rate, yet better than nothing.

此時無聲勝有聲 at that moment, silence was preferable to sound.

疊成一個同心方勝兒 to fold up a note so that one side will fit into the other. *E.g.* a three-cornered note.

捕鼠勝於貓 for catching rats it is better than a cat.

勝意 your valuable opinion,—a conventional phrase.

思想故國江山之勝 remembering the loveliness of the scenery of his fatherland.

那江山之勝正投其懷 the beauty of the scenery was exactly in harmony with his feelings.

勝日 a lovely day.

遇勝日 on fine days.

這是勝事 it is excellent; very good,—used in reply to a request.

勝事空自知 conscious of the vanity of [all earthly] glories.

勝¹
9876

選勝 to choose a fine spot to visit.

使人造諸厭勝 set men to perform services to avert evil influences.

勝曼 brocade hangings over the images of Buddha in temples.

勝⁴
9877

R. 徑

See 勝

Sinking Upper.

勝⁴
9878

Same as 9891. Used also with 13,343.

升¹
9879

R. 蒸

See 勝

Even Upper.

A pint (equal in the 1st cent. B.C. to 790 cc.); a measure equal to ten 合 *ko*^{2*} 3947; see 5486; also equal to one 斤 catty in weight. See 7360. To ascend, see 8274; to rise, as in office (as opposed to 沉 see 5085); used with 9881. [When placed after a surname or before the name of an office = since promoted.]

升斗 pints and pecks (10 *shéng* = 1 *tou*); dry measures.

一升米 a pint of rice.

滿水一升重一斤 a full *shéng* of water weighs 1 catty.

升降 to ascend and descend; promotion and degradation.

升騰 to ascend.

升階 to go up steps; an honorary title.

升堂 see 10,760.

升遐 to ascend to the distant land,—to die.

升天 to ascend to heaven.

升任 to be promoted to a post.

升途 course or rate of promotion.

升過來 transferred on promotion.

升遷 promoted; to transfer on promotion.

升¹
9879

儘先升用 first on the list for promotion,—used in official titles.

升祉 promotion and happiness,—a conventional phrase at the end of a letter.

升安 promotion and peace.

升沉已定 promotion and degradation are already fixed,—by Fate.

男女無辨則亂升 if discrimination is not made between the sexes, there is sure to be trouble.

升砲恭迓 to fire a salute.

升麻 name of a drug supplied by various plants of the genera *Cimicifuga* and *Astilbe*.

升科 see 9881.

To ascend; to rise; to be victorious.

紅日東昇 the red sun rises in the east.

昇平盛世, 萬民樂業 an age of peace and plenty, when the people work happily at their trades. Used to distinguish the 八櫃, see 6464.

難議昇降 (*hsiang*²) it was difficult to say who had won and who had lost.

To ascend; to rise, as in office. Used with 9879.

陞轎 to get into a sedan-chair.

陞座 to ascend a dais.

指日高陞 point at the sun and go up high,—may you rise (in office) high as the sun!

陞官 to be promoted.

陞官圖 the game of "promotion",—based on the ups and downs of official life.

陞陞冠 let us take off our hats,—used (*e.g.*) by officials in hot weather, on informal occasions.

陞啓 to be handed up for So-and-so to open,—a phrase put on the outside of a letter after the name of the addressee.

陞賦 to enter (waste land) for taxation.

陞科 to enter (waste land, foreshore, or accretions) for taxation. Also the sum payable.

昇¹
9880

R. 蒸

See 勝

Even Upper.

陞¹
9881

R. 蒸

See 勝

Even Upper.

森

9882

聲¹

9883

R. 庚

C. shing, sheng

H. shin, shang

F. sing, siang

W. } sing

N. } sheng

P. sheng

M. sheng, sen

Y. } sheng

Sz. } sheng

K. sheng

J. sei, shō

A. t'ing

Even Upper.

See 9616.

Harmonious sound, as opposed to 響 4263; music; the human voice (see 5252) accent; tone; the "phonetic" of a character. To make known; to declare. Reputation; fame. As numera- tive, see 426.

五聲八音 the 5 musical notes (of antiquity) and the eight kinds of musical instruments. See 13,209.

聲音 sounds,—of all kinds.

響聲 sound; noise.

響應聲 echo follows sound.

聲韻 sound and echo; dying sound; the "tones."

發聲 or 放聲 to emit a sound or noise; to utter a cry.

舉聲慟哭 lifted up his voice and wept.

不敢言語一聲 did not dare to say a word.

說聲 to utter a sound; see 6100.

作聲 to make or utter a sound; to tell; to let out a secret.

不得嚼飯作聲食 don't make a noise when eating.

作叫喚的聲 to utter a cry, —as an animal.

此秋聲也 this is the sound of autumn coming on.

絃歌之聲 the sound of play- ing and singing.

聲色 sound and appearance; music and women.

守無一毫之聲色 to preserve a state of closure as regards sound and form,—i.e. to close the channels of sense as regards the outward world.

惟以聲酒自娛 he amused himself with music and wine.

大痛無聲 bore their great grief in silence.

朗聲讀道 he read out with a loud voice.

聲言究辦 he threatened to prosecute them.

聲¹

9883

聲甲天下之聲 the sweet- est voice in the world.

聲調 (tiao¹) voice,—when sing- ing.

高聲 and 低聲 a loud and low tone, respectively.

有理不在高聲 right is not necessarily on the side of the loudest talker.

小聲跟女人說 said in a low tone to the woman.

先聲奪人 the mere sound of the man's name is enough to frighten people out of their wits; his prestige has a power- ful influence.

參差禽聲上 birds singing promiscuously overhead.

聲氣 or 聲口 pronunciation.

先生聲口是楚人了 your accent, sir, is that of a man of Ch'u.

四聲 the four tones,—as dis- tinguished in the book language; said to have been first classified by Shên Yo. See *Biog. Dict.* and 2718.

平聲 the even tone,—divided in Peking into 上 upper and 下 lower.

上 shang³ 聲 the rising tone.

去聲 the sinking tone.

入聲 the entering tone.

仄聲 deflected, as opposed to

平 even, tones,—the two great divisions of all tones as speci- ally applied to poetical compo- sitions.

從女喜聲 from woman as radical, and hsi as phonetic,— 嬉.

聞聲 to hear a sound; to listen to a voice.

聲聞 it is rumoured that. Also, those who listen to the utterances (i.e. the personal disciples) of Bud- dha. Sanskrit: *śrāvaka*. Also, reputation.

聲請 to request verbally.

你別個聲張 don't say a word about it!

聲明 or 聲說明白 to state clearly in detail,—as a grievance. See 6341.

聲稱 to state; to say; to declare.

聲¹

9883

聲及 mentioned.

聲教不行 his name and in- fluence are of no avail,—to form the people.

聲價很大 his reputation very great.

聲過其實 his reputation w. beyond his merits.

聲名 reputation; good name.

聲名門地 reputation ar position.

聲名狼藉 his reputation ruined.

聲威 prestige.

醜聲 evil report or reputatio

以孔子聲見 *hsien⁴* 未 聘 got an interview with L. Tzū on the strength of Con- cius' name.

隱惡聲譽 to conceal t defects and spread the prais- —of any one.

聲張 to noise abroad.

虛張聲勢 to make a show force; to make an empty c monstration.

多蒙寄聲 many thanks your visit of enquiry.

惓²

9884

R. 蒸

See 繩

Even Lower.

澗²

9885

R. 軫 銑

蒸

C. shing, myn

F. sing

W. zing

N. dzing

P. sheng

ch'eng, mien

K. min, mien,

sing

J. ben, men,

shō, djō

A. mieng²

Rising and Even Lower.

Name of a river in Sha tung. See 12,371.

Read *mien³*. Name of place. Used with 7894

澗池縣 the Mien-ch'ih Dist in Honan.

繩²

9886

R. shing
C. shing
H. shin
F. sing
W. zing
N. jing, zing
P. shêng
M. sên
Y. sêng
Su. shun
K. sing
J. shō, djō
A. t'ang
Even Lower.

A cord; a string; a marking-line.

繩索 or 繩纜 ropes; cordage.

一條 (or 一根) 繩子 a rope; a string.

打繩 or 擰成繩兒 to twist a cord.

赤繩繫足 their feet tied together by the red cord,—which is supposed to unite all couples destined to be married.

繫赤繩 to betroth.

繩伎 the art of tight-rope dancing.

緣繩 to walk on the tight-rope.

繩床 a rope bed; a hammock.

繩匠 a cordmaker.

繩痕 the weal left by a rope.

繩迹 the make of a rope.

繩墨 a marking-line; hence, a rule of conduct.

有繩墨 it is all right and proper.

不拘繩墨 not to stick to a right rule of conduct.

如從繩而正 as straight as a line.

繩愆糾繆 to correct one's faults,—to straighten them out, as it were, with a marking-line.

繩以法 to restrain by law.

繩其祖武 to tread in the footsteps of one's ancestors.

子孫繩繩 a continuous line of descendants.

省³

9887

abbreviated form 迱 *péng*,—6 strokes in the phonetic instead of 8.

船從舟鉛省 *ch'uan* (boat) is composed of *chou* and *yen*, (the latter) abbreviated.

史記有極省處 in the *Shih Chi* there are some very terse passages.

省易 to shorten; to abbreviate.

省心 trouble-saving; (of children) good; not troublesome.

省刑罰 sparing in punishments and fines.

省卻 to spare,—the necessity of.

省約其言 to be sparing of words.

約法省禁 laws and regulations lax.

省釋 to release.

無干省釋 to release all who are not concerned.

省事 or 省工 to save trouble.

省料 to save material.

省費 to save outlay.

省費心 to save oneself the trouble of.

省得我去 it saves my going there.

省錢 to save money.

省力 to save one's strength.

省着雨淋濕 to save oneself a wetting from rain.

十八省 the Eighteen Provinces; modern China Proper. See *Tables IVa*.

十三省 the thirteen provinces of the 元 *Yüan* and 明 *Ming* dynasties.

各省 the various provinces.

省城 or 省會 the provincial capital.

分發省分 (*fén*) appointed to a provincial post.

出省 to leave one's province,—as civil (but not military) officials must do when in official life.

指省 to indicate the province,—to which one desires to be appointed, when *purchasing* office.

省河 the river at the provincial capital.

省³

9887

杭省 the province of which Hangchow is the capital,—Cheh-kiang.

省中 in the provincial capital. Also (*arch.*) in the palace or seraglio.

外 (or 交) 務省 new name for the Tsung-li Yamén; Foreign Office; see 9484, 12,442.

省達 the Grand Secretariat; see 6037.

行中書省丞相 provincial Governors under the Mongols.

省沽油 *Staphylea Bumalda*, S. & Z.

Read *hsing*³. To look at; to examine; to watch; to be wakeful. To approve.

省察 to examine.

省書 to study.

屢省乃成 often examine what you have accomplished.

觀省 to see and examine oneself.

吾日三省吾身 I daily examine myself on three points,—loyalty to my employer, fidelity to my friends, and assiduity in practising the precepts of my teacher.

省自己過 to examine into one's own shortcomings.

行省雲南 commissioned to inspect (= govern) Yünnan.

漫不復省 let the incident be regarded as closed.

省悟 or 省心 or 省覺 to become conscious of; to awake to a sense of.

不省 could not make out what he meant,—of the prophecy of an augur.

不省得那一處人的話 not to understand the speech of the people of that region.

不省人事 in a state of unconsciousness.

省親 to visit one's parents,—of a son.

定省 to bid good-night or good-morning to one's parents.

省于其君 to take all care of one's sovereign.

省³

9887

梗
shang, sing
sen, siang
seing, sang,
sing
sac, sing
seng, sang,
sing
sheng, hsing
sên, hsin
sêng, hsing
sên, shêng,
hsing
seng, sêng
sei, shō
ting
sing Upper.

To diminish; to shorten; to reduce; to spare; to save.

A province (see 9215); a government department.

省減 to diminish; to lessen.

省文 language shortened as much as possible by the omission of all words not absolutely necessary; elliptical; terse. Also, shorthand.

省文作归[歸] written short is 归. See 8979.

俗省作迱 commonly in an

省³

9887

省侍 or 省視 to watch; to tend.

帝省其山 God surveyed the hills,—and saw that they were good, as in Gen. 1, 4.

晟⁴

9888

The brightness of the sun; bright light; splendour.

曉日晟明 a bright sunny day.

月映澄波晟 the moonlight glitters on the water.

R. 敬
See 盛Even and
Sinking
Lower.盛⁴

9889

Abundant; plenteous; flourishing, as opposed to 衰 10,104; excellent. Used conventionally for "your."

R. 庚敬

C. shing
H. shin
F. sing, seing
W. zing
N. dzing, dzang
P. shêng, shêngM. { ts'ên, sên
Y. {
Sz. ch'ên, shên
K. sêng
J. sei, djô
A. t'angEven and
Sinking
Lower.

盛多 plenty.

盛大 very great.

衆盛 very numerous.

盛德 great virtue.

盛恩 or 盛惠 or 盛情 or

盛典 great kindness; grace; favour.

暑熱甚盛 extremely hot,—weather.

盛世 a prosperous age.

盛事 a fine affair; a generous action.

盛業 thriving trade; prosperous.

盛興 prosperous; thriving.

盛衰之理 the principle of rise and fall,—which prevails in human affairs.

盛美 excellent; admirable.

盛饌 abundant and good food,—as at a banquet.

越說越盛 the more they talk, the more they have to say.

盛名難副 his fame is hard to match.

生氣方盛 in the flower of one's strength,—in early manhood.

氣盛言宜 full of confidence and with fitting language.

盛京 Shingking,—the province of Liao-tung; Moukden. See Tables IVa.

盛粧 well dressed.

盛⁴

9889

盛服將朝 (ch'ao²) in full dress, ready to go to Court.

盛設 a lavish array,—of dishes.

盛舉 a splendid institution; a gala.

盛行 flourishing; in full swing; (read shêng⁴ hang²) your firm.

盛意 your aim; your intentions.

盛開 in full bloom.

杏花盛開 the apricot flowers are in full bloom.

盛治 a prosperous administration.

Read ch'êng². To hold; to contain.

盛酒 to hold wine.

盛滿了 filled full.

滿盛荷蘭水 full of soda-water.

盛不起來 won't hold it.

盛不住話 he can't hold talk,—keep to himself what he hears; he is a regular sieve.

一個大碗盛不下 one large bowl won't hold it.

盛飯 to help a person to food.

盛在箱內 pack it in a box.

See 770.

乘⁴

9890

剩⁴

9891

R. 徑

C. shing, v.
ching
H. shin
F. seing, v.
tiongW. { dzing
N. {
P. shêng
M. sên
Y. sêng
Sz. shên
K. ing
J. sei, djô
A. t'angSinking
Lower.

To remain over and above; surplus.

有剩 there is a surplus.

剩了沒有 are there any over?

剩了一半 one half remains over.

剩有多少 how many are there over?

剩下 or 剩出來的 there remains; left over.

沒剩下甚麼錢 I have not saved any money.

所剩有限 there are not many over.

剩一雙赤手 he was left with two empty hands,—penniless.

剩⁴

9891

剩飯 the remains of a meal.

剩貨 remnants of goods.

寧剩莫缺 better too much than too little.

拾個剩漏 to get a windfall

聖⁴

9892

R. 敬

C. shing
H. shin
F. seing, v.
siang

W. { sing

N. {

P. shêng

M. sên

Y. sêng

Sz. shên, shêng

K. sêng

J. sei, shô

A. t'ang

Sinking

Upper.

Penetrating; divine; holy perfect; Confucian; Imperial [As distinguished from 王 see 9865.] See 10,024.

聖人 a being who, inspired by God, is divinely good and intuitively wise, and therefore an infallible exponent of right and wrong in human affairs; a Prophet. Wine; see 2260.

至聖 most holy,—applied to Confucius.

亞聖 the second holy one,—Mencius.

復聖 the holy one who returned—to the moral law of man being, i.e. 顏回 Yen Hui.

宗聖 exhibitor of the fundamental principles of the holy one,—i.e. 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ.

述聖 transmitter of the holy one,—i.e. 子思子 Tzŭ-si Tzŭ.

齊天大聖 the holy one equal to God,—孫悟空 Sun Wuk'ung.

三聖 (1) 堯 Yao, 舜 Shun, 禹 Yü.

(2) 禹 Yü, 周公 Chou Kung, 孔子 Confucius.

(3) 文王 Wên Wang, 武王 Wu Wang, 周公 Chou Kung.

(4) Vairochana Buddha, Samatrabhadra, and Manjusri.

西方三聖 the three holy ones from the west,—Amitâbha, Kuan Yin, and Mahâsthâma.

聖三 Catholic term for Trinity.

衆聖之王 Shâkyamuni Buddha.

聖無常體 the holy mandala not always appear under same outward form. See 10,7

聖⁴

9892

聖神天縱 the divine (part of Confucius' nature) was from God, *i.e.* Confucius was inspired.

大而化之之謂聖 to be a great man and to exercise a reforming influence is called *shéng*.

聖門 the Confucian school; the literati.

聖廟 the Confucian temple.

衍聖公 *see* 13, 113.

惟聖罔念作狂, 惟狂

克念作聖 the wise, from not thinking, become foolish, while the foolish, by thinking, become wise.

聖賢 holy men and sages,—the latter being wise and good men but wanting in the inspiration of the former.

武聖 the military holy one,—a name given to 關帝 the God of War.

聖武記 Record of the Wars,—of the present dynasty.

聖王 the holy kings of old.

聖跡 miracles.

聖水 the elixir of life.

聖經 *see* 2122, and add "and later by Protestants" after "Catholics."

聖節 a sacred festival; an Imperial birthday.

聖道 the sacred Way or doctrine (of Confucius); the Gospel.

聖裔 a descendant of Confucius.

聖教會 the holy Church.

聖地 sacred ground or places.

聖主 or 聖上 or 聖君 the holy ruler; the Emperor.

上聖可憐 pity me, your Holiness!—to a god.

聖諭 an Imperial Edict.

聖壽 the Emperor's birthday.

聖裁 Imperial decision.

聖恩 Imperial clemency.

聖德 his Majesty's goodness. Also, the virtues of a Holy Man or Sage.

聖安 his Majesty's health.

聖覽 or 聖鑒 the sacred glance,—of the Emperor's eye.

聖⁴

9892

以達聖聰 in order to inform the sacred understanding, — of the Emperor.

聖旨 the Imperial will; an Imperial Decree.

聖朝 (*ch'ao*²) the present dynasty; the Emperor.

聖夜娘 a cockatoo.

SHIH.

史³

9893

An historian (from a hand grasping 中 middle, *q.d.* impartiality); history. An astrologer.

史所重在褒貶是非 the great object of the historian is to praise right and censure wrong.

三史 the three histories,—formerly, the Book of History, the Odes, and the Spring and Autumn; now, the Historical Records and the histories of the W. and E. Han dynasties.

正史 dynastic histories,—all of which are subdivided into (1) Imperial Records, (2) General Topics (as Religion, Art, Science, etc.), and (3) Biographies.

二十四史 the twenty-four Dynastic Histories of China.

史記 annals; especially the Historical Records, by 司馬遷

Ssü-ma Ch'ien, which stands first on the above list and deals with a period extending from the remotest antiquity to B.C. 122.

史遷 the historian Ssü-ma Ch'ien.

太史公 Grand Astrologer,—a title often used for Ssü-ma Ch'ien.

太史 literary designation of a 編修 Han-lin compiler of the 2nd class.

國史館 the State Historiographer's office.

別史 a name given to histories similar in scope to the Dynastic Histories but differing in the form under which they are presented.

惇史 sound, *i.e.* standard, histories.

史³

9893

歷觀惇史鮮誠逢 rarely indeed to be met with in the standard histories.

私史 private (usually scurrilous) histories.

明史 the history of the Ming dynasty.

野史 novels; romances.

史書 histories in general. Also, the greater seal character, invented in the 9th cent. B.C. by 籀 Chou, a Grand Astrologer.

史官 historiographers employed in the compilation of the history of a dynasty. Also used for "Censors."

女史 female annalist employed on the establishment of the Empress, specially applied to Pan Chao, 1st cent. A.D.

殺 *shai*⁴ 青簡以寫書謂之青史 tablets of green bamboo prepared for writing are termed "green records." *See* 2184, 9632.

名垂青史 your name will go down in history.

御史 *see* 13, 645.

史吏 a clerk = *shu pan*; *see* 10, 024.

謁史 to visit an astrologer.

狻³

9894

R. 寘

See 使

Sinking Upper.

駛³

9895

R. 紙寘

See 使

Rising and Sinking Even.

An animal, called 狻狻, described as a mixture of dog, fox, and monkey.

To move fast; to proceed to; especially by water; to sail a ship.

駛行 to go; to run; to proceed.

駛赴 to sail to; to be bound for.

駛往何處 whither are you bound?

駛錯港口 to miss reaching port.

駛風 to run before the wind.

駛勾風 to sail on a head wind; to beat.

駛法 rules of navigation.

駛船 to sail a ship.

駛³

9895

開駛 to set sail.

駛入 to sail into.

駛攏 to come alongside of.

駛回 to sail back.

駛馬 to drive a horse.

使³

9896

R. 紙寘

C. sz, 'shai

H. sz

F. sū, sūu, 'sai

W. } sz

N. } sz

P. shi

M. } sz

Y. } sz

Sz. shi

K. sū, si

J. shi

A. si (shi)

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

To use; to employ; to order; to cause; to permit. If; supposing that. See 13,291.

使錢 to use money. Also to "squeeze."

使用 to make use of; to employ; outlay.

使費 expenditure.

使得 to cause.

這個使得 this one will do.

可以使得 it will do.

使不得 it cannot be used; that will never do!

使不上 impracticable.

使不通 it will not pass current.

使喚 to employ as a servant; to be a servant.

使喚人 a servant.

使婢 or 使女 a maid-servant.

使人進京 to send a man into Peking.

使民以時 to employ the people at the proper season,—i.e. when not engaged in agriculture.

使勁 to exert one's strength.

心力都使盡了 he had exhausted all his power of attention,—in the effort.

指 chih¹ 使 to direct; to give orders to; to use.

巧指使 to misuse.

使指頭 to use one's fingers.

使眼色 to make signs by nods and winks; to ogle.

使絆子 to trip one up.

白使口 to talk in vain.

使氣 or 使脾氣 or 使性子 to get angry.

使主子性兒 to play the master.

使³

9896

少 shao⁴ 時使酒 in his youth he could "put away" wine.

使利 to advantage; to cause profit to.

使深意思 to use abstruse conceptions,—in compositions.

使好意思 to act with good intentions.

使知 to cause to know; to acquaint.

實中國舉動使之然也 it is really due to the action taken by China.

使有 to occasion..... to be.

使賄賂 to employ bribes.

使令 or 使命 to order.

唆使 to egg on; to make mischief.

使完了 used up.

不使 in order not to.

或使 some one who causes,—referring to the theory of predestination taught by 接子 Chieh Tzū. See 12,521.

即使 and even supposing that...

使漢初有此書則 if at the beginning of the Han dynasty this book had been in existence, then.....

使無串通 if you had never conspired to.....

假使 if; supposing that.

向使聽客之言 had you previously taken the advice of the stranger,.....

Read shih⁴ (colloq. shih³).

使西 to go as 公使 Envoy to the West.

使使謂..... to send an Envoy to say to.....

出使外洋 sent as Envoy to a foreign country.

兩國和則通使 the two countries being at peace, each sent an Envoy to the other.

一個來使 a messenger.

天使 an angel. Also, Mahomet.

使徒 an apostle.

使役 a servant.

使³

9896

使臣 an Envoy; a legate. Ministers accredited to foreign Courts.

公使 an Envoy. [Not to be used of foreign Ministers.]

Same as 9895.

駢³

9897

尸¹

9898

R. 支

C. shi

H. shi

F. si

W. sz

N. sz

P. shi

Sz. shi

M. sz

Y. sz

K. si

J. shi

A. si

Even Upper.

A corpse. An impersonator of the dead at sacrifices. To superintend to arrange. Radical 44.

尸首 or 尸身 or 尸骨 corpse.

尸橫遍野 the country strewn with corpses.

坐如尸 sitting like a corpse,—motionless.

寢不尸 (Confucius) did not lie in bed like a corpse.

疑爲走尸 suspected the corpse was moving,—as if believed to do after death.

行尸走肉 a walking corpse—a feeble useless fellow.

父尸未寒而行吉禮 ere one's father's corpse is cold to go in for festive rejoicings

尸喪不歸 the body was not recovered,—of drowning.

尸解 to die,—of a Taoist priest.

尸婆子 female exorcists.

尸祝 a person (often a boy) used to represent the body of a deceased person at funeral ceremonies. He remains perfectly motionless and mute. See 11,832.

尸位 formerly the personator of the corpse at sacrifices, as above, but now the person who presents Confucius at the biennial sacrifices to the Sage. He is generally a literate of some influence, and remains sitting in an immovable pose as if he were really a corpse. Hence the phrase has come to mean one who does nothing, an idler.

太康尸位 the Emperor T'ang (B.C. 2188) was but a corpse on the throne,—of no use.

尸祿 see 7379.

皇尸載起 the great representative of the dead then rises.

尸¹

9898

公尸 the personators of the ancestors of the kings of Chou.

氣得三尸神躁跳 so angry, that the three spirits of the body jump wildly about. [These three spirits are supposed to reside in the head, belly, and feet.]

誰其尸之 who superintends the business?

尸饗 to manage the cooking.

呖

9899

Same as 9900 *hsi*¹.屎³

9900

Excrement; ordure.

屎坑 a privy.

屎桶 a commode.

拉屎 to go to stool.

不拉屎, 白佔窩兒 dog-in-the-manger.

拉硬屎 to be proud.

自屎不嫌臭 one does not notice one's own faults.

眼屎 the secretion from the eyes.

屎蜋 (or 蜣) 娘 beetles (*Ateuchus*).

屎龜 a night-soil man.

雞屎 a ne'er-do-well.

鷄屎藤 *Paderia tomentosa*, Bl.鷄屎果 *Psidium guyava*, Radd.屎鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).Read *hsi*¹. To mutter; to groan.

民之方殿屎 the people now sigh and groan.

鴈¹

9901

The turtle-dove, known as 鴈鳩; see 2267.

支

尸

Even Upper.

屍¹

9902

A corpse, especially of a person who has been murdered.

支

尸

Even Upper.

屍首 or 屍骸 or 屍身 a corpse.

屍¹

9902

男屍一具 the corpse of a man.

屍姓 the deceased man.....

屍所 place of death.

屍棺 corpse and coffin.

屍親 relatives of the deceased.

以屍移害 to take a corpse and get a person into trouble,—by placing it at his door, etc.

借屍還魂 to come to life in another man's dead body,—of a soul that has quitted its own tenement.

驗屍 to hold an inquest on a body.

屍格 enumeration of the parts of a corpse,—for guidance of the Coroner and his assistants.

屍圖 diagram of a corpse,—showing vital and non-vital spots.

剝屍 to strip a corpse,—of thieves.

刷屍 to wash a corpse,—of Mahomedans.

刑屍 to inflict punishment on a corpse.

流屍 a vagabond.

𦵏

9903

Same as 9904.

𦵏³

9904

R. 紙

See 士

Rising Lower.

市⁴

9905

A market; a fair; to trade. An execution-ground. See 9310.

市變事之端 markets are the source of all trouble,—between States in the feudal times.

市也婆婆 dancing through the market-place.

市頭 or 市井 or 市口兒 or 市門 a market-place; a market.

市廛 a bazaar.

市⁴

9905

市井之臣 a scholar who resides at the capital; see 7667.

可惜是市井之輩 what a pity he is only a tradesman!

市井之流 the market class,—tradesmen.

市上 in or on the market.

上市 to go to market.

初上市 just come on the market,—as new goods.

開市 or 發市 to open the market. The first is also to start in business; to resume business, as after the New Year.

起市 to open a market,—at a place where there has been none.

霸市 see 8533.

罷市 to close the market,—and stop all trade, as is often done in resistance to excessive taxation, though such action is declared by the officials to be illegal.

幾乎罷市 very nearly causing a stoppage of trade.

出市 to go into the street,—e.g. for a walk.

街市 a market-street.

市值 or 市價 the market price or rate.

行 *hang*² 市 the market rate of exchange.行 *hang*² 市機靈 the money-market is very sensitive,—tightness in one place is immediately felt everywhere else.行 *hang*² 市長 *chang*³ 落 *lao*³ the rise and fall of the market rate.

市面 market; area of business; the state of trade.

門如市 the house is like a market,—money (*sc.* bribes) is necessary.

市語 market talk,—trade terminology.

市俗 vulgar; unrefined.

都市 a capital city.

鎮市 a great commercial centre. See 593.

市集 or 墟市 a fair.

市標 "Mexicans,"—cotton piece goods.

市⁴

9905

募市夫爲兵 to enlist coolies as soldiers.

市米 to buy rice.

予欲以白金市之

I wished to give some silver for it.

大吉利市 may you have

great joy and good business!—a phrase written up in shops to show that the proprietors subscribe to the Beggars' Guild and must not be pestered for alms. See 4689.

利市錢 perforated paper, representing money, put over doors for luck.

燒了利市神福 he burnt joss-paper for good luck,—at weighing anchor.

乃謂之利市哉 do you call that a good bargain?

不肯成市 was unwilling to complete the bargain,—i.e. to pay up.

市曹 or 菜市口 an execution-ground.

千金之子不死於市 the scion of a wealthy family does not die on the execution-ground,—not having the same temptations as a poor man.

棄市 to be put to death.

市恩 or 市義 to make an ostentatious show of one's good deeds.

柿⁴

9906

R. 紙隊

C. *shéi*H. *shéi, shéi*F. *ch'ei², k'ei²*W. *sz*N. *sz*P. *shí*M. *sz*V. *sz*Sz. *shí*K. *si*J. *shí, dji*A. *si²*

Rising Irregular.

The persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*, L. f.) or date plum, often called the "China fig."

棹柿 the wild form of the above.

柿餅 or 柿乾 dried persimmons.

柿霜 persimmon bloom,—a medicine. See 10,120.

六月柿 or 番柿 or 西紅柿 names for the tomato.

柿油 persimmon varnish,—used for fans, umbrellas, etc.

毛柿 camagon wood.

飾^{1*}

9907

R. 職

C. *shik*H. *shít*F. *seik*W. *si*N. *shí*P. *shí*M. *sz*Y. *shéh*Sz. *shí*K. *sik*J. *shiki, shoku*A. *sik, t'ik*

Entering Upper.

To adorn; to set off; to gloss over; to put on an appearance; to deceive.

首飾 women's head ornaments.

裝飾 dressed out; adorned.

Used in the sense of deceiving, where ornament is put on as a disguise.

修飾 to adorn; to polish up.

嚴飾 very much dressed or adorned.

飾以紅色 to be painted red.

飾器 to ornament articles,—as by sticking coloured paper on them, etc. etc.

整飾員 the official in charge of decorations,—as of a hall, or street.

粉飾彌縫 to ornament and stop up the cracks,—with a view to deceiving; to gloss over.

飾非 to gloss over one's wrongdoings.

飾言 ornamental language,—used to conceal faults, etc.

飾言續絃 he pretended that he was making a second marriage.

飾詞 to trump up a story.

飾辭偷漏 a pretext for evading payment of duties.

掩飾不了 you cannot conceal,—what you really are, by any amount of ornamentation or pretence.

務使無從飾諱 any attempt at concealment must be rendered impossible.

矯飾外貌 to falsely put on a fair outside.

飾延 to invent pretexts for delay.

飾

9908

Same as 9907.

師¹

9909

R. 支

C. *sz*H. *sz*F. *shü, sai, sa*W. *sz*A multitude; the people; all. An army; a host. A capital city. A teacher; an instructor; a *maestro* (music); a model; to take as a pattern; to imitate.師¹

9909

N. *sz*P. *shí*M. *sz*Y. *sz*Sz. *shí*K. *shí*J. *shí*A. *si, si*

Even Upper.

[To be distinguished from 帥 10,107.] See 11,446.

居師 to settle the people,—a given spot, as by building city, etc.

答其師 in response to the (hopes of the) people.

大師 the masses. See below.

師旅 or 師徒 forces; troops the first is a body of 2,500 men

六師 the Imperial army,—six 軍 of 12,500 men to each

出師 to go out on a campaign

出師表 to issue an order for war.

以遠不可師 because the distance he could not undertake a campaign.

班師 to withdraw troops; retreat.

致師 to challenge to single combat,—before the battle begins

水師 marines; the navy; navy

水師部 the Admiralty.

水師提督 an admiral.

師船 a man-of-war.

至于洛師 I came to the capital of Lo.

京師 the capital. See 2140.

師傅 a teacher; a master workman.

大師傅 a head cook; a steward. See 1376.

技師 an expert.

三人同行,必有我師 of us three men walking together one is sure to be able to teach me something.

法師 or 禪師 a Buddhist priest.

師父 a teacher; a master term of respect sometimes applied even to women.

一日爲師終身爲父 he who has been one day teacher shall be always regarded by me as a father.

謝師 to take leave of a master—as an apprentice who has served his time.

師資相承 disciple succeeding master and transmitting

師¹
9909

teaching. [This is based upon a false interpretation of a passage in the *Tao Tê Ching*, ch. 27.]

大師 (*see above*) or **老大師** terms of address used in speaking to Buddhist priests. [The former is also an honorary title of a Grand Secretary.]

老師 a teacher; a scholar. Also a familiar title applied to the **教官** officers of instruction, esp. the **學師**, *see* 4839. Also, a journeyman.

見 *hsien*⁴ **老師** to visit a learned scholar or one's teacher.

業師 or **師老爺** a tutor in a private family.

師事 to treat as a teacher or preceptor.

師於 studied under,—So-and-so; took as a model.

亦師範於立本 he also studied (painting) under Yen Li-pên.

師範學堂 a college for higher education.

就師於 went to school at...

太師 and **少師** the Grand and Junior Preceptors,—of the Heir-Apparent.

請師停手恐斷絃 begged the *maestro* to stay his hand for fear of breaking the strings (of the lute).

師兄弟 schoolmates; fellow-students.

師兄 and **師弟** pupils working under the same teacher call each other by these names, according to their respective ages. [The former is also a term of address to priests.]

先師 wise men of old.

師娘 a schoolmistress; a "wise woman"; a sorceress; Mrs. (in N. and Central China); the wife of a journeyman.

師母 a respectable woman = Mrs. in S. China.

軍師 an adviser to a general; Chief of the Staff.

軍齊師 attacked the army of Ch'i.

教師 an instructor; a teacher of fencing; used with **教士** for a missionary.

人之患在好 *hao*⁴ **爲人**

師¹
9909

師 the curse of mankind is the desire to teach one's fellows.

不師可知 that goes without saying.

相 *hsiang*¹ **師** to teach one another.

相 *hsiang*⁴ **師** to lead the blind.

師表 patterns to be imitated,—as wise and good men.

何常師之有 why should he (Confucius) have a fixed pattern? —of virtue, to which he must conform, being himself a pattern.

前事不忘,後事之師 also by not forgetting past events, you can use them as guides in subsequent events.

師爺 the private secretaries in a *yamen*, generally distributed under three departments, *viz.*

刑名 legal, **錢穀** taxes, and

書啟 correspondence, **徵比**

硃墨 stamping of all warrants and authorisations being sometimes added, thus making what are called the **四席** *four mats*.

[The law secretaries are the juris-consults of the officials as the Roman lawyers were those of the people; and the *shih yeh* of each province form a close association, into which no one can get without passing through a regular apprenticeship.]

課師 an examiner.

座師 the four examiners through whose hands finally pass the essays of candidates for the 3rd degree in Peking and for the 2nd degree in the provinces.

房師 the eighteen examiners who make the preliminary inspection of essays, as above. *See* 3440.

公家律師 a legal adviser whose duty it is to protect the interests of poor litigants, free of charge. *See* 7548.

師心自用 self-opinionated.

師比 the fastening of a leather girdle. *See* 9050.

A tributary of the river 淮 Huai.

漣¹
9910

R. 支
See 師
Even Upper.

獅¹
9911

R. 支
F. *si, sai*
See 師
A. *si, si*
Even Upper.

A lion. [Stands pictorially for 師 9909 Preceptor of the Heir-Apparent, Grand or Junior acc. to the size of the lion.]

獅口 a lion's mouth.

華羊已入日獅口 the Chinese lamb has already walked into the Japanese lion's mouth.

獅吼 the roar of the lion. Used by Buddhists in the sense of "preaching." Sanskrit: *simhānāda*. *See* 4022.

獅子滾繡毬 lions rolling a ball of coloured silk,—a design on porcelain.

獅子國 Ceylon.

石獅 a stone lion,—as seen at entrance gates.

獅子狗 the lion dog, or Peking pug.

舞獅 or **耍獅子** two men dressed up as a lion, one at the head and the other at the tail, like a hobby-horse.

夢騎獅子 to dream that one is riding a lion,—which augurs speedy rise to a high position.

獅子鼻子 a short flat nose.

獅子鷹 the screech-owl (*Scops sunia*).

金錢獅 a lion covered with tinsel cash,—given as a wedding present.

獅驅瘧鬼 the lion drives away the demon of fever,—alluding to an old story of a man, named 陸漑 Lu Kai, who had his fever cured by the picture of a lion which was pasted outside his bedroom door.

獅爲百獸之長 (*chang*³) the lion is the chief of all beasts.

獅像 large lion-headed masks, made of bamboo and paper, and put over the head on occasions when certain secret societies give public exhibitions of their skill in the use of weapons (**舞弄獅像**). The headman alone wears this mask and is called the **老祖**.

篩¹
9912

R. 支
See 師
Even Upper.

蛸¹
9913

R. 支
P. }
Sz. }
See 思
A. si, si
Even Upper.

寺
9914

侍⁴
9915

R. 寘
See 示
Sinking
Lower.

A floating marine plant,
with edible seeds.

A spiral shell. See 7289.

蛸 蛸 the *Arca*, *Pecten*, and
other scallop ribbed shells.

See 10,295.

To attend upon; to wait
upon. See 12,856 (*yang*⁴).

服侍 or 侍奉 or 侍候
to wait upon.

侍從 (*tsung*⁴) or 僕侍 attend-
ants; servants.

侍臣 officials in attendance.

侍女 or 侍妾 or 侍婢
waiting-maids.

侍立 or 侍側 to be in at-
tendance upon.

侍親 to attend on one's parents.

親侍 to wait on in person.

常侍 or 中常侍 or 內侍
a eunuch.

侍生 elders; seniors.

侍郎 a Vice President of one
of the Six Boards.

門下侍郎 a Lord-in-waiting.

侍衛 the Imperial Body-Guard.

侍御 the literary designation of
a御史 Censor. See 3645.

侍講學士 an Expositor of
the Han-lin College.

侍講 a sub-Expositor, as above.

侍讀學士 a Reader of the
Han-lin College. See 4839.

侍讀 a sub-Reader as above.

恃⁴
9916

R. 紙
C. *sh'ei*, *shi*²
H. *shi*²
F. *sei*²
W. *sz*², *dz*²
N. *sz*
P. *shi*²
M. }
Y. } *sz*²
Sz. *sh'ei*²
K. *si*
J. *shi*, *dji*
A. *i*²

Rising
Irregular.

To rely upon; to trust to.

倚恃 or 恃藉 or 仗恃
or 依恃 to rely upon.

恃強 or 恃力 or 恃着
有力 or 恃蠻 to rely on
one's strength.

恃勢 to rely on one's position
and influence.

恃財 to rely on one's wealth.

恃衆 trusting to their numbers.

恃寵 to presume on being a
favourite.

恃矜 to presume on one's cloth,
—of graduates.

自恃 self-confident.

恃刁 or 恃橫 to rely on
violence.

失恃 to lose a parent,—gener-
ally a mother. See 4969.

嚴恃 a father.

慈恃 a mother.

恃有手足 he has brothers to
rely upon.

彼有恃而不恐 he has
some one to back him up, and
consequently is not afraid.

不足恃 not strong enough to
be relied upon.

詩³
9917

R. 紙
See 止
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

An islet in a river; an
eyot.

詩¹
9918

R. 支
See 月
Even Upper.

Poetry; lyric poetry, as
distinguished from 賦 3748,
歌 6046, and 辭 12,402.
Its three canons as taught
to beginners, are 顯淺典
lucidity, simplicity, and cor-
rectness of diction. In mo-
dern lyric poetry, all mea-
sures from four to eleven
characters in a column are
to be found, and pieces
varying in length from a
couplet to a hundred lines;

詩²
9918

but what may be call
orthodox lyric poetry dat
from the 7th century, a
is subject to the follow
(among other) conditions:
Only measures of five (
13,025, 13,258) or sev
characters to the line m
be employed. In the form
case, all the even lin
rhyme; in the latter, t
first line rhymes too, t
rhyming character being
ways in the "even" to
See 絕 3213, 律 7548,
1584, 言 13,025, 廻 51
酒 3506.

在心爲志發言爲
that which is emotion while
the heart, when expressed
words is poetry.

詩以言志 poetry, in orde
express one's feelings.

詩不關理 poetry knows
law.

古人爲詩,貴于意
言外,使人思而
之 the men of old reckone
to be the highest excellenc
their poetry that the mea
should lie beyond the words,
their readers should have to t
it out.

古詩 ancient poetry, used
term to designate the poem
the old masters, in which
modern rules of prosody are
strictly observed.

打油詩 doggerel,—from
name —Ta Yu— of a man
wrote an absurd stanza on s

無聲詩 a wordless poem
picture.

作詩最難得起句
聯 in composing poetry,
difficulty is with the opening
with the connecting lines.

詩經 the *Canon of Poetr*
Book of Odes,—a collectio
irregular lyrics of ancient C
said to have been collected
arranged by Confucius.

念過詩經會說誰
who has learnt the *Odes* k
how to talk.

詩¹
9918詩書 the *Book of Odes* and the *Canon of History*; literature.

詩詞歌賦 poetry in general.

詩人或詩家 or 詩才
or 詩老 a poet.詩人老去鶯鶯在 the
poet has gone long ago but Ying-ying (his creation) remains.

詩酒 verses and wine.

詩文 poems and essays.

五言詩 verses with five characters to a line or column.

一首詩 a stanza.

作詩 to make poetry.

和^{hò}詩 to compose verses to a given rhyme,—as is often done for amusement among friends.

題詩 to indite an ode.

能詩 could write poetry.

詩會 or 詩壇文社 a club, the members of which meet to compose poetry and essays.

詩窖 a mine of poetry,—said of

高仁裕 Kao Iên-yü.

詩品 critiques on poetry.

部¹
9919
詩
Upper.A small fief in the 齊
Ch'i State, now 齊陽縣
Ch'i-yang Hsien in Shan-
tung.閹⁴
9920
詩
making
power.

A eunuch.

時²
9921Time; season; the hour;
opportunity; the age or
generation; the world.

時無止 time is without end.

靡時 to waste time.

時間 time in the abstract.

時候 or 時分 (*fén*⁴) a time;
a period.時²
9921K. *shí*
J. *dji*
A. *t'í*, v. *t'í*
Even Lower.

是時候 at the proper time.

是時候了 it is high time;
now's the time.那時候兒 then....; in that
case.你還得 *tei*³ 走個時候
兒 it will still take you some
time to get there.

老時候 in old times.

時分 *fén*⁴ 已過 the time has
already passed.至二更時分 when it was
about the second watch.時代略可窺尋 the date
(of this poem) can be approxi-
mately fixed.按其時代 in chronological
order.

時刻 time; always; continually.

時家 a time; the time of...ing,
or time when.

時節 or 時令 a season.

哭無時節 he wept unceas-
ingly.時令不好 a bad season,—for
weather, disease, etc.時令病 or 時痧 a disease
incident to the season,—cholera,
malarial fever, etc.正是時序易遷 it was just
at the change of season.

時雨 seasonable rain.

時鮮 of or belonging to the
season,—as flowers.時興 or 時尚 in vogue; the
fashion.時樣 or 時道 fashion of the
day or season.衣服狠時道 your clothes
are very suitable.時勢 or 時光 state of affairs;
existing circumstances; signs of
the times.十二時 the twelve 2-hour
periods into which the day and
night are divided, as distinguish-
ed by the Twelve Branches
(*Tables Vd.*).時辰 a twelfth part of a day;
a period of two hours.時辰香 joss-stick arranged to
mark the hours as it burns away.時²
9921

時辰表 a watch.

時辰鵲 a canary.

中時 noon.

時運 luck; fortune.

先時 on a previous occasion;
formerly.昔時 or 古時 anciently; of
old.

時常 often; incessantly.

時不常 occasionally; seldom.

時時 often; from time to time.

時作時止 intermittent.

時有 there are constantly...

時經 was over and over again...

屆時 at the appointed time.

當時 or 爾時 at that time.

貨賣當時 sell goods in sea-
son.

即時就去 go at once.

幾時 or 何時 at what time?
when?昨晚十時後 last night,
after 10.30 p.m.隨時 as the occasion presents
itself; whenever necessary.時不得已 at times there was
no help for it,—and he had to etc.時值 the season (or date)
being....約有兩小時 after a short
time,....一時 or 一時半會 on
the spur of the moment; at once;
in a very short time.一時沒法 for the moment he
was done,....

一時就要 I want it at once.

一時不及 could not get there
in time,—as when failing to ac-
complish something, upon a sud-
den emergency, for want of time.不一時 in no time; a little
while.彼一時, 此一時 that was
one time, this is another time,
—times have changed.明達時局 thoroughly under-
standing present conditions.不時 unexpectedly; unseason-
ably.

時²
9921

天氣不時 unseasonable weather.

不時不食 if not at the proper time, (Confucius) would not eat,—of food out of season.

我有斗酒藏之久矣 以待子不時之需 I have a measure of wine which I have had stored for some time against your wanting it.

可供不時之用 "against a rainy day."

四時 the four seasons.

天時人事兩相催 the seasons of heaven and the affairs of men alike urge us on.

時晏 it is late.

時祺 or 時安 the blessings (i.e. the compliments) of the season.

時乖 or 時衰 untoward.

得時 to hit off the right moment.

得時者昌 he who hits off the favourable time, succeeds.

人在得時的時候, 說怎麼樣就怎麼樣 when a man is in favour (with the powers that be), whatever he says, is law.

失時 to miss one's opportunity.

失時者亡 he who misses the favourable time, fails.

無功於時 of no use to one's generation.

不合時 not in accordance with the times.

時事 news of the day.

時事多艱 the times are critical.

不達時務 to have no knowledge of the world.

誤爲時網牽 I have become wrongly entangled in the snares of this world,—instead of attending to the next.

時來, 誰不來, 時不來, 誰來 when fortune smiles, who doesn't? when fortune doesn't, who does?

帝爲太子時 when the Emperor was Heir Apparent.

因時制宜 to act in accordance with the times.

時²
9921

時乎不再來 time never comes back.

時憲書 an Imperial almanac.

時其亡也 watched for a time when he was not at home.

時²
9922

R. 支
See 時
Even Lower.

時²
9923

R. 支
See 時
Even Lower.

時²
9924

R. 支
See 時
Even Lower.

時²
9925

R. 支 寅
W. ㄟ dz
See 時 是
A. ㄟ i
Even and Sinking Lower.

時²
9926

R. 支
H. ㄟ h'i
See 時
Even Lower.

時²
9927

Same as 9917.

識²
9928

R. 職 寘
C. shik
H. shik
F. seik
W. si
N. sih
P. shi
M. sz
Y. shéh
Sz. shi
K. sik
J. shoku, shiki
A. t'ik
Entering Upper.

To know; to be acquainted with; to understand; to be a connoisseur see 5013.

不識有諸 I do not know it is so or not.

認識 or 相識 to be acquainted,—as friends.

舊相識 an old acquaintance

似曾相識友歸來 an old friend returning,—swallow in spring.

識面 to know (a person's) sight.

熟識 to be intimately acquainted with.

識字 or 識某文 to recognize characters; to be able to read See 丁 11,253.

不可識 not decipherable as an inscription.

識貨 to know (the quality of) goods.

令其別識 bidding him decide on their merits,—of pictures.

識禮 acquainted with the rules of etiquette.

識破 or 識透 to know about; to see through.

聖人不去天地去 the divinely-wise man removes not the phenomena of the universe but he rejects knowledge—which he obtains through senses.

多聞識 of wide information.

見識過人 of more knowledge or experience than the general. See 1671.

稍有見識者 a man of sense.....; any fool.....

迷識 perverted wisdom,—one who has gone astray from the true path and become schismatic.

六識 the six *vijnānas* or spheres of consciousness,—the eye, ear, nose, tongue, body, mind.

不識不知 without consciousness,—of what one does.

知識之難開通莫於婦女 it is more difficult to clear the intelligence of women than of any other persons.

識

9928

先物行先理動，之謂
前識 to be beforehand with
things and principles in being
acted upon by them, this is to
foreknow. See 1737.

不識敬 not to recognise
respect,—to treat coldly the
advances of another.

識荆 see 2157.

Read *chih*⁴. To remem-
ber; to record. Used with
誌 1922. Embossed, as
an inscription; see 6385.

三爵不識 after three cups
(of wine), you lose your memory.

汝頗有所識否 do you
remember anything about it?

謹識 to respectfully record,—
especially used at the end of
prefaces.

神識衰耗 my faculties are
decaying.

醒而識之 on waking, she
recalled it,—her dream.

余心識之 I took a mental
note,—of what had occurred.

不怕千人看，只怕一
人識 it is not so bad that a
thousand men should see, as that
a single man should remember,
—e.g. one's evil deeds.

識文 inscriptions,—as on bells
and tripods.

識謂陽字 *chih* means male
characters,—cut in rilievo; see
6385.

古器識居內而凹 in old
bronzes the *chih* is inside and
in intaglio.

陽識決非古物也 in-
scriptions in rilievo are a sure
sign that the articles are not
antiques.

陰識難鑄 inscriptions in
intaglio are difficult to cast.

A louse; parasites of va-
rious kinds. Also read *sê*^{4*}.

虱子 or 人虱 a louse.

摸虱子 or 捫虱 to feel for
lice.

抓虱子 to catch lice.

虱

9929

P. *shī*
M. *sē*
Y. *sēh*
Sz. *se*
K. *sīl*
J. *shitsz, shichi*
A. *sāt*

Entering
Upper.

釘虱 or 破虱 or 指虱 to
crack lice.

一遇虱大的事 on meet-
ing a no-bigger-than-a-louse mat-
ter,—i.e. the slightest difficulty
or trouble.

木虱 bed-bugs.

沙虱 sand-bugs.

懸虱于牖 to hang up a louse
at the window,—as 紀昌 *Chi*
Ch'ang did, to improve his
archery by gazing at the louse
until it seemed as big as a bull's-
eye.

秃子腦袋上的虱子
(as obvious as) the lice on a
bald man's head.

Same as 9929.

蝨

9930

弛

9931

R. 支紙
寘

C. *ch'i, sch'i*
H. *sch'i*
F. *ch'ie*
W. *sz, sda, i²*
N. *sz, sz*
P. *sch'z, ch'z,*
sshi
M. *ts'z, ts'z*
Y. *si, i²*
K. *si, v. i*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Irregular.

To unstring a bow; to
relax; to do away with.

解 *hsieh*⁴ 弛 or 弛放 to loosen;
to let go.

弛力 to relax one's strength; to
become remiss.

弛禁 to relax or rescind a pro-
hibition.

規模日弛 the rules and re-
gulations become daily more and
more lax.

廢弛 worn out; useless; obso-
lete.

弛兵而過 drew off his sol-
diers and passed by.

To drag along. Also
read *i*³.

析薪弛矣 he cut up faggots
and dragged them after him.

弛徙桑梓 to move; to change
one's residence.

Same as 9980.

弛

9933

施

9934

R. 支寘
C. *shi*
H. *shi*
F. *sie*
W. *sz*
N. *sz*
P. *shi*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *shi*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *si*

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To expand; to exhibit;
to set, as a trap; to be-
have to. To give; to be-
stow; to grant.

施展 or 施張 to expand; to
spread out; to display.

施擺 to make a show; to "put
on side."

施于中林 set in the middle
of the forest,—of rabbit-nets.

彼亦無所施其計 in
that case, the other would not
have been able to set this trap
for him.

己所不欲，勿施於人
what you do not wish done to
yourself, do not unto others.

施諸己而不願，亦勿
施于人 another form of the
above.

若本道施之 if I, the
Taot'ai, were to treat you thus,....

上施之下 (the phraseology
employed by) superiors towards
inferiors.

好 *hao*⁴ 施 charitable; fond of
giving.

輕財重施 caring little for
money and fond of giving it away.

施主 *ddnapati*,—a title given
to all who support Buddhism
by acts of charity.

施濟 or 施捨 or 施佈 to
give alms.

施恩 to show kindness.

施勞 to make a display of
meritorious deeds.

施與 to bestow.

施脂 to use rouge, etc. See
12,365.

施朱 to use vermilion for the
lips.

施工 to labour; to employ
labour.

大施拳手 to make a great
exhibition of fisticuffs,—to have
a free fight.

施救 to extend relief; to save.

施醫 to give medical attendance.

施禮 to perform ceremonies,—
as when receiving guests, etc.

施洗 to baptise.

施¹
9934

施行 to grant the request, (e.g.) contained in a petition; to act accordingly; to put into operation.

得難施行之條 impracticable clauses.

施爲大 extravagant, -in dress, mode of living, and general expenditure.

施放 to discharge, -as a gun.

施放連環排槍 volley-firing.

施施從外來 he came jauntily in.

Read *i*⁴ or *i*³. To extend to.

施于中谷 extending to the middle of the valley.

施從良人之所之 privately following her husband wherever he went.

簾¹
9935

A bamboo clothes-horse.

R. 文
See 施
Even Upper.

絕¹
9936

Coarse thread; a common kind of sarcenet with a silk warp and a hempen woof.

R. 支
See 施
Even Upper.

溼¹
9937

Same as 9938.

濕¹
9938

Name of a river. Damp; moist, in which sense 9937 is the correct but less used form.

R. 緝
C. *shép*
H. *shíp*
F. *seik*
W. *sai*
N. *sih*
P. *shí*
M. *sz*
Y. *shéh*
Sz. *shi*
K. *síp*
J. *shū*
A. *l'ép*
Entering Upper.

潮濕 damp.

發濕 to be damp.

濕氣 damp air.

濕地 damp ground.

濕透 wet through.

我的眼淚濕透了枕頭 my tears have soaked the pillow through.

濕¹
9938

陰濕 dark and damp, -as a cellar.

濕生虫 a wood-louse. See 9865.

濕潤 to moisten; to benefit.

冷露濕桂花 the cold dew moistens the cassia flower.

濕禮 moist presents, -eatables; not money.

濕熱 damp heat; a vicious humour produced by eating too much farinaceous food.

濕不了 it won't or can't get wet.

用凉水濕衣 he took some cold water and damped his clothes.

See 545.

螫¹
9939

是⁴
9940

To exist, as the subject of some predicate, as distinct from 在 11,481 (cf. *ser* and *estar* in Spanish). To be; is; are, as opposed to 否 3596 and 不 9456. Right (see 10,049), as opposed to 非 wrong, 3459. Positive, as opposed to 非 negative. Absolute, as opposed to relative. This; that; which.

是的 or 是了 it is so; yes.

不是 it is not so. See below.

是不是 isn't it so?

是不是兒的 no matter what happens; for ever.....

是否 is it or is it not? whether it is so or not,.....

是爲 is.

是他作的 it is his doing.

所供是實 the above deposition is the truth.

你是誰 who are you?

是真的是假的麼 is it genuine or false?

是凡是僧 whether he is a layman or a priest,.....

是⁴
9940

米是米, 飯是飯 *mí*³ *fan*⁴ are quite different, -first being rice as grain, second, cooked rice. Com. "East is east, and west is west." See 5462.

上言一物所化, 此魚是魚鳥是鳥 *ab* we have one creature changed into another (i.e. fish into a bird) but here, the fish and the bird are separate creatures.

非是 it is not so; it is wrong. 未嘗非是 (the above) is wrong.

是非 is and is not; right wrong; positive and negative. Also, therefore; if not. See 3459.

不知是非 I do not know whether it is so or not.

是非窩 (or 坑 a pit) a situation of rights and wrongs, -the wrong.

是非場 a situation in which it is impossible to give satisfaction.

鬧一場是非 to get into kinds of trouble.

是非以古事見意 attribute a person's mistake to some other than the real cause.

論人是非 to talk about other persons' failings.

惹是非的人 one who causes trouble; a mischief-maker.

來是是非人, 去是非者 when he comes, speaks ill of others, and when he goes away, he speaks ill of those to whom he has just been maligning others.

來說是非者便是非人 he who tattles about the wrong-doing of others is wrong-doer himself.

還他一個是非 reprimand him, -in argument.

是非本無定在 positive and negative (or right and wrong) have no fixed positions, -they are called into existence as such in the mind of man.

凡物各有是非 all things have their positives and negatives, -depending upon the point of view.

似是而非 it appears to be right, but is wrong, -of an argument.

是⁴
9940
物是人非 things remain but men do not,—of places with associations.
是古非今 to extol the past and abuse the present.
無是無非 for no reason at all.
是己非人 to consider one-self right and others wrong. See 3459.
不是 it is not; (*pu² shih*) a fault. See 8809, 9456.
這個是你的不是 this is yours, isn't it?
這是你的不是 this is all your fault.
擔人的不是 to take the blame for the faults of others.
只說是自家不是 merely said it was his own fault.
公是 a universally-accepted standard of right.
自以為是 they think themselves right. See 12,365.
纔是 a final phrase = it will thus be all right.
你也要在家看他的
是 you will have to stay at home and watch her.
這話也說得是 what you say is also right.
各是其所是 every one claims his own standard of right to be the standard.
孔子是之 Confucius approved.
言大言小皆無是處 it is impossible to speak of great and small, absolutely,—apart from comparison; *i.e.* they are relative terms.
是日 that day; on that very day.
自是之後 henceforward, ...
是故 or 是以 therefore; whereby.
如是 or 若是 thus.
是知 thus we know that....
古詩無是也 ancient poetry is never thus,—*i.e.* as described above.
是也 a final and emphatic phrase = and that's the fact. It often follows an illustrative sentence, in the sense of "for instance," "such is what is intended."

是⁴
9940
匙²
9941
R. 支
C. *ch'i, shi*
H. *ch'i, shi*
F. *sie*
W. *zi*
N. *sz*
P. *shí, chí*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Even Lower.
寔
9942
湜⁴
9943
R. 職
C. *chik*
F. *sik*
P. *schí, shí²*
M. *tsa, tsz²*
K. *sik*
J. *shoku, djiki*
A. *íik*
Entering Lower.
禔⁴
9944
R. 紙
See 是
Rising Lower.
禔³
9945
R. 紙
M. *ts'í*
W. *tsz*
See 示 是
Rising Lower.

之道等字是也 as in the case of such words as *chih* and *tao*.
是幸 for which I shall be much obliged.
是要 or 是為至要 which is very important.
是所至禱 which is my earnest request.
是地方, 他就去 if there were a place, he would go to it, —he would go to any place.
A spoon. A key. Also read *ch'ih²*. See 鑰 12,961.
羹匙 a soup-spoon.
一碗雙匙 two spoons to each bowl.
門匙 a door-key.
扭匙 to turn a key.
金匙開鎖 a golden key to open the lock,—of the Imperial wardrobe.
Same as 9947.
Clear water.
正湜 upright and pure-souled.
Handsomely dressed.
To judge; to consider. Used with 9940.
先王顧禔天之明命 the late king took careful note of the luminous will of God.

鍤
9946
實²
9947
R. 質
C. *shét*
H. *shit*
F. *seik*
W. *zai*
N. *jéh*
P. *shih*
M. *sz*
Y. *héh, sêh*
Sz. *shí*
K. *sí*
J. *djitsz*
A. *t'et, t'iet*
Entering Lower.

Same as 9941.
Solid, as opposed to 虛 4711 and 空 6595 (q.v.); substantial; full; hard; hence, small hard fruits; see 7333. To fill. Real, as opposed to 名 7940; reality, as opposed to 相 *hsiang⁴* 4249; actuality. Genuine (see 6783); true; verily; truly; see 9940. A worked factor, either multiplicand or dividend. See 3366.
觸實不礙 (=礙) matter offered no resistance to him.
實女 a woman with a closed vagina. See 9964.
沙土不實, 築起便倒 the sand would not bind, but fell as fast as it was built up.
實地 See 10,956.
親登而踐實之 got up himself and trod the stack down tight.
一時為佳句, 日久遂為故實 an elegant passage which in time crystallises into a household word.
實口 to fill the mouth,—of a corpse with rice, tea, and incense.
予恐來世以貽為口實 I fear that in future ages I shall only be something for people to fill their mouths with, —*i.e.* by abuse of me.
以杜口實 to stop people's mouths; to prevent talk about anything.
實數 the full number.
實以薪草 filled them with wood and grass.
實以藥彈 loaded it with powder and shot.
以金實之滿焉 filled it full of silver.
徙富民實北京 (the Emperor 永樂 Yung-lo) moved rich people to fill up Peking,—on the establishment of the Court in that semi-deserted region.

實^{2c}
9947

結實 to form fruit. Also, strong; firm; tight; *see* 1470.

草木果實 plants, trees, and fruits.

一實有數百枚 in one fruit there are several hundred pips.

飢吞木實 when hungry, he ate berries.

軍實 military stores.

有其名無其實 there is the name but not the reality,—it is all sham and pretence.

名者實之賓也 reputation is but the guest of reality,—i.e. something which comes and goes and is not permanent.

名實相符 reputation and reality in mutual proportion.

實字 *see* 4711.

實價 or **實估之價** the true value.

實境 (*see* 2167) the real thing.

其實一也 they are actually one and the same thing,—under different names.

其實論之 the real truth is that....

其實于之文契具在 the truth being (as opposed to another statement) that Yü's title-deeds were all in existence.

聽聞其實 listen to the real truth, or the actual facts.

實事 or **實情** the real facts.

實事求是 by verification of facts to aim at the right.

汝奚以實之 how do you prove that?

素無實政 not conscientious in administration of government.

實存 the real balance; the net total.

實重 the real weight.

實據 actual proof,—as documentary evidence.

據實 or **照實** in accordance with truth. The latter also means to accept a bill.

究其實 to make a careful examination; to go carefully into.

實心 sincerely; *bonâ fide*.

實心實意的 for the express purpose.

實^{2c}
9947

實在 really; truly.

實收 official receipts.

實任 or **實缺** a substantive appointment.

不肯實吐 would not tell the truth.

實打實 really and truly.

實則有損 in reality there is a loss.

實爲公便 truly both just and expedient.

着實無禮 he is really too unceremonious.

在牆上着實撞了一頭 butted with his head full tilt against the wall.

實屬 or **實係** or **實爲** or **實算** really is or belongs to....

實力 energetically.

實有 has really....; there really is....

實荷 (*ho*⁴) truly grateful for.

實濟 real use or advantage.

誠實 truthful; genuine.

實話 the truth.

說話總要實誠 always speak the truth.

實端出來 to say out the truth; to tell one fairly and squarely.

實貼 to post up,—as a proclamation.

實承錢 Japanese cash.

筮¹
9948

R. 霽
P. *shī*, *shī*
Y. *sz*

See 噬
Sinking
Lower.

噬¹
9949

R. 霽
C. *shai*
H. *shai*
F. *sie*, v. *ci*

To divine by stalks of plants, as opposed to 卜 9476, which is by the tortoise-shell.

筮人 a fortune-teller.

星筮 an astrologer.

筮仕 to be appointed by lot to an official post.

To bite; to gnaw. An initial particle.

若不早圖後君噬齊 if we are not in time with our plans, afterwards your Highness will bite off your musk-bag (like

噬¹
9949

W. *zi*
N. *zz*
P. *shī*, *shī*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *shī*
K. *se*
J. *sei*, *zei*
A. *t'ei*, *fe*
Sinking
Lower.

the civet cat),—but it will be too late. *See* 9794.

噬臍何及 how can you bite your navel?—the thing is impossible. [This is the popular but incorrect usage.]

吁嗟乎噬臍作養蒙禮 how impossible, alas! it is to frame a ceremonial in education.

情虛反噬 to act on the offensive when wanting in one's defence,—of a person who, having wronged another, instead of trying to defend himself, acts as above.

噬蟲善食人心 the *shih ch'ung* (worm) eats people's hearts.

矢⁴
9950

R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *sh'ch'i*
F. *ch'i*
W. *sz*
N. *sz*
P. *shī*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *shī*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

A dart; an arrow; to aim at. To take an oath. To marshal; to display. Radical 1111. *See* 10,508. When used as a verb, read *shih*³.

發一矢 to discharge an arrow.
矢在弦上不得不發 when the arrow is on the string it must be discharged,—said by Ch'ên Lin to Ts'ao Ts'ao in reference to strong language used to Yüan Shao.

一矢之地 a bow-shot; short distance.

流矢 a stray arrow.

矢直 straight as an arrow.

身貫百矢 his body pierced with a hundred arrows.

矢石 to throw stones; archer and slinging.

濟弱扶傾, 矢心已久 to succour the weak and raise the fallen, has long been my aim.

持信矢護送 escorted him with flag-arrows,—arrows with small triangular flags attached.

矢誓 to take an oath.

女矢之 the woman swore she would.

矢志不移 he swore he would not change his mind.

矢口不移 to abide by one's oath.

切矢讎日 he swore by the bright sun.

失⁴
9950

矢以天日 he swore by heaven and by the sun.

無矢我陵 they marshalled no troops on our hills.

矢其文德 let him display his civil virtues.

矢詩不多 I have made a few verses.

Read *shih*³. Ordure. Used with 9900. See 11,623.

馬矢 horse-dung.

以金盆玉碗貯狗矢 to put fine things to vile uses; to prostitute talents.

失¹²
9951

質
shét
shit
seik, sih
sai
shéh
shí
sa
shéh
shí
sil
hitu
t'et
Entering
Upper.

To lose, as opposed to 得 10,842; to disappear (see 9300); to miss; to fail; to err; to neglect. See 12,165, 9969, 8567.

人失亦人得 one man's loss is another man's gain.

失丟 or 失去 or 失落 to lose.

失物 to lose things.

失主 the loser,—of property.

失本 to lose one's capital.

失身 or 失節 to lose one's virtue,—as a woman.

失身於人 she has made a *faux pas*.

失身分 (*fén*⁴) or 失體面 to lose respectability,—by misconduct.

失身爲盜 to sink to the profession of a bandit.

失位 or 失國 or 失天下 to lose the throne.

失民心 to lose the goodwill of the people.

失所 to lose one's home,—of persons whose houses have been destroyed, who have been evicted, etc. Also, to vanish; to make a failure of.

撫御失所 to fail in pacifying and controlling,—of misrule.

失所在 to vanish; to disappear. See 10,211.

舊居失處所 the old place where I lived is gone.

失¹²
9951

失其何所人 it is not known of what place he was a native.

失了官職 lost his official rank,—as by misconduct.

失命 to lose life.

失入 to convict wrongly.

失出 to acquit wrongly.

失望 to lose hope; to be disappointed.

患失之 to be fearful of losing.

失魂 to lose one's wits.

自失 to be absent-minded; bewildered.

失神 to be careless or inattentive.

你怎麼這麼失神 what makes you lose your head like this?

失脚 or 失足 to lose one's footing.

失着 (*chaw*¹) to make a wrong move.

失手 to lose one's grasp; to make a slip.

失口 or 失言 to make a slip of the tongue; to commit oneself by a statement.

我已失口悔無及矣 I had already made the mistake of saying so, and it was too late to repent.

知 *chih*⁴ 者不失人, 亦

不失言 the wise do not lose men (by not speaking to good men), nor do they lose their words (by speaking to evil men).

失言失言 I apologise for what I said.

自知語失 he was conscious of having spoken indiscreetly.

失信 to break faith.

失禮 or 失敬 I beg your pardon; I apologise for my rudeness.

失陪 excuse my leaving you.

失儀 to commit a breach of etiquette.

失傳 to lose the tradition of,—as of some art long since practised, but now forgotten.

失血 to lose (also to spit) blood.

失¹²
9951

失容 to change one's expression,—to get angry.

失色 to change colour. See 11,758.

失火 to catch fire; to have a fire.

失賊 or 失盜 to have had robbers in the house, or a robbery committed.

必有失山崩裂之處 there will surely be some spots where mountains have fallen or been riven asunder,—after an earthquake.

失次 to lose order or sequence.

迷亂失次 got bewildered and didn't know what to do.

昏迷失次, 恕計不周 in the bewilderment (of our parent's loss), we may have omitted to notify you: please excuse us,—a phrase posted at the door of a house where a death has occurred.

失名 anonymous,—as a poem.

失時 or 失機 to lose the chance; to miss one's opportunity.

失風 to be wrecked.

失事 to meet with an accident,—as a wreck, etc.

失覺 or 失察 to fail to perceive; to neglect being aware of.

失覺察 not to be posted,—e.g. in current events.

失記 to forget.

失防 to neglect to take precautions.

失漏 or 失載 to omit.

過失 an error; a fault.

萬無一失 not one lost in ten thousand; not the slightest mistake.

其失又有甚焉 this is a still greater mistake to make.

失之遠矣 ... is a great mistake; is far from being the truth.

失於 to be deficient in; to err on the side of.

失於教訓 to let slip one's chances of education.

失於調 *tiao*³ 養 to neglect one's health.

不失爲好人 he has not lost his claim to be a decent member of society.

失¹²
9951

不失期 up to time; punctual.
打前失 to stumble,—as a horse.
失單 a list of things lost; a "claim."
失陷 or 失守 to fall into the enemy's hands,—as a captured city.
失實 erroneous; inaccurate.
失當 to be irregular; improper, of conduct.
馬失食農夫之稼 the horse fed on the farmer's crops, which it had no right to do.
失值 to lose its value.
失明 to lose one's sight.
失中 to err on one side or the other.
失業 loss of time, as in business; to lose one's livelihood.
失意 displeased.
失憶 to forget.
失占 incorrectly rhyming; halting.
失聲 to utter a sound.
失眠 to be taken in.
失道 to lose one's way.
失志 to lose one's will,—to be wandering.
失檢 carelessness.
失票 a lost bank-note.

不
9952

9953 as it appears in composition.

示⁴
9953

To declare; to make known; to proclaim; to exhibit. Radical 113.

示衆 to make known to the public.
示知 or 示明 or 給示 to notify; to inform.
祈爲示知 or 伏乞詳示 I beg you to inform me.
請示行止 asking to be informed whether he was to go or to stay.
以昭示其子孫 so as to make the facts known to their descendants.

示⁴
9953

告示 a public proclamation.
白話告示 a proclamation in simple language,—usually in rhyme.
示諭 or 出示曉諭 to issue a proclamation to inform.
韻示 a proclamation in rhyme,—easy to be understood by the people.
示禁 to proclaim a prohibition.
非敢以示人也 I do not venture to lay down the law for others.
手示 or 來示 your letter,—a conventional phrase.
打手示 to indicate numbers or amounts by holding up the fingers,—a secret mode of counting used by traders.
請卽示覆 I beg the favour of a reply.
示之以不可召之故 because they wished to make it clear that they would not be summoned,—but must be invited.
示下 or 訓示 to instruct; to order.
指示 to direct.
示警 to warn.
示路警船浮標 a fairway buoy.
示求救 to make signals of distress.
示威 to impose on; to awe.
近而示之遠 to be near (to an enemy), and yet to make it appear far.
示弱 to show weakness.
以示不如 showing that they were not equal to.....
示余怪松圖 he showed me a picture of a strange fir-tree.
示審 to give notice of trial.
示遵 to give instructions to.
示訂 to fix; to indicate.
示罰 as a warning.
示仰 orders (are hereby given) that.....; you will be good enough to.....
示悉 to apprise.
示懲 exposed to undergo punishment in public.
示期 to appoint a date.

示⁴
9953

示敬 as a mark of respect; in deference to.

Read *ch'i*². A surname

蘇示 name of a District in Ssüch'uan under the Han dynasty.

Same as 9955.

眎⁴
9954

視⁴
9955

R. 紙寘
See 示

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To see; to look at; to inspect; to regard. Sight see 11,299. To display to exhibit (= 9953).

視聽言動 to see, to hear, to speak, and to move.

如未視之狗 like a puppy whose eyes are not yet opened—inexperienced.

視望 to gaze at.

視遠 to see to a distance.

龍驤虎視 with dragon tread and tiger glance,—awe-inspiring
逼而視之 to look close into—as a short-sighted man.

近視眼 short-sighted.

視而 (or 之) 不見 to look at but not to see.

斜視 to look sidelong at.

視死如歸 to regard death as a return home.

視人猶己 to regard others as oneself.

一視同仁 to regard all with equal kindness.

檢視 to go over; to check.

視事 to look into matters; attend to business.

視財如命 to regard riches as of vital importance.

視爲具文 to regard as mere form of words.

藐視 to despise.

小視於人 to treat people slightly.

不視其饋 he disregarded his offering.

視法古人 to imitate the ancients.

R. 寘
C. shi
H. shi
F. sei, v. chei
W. sz
N. sz
P. shi
M. sz
Y. sz
Sz. shi
K. si
J. shi
A. si
Sinking
Lower.

視⁴
9955

今乃芥視 it is now regarded as a kind of mustard.

視息 to see and to breathe; to exist; to live in luxurious idleness.

視此 look to this (as their authority); to be based on this.

其視器旁惡者乃 as to the dirty portions next to the side of the pot,—she ate them herself.

視繁若寡 to display complex things as though simple; to make a difficult matter plain.

忍性以視民 (Confucius) seeks to impress people by an overbearing demeanour.

湯破其車, 不以視民 T'ang broke up the machine (an aeroplane), not wishing the people to see it.

See 9656.

醺⁴
9956

嗜⁴
9957

To be fond of; to relish; to have a weakness for.

嗜好 (hao⁴) to be fond of, as of eating; sensuality; vice (especially opium-smoking).

嗜好品物 luxuries; see 4727.

嗜于飲食 or 嗜口腹 fond of the pleasures of the table.

嗜酒者非敗酒之謂也 being fond of wine does not mean that a man must be a sot.

如蚊之嗜血 as a mosquito loves blood.

不嗜善言 he is not fond of good advice.

嗜慾無窮 unlimited lust.

嗜音 fond of music.

嗜賭 fond of gambling.

嗜痴者 people of low tastes.

我未見嗜義如嗜利者也 I have never seen any one as fond of duty as of profit.

著¹
9958

R. 支
C. shi
H. shi², shi⁴
F. shi, sie²
W. sh
N. sh
P. shi, shi²
M. ts'z
Y. shi⁴
K. si
J. shi
A. shi

Even Irregular.

十^{2a}
9959

R. 緝
C. shép
H. ship
F. seik
W. xai
N. shéh
P. shi
M. sh
Y. sh
Sz. shi
K. sip
J. dju, shu
A. r'ep

Entering Lower.

The divining plant, the stalks of which were used in ancient times for purposes of divination; identified by the Japanese with *Achillea sibirica*, Ledeb.

著莛 ancient name of a plant which is supposed to be an *Iris*.

Ten; the full tale; complete. Radical 24.

十者成數也 with ten, number is complete,—according to the decimal system.

十個 ten things or persons.

十幾個 ten and more.

十幾兒 some day between the 10th and 20th of a moon.

十來個 up to ten; about ten.

第十 the tenth.

三十 thirty.

十八九 eighteen or nineteen.

十有八九 eight or nine out of ten,—about ten to one.

十百 several tens,—but less than 100.

十分 (fén⁴) ten parts,—out of ten, i.e. all; complete; very much; extremely.

十分之三 three parts out of ten; three-tenths.

十不獲一 not as much as ten per cent.

聞一知十 to hear one-tenth and know the other nine,—as a clever man.

十二三 2 or 3 out of 10; 20 or 30 per cent.

還者不能十一 not one in ten came back.

十死一生 ten to one he will die.

十足 pure, as unalloyed metal; 100 per cent dividend.

十全 ten complete,—all; complete.

十全的人 a perfect man.

十不全兒 a cripple.

十^{2c}
9959

十字路 or 十字街 or 十字口 or 十字坡 cross-roads,—i.e. in the shape of the character 十 ten.

十字架 a ten-character frame,—a cross. Used by Protestants for Christ's cross. See 10,470.

赤十字社 the Red Cross Society.

一五一十備細的告訴了 told the whole story in detail.

打十翻兒 to play the ten tunes,—used at funerals.

什^{2a}
9960

R. 緝
F. sik
See 十
Entering Lower.

A file of ten soldiers; ten; used with 9959. A piece of poetry. Sundry; miscellaneous. Used for 9839. See 4122.

軍法十人爲什 in the army, ten men make a file.

什長 (chang³) the corporal of a file of ten.

已得什九 you have already nine out of ten.

其實皆什一也 the real sum paid in each case was one-tenth.

篇什 a term applied to batches of ten of the *Odes*.

佳什 a fine poem.

什物 or 什貨 or 什件 or

什器 sundries; miscellaneous goods. The third also means giblets.

收買什物 we buy up odds and ends.

什物單 an inventory.

什麼 what?

不是什麼正經話 it is not proper language to use.

算什麼東西 what does he count for? what is he worth?—a contemptuous phrase.

什麼性命不性命 what do I care about your life?—quoting a person's words in derision.

什襲 to wrap up carefully; reverently preserved in a family.

邳^{2c}

9961

R. 緝

See 十

Entering
Lower.

斟^{4c}

9962

R. 緝

See 嚼

Entering
Upper.

拾^{2c}

9963

R. 緝

See 十

Entering
Lower.

Name of a small fief,
situated in the modern Ssü-
ch'uan, now 什邡 District.

Full; abundant. To col-
lect; to assemble.

To pick up; to collect;
to put in order. To ford
a stream; to advance. Used
in accounts, etc., for 9959.

拾起來 or 拾取 to pick up.
把那個白米拾起來
pick up that rice.

路不拾遺 men did not pick
up things that had been dropped
on the road,—in the Golden Age.

拾遺 an official under the T'ang
dynasty, expl. as 掌供奉
諷諫, a kind of Supervising
Censor.

如俛拾地芥 as easy as
picking up a mustard-seed,—
will success at examinations be
if one is fully conversant with
the classics.

汝拾得否 do you happen to
have picked it up?

收拾 to collect together; to put
in order; to put away; to mend;
to prepare; to "pay out."

其書摭拾諸史 this book
is made up of extracts from the
various histories.

不肯俯拾 would not stoop
to marry her.

拾下去 take the things away.

拾翠踏青 to cull the blue
flowers and tread the green
sward,—of country joys.

拾翠尋香 to pluck the blue
flowers and seek out fragrance,
—to be a voluptuary.

拾得 or 拾掇 to put in order;
to repair.

拾^{2c}

9963

拾執東西 to arrange things
in order.

Read *shê*^{4c}

拾級而入 walked up the
steps and went in.

石^{2c}

9964

R. 陌

C. *shék*

H. *shak*

F. *sik, sioh*

W. *ai*

N. *zih, zah*

P. *shih*

M. *sz*

Y. *sêk*

Sz. *shí*

K. *sök*

J. *seki, djaku*

A. *t'ak*

Entering

Lower.

Stone (*see* 10,596); rock;
mineral; hard; petrified;
crystallised (*see* 7834);
barren. A liquid measure.
A dry measure (*see* 11,427);
used in the assessment of
salaries, *i.e.* so many 石
of grain; *see* 3569, 6368.
A weight of 120 catties (*see*
2019); used for the picul of
100 catties. Radical 112.

石頭 stone.

石頭子 pebbles.

石片 stone slabs.

石塊 stone in pieces.

石料 rough unhewn stone.

一片石板 a stone tablet.

石匠 a stonemason.

石堆 a heap of stones.

石礁 rocks.

毛石 an unhewn stone.

鵝卵石 a stone as big as a
goose's egg.

石髮 stalactites; *see* 3375 and
below.

石柱 a stone pillar.

石穴 an artificial grotto.

石路 a stone-paved road.

石樁 a stone beacon.

勒石 to engrave on a tablet.

忠肝若鐵石 loyalty as en-
during as iron or stone.

水流穿石 dropping water
will pierce through stone.

如水投石 like water thrown
on stone,—it can't go through;
used of vain remonstrance.

吸鐵石 the loadstone.

此非藥石之所攻 this
disease cannot be treated with
drugs.

石^{2c}

9964

石螺肉 excrement; ordure.

石商 a stone merchant.

石船 a stone-junk.

石車 a ballista.

石青 dark green.

石經 classics cut in stone.

石印 *see* 13,282.

石華表 the stone pillars at a
grave.

石人 and 石馬 stone figures
of men and horses at tombs of
men of rank.

任是石人須下淚 even
a stone man would shed tears
at it.

石像生 stone figures or statue
of men or animals at graves.

石墩 blocks of stone placed
before temple gates.

我心匪石 my mind is no
a stone,—to be rolled about
unstable.

石崖 a cliff.

石壁 cliffs; precipitous.

一掬石之多 about a
much as a handful of stones.

石蟹 petrified crab,—a med-
icine.

石女 a barren woman. *See*
9947.

石胎 a barren womb.

大理石 stone from Ta-li F.
in Yunnan, which, on account
of its beautiful markings, often
closely resembling landscape
is cut in slabs and framed.

石灰 lime. Also, *Pourthia* s.

石苔 or 石髮 moss; lichen.

石淋 stone in the bladder.

石羔 or 石膏 ground gy-
sum; plaster of Paris.

石綠 malachite; copper ore.

石皺子 the pink.

石花菜 agar-agar,—the Mala-
term for a kind of seaweed.
Used in China for edible sea-
weed in general.

石黃 hartall; orpiment; yellow
lead.

石金 mica.

粉石 sandstone.

石^{2*}
9964

滑石 soapstone.
浮石 pumice-stone.
青石 granite.
端石 or 硯石 slate; shale,—
of which inkstones are made.
石虛中 the name of an ink slab.
礪石 or 紅石 red sandstone.
立精石 blue limestone.
臘石 a greasy yellow quartz.
試金石 a touchstone.
頭號石 the heaviest stone
lifted by military candidates,—
weighing 300 catties.
玉石俱焚 jade and stone
burnt together,—the good and
bad perishing alike.
頑石點頭 the senseless
stones bowed their heads,—al-
luding to a Buddhist priest under
the Liang dynasty, who, unable
to get listeners to his exposition
of Buddhism, took stones for
disciples. Whenever his argu-
ments were particularly cogent,
even these stones bowed acqui-
escence.
獲石田 to get stony land,—a
useless acquisition.
石本五權之名 the *shih*
was originally one of the 5
weights (= 120 斤).
漢酒言石者未嘗有
定數也 under the Han
dynasty, those who spoke of a
shih of wine had no definite
amount in their minds.
一石不亂者有之 some
can drink as much as a gallon
without being drunk. See 4600.
食酒一石 to drink a gallon
of wine.
一石米 a picul of rice.
二千石太守之祿秩
也 two thousand piculs of rice
was the salary of a Governor.
石大夫 a god of healing.
石碑山 Breaker Point, near
Swatow.
石菖蒲 the rock sweet-flag,—
a purple orchid, same as 10,435.
石竹 *Dianthus chinensis*, L.;
carnation.
石板菜 *Sedum Alfredi*, Hance.

石^{2*}
9964

石韋 *Polypodium lingua*, Sw.
石耳 a lichen (*Leptogium fuli-
ginosum*, Müll.).
石衣 and 石髮 (see above)
Confervae.
石頭棵子 *Distylium racemo-
sum*, S. & Z., var. *chinense*.
石柱魚 variegated perches.
石鷄 a variety of the Himalayan
Chukar partridge (*Caccabis chu-
kar*, var. *pubescens*).
石龍芮 *Ranunculus sceleratus*,
L.
石龍子 a lizard (*Phrynoce-
phalus caudivolvulus*).
石首魚 a species of *Sciaena*,
said to have in its head a stone
which is a sovereign cure for
various ills. Same as the 黃
花魚.
石國 Tashkend.
石城 (or 南寧) the name
under the T'ang dynasty for
曲靖府 in Yunnan.
大石城 Aksu.
石堡城 said, but on insufficient
grounds, to be Tashkurgan, the
λίθινος πύργος of Marinus of Tyre
and of Ptolemy.

See 562.

柘^{2*}
9965

祐^{2*}
9966

R. 陌
See 石
Entering
Lower.

碩^{4*}
9967

R. 陌
C. *shik*, *shek*
H. *shok*, *shak*,
F. *sik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *shih*, *shwo*
M. *so*
Y. *shak*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *tak*
Entering
Lower.

Great; eminent. Full;
ripe.

碩人 a great man.
孔碩 very great,—of things.
體頗碩胖 very stout,—as a
fat man.
碩彥 eminent.
碩學高才 of great learning
and brilliant talents.
碩大無朋 of unequalled
ability.

碩^{4*}
9967

碩輔 an eminent statesman.
碩畫 (*hu*⁴) eminent aims or
designs.
碩勇 brave; valorous,—a term
bestowed as a title.
碩苗 grain full in the ear.
碩鼠 a squirrel. See 9968.
Read *shê*^{4*} or *shuo*^{4*}.
和碩 see 3945.

鼯^{4*}
9968

R. 陌
See 石
Entering
Lower.

世⁴
9969

R. 霽
C. *shai*
H. *shi*, *she*
F. *sie*
W. *si*
N. *shí*, *si*
P. *shí*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *shí*
K. *se*
J. *sei*
A. *t'e*
Sinking
Upper.

A generation of thirty
years; hereditary; an age;
one's life; the world. See
系 4061.

一世 a generation.
世代 generations; ages; here-
ditary.
世世 generation to generation;
for ever.
世滋一世 increasing from
generation to generation.
生斯世也, 爲斯世也
be of the age in which you are
born; *soyez de votre siècle*.
應世作世 be in harmony
with your age.
亂世 an age of anarchy or po-
litical confusion.
至德之世 the Golden Age.
彫喪 *sang*⁴ 之世 the Iron
Age.
吾生於昏闇之世 I was
born in a dark age.
新世紀 the New Era,—title
of a Chinese anarchist paper.
沒世而名稱 your name
will be praised for all time.
世行 in circulation,—as books,
etc.
世號 to be known in history as....
必世而後仁 it would re-
quire a whole generation before
virtue would prevail,—even with
a truly wise sovereign..

世⁴
9969

世宦 officials whose ancestors were officials.

世祿之家 families as above.

世爵 hereditary rank or nobility.

世職 hereditary honours,—less than the above.

世襲 hereditary rank. See 4142.

國王例不世 by the law of the country the throne is not hereditary.

遂能世其家 so he was able to carry on the family tradition,—as an artist.

世兄或世弟 terms of address between friends whose fathers have also been friends.

世姪 the son of a friend, as above.

世交或世講 an old family friendship.

世家或世族 old families. The former is used in the 史記 for the hereditary Houses of reigning nobles under the feudal system of the Chou dynasty.

與論世好 conversed with him about their family acquaintanceship.

世守無失 to preserve in the family for ever.

世傳 handed down from generation to generation.

一世一世傳下來的 handed down from father to son,—as the secret of a prescription.

再世不顯 two generations (i.e. father and grandfather) about which nothing is known,—as in the case of Ma Yüan, whose great-grandfather was executed; consequently his father and grandfather could not hold office and so become known.

世系 a genealogy; a genealogical tree.

來世 coming generations; the future life.

有譽于遠世 shall be praised by far-off generations to come.

今世或當世或本世 the present age.

刑罰世輕世重 punishments are mild in one age and severe in another.

出世 to be born; to renounce the world, as a priest.

世⁴
9969

過世 or 謝世 or 辭世 or 去世 or 逝世 or 違世 or 棄世 to retire from the world,—to die.

早世 to die prematurely; to have died long ago.

相次即世 died one by one.

先人即世 when my parents were alive.

必有一人下世者 one of them is sure to die.

不世之功 merit of no generation,—i.e. such as has never been known.

濟世之才 talents adapted to benefit the age in which one lives. See 817.

世面 state of the world; condition of affairs.

世界 (explained in the 楞嚴經 as "time and space") the world; life.

世界如輪轉 life is like a wheel going round,—full of ups and downs.

世界不好 the age is not a virtuous one.

創世界 to make a position in the world for oneself.

在世無所須 man wants but little here below,—惟酒與長年 only wine and long life.

世人 or 世上人 or 世間人 the people of the world; mankind.

特誌之以風世 so I record it in order to let everybody know.

不近世情 not in touch with the world.

無世情 retired from the world; in private life.

世態炎涼 the behaviour of the world is now hot, now cold,—alluding to the fickleness of public opinion.

世業 an occupation; a calling.

世尊 the Lord of the World or the world-honoured One,—Buddha. Sanskrit: *Lokajyēsthā*.

世尊亦塵埃 even Buddha's image is crumbled to dust.

世⁴
9969

經世文 tracts for the times. 無經世之用 not of any practical use to the world,—in the field of politics.

身經兩世 I have lived through two generations,—as son, and father.

失其世 particulars of birth, parentage, etc., unknown.

終世 all time; one's whole life.

永世克孝 all your life you were filial.

世道 men's manners or morals.

世路 the way of the world.

世樂 joy on earth; universal happiness.

世外 outside of the world,—in the world but not of it, as priests.

我是一個世外的人 I am not an ordinary mortal,—said a girl who was a fox.

世務 or 世事 the affairs of this life.

世間俗子 an ordinary fellow.

世子 the eldest son of a 王 prince; (under the Chou dynasty) the sons of members of the five orders of nobility.

二世 the title under which Hu Hai, son and successor of the First Emperor, is known in history.

尼古拉司二世 Nicholas the Second.

To buy on credit; to borrow. To pardon.

賞酒 to get wine on trust.

賞貸 to borrow.

又賞他驢, 亦如之 he got another donkey, when the same thing happened.

賞赦 to pardon.

To eat; to drink; to consume; see 11, 268. Radical 184. See 2924, 3336, 6347, 6980, 7727, 8080.

食草者力 those who eat vegetables are strong.

食肉者勇 those who eat meat are brave.

賞⁴
9970
R. 霽福
See 世赦
Sinking
Upper.食²⁰
9971
R. 職寘
C. shik, tsz
H. shiit, sz
F. sik, söü
W. zi, zz
N. zih, zz
P. shkii, sz
M. sz, sz²

食²⁰997¹

Y. shik, sz
Sz. shi, sz
K. sik, sū
J. seki, shoku.
A. t'ik, tū
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

食穀者智 those who eat grain are wise.

食氣者神 those who eat air are divine.

退食之餘 in leisure moments snatched from meals.

食厭 satisfied with food.

不粒食者已五年 had eaten nothing for five years.

伙食 board; keep; wages.

終食之間 for the space of a single meal,—the superior man does not act contrary to virtue.

飲食 food and drink.

食管 the oesophagus or gullet.

食井 a well of drinking-water.

食米 rice for private consumption.

食物或食用 provisions; food.

食蘿 food-baskets.

食量 capacity for eating.

好^{hao}食 to be fond of eating.

隔食 to have indigestion.

晚食可以當肉 hunger is the best sauce.

獵食者 one who forages for his food; a "sponge."

白食 to eat at the expense of others.

喫下眼食 to eat food at the expense of another,—when every mouthful is jealously watched.

對食 to eat opposite one another,—as husband and wife.

食久乃散 after about the time one takes to have a meal, it dispersed,—of a cloud.

食久方起 after the interval of a meal-time he got up.

鮮食 to live on fish,—as dwellers by the sea.

血食 to sacrifice at the tombs of ancestors.

吞食肥己 to grab all and enrich oneself,—without thought for others.

食糧 to eat rations of grain,—to be a soldier.

食鹽 table salt.

食言 to eat one's words; to go back on a promise.

食²⁰997¹

食言多矣能無肥乎 if a man eats his words in quantities, can he do otherwise than grow fat?

寧飲水而瘦,毋食言

而肥 better get thin on water than fat on one's own words.

決不食言 I will on no account go back on my promise.

食烟 to smoke.

食水 to drink water; to draw water, as a ship.

食二尺 she draws two feet.

食人餘唾 to eat the dregs of others' spittle,—to plagiarise.

食自己 to find oneself in food.

食祿 to draw pay; to have a salary.

日食 an eclipse of the sun. See 9972.

大食斯勿 or 大食 a name given by the Persians to the Arabs = Tajik or Tazi. [The second is also a great banquet.]

黑衣大食 the Abbassides.

Read ssū⁴. Rice; food generally. To feed; to nourish.

食人在飢 feeding people is for when they are hungry. See 5385.

足以食十人 enough to feed ten men.

先取其當中潔者食

姑 she first took the clean parts from the middle (of the pot) and fed her mother-in-law.

食犬 an edible or "chow" dog.

Read i².

酈食其 Li I-chi,—a worthy of the Han dynasty.

To eat up gradually (see 12,085); to eclipse.

有土蝕處 it has marks of damage from (lying in) the earth,—of an old bronze.

侵蝕家產 to make a hole in one's patrimony.

蝕損 to injure or diminish by encroaching upon.

蝕²⁰997²

Sz. shi
K. sik
J. shoku, jiki
A. t'ik

Entering
Lower.

射

9973

室

9974

R. 質

P. shi

See 失

Entering
Upper.

吞蝕 to embezzle.

蝕本 to encroach upon one's capital.

日蝕 (see 5642) and 月蝕 eclipses of the sun and moon, respectively.

See 9793.

A house; an apartment; a home; a mansion; the Imperial family; a household; a wife. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.*

世室 an ancestral home.

行室 a watchman's mat hut.

冰室 an ice-house.

歸于其室 I shall go to his home,—meaning the home of a dead husband, *sc.* the grave.

箭室 a quiver.

宮室 a palace; a mansion; buildings in general.

王室 the royal House.

宗室 an Imperial clansman,—a descendant of the founder of the Manchu dynasty, 顯祖 Hsien Tsu, A.D. 1583—1616. Distinguished by a yellow girdle.

室家 or 家室 a household; a home.

升堂未入室 you have reached the hall but have not penetrated to the inner apartments,—you have still something to learn.

異室同堂 different branches of the same family.

室宇 rooms; apartments.

正室 or 冢室 a wife.

配室 or 側室 or 窈室 a concubine.

室女 a virgin. [*Nest. Tablet.*] See 2093.

室女童婦 girls and boys and married women.

室人 the members of a family; a wife. Used in announcements of death for "my late wife."

歸告其室人 went home and told his wife.

蝕²⁰997²

R. 職

C. shik

H. shik

F. seik, sik

W. zi

N. zik

P. shi

M. sz

Y. shên, sên

室⁴
9974

受室 to take a wife.

三十有室 at thirty, marry.

吾有一子亦未有室
I have a son who is also not married.

繼室 to marry again.

爲李元盛繼室 she became Li Yüan-shêng's second wife.

鞘⁴
9975

A leather sheath for a knife; a scabbard.

R. 質
See 室
Entering Upper.

埴⁴
9976

Clay. Also read *ch'ih*⁴.

赤埴 red clay.

搏埴 to mould in clay.

我善爲埴 I can do what I will with clay,—make it round or square; of a potter.

擗埴 to rap on the ground with a stick,—as blind men do to feel their way.

R. 職 寘
F. *shik*
See 值
J. *shoku, djiki, shi*
A. *trik*
Entering Lower.

植⁴
9977

See 1849.

氏⁴

Originally the family name; see 4599; a family; a clan. Used in petitions by women, of themselves.

Radical 83. See 5644, 11,845.

因以爲氏 he therefore adopted it as his family name.

氏族 (or 姓) of such a family or clan; family names.

羅氏 the Lo family or clan. Also, Mr. Lo (see 11,170).

張氏宗祠 the ancestral hall of the Chang family.

釋氏 the Buddhists.

伏羲氏 Fu Hsi (or Fuh Hi),—the legendary ruler with whom Chinese dynastic history is supposed to begin, B.C. 2953.

二氏 Lao Tzü and Buddha.

氏間 among the people.

氏⁴
9978

黃門李氏 or 黃李氏
Mrs. Huang, née Li.

該氏 the said female.

夫己氏 the said woman, or that "person,"—in an offensive sense.

呂氏 the famous Empress Lü, of the Han dynasty, 2nd century B.C.

舐³
9979

Same as 9955.

舐³
9980

To lick.

老牛舐犢 the old cow licks her calf.

舐窻以窺 to lick a (hole in a paper) window in order to peep through.

舐痔 to lick piles,—to be a sycophant.

舐痔者得車五乘, 所治愈下, 得車愈多
the man who licks (the prince's) piles gets five chariots: the more degrading the work the greater the number of chariots given.

R. 紙
C. *shái*
H. *she*
F. *ti*
W. *dzai, di, dz*
N. *zz*
P. *sh*
Y. *ti*
K. *si, v. chi*
J. *shi, dji*
A. *si, shi*
Rising Lower Irregular.

豕⁴
9981

A hog; a pig. Radical 152.

牧豕 a swineherd.

豕鬣 a hog's bristles.

畜豕 to keep pigs.

遼東豕 like the (white-headed) pigs of Liao-tung,—not remarkable in 河東 Ho-tung (3936), where all the pigs were white.

豕苓 a root resembling China root.

刺豕 to kill pigs.

R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ch'i*
W. *sz*
N. *sz*
P. *sh*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *sh*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Rising Upper.

始³
9982

To begin; to make a start; to be the first. Finally; at length; then; thereupon; see 8533.

始終 or 始末 the beginning and the end; first and last; throughout.

有始無終 unfinished; abortive.

自始及末 from beginning to end.

R. 紙 寘
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *sz*
W. *sz*
N. *sz*
P. *sh*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *sh*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Rising Upper.

始³
9982

元始 or 始初 or 起始 the beginning; at first. See 13,744.

若不慎之於始 if you are not cautious at the beginning.

迎之不見其始, 隨之不見其終 meeting it one sees no beginning, following it one sees no end.

未始有物 before the existence of matter.

未始有始也 before the beginning began.

始制 or 始作 or 始創 to be the first to do or make; to invent; to initiate.

萬物資始 all things take a new departure,—in spring.

自余始志之 I was the first to record this.

始基 the basis; the commencement.

始祖 the original ancestor; the founder of a family.

始皇帝 the First Emperor,—of a united China, on the break-up of the feudal system, B.C. 221—209.

前始 at the very first; at a very early stage.

始猶 or 始而 at first.....

始來 origin.

燕肅始造指南車 Yer Su (A.D. 1027) at length succeeded in making a "south-pointing chariot,"—which had been made before his time, but which in the absence of any record he reconstructed as an independent invention.

始知大道 then for the first time he understood TAO.

始行 and then proceeded to.

始可 then only can you.....

釋⁴
9983

To loosen; to set free (see 3727); to open out; to explain. An "introduction" to a book. The first syllable of Shakyamuni Buddha. [The Buddhist priest 道安 Tao An, who died about A.D. 400, changed his surname

R. 陌
C. *shik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sh*
P. *sh, shi*
M. *sz*
Y. *sh, h*

釋⁴⁸

9983

Sz. shī
K. sök
J. seki, shaku
A. t'ikEntering
Upper.

to 釋; and later, all priests came to be known as Shih.]

釋放 or 開釋 to release; to let go.

釋手 to let go one's hand.

釋回 to get rid of evil.

釋罪 to let off; to pardon.

釋縛 to unbind; to set free.

不釋口 to go on muttering; to refuse to stop speaking.

釋悶 to soothe one's mind.

釋冤 or 釋恨 to dismiss ill feeling.

以釋羣疑 and so allay the suspicions of the masses.

如釋重負 as though released from a heavy burden.

釋甲 to lay down arms; to surrender.

釋難攻易 to leave the difficult and set to work on the easy.

冰釋瓦解 like ice melting or like tiles in disruption,—of a routed army.

解釋 to console.

註釋 commentary and explanations.

釋義 to explain the meaning.

釋本末 to explain fully.

釋分明 to explain clearly.

釋海爲河 he explains *hai* sea as meaning *ho* river.六書通釋 introduction to the *Liu Shu Ku*.

釋迦牟尼 Shākyamuni. See 3589.

釋迦之現近在莊王 Shākyamuni came into the world about the time of king Chuang (B.C. 696—681).

釋迦帝婆 Indra.

釋門 or 釋氏 or 釋教 the Buddhist sect; Buddhism.

帝釋 or 天帝釋 the Lord Buddha.

釋道 Buddhism and Taoism.

釋氏之流 the sect of the Buddhists.

釋⁴⁸

9983

釋子 Buddhist priests.

釋法顯 Shih Fa-hsien,—the famous Buddhist priest who started for India, overland, in A.D. 399, and returned by sea in A.D.

式⁴⁸

9984

R. 職

C. shih

H. shit

F. seik

W. si

N. shēh

P. shī

M. sz

Y. shēh

Sz. shī

K. sik

J. shoku, shiki

A. t'ik

Entering

Upper.

Form; fashion; pattern; type; model; law. To imitate; to give an example of. To employ; to cause; thereon; thereby; thence; evidently; it seems; shall; become; like in such wise that; and thus; until. To reverence; see 12,425. An initial particle.

式樣 (shih⁴ yang) a pattern; a model.

款式不對 the form (as of a document) is not right.

格式 see 6029.

字式 a copy-slip; see 6021.

合式 or 中 chung⁴ 式 in accordance with the pattern; suitable; the very thing.中 chung⁴ 式進士 a graduate who in his essay hits off the style most approved by the Grand Examiner.

不如式 not according to pattern; not up to muster.

依式早參 went as usual to the morning audience.

各式 all kinds,—of goods.

式類 a class; a category.

萬邦作式 all the States will take you for a pattern.

下土之式 a pattern to all the world.

式靖亂階 to employ in appeasing incipient disorder.

式廓疆圉 to employ in enlarging the boundaries of,—an empire.

式畀元戎 to employ in the capacity of leader.

式和民則 reverently seek to harmonise the people and their duties.

君子式黃髮 the prince (or the superior man) reverences hoary heads.

式⁴⁸

9984

式爾 purposely.

式號 hao² 式呼 amid clamour and shouting.

式如金, 式如玉 hold them as gems and as gold.

式微 in decay.

Same as 9986.

To wipe; to rub; to clean.

拭桌 to wipe a table.

拭垢 to wipe off dirt.

拭刀 to wipe a knife.

拂拭 to dust.

拭淨 to clean.

拭淚 or 拭涕 to wipe away tears.

拭杠 a mechanical device for killing birds.

To try; to test; to make the experiment. To use; trained; disciplined.

試一試 or 試試看 try; make the experiment.

試他一試 test him,—in scholarship.

試演 or 試行 to try; to essay.

你試演與我等看看 give us a sample of your skill.

試爲我一奏 give me a tune,—on your flute.

嘗試 to try to follow; to test; to try by tasting; to try if something which is not permitted would be allowed.

巧於嘗試 very clever at trying how far he can go.

試巧 to test the bent of a year-old baby's mind, by putting a pen, a sword, etc., before him, to see which he will touch first. See 6284.

不以身試法 don't test the law on your own person,—avoid crime.

好 hao⁴ 試劍 fond of sword-exercise.

試手 to try; to practise.

帙

9985

拭⁴⁸

9986

R. 職

H. ch'it

F. seik, ch'eik

See 式

Entering
Upper.試⁴⁸

9987

R. 寘

C. } shi

H. } shi

F. sōū, sei, v.

W. } ch'ei

N. } sz

P. shī

M. } sz

Y. } sz

Sz. shī

K. si

J. shi

A. t'ik

Sinking

Upper.

試⁴

9987

試而言之 try first and speak afterwards.

探試口供 let us see what his evidence will be.

試驗 to examine; to test.

試辦再議 to put into operation experimentally for future decision.

開所試辦 to open an office and make trial of a scheme.

試問 to try by enquiry; to see how; I should be glad to know.

試思 reflect! just think!

刑不試而民咸服 no punishments used and yet the people all submissive.

試用 on probation,—before being advanced to the rank of 候補 expectant.

吾不試故藝 having no official employment, I devoted myself to the arts,—a saying attributed to Confucius.

私人之子百僚是試 the sons of the poorest families form the officers in public employment.

師干之試 a host of well-disciplined warriors.

小試或童試 the examination for the first or B.A. degree.

鄉試 the triennial examination for the 2nd or master's degree, held in the autumn at each of the provincial capitals.

會試 the triennial examination for the 3rd or doctor's degree, held in the spring at Peking.

殿試 the palace examination,—a further test of the successful candidates at the above, for admission to the Han-lin College.

試差 an appointment as Examiner.

應試 to present oneself for examination.

遂定一試格 and accordingly arranged for an examination to be held.

軾⁴

9988

A stretcher in a sedan-chair, to rest the arms upon when bowing.

弑⁴

9989

R. 寘

F. *soi*

See 試

Sinking Upper.

事⁴

9990

R. 寘

C. H. } *sz*F. *süü, sü*W. } *sz*N. } *sz*P. *shü*M. } *sz*Y. } *sz*Sz. *shü*K. *sä*J. *shü, dji*A. *sü*

Sinking Lower.

To murder a superior in age or rank.

弑君 to kill one's sovereign.

弑父 to kill a father.

弑其主 he killed his master.

An affair; a matter; business; see 8610, 8846.

To serve. Numerative of things in sets, suits, etc. See 13,449.

事情 affairs and their phases; matters; business.

事務 affairs; things; phenomena.

事由 origin of an affair; particulars or circumstances; a matter.

事勢 state of affairs; circumstances.

皆事勢宜然 (these steps) were all called for by the position of affairs.

因事勢所逼 or 爲事際所逼 under pressure of circumstances.

因事 because of some matter,—which was troublesome. Fr. *pour cause*.

一件事 or 一頭事 an affair; a matter.

親事雖定了一頭 although I have arranged a marriage,.....

理事 to manage affairs.

事理 the underlying principles of matters; facts and principles involved; way of doing business. See 6879.

所患以理爲理以事爲事 what is to be feared is that principles and facts will be considered as separate entities.

事物 activities and objects,—phenomena.

事禮 the conventionalities of business.

事體 a matter; an affair,—considered fundamentally.

不成事體 does not make the matter take proper shape,—an irregularity; an impropriety.

何事 what matters, or avails it, that?.....? See 3941.

事⁴

9990

有事 to have business,—to be busy.

甚無事 having absolutely nothing to do.

事多 many affairs; busy.

多事 a busy-body; officious.

閒事 private affairs.

各行其事 let each go his own way,—in management of affairs.

這是怎麼回 (or 會) 事 what sort of matter is this? what? up now?

公事 or 差 *ch'ai* 事 public business; official matters.

事實 the real facts.

事前 before the event; before something happens.

事前知情 an accessory before the fact.

事機 policy; political motives. Also the centre of action or activity.

事繁責重 numerous and responsible duties.

雖知人事,猶有童心 although he understands the way of the world, he is still boyish in mind.

不曉事的 or 不解事 to be ignorant and inexperienced.

事露 (*lou*) the thing is out known.

事端 or 事故 occasions or causes of trouble. See 8171.

事無三不成 'tis the third try that succeeds.

事跡 *prima facie* grounds. Also history.

事簡 not much occupied with business.

事宜 the fitness of things, or things being as they ought to be defined in Chinese by 事之當然; conditions; interests; requirements; the necessary arrangements.

事事周到 everything properly attended to.

事事如意 may all things be as you wish!

元瑜漸老不事事 [Wu] Yüan-yü gradually became old to work,—at painting.

事⁴

9990

無所事事 there was no attention to business,—on the part of officials.

各事其事 every one attends to his own duties.

諸事遂心 may everything be as you wish!

事業 occupation; business.

老世事 or 歷練世事 well versed in worldly affairs; an old stager.

隄防事中生事 to have a care lest trouble grow out of (i.e. be added to) existing trouble.

無事生事 to make trouble where there need be none.

事如屬實 if these facts are really true.

事權 authority; power.

事出權宜 a course of action dictated by circumstances.

事關約則 the matter is one which involves the Treaty and the Tariff.

事主 the principal person concerned in any matter,—e.g. the owner of stolen property; the complainant; a leader (see 5597).

主事 a 2nd class assistant secretary in a Board.

大事 the great business,—variously applied to revolution, marriage, death, sacrifices, etc.

凡物不足以講大事 animals are unfitted to discourse on sacrifice.

能行大事乎 can you do the great deed?—i.e. slay the Duke.

有的事人喇 there are lots of people!

好事 see 3889 hao⁴.

事父母 to serve one's father and mother.

忠臣不事二君 a loyal minister will not serve two princes.

佛不足事 Buddha is not worth worshipping.

事奉 to wait upon; to serve.

囑陳師事褚 bade Ch'ên regard Ch'u as his teacher.

母事嫂 waited upon her sister-in-law as though the latter had been her mother.

事⁴

9990

弓弩數千事 several thousands of sets of bows and arrows.

剩一二事, 皆姑服也 one or two suits were left, all belonging to her mother-in-law.

三事兒 a small case containing tweezers, ear-pick, and tooth-pick.

五事 = demeanour, speech, seeing, hearing, and thinking.

勢⁴

9991

R. 霽
C. shai
H. shi, she
F. sie, v. tie
W. si
N. } shi
P. }
M. } sz
Y. }
Sz. shi
K. se
J. sei
A. t'e

Sinking
Upper.

Power; authority; influence; strength; the testicles; virility. Aspect; condition; circumstances; signs. See 1031, 2187, 9990.

勢散則弱 power separated means weakness,—i.e. "divided we fall."

隨風勢漂去 at the mercy of the wind.

候風勢則個 we must wait for a fair wind.

勢家 influential families.

作虎勢 to act like a tiger,—to be violent and cruel.

失勢 to lose power or influence.

威勢大 of great influence and authority.

以洋人假借外勢 to introduce foreigners (into the case) on pretence of possessing their influence.

車把勢 a carter.

嚇勢 to scare; to terrify.

恃勢 to rely upon one's position,—to do evil with impunity.

勢壓 to put down with authority.

虛張聲勢 to make a show of being in force.

勢力 strength, as of an army; power; influence.

勢力之人 retainers; hangers-on to influential persons.

割勢 to castrate.

出其勢 he exposed his person.

來勢甚兇 he came in a very threatening manner.

乘 ch'êng² 勢 to avail oneself of circumstances.

形勢 aspect; position,—of sites.

勢⁴

9991

形勢雄峻 it looks very strong and inaccessible,—of Gibraltar.

各抱地勢 adapted in each case to the configuration of the land.

勢不兩立 both cannot exist together; mutually exclusive.

勢必 necessarily; inevitably.

勢所必然 circumstances compel it.

勢難從命 circumstances make it difficult for me to accede to your request.

勢有不能 circumstances make it impossible.

騎虎之勢 like riding a tiger,—there's no getting down.

勢將 will, or may, probably or apparently.....

勢將成就 it looks like being a success.

勢處兩難 to be in an awkward position whichever course one takes.

勢利之人 or 勢利鬼 or 勢利眼 or 趨勢利者 those who are servile to superiors and brutal to inferiors.

勢派兒 scale,—e.g. of building.

勢絀 an embarrassed condition.

勢燄 fury; ferocity.

勢不佳 affairs looking serious.

勢頭好 things look favourable; the prospect is good.

那家人見勢頭來得兇險 the servant, seeing the serious turn of affairs,.....

打手勢 to make signs with the hands.

依文先生手勢 according to the signs Mr. Wên is making with his hands,—as where fingers are held up to denote numbers.

士⁴

9992

R. 紙
C. } sz²
H. }

A civil official; a soldier; a minister; a learned man; a scholar; a gentleman; a lover. A piece in Chinese chess, with powers similar

士⁴

9992

F. *shü*²
W. { *sz*
N. {
P. *shi*²
M. { *sz*²
Y. {
Sz. *shi*²
K. *sz*
J. *shi*
A. *sz* (*shi*)
Rising Lower
Irregular.

but inferior to those of our "queen." Radical 33. [To be distinguished from 土 12,099.] See 死 10,280.

士農工商 officials, agriculturists, artisans, and traders,—the four classes of society in order of precedence. See 7908.

賢士國之寶 a virtuous official is a jewel in the country. See 2292.

甲士 soldiers.

士卒 foot-soldiers; infantry.

騎士 horsemen; cavalry.

士馬 infantry and cavalry.

士飽馬騰 fine soldiers and prancing steeds.

勇士 or 壯士 valiant soldiers.

庶士有竭 martial looked the attendant officers.

卿士 a minister of State. See 4839.

大士 see 10,470.

士女 men and women.

女士 a heroine.

士子 or 士人 any one who has been in for an examination; a scholar.

士林 the literati.

士大夫 retired officials; gentry.

士民 originally used for the official class only; now the literati and the people. Cf. 商民 merchants.

士得一人知,可無憾 if a scholar becomes known (as such) to a single man, he is satisfied.

下士 scholars of the lowest class. Also, to humble oneself before a learned man.

文士 a student; a literary man.

天文士 an astronomer.

居士 or 處 *ch'u*³ 士 a scholar who does not hold office; a private gentleman. The first is also, a devout member of the Buddhist laity.

處 *ch'u*³ 女莫不願得以爲士 of the young virgins not one but wished to get him as a lover.

士⁴

9992

仕⁴

9993

R. 紙

See 士

Rising Lower
Irregular.

輕財重士 to think little of wealth and much of scholarship.

庶吉士 a newly-appointed member of the Han-lin College.

女修士 a sister of charity,—a foreign term.

紳士 the gentry. See 9821.

士夫 the spiritual self. Sanskrit: *purusha*.

To hold office; to be a government servant. Same as the 士 in chess; see 9992.

出仕 or 進仕 to go into public life; to take office.

致仕 or 卸仕 to resign office.

仕路 or 仕途 an official career.

仕商必攜 essential to officials and merchants,—of a Traveller's Guide.

仕宦之家 a family of officials,—the members of which have always been in government employ.

吾將仕矣 I will go into office.

以爲登仕之計 as a trick by means of which he might get into the public service.

仕版 a register of officials.

不爲 *wei*³ 祿仕 to serve, not for salary,—but for the good of the people.

仕宋 he held office under the Sung dynasty.

仕子 Imperial catamites.

To swear; to take an oath; to make a contract; to address; a speech.

誓言 an oath. [The following is the text of the famous oath sworn in the peach-garden by the three great heroes of the

三國志 History of the Three Kingdoms: 皇天后土,

實鑒此心,背義忘

恩,天人共戮 Imperial

Heaven and Queen Earth, scrutinise these hearts of ours, and if any one of us fail in his duty, forgetful of his tie, may God and man alike destroy him!]

誓⁴

9994

發誓 or 矢誓 or 起誓 to take an oath.

你就要起誓發願的說 if you are prepared to take a solemn oath that.....

誓願 a vow.

發下誓願 to make a vow.

立下誓戒 to take a pledge,—as against drink or opium.

誓死守 swore to remain chaste until death.

誓不兩立 I swear that both of us shall not stand,—that one of us shall die.

不得真經,誓不回國 without the Sacred Books, I swear I will never return to my country.

燒誓章 to burn a written oath.

盟誓 to enter into a sworn agreement.

當天盟誓 I swear before God.

山盟海誓 a firm-as-the-hills agreement and deep-as-the-sea oath. Used of a pact between sworn brothers; also between lovers.

誓約 to contract.

誓于師 made a speech, or gave orders, to the soldiers.

To pass away; to depart; to die, especially of officials or of children. An initial particle.

逝水 flowing water.

逝者如斯夫 it passes away like this,—not ceasing by day or by night. A reflection by Confucius on a stream.

日月逝矣 the days and months pass,—time waits for no man.

逝者其亡 time will pass and we shall be dead,—if we do not enjoy ourselves now.

推琴卻逝 she pushed aside the lute and was on the point of retiring,.....

言不可逝 words are not to be cast away.

長逝 or 殞 (or 溘) 逝 gone on the long journey,—dead.

逝⁴

9995

R. 霽

H. *shi*

See 噬

Sinking
Lower.誓⁴

9994

R. 霽

H. *shi*W. *zi*, *zz*

See 噬

Sinking
Lower.

逝⁴
9995

孫文正湓逝之後 after the death of Sun Wên-chêng.

坐逝 to die sitting, — of an official confident in his merits.

從此而逝 here we part! — a phrase addressed at the grave to a dead man.

知音已逝 he who knew sound (*i.e.* was a musician) is already dead. Also used in the sense of "my friend is dead."

偕逝 to go away (or die) together.

逝不古處 (a man) who treats me not according to the ancient rule.

Only; to be different from; to stop at. Also read *t'i*⁴ and *ch'ih*⁴. [To be distinguished from 啼 11,013.]

不啻 not only; not merely; not less than; not otherwise than; not short of.

不啻不敢 not only not daring to.....

不啻如自其口出 not merely as far as he says, — but more.

不啻置之死地 (the above) is nothing less than to sign his death-warrant.

是不啻干預中國保護子民之權 it is as though you were interfering in China's sovereign right to defend her own subjects.

感之不啻父母 as grateful to him as to his own parents.

何啻隔靴搔癢 much like scratching an itch through a boot.

何啻萬千 why only myriads and thousands?

奚啻 why stop at....? why only....?

See 10,289.

See 5642.

鼓⁴
9999

適⁴
10,000

R. 錫陌

N. *shêh*
P. *shî*

See 釋嫡

Entering Upper.

See 1996.

To go to; to reach; a bride going to her husband's house; hence, to marry (of women). To happen; to meet with; to hit off (*see* 2875); to suit (*see* 4600); to succeed; pleasure; amusement. Suddenly; just now.

適往 to go to.

適至胥 reaching down to the calf.

謹立勿他適 stand in a respectful attitude and don't move.

王事適我 the king's business comes on me.

適嫁 to marry a husband.

適林氏 married into the Lin family.

如要改適他人 if you want to marry again,....

適從何來 where have you come from now?

無所適從 without any definite plan to follow; without a clue.

適值其時 precisely at that time.

適因此故 precisely for this very reason.

適得其平 to obtain one's fair share of justice.

斟酌適中之論 to consult upon a middle course.

緣此數日適有公冗 it just happens that on the days mentioned I have official business.

適竟其事 the affair had just been concluded, when.....

李適不在側 Li did not happen to be by at the moment.

我適在其中 I was (or happened to be) of the party.

適有木箱順流而下 he happened upon a wooden box which was floating down stream.

適有客來 just then a guest arrived.

適⁴
10,000

適用 sufficient for use; just what I want.

客臥甚適 the traveller was sleeping very comfortably.

適我願 it hits off my wishes.

適意 in accordance with one's wishes; to get one's desire; to be happy. See 5367.

一生適意之境足矣 (thus) the happiness of one's life is completely secured.

從所適 let him go where he pleases, — *sc.* to the devil.

自喻適志 conscious only of following one's own fancies.

他做的文章妥適 his essay hit it off capitally, — referring to the theme set.

不貳適 to have no double aims; singleness of purpose; not to marry again (of a woman).

然後可言其適 then that may be called success.

何適之爲 what success is there in that?

無適而非此也 he had no amusements beyond this.

弄筆自適耳 he wielded his brush simply to amuse himself.

取適 to seek or take amusement. See 936.

適輕 and 適重 the circumstances being extenuating, and aggravating, respectively.

適然 or 適爾 suddenly; accidentally.

適間 or 適纔 or 適 just now.

適來此地 he had just come to this place.

Read *ti*⁴. The legitimate heir; to set the mind on. To preside over.

殷適 the rightful heir of the House of Yin.

誰適爲容 for whom should I adorn myself?

誰適與謀 who devised their schemes for them?

胸中無適莫之見 I have no opinion either (適) for or (莫) against.

似⁴
9997

日⁴
9998

適⁴
10,000

存適莫之見 *biased.*
適士 *an eminent scholar.*

Read *ti*^{1*}

適適然驚 *quite dumfound-*
ed.

Read *chih*^{2*} or *tsê*^{2*}. To
reprove. Used for 11,676.

勿予禍適 *do not punish or*
reprove us.

諡¹
10,001

Read *i*^{2*}; the appear-
ance or sound of laughing.
Wrongly used for 10,002,
the short form of which is
諡.

諡⁴
10,002

R. 寘
F. *ye*
See 示
A. *ti, tui*
Sinking
Lower.

Posthumous titles confer-
red upon Emperors and
eminent officials. [Women
have often been canonised,
especially under 晉 dynasty.]

諡號 or 諡名 the posthumous
title.

曾國藩的諡號稱為
文正 Tsêng Kuo-fan was ca-
nonised as *Wên chêng.*

諡法 the science or system of
posthumous titles.

圈定文裏諡號 to mark
with a circle, for selection, the
style or title *Wên hsiang*,—from
a number of titles submitted.

𡗗⁴
10,003

R. 陌職
C. *shik*
F. *heik, scik*
W. *sie*
N. *sih*
P. *shí*²
K. *shik*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *t'ik*
Entering
Upper.

Red. To be angry. The
personal name of 召公
Shao Kung of the Chou
dynasty, chief of the 十亂
"ten pacificators" employ-
ed by 武王 Wu Wang.

有𡗗 to be red.

如兩宮𡗗 if the two Em-
presses are incensed.

𡗗⁴
10,004

Same as 9921.

荏⁴
10,005

R. 支
See 遲

J. *shi*
Even Lower.

錫⁴
10,006

世⁴
10,007

𡗗⁴
10,008

收¹
10,009

R. 尤宥

C. *shau*
H. *seu*
F. }
W. } *sin*
N. }
P. *shou*
M. *sou*
Y. *sò*
Sz. *shou*
K. *su*
J. *shu*
A. *t'eu*
Even Upper.

Grass-grown.

荏平縣 name of a District in
Shantung.

Same as 9980.

Same as 9969.

SHOU.

Same as 10,009.

To receive; to collect;
to gather in, as a harvest;
to put away; to close; to
arrest; to confine; to im-
prison. The back and front
of a carriage. A cap used
at sacrifices under the Hsia
dynasty.

收下 or 收入 to receive.

收領 to receive,—on applica-
tion.

收留 or 收存 to receive and
keep. [The first is also to har-
bour.]

收得 or 收到 received.

收畢 or 收訖 or 收明
or 收清 or 收足 received
in full.

收單 (see 10,600) or 收條
or 收據 a receipt,—for money,
goods, despatches, etc., etc.

收訖紅單 a certificate show-
ing that duties have been paid;
a clearance certificate.

收稅 to collect duties.

收稅單 a duty-paid certificate.

收稅免照 an exemption cer-
tificate.

收釐單 a *lekin* receipt.

收執 to hold on to; to hold in
one's possession; to receive as
a receipt.

收¹
10,009

收生 to receive at birth,—to act
as midwife.

收取 or 收集 to gather to-
gether; to collect.

收藏 or 收儲 to lay by; to
store up.

收進 to take in; to rig in, as
a boom.

收埋 to gather up and bury,—
a stray corpse.

收納 to collect, as duties; to
receive payment; to accept.

收規 to collect fees.

收賬 to collect debts.

收割 or 收成 or 收莊
稼 or 秋收 to get in the
crop; to harvest.

三年不收 no harvest for
three years,—from drought.

丫頭收房 the waiting-maid
has been taken as a concubine.

收兵 or 收隊 to withdraw
troops.

收歇 to desist from.

收羅 to haul in a net.

收口 to make a port, as in a
storm; to put into a port.

收贖 to redeem; to take out of
pawn.

收買玩器 curios bought
here.

收買人心 to win people's
hearts,—by bribery, etc.

收心世務 to withdraw the
mind from worldly matters.

把慈悲心收起 put aside
your benevolent feelings.

把書本收起來 put away
the books.

把這個給我收起來
keep this for me.

當收不收 what you ought
to put away, you don't.

收拾 or 收什 to mend; to
put in order; to get ready. See
9963.

收拾行李 to pack one's bag-
gage.

收拾三軍回朝 got ready
the army and returned to the
capital.

收拾人心 to dispose people
favourably.

收¹

10,009

等我收拾你 wait a minute and I'll put you through!

收妖 to deal with or punish a bogy.

收工 to stop work.

收舖 to close a shop,—either for the night or permanently.

收脚 to stop running.

收場 or 收科 to finish; to complete..

收開 to receive and read.

收尾 finally; in the end.

收庄 to suspend payment.

收門生 to take pupils.

收回 to receive back.

收回成命 I recall (your Majesty's) already definite commands,—a conventional phrase on appointment to office.

收管 to take over management of.

收管不來 can't be kept in order,—as a *mauvais sujet*.

志欲收岐 wished to put Ch'i in prison.

到此收你 we have come here to arrest you.

收錢 to receive money.

收辦 to take over and deal with.

收押 to confine; to imprison; to receive pledges, as a pawn-broker.

收審 or 收訊 to confine pending trial.

收禁 to keep in confinement.

收服 to win back to allegiance.

收裹 to wrap up.

收掌 to be entrusted with the management of; to take into one's charge.

收受 to receive; to accept.

收帶 to have on one's person.

收養 to maintain; to support.

號收 a Customs' bank receipt.

收號 a receipt-mark on bank-notes.

收呈 to receive a written plaint.

收¹

10,009

熟

10,010

手³

10,011

R. 有

C. shau

H. shu

F. ch'iu

W. } siu

N. }

P. } shou

Sz. }

M. sou

Y. sio

K. su

J. shu, shu

A. fu

Rising Upper.

不加收齒 are not selected and recorded for merit.

欲收之 was going to seize and slay him.

See 10,051.

The arm; the hand; a "hand." Radical 64. See 1297, 3589, 4025, 6468, 7073, 7369, 8241, 8979, 9310, 9617, 9632, 10,128, 11,102, 12,089, 13,421.

手臂 the arm.

手拗 the inside of the elbow.

左手不如右手强 the left hand is not equal to the right.

一隻手 or 一把手 a single hand.

三隻手 or 小手 or 扒兒手 a pickpocket. See below.

手面 or 手掌 or 手心 the palm of the hand.

手心紋 the lines on the hand.

手甲 the nails.

手指 or 手指頭 the fingers.

手縫 *feng*¹ 兒 the spaces between the fingers.

手背 the back of the hand. See 12,412.

手背朝 *ch'ao*² 下 the back of the hand facing downwards,—as one who holds out his hand for money.

背着手踱來踱去,竟無方法 walked up and down with his hands behind his back, at a loss what to do.

手腕子 the wrist.

手節 the knuckles.

手脚 hands and feet; assistants; tricks. See 1362.

手忙脚慌 in a great bustle.

大手 large hands.

手大 capable; of ability.

手³

10,011

小手大脚,一輩子糟糕 small hands and large feet mean that you will be unfortunate all through life.

手脚無善症 diseases of the hands and feet come from a wicked disposition.

手足 hands and feet; brothers.

忘手足之情 forgetful of the fraternal tie.

手足不相爭 hands and feet do not fight,—neither should brothers.

手舞足蹈 gesticulating with hands and feet; throwing one's limbs about in all directions.

手中 or 手裏 in the hand.

手模 or 手印 a signature made by dipping a finger in ink and making an impression showing the lines or markings on the skin.

手拏 to grasp in the hand.

手頭 the hand; the grip of the hand. See 9264.

好手頭 dexterity; skill.

手巧 or 手頭巧 skilful with the hand.

手頭愈短,心頭愈熱 the poorer he became, the more she loved him.

因手頭不寬綽 because he was badly off.

手緊 in money difficulties. Also stingy; close-fisted.

手乏 or 手困 in want of money; hard up.

手軟 my hand is limp or weak.

住手 or 罷手 to stop; to cease.

鬆手 or 放手 or 撒手 to let go; to lopsen the hands.

手鬆的人 a spendthrift.

執手 or 拉手 or 握手 or 揼手 or 拿手 (see 8093) to grasp the hands,—as of a friend.

手拉着手 hand in hand.

攜手而行 they went along hand in hand.

手援 to lead by the hand.

洗手 to wash the hands. Also used figuratively.

手³
10,011

色授而手語 to make signs with the face and talk by gestures.

以手指畫,似言被毆將死之狀 he made signs with his hands as if explaining that he had been beaten and was dying from the effects.

比 (or 打) 手式 to talk by signs with the hands,—as deaf-mutes do.

手談 to play at chess, *wei-ch'i*, etc.

動手 or 起手 or 開手 or 下手 to begin doing anything. [The last is also an assistant.]

莫動手 don't touch it!

須速下手 hurry up and begin.

下手之時 at the moment of doing the deed.

先下手爲強 he who strikes the first blow has the advantage.

你下的手太重 you hit him too hard.

手下 under one's orders; in one's care.

那人吩咐手下 the man ordered his subordinates.

手底下 at hand; in hand. See 8300.

手底下錢不穀用 not having enough money in hand to go on with.

了手 to finish; see 7073.

過手 to hand over; to transfer.

何人手作 who did this?—of paintings, essays, etc.

好作手 very well done.

作手啓 an autograph note,—e.g. sent with a present.

此是實情非作手也 this is the truth, it is not collusion.

好手 a good hand at anything.

老手 or 熟手 an old hand.

手生 raw; inexperienced.

遊手 a vagrant; a vagabond.

國手 the champion of the empire,—in any line, as for instance medicine, chess-playing, calligraphy, etc.; complimentary title for a physician.

手³
10,011

魁手 a first-rate hand or workman.

凡出其手 all are his handiwork.

如出趙手 as if by the hand of (the artist) Chao (Mèng-fu).

出一手 are by the same hand.

出手貨 saleable goods. See 6369.

閒手 having nothing to do; at leisure.

白手做 or 空用手做 to make with the hands only,—without the aid of tools, etc.

手指罅 the fingers far apart,—having spaces between, through which things may slip. Used of a spendthrift.

束手無策 folded his hands and knew not what to do.

甚爲棘手 very pricking to the hands,—an awkward matter to deal with.

順手 or 帶手 at one's convenience.

燈不順手 the lamp is on the wrong side of my hand,—e.g. in writing, when a shadow is thrown on the paper.

順手給我帶來 bring it for me when you have occasion to come.

順手帶出 brought it out with him.

帶着手兒給我做 when you have finished your own, do one for me.

先手放槍 fired the first shot.

垂手而站 to stand with the hands down,—in a respectful attitude.

垂手可取 (or 得) can capture it "hands down."

手藝 or 手工 handicraft; skilled labour.

手工品 hand-made articles.

手段 skill with the hands. See 12,140.

手容恭 the management of the hands must be respectful.

心敏手運 mind alert and hand moving,—co-ordination of hand and eye.

手³
10,011

措手不及 not in time with one's hand,—as to save something from falling.

給他個措手不及 to take them by surprise,—in a military sense.

不復措手 did not give any further attention,—to them.

十目所視,十手所指,其嚴乎 what all eyes look at, and all hands point to, must be regarded with reverence.

手套 or 手笠 gloves.

打手 to beat on the hand,—as is done to schoolboys, and also to graduates, ordinary bamboo-ing in courts of justice being forbidden in the latter case. Also, hired bullies.

手本 or 手帖 the "visiting-card" of a subordinate or inferior official. [Originally, under the Ming dynasty, a list of presents or articles of tribute.] See 8846.

手抄 manuscript; copy.

手巾 or 手帕 napkins; handkerchiefs.

手扣 or 手铐 handcuffs.

手拐 a walking-stick.

手鑽 a gimlet.

手槍 a pistol.

槍手 a substitute at one of the public examinations.

一手托兩家 one hand holding up two persons,—used of middlemen and peacemakers.

一手貨 goods of the same kind.

一手骰 one throw of the dice.

一手蛋 a handful of eggs,—i.e. five.

伸手將軍 General Stretch-the-hand,—a beggar.

伸出小手來 to stretch out a small hand,—to eat at other people's expense.

手長 greedy; avaricious.

手串 a bracelet of strung beads.

手圈 a bracelet.

手泐 written with one's own hand.

識其手書 recognised his handwriting. See 10,024.

手³

10,011

手翰 to indite.

手此 by hand,—of a letter.

手車 a hand-winch.

手不流 *liu⁴*, 賴襖袖 to find fault with one's sleeve for one's hand being stiff,—bad workmen quarrel with their tools.

手疏 to pen a memorial.

手捧 to hold up in the palm of one's hands.

手辣 malicious; evil-minded.

手毒 dangerous,—as one who would resort to extreme violence.

解手 a euphemism for going to the w.c., used by men. See 1515, 5990, 2875.

一個絕妙解手 a capital expedient. [Add under 1515.]

守³

10,012

R. 有 宥

C. shau

H. shu

F.

W. } *siu*

N. }

P. shou

M. sou

Y. sō

S. shou

K. su

J. shu, shū

A. t'u

Rising Upper.

To keep; to observe, as laws; to guard; to defend, as opposed to 攻 6555 (*q.v.*). To watch over; to hold on to; to attend to.

守法 to keep the law.

守禮 to observe ceremonies; to be free from irregularities.

守本分 (*fén⁴*) to mind one's own duties.

守節 or 守貞 to preserve chastity,—as a widow who will not remarry, etc.

守童貞 to remain a virgin,—as a girl whose betrothed has died.

守寡 to remain a widow,—not to marry again.

嫁守由汝 marry again or not, as you like.

有守有爲 having great vigilance and activity,—energy, general ability, etc.

守己 self-control.

安分 *fén⁴* 守己 to mind one's own business.

守中立不理 to remain impartial and not to interfere.

守制 or 守孝 to be in mourning,—for parents.

西人現恪守我國之制 westerners are now religiously observing our (old Chinese)

守³

10,012

regulations,—as to late marriages.

守齋 to observe a fast.

守家 to stop at home.

守業 to take care of one's patrimony.

守喪 or 守屍 or 守靈 to watch by a corpse.

看 *k'an¹* 守 or 保守 or 守護 to guard; to protect.

守望 to keep watch.

守城 to guard a city.

守把關口 to guard a pass.

守邊 to guard the frontier.

守禦 on service for garrison duty.

守不住 unable to hold, keep, maintain, etc.

失守 to lose control of,—as of a district in revolt.

守得緊 to keep securely.

守定 to maintain firmly.

守成尙文 when all goes well, the civilian ranks first. See 11,611.

守燈人 lightkeepers,—as in lighthouses.

守更 to keep watch.

守歲 to see the old year out and the new year in.

守夜 to keep watch at night.

守夜犬 a watch-dog; a miser.

守候 to wait for a person.

守他出來時 watching for him to come out.

守取回信 awaiting an answer.

守風 to wait for the wind.

在晉州守了數日 waited a few days at Chin Chou.

守此念彼 body in one place and thoughts in another.

守宮 a eunuch; the gecko.

守死不改鄉風 they would rather die than abandon their own customs.

守備 or 守府 a second captain in the Chinese army. The first is also to defend strategically. See 8804.

守³

10,012

守土不離 to keep to a place and not leave it.

守領 to receive into one's charge.

守禁 to guard; to keep watch over.

守提 to keep in custody and bring up for trial.

守兵 foreign police.

Read *shou⁴*. The land governed by a feudal prince. (Colloq. *shou³*).

昭烈使守耒陽 the Emperor Chao Lieh made him Governor of Lei-yang.

太守 a Governor of a Department under the Han dynasty; epistolary designation of the modern Prefect.

張守 Mr. Prefect Chang,—守 being the official designation of a 知府.

巡守 an Imperial tour of inspection.

A hunting-dog; to hunt. Used for 10,012.

不狩不獵 you do not follow the chase.

冬狩 the winter hunt.

天子巡狩 the Emperor goes on a tour of inspection. See 10,012.

北狩 to go hunting in the north,—a euphemistic term for the flight or exile of an Emperor.

正統北狩 the Emperor Chêng T'ung (of the Ming dynasty) was carried captive to the north.

西狩 see 5804.

The head (see 12,978); hence, the chief; leader; first; to begin (see 12,106). Numerative of stanzas, essays, plays, etc. Radical 185. See 9484.

首尾 head and tail; beginning and end; bow and stern.

首尾相應 beginning and end corresponding with one another.

狩⁴

10,013

R. 有 宥

See 守

Rising Upper.

首³

10,014

R. 有 宥

See 守

Rising Upper.

首³

10,014

首尾相顧 front and rear supporting one another.

首尾不清 head and tail not clear,—as accounts which have not been settled.

首領 see 7219.

保首領 to preserve one's head and neck; to "save one's bacon."

稽 *ch'í*³ 首 or 頓首 to knock the ground with the head; to *kotow*.

搖首 to shake the head.

首飾 women's head ornaments.

首級 head step,—the decapitated heads of criminals; referring to the days when a step in rank was given for so many heads of enemies.

長 *chang*³ 了個熱決的首級 he has a head which ought to be cut off.

首功 first-class merit.

首功之國 the 秦 Ch'in State,—because for each foe-man's head the soldier got a step in rank.

聚首誠難 'tis difficult for us to meet.

分首 to part.

元首 the chief; the Emperor.

泥首宮門 to dirty one's head at Court,—by constant prostrations.

爲首 to be leader.

首事者 a committee of management.

事首 a ringleader.

首匪 brigand chiefs.

首君 the first ruler,—i.e. 盤古 P'an-ku; see 8620.

首頁 the first page of a book; the title-page.

首句 the opening sentence.

首香境界, 次方言山 the allusion in the first (line) is to the scenery: only in the second (line) is it to the mountain.

首重 what is of chief importance.

首罪 the chief offender. See *shou*⁴.首³

10,014

首席 the head of the table.

首要 the principal; head; chief.

嚴究首要 carefully search out the ringleaders.

拏獲喝首 to catch the ringleaders.

不分首從 (*tsung*⁴) no distinction between principal and accessory.

首名 or 魁首 the first or leading name; chief.

爭首 to strive to be first

首先 first.

首經之子口 the Customs' barrier first passed *en route*.

首生 the first-born.

首善 the best; the highest.

首府 the Prefectural city which is capital of the province.

首縣 the Magistracy in which the Prefect resides.

到門首 came to the entrance.

告汝言首 I will tell you the important points.

首角花 the hollyhock.

一首詩 a stanza of poetry.

著文章百餘首 he composed over a hundred essays.

馬四首 four stanzas on the horse.

Read *shou*⁴.

首告 or 首報 to lay information; to make a charge.

首狀 a charge; an accusation.

首罪 to confess one's guilt. See *shou*³.

出首 to come forward and denounce; to accuse.

自首 to accuse oneself; to give oneself up, as a deserter.

自首減罪 those who give themselves up to justice get lighter punishments.

以其首 *shou*³ 首焉 took the dead man's head and informed the authorities.首³

10,014

降 *hsiang*² 首 or 投首 to submit,—as rebels.

東首 to put one's head to the east,—as Confucius did when he was ill in bed and his prince came to see him.

艚³

10,015

R. 有

See 首

Rising Upper.

受⁴

10,016

R. 有

C. *shau*²H. *shu*F. *seu*²W. } *szu*

N. }

P. }

M. } *shou*²Y. *səo*Sz. *shou*K. *su*J. *shū, djū*A. *t'ou, t'u*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

The bow of a vessel.

艚 艚 a figure-head.

To contain; to be a recipient of, as opposed to 却 2230; to suffer; to bear. Used by the Buddhists for "sensation;" Sanskrit: *vedanā*. See 1297.受數斛 able to hold several *hu* (4948).

受雇 to be hired.

受辱 to be disgraced.

受罰 to be fined.

受損 or 受壞 to sustain damage.

受福 to be blessed.

受教 or 受業 to receive instruction.

受害 to be injured.

受人之託 to be commissioned by some one to do something.

受累 to be involved in; to be bothered.

受病 to be ill.

受傷 to be wounded or damaged.

受獎 to be praised.

受毒 to be poisoned.

受徒 to take pupils.

受窘 to suffer oppression.

受委 to receive an appointment.

受委屈 or 受冤 to suffer wrongs.

受責 to be punished.

受驚恐 to get a fright or shock.

受辦 possible to carry out, or administer.

受聽 sounding well; good to hear.

受⁴

10,016

受看 or 受瞧 sightly; well-looking.

受用不了 more than will be used,—of a large income (*shou⁴ yung⁴*).

受用 capable of being used; (read *shou⁴ yung*) comfortable; at ease.

坐着不受用 uncomfortable in one's seat.

好不受用 awfully jolly.

盡情受用 thoroughly enjoying oneself.

我和你受用去來 let you and me go and enjoy them,—dainties.

我報你一個受用 I will give you something to make up,—for having waked you.

受喫 and 受喝 eatable and drinkable, respectively.

受燈火 to receive lights and fire,—to study under the patronage of a rich man.

受禮 to receive a salutation.

受禮於 he studied the *Rites* under.....

受主 the receiver.

受苦 or 受辛苦 to suffer hardships; to be fatigued.

受封 to be ennobled.

受聘 to receive wedding presents,—from the bridegroom.

受朦 to be humbugged.

受天命 to receive his appointment from God,—as the Emperor; *Dei gratia*.

受恩 to receive favour.

受竹於夏太常 he took his bamboos from Hsia [曷 Ping] of the Sacrificial Worship Court,—of painting.

受戒 to do penance; to be received into the Buddhist priesthood. See 1531.

受胎 or 受孕 to become pregnant.

受室 to take a wife.

受享 to enjoy.

受氣 to be the object of a person's anger; to be scolded.

受⁴

10,016

受風 to get a chill. See 1064.

受瘟 to suffer from malaria.

受知 see 1783.

受濕 to catch or be infected with a damp humour.

受潮濕 to be injured by damp.

受暑 to suffer from heat.

受熱 to get fever.

這樣熱我受不來 (or 受不住) I can't stand this heat.

難受 or 受不得 or 不好受 hard to stand; unbearable.

[The first is also distressed or depressed.]

替人難受 to feel very sorry for, or sympathise with, a person.

受難 (*nan⁴*) to be in difficulties.

如今果然受不了 now, you see, you have not been able to stand,—these hardships.

受凍不過 could not stand the intense cold.

怎生受得過 how was he going to stand this?—meaning that he wasn't.

自受 self-respect.

這個是自作自受 this is your doing and you must stand the consequences,—you have made your bed, etc.

這個藥我受不起 I can't bear this medicine.

不敢受 I could not venture to receive it,—as a too valuable present.

一無所受 he would not accept a single one of them.

忍受 to receive, though contrary to one's wishes.

受我一劍 take one from my sword!

承受 to receive.

容受 to contain.

買受 to buy.

小人不可大受 the small man cannot be trusted with great responsibilities.

不受頭 to refuse to submit.

授⁴

10,017

R. 有宥

F. *seu²*

W. *xiu²*

See 受

A. *ʔo², t, u²*

Rising and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To give; to transmit; to teach (see 6094). See 4025.

天授人與 God and man uniting to confer,—the Throne.

天授之性 a nature given by heaven,—of a heaven-born genius.

授受同科 giver and receiver equally culpable.

男女授受不親 men and women in passing things from one to the other should not let their hands touch.

授受不清 receipts and disbursements in confusion,—as when accounts won't balance.

授職 to confer the rank of.

傳授 to hand down by word of mouth,—as a secret recipe. See 8123.

口授心法 orally communicating the rules for the mind to observe.

皆不由師授 he learnt nothing of this from any teacher.

子之所得非吾所授也 what you have learnt is not what I taught.

若有授之者 as one who had been taught.

A ribbon; a band; a cord. See 703.

印綬 a ribbon attached to a seal; a seal of office.

將印綬納還 to return one's seals of office; to resign.

解綬而去 he loosed the string of the seal and went,—he retired from office.

組綬 silk cords for stringing precious stones; the tassel on a cap; the strings to tie back a curtain.

Old age, as opposed to 夭 12,901; lifetime. It is one of the Five Blessings (see 3707), and is used euphemistically in reference to death.

長壽 or 壽考 long life; old age.

綬⁴

10,018

R. 有

See 受

Rising Lower Irregular.

壽⁴

10,019

R. 宥

See 授

Sinking Lower.

壽⁴

10,019

好人不長壽 good people don't live long. See 5313.

仁者壽 the benevolent are long-lived.

上壽, 中壽, and 下壽 extreme, medium, and lower old age,—terms applied to the ages of 100, 80, and 60, respectively.

壽數 or 壽元 the length or term of a man's life; old age.

從今盡壽 from now until the end of my life.

借壽 to borrow old age,—of a son who, when his parent is at the point of death, goes to the 城隍廟 City Temple and offers some years of his own life to have those of his sick parent prolonged.

壽母 an aged mother.

壽星 the star of longevity,—Canopus.

鈴鐺壽星 a cap given to a child on completing its first month, as below.

壽鈴鐺 little bells worn on the cap by boys, to secure for them a long life.

萬壽 an old age of myriads of years; the Emperor's birthday.

你壽近七十 you are nearly seventy.

陽壽該有幾何 how long is his life on earth fated to be?

該壽三百二十四歲 destined to live 324 years.

壽六十六歲 aged sixty-six,—of a dead person.

壽二百年 will last two hundred years,—of things.

壽年千歲 may you live 1,000 years,—said to a person who has sneezed.

高壽 or 尊壽 what is your venerable age?—used only to persons advanced in years.

壽誕 or 壽辰 a birthday. See 1477.

拜壽 or 賀壽 or 祝壽 or 介壽 to offer birthday congratulations.

壽麵 vermicelli presented on birthdays,—figurative of long life.

壽酒 a birthday entertainment.

壽⁴

10,019

壽物 or 壽禮 birthday presents.

壽桃 cakes presented on an old person's birthday.

獻壽 to offer birthday presents.

冥壽 the birthday of a person who is dead.

與那妖上壽 give it to that bogy as a birthday offering.

非但無嗣, 壽亦在旦夕 not only will you have no posterity, but your very life is a mere question of hours.

損壽 to injure one's chance of old age,—e.g. by cruelty.

享壽 a phrase used in death-announcements of the age of persons over sixty. See 8301.

壽衣 grave-clothes.

壽城 (or 藏 or 域) an empty tomb; a cenotaph. [The last is also a happy age, reminiscent of the Golden Age.]

壽木 or 壽器 or 壽枋 or 壽材 a coffin.

抬壽器 to carry a coffin.

壽板 a set of six planks for a coffin.

壽山石 a kind of veined marble.

壽世良醫 a skilful physician who gives long life to mankind.

壽之剗剗 to perpetuate in print.

以千金爲壽 gave him Tls. 1,000 as a mark of high respect.

壽帶鳥 Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*).

To sell.

出售 or 售賣 to sell.

售虧 to sell at a loss.

售買 to purchase.

售價 or 售值 the price; the proceeds of sale.

隨價售值 to sell according to market prices.

售主 the purchaser.

消售 to get rid of by sales,—as of merchandise in bulk.

時售之器 marketable commodities.

售⁴

10,020

售見 to realise on sale; to be the proceeds of a sale.

不售 not to come through a trial; to have no success in life (based on entry from Odes under 6250).

瘦⁴

10,021

R. 宥

C. shau

H. seu

F. saiu, seu

W. sau, v. na²

N. sūi

P. shou

M. sou

Y. sōo

Sz. shou

K. su

J. shō, sho

A. sēu

Sinking

Upper.

Thin; lean, as opposed to 肥 3484 and 胖 8689. Poor; valueless. See 6287.

瘦小 or 瘦削 or 瘦損 or 瘦枯 thin; emaciated.

瘦子 a thin person.

馬瘦毛長 when the horse is thin, its hair is long.

瘦影 thin as a shadow.

骨瘦如柴 his bones are as fleshless as sticks,—he is a mere bag of bones.

花容瘦減 her beautiful face gradually got thinner.

瘦雪梅花 slender plum-blossoms covered with snow.

秋似美人無礙瘦 autumn is like a beautiful girl, in whom slimness is not an objection,—alluding to the emaciation of nature in the fall of the year.

瘦田 or 瘦地 barren land.

瘦貨 goods on which no profit is to be made.

挑肥揀瘦 hard to please; crotchety.

肉缺不嫌瘦 when meat is scarce one doesn't object to lean,—half a loaf, etc.

獸⁴

10,022

R. 宥

C. shau²

H. ch'u

F. seu²W. } sin²

N. }

P. shou

M. sou

Y. sōo

Sz. shou

K. su

J. shū, shu

A. t'u

Sinking

Irregular.

Wild animals; beasts; brutes.

獸類 brute beasts as a class.

禽獸 birds and beasts.

走獸 quadrupeds.

百獸 all kinds of brute beasts.

六獸 the elk, the deer, the bear, the muntjak, the wild boar, and the hare. [For purposes of divination, six fabulous creatures are used.]

獸中之王 the tiger.

人面獸心 the face of a man but the heart of a brute.

售⁴

10,020

R. 宥尤

C. shau²H. chu²

F. siu

W. sdau

N. dzu²P. shou²M. sou²Y. sōo²Sz. shou²

K. su

J. shū, dju

A. t'u², t'o²

Sinking

Irregular

Lower.

獸⁴
10,022

人有人言, 獸有獸語
men have their language, brute
beasts theirs,—a contemptuous
phrase used to an adversary in
a row.

獸部 the division "Beasts" in
natural history.

獸頭 the figures of animals at
the ends of a roof-ridge.

獸馬 wild horses.

猛獸 fierce beasts,—as tigers.
See 7797.

獸醫 a veterinary surgeon.

蛟¹
10,023

An old name for the 錢
龍 1736. See 2324.

尤
See 搜

Even Upper.

書¹
10,024

To write (see 9281a);
writing; a written or printed
document; a book, the em-
blem of wisdom; *the book*,
i.e. the Canon of History;
the official writings or State
papers of an author. See
2566, 7276, 3483, 3386.

書寫 to write.

筆所以書也 a *pi* is that
with which you write.

刻木爲人, 書曰 he
carved a man out of wood, and
wrote as follows,.....

書明 to write legibly.

書此讀彼 written one way
and pronounced another.

離書 or 休書 a deed of sep-
aration or divorce.

書契 written contracts, as op-
posed to pieces of wood with
notches; later, written docu-
ments; memoranda.

書立契紙 to execute a deed.

書家不書 the writer won't
write,—said of a famous calli-
graphist who refused to practise
his art.

書¹
10,024

行秘書 the walking note-book,
—a name given by 唐太宗
to 虞世南.

說書 to tell stories,—in public.

書信 or 書札 or 書柬 or

書子 a letter. [The first is
said to have come to mean a
letter, from a passage in the
writings of 王羲之 Wang

Hsi-chih, *viz.* 往得其書

信遂不取, the stop being
wrongly placed after the fifth
character instead of after the
fourth.]

家書抵萬金 home letters
are worth 10,000 oz. of gold.

書封 or 書套 an envelope.

文書 an official despatch. See
12,633.

立過文書不怕他不
肯了 I have put it in writing,
so there is no fear of his not
being willing.

國書 credentials,—of an ambas-
sador.

下書 to issue written orders,—
of the Emperor, or of the high
authorities.

書畫 scrolls and pictures.

書回 to write in reply.

書法 calligraphy.

善書 a calligraphist.

大書 a large book; large writing;
in large characters.

書字 writing and characters,—
books and writings.

天書 letters from God;—said
to have been transmitted to earth
on various occasions.

天書觀 a temple on Mt. T'ai
(see 10,596), founded in commem-
oration of a letter which came
down from heaven in A.D. 1008.

書名 the title of a book; names
of characters, *q.d.* characters; to
sign one's name.

書奉 to begin writing to.....

書啟 letters; notes; correspond-
ence.

書啟先生 or 書稟師
爺 the correspondence secretary
in a *yamen*. See 9909.

書¹
10,024

書役 clerks and runners.

書巡 clerks and police.

書班 or 書辦 or 書吏 or

書手 or 書人 clerks; copy-
ists.

手書 written with one's own
hand; handwriting. See 10,011.

手書既成 when his hand-
writing was quite formed.

手書填之 written in by
hand,—as opposed to a printed
entry.

敬書 (add to 2144) respectfully
written by.....

中書 clerks in the Grand Secre-
tariat; see 2875.

中書省 the Grand Council.

中書令 President of the
Council.

中書舍人 Secretary in the
Council.

中書君 a pencil or pen.

草書 "grass character," or
running hand.

楷書 the clerkly style of writing,
—as seen in official letters,
despatches, etc.

大小二篆生八分書
the two styles of the Greater and
Lesser Seal character gave birth
to the "eight-tenths style,"—a
modified and simpler form.

八行 *hang*² 書 Chinese note-
paper,—which is divided into
eight columns.

書本 or 書墨 or 書冊 or
書籍 books.

一本書 a book; a volume.

書套 or 書衣 a cover for
several volumes in one.

一套書 a case of several
volumes of the same book.

配一書套 to put a cover to
a book.

一部書 a complete work.

書篇 or 書頁 the leaf of a
book.

藏書 to store books. Also, books
of value, to be kept as possessions
rather than to be subjected to
the wear and tear of daily use.

書目 index to a book.

SHU.

書¹

10,024

書櫃 a bookcase.

書房 or 書館 a library.

書架子 or 書隔子 book-shelves.

書舖 or 書林 a book-shop.

書社 a literary club.

書院 a library; a literary institution; a college.

上書 to set a lesson.

書底兒 an educational grounding; education.

書生 a student.

自以書生 he said he was a mere student,—not a statesman.

書生之見 a pedantic view.

書獃子 or 書迂兒 a book-worm.

書香之家 a literary family.

攻書 to attack books; to study.

書淫 mad on learning.

書聖 a first-class writer.

曹氏書倉 the book-cellar of the Ts'ao family,—built to preserve a valuable library during times of rebellion.

書價開單 price-list of books.

書爲引睡媒 books are the go-betweens of sleep.

書洗人心 books cleanse men's hearts.

信書之弊 the folly of believing a thing just because it is in a book.

不信書則不如無書 better have no books than disbelieve them.

盡信書不如無書 better have no books than believe all that is in them.

不可生無書,那得死

無錢 one must have books when alive and money at death.

四書 the *Four Books*,—viz. 大學 the *Great Learning*, 中庸the *Doctrine of the Mean*, 論語 the *Discourses of Confucius* (or *Confucian Analects*), and

孟子 the works of Mencius.

書經 the *Canon of History*,—書¹

10,024

commonly mentioned in books by the first character alone.

書云 the *Canon of History* states.....腹有詩書氣自華 if a man has the *Odes* and the *Canon of History* inside him, he will become refined as a matter of course.梳¹

10,025

A comb; to comb.

梳篦 large and small toothed combs.

一隻梳 a comb.

梳齒 the teeth of a comb.

梳頭 or 梳髮 to comb the hair; to dress the head.

梳洗 to comb and wash; to dress.

梳纂 to wear a woman's head-dress.

梳粧 the toilet of a lady.

梳粧盒 a dressing-case.

梳粧臺 complete set of toilet requisites, as given to a bride.

梳粧盤 the above in paper, to burn for the dead.

自梳弄之後 since the time of her defloration.

See 10,321.

疏

10,026

蔬

10,027

氈¹

10,028

R. 虞

W. syü

N. shü

P. shu, syü

M. su, syü

K. su, yu

J. shu, so

A. ju

Even Upper and Lower.

A mat for kneeling on, called 氈氈.

To report to a superior.

To pay, as tribute, etc.

To lose; to be beaten, as

opposed to 贏 13,331. To

be wanting. To overturn.

獄輸於上而君信之 when a case is reported, the

輸¹

10,029

R. 虞遇

C. shü

H. shu

F. sü, cio

W. shü

N. shü

輸¹

10,029

P. shu

M. shu, shu

Y. shu

Sz. shu

K. shu

J. shu, so

A. t'eu, ju

Even Upper.

sovereign will have confidence,—in the judgment.

輸交 or 輸納 to pay up,—as taxes.

輸稅 or 輸餉 to pay duty or taxes.

捐輸 to subscribe. Used of the purchase of official rank.

輸贏 to gamble.

賭個輸贏 to lay a wager.

輸了 I have lost.

打輸 to lose.

輸錢 to lose money.

輸錢只爲贏錢起 losing money comes from winning it,—which incites people to go on.

錢都輸淨了 he has lost every penny,—at play.

我輸給他 I am not so good as he is,—e.g. in chess.

稍輸風韻 he was rather wanting in rhythm,—of a painter.

男怕輸筆,女怕輸身 men fear to make a slip of the pen, women a slip of the body,—sc. a faux pas.

輸服 to confess, as a prisoner, without being bamboozed; to submit to a decision.

輸誠 to turn State evidence.

論輸驪山 he was condemned to work at the Li Hill.

不輸爾載 you will not overturn your load,—if you constantly look after the driver.

輸於天苔 prone on the moss,—asleep.

鄒¹

10,030

R. 魚

See 舒

Even Upper.

An old name for 夏津縣 in Shantung.

束^{4e}

10,031

R. 沃

C. { ch'uk

H. souk

W. hsiio

N. shih

To bind together; to tie up in a bundle. To restrain; to keep in order. [To be distinguished from 束 12,410.]

束緼 or 束縛 to tie up.

束⁴⁵

10,031

P. shu², ch'u²
M. su, ch'u,
ch'ou
Y. suk
Sz. shu, ch'u
K. sok
J. soku, shoku
A. t'uk
Entering
Upper.

結束 to tie up in bundles; to pack baggage.

束帶 to tie on or wear a girdle.

河如束帶 the river looked like a girdle.

束住箭傷 to bind up an arrow-wound.

束裝 to pack up,—for a journey.

束於官守 engrossed by official duties.

按兵束甲而事之 to lay down one's arms and submit.

一束柴 a bundle of firewood; a faggot.

一束禾 a sheaf of corn.

爲全書收束 it is a *résumé* of the whole work.

束手 to fold the hands.

束手待斃 awaiting death with the hands tied,—as a criminal. Used in the sense of "helpless," "without resource."

束手無策 without resource.

束腕上 put it on her wrist.

束閣 or 束之高閣 to put away.

束脩 or 束儀 or 束金 the pay of a teacher,—originally strips of dried meat tied in a bundle.

束儀請倍於恩 I will give you twice the salary you got at 恩.

管束 or 約束 (see 13,349) or 拘束 to keep in order; to coerce.

嚴加約束 to increase restrictions, as upon the behaviour of subordinates; to enforce a stricter discipline.

不自檢束 not to put restrictions on one's conduct; to lead a dissolute life.

束芻 presents offered on the occasion of a death.

啖⁴⁵

10,032

酒醪傾共啖 he poured out the generous wine for them all to drink.

啖口 to rinse out the mouth.

Read *tsui*³. A bird's beak.

軟

10,033

Same as 10,032.

疎

10,034

Same as 10,321.

練¹

10,035

R. 魚

See 疏

A. sō, t'uk

Even Upper.

殊¹

10,036

R. 虞

C. shü

H. shu

F. su

W. zii

N. jō

P. shu

M. su

Y. su

Sz. shu

K. su

J. shu, zo

A. t'u

Even Lower.

To kill; to exterminate. To define; to distinguish between; different; unlike; see 4771. Very; extremely.

殊戰 to kill in battle.

殊死戰 to fight to the death.

傷不殊 scotched but not killed.

自刎不殊 cut their own throats but did not kill themselves.

左右救之不殊 his attendants prevented him from killing himself.

殊死刑 the extreme penalty of the law,—head and body separated.

殊厥井疆 to define the boundaries of hamlets.

殊方 various regions; foreign lands.

殊色 various colours.

萬殊一本 all things are different, but have a common origin. See 1352.

神仙不殊 just like a fairy.

殊異 very different.

言人人殊 the difference of the same story as told by different people.

殊¹

10,036

殊屬可憐 very pitiable.

殊屬不成事體 the arrangement is not at all a proper one.

殊堪詫異 very extraordinary.

殊不然 not at all so.

殊不得知 it was impossible to know...; who would have thought it?

年殊七十 over seventy years of age.

殊竟烏有 but he was nowhere to be found.

如此清才,殊早不知 talent like yours, how is it I never heard of it before?

殊爲 is greatly.

殊深 extremely.

殊形 is very; seems very.

殊有 is very.

殊不思 surely does not bear in mind.

殊別 or 迴殊 very different.

See 2553.

茱

10,037

銖¹

10,038

R. 虞

F. t'ü

See 殊

(but usually

read like 朱)

A. t'u

Even Lower.

A weight equal to 100 grains of millet, or to the twenty-fourth part of a tael; used as a denomination in ancient coinage; see 6859, 12,376.

天明而起,銖銖爲利 the first thought in the morning is how to make money.

五銖錢 a coin first issued B.C. 118, previous to which coins of three and four *shu* had been in circulation. See 7010.

錙銖必較 to make a fuss over small amounts.

分銖 the very smallest quantity; the slightest (error etc.).

殊不可解 I really cannot understand,—what you mean by it.

啖⁴⁵

10,032

R. 紙

See 啖 崔

Rising Upper.

To suck in; to imbibe. To rinse. Also read *sou*⁴.

啖氣 to suck in the breath.

孩子啖奶 the child is at the breast.

啖濕 to absorb moisture.

叔³⁰

10,039

R. 屋
C. shuk
H. shuk
F. sōuk, chōuk
W. shu
N. soh, v. sung
P. shu
M. shu
Y. shuk, suk
Sz. shu
K. suk
J. shoku
A. t'uk

Entering
Upper

To gather. The younger of brothers; a father's younger brother, as opposed to 伯 9340. Good. Pulse.

叔叔或亞叔或叔父 a father's younger brother; an uncle. The first is used in direct address.

小叔子 my husband's younger brother.

叔母或叔孀 an aunt,—wife of the above.

家叔 my uncle.

二叔公處 my uncle's,—the pawnbroker's (Canton).

叔兄弟侄 cles, elder brothers, younger brothers, and nephews,—sc. agnatic kinsfolk.

叔伯兄弟 cousins,—sons of father's elder and younger brothers.

叔弟=叔伯兄弟 male cousin of the same surname.

吾少年叔 a young cousin of mine.

叔嫂 younger brother and wife of elder brother.

叔季之世 the times of 叔

孫 Shu Sun and 季孫 Chi Sun,—the second and third of the three great families of the State of 魯 Lu. Used figuratively for a degenerate age. [Also explained by 季 the last of a series and 叔 later born.]

恐亦叔敖衣冠 I fear it is only the clothes and cap of Shu Ao,—not the man himself; i.e. a sham.

叔⁴⁰

10,040

R. 屋
C. shuk
H. shuk
F. sōuk
W. shu
N. soh
P. shu
M. su
Y. suk
Sz. shu
K. suk
J. shoku, djoku
A. t'uk

Entering
Irregular.

To begin; a beginning.

叔載南畝 we begin (ploughing) on the southern acres.

令終有叔 that good end has now its beginning.

Read t'i'. Same as 偶 10,987.

淑²⁰

10,041

R. 屋
C. shuk
H. shuk
F. souk
W. shu, ziu
N. joh
P. shu
M. shu
Y. suk, shuk
Sz. shu
K. suk
J. shoku
A. t'uk

Entering
Irregular.

Clear; pure; virtuous; specially used of good wives and mothers.

淑氣 pure air; fine weather.

淑慝 the virtuous and the wicked.

淑女 a virtuous young lady.

淑人 the title of wives of officials of the 3rd grade.

淑德 female virtue.

淑秀 modest; virtuous.

孔淑 to become very good; to be transformed.

不淑 evil; the dead.

淑旗 a fine flag.

淑問 to be skilful at questioning.

菽³⁰

10,042

R. 屋
C. shuk
H. shuk
F. sōuk
W. shu, ju
N. soh
P. shu
M. su
Y. shuk
Sz. shu
K. suk
J. shoku
A. t'uk

Entering
Irregular.

Anciently, the soy bean (*Glycine hispida*, Max.). Also, leguminous plants and their seeds; pulse; in which sense only it is now used. See 10,039.

菽水承歡 rejoicing the hearts (of their parents) with beans and water. See 9685.

不辨菽麥 he doesn't know beans from wheat.

抒¹

10,043

R. 語
See 舒
A. t'ü, t'ü
Rising Upper.

To scoop out; to pour out; to remove.

抒情素 or 衷曲抒 to unburden the mind; to state freely.

抒思 to express one's thoughts, —on paper.

抒挹 to remove; to transfer.

有此四德者,難 nan⁴必抒矣 as he possesses these four advantages, this difficulty is removed.

抒恨 to put aside hate.

每藝尚須抒字三百 each essay must consist of 300 words,—at the least.

紓¹

10,044

R. 魚語
F. ch'ü
See 舒
Even Upper.

To be remiss in one's behaviour; slow. To loosen; to free from. Used with 10,045.

彼交匪紓 there is no remissness in their demeanour.

紓緩 to procrastinate.

紓革非心 to get rid of evil in one's heart.

以紓民困 to relieve the distress of the people.

紓難 to afford relief in time of distress.

舒¹

10,045

R. 魚
C. shü
H. shu
F. ch'ü
See 輪
K. sê
J. shu, so
A. t'ü, t'ü
Even Upper.

To stretch out; to expand; to unroll, as opposed to 捲 3152 and 合 3947. At ease; comfortable.

舒着頭往裏面張望 stretched out his head and looked in.

舒伸 to stretch,—as the body, etc.

卷 chüan³舒自如 rolling and unrolling as one pleases,—free to do as one likes.

迭卷舒 to have alternate risings and settings,—as the sun and moon.

晨舒昏合 opening in the morning, and closing at night,—of flowers.

舒展 to open; to spread out.

舒着翅膀 to spread the wings.

舒服 or 舒坦 in good health, comfortable; in easy circumstances.

覺着心裏不舒服 to feel a little unwell,—not necessarily in the heart.

舒服天 a genial day.

舒暢 cheery; in good spirits.

安舒 in a state of comfortable repose.

舒遲 quiet and refined,—as the countenance of the superior man.

舒舒徐徐 quietly and orderly.

不舒究之 he does not quietly examine into things,—and so discover the real truth.

舒¹
10,045

舒鳧 a wild duck.

舒散 to dismiss; to get rid of,—
as care.

舒懷 to put one's mind at ease.

墅⁴
10,046

A cottage; a villa.

別墅 or 園墅 or 家墅
a cottage or villa, separate from
the family mansion, to which
one can retire for study or re-
creation.

澣墅關 see 4958.

父¹
10,047

A long pole projecting
before a war-chariot; a
halberd or spear; to kill.
Radical 79.

父書 name of a fancy style of
writing.

攝父 a flail for threshing grain.

投¹
10,048

Same as 10,047.

孰²
10,049

Who? which? what?
why? Ripe; cooked; see
10,051.

孰主張是,孰維綱是
who causes this? who directs this?

未知孰是 I know not who
is right.

君視我孰如他 what do
you think of me as compared
with her?

孰從而聽之 which side is
one to take?—in a controversy.

危孰甚焉 which is the more
dangerous of the two?

孰輕孰重 which is the
lighter?

功名與身命孰重
which is the more important,
fame or life?

孰與鳥獸 how do they com-
pare with birds and beasts?

孰²
10,049

孰與冒頓單于身殺
其父 how does it compare
with the Khan Mao-tun slaying
his own father?

孰不可忍也 what can he
not bear to do?—if he can bear
to "have eight rows of dancers,"
sc. usurp the dignity of his
superiors.

孰爲來哉 why has he come?

問孰爲往來 asked him
why he went roaming about.

孰在孰往 why are they
there, and why do they move?—
of stars.

孰若另籌一法 what
better than to think of some
other plan?

獨覽孰若使衆觀耶
is it not better to let the public
see them than to look at them
all alone?—said of pictures by
1st-Emperor of Sung dynasty.

五穀時孰 the five grains
ripen in due season,—when
virtue prevails.

塾²
10,050

R. 屋
See 塾
Entering
Lower.

An ante-room or vesti-
bule. A school-room.

家塾 a family school,—for the
children of the members of a
large establishment.

塾師 a school-master.

逃塾 to play truant.

義塾 a free school.

熟²
10,051

R. 屋
C. } shuk
H. }
F. suk
W. ju, zu, ziu
N. joh
P. shu, shou
M. su, sou
Y. suk
Sz. shu
K. suk
J. djiku
A. t'uk

Entering
Lower.

Ripe; cooked; mature.
Well acquainted with; in-
timate, as opposed (in all the
above) to 生 9865. Vul-
garly read shou². [To be
distinguished from 熱 5649.]
See 11,448.

熟分 (fén⁴) ripe, as fruit; well
trained.

菓子還沒熟呢 the fruit
is not yet ripe.

熟成 to ripen.

何愁不熟 why fear that it
will not be ripe? [Any other
meaning of the leading character
might be substituted.]

一年一熟 every year one
ripening,—i.e. one crop.

熟²
10,051

樹上熟 it ripened on the tree.

青熟 half ripe.

正熟 fully ripe.

飯熟了沒有 is the rice
cooked enough?

熟菜 cooked or preserved ve-
getables.

熟肉 cooked or preserved meats.

爛熟 thoroughly cooked.

熟膏 prepared opium.

熟烟 prepared tobacco.

熟藥 prepared medicines.

熟鐵 wrought iron; manufac-
tured iron.

熟牛皮 leather.

熟驢皮條 tanned asses' skin
in strips.

熟習 or 熟識 or 熟悉 or
熟諳 or 熟練 conversant
with; versed in; experienced.

熟識船隻之人 experts in
nautical matters.

熟手 an old hand; an experi-
enced man.

熟人 one who is familiar; an
acquaintance.

相熟 intimately acquainted.

熟路歸來 I came back by
a familiar route.

書早已讀熟 he has long
since thoroughly mastered the
books,—of the curriculum.

熟視無睹 I looked a long
time, but could not see it.

睡熟 to sleep soundly.

熟思 to ponder well.

思之熟矣 think it carefully
over.

一時思之不熟 I formed
too hasty a conclusion.

熟計 a matured plan.

熟番 see 3383.

朮²⁴
10,052

R. 質
C. } shut
H. }
F. suk

Name of a plant. Origin-
ally 朮 10,056. Also read
chu²; see 12,781.

蒼朮 a medicinal plant (*Atrac-
tylis ovata*, Thunb.) exported
from north China and Hankow.

朮²⁴

10,052

W. *dju, djie, djai*
 N. *jeh, dih*
 P. *shu, shu*
 M. *hsü, su, tsu*
 Y. *tsweh*
 Sz. *chu, ch'u*
 K. *sul, ch'ul*
 J. *shutsz, djutsz*
 A. *trult*

Entering
Lower.

術⁴

10,053

R. 質 寘
 C. *shut*
 H. *shut*
 F. *suk*
 W. *jue, zue*
 N. *jeh*
 P. *shu*
 M. *shu*
 Y. *swêh*
 Sz. *shu*
 K. *sul*
 J. *shutsz, djutsz*
 A. *t'wët*

Entering
Lower.

白朮 a plant exported from Ningpo, not yet identified.

於朮 the best kind of the preceding, nominally from the District of 於潛 Yü-ch'ien in Chehkiang.

食松朮 to feed on berries, etc.

朮忽 the Jews; wrongly identified by Parker with the Magi, reading 木 for 朮. See 2526, 2544, 2549.

An art; a trick; a mystery; a precept. A collection of ten 里 villages.

藝術 the arts and sciences.

美術 the fine arts,—a modern term.

法術 or 妖術 or 神術 or

邪術 magical tricks; miracles.

那個神術可就不靈 that trick won't come off; see 7222.

數術 magical calculations, by which the future may be foretold. [Cf. *Nec Babylonios tentaris numeros.*]

術士 a magician.

詢諸術家 she enquired of a geomancer.

技術 sleight of hand.

劍術 sword manifestations,—a favourite phase of the black art in China.

同術 of the same craft; fellow-craftsmen.

不以術行 not to practise one's art.

行術 a biography; a memoir.

經濟學術 of ability and learning.

形相雖惡而心術善 though a man's appearance (from a physiognomical point of view) may be bad, yet if his principles are good,.....

壞了心術 to destroy one's principles,—as losing self-respect by dishonourable acts, etc.

邑術 the middle road through a country district.

術⁴

10,053

述⁴

10,054

R. 質
 See 術
 Entering
Lower.

四術 a name for the 詩書

禮樂 (yol*) Canons of Poetry, History, Rites, and Music.

里十爲術 10 li make a shu. See 6870.

To state; to narrate; to publish. See 輯 943.

述大禹之戒 they narrated the cautions of the Great Yü.

編新不如述舊 making up new combinations is not so good as making known old ones.

述而不作 he published but did not compose it,—a transmitter but not a maker (of Confucius).

述古詞 to tell old legends.

雖口言之筆述之 although uttered by the voice and written down by the pen,....

述人之言 or 追述前言 to speak in the words of another; to plagiarise.

著述 to make known; to publish.

據述其畧 this is the gist of what he said.

述陳 to set forth.

述職 the appearance at Court of the feudal princes once every six years.

述命 to declare the will,—of an oracle, or the result of divination, etc.

述說 to proclaim; to state.

修述 to publish a revised edition.

沐⁴

10,055

R. 質
 See 術
 Entering
Lower.

秫⁴

10,056

R. 質
 F. v. *sung*
 See 朮 術
 Entering
Lower.

Name of a river in Shantung.

沭陽 name of a District in Kiangsu.

The glutinous variety of *Setaria italica*, Kth. Also applied to the glutinous variety of panicked millet. See 10,052.

秫稻 glutinous rice.

秫⁴

10,056

蜀³⁰

10,057

R. 沃
 C. *shuk*
 H. *chuk*
 F. *sük*
 W. *djüo*
 N. *djüoh*
 P. *shu*
 M. *su*
 Y. *suk*
 Sz. *shu*
 K. *sok, ch'ok*
 J. *shoku, zoku*
 A. *t'uk*
 Entering
Lower.

丹秫 dark red millet.

秫稽 millet-stalks,—used for fuel

玉秫子兒 a name for Indian corn,—in grain.

An insect found in trees see 10,058. Name of an animal. Name of the region now known as 四川 Ssüch'uan. See 6491, 7501 10,070.

鹿蜀 an animal with the body of a horse and striped like a tiger,—a zebra.

蜀漢紀 the minor Han dynasty,—one of the "Three Kingdoms," established in modern Ssüch'uan, A.D. 221.

巴蜀 or 西蜀 Ssüch'uan.

蜀犬吠日 Ssüch'uan dog bark at the sun,—which is said to be rarely seen because of the height of the mountains. Use of limited experience.

蜀道 the road to Shu,—kept secret until discovered by a ruse

King 惠文 Hui Wên (4th cent. B.C.) caused 5 oxen to be carved and had their tails inlaid with gold, persuading the simple people of Shu that these were divine animals and passed gold (see 8346). When they were carried off, the tracks of the bearers were followed, and this led to the conquest of Shu by Chang I (see Biog. Dict.). The term is now used for the hardships of travel.

蜀道之難,難于上青天 it is more difficult to go to Shu than to mount up into the blue sky.

蜀羊泉 *Solanum Dulcamara* L.

蠋³⁰

10,058

R. 沃
 C. *shuk*
 F. *sük*
 W. *djüo*
 P. *chu*
 K. *suk, ch'uk*
 J. *soku, shoku*
 A. *hsuk*
 Entering
Lower.

An insect found in mulberry-trees. A large green caterpillar. Also read *chu*

蜎蜎者蠋 creeping about the caterpillars.

襦^{3a}
10,059

沃
蜀

Entering
Lower.

鸚^{4a}
10,060

沃
蜀

Entering
Lower.

屬^{3a}
10,061

沃遇

shuk,
chuk

suk, chōuk

Y. djūo, jūo,
chūo

joh, tsoh

shu, chu

su, tsu

suk, tsuk

shu, chu

sok, ch'ok

soku, shoku

t'wouk,
chuk

Entering
Lower

and Upper.

A short skirt or tunic.

Read *tu*^{3a}. To put up a bow in its case.

A kind of jay with a red bill.

鸚鵡 a moorhen.

To be of or belonging to; connected with; pertaining to; depending on; subordinate to. Sort; kind; class.

自屬 it naturally is.....

實屬或洵屬 it really is.....

事屬兩難 the matter is of the "both difficult" or dilemma class,—as where either to advance or to retreat is equally attended with danger.

事屬當行者,皆屬于

我 whatever has to be done, it is my business + do.

屬不着 *chao*² 你 it is none of your business.

尙屬公允 it is right and just enough.

屬意 to fix one's regards or wishes upon.

從前日月屬官家 hitherto my time has belonged to the State,—as an official.

屬於獸 belonging to the animal kingdom.

十二屬相 (*hsiang*⁴) the twelve animals associated with the Twelve Branches (see *Tables Vd.*) and used to denote the year in which a person was born.

問其屬 asked what animal he was born under.

你屬甚麼的 what animal were you born under?—a fanciful way of asking a person's age.

我屬蛇 I was born under the snake,—i.e. (in 1911) I am 66 years old.

屬^{3a}
10,061

斷者不可復屬 that which is cut off cannot be joined on again,—of the mutilation of criminals.

請君屬之 pray, sir, write the antithetical verse,—to one given.

能屬文 he was skilful at composition.

屬下 subordinates; under the jurisdiction of.

屬員 or 屬吏 subordinate officials.

屬國 vassal or dependent States; colonies.

王請內屬 the King wished to be admitted to vassalage.

屬國于 resigned the kingdom to....

屬地 dependencies.

屬民 subjects; nationals.

歸縣所屬 within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

屬誰管 under whose jurisdiction?

本屬 or 親屬 or 族屬 or 家屬 blood relatives.

屬在相好 they are friends.

久屬騎射 long accustomed to riding and archery.

屬陰 of or belonging to the Yin principle; dark; female; facing the north, as the back of a well-built house.

彼與敵人同屬者 he is of the same class as our enemies.

三屬 three classes; third category.

Read *chu*^{4a}. To be connected with; to be near to.

人民相屬甚多 the country was very thickly populated all along.

關不相屬 with lacunae, and not connected,—as a corrupt text.

爲變者相屬 portents following one upon another.

降者屬路 those submitting filled the roads.

耳屬于垣 an ear applied to a wall,—used of eaves-droppers.

不屬于毛 have I not a con-

屬^{3a}
10,061

nexion with the hairs?—of my father.

爾忱不屬 your sincerity does not respond to mine.

Read *chu*³ (= 2578). To bid; to order.

雅屬 your esteemed order,—to write a pair of scrolls, paint a fan, etc.

舉杯屬之曰 raised his cup and addressed him, saying,.....

Same as 10,059.

To redeem, as a pledge; to ransom; to atone for.

贖當 (*tang*⁴) to redeem a pawned article.

把你表贖出來 take your watch out of pawn.

贖回 or 贖取 or 收贖 to redeem.

贖身 to redeem one's person,—as a prostitute who buys herself out of a brothel.

贖死 to ransom one's life.

贖罪 to atone for a crime.

將功贖罪 to set off a person's merit against his errors.

死不可生, 刑不可贖 a dead man cannot come back to life: punishment once inflicted cannot be taken back.

一朝失足, 百身莫贖 one day make a false step, and a hundred lifetimes will not redeem it.

如可贖兮人百其身 to save his life any man would give his own a hundred times over.

See 10,211.

The heat of summer, as opposed to 寒 3825.

寒來暑往 cold comes and heat goes.

天時熱暑 the weather is very hot.

贖^{3a}
10,062

贖^{3a}
10,063

R. 沃

C. } shuk

H. } shuk

F. sük

W. jūo

N. joh

P. sshu

M. su

Y. suk

Sz. shu

K. sok

J. shoku

A. t'uk

Entering
Lower.

所^{3a}
10,064

暑^{3a}
10,065

R. 語

C. shü

H. ch'ü

F. } sū

W. }

暑

10,065

N. shi
P. shu
M. su
Y. ts'ü
Sz. shu
K. sô
J. shu, so
A. ts'i
Rising Upper.

暑伏 the hot season.

暑月 the hot moon,—the 6th moon.

暑氣 the rays of the sun; heat.

中暑^{chung}暑 or 受暑 to get sunstroke.

避暑 to avoid the heat,—as by going to some cool place in summer.

暑天無子 no man is a saint in the dog-days.

我心憚暑 my heart is terrified at the heat.

署

10,066

R. 御
C. shü, ch'ü
H. shü, v. chu
F. s'ü, s'ü
W. dzü, s'ü, s'ü
N. ji
P. shu
M. su
Y. su
Sz. shu
K. sô
J. shu, so
A. ts'i
Sinking
Irregular.

A public office. To write; to engross. To sign; see 12,825.

公署 or 衙署 an office; a yamen.

英署 H.B.M. Consulate.

貴署 or 敝署 your office and my office, respectively.

署中 or 署內 in the office.

部署豪傑 to collect together valiant knights,—as was the custom of the feudal princes of old.

木天署 the wooden-sky office,—the Han-lin College, so called from the number of trees which surround it.

署函 an envelope; a cover.

署券 to draw up a deed.

便自署其姓字於上 forthwith put their own names to it.

不敢署勅 I cannot venture to countersign your Majesty's decree.

Read shu⁴. See 1630.

署理 to hold as an acting appointment. See 6879.

署任 an acting appointment.

署領事官 an acting Consul.

曙

10,067

R. 御
H. chu
See 署
Sinking
Irregular.

The light of the rising sun; bright; luminous.

曙日 at dawn.

薯

10,068

R. 御魚
C. shü
H. shu
F. s'ü
W. s'ü
N. ji
P. shu
M. shü
Y. s'ü
K. sô
J. shu, so
A. ts'i
Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

薯

10,069

黍

10,070

R. 語
H. shu, shu
F. s'ü, s'ü
W. s'ü, s'ü
Y. ts'ü
See 暑
Rising Upper.

Sinking
Lower
Irregular.

蟀

10,071

R. 語
See 暑
Rising Upper.

Bulbs; tubers, especially of the potato family. See 6769.

甘薯 or 紅薯 or 白薯 or 番薯 the sweet potato (*Ipomoea fastigiata*, Sweet).荷蘭薯 or 薯仔 the common potato (*Solanum tuberosum*, L.).薯蕷 or 大薯 or 坭洞薯 the yam (*Dioscorea japonica*, Thbg. and *D. Batatas*, Dcne.).
薯蕷 "false gambier,"—a tuberous root brought from Annam and used for dyeing a dark brown.

Same as 10,068.

The glutinous variety of *Panicum miliaceum*, L. Radical 202. See 904, 10,056. The unit of weight, length (3506), and dry measure (13,358).

黍子 glutinous millet.

蜀黍 *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers., commonly known as 高粱 kao liang.玉蜀黍 Indian corn (*Zea mays*, L.).

作黍 to get food ready.

鷄黍 see 810.

角黍 three-cornered dumplings thrown into rivers on the 5th of the 5th moon; see 7479.

皆短一黍 were all one millet grain too short.

稱之所起起於黍 the unit of weight is a grain of millet.

一黍之廣為分 the length of a millet-seed = $\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

黍尺 the millet foot,—based on the above.

The sow-bug or woodlouse. See 12,562.

鼠

10,072

R. 語
C. shü
H. ch'ü
F. ch'ü
W. ts'ü
N. ch'ü, ts'ü
P. shu
M. su, shu
Y. ch'ü
Sz. shu
K. sô
J. shu, so
A. ts'i
Rising Upper.

Sinking
Lower
Irregular.A generic name for a variety of small mammals, such as the rat, mouse, skunk, squirrel, mole, mar-mot, jerboa, etc. Radical 208. See 10,449, 5155, 3483, 7015 (*liang*⁴).

老鼠 a rat.

老鼠芳 see 6813.

過街老鼠齊叫打 when a rat crosses the street, everyone calls out to hit him. Give a dog a bad name, etc.

飯甌裏跑出老鼠來 rats run out of his cooking-pot,—there is nothing else in it, he is so poor.

屋鼠不熏 don't smoke rats out of a house,—for fear of burning it down.

投鼠忌器 to throw at a rat and beware of a vase,—lest you break it. Used of cautious and half-hearted efforts.

鼠竊狗偷 pilfering, like rats and dogs.

鼠首兩端 like a rat's head two ways,—as when peeping out of its hole, uncertain whether to go back or come out; see un-decided.

鼠思泣血 painful are my inmost thoughts, and I weep blood. Used for 10,073.

莫不鼠伏 not one but hid himself like a rat,—acknowledging superiority.

賊眉鼠眼的 in a furtive, suspicious manner.

以鼠捕鼠 set a thief to catch a thief.

活鼠勝死王 a live rat is better than a dead king.

鼠肚鷄腸 rat-bellied and fowl-entrained,—paltry; narrow parochial.

鼠牙雀角之爭 litigation. See 1387.

鼠輩 of the rat class,—thieves.

鼠詭 cunning as a rat.

渠鼠 a water-rat.

竹鼠 the bamboo rat (*Rhizomys sinensis*).

石鼠 a field-mouse.

鼠³

10,072

臊鼠 a squirrel; (also) a shrew-mouse.

鼠婦 ghost insects.

鼯鼠 a polecat (*Martes foina*, L.), also called 掃雪.

飛鼠 (see 3483) or 仙鼠 or 長生鼠 a bat.

銀鼠 an ermine (*Putorius herminia*, Less.).

田鼠 a mole.

黃鼠狼 a kind of yellow marmot (*Spermolegus mongolicus*, A. M.-Edw. and also the *Mustela sibirica*, Pall.). See 12,826.

拱鼠 or 禮鼠 fancy names given to the above from its peculiar bowing movements.

甘口鼠 a name for the 鼯 4072.

鼠尾草 a species of *Salvia*.

瘋

10,073

Hidden; secret, like a rat in its hole.

瘋憂以痒 my hidden sorrow makes me ill.

R. 語
See 鼠

Rising Upper.

嘍

10,074

See 7337.

數⁴

10,075

A number (odd are male, even are female); some; several; an account. Fate; destiny. An art. See 2924, 6949.

數者一十百千萬也 numbers are units, tens, hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands.

數目 number; numerals; amounts; an account; "numerical categories."

不可勝數 innumerable.

理不勝數 right cannot vanquish might. Cf. God is on the side of the biggest battalions.

無數 innumerable; countless, as expressed by 1 followed by seventeen cyphers. Sanskrit: *asamkhyā*.

有數 the finite; see 2362. Used colloquially in the sense of "not many," "a limited number."

K. 遇 慶 覺

C. shou
H. sz
F. sou, su
W. so, 'sü
N. su, v. shi
P. shu
M.Y. } shu, su
Sz. }K. su
J. su, dju
A. souRising and
Sinking
Upper.數⁴

10,075

有數有目 there are very few.

此爲有數之文 this is a rare good style,—of writing.

此千古有數文字 all antiquity provides few such specimens of composition.

有點兒數 I have an idea of it,—meaning that one does not know all about it.

沒數兒 innumerable; a very great many. Also used in the sense of "it is not certain," e.g. whether I shall come or not.

有數幾個 there are several, or a good many.

十數個 ten and more.

數十 several tens of.

數日 several days.

數次 several times.

不數年 not many years.

充數兒 to make up the number required. Used also of a person who is a mere stop-gap.

小弟不在其數 I am not among the number,—I won't join you; count me out.

我已盡數相讓了 I have already made all the concessions possible.

都數 a total.

短數 short amount; shortage.

對數 to balance accounts. Also, logarithms.

清數 to settle up an account.

數尾 the balance of an account.

記數 or 上 shang³ 數 to enter the amount of. Also, to put down to one's account, as when buying on credit.

計數 or 打數 or 算數 to calculate.

逆數而上 counting backwards,—it was 40 years ago.

爲數稱者 spoken of by numbers; numerical categories,—as the Seven Sages, etc.

曆數 calendaric computations; the appointments of destiny.

奇 chi¹ 數 odd numbers.數奇 (chi¹) fortune unfavourable.

天數 or 氣數 fate; destiny.

數⁴

10,075

命者窮達之數也 ming (7962) is the fore-ordination of failure and success.

有定數 there is a fixed number,—of persons or things. Also, it is fated; it is predestined.

從省領冊皆有定數 the forms brought from the provincial capital are all so many and no more,—none can be dispensed with.

兒孫有定數 sons and grandsons are a matter of destiny,—whether you have any or not.

在數難逃 it is fate, and cannot be avoided.

大數有終 or 數盡 my days are numbered.

夜夢爲僕, 苦逸之復數之常也 that you (a Prince) dream at night that you are a slave, is but the usual balancing of ease and misery in the destiny of man.

弈之爲數, 小數也 wei-ch'i as an art, is but a small art,—yet only by concentration can one succeed in it.

言多窮數 by many words wit is exhausted. "Multa fidem promissa levant."

Read shu³. To count; to calculate. To reprimand. To discriminate.

數一數 count them.

你數錯了 you have counted them wrong.

難數 difficult to count.

歷歷可數 easy to be counted,—as of things which lend themselves to enumeration.

我數不過來 I can't count them,—there are too many.

數不着 chao² 你 you are not in it,—e.g. in the list of successful candidates.

數着那個小的人物好 of them all, the youngest is the best looking.

還數着他呢 he is the man.

數不清 not to be reckoned or counted.

數⁺

10,075

數出數 *shu*⁴ 兒 to count the number; to count out.

數一數二的 one of the very best.

數錢 to count *cash* or coin.

數米而炊 to count grains in cooking,—stingy.

數落 or 數罵 to scold; to rate.

數而責之 censured him.

使吏數之 ordered the clerk to reprimand him.

往來行言,心焉數之 the words of wayfarers that come and go, can be distinguished by the mind,—as good or evil.

數過 to enumerate faults; to read a lecture to.

Read *shuo*^{4*} or *so*^{4*}. Frequently. To worry; to annoy.

自是數來 after this he often came.

數數見 frequently seen.

余視之數矣 I often saw it.

煩數 or 頻數 worrying; bothering.

Read *ts'u*^{4*}. Close-meshed, as a net.

謾

10,076

恕⁴

10,077

R. 御

See 庶

Sinking Upper.

To forgive; to show mercy; to be humane. [To be distinguished from 恕 8393.]

恕字終身可行 "forgiveness" may be considered as the rule of life. But see the following.

恕者仁之術也 *shu* is the art of *jén* (5627).

恕罪 or 恕過 to forgive a fault; forgive me!

寬恕 or 容恕 to be lenient with; to pardon.

這還可恕 this is pardonable.

恕己恕人 as you pardon yourself, so pardon others.

恕⁴

10,077

恕己責人 to be lenient to oneself and severe on others.

責人之心,恕己之心 deal with the faults of others as gently as with your own.

恕報不周 pray excuse us if we have omitted to notify any one,—of a death. A phrase placarded at the front door of a house where a death has occurred.

恕我不陪 excuse me for leaving you,—to a visitor.

恕怪 pray don't think me rude.

恕速 excuse haste!—a formal phrase at the end of invitations.

祈恕祈恕 I beg your pardon.

庶⁴

10,078

R. 御

C. *shü*H. *shu*F. *süü*W. *sü*N. *shü*P. *shu*M. { *su*Y. { *su*Sz. *shu*K. *sö*J. *shu, so*A. *ts'ü*

Sinking Upper.

All; numerous; a multitude; in abundance. A concubine, as opposed to 嫡 10,920. It may be; per-adventure; so that; with a view to; about; nearly. See 9992. [To be distinguished from 度 12,089.] See 899.

庶士 the various gentlemen.

庶類 or 庶物 all creatures.

庶務 all sorts of affairs.

庶民 or 黎庶 or 衆庶 the people; the masses.

庶人 ordinary people; commoners.

當斬贖爲庶人 instead of being beheaded he was reduced to the status of a plebeian.

庶多 very many.

庶徵 remarkable phenomena.

庶室 a concubine.

庶子 the son of a concubine; also, a tutor to the Heir Apparent.

我是正出,他是庶出 I am the issue of the wife, he is that of the concubine.

庶幾 or 庶乎 so that to some extent; nearly.

則其交也庶幾哉 and consequently their friendship is pretty much on these lines.

庶屬允當 so as to be in accordance with justice and right.

庶⁴

10,078

庶不致於軼轢 so as to avoid confusion.

庶保 in order to ensure...

庶免 in order to prevent.

庶可 so that.....; so as to enable...

庶吉士 a Han-lin bachelor.

豎⁴

10,079

R. 屢

C. *shü*²H. *shu*²F. *süü*²W. *szü*²N. *jü*P. { *shu*²Y. *shü*²Sz. *shü*²K. *su*J. *shu, dz*A. *ts'ü*²

Rising Lower Irregular.

Vertical, as opposed to 橫 3915; perpendicular; upright; to set up; to establish. A servant. [To be distinguished from 緊 2067.]

豎直 perpendicular; upright.

豎線相間 (*chien*⁴) having vertical stripes.

豎立 or 豎起 to set up; to establish.

火食而豎立者 those who eat cooked food and stand erect,—mankind.

豎碑 to put up a tablet.

豎幅 an upright hanging inscription.

玩個豎葱 to play at being a vertical onion,—to stand on one's head.

橫豎是這樣 it is, anyhow this way. See 3915.

豎婢 *vc*-boys and slave-girls.

牧豎 a herd-boy.

豎子 a stupid fellow; a catamite.

以成豎子名也 and so acquire the name of a fool.

內豎 a page.

豎儒 a mean worthless scholar.

近爲二豎所侵 hopeless-ly ill. See 3363.

賈豎 the ignoble merchant.

豎

10,080

Same as 10,079.

縮

10,081

See 10,189.

踣

10,082

See 10,190.

戌⁴
10,083R. 遇
See 庶K. su
A. su
Sinking
Upper.

To guard the frontier.
[To be distinguished from
戌 4735, 戎 5746, 戊
12,792 and 戌 13,788.]

戌卒 soldiers on guard at the
frontier.

我戌未定 our term of ser-
vice on the frontier is not yet
finished.

遣戌 to be exiled to the frontier.

戌所 place of exile.

邊戌 frontier posts.

出一丁戌北邊 to pro-
vide one soldier for service at
the northern frontier.

將兵戌之 to take troops to
escort a person.

戌神 a foreign god,—as Buddha.

茂⁴
10,084R. 質
See 朮術A. twi
Entering
Lower.

Name of a medicinal
plant, known as 蓬莪茂,
found in Chehkiang and
Kuangtung.

倏⁴
10,085

R. 屋

C. shuk
H. shap, chap
F. sūik
W. shu, hsiu
N. hsiuh
P. shwa,
shwa²M. so
Y. suk
K. suk
J. shoku
A. suk
Entering
Upper.

Hastily; hurriedly. [To
be distinguished from 條
11,095.]

倏忽 suddenly.

至今倏忽幾年 since
then several years have slipped
away.

倏爾不見 it suddenly
vanished.

倏起倏滅 now rising, now
sinking,—as a flame. Used of
style in composition.

Same as 10,085.

倏⁴
10,086倏⁴
10,087

R. 屋

See 倏
Entering
Upper.

Having blue spots; mot-
tled.

佷⁴
10,088

R. 尤遇

See 兕樹

Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

To stand erect.

Read *tou*¹. Tired; ex-
hausted.

僂佷下垂 overwhelmed with
fatigue.

佔佷之行 mean, worthless
actions.

褌⁴
10,089

R. 夔

See 豎

Rising Lower.

Coarse clothes of camel's
hair, etc.

褌褐不完 their clothes of
hair and serge were not whole.

樹⁴
10,090

R. 遇夔

C. shü
H. shu
F. sūü, ch'eu,
ch'iuW. zü
N. ji
P. shu
M. shu, shü
Y. su
Sz. shu
K. su
J. shu, dz
A. t'uo, t'u
Sinking
Lower.

A tree; a flagstaff (*see*
492). To set up; to erect;
to sow.

樹木 a tree; trees.

一株樹 or 一柯樹 a tree.

一行 *hang*² 樹 a row of trees.

樹皮 or 樹膚 bark.

樹枝 or 樹梃 branches;
boughs.

樹葉 leaves of trees.

樹稍 topmost twigs; *see* 9758.

樹根 or 樹本 the root.

樹杈 or 樹掛 a "fork;" a
bifurcation.

樹汁 sap.

樹膠 or 樹脂 gum; resin.

樹心兒 pith.

樹林 a wood; a forest.

樹陰 the shade of a tree.

樹頭 or 樹椿 a stump; a
bole.

枯樹 decayed trees.

接樹 or 駁樹 to graft.

樹倒鳥飛 when the tree
falls, the birds fly away,—of ties
that cease when the attraction
is gone.

樹大招風 tall trees invite the
wind,—*saepius ingens agitur*
pinus.

大樹之下必有枯枝
there are always rotten boughs
under every big tree,—black
sheep in every great family.

樹⁴
10,090

樹子 the Heir-Apparent of a
feudal prince.

錢樹子 a harlot.

樹立 to erect. Also, ability;
administrative talent.

建樹 to establish; to do good
service.

樹之風聲 to make one's re-
putation,—for good or evil.

樹德 to establish one's virtue.

樹德於 to be of great service
to.

樹其樹以蔭行人 he
planted these trees in order to
give shade to wayfarers.

樹屏 to put up a screen.

各自樹黨 each has his own
party.

樹怨於諸侯 to sow enmity
(against oneself) among the no-
bles.

樹串兒 a kind of wren (*Regu-
loides pro regulus*).

樹鷄 *Tetrastes bonasia*. Also,
a fungus on trees, used for
making chessmen.

To stretch out; to ex-
pand; to unroll; to scatter.
To prance, as a horse. Also
read *lü*⁸. [To be disting-
uished from 擄 7285.]

攄意乎宇宙之外 to let
one's thoughts roam beyond the
bounds of the universe.

攄¹
10,091

R. 魚

C. shü
N. ch'ü
P. ch'ü, v. 'lü
Y. su
K. ch'ü, v. t'ü
J. chu
A. ssi
Even Upper.樞¹
10,092

R. 虞

C. shü, k'üü
H. k'ü
F. k'ü
W. {
N. {
P. ch'ü, shu
M. ch'ü
Y. su
K. ch'ü
J. shu, zo
A. hsu
Even Upper.

A pivot; an axis; the
central point; cardinal; fun-
damental. Name of a thorn-
y tree.

樞紐 or 樞要 a pivot; an
axis; a focus.

是非之樞紐 the conver-
ging point of positive and nega-
tive,—at which they become
identical.

天樞 the pivot on which the sky
turns,—the pole of the Chinese
planisphere; Bradley 1730, Ca-
melop.

相與樞車十數里 they
travelled together in the cart
for ten or a dozen *li*.

樞¹
10,092

天下樞 the tablet at door of a Confucian temple.

金樞 the moon.

善保金樞 take great care of yourself.

樞機 the central or controlling power; the moving spirit; the guiding mind. See 13,626.

中樞 military officials.

樞密 the Government; the Privy Council of the Sung dynasty.

樞臣 high metropolitan officials.

現在樞務繁殷 Government business is very pressing just now.

樞軸 the control of affairs.

繩樞 a door hung on rope,—poverty.

羆¹
10,093

R. 虞
K. ch'u
J. chu
A. eu, ju
Even Upper.

A lynx.

羆目蜂腰 bright eyes and slender waist.

擣¹
10,094

R. 魚
C. shü
H. k'i
F. syü, k'ü
W. syü
N. c'ü
P. ch'u
Y. su
K. chü
J. chu
A. si (shü)
Even Upper.

To stretch out; to expand. Also read ch'u¹.

擣蒲 dice,—said to be of Indian origin. [First mentioned by Ma Jung, 2nd cent. A.D.]

道德既備, 好^{hao}此擣蒲 though their virtue is complete, they love this gambling with dice.

二老翁相對擣蒲 two old gentlemen playing with dice,—as seen by the Chinese Rip van Winkle.

璫¹
10,095

R. 魚
See 璫擣
Even Upper.

A kind of jasper.

璫¹
10,096

R. 魚
See 書
Even Upper.

A gem; the ivory 笏 tablet (4926) used at audiences by the feudal princes.

滁¹
10,097

嘲¹
10,098

刷¹
10,099

R. 黠屑
C. shat
H. sot
F. sauk
W. sō
N. shēh
P. shwa
M. swa
Y. swaah
Sz. shwa
K. swal
J. satz, setz
A. swat
Entering Upper.

See 2639.

Same as 10,032.

SHUA.

A brush; to brush; to cleanse.

一把刷子 a brush.

箒刷 a scrubbing-brush.

刷洗 to brush and wash; to clean.

刷衣裳 to brush clothes.

刷靴子 to brush boots.

刷鞋磚 pieces of tile used for whitening shoe-soles.

刷布 to size or starch cloth.

刷白 to whitewash. See 8556.

刷馬 to groom a horse.

刷刨 a curry-comb.

刷恥 to wipe off disgrace.

冲刷 to swill with water; to sweep away, as a torrent.

河漫成口, 刷開三丈 the river was full and burst its banks, about 30 feet being swept away.

刷招帖 to post bills.

小弟且刷去 I will "clear out."

刷印 or 刊刷 to print,—shua referring to the brushing of ink over the wooden blocks.

剔刷弊端 to get rid of corrupt practices.

刷刷的寫 to write at full speed.

唰¹
10,100

R. 屑黠
See 刷
Entering Upper.

To preen. See 7679.

鳥唰翎 birds preen their feathers.

刷¹
10,101

霎¹
10,102

Same as 10,099.

See 9649.

耍³
10,103

R. 馬
C. sha
H. sa
F. swa, v. sa²
W. soa
N. so, v. shēh
P. shwa
M. } swa
Y. }
Sz. shwa
K. swa
J. sa, dja
A. sai³
Rising Upper.

To sport; to play; see 6495. To perform; to practise. [To be distinguished from 耍 12,889.]

耍戲 or 耍鬧 to play; to rmp.

耍笑 to joke; to chaff.

我是取笑作耍 I was only joking.

不是耍處 it's no joke!

害人性命不是耍的 to take a man's life is no joke

耍猴兒的 to play the monkey, —to play tricks; to lark.

耍錢 to gamble.

耍脾氣 to show temper.

耍酒脾氣 to quarrel over one's cups.

耍刀 to do sword-exercise.

耍棒 or 耍棍 to play a quarter-staff.

耍拳脚 to do gymnastics.

耍玩意兒的 a juggler.

耍嘴皮子 to have a slanging or chaffing match.

耍長矛 pike-exercise.

耍獅子 to play at lions,—to dance, posture, etc.

耍馬前刀 or 耍花着

chao¹ 兒 to do eye-service; to make a show before one's face of doing work, but to leave off when out of sight.

耍手藝 to practise a craft.

耍虛子 to be a rowdy fellow

好耍子 good gracious! what have you done!

SHUAI.

Decaying, as opposed to 盛 9889 and 興 4611 (q.v.) fading; declining; failing [Originally so, a rain-coat see 10,200].

甚矣吾衰也 extreme is my decay!—said Confucius after passing some time without dreaming of the wise and virtuous 周公 Chou Kung.

衰¹
10,104

R. 支灰
C. söü, shöü, ts'öü
H. soi
F. soui
W. sai, ts'ai
N. se
P. shwai,
shwei, ts'wei
M. swai, swei,
ts'ei

衰¹

10,104
I. swae, ts'wei
n. shwai,
ts'wei
K. swe, ch'we
shi, sai
A. sui, t'oui
Even Upper.

血氣既衰 when the physical powers are decaying.

何德之衰 how is your virtue degenerated!

衰敗 (or 憊) or 衰落 or

衰殘 or 衰頹 or 衰邁 or

衰老 or 衰朽 or 衰弱 or

衰暮 wanting in vigour; debilitated; worn out, as with old age, etc.

衰世 an age of decay.

衰草寒烟 the decaying plants and chill mists,—of autumn.

衰喪 (sang⁴) failing; dying out.

Read ts'ui¹. Mourning-clothes. See 縗 11,936.

齊 tsü¹ (or 錫) 衰 mourning-garments with unhemmed but even-cut edges.

斬衰 mourning-garments with frayed edges,—indicating a closer relationship and a deeper sorrow.

方衰經未除 before the days of mourning are over.

己衰經而生子 to beget a child whilst in mourning for a parent,—a criminal offence.

Read ch'ui¹. Order; series.

皆有等衰 all in order of precedence.

率⁴

10,105
眞質

{ sut

.sauk, soh

.sai

.sah

.shwai²

.shu, swai²

.swèk

.shwai²

.su, sul, sol

.shutsu, sui

.swét

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

To lead. To follow; to obey. Universally; in everything. Used with 10,107. See 9114, 13,463.

率兵 or 率師 or 率部 to lead troops.

率領 to lead; to take with one.

率衆 to lead a mob.

率先 to go on before; to take the lead.

率作 to take the initiative.

率規矩 to observe usages or regulations.

率由舊章 to follow the old rules.

率由典常 follow and observe the proper statutes.

罔不率俾 there are none but follow and agree with me.

率⁴

10,105

率從 to follow,—as a leader.

表率 a leader; an example to follow.

相率 leading one another; in a body.

率同 taking with him; accompanied by.

以此爲率 make this the standard.

三口爲率 an average of three persons.

率踰三丈 averaging over 30 feet,—in height.

大率如此 they are mostly like this.

將來果能創率信行 if this can by and by be started on the said lines.

率錢 to collect money,—for an entertainment.

草率 or 輕率 carelessly; superficially. The first is also coarse in manner.

不率教 not to be amenable to reason.

率禮之人 one who observes propriety.

率性 to follow one's own disposition; arbitrary.

弗率 disobedient; dissatisfied.

野率 rude; boorish.

直率 frank; straightforward.

率分 fellowship,—in arithmetic.

率爾 or 率然 suddenly; hastily. [The second is the name of a serpent, used figuratively of military manoeuvres.]

率常 in general; generally.

率以爲常 such was his common custom.

率多在 large quantities.

帝命率育 God appointed (wheat and barley) for the nourishment of all.

Read lü⁴. A term in a series.

彀率 the limit to which a bow should be drawn.

Read lei⁴. To calculate.

率更 the officer in charge of the clepsydra or water-clock.

摔¹

10,106

R. 質

F. sauk, saök

P. shwai,

shwai

M. swai, su,

J. shutsz

A. swét

Entering

Upper.

To fall down; to throw down; to dash down.

摔筋斗 (kén¹ t'ou²) to fall head over heels.

他是騎着馬摔下來的 he fell off his horse.

摔東西 to let a thing fall.

他安心把鏡子摔了 he threw down the looking-glass on purpose.

摔死了 dashed to death.

風摔破了門 the wind has broken the door,—by slamming it.

摔跤 to wrestle; to have a fall.

走道一滑摔了個跤 going along the road I slipped and fell head over heels.

摔折 (shé²) to snap; to break.

摔打 to hurl away something in anger.

Read shuai³.

摔打 to strut; to swagger.

摔着膀子逛 to swagger about.

摔雞蛋 to throw an egg down and break it; to break eggs into a basin for cooking.

抓泥摔他身上 took a handful of dirt and threw it over him.

摔手 to flick the arm or hand, i.e. move it sharply backwards; to swing one's arms.

一摔袖子就走了 he gave a flick of his sleeve and went off,—in a rage.

摔東西 to flip a thing away.

摔子 to spawn (of fishes).

帥⁴

10,107

R. 眞質

C. shöü

H. soi

F. sau

W. sa

N. se

P. shwai

M. swai

Y. swae

Sz. shwai

K. su

J. sui

A leader; a commander; a title sometimes applied to a Governor General, in which case it is suffixed to the first syllable of his "style." A "king" in Chinese chess. [To be distinguished from 師 9909.]

君帥 a title, adopted in 1909, for use by the Emperor when

帥⁴

10,107
A. sui, swai,
swét (sh)
Sinking
Upper.

referring to himself, instead of
the old term 朕 634.

元帥 or 將帥 or 帥領
commander-in-chief; generalis-
simo.

大帥 or 大元帥 a term of
address formerly used to Viceroys
and Governors, but now (since
1909) reserved for the Emperor.

大清帝國統領陸海
全大元帥 the great leader
and generalissimo of the land
and sea forces of the Ta Ch'ing
empire,—inscription on the new
Great Seal of China.

皇上爲海陸軍大元
帥 the Emperor is the Com-
mander-in-Chief of the sea and
land forces.

大元帥服制之未定
the Emperor's uniform has not
been decided upon.

掛帥 to be appointed general-
issimo.

帥旗 the flag of a commander-
in-chief or admiral.

制帥 a Viceroy or Governor
General.

端午帥 Governor-General
Tuan-wu.

帥台 the stage for the inspecting
officer at reviews, and signal
flag-staff stand.

Read *shu*^{4*}. To lead on.

子帥以正,孰敢不正
if you, sir, lead (the people)
with correctness, who will dare
not to be correct?

堯舜帥天下以仁 Yao
and Shun led the empire by
charity.

帥師征伐 to lead an army
to battle.

何以帥先諸弟 how can
you be a guide to your younger
brothers?

擲¹

10,108
R. 灰賄
See 拽
J. se, sai
A. swai
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To throw down. See
10,106.

拴¹

10,109

R. 先
See 全
P. shwan
M. swan
Y. swaa
Sz. shwan
A. t'uen
Even
Irregular.

栓¹

10,110

R. 先
See 拴
Even Upper.

榦

10,111

榦

10,112

涮⁴

10,113

R. 諫屑
P. shwan,
shwa
M. shwa,
J. san, selsz
A. san
Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

學

10,114

SHUAN.

To fasten; to tie up.

拴繫 to fasten.

拴捆 to tie up; to bind.

拴馬 to tie up a horse.

拴馬椿 a post for tying horses
to.

拴于箭上 to tie on to an
arrow.

拴住了 tied up; made fast.

拴不住心 his mind is not
fixed; he is wanting in purpose.

拴扣兒 to tie a knot.

拴娃娃 to tie a string round
the neck of a clay baby at the
temple of the Chinese Lucina,
in the hope of getting offspring.

拴着 tied up; standing in the
stable, as a horse.

拴車 to keep a cart or a carriage.

A peg; a wooden pin.
A small bowl.

Same as 10,115.

Same as 10,115.

To wash; to scour.

涮洗 to rinse; to wash.

擎水涮一涮 bring some
water and wash it out.

涮金作 to wash with gold;
to gild.

Read *shua*^{1*}.

雨涮空塔 the rain has
scoured the steps.

涮涮大雨 a heavy rain.

See 7452.

門¹

10,115

R. 刪
C. shan
H. ts'on
F. swang,
ch'auug?
v. skoung
W. sō
N. shōn
P. shwan
M. swan
Y. swaa
Sz. shwan
K. } san
J. }
A. swan
Even Upper.

纂⁴

10,116

R. 霰
See 拴
Sinking Upper.

灑⁴

10,117

R. 諫
See 涮
Sinking Upper.

雙¹

10,118

R. 江
C. shōng
H. sung
F. sōng
W. shüoa
N. sōng
P. } shwang
Sz. } and v.
shwang?
M. } swang
Y. }
K. sang, v.
ssang
J. sō
A. song
Even Upper.

The beam used to bar
doors.

門門 to bar a door.

門柵 to bar the gates which
shut off streets in large towns.

豎門 the upright post against
which the two halves of a large
gate shut.

背面插門 to secretly slip
the bolt,—put a spoke in a per-
son's wheel.

To repair the axles, etc.,
of carriages.

To wash; to scour. Used
with 10,113.

SHUANG.

A pair; a couple; two;
both; double; even, as op-
posed to 奇 *chi*¹ 991 and 單
10,600; see 3889, 13,754.

雙刀 or 雙劍 a pair of swords
in one sheath.

雙生 or 雙胞 or 雙胎
twins.

從前產過二次皆係
雙生 she had given birth twice
before, in both cases to twins.

雙棒子 a pair of drumsticks;
twins.

雙身子 pregnant.

雙雙 both. See 5374.

雙雙携手 hand in hand by
twos and twos.

雙親 both parents.

雙首白髮 an old hoary-
headed couple.

雙手 both hands.

雙¹
10,118雙陸 (or 六) *see* 7276.

雙眼 both eyes.

雙眼花翎 a double-eyed peacock-feather.

雙失明 blind of both eyes.

雙層兒的 doubled; folded.

雙層花 a double-blossomed flower.

雙名 a personal name composed of two characters.

名利雙全 having both fame and fortune complete.

雙喜 a pair of joys; two happy events; a duplicated form of the character 喜, seen on pottery, etc.

成雙作對 to make a pair,—as when a second is obtained, of things of which one already has the first.

好事成雙 good things should be in pairs.

雙數 an even number.

雙月 the even moons, as the 2nd, 4th, etc. Used as a prefix to expectant titles = eligible for selection in the even moons.

不論雙單月 eligible for selection in any moon.

寡二少雙 rarely to be matched.

請得而雙之 begged him to try and get it, in order to make a pair,—with a bracelet he had already.

雙眉春柳 eyebrows like a willow (leaf) in spring.

雙邊柳 an equestrian feat in which the rider sits with both arms extended, holding in each hand an arrow.

雙鉤 double-hooked, *i.e.* drawings in ink, giving only the outlines.雙鉤字 outline characters. *See* 6595.

雙宿 to sleep two in a bed.

雙棲 or 雙棲共宿 to roost together; to sleep in the same place. Used of marriage.

雙亡 both dead,—as parents.

雙管齊下 to set forth two meanings of a given theme.

雙¹
10,118

雙回門 to visit a husband's parents together,—as a newly-married couple.

Read *ts'ung*¹ or *ch'uang*¹ or *ch'ung*¹. A match for; a peer = 偶 8501.

無雙 without a peer.

蓋世無雙 the world does not contain his peer.

天下無雙江夏黃童 the empire holds not the peer of Master Yellow (黃香) of Chiang-hsia.

艘¹
10,119

R. 江

See 雙

Even Upper.

霜¹
10,120

R. 陽

C. *sōng*H. *song*F. *soung*W. *hsüoa*N. *soñg*P. *shwang*Sz. *swang*M. *swang*Y. *swang*K. *sang*J. *sō*A. *sōng*

Even Upper.

Hoar-frost; cold; frigid; grave. Crystallised; candied, as fruits. *See* 10,122.

白露爲霜 the white dew is changed into hoar-frost.

霜降 one of the twenty-four solar terms, beginning about 23rd October.

陛下之壽三千霜 may your Majesty live three thousand years.

霜雪 frost and snow.

冰霜 ice.

冰霜之操 holding with a grip like ice,—of firm rule.

一層霜 a layer of hoar-frost.

已十霜 already ten years.

落霜 it is frosty.

履霜之懼 the timidity of walking on hoar-frost,—to beware of small beginnings.

草上霜 frost on plants,—a name for "unborn" lambskin; *see* 2549.

鬢邊霜 hoary temples,—growing old.

霜威 dreaded as frost,—by plants; used of a stern ruler.

隕霜殺菽 a fall of frost killed the beans.

霜¹
10,120

如何不吊遇此繁霜 how not lament that he met this excessive frost?—and die.

令肅秋霜 commands as severe as autumn frosts.

鋌利如霜 as sharp as hoar-frost,—of a sword.

經霜 to go through frost,—as plants.

芙蓉獨拒霜 the hibiscus alone stands the frost.

傲霜 to defy frost.

地霜 the frost-like appearance of large tracts of land in the north, caused by the presence of impure potash.

柿霜 a crystallised persimmon. *See* 9906.

粉霜 acetate of lead.

霜臺 the Censorate (T'ang dyn.).

孀¹
10,121

R. 陽

See 霜

Even Upper.

A widow.

孀婦 a widow.

孤孀 a lone widow.

守孀 or 居孀 to live as a widow.

礮¹
10,122

R. 陽

W. v. *ch'üoa*

See 霜

Even Upper.

Arsenic. *See* 9052, 10,120.驕¹
10,123

R. 陽

See 霜

Even Upper.

Name of a famous horse. *See* 10,346.鷓¹
10,124

R. 陽

See 霜

Even Upper.

The turquoise kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), the feathers of which are used in fancy work.

爽³

10,125

R. 養

C. { shong

H. {

F. soung

W. soa, h.süoa

N. soŋg

P. shwang

M. { swang

Y. {

Sz. shwang

K. sang

J. sō, shō

A. sang

Rising Upper.

Lively; cheerful; in good health; agreeable. To miss; to fail; to make a mistake. See 7222.

爽快 in good health; happy; comfortable.

覺得爽快 felt much relieved,—as after an operation.

臉上清爽 bright and cheerful-looking.

爽神 in good health or spirits.

精神不爽 out of sorts; seedy.

爽邁 vigorous; energetic.

爽利 or 爽當 brisk; smart; ready.

爽撇 quick; prompt.

爽豁 clear; lucid; intelligible.

光爽 bright; shining.

爽心 grateful to the heart.

爽目悅心 it pleases the eye and gladdens the heart.

爽甜 nice and sweet.

秋爽 bright autumnal weather.

五味令人口爽 the five flavours blunt the palate.

極爲爽口 very scrumptious,—as nice food.

爽德 distinguished virtue.

乾爽 dry,—as weather.

爽手的事 an easy matter.

爽然若失 it flashed upon him that he had made a mistake.

爽信 or 爽言 to fail in one's promise.

爽約 to fail to keep an engagement.

一些不爽 perfectly right.

毫髮不爽 not wrong in a single particular; faultless.

分文無爽 not a fraction wrong,—in the amount.

爽旦 on the following morning.

爽味 at daylight. See 7733.

縷³

10,126

R. 養

See 爽

Rising Upper.

鵠

10,127

水³

10,128

R. 紙

C. shōü

H. shui

F. chwi

W. sü

N. sei, shü

P. shwei

M. sui, swei

Y. swei

Sz. shui

K. su

J. sui

A. t'ui

Rising Upper.

The strap across the instep which fastens a shoe.

Same as 10,124.

SHUI.

Water, one of the five elements; liquid; unstable. Used in history for "river." Discount. Radical 85. See 2662, 7025, 9892, 10,502, 11,791, 13,421.

一滴水 or 一點水 a drop of water.

水波 waves.

水痕 or 水波紋 ripples on water.

水泡 or 水漚 bubbles.

水沫子 foam; froth.

開水 or 滾水 boiling water. See 13,224.

如冷水澆背 like cold water poured down one's back,—startling.

水池 or 水坑 or 水塘 a pond; a pool; a tank.

死水 stagnant water.

水溝 a ditch; a drain.

水源 a spring.

水缸 a large jar for holding water.

水壺 a kettle; a pitcher.

水注 a small pot for watering the ink-stone.

水烟袋 a water-pipe; a hubble-bubble.

水卮 a syphon.

水銀 quicksilver.

水靛 liquid indigo.

水晶 (or 精) or 水玉 crystal.

苦水 water containing alkaline salts.

水³

10,128

水利 see 6885.

水瀉 diarrhoea.

水苔 duckweed.

水車 a water-wheel,—for irrigation.

水道 a water-way; the fairway for ships.

水路 water journey,—by water as opposed to land.

水陸 by land and water.

水闊之處 a place where there is plenty of room,—e.g. for ships to pass without collision.

水草夫 hewers of wood and drawers of water.

逐水草遷徙 they move from place to place in pursuit of water and vegetation,—of the Hsiung-nu.

水脚 or 水力 freight; fare.

水脚役 trackers; towers boats.

水膠 liquid glue.

水音 the acquired accent some dialect other than one's own.

水色 a phrase used of the complexion of women, which thought to depend upon the water of a place.

水紅 pink; light red.

水腫 dropsy.

水磨 a water-mill.

水賊 pirates.

水手 a sailor.

水軍 marines.

水災 floods; inundations.

順水 with the stream.

逆水 against the stream.

水禮 presents of food,—opposed to money.

水甕 a large water-ewer.

水團 a contingent raised from the sea-going population.

水涸 dried up,—of rivers, etc.

絕水 to cross rivers.

水亮 clear; bright; shining.

水菓 fresh fruit.

水³
10,128

水鈴鐺 water-bells.
水拉拉的 sopping wet.
水界 territorial waters; the water line of a ship.
水漏 a canal.
水清 the water is clear.
水清石自見 when the water is clear, the stones appear.
水甌 boilers of engines.
水旱 flood and drought.
水頭 depth of water.
水龍 fire-engines.
水巡捕 river or marine police.
水木兩作 both plasterer and carpenter.
划水 a fish's fins.
水母 jelly-fish.
遭風失水 to come to grief in a storm at sea.
水潑下地, 難收得起 or 覆水難收 spilt water cannot be gathered up.
水滴石穿 dropping water wears through a stone. See 2998.
水深流去慢 still waters run deep.
下水 see 4230.
推人下水 to push a man into the water. Also, to sell a girl into a brothel.
一路都是下水 all the journey was down stream.
水程 specification of land or houses to be sold, giving boundaries, measurements, etc.
開具水程 to draw up the above.
投水 to throw into the water; to jump into the water.
山水 scenery. See 9663.
山水貨件 imported goods of all kinds.
水土 water and earth,—climate.
水土我服 *fu*² 不過來 I can't stand the climate.
不亦有不水死者衆乎 are there not also many people who die otherwise than by water?

水³
10,128

井裏打水河裏倒 to draw water from a well and pour it into a river,—to squander.
浚井改水 to clean out the wells and get a fresh supply of water,—as customary at the summer solstice. See 10,406.
牛不喝水, 強 *ch'iang*³ 按頭 to force down the head of a cow that won't drink,—you can take a horse to the water, etc.
喫水 to eat water,—to have no means of livelihood. Also, to drink water; the draught of a ship.
又在黑水洋中 besides it was in mid-ocean, where the water is black, *sc.* deep.
水性人 a person of pliant disposition.
知 *chih*⁴ 者樂 *yao*⁴ 水 the wise find pleasure in water. See 9663.
水長 *chang*³ 船高 when the water rises, the boat rises too,—the price of this has gone up, so I am obliged to charge a higher rate.
河水不洗船呢 just the thing! comes in very handy, etc.—as river-water is handy for washing boats.
水火無情 fire and water don't agree.
水火相敵者 a pet aversion.
遠水救不了近火 distant water can't put out a fire at hand.
水乳交融 water and milk mixing,—a state of harmony.
水乳 sympathetic.
水至柔, 寒極則冰而堅 water is extremely soft, but under the influence of great cold it hardens into ice.
頭水 and 二水 first-class and second-class in goods.
扣水 discount. See 9463.
一水兒 all of the same quality.
落花有意隨流水, 流水無情戀落花 the falling petals seek the stream that carries them away: the stream itself has no hankering after

水³
10,128

falling flowers,—of the unrequited love of a woman.
水運渾天 the water-clock of 元宗 Hsüan Tsung of the 唐 T'ang dynasty.
水鴨子 the mallard (*Anas boschas*).
水老鴉 the cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).
水嘴 the rock-thrush (*Petroncincla manilla*).
水燕兒 the sand-martin (*Cotyle riparia*).
水鷄 waterfowl in general; the lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).
水鷄子 the little bittern (*Ardetta cinnamomea*).
水鷄兒 or 水鶩 snipe (*Galinago scolopacina*).
大水鶩 woodcock (*Scolopax moticola*).
水駱駝 the bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).
水狗 the kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*).
水蠟樹 *Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.
水粉花 *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.
水私梨 *Lycopsis sinensis*, Oliv.

誰²
10,129

R. 支
See 誰
Even Lower.

誰²
10,130

R. 支
C. shüi
H. shui
F. sui
W. zü, jü
N. zü, zü, jü, jü
P. shui
M. sui, shui
Y. swei
Sz. shui, sui
K. su
J. sui
A. t'ui
Even Lower.

The buttocks. Name of a hill in Shansi, on which was a temple to 后土 Mother Earth, as the patroness of agriculture.

Who? who; any one. The one..... the other. An initial particle.

誰人 or 誰也 who?
是誰 who is he?
不知是誰 I don't know who he is.
誰家 of what family? whose?
誰阿 who's there?
葉上題詩寄阿誰 but who is the verse on the leaf to be given to?
爲 *wei*⁴ 誰 on whose account? for whom?

誰³

10,130

安此誰爲哉 for whom do you do this?

門者怒曰爲誰^{wei} 誰 the gate-keeper shouted angrily "Who's there?"

誰敢 who would dare? See 6174.

誰也不敢 no one dares to.

誰個拏與他喫 which of them would give him anything to eat?—not one.

奈得誰何 who cares a rap? See 11,702.

誰不知 who doesn't know that.....?

舍^{she}我其誰 except me, who is there?

意氣今誰見 in whom, now, do we find spirit (like his)?

誰想 who'd have thought that.....?

王誰怒 who is the king angry with?

誰要誰喫 let those who want to, eat.

二人同術誰昭誰冥 if two men join in contriving something, one becomes famous and the other remains obscure.

二虎同穴誰死誰生 if two tigers inhabit the same cave, one will die and the other will live.

誰昔然矣 long time has it been thus with him.

See 10,387.

See 10,104.

A handkerchief.

無感我幌兮 don't touch my handkerchief,—worn at the girdle. Hands off, young man!

生女則設幌于門右 when a girl was born, a handkerchief was hung at the right of the door.

尊堂設幌之辰 your mother's birthday.

捧幌 a waiting-maid.

況⁴

10,133a

To soak in water. To clarify.

釀酒況于清 to clarify muddy wine.

Read *hsüeh*³. To pour out wine with a ladle.

Duty on merchandise.

正 *chéng*³ 稅 the full duty,—import or export.

正 *chéng*³ 稅單 (export) full duty certificate.

正 *chéng*³ 稅憑單 (export) duty proof.

正 *chéng*³ 半兩稅 export and coast trade (or transit) duty.

正 *chéng*³ 半稅單 export and coast trade duty certificate.

稅單 a duty-paid certificate. Also, a Transit-pass for imports.

收稅 to collect duties.

收稅單 (export) duty-paid certificate.

進口稅號收 import duty receipt.

進口土產半稅號收 coast trade duty receipt.

常稅 duty collected at native Customs' stations.

洋稅 duty collected at the Maritime (or foreign-managed) Customs.

稅則 the Tariff.

稅局 or 稅館 a revenue office; a Customs' station.

稅餉 or 稅課 or 稅款 or 稅項 or 稅銀 duties; revenue.

稅課司大使 an examiner in the native Customs.

稅務處 the Revenue Council, —which controls the Maritime Customs.

稅務司 Commissioner of Customs.

副稅務司 Deputy Commissioner.

總稅務司 Inspector General.

稅捐 duties (as per Tariff) and other taxes.

稅⁴

10,134

稅額 the fixed amount of revenue to be collected.

納稅 to pay duty.

漏稅 to evade duty: to smuggle

稅地 land assessed for taxation

減輕動產稅 to reduce the duty on personalty. [To increase = 加重.]

稅印 to procure the official seal on payment of the regular fee

稅費 fees in general.

稅糧 popular name for the 田賦 land-tax proper.

稅釐 regular taxes and *likin*.

稅課銀 a fee paid on the stamping of deeds, etc., to the authorities for office petty expenses.

Read *tui*⁴. To change one's dress to mourning. Used for 脫; see 3386.

Read *chuan*⁴. Black, as clothes.

See 10,164.

See 5726.

To sleep. See 6113.

睡覺 (*chiao*⁴) to sleep. See below

睡不着 (*chao*³) or 睡不着覺 unable to sleep.

睡覺如小死 or 睡着了死一樣 he sleeps as heavily as if he were dead.

已睡去了 had already gone off to sleep.

有睡的睡, 有講的講 some were asleep and some talking.

深睡 or 熟睡 to sleep soundly

睡倒 to go sound asleep.

正酣睡之際 just as I was sleeping soundly.

睡的狠香甜 to sleep quietly, —without dreams, etc.

說

10,135

瑞

10,136

睡⁴

10,137

R. 寔

C. *shü*H. *shoi*F. *sou*³, v. *sü*W. *zai*N. *zei*P. *shwei*M. } *swei*S. *shwei*K. *su*J. *sui*, *zui*A. *t'ui*

Sinking

Lower.

雖

10,131

衰

10,132

幌⁴

10,133

R. 霽

C. *shü*H. *shoi*F. *swoui*W. *sü*N. *sei*P. *shwei*M. } *swei*S. *shwei*K. *se*J. *sei*A. *t'we*

Sinking

Upper.

睡⁴

10,137

喘噓噓的睡 to be asleep and breathing heavily.

傻睡 a doltish or heavy sleep, —as of a sick person.

在睡鄉 he is in the land of Nod.

引睡 to bring on sleep,—as a dull book.

說睡語 to talk in one's sleep.

睡夢中 in one's dreams.

睡晌覺 (*chiao*¹) to take a siesta.

睡不寧 not to be rested though lying down.

半睡半醒 half asleep; dozing.

睡不合眼 to sleep with one's eyes open.

就和衣而睡 or 連衣睡下 just lay down to sleep dressed as he was.

睡懶漢覺 or 睡早覺 to sleep late.

哄睡語 a lullaby.

先睡後醒 the Sleep and the Awakening,—title of the Marquis Tsêng's famous essay.

睡菜 the bog-bean or buck-bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.), as identified in Japan.淳²

10,139

淳²

10,140

元真

See 燉醇

Even Upper and Lower.

醇²

10,141

真

C. } *shun*H. } *shung*W. } *jung*N. } *jing*P. } *ch'un*M. } *shun, chün*K. } *sun*J. } *shun*A. } *t'wên*

Even Lower.

鶉²

10,142

真

C. } *shun, v.*H. } *ch'un*F. } *shun, chün*W. } *shung, v.*N. } *chüing*P. } *chung*K. } *chung*J. } *chung*A. } *chung*

Even Lower.

順⁴

10,143

震

C. } *shun*H. } *shun*F. } *shung*

禍福淳淳 misfortune and happiness alternate.

淳州 an old name for 南寧府 in Kuangsi.

Bright; blazing; fiery.

Read *t'un*¹. To scorch a tortoise-shell for divination. Obscure.

天策淳淳 the stars in Argo shine dimly.

淳淳 in grand array,—as war-chariots.

Read *t'ui*¹. A succession of; abundant.Generous, as wine; rich; good; pure; unmixed. Interchanged with 10,139 and 10,149. Also read *ch'un*².

醇酒 good wine.

精醇 excellent; pure; unadulterated.

醇厚 pure-minded and honest.

惟厥攸居,政事惟醇 let your mind rest in its proper objects and the affairs of your government will be pure.

醇謹 careful; attentive.

A quail. See 52.

懸鶉 tattered as a quail's tail.

鶉衣百結 quail clothes with a hundred patches,—clothes, ragged like a quail's tail, and patched all over.

鶉之奔奔 how the quail rushes to fight for,—possession of its hen!

不如鶉鶉 to have connexion with an inferior.

鶉陰縣 a District in Kansuh under the Western Han dynasty.

In accordance with; obedient to, as opposed to 逆 8227; to follow. [Originally = 理: see 6879.]

順從 to comply with.

順⁴

10,143

W. } *jung*N. } *jing*P. } *shun*M. } *shun*Y. } *shun*Sz. } *shun*K. } *sun*J. } *djun*A. } *t'wên*

Sinking

Lower.

順水 or 順流 or 順潮 with the stream; with the tide. [The second, read *shun*⁴ *liu*, means "with the nap," "the right way," as of furs, etc.]

順水推舟 to row with the stream,—to do as others do.

順風 with the wind; a fair wind.

掛順風旗 to hang up a flag to get a fair wind.

順情 agreeable to the feelings.

順輿情 to keep in accordance with the wishes of the people,—as a wise official.

不順於理 not in accordance with eternal principles.

順情順理 well arranged; systematic; methodical.

明知情理不順 he well knew that everything was not quite satisfactory, or that everybody was not quite in harmony on the matter.

文理不順 the arrangement of the text is not smooth-flowing,—i.e. it is not grammatical, and does not readily yield sense.

同乎大順 in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

犯順 to commit a breach of the peace.

歸順 to return to obedience,—as rebels.

順事 a satisfactory matter.

順其自然 in accordance with its natural tendencies,—e.g. of water, which finds its own level.

順手 see 10,011.

順口說 to say out what comes uppermost; to speak glibly.

順嘴子 one who agrees with everything said.

順筆寫 to write off-hand,—without premeditation.

順路 by the way; taking it on the road,—as when passing through one place on the way to another, etc.

路不順 the road is not available.

順看 to look at, the right way up. See 10,793, *tao*¹.

順便 at one's convenience; when convenient.

順利 manageable; easy, as an

SHUN.

淳²

10,138

真

Even Lower.

淳²

10,139

真

M. } *sun, hsün*

See 醇

Even Lower.

順⁴

10,143

affair; straight and smooth, as a polished stick.

順適 or 順當 in accordance with what is proper. [The latter is specially applied to correct use of language.]

十分順當 without any hitch; very satisfactory.

順候 or 順頌 or 順請 conventional phrases used at the end of letters, equivalent to "I avail myself of this opportunity to present my respects, etc."

順姦 criminal connection, in which the woman is a consenting party.

順毛 straight hair (of animals), as opposed to 卷 *chuan*³ 3146.

順辰 or 順時 timely.

順袋 a handy pocket, for notes, etc., attached to a girdle.

將順 to imitate; to accommodate oneself to.

不肯少有將順 very unwilling to join in, or be sociable.

順遜 agreeable; affable.

順境 prosperous.

有順有不順 some things turn out well, others do not; some have luck, others do not.

順道走 to follow the road.

順着房子的邊 keeping along, or skirting, the side of the house.

順領兒 in their proper order; in rotation.

順緒 the right way; smoothly; as it should be.

順寂 the death of a priest.

順天府 the Imperial Prefecture in which the city of Peking stands.

See 2870.

唇

10,144

振

10,145

R. 軫

See 辰

Rising Lower.

脈

10,146

潸

10,147

R. 眞

See 醇

K. *sun*J. *shin, djin*A. *t'en*

Even Lower.

蓴

10,148

R. 眞

F. *surg*N. *jing*P. *shun*

See 純

Even Lower.

純

10,149

R. 眞元

先軫

C. *shun*H. *shun*F. *surg*N. *jing*P. *shun, ch'un*M. *hsün, sun*K. *su*J. *shun, djun*A. *t'wên*

Even Lower.

Same as 10,145.

The bank of a stream; a shore; a beach. [Correctly read *ch'un*³.]

An edible water-plant, called 蓴菜 (? *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh.), found in Kiangnan. [Can only be eaten at the place where it is produced.] See 7420.

蓴菜性冷 the nature of the *shun ts'ai* is cold.

中年行筆似蓴菜 in middle life he used a brush like a *shun ts'ai*,—i.e. big. Of Wu Tao-yüan.

Of one colour; unmixed; pure; simple; sincere. To be decided; determinate. To enlarge; great; used with 10,139 and 10,141.

純色 of one colour.

馬色不純曰駮 when a horse is not all one colour, it is called skewbald.

土性純沙 the soil was pure sand.

純淨 gentle; tractable.

純孝 truly filial.

純品人 a man of high moral character.

純全 pure; spotless.

純純素 or 純白 pure white.

純樸 honest; guileless.

純一 sincere.

純一不二 unmixed; unadulterated.

純一不雜 all of one colour; uniform; singleness of purpose.

純良 open; good.

純是 is simply and solely.....

純

10,149

純是意見 it is purely a matter of opinion, or point of view.

純厚 sincere; sound.

學問深純 deep and sound learning.

純銅 pure or solid copper.

純忠 thoroughly loyal.

天惟純佑命 God thus determinately continued to favour, —the empire.

純其藝黍稷 largely cultivating your millet.

純大 great.

純麗 or 純粹 pure; good; beautiful.

文王之德之純 the singleness of the virtue of Wên Wang.

Read *chun*³. A border, as of a mat.

玄紛純 a dark mixed border.

Read *t'un*¹. To tie.

純束 to tie up; to tie together.

Same as 10,148.

Same as 10,141.

See 12,223.

See 4863.

純

10,150

醕

10,151

盾

10,152

摺

10,153

楯

10,154

R. 眞軫

震

F. *toung*

t'oung

See 遁輶

摺

K. *sun*A. *t'wên*

Even, Rising

and Sinking

Upper

and Lower.

The horizontal bar of a railing; a parapet. A light shield. To draw forth; to excite.

欄楯 a barrier; a railing.

鉤楯 an Imperial gardener.

甲楯 cuirass and shield.

楯梯 scaling-ladders.

舜⁴

10,155

R. 震

C. shun², sun²

H. shun

F. sung

W. shung

N. shing

P. shun

M. shun

Y. shun

Sz. sun

J. shun

A. t'wên

Sinking

Upper.

Name of a legendary monarch who ruled China from B.C. 2255 to B.C. 2205. Wise; benevolent. *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.; see 10,156, 10,158.

虞舜 Yü Shun,—the Emperor Shun.

堯天舜日 in the days of Yao and Shun,—the Golden Age.

舜發於畎畝之中 Shun sprang from the furrowed fields,—where he worked as a husband-man.

舜之治天下,使民心競 the administration of Shun brought a spirit of rivalry among the people.

顏如舜華 with a face like a *Hibiscus*,—of a beautiful girl.

Hibiscus syriacus, L.,

known as 薔英; used as a type of transitory things.

薔⁴

10,156

R. 震

See 瞬

Sinking Upper.

瞬⁴

10,157

R. 震

C. sun

H. shun

F. sung

W. shung

N. shing

P. shun

M. sun

Y. sun

Sz. shun

K. sun

J. shun

A. t'wên

Sinking

Upper.

To blink; to glance.

瞬息之間 or 一瞬眼 or

一瞬之間 or 轉瞬工

夫 in the twinkling of an eye.

瞬屆冬令 in a short time the winter season will be here.

目瞬如電 eyes flashing like lightning.

爾先學不瞬而後可

言射矣 first learn not to blink, and then we can proceed to speak of archery.

讀之目不能瞬 in reading it, the eye cannot blink,—for fear of missing any of its beauties, or, from excitement.

Same as 10,156.

瞬⁴

10,158

瞬⁴

10,159

R. 震

See 瞬

Sinking

Upper.

Same as 10,157. Also read *hsüan*². Dizzy; blurred vision.

瞶

10,160

瞶

10,161

隼⁴

10,162

R. 軫

C. chun

H. sun

F. chung

W. chung

N. ching, shing

P. hsün, chün

M. tsun

Y. tsun

Sz. sun, chun

K. sun, chun

J. shun

A. chwên

Rising

Upper.

鵞

10,163

See 5733.

Same as 10,157.

A hawk.

馱彼飛隼 rapid is the flight of the hawk.

隼發必中 (*chung*⁴) when the hawk swoops, it is sure to hit,—the quarry.

片片化為鷹隼 each piece changed into a hawk.

Same as 10,162.

SHUO.

說^{1a}

10,164

R. 屑

C. shüt², yüet,

shöü

H. shot, yet,

shoi

F. siok, yok,

swoui

W. süe, yüe, sü

N. shéh, yüeh,

sei

P. shwo, yüe,

shui

M. swé, yüe,

shui

Y. swoh, yüeh,

sui

Sz. swe, yüeh,

shui

K. söl, yöl, se

J. setsz, etsz, sei

A. t'üet, jüet,

t'we

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

Sinking

Upper.

To speak (see 5017); to talk; to tell; to say; to explain; a disquisition or treatise; to scold. See 11,149, 13,743.

說道 to speak; to say. See below.

不說 not to speak of; not to mention..... I beg your pardon for having.....

說話 to talk; to converse.

他說甚麼話 what does he say? what language does he speak?

他說甚麼話來着 what did he say?

你說話,爲 *wei*³ 甚麼說

不透 why don't you say out what you mean?—instead of beating about the bush.

說不上來 he cannot pronounce it,—from a defect, as a too thick tongue.

這個話我說不上 it is not my place to say this.

開說 to begin to speak.

說^{1a}

10,164

說開 to explain; to have it out with.

說開價錢 to agree upon a price.

這倆人可說開了話

咯 these two seem to have plenty to say.

你先去把話說下 you go first and let him know.

給他說了一說 said a word on his behalf; interceded for him.

人情說不下去 it was no use trying to appeal to his feelings. See 2187.

却是說過的話,不好

翻悔 but as he had said so (i.e. promised), he could not well back out.

何曾見說個姓孫的 what did we ever hear said about there being a Sun?

說笑話 to jest; to joke.

說說笑笑 laughing and talking.

淺說 to speak in simple language.

說亮話 to speak plainly.

沒得說 or 沒有說了 or

沒有甚麼說的 there is nothing to say.

說不得 not to be mentioned or described,—as being improper.

無可說得 had nothing to say, as when called upon to speak. Also, couldn't explain it away.

說得一尺不如行得

一寸 a foot of talk is not so good as an inch of deed.

說得過去 will be the thing to say; will meet the case.

說得大話便坐頭一

位 he who could make the biggest boast was to sit in the chief seat.

我說得哪 I said so! I told you so! I thought so!

看不得他說得好 you must not pay any attention to his plausible talk.

說得,作不得 good in theory, but not to be put in practice.

說^{1*}

10,164

說得響亮 to speak in a clear voice.

說不來 it is no use talking, *i.e.* it must be done. Also, cannot get on together; I don't know.

那兩個人說話說不來 those two men can't agree.

總說不去 but none (of the commentaries) can make any sense out of,—the passage.

說不了 it is too long to tell; it is no use my saying anything; the thing can't be settled; before he had finished speaking.

說不過 not to be able to talk one down.

說不出 not to be mentioned,—as something unreasonable or out of taste. Also as below.

說出來 to say out; to express.

話老說不出來 unable to speak,—from astonishment, etc.

你說出價兒來 say how much you want for it.

說出個青紅皂白來 to express a definite opinion.

說不出者罰一巨觥 those unable to quote (any passage from a given book with certain conditions) to be made to drink a large goblet of wine.

油字再說不出口 he could not get out the word "oil,"—of a stammerer.

說不清楚 unable to explain; to speak indistinctly.

有一件說一件,有一句說一句 every incident

is a real incident and every speech a real speech,—of a novel.

說來說去,你是說我

哪 so you have been meaning me all the time you have been talking!

他說起我沒有 did he allude to me?

不要說起 don't talk about it,—a painful topic.

說起來 as a matter of fact; to tell the truth,—an initial phrase.

這麼說起來 according to this statement; this being the case; then.

他說得起是財主 he may fairly be called a wealthy man.

說^{1*}

10,164

對人說 to say to people.

不肯說破 was unwilling to speak out the truth. *See below.*

說來,吾丈未必解也 if I tell you, sir, you won't understand.

說時遲,那時快 there was no time then to say anything.

好說 easy to arrange about (of things); easy to arrange with (of persons); will listen to reason; (vituperatively) you're another!

好說,好說 very kind of you to say so.

那還好說 that's all well and good, or easily managed.

難說,難說 who can tell?

說完 when he had done speaking.

說明 to explain; to come to an understanding.

合用二說 to blend for use two different accounts,—of one event.

說長道短 to criticise failings; when all is said and done.

說事道錢 to arrange a matter for a consideration.

說冒失 to make a slip of the tongue.

說成了 or 說定了 agreed upon; engaged to be married.

俗語兒說的 the proverb has it.

誰說你甚麼來 who is saying anything against you?

誰這麼說的 who says so?

說方便 to say a good word for.

說白了 to explain a matter; to mispronounce.

這是怎麼說 what is the meaning of this?

說住了 to say positively.

你還說呢 do you still talk about it?—that's stale news!

說是那麼說 that's all very well, but.....

說東談西 talking first of one thing and then of another.

你說的都是甚麼話 what on earth are you talking about?—what nonsense!

說^{1*}

10,164

你說的是甚麼話呢 what are you talking about?—I couldn't think (*e.g.*) of you giving way to me.

說歪 to mispronounce.

說法 an idiom; a phrase. *See 3366.*

說畧 a summary.

說頭 something to talk or boast of. *See 11,441.*

說到 to mention.

說合 to fix the wedding arrangements; to arrange a dispute.

給人家說合 to make peace between people; to make a match for people. *See 3945.*

明天再說 we'll talk again to-morrow,—used at taking leave.

說睡語 or 說夢話 or 說謔語 to talk in one's sleep.

說糊語 to talk as when delirious.

談天說地 to talk on all kinds of subjects.

說神說鬼 to talk wildly.

他是指著別人說我了他 was talking "at" me.

不敢妄為臆說 I do not venture to give a rash opinion.

不容 (or 由) 分說 would not hear what he had to say in explanation.

以自說 to excuse oneself.

有說則可,無說則死 if you have an excuse, all right; if not, you die.

我們已有成說 we have already come to an understanding.

與子成說 to our wives we pledged our word.

說曹操,曹操就到 tal of Ts'ao Ts'ao, and he's sure to appear. Alluding to the famous and dreaded general in the wars of the Three Kingdoms.

解說 to explain.

說知 to inform.

不必說 or 不消說了 you (or that) need not say without saying.

說^{1*}
10,164

說反了 or 說倒了 to say the opposite of what is the fact.

說聲 to mention; to say a word to.

說相 *hsiang*⁴ 聲 to mimic.

說書的 story-tellers, — who make a living by telling stories, historical and otherwise, to crowds in the streets.

說嘴 to boast.

說慣了嘴 to have learnt to speak.

說破嘴不聽 I have talked till my mouth is sore, but he won't attend to me.

會說的不如會聽的 talkers are not so good as listeners.

能說不如能作 talkers are not so good as doers.

小說 novels; stories.

陶說 treatise on pottery.

玉說 treatise on jade.

邪說 heterodox; heretical.

兩存其說 each one adheres to his own explanation.

時說以月喻貌 according to the popular explanation, the moon is used figuratively for her face.

說項 to speak favourably of Hsiang, — as 楊敬之 Yang

Ching-chih did of 項斯 Hsiang Ssu and his verses before the latter took his degree. Hence, to mention favourably; to sing the praises of.

說項生兒 a public story-teller. See above.

說人 to scold people.

我要說他一頓 I'll give him a scolding.

叫我說了他一句 I had to give him a scolding.

說文 *Shuo Wen* (= explanation of characters), — the famous dictionary in the Lesser Seal character, compiled A.D. 100 by

許慎 Hsü Shên, and containing about 10,000 characters, analysed with a view to prove the "hieroglyphic" origin of the Chinese language.

說^{1*}
10,164Read *yüeh*^{4*}. To take pleasure in. Used with 悅 13,776.

不亦說乎 is not that a source of pleasure?

Read *shui*⁴. To stop; to halt. To counsel.

召伯所說 under this (pear-tree) the chief of Shao rested. See 10,757.

說于桑田 he would stop among the mulberry-orchards.

日中而說 to halt at mid-day.

遊說列國 he went about counselling the various States, — to join.

故就湯而說之 he therefore went to T'ang and urged him.....

說客 a term applied to certain glib-tongued persons at the time of the 列國 Separate States, who used to go round setting the various feudal princes by the ears and causing wars and bloodshed.

Read *t'o*^{1*}. To take off. Used with 脫 11,375.

See 9767.

勺
10,165灼^{2*}
10,166

R. 藥

C. *ch'ök*H. *yok, chok*F. *ch'ioh*W. *cia*N. *tsiah*P. *sho, scho, shau, shwo*M. *so*Y. *shak*K. *chak*J. *shaku*A. *chök*

Entering Upper.

灼^{4*}
10,167

R. 藥覺

See 勺 電

A. *t'ök*

Entering Upper and Lower.

A plank for crossing a stream. [Distinguished from 灼 2690.]

暑灼橫秋水 a plank thrown across does for a bridge in autumn.

橋灼往來 backwards and forwards over the bridges.

杓
10,168灼
10,169芍
10,170酌
10,171着
10,172所
10,173爍^{4*}
10,174

R. 藥

C. *ch'ök*F. *ch'ioh*W. *sha, hsia*N. *siah*P. *shwo*M. *so*Y. *sak*Sz. *sho*K. *sak*J. *saku, shaku*A. *t'ök*

Entering Upper.

鑠^{4*}
10,175

R. 藥

C. *ch'ök*F. *ch'ioh*W. *sha, hsia*N. *siah*P. *shwo*M. *so*Y. *sak*Sz. *sho*K. *sak*J. *saku, shaku*A. *t'ök*

Entering Upper.

朔^{4*}
10,176

R. 覺

C. *shok*H. *sok*F. *sauk*W. *hsüo*N. *sok*

See 9768.

See 9769.

See 9770.

See 2414.

See 2394.

See 10,211.

Bright; brilliant; luminous. Used with 10,175.

爍閃 to reflect light.

閃爍 flashing like lightning; glittering; bright. Also, baffling; bewildering.

灼爍 bright; luminous.

霜木葉暴爍 the leaves glitter with hoar-frost.

To melt. To polish; bright; shining. [See 2900 for first half of first entry.]

衆口鑠金 public opinion will fuse metal, — so fierce is it.

非由外鑠 it is not from the outside that the refining process must begin, — of the mind.

鑠目 bright eyes.

豐鑠 hale; fine-looking, — of old men.

The first day of the moon. Northern. Also read *so*^{4*}.

朔日 the 1st day of the moon.

正朔 the 1st day of the 1st moon.

不稟中國正朔 they do not have New Year's Day fixed

朔⁴²

10,176

P. shwo²
M. so
Y. swak
Sz. sho
K. sak
J. saku, soku
A. sokEntering
Upper.for them by China,—but arrange
their calendar themselves.朔望 the 1st and 15th of the
moon.賀朔 to congratulate on the 1st
of the moon.告 ku⁴² or ku³² 朔 to announce
the 1st of the moon,—to one's
ancestors by sacrifice. [Cf. καλεῖν;
hence the Kalends.]

彼朔方 that northern region.

朔風凜凜 chill blows the
northern blast.

朔月 the 10th moon.

河朔 north of the river.

朔

10,177

Same as 10,032.

搗⁴²

10,178

R. 覺

See 朔

Entering
Upper.

To daub; to thrust.

提鎗便搗 he seized his spear
and thrust right and left.槩⁴²

10,179

R. 覺

C. sok₆

See 朔稍

A. sau², sok
Entering
Upper.A lance eighteen feet in
length. A chess-board or
wei-ch'i board.手使長槩 holding in his
hand a long spear.

善槩者 skilled spearmen.

嬰兒貫于槩上 babes im-
paled on spears.握槩 to play at wei-ch'i or chess;
some say, with dice.酒食罷無事, 槩以
自娛 when we have nothing
to do after dinner, we will amuse
ourselves with a game of chess.

溯

10,180

See 10,366.

款

10,181

Same as 10,032.

數

10,182

See 10,075.

索³²

10,183

R. 藥

C. H. } sok₆

F. sauk

W. so, sa

N. soh

P. so

M. so

Y. sak

Sz. so

K. sak

J. saku

A. sak, tak

Entering
Upper.

SO.

Twisted fibres; rope;
cord; string; to bind; to
fasten; to marry a wife. To
demand; to exact; to force
to pay. To search; to en-
quire into. See 7985.

索子 rope; string.

一根索 a bit of cord.

索結 or 索連 connected;
bound together.索力 the strength of a cord;
tension.若朽索之馭六馬 as
though driving six horses with
rotten reins,—anxious.骨索 said to be the old name
for a swing; see 2307.

軟索 the slack-rope.

履索 to walk the tight- or slack-
rope.題起線索 to touch a chord,
—which will set another's heart
vibrating.索性 to act contrary to one's
nature or inclination, or as com-
pelled by circumstances; simply;
just; and yet; nevertheless; in
spite of. [Colloq. so.²]索性把房子賣了 he
determined to sell the house.索性不管 make up your
mind not to interfere.何不索性認他爲女
why not make up your mind to
recognise her as your daughter?索性作完了再歇罷
let us make a point of finishing
it, and then we can rest.索性連一個大錢也
沒有賺 in spite of which he
did not make a single cash.索命 to demand one's life,—as
the angel of death does. Also,
to demand under plea of loss
of life having occurred.

索擾 to ill-treat.

索取 or 逼索 or 索討 or

索詐 or 强索 or 勒索 to
demand from; to extort, as mo-
ney by threats or violence.索錢一百文 to extort 100
cash.索³²

10,183

索捐 to demand a subscription;
to exact payment of *likin*.

恨索 angry at being dunned.

索費 to "squeeze."

索償 to claim indemnity.

索欠 or 索賒 to demand pay-
ment of a debt.索賠 to demand compensation
for. See 13,080.索看 to call for the production
of.大索天下 to seek for all over
the empire.

共索之 they all looked for him.

是真急索解人不得

者矣 truly a case in which at
the moment one looks round in
vain for an interpreter.

殊難爲文明人索解

也 it is very difficult for civilised
people to find an explanation,
—of such conduct.索然無味 it has no flavour;
it is insipid.齋廚索然 insipid was my
lenten fare.

再繹之而意致便索

然矣 but on reading it care-
fully over again, it seemed flat
and pointless.牝鷄之晨惟家之索
the crowing of a hen at dawn
indicates the subversion of the
family.人家消索 the family has
gone to decay.索寞 lonely and desolate. See
4324.索索 appearance of disquietude.
Also, a rustling sound.八索 the explanations of the
Eight Diagrams; hence, research.

索句 to think of a good idea.

索隱 to explore obscurities;
title of a famous commentary.玄 (or 延) 胡索 the tubers of
Corydalis ambigua, Cham. &
Schl., used to promote men-
struation.

索

10,184

Same as 10,183.

捺¹⁴
10,185
R. 藥
P. *so*
See 索
Entering
Upper.

To feel with the hand.
To choose. To infer. Used
for 10,183.

摸捺 to finger.
捺隱行怪 to explore obscu-
rities and practise wonders.

線
10,186

Same as 10,183.

鍊³
10,187
R. 藥
See 索
Entering
Upper.

Wire; chains.

鐵鍊 iron wire.
鍊子 chains; the mainspring of
a watch.
跪鍊子 to kneel on chains.
一根鍊子 a chain.
扛架帶鍊 wearing a *cangue*
and in chains.

素
10,188

See 10,348.

縮¹²
10,189
R. 屋
C. *shuk*
H. *suk*
F. *sauk*, *t'öük*
W. *hsüo*
N. *soh*
P. *so*
M. *so*, *su*
Y. *suk*
S. *su*
K. *suk*, *ch'uk*
J. *shoku*
A. *suk* (*shuk*),
tuk
Entering
Upper.

To draw back, as op-
posed to 伸 9817; to re-
coil (see 10,629); to shorten.
The straight seams of a
cap; upright. To bind tight.
To strain, as wine.

退縮 to draw back; to retreat.
縮手 to draw back the hand.
縮不進去 he couldn't draw
it in,—of a tongue put out too
far.
得縮頭時但縮頭 if you
get a chance of drawing back,
draw back.

縮頭縮腦 a doodle; a muff.
縮短 to shrink up; to shorten.
縮短年限 to shorten the
number of years,—previously
allowed.

縮住 relaxed; stopped.
縮成一團 cuddled up in a
heap.

漸漸縮 ^{so} 少了 gradually
became reduced in quantity.
費長房有縮 ^{so} 地之

縮¹²
10,189

方 Fei Chang-fang knew a trick
by which he could contract the
ground,—and so pass rapidly
from one spot to another, though
at a great distance apart.

嘗縮 ^{so} 地以論心. I
would shorten the distance be-
tween us (as above) in order to
express my feelings.

縮 ^{so} 印的書 books printed
on a reduced scale,—by photo-
lithography.

縮本 a reduced copy,—as of a
huge inscription.

寒縮 modest; bashful; shy.

尖嘴縮腮 an angular mouth
and shrunk cheeks.

縮屋 to keep to one's room.

局縮 confined; in straits.

自反而縮, 雖千萬人,

吾往矣 if, on self-examin-
ation, I find that I am upright,
I will go forward against any
number.

縮版以載 they bound the
boards to hold,—the earth, as
when building a mud wall.

縮砂薔 *Amomum villosum*,
Lour.

踏⁴⁰
10,190

R. 屋
C. *shuk*
F. *sauk*
W. *hsüo*
N. *soh*, *shoh*
P. *su*, *shu*, *so*
M. *su*, *ts'u*
K. *suk*, *ch'uk*
J. *shoku*
A. *tuk*
Entering
Upper.

挲¹
10,191

R. 歌
P. *so*, *v. sa*
See 梭
Even Upper.

抄
10,192

To walk carefully.

足踏踏如有循 he drag-
ged his feet along as if they were
held by something to the ground,
—said of Confucius when carry-
ing the sceptre of his prince,
in allusion to the Sage's sense
of responsibility.

To finger; to feel. See
5715.

Same as 10,191.

抄¹
10,193

R. 歌
P. *so*
M. *so*
K. *sa*
A. *twa*
Even Upper.

莎¹
10,194

R. 歌
See 梭
Even Upper.

娑¹
10,195

R. 歌 奇
See 梭
Even Upper.

婆¹
10,196

R. 歌
See 梭
Even Upper.

唆¹
10,197

R. 歌
C. *so*
H. *so*
F. *soa*

The name of a tree.

抄欄 a transcription of the Budd-
hist *sāla*, which in India is the
name of the *Shorea robusta*,
Gaertn. Applied to the Chinese
horse-chestnut (*Aesculus chinen-
sis*, Bge.).

A species of sedge, known
as 莎草 or 侯莎. Used
for 10,191. Anciently, a
Cyperacea used for making
rain-coats.

莎木麩 (?) *Arenga sacchari-
fera*, Labill., which yields a kind
of sago.

莎草 *Cyperus rotundus*, L.

梭莎上下幾徧 he finger-
ed it over several times. See
8374.

莎 *sha* 鷄 a locust; a cricket.

To frisk; to saunter.

婆娑其下 dancing under
them,—the trees.

婆娑世界 an idle, careless
world.

娑婆 the world of suffering.
Sanskrit: *saha*.

娑訶 a kind of "Amen!" used
by Buddhists at the end of pray-
ers. Sanskrit: *svāha*.

娑羅 an immense timber tree
(*Shorea robusta*, Gaertn.) under
which Buddha was born and died.
Sanskrit: *sāla*. See 10,193.

娑羅王 most victorious,—over
vice and passion. A title given
to all Buddhas. Sanskrit: *sā-
larāja*.

Abundant vegetation.

To make mischief.

唆來唆去 carrying tales
backwards and forwards, to make
mischief.

唆訟 to incite to litigation.

唆¹

10,197
W. so
N. sou
P. { so
M. { so
Y. sou
Sz. so
K. { sa
J. { sa
A. t'wa, t'wan,
t'wan
Even Upper.

勿唆人爭訟 don't incite people to litigation.

唆哄 or 唆聳 to incite by false representations.

調唆 or 挑唆 or 唆事 to make mischief; to sow discord.

使唆 to egg on; to incite.

姣¹

10,198
R. 歌
See 梭
Even Upper.

Virtuous; maidenly.

梭¹

10,199
R. 歌
C. { so
H. { so
F. soa
W. so
N. sou
P. { so
M. { so
Y. sou
Sz. so
K. { sa
J. { sa
A. t'wa, t'wan
Even Upper.

A weaver's shuttle.

日月如梭 days and months fly past like a shuttle.

拋梭 or 穿梭 to throw the shuttle.

拋梭引線 to act as middle-man.

鷹穿梭 the kite flies backwards and forwards.

魚梭 the darting backwards and forwards of fishes.

投梭 to throw down the shuttle, —as the mother of Mencius did when he would not study.

被鄰女之投梭 had been repulsed in love by a young lady-neighbour.

梭巡 to patrol.

梭織飛報 to keep up constant and rapid communication with.

龍梭 a long narrow boat.

蓑¹

10,200
R. 歌
C. { so
H. { so
F. soui, sai
W. so
N. sou
P. { so
M. { so
Y. sou
Sz. so
K. { sa
J. { sa
A. swa, sa
Even Upper.

A rain-coat of grass, leaves, coir, etc. See 10,104.

蓑衣 rain-clothes.

披蓑頂笠 or 荷蓑荷笠 his rain-coat on his back and his large round hat on his head.

蓑衣虫 a name for the spider millipede.

蓑衣鶴 a crane with long neck-feathers.

蓑¹

10,200

負蓑救火 to don one's rain-coat to help to put out a fire.

Read *sui*³. Pendent, as flowers.**些**

10,201

瑣³

10,202

R. 寄

See 鎖

Rising Upper.

Fragments; small; trifling; contemptible; vexatious.

瑣瑣 small; contemptible.

瑣屑 or 瑣碎 petty; trifling; annoying.

瑣事 a trifling affair.

瑣聞 rumour; gossip.

繁瑣 vexatious.

瑣尾流離 ruined and a refugee.

瑣里 the "Soli" of MARCO POLO, i.e. Sola or Chola, a region roughly equivalent to Tanjore.

青瑣 name of an ornamental gate in the palace.

稍^{4*}

10,203

R. 覺

See 槩

A. sok
Entering Upper.

A long spear.

筆者刀稍 pens are the swords and spears,—on the battlefield of paper.

鎖³

10,204

R. 寄

See 梭

K. swa
Rising Upper.

A lock; to lock. Fetters; chains. [To be distinguished from 銷 4304.]

鎖頭 or 一把鎖 a lock.

鎖簧 or 鎖髮 the wards of a Chinese padlock.

扭鎖 or 揸鎖 to turn the key in a lock.

鎖起來 or 鎖上 to lock.

鎖上門 lock the door.

鎖匙 or 鎖鑰 the key of a lock.

鎖鑰之勳 the merit of being the lock and key,—of one's country, and of preventing people from entering without authority. Used of a great general.

鎖³

10,204

鎖不住 unable to keep under restraint.

鐵鎖開 the iron locks to be opened,—referring to an Imperial command to the 金吾 guardians of the city gates under the Han dynasty that people should be allowed to pass in and out after dark on the 15th of the 1st moon.

寒烟鎖柳 cold mist envelops the willows.

雲鎖陽臺 clouds shutting in the Yang terrace.

鎖眉頭 to contract the brow; to frown.

兩眉愁鎖 with knitted brows.

鎖鍊 chains; fetters.

鎖拏 or 鎖禁 or 鎖押 to put or confine in chains.

跪鎖 to kneel on chains,—as a punishment.

身去繮鎖累 free from the restraint of bridle and curb.

鎖子甲 chain armour.

鎖子錦 chain embroidery,—a pattern used for edging.

鎖子骨 bones that rattle like chains, said of a very thin person, or one who can produce crepitation of the joints. Also (*so¹ tzu¹ ku³*), the collar-bone.鎖哢 a conical wooden pipe with brass mouth-piece to which copper disc is attached, and with movable bell. It has seven finger-holes on upper side and one on lower, and is used at funerals. The Persian *zourna*.鎖陽(?) a species of *Balanophora* = *Cynomorium coccineum*, L.**麪**^{3*}

10,205

R. 月

See 索

Entering Upper.

Coarsely-ground flour.

掣

10,206

率

10,207

See 4310.

See 10,105.

啐⁴⁰

10,208

R. 屑

See 蟀

J. setss

A. swët

Entering
Upper.

樺⁴⁰

10,209

R. 質

See 蟀

Entering
Upper.

蟀⁴⁰

10,210

R. 質

C. tsut, v.
tsuk-tsyt.

H. sut, v.
ts'au-ts'it

W. sai, v.

süc-süc

N. sah, v. ting-

sv-tsz

M. hsi, su

Y. v. ch'wik-

ch'wik

See 率

Entering
Upper.

所³

10,211

R. 語

C. sho

H. so

F. su, sô

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. sho

Y. sou

Su. }

K. }

J. so, sho

A. sô

Rising Upper.

To sip.

Read *li*⁴⁴. The song of birds.

Name of a tree.

A cricket; see 4139. Also read *hsi*² and *shuai*⁴.

蟋蟀在堂 the cricket is in the hall,—in the ninth moon.

A place; the place where. What; whatsoever; that which. Whereby. Used emphatically in Peking colloquial; see also 13,029. A land measure of 180 畝 *mou*. Numerative of blows and places. Used in the sense of interval, or duration of time. See 6870, 8301.

處所 or 所在 or 方所 a place.

所在蝸窄 my house is (no bigger than) a snail's shell.

所在多有 there have in all places been many,—of the class in question.

蛇失所在 the snake vanished. See 9951.

皆何所在乎 where are they all?

所³

10,211

得其所哉 got into its element,—of a fish getting back into water.

各得其所 each one got his proper place.

汝死無所矣 dying, you will have no place,—of burial. Used in the sense of "you are undone!"

公所 the place where the Duke is; before the Duke. Also, a public office.

天子之所 the place for the Son of Heaven,—to hunt in.

爰得我所 there shall we find our place.

無所不在 there is no place where it is not,—omnipresent.

無所不能 there is nothing which he cannot do,—omnipotent.

無所不知 there is nothing which he does not know,—omniscient.

無所不至 there is no place to which it does not extend.

在所不能 it is in the category of the impossible.

在所不免 it cannot but be; impossible to be avoided.

你有所不知 there is something of which you are not aware.

何所不顧 what is there which he does not attend to?

房所 or 屋所 houses.

一所房子 a house.

有幾所 how many (houses) are there?

所有 whatever there is; the.

凡其所有 all that he has.

所有章程列後 the regulations are as follows:.....

所有現約五條 the five articles of the present Treaty.

妾身遂爲君之所有 then I, your handmaiden, shall become, Sir, your own property.

人人所愛 what all men like.

亦固其所 indeed it is so.

必有所思 there is sure to be something to think about.

所以 (*so*³ *i*³) wherefore; whereby; (*so*³ *i*³) why, of course,—used alone, conclusively.

所³

10,211

事有所以然 there is a reason why things should be as they are.

所以不來也 and for this reason he has not come.

此所以死也 it was on account of this that he died.

所以說 or 所以了 or 所以呢 of course! just so!

問其所以 asked him what was the matter.

爲 *wei*⁴ 民卽所以爲 *wei*⁴ 己 to act on behalf of the people is to act on behalf of yourselves.

得所以爲之際 got a good opportunity for doing it.

除害卽所以興利也 to eradicate evils is the way to give rise to profits.

視其所以,觀其所由 see what a man does, and mark his motives.

條約所載 what the Treaty says.

所自 or 所從 the source; the cause.

話有所自 talk has its whence,—some point from which it begins or something which gives rise to it.

是我所當辦的 it is my business to do it.

所爲 *wei*⁴ 此故 it was for this reason.

所爲 *wei*⁴ 何來 what has he come for?

斷非我輩所爲 it was not done by us.

早爲之所 to take early measures.

無所不爲 there is nothing he does not do,—in a bad sense.

其所欲 that which he desires.

所事無庸再議 which incident may be considered as closed.

所屬 all one's subordinates.

嚴飭所屬 to give strict orders to one's subordinates.

皆爲以陰德所致 all brought about by his good deeds done in secret.

所³

10,211

為婦人所感 influenced by his wife.

穀米為民食所關 grain is an article connected with the nourishment of the people.

知何員所查 to know who has been the examining officer.

所謂不孝者 those who are called unfilial.

所須 necessities.

所由來 the causes.

所之 a tendency.

所部 under the command, or control of.

所長 the merits; the strong points.

所是黃的 all yellow; quite yellow.

所得 what one gets or attains; used emphatically in the sense of "must."

所得無幾 (*chi*³) I have not obtained many.

所得於心 that which one is clear about,—as a principle.

所死 certain to die.

中左所 Amoy.

掠考千所 gave him one thousand blows.

年所 a series of years; see 8301.

歷有年所 it has extended over many years; for many years past.

這些年所發了財了 the money that has been made the last few years!

朔

10,212

See 10,176.

擗

10,213

See 10,178.

槩

10,214

See 10,179.

鏹

10,215

Same as 10,179.

嗾⁴

10,216

R. 有宥

C. 'sau, v.

N. ts'ou, v.

P. sou, ts'ou

Y. sau, ts'uk

K. su, chu

J. sō, shū

A. tēu

Rising and

Sinking Upper.

數

10,217

漣⁴

10,218

R. 覺

See 泥

Entering

Lower.

傥³

10,219

R. 歌

C. ts'o

F. ch'oa

N. ts'ou, sou

P. } so

Y. ts'ou

K. } sa

J. } sa

A. } sa

Even Upper.

忪³

10,220

R. 寄紙

See 鎖蓋

Rising Upper

and Lower.

揀³

10,221

R. 腫沃

See 棟棟

速

A. tung, hsuk

Rising Upper.

璣

10,222

To urge on; to excite.
Also read sou³.

嗾狗 to set a dog on.

何至如狗之隨嗾者
how comes he to be like a dog
that obeys the sss?—of his
master.

See 10,075.

The murmuring of water;
the splash of waves.

To jump about; to reel.

屢舞傥傥 they keep dancing
and will not stop.

Suspicious; doubtful.

Read jui³. Used for
5723.

To pick out; to choose.

Read sung⁴. To respect.Read shu¹. To bind.

See 11,627.

叟³

10,223

R. 有尤

C. sau

H. } seu

F. } seu

W. sau

N. sōu

P. } sou

M. } sou

Sz. sō

Y. sō

K. su

J. sō, shū

A. tēu

Rising Upper.

叟

10,224

叟¹

10,225

R. 屋宥

See 縮瘦

搜

Entering and

Sinking Upper.

廋¹

10,226

R. 尤

See 搜

A. siu

Even Upper.

搜¹

10,227

R. 尤

C. sau

H. seu

F. seu

W. sau

N. sōu

P. sou

M. sou

Y. sō

Sz. sou

K. su

J. sō, shū

A. siu

Even Upper.

SOT.

An old man.

老叟 an old man; venerable sir

田叟 an old rustic.

黃童白叟 young boys and
white-headed old men. See 5124叟叟 the noise of grain being
washed.

Same as 10,223.

The sound uttered when
driving away birds, etc.To be concealed. To
examine into; to search.人焉 *yen*¹ 廋哉 how can
man conceal his character?—
which may be read in his look
and actions.廋辭 speech for concealment
—a euphemism.

廋求 to investigate.

間 *chien*⁴ 廋緣由 to search
out some of the causes.廋人 a superintendent of educa-
tion under the Chou dynasty.To search; to enquire
to investigate. The whiz-
zing sound of an arrow. See
挾 3221.

搜查 to search and investigate

搜驗 to examine,—as at the
Customs.

搜拏 or 搜緝 or 搜捕

搜獲 to search out and arrest

搜尋 to seek for,—as specimen

搜¹

10,227

搜出來 to search out; to discover; to recover, as stolen goods from a thief.**搜身** to search the person.**搜檢** to search the person,—e.g. of a candidate.**任憑老爺搜** I am quite willing that your worship should search me.**窮搜** to make an exhaustive search.**搜剔** to search in a vexatious or minute way.**搜票** a search warrant.**鷄搜毛** a cock searching among its feathers,—for vermin.**未及旁搜** not to investigate the attendant circumstances.**搜羅** to make researches.**苦無搜索** could find absolutely nothing to say,—in a poem.**東矢其搜** how their arrows whiz forth!**搜然** quickly.**澇**¹

10,228

有尤搜

See

Rising and Even Upper

瘦

10,229

瞶³

10,230

有叟

Rising Upper.

艘

10,231

謏⁴

10,232

宥篠搜篠

Rising Upper.

鄆¹

10,233

R. 尤豪

See 搜嫂

Even Upper.

鏤¹

10,234

R. 尤

See 瘦搜

Even Upper.

颼¹

10,235

R. 尤有

See 搜

Even and Rising Upper.

餽¹

10,236

R. 尤

See 搜

A. *siu*

Even Upper.

蒐¹

10,237

R. 尤

C. *sau*H. *seu*

See 搜

A. *siu*

Even Upper.

窆

10,238

The name of a northern tribe, known as 鄆瞞.

To engrave on metal or wood.

彫鏤 to enchase.

To blow chilly, as the wind. A whistling or whirring sound.

風颼得慌 the wind blows cold.**颼瑟** the souging of the wind.**颼颼** the whizzing of an arrow.**颼的一聲射去** let fly the arrow with a whiz.

Spoilt, as food by being kept; stale, as (oft-repeated) stories.

飯餽了 the rice is sour,—from being kept.**汗餽** the smell of sweat.**餽味** a frowsy smell.**這個話餽了** that's stale!*Rubia cordifolia*, L. To hunt; to search out. To screen; to hide. To prepare troops. [Distinguished from 蒐 12,571.]**春蒐** the spring hunt.**蒐擇取不孕** *sou* means not to hunt pregnant animals.**服讒蒐慝** he readily listened to calumnies and sought out men's iniquities.**蒐羅** to search out; to hunt up.**蒐練** to drill.**蒐軍實** to inspect military preparations.

Same as 10,223.

掇

10,239

睺

10,240

颼

10,241

擻²

10,242

有叟

Rising Upper.

藪³

10,243

藪覺有數

See 數

A. *sou, t'eu*

Rising and Entering

Upper.

藪³

10,244

有叟H. *tsu*A. *t'eu***叟**

Rising Upper.

嗽

10,245

嗽⁴

10,246

宥C. *sau*H. *seu*F. *sau, sau*W. *sau*N. *sou*P. *sou*M. *sou*Y. *sou*S. *sou*K. *su*J. *sou, shu*A. *sou, t'eu*

Sinking Upper.

Same as 10,227.

Same as 10,230.

Same as 10,235.

To shake. See 11,428.

擻下來 to shake out or sift,—as cinders.

A basket. An old measure of 16 斗 pecks.

A marshy preserve for game and fish. See 9465.

叔在藪 Shu is in the marsh.**郊藪** a wilderness; a swamp.**盜藪** a retreat for robbers.**蜂藪** a wasps'-nest; bees swarming.**利藪** a place where profit collects,—as a great commercial centre.

See 10,216.

To cough. Used with 10,247. [Commonly written as below.]

咳嗽 or **嗽喘** to cough.**乾嗽** a dry cough.**痰嗽** to cough up phlegm.**嗽口** to rinse the mouth.

漱⁴

10,247

R. 宥

C. sau
H. seu
F. sain
W. v. hu,
N. söü
P.
M. } shu
Y.
Sz.
K. su
J. sō, shu
A. t'euSinking
Upper.

漱

10,248

肅¹

10,249

R. 肅尤

See 肅瘦

Sinking and
Even Upper.司¹

10,250

R. 支寅

C. sz
H. sz
F. sū, si; v. sa
W.
N.
P. } sz
M.
Y.
Sz.
K. sū
J. shi
A. ti, ti

Even Upper.

To rinse out; to scour.
Read *shu*⁴ in colloquial.

漱口 to rinse out the mouth.

漱盂 a kind of hand-spittoon;
a *rinse-bouche*.漱石枕流 to rinse one's
mouth with (the beauty of) rocks
and pillow one's head on (the
murmur of) streams,—of scho-
lars living in seclusion.

漱浣 to wash and purify oneself.

Same as 10,246.

To slice up; to mince;
to mix minced-meat with
rice-flour and steam it.

SSÜ.

To control; to manage;
to preside over. A sub-
division of a District. See
12,099.司理 to manage; to attend to;
a judge.

司理筆札 writers; clerks.

司事 a manager.

所司何事 what department
does he superintend?各有所司 each has his own
department.

有司 the civil authorities.

百司 the various officials.

初告有司 when he first com-
plained to the authorities,....令有司訪問 bade the offi-
cials enquire.

打官司 to go to law.

喫了官司 he has got into a
lawsuit,—as defendant.司馬 the Minister of War under
the Chou dynasty; the epistolary
designation of a 同知 sub-司¹

10,250

Prefect and of a 知州 Depart-
ment Magistrate. Now a double
surname.

司馬烟 Ishmael. See 9502.

司徒 the Minister of Instruction,
as above.司空 the Minister of Works, as
above.司寇 the Minister of Crime, as
above.大司馬 President of the Board
of War.大司徒 President of the Board
of Revenue; under the Han
dynasty, superintended matters
relating to Civil Office.大司空 President of the Board
of Works. [The above three
were known under the Han dy-
nasty as 三公.]大司寇 President of the Board
of Punishments.司官 or 司員 secretaries to
the Six Boards, the (old) Tsung-li
yamen, etc. Also, the police
magistrates in Peking.

司書 a clerk; a writer.

司儀長 (*chang*²) major-domo
in the palace of the Princes of
Imperial lineage.司獄 gaoler at the Board of
Punishments.司匠 overseer to the Board of
Works.司工匠 overseer of works to a
Manchu garrison.司教 epistolary designation of
a 教諭 District Director of
Studies.司訓 epistolary designation of
a 訓導 sub-Director of Studies.

司務 stewards of the Six Boards.

Also (= 師傅) a master
workman, either carpenter, black-
smith, or mason.司務廳 a sub-department of
the Six Boards, for the manage-
ment of *employés* and current
business.司樂 *yo*¹ 耶 band-masters of
the Imperial Board of Music.司業 a tutor in the Imperial
Academy of Learning.司經局洗 *hsien*¹ 馬 Groom司¹

10,250

of the Library to the Imperi
Supervisorate of Instruction.

三法司 three of the Six Board

三司 the three high provin

officials whose titles end wi

ssü, viz. 布政使司 the

Provincial Treasurer, 按察

使司 Provincial Judge, and

鹽運使司 the Salt Cor
missioner.兩司 the first two of the abo
three.

司道 the 三司 as above, and

the 糧道 Grain Commissione

司道廳 the waiting-room
the *yamen* of a high provinci
official.

司簿 a book-keeper.

公司 a public company,—fir
applied to the East India Cor
pany, and now specially us
for the P. and O.耳司聽 the ear is the arbit
of sound.司命 the arbiter of our de
tinies,—God.司命神 the god of the sto
or kitchen.

司林 an imitation of "shilling

See 12,399.

伺

10,251

伺¹

10,252

R. 支

See 司

Even Upper.

祠

10,253

筭⁴

10,254

R. 寘

C. tsz.
H. sz, sz
F. söü²
W. N. sz
P. M. sz
Y. Sz. sz

A trunk; a box.

箱筭 boxes; trunks.

筭匱囊空 trunk bare a
purse empty,—very poor.腹筭 or 五經筭 learned
well-read,—said of 邊孝
Pien Hsiao-hsien.

筭⁴

10,254
sü
shi
si
inking Lower
Irregular.

起取於筭 he took it out of a box.

偶閱書筭而得此 happening to be looking through a book-box, I found this.

覲

10,255

Same as 10,252.

詞

10,256

See 12,401.

飼

10,257

Provisions; to feed; to nourish.

酒飼 wine and food.

牛羊人所飼 oxen and sheep are fed by man.

飼虎傷身 to feed a tiger to one's own injury,—to nourish a viper in one's bosom.

寄飼 to live on other people.

嗣

10,258

To connect; to follow; to inherit; heirs; posterity. Subsequently; afterwards.

繼嗣 to continue; to carry on.

嗣歲 the succeeding year.

嗣王 the new king

嗣位 to succeed to the throne.

嗣侯 a "marquis," by inheritance.

嗣徽音 to inherit a good reputation.

嗣因別故 following from other causes.

子寧不嗣音 why do you not continue your communications with me?

秦傑千秋成嗣音 a hero who for a thousand coming autumns has accomplished the continuation of the sound,—of his fame.

後嗣或嗣續 posterity; descendants.

無子嗣 without an heir.

嗣子 an adopted son.

尊夫人同令嗣 your wife together with your son.

嗣⁴

10,258

絕嗣 posterity cut off; to be without heirs; the male line of a family come to an end.

無嗣壇 an altar for the worship of spirits who have no descendants.

嗣後 subsequently; afterwards.

絲¹

10,259

Raw silk; silk in general. Fibres; hair; threads; wire; strings of musical instruments. The hundred thousandth part of a 兩 tael; small; minute. See 12,124.

絲緞 silk and satin. [Satin has been derived from this combination by some, others preferring the *Zaitun* of MARCO POLO.]

蠶吐絲 the silkworm spins silk.

他的話竟吐絲繞毫 he does nothing but spin yarns,—of a mischievous liar.

湖絲 lake silk,—raw silk from Chehkiang.

土絲 native silk,—at Canton.

抽絲 or 紡絲 to reel silk from cocoons.

絲經 thrown silk.

絲線 silk thread; sewing silk.

絲線帽頂 cap buttons of twisted silk thread.

絲帶 silk sashes; silk ribbons.

絲帛 silk tassels; silk wadding.

絲綿雜貨 silk and cotton mixtures.

絲羅 silk crape; gauze.

青絲 women's tresses.

絲滿頭 my head is covered with gray hairs.

命若懸絲 or 一絲兩氣的 hanging by a thread,—in a dangerous illness.

獨 (or 單) 絲不成線 one silk fibre won't make a twist.

絲斤 silk catties,—silk in bulk, as cargo, etc.

絲衣 silk clothes,—the gentry.

銅絲 copper wire.

料絲 glass threads; spun glass.

絲¹

10,259

肉絲 shreds of meat.

粉絲 vermicelli.

微絲細雨 a fine drizzling rain.

游絲 or 飛絲 gossamer webs.

絲瓜 see 6281.

絲音 stringed musical instruments.

絲竹 string and wind instruments.

絲管 stringed instruments and pipes. See 6348.

絲桐 a lute. See 12,274, 12,707.

絲忽之間 between the hundred thousandth and ten hundred thousandth,—the minutest possible fraction.

絲毫不錯 not the slightest mistake.

絲來毫去 just a trifle; the least bit.

順絲順絡 systematic; methodical; well arranged.

掛絲 to put forth catkins,—as willows.

絲茅草 *Imperata arundinacea*, Cyr.

垂絲柳 *Tamarix chinensis*, Lour.

絲禽 the egret (*Egretta modesta*).

Dodder (*Cuscuta chinensis*, Lam. and *C. japonica*, Chois.), known as 兔絲. See 12,124.

絲¹

10,260

R. 支

See 絲

Even Upper.

鷺¹

10,261

R. 支

C. H. ss

F. ss v. sh

W. N. ss

P. M. }

Y. Sz. } ss

K. sh

J. shi

A. sh

Even

Irregular.

The egret. See 鷺 7370.

斯¹

10,262

R. 支

See 思

A. *ti, ti, te*
Even Upper.

This; these; any; such.
A final particle; a strengthening particle, used as 其 1026; a copula. To lop. [To be distinguished from 期 1030.]

斯時 at this time.

斯事 this affair.

大約如斯 it is for the most part thus; such is the general tenor.

斯人 this man.

世豈復有斯人乎 when will the world ever have such another? (Quando ullum inveniet parem?)

靡愛斯牲 I have not grudged my victims,—in sacrifice.

亦有斯容 such was their appearance.

其斯爲 this is what....

斯文 refined; polished; gentlemanly.

天之未喪 *sang*¹ 斯文也 as long as God does not let the cause of truth perish,—what harm can happen to me? (said Confucius).

演其斯文模樣 practising the demeanour of a gentleman.

先說些斯文中套話 began with a few conventional phrases of refinement.

斯文掃地 to disgrace oneself.

斯斯文文走入門內 passed gently through the door.

斯須之間 in a twinkling.

斯須 shortly afterwards.

湛湛露斯 heavy lies the dew.

哀我人斯 his compassion for us people.

螽斯羽 ye locusts, winged tribes!

有兔斯首 there is but a single rabbit.

爾何人斯乃衣 *i*¹ 其衣 who are you, that you should wear such clothes as these?

弓矢斯張 the bows and arrows are made ready for the shooting.

斯¹

10,262

王赫斯 *ts'ü*¹ 怒 the king rose majestic in his wrath.

斯怡斯敬 with great courtesy; with distinction.

斧以斯之 take an axe and cut them away.

斯陀舍 a Buddha who has to pass through one more life before attaining perfection. Sanskrit: *sakridāgāmin*.

Same as 10,265.

斯

10,263

斯¹

10,264

R. 支齊

See 漸

Even Upper.

斯

10,265

R. 支

See 思

K. *sii*J. *shi*A. *ti, te*

Even Upper.

A menial; a servant. To forage; to split; a wood-cutter.

斯徒 or 斯僕 or 斯隸 or 斯養之兒 servants; menials.

斯役 official servants.

小斯 a servant; my son.

女斯 a maid-servant.

斯養卒 woodcutters and cooks.

斯殺 to slay.

斯混 or 斯鬪 to romp; to play.

斯守 to wait for; to wait on.

斯會 to meet; to be with.

斯身 together; in company.

那斯 that scoundrel.

Same as 10,265.

斯

10,266

斯¹

10,267

R. 齊

C. *sz, sai*H. *sz*F. *sü, sai*W. *N.*P. *N.*M. *sz*Y. *sz*

Sz.

To rend; to tear.

把那塊布撕開 tear that piece of calico.

把那個破紙撕下來 tear down that torn paper.

撕破 or 撕爛 to tear up; to spoil by tearing.

撕破臉 to scratch the skin off the face.

撕¹

10,267

K. *sii*J. *shi, sei*A. *te*

Even Upper.

風撕 torn by the wind.

撕撕拉拉 griping,—as cold

撕衣裳 take care of your clothes!—a Peking porter's c

撕口 to wrangle.

撕攞 to pull tangled threads apart; to reduce to order.

撕攞不開 not to be able to get away from,—some business

提撕 to manage; to attend

又不自提撕 and I do not have to attend to the matter myself.

宵來非偃蹇, 早至提撕 night comes but brings

no respite, morning arrives with its business occupations.

斯

10,268

R. 寘

See 四

Sinking Upper.

To die; to perish.

斯

10,269

R. 支齊

寘

F. *sü, sai*

See 思斯

K. *sii*J. *sei, shi*A. *ti, te*

Even Upper.

To exhaust; to run dry

斯盡無餘 to run dry, leave nothing,—of the death of a man who has lived a useful

斯滅 to extinguish, as a fire

Read *hsi*¹. Noise crashing or breaking.

斯斯 softly,—as the fall of drizzling rain.

斯

10,270

R. 支

See 思斯

Even Upper.

The smell of burning, as food in cooking

思¹

10,271

R. 支寘

C. *sz*H. *sz*F. *sü, sū*W. *N.*P. *N.*M. *sz*Y. *sz*

Sz.

To think; to reflect; to consider. A particle.

[To be distinguished from 3330.] Used for 9547.

1832, 2801, 4562, 5462

思想 or 思念 or 思緒

思慮 or 思量 to think, ponder on; to consider.

思¹
10,271

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

思維再四 to think twice and four times, *i.e.* carefully.

再三思想 to think twice and three times.

千思萬想 planning and devising.

思之不得 he could not think, —how it was so.

深思之士 a deep thinker.

其沉思如此 so profoundly was he wrapped in thought.

淹思 to think deeply.

皆略不淹思 all without any thought; impromptu.

性長於巧思 he was of an inventive turn of mind.

其亦不思而已矣 what thoughtless words are these!

思索 to excogitate; to think out.

思前 to think of former times.

思家 to think of home.

思家的病 home-sickness.

相思 or 思愛 to think on tenderly; to love. See 4249.

相思豆 see 10,273. 1

異地相思 to think of each other when far apart.

思戀 or 思慕 to long for, —an absent friend.

思君令人老 thinking of thee ages me.

思婦 the thinking wife, —the Penelope whose Ulysses is at the wars. See 5906.

豈不爾思, 室是遠而 do I not think of you? but your house is distant.

思不忘 to think of without forgetting; to remember.

思服 to cherish in the heart.

思欲 to wish to; to will to.

思患 to be anxious for.

不可求思 it is in vain to solicit them.

旨酒思柔 good and soft is the wine.

思皇多士 admirable are the many officers.

心思 see 4562.

思¹
10,271

意思 thoughts; ideas; meaning. See 5367.

不可思議 unthinkable.

皆思成之 all figments of the imagination.

興思 to conceive an idea.

思惟樹 the Tree of Meditation, —the Bô tree; see 9511.

其聲哀思 (= 悲) mournful was its sound.

思敬之業 the calling of Ssü-ching, —fortune-telling. [This is probably a mistake, 柳莊

whose 字 was Ssü-ching, being

put for 哀珙 the physiognomist whose 字 was 柳莊.]

Read ssü⁴.

秋思 autumn (*i.e.* melancholy) thoughts.

詩思 thoughts for poetical compositions.

即今西望猶堪思 even now, looking westwards, melancholy thoughts arise.

Read sai¹. The jowl. See 9547.

于思 on the jowl, —a beard.

于思于思, 棄甲復來 back from the field, he has brought his beard but not his shield, —a doggerel in ridicule of the return of 華元 Hua Yüan of 宋 Sung, who had fallen into the hands of the army of 鄭 Chêng.

自將領下則于思者如故矣 he felt his chin and found that his beard was still there.

Urgent. To be able; talented. Also explained as "bearded," and read sai¹; see 10,271.

切切偲偲 earnest and urgent, —as a man should be among his friends.

思¹
10,273

R. 支
C. sz
See 思
A. ʔi
Even Upper.

思¹
10,274

R. 支
C. } sz
H }
F. sū
W. }
N. }
P. } sz
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sū
J. shi
A. ʔi, ʔi
Even Upper.

思¹
10,275

R. 支灰
C. sz
See 思
K. sū, se
J. shi, sai
A. ʔi
Even Upper.

思¹
10,276

R. 支
C. } sz
P. }
See 思
K. sū
A. si (shi), ʔi
Even Upper.

思¹
10,277

思¹
10,278

思¹
10,279

Name of a tree.

相楓荳 (or 子) the red-and-black seeds of the jequirity (*Abrus precatorius*, L.).

Coarse cotton cloth, used for mourning.

總麻服 mourning worn for three months. [Now worn for five months.]

四世而總服之窮也 with the fourth generation (including the deceased) the three-months' mourning ends.

A movable screen.

The first cool breeze of autumn; a south-west wind.

曾颺 a high wind.

微颺 a zephyr.

Same as 12,402.

Same as 12,402.

See 12,402.

思¹
10,272

R. 支
See 思
A. ʔi
Even Upper.

死

10,280

R. 紙

C. } sz

H. } sz

F. si, si

W. sz

N. sz, si

P. }

M. } sz

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi

A. ʃ

Rising Upper.

To die, as opposed to 生 9865; dead, as opposed to 活 5324 (used in games, as of a fallen shuttlecock); death; to die for; to become unconscious; to swoon. To kill; to lose by death. Used to impart a sense of finality or inaction; also as an intensive; see 4230. See 1787, 3915 *hêng*⁴, 12,502.

死生 death and life; dead or alive.

生死在於老天 life and death are in the hands of God.

長生不死 long life without death,—immortal.

死裏逃生 to escape "by the skin of one's teeth."

九死一生 nine chances of death to one of life.

不死何也 what is left to me but death?

善死 a peaceful end.

老死 to die of old age.

病死 to die of disease. See 9300.

馬病肥死 the horse died from being too fat.

旱死 to die from want of water, —as plants.

死於非命 to die contrary to one's fate,—prematurely.

以身死國 to die for one's country.

死節臣 an officer who dies at the call of duty.

冒死 to brave death.

忘死之士 one who is regardless of death; a hero.

陰養死士 to secretly maintain a band of devoted followers.

豈不送死去麼 is not this rushing upon certain death?

起死人 to raise the dead.

死而有知 if there is consciousness after death,.....

死而後已 death and nothing afterwards; annihilation.

以速其死 in order to hasten his death.

死

10,280

强梁者不得其死 violent people come to an untimely end.

死事 (=死於王事) to lay down one's life for the sovereign.

死事子侯 at his death his son was made a marquis.

死在眉毛尖上來了 death is on the tips of his eyebrows,—he is at the point of death.

人死如燈滅 the death of a man is like the extinguishing of a lamp,—there is an end of him.

死或重於泰山或輕

於鴻毛 death may be as weighty as Mt. T'ai or as immaterial as a feather,—according to circumstances of injustice, patriotism, etc. etc.

死者人之終 death is the end of man.

死有餘辜 death still leaves some of his guilt,—unexpiated.

要死要活 between life and death; in a critical state.

半死不活 half dead.

死去活來 to come to life again; to faint and to come round again,—as in hysterical fits of grief, etc.

我是死去過來的 I have been dead and come to life again.

我今天死了個朋友 a friend of mine has died to-day.

我把馬死了 my horse is dead.

你幾歲死過丈夫的 how old were you when your husband died?

女死還一半,男死全

喫過 if the girl dies, half the betrothal presents are returned, if the man, all are kept.

死不明 cause of death not clear,—as when there are suspicions of foul play.

尋死覓活 see 4885.

不知死 regardless of life or death,—of consequences; reckless.

知死莫如生 for realising death there is nothing like life. See 13,391.

死

10,280

買鹹魚放生,不知死

活 like buying salted fishes to let them go: not to know life from dead,—used of a fool. See 5324.

不知死活的東西 you fool!

得減論死 succeeded in getting his sentence of death commuted.

死守 to defend to the death as a besieged place; to remain unmarried, as a widow.

死地 a desperate situation.

死也不去 nothing shall make me go.

死白 deadly white.

死胎 still-born.

死罪 or 死刑 the punishment of death.

死罪死罪 I deserve to die.

死罪有之 I may have to die,—for what I am going to say, but.....

死灰 dead ashes.

死法 machinations.

小死 unconsciousness, as when fainting. See 10,137.

嚇死 to frighten to death.

打死 or 殺死 to kill.

打了個半死 half beaten to death.

快來受死 come quickly to be killed!

作死 to run the risk of being killed.

作死的 a reckless fellow.

我不能死之 I can't kill it; I cannot die for him.

爲之致死 ready to die for him.

死命殺條路 to throw away one's life and cut a path through,—as a "forlorn hope."

氣死人 to provoke to extreme anger; to drive to desperation.

厭惡 *wu*⁴ 死我了 he disgusted me excessively.

心死 to give up hope; to think no more about (e.g.) a plan which one cannot carry out.

死³
10,280

不肯心死 he was unwilling to give up,—the search.

你死了心罷,沒指望 give up thinking about it, you have no chance, or there is no hope.

死心踏地 to give up all thought of.

死心眼兒 wanting in intelligence; obstinate.

死命要這銀子何用 what does he so obstinately want this silver for?

死性不改 of an unchangeable disposition.

死力 with all one's might.

牽者死挽之而力不能制 the man who was leading (the horse) tried with all his might to hold it back but was unable to do so.

死也不肯 to utterly refuse to.

死扭着 obstinately bent on.

死樣 of a stereotyped pattern; without energy; inanimate; stupid; boorish; brusque.

死口話 that which is said definitely, for certain. See 5324.

死排架子 dressed to death; a "howling swell."

死水 stagnant water.

死物 inanimate objects.

死鬼 a dead person.

死尸 a corpse.

死肉 dead flesh; a dull fellow; a bore.

死記兒 a retentive memory; an iron memory.

死黨 sworn confederates.

死巷 a blind alley; a cul-de-sac.

死路 a dangerous road.

死工夫 continuous work,—without intervals of any kind.

死喫死嚙 to consume without producing; to live on one's capital.

死結 or 死疙瘩兒 a tight knot, as opposed to a slip-knot.

釘死的 nailed down tight.

好死了不過如此 the best is not better than this.

死³
10,280

快活死 very comfortable; very jolly.

沒法子,只可死挨 I must grin and bear it.

許死人,想死人 what you promise faithfully, remember to execute faithfully.

死不老 *Lactuca* sp.

俟⁴
10,281

R. 紙
C. tsz²
H. sz²
F. sōi²
W. } sz²
N. }
P. }
M. } sz²
Y. }
Sz. }
K. sz²
J. shi²
A. sz² (shi)
Rising Lower.

To wait for or until; to await; as soon as; when.

俟俟 or 等俟 to wait.

立俟回音 to wait for an answer.

僉整衣冠以俟 all arranged their coats and hats and waited,—for his arrival.

俟下月 wait until next moon.

不俟駕行矣 he did not wait for his carriage but went at once,—of Confucius, when summoned by his prince.

俟船造畢 as soon as the vessel is built.

俟至于後 by and by.

俟審明後 as soon as the case has been investigated.

俟十年再行更改 to be revised at the end of the ten years.

俟.....即 (or 方 or 始)..... when.....then.....

儻儻俟俟 some rushing about, some waiting in groups,—of startled animals.

The banks of a river.

河湟 the banks of the river,—the Yellow River.

Same as 10,281.

One of the地支 Twelve Branches, see *Tables Vd*; the period from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. [To be distinguished from 己 921 and 巳 5464.]

巳月 the 4th moon.

巳⁴
10,284

Sz. sz², tsz²
K. sz²
J. shi²
A. ti²
Irregular Lower.

上巳辰 the 3rd of the 3rd moon.

巳牌時 the breakfast hour.

汜⁴
10,285

R. 紙
C. 'kei, 'ts'z
H. } 'ki
F. }
N. sz²
P. } sz²
M. }
K. sz²
J. shi²
A. ti²
Rising Irregular.

A stream which leaves the main branch and afterwards flows into it.

汜水 name of a river and District in Honan.

濛汜 the place where the sun sets.

祀⁴
10,286

R. 紙
W. } sz²
N. }
(elsewhere Sinking.)
See 俟
A. ti²
Rising Lower.

To sacrifice; sacrifices to the dead; see 11,239, 13,244. A year.

祭祀 to sacrifice.

祀神 to sacrifice to the gods.

靡神不祀 there was not a god to whom he did not sacrifice.

祠祀九神 to worship the Nine Spirits.

祀上帝 to sacrifice to God.

祀先人或祀祖 to sacrifice to one's ancestors.

五祀 the five sacrifices,—in family worship, viz. to the gods of the soil, stove, well, front-door, and inner doors.

春秋享祀 in spring and autumn (Confucius) enjoys the sacrifices,—made to his manes.

無祀孤魂 a friendless spirit to whom nobody sacrifices.

望祀 sacrifices to hills and streams,—because made from a distance.

祀典 religious rites or observances.

各自裁 (or 財) 以祀 each to pay for his own sacrifice.

十有三祀 the thirteenth year.

元祀 to have the first place in the sacrifices (as a reward of merit); the first year of a reign.

湟⁴
10,282

R. 紙
See 俟
Rising Lower.

俟⁴
10,283

巳⁴
10,284

R. 紙
C. tsz²
H. sz²
F. sōi²
W. } sz²
P. }
M. } sz²
Y. } sz²

耜⁴

10,287

R. 紙

C. tsz²H. tsz²F. sōi²W. sz²

N. sz

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi, dji

A. ti, tri

Rising Lower

Irregular.

𪔐

10,288

似⁴

10,289

R. 紙

C. tsz²H. tsz²F. sōi²

W. N. sz

P. shi², sz²

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi, dji

A. ti², tō²

Rising

Irregular.

A plough-share; a plough.
See 耒 6847.

以我覃^{yen}耜 we take our
sharp plough-shares.

三之日于耜 in the days of
the 3rd moon they take their
ploughs in hand.

神農作耜 Shên Nung in-
vented ploughs.

See 9913.

Like; similar to; resem-
bling; to seem. To con-
tinue by inheritance. Vul-
garly read shih⁴. See 4617,
9819.

相似 alike; resembling.

似形 resembling in form.

似非 apparently not.

似是而非 appearing to be,
but not really so; apparently
right, but really wrong.

似癡非癡 in a half crazy
way.

似露^{lou}非露^(lou) ambi-
guously; vaguely.

似無 there would probably not
be.....

無似 incomparable.

似此 like this; thus.

似覺合宜 or 似乎有
理 it seems right or reasonable
enough.

似可照議辦理 it seems
that action may be taken as
agreed upon.

清似水 clear as water.

似不能走 he appears unable
to walk.

有勝似我的 there are
others who excel me.

似這等看來 judging by
these.

反似多了 on the contrary, it
seemed too much.

似⁴

10,289

R. 紙

C. tsz²H. sz²F. sōi²

W. N. sz

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi, dji

A. ti, ti

Rising

Irregular.

姒⁴

10,290

R. 紙

C. tsz²H. sz²F. sōi²

W. N. sz

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi, dji

A. ti, ti

Rising

Irregular.

四⁴

10,291

R. 眞

C. sz

H. si

F. sōi², sū, sei

si

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sz

J. shi

A. ti

Sinking

Upper.

似可 might; it might be as well
to.....

似宜 perhaps it might be as
well.....

似有 there seemed to be.....

似奇似巧 strange and curi-
ous.

似漆如膠 like varnish and
similar to glue,—mutual fond-
ness or attraction.

似續妣祖 having entered
into the inheritance of his an-
cestors.

似續不承 not to carry on
the line of descent.

An elder brother's wife;
also used by the wives of
brothers in addressing one
another. An elder sister.

姒弟 wives of elder and younger
brothers.

太姒 the wife of 文王 Wên
Wang, and mother of 武王
Wu Wang.

褒姒 the favourite consort of
幽王 Yu Wang of the Chou
dynasty.

Four.

四個 four.

四四 four times four.

第四 the fourth.

初四 the 4th day of the moon.

四季 or 四時 or 四令 the
four seasons.

四季菜 *Artemisia lactiflora*,
Wall.

四庫 the four divisions of the
Imperial Library under the T'ang
dynasty, viz. 經, 史, 子, 集.

四書 the Four Books. See
10,024.

四聲 the four tones. See 9883.

四寶 the four jewels. See 8720.

四海 the Four Seas,—formerly
supposed to enclose the Middle
Kingdom. See 3767.

四周圍 on all sides; in all
directions.

四⁴

10,291

四下 or 四處 or 四邊 the
four quarters; on all sides.

四方 the four quarters;
around; everywhere; square. S
3435.

四路無門 on all sides with
out entrance,—no opening; no
resource.

四起 to rise on all sides.

背文四出 the reverse (of
coin) is divided by lines into
equal parts. See 2620.

四角 four-cornered; rectan-
gular.

四直 square.

四面 the four sides of anything
on all sides.

四面八方 or 四遠 on all
sides.

四通八達 communicating
in all directions,—as a point
where many roads meet. Also
used figuratively.

四臣八宰 officers of the
Court.

四平八穩 firm; substantia
on a satisfactory basis.

不三不四的人 a person
of no consequence.

四六 a form of composition
the sentences in which consist
of 4 and 6 characters, alternately.

四六尤難作 it is very diffi-
cult to compose in *ssü liu*.

司馬光以不能四六
辭翰林 Ssi-ma Kuang, b
cause he could not compose
ssü liu, resigned the Han-lin.

四不像 the Chinese elaphu
(*Elaphurus davidianus*). Th
term has been explained as (1)
unlike the four other kinds of
deer, and (2) unlike in four
particulars, viz. tail, feet, colour
and ears.

四至 the four boundaries, N, E,
S, and W. Also, well made
as things which fit well.

四眼人 a person with four
eyes,—a pregnant woman. S
13,129.

四天王 see 12,493.

他是望四之人, 沒有
老婆 he is getting on for forty
and a bachelor.

四⁴

10,291

四川 the province of Ssüch'uan.

四柱 the four columns,—of the

八字, viz. the four sets of

two characters each, for year,

moon, day, and hour. See 12,324.

四相 the four Grand Secretaries;

the four points of the compass.

四釐 the breasts of a woman.

四工大衣 see 6553.

四仙棹 a small square table.

四堵 the four walls.

四部洲 the four great conti-

nents,—of Buddhism.

四席 see 師爺 9909.

四合 the four quarters.

四葉菜 *Marsilea quadrifolia*,
L.泗⁴

10,292

Mucus. Name of a river
in Shantung.泗涕橫流 streams of snivel
ran down his face,—from weep-

ing. See 10,991.

泗州 a Department in Anhui;
a fancy name for the domain
of Buddha.

泗水縣 a District in Shantung.

泗明 old name for Ningpo.

駟⁴

10,293

A team of four horses.

駟不及舌 four horses can-
not overtake the tongue,—as
below.一言既出,駟馬難追
when a word has once been
spoken, a team of four horses
cannot recall it.結駟連騎 a large mounted
retinue.天駟 the stars β δ π ρ in
Scorpio.食⁴

10,294

See 9971.

寺⁴

10,295

A hall; a public office;
a court. A Buddhist mon-
astery; see 770 (*shêng*⁴). A
eunuch.

五寺 see 12,698.

寺⁴

10,295

W. *sz*
N. *sz*
P. *sz*
M. *sz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *sz*
K. *sz, si*
J. *dji*
A. *ti*Sinking
Lower.

寺丞 secretaries in the above.

Also, a secretary in the various
other "Courts."

府寺 a public office.

白馬寺 the public office, then

known as 鴻臚寺, allotted

as a residence to Kashiapma-

danga, circa A.D. 67, after which

the word *ssü* was commonly

applied to Buddhist monasteries.

The name was changed in honour

of the white horse on which the

sacred books had been carried

from India to China. See *Biog.**Dict.* 971.

寺門 or 和尚寺 a Bud-

dhist monastery. The first also

= Buddhism.

入寺 to become a Buddhist

priest or nun.

禮拜寺 a mosque.

遊寺 to visit temples.

走和尚走不了寺 the

priest may run away but not the

temple,—there is ample security

(e.g. for the debt).

寺人 or 宦寺 eunuchs.

婦寺 women and eunuchs,—can

teach us nothing good.

廁⁴

10,296

R. 寘職
C. *sz, ts'z*
H. *ts'a, ts'a², ts'i²*
F. *chöü*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ts'z*
P. *ts'z, ts'z², sz², ch'z²*
M. *ts'z², ts'z²*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *sz*
K. *ch'i, ch'ik*
J. *shi, shiki, shoku*
A. *hsi*Sinking
Upper.

A privy; a night-stool.

A narrow channel for a

mountain torrent. Order;

series; to put in a row; to

insert.

茅廁 or 中廁 or 廁坑 or

廁所 or 東廁 a privy.

倒廁 to clean out a privy.

上廁 or 如廁 to go to stool.

踞廁視之 to loll on the bed-

side and receive,—as an Em-

peror of the Han dynasty did

to one 衛青 Wei Ch'ing.

Same as 10,296.

廁⁴

10,297

兕⁴

10,298

R. 紙
H. *si, si²*
W. *szsz*
N. *szsz*

A bovine animal, figured

as a buffalo with one horn,

known as the 兕牛. An-

other name for the 犀 4128;

see 8346 for its confusion

with the rhinoceros.

兕⁴

10,298

See 飼
K. *si, si²*
A. *shui*
Rising Lower.

善攝生者,陸行不遇

兕虎 he who knows how to

take care of his life, when tra-

velling by road never meets

buffaloes or tigers.

兕無所投其角 (conse-

quently,) the buffalo has nowhere

to insert its horn.

兕觥 a cup of buffalo horn.

肆⁴

10,299

R. 寘
See 易
Sinking
Lower.

To dig a grave. Also

read *i*⁴.

三日而肆,三月而葬

on the 3rd day dig the grave,

and bury in the 3rd moon.

肆⁴

10,300

R. 寘
See 四
Sinking
Upper.

An introductory particle;

thus; therefore; and so;

thereon. To let go. To

be at ease; to take heart.

To be reckless. To set

forth; to display. Greatly

Used in accounts, etc. for

四 10,291. [To be distin-

guished from 肆 5540.] See

12,085, 13,052.

肆予以爾衆士 therefore

I have assembled you soldiers.

肆赦 to let off punishment; to

pardon.

肆哉 take heart!

肆虐 reckless and oppressive.

肆陳 to set forth; to arrange.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 子肆祀 they assist

me in setting forth the sacrifice.

肆筵設席 to prepare a ban-

quet.

肆德 to display virtue.

肆念 to deeply reflect upon

肆伐大商 he smote the great

Shang "hip and thigh."

肆伸 to stretch out.

放肆 or 恣肆 or 縱肆 to

behave in a disorderly way.

肆意 recklessly; unscrupulously.

肆行無忌 to outrage all pro-

priety; to fear neither God nor

man.

肆口大罵 to abuse in out-

rageous language.

肆⁴
10,300

無一字肆筆 not one carelessly-written character in it.

肆劫 or 肆掠 to rob; to plunder.

肆諸市朝 (*ch'ao*³) to expose a corpse in the market-place and in the Court,—as a degradation.

市肆 a market-place.

酒肆 a wine-shop.

閉肆下簾 to shut up shop and let down the blind,—as

嚴君平 Yen Chün-p'ing, the seer, did when he had made enough for his daily wants.

凶肆 a gaol.

肆¹
10,301

Same as 10,299.

肆¹
10,302

Same as 10,300.

肆¹
10,303

See 12,416.

肆¹
10,304R. 齊
See 西
A. *ti*
Even Upper.Broken rice which remains in the mortar after the husking. Also read *hsi*¹.肆¹
10,305R. 支
See 司
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

An amphibious beast, called 委廐, resembling a tiger and having one horn.

綿廐 an old name for 汶川

縣 the District of Min-ch'uan in Ssüch'uan.

Read *chai*⁴. Uneven; rugged.Read *i*².廐 *lu*² 廐 a District in Shansi, under the Han dynasty.肆¹
10,306R. 支
See 司
A. *ti*, *ti*
Even Upper.The wild peach (*Prunus Davidiana*, Franchet).肆¹
10,307R. 支有
See 私
and 某
Even and Rising Upper and Lower.私²
10,308R. 支
C. *sz*
H. *si*
F. *si*, v. *sai*
W.
N.
P.
M. *sz*
Y.
Sz.
K. *sz*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*, *ti*
Even Upper.

Private; selfish; used with 10,308. Used for 某 8031; also as the sign of a blank to be filled up. Radical 28.

Private; personal; selfish; partial; unfair; as opposed to 官 6341 and 公 6568. Clandestine; secret; underhand; illicit; especially used of bribery and smuggling. A sister's husband, used by another sister. See 3366.

先 *hsien*⁴ 公 後 私 public business first and private affairs afterwards.

家私 private property.

我枉有家私, 無個後人 it is of no avail that I have property, having no heir.

私宅 the private residence of an official.

私事 private affairs.

私書 private correspondence.

私訪 to make private enquiries.

私債 private debts.

私衷 my private opinion; my humble opinion.

非一人之私言 it is not the mere opinion of an individual.

私欲存心, 作事不成 with a purely selfish aim you will never accomplish anything.

私心 selfish; partial.

難道沒有個私心 of course he has some private interest to serve.

日月無私照 the sun and moon do not shine privately,—on any favoured individual.

天道本無私 the Tao of God is the same for all men.

以私干人, 生平所不爲也 I do not avail myself of my friendship with people to get their assistance.

私²
10,308

耳並私謀 to put heads together and plot.

有生之初, 人各自私也 in early life, all persons are selfish.

私自 privately; clandestinely.

私自藏匿 to fraudulent conceal.

私自過卡 to pass a barrier clandestinely.

私地 or 私下 (see below)

私下裏 in secret; in private

私相 privately; between themselves.

時常在外面私行 often went about outside (the palace) incognito. See below.

私通 or 私奔 illicit intercourse of the sexes.

私通別國 in treacherous collusion with another State.

私情 private feelings, as opposed to those based upon public considerations only. Also, illicit love.

私同 in collusion.

私合 illicit intercourse of the sexes. Also, to make up a quarrel privately, out of court.

私孩 an illegitimate child.

私話 private or secret talk.

私爐 a secret mint.

私鑄 to secretly coin cash. 1736.

私銷 to dispose of without license.

私悃 or 私忱 inmost or sincere feelings.

今得光降, 大慰仰慕之私 your visit of to-day greatly soothed my feelings longing.

私衙 the private rooms in *yamen*.

私徵稅餉 to levy unauthorised taxes.

私受 to secretly receive.

私帶 to carry clandestinely; smuggle.

走私 or 私販 to smuggle

私²
10,308你爲何私走下方 what
do you mean by going down to
earth without leave?私鹽越禁越好賣 the
stricter the prohibition against
smuggling salt, the better the
article sells.私運進口 to smuggle into
a port.緝私 to catch smugglers; see
1091, 13,529.私行 privately; illicitly. See
above.私行下貨 or 私下 (see
above) to ship goods without a
permit.私行起動 or 私起 to land
goods without a permit.私行互撥 to tranship with-
out authority.私赴別口 to proceed secret-
ly to another port.

私逃 to abscond.

私弊 bribery and corruption.

無私也有弊 if there is not
one kind of corruption, there
is another.袖金以私之 took money
in his sleeve, to bribe with.夫子之賤私 I am the
humble official servant of a mi-
nister.譚公維私 the ruler of T'an
was her brother-in-law.枱¹
0,309
支灰
貽苔
Even
regular.The handle of a sickle.
The share of a plough.Read t'ai². Used for
10,581.

Same as 10,309.

Same as 10,257.

鉛¹
0,310餉¹
0,311塞⁴
0,312試¹

Upper.

Small; minute. Wanting
in sincerity.救僂莫若以忠 against
insincerity there is no better safe-
guard than loyalty.俗²
10,313R. 沃
C. tsuk
H. siuk
F. sük
W. yüo, yüo,
yüo
N. dzoh, djoh
P. tsu, shsü
M. su, sou
Y. suk
Sz. su, siu
K. suk
J. zoku, shoku
A. tuk
Entering
Lower.

SU.

Common; vulgar; ple-
beian; unrefined; common-
place; of or belonging to
the world; lay; popular,
as opp. to 雅 classical. See
924, 11,375.俗話 common talk; the vulgar
tongue; colloquial, as opposed
to 文話 the book language.俗語 a common saying; a pro-
verb.

俗傳 vulgar tradition.

俗謂 there is a common say-
ing....俗人或俗子 a human being;
a common or vulgar person; a
layman.俗事 commonplace affairs;
worldly matters.不慣於俗物 not accustomed
to the business of every-day
life.俗物不娛目 unrefined
things do not please the eye.俗字眼 vulgar or unauthorised
words,—i.e. not classical.俗冤字 it (i.e. 冤) is the
vulgar form of 冤.箇俗作個 ko (with 竹) is
commonly written ko (with 人).

俗套 conventional. See 10,839.

雅俗 su¹ 共賞 for the amuse-
ment both of refined and ordi-
nary persons.不俗 not commonplace,—of a
person's talk or facial appear-
ance.主意太俗了 the idea is too
commonplace.

違俗 unconventional.

俗氣 commonplace; conven-
tional; annoyance; nuisance.多駭流俗 always shocking
public prejudices.有負俗之累 to suffer from
offending popular prejudices.以紿流俗 in order to make
a joke of conventionalities.俗²
10,313少脫俗格 somewhat free
from conventionality in his style.未能免俗,聊復爾耳
unable to escape from the con-
ventional, he complied with it
to some extent.士俗不可醫 if a man is
commonplace, he cannot be
cured,—there is no hope for
him.俗陋 or 鄙俗 plebeian; vul-
gar.風俗 or 土俗 customs; usages.
See 3554, 9733.

世俗 the manners of the times.

習俗移人 customs change
people.

政俗 methods of government.

塵俗 the world; worldly,—from
the Buddhist point of view.脫離塵俗 original, not com-
monplace,—of a poet.還俗 to return to the world,—
of a priest who becomes a lay-
man again.俗家姓名 the lay name and
surname of a priest.不僧不俗 neither priest nor
layman,—nondescript.

俗厭 disgusting; low.

俗呼 ordinarily called.

俗呼爲 popularly known
as.....Curd; cheese. Crisp. See
9277, 12,099.

酥油 butter.

牛奶酥 cheese.

酥酪 koumiss. See 5691.

酥胸 a milk-white bosom.

酥脆花生 crisp-baked
ground nuts.

酥菓子 short-cake.

手酥脚軟 hands and feet
quite limp or powerless. See
10,315.酥¹
10,314

R. 虞

W. yü, v. yü

See 蘇

Even Upper.

蘇¹

10,315

R. 虞

See 蘇

Even Upper.

To collect; to gather. To cease; to rest. To revive. Used with 10,320.

蘇軟 without energy; limp; apathetic. See 10,314.

復蘇 to revive; to come back to life.

蘇醒 or 蘇轉 to wake, as from a drunken sleep; to recover consciousness.

蘇醒過來了 he has regained consciousness.

民困獲蘇 the impoverished people have been restored to prosperity,—as by the bounty of the Emperor, etc.

後來其蘇 our prince is come, and we revive.

耶穌西國言救世生也 Jesus is said by western nations to save mankind to life.

蘇¹

10,310

R. 虞

See 蘇

Even Upper.

A convent; a nunnery.

蘇¹

10,317

R. 虞

See 蘇

Even Upper.

To feel or rub with the hand.

蘇¹

10,318

R. 虞

See 蘇

Even Upper.

Sapan wood, known as 蘇方 (or 枋) 木. See 10,320.

蘇¹

10,319

R. 虞

See 蘇

Even Upper.

Rotting of the bones; caries.

蘇¹

10,320

R. 虞

C. sou

H. sz

F. su

W. sui

N. sui

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. so

J. so

A. tott

Even Upper.

A species of thyme; to gather grass. To revive; to come to life again. Plentiful; cheerful. Soochow. Used for 10,315.

樵蘇 woodcutters and grass-gatherers.

蘇子 or 蘇麻 *Perilla ocymoides*, L.

蘇子油 oil made from the above.

紫蘇 *Perilla nankinensis*, Dcne.

蘇合油 (or 香) rose maloes or liquid storax, derived from *Liquidambar orientalis*, Mill.

猶棄蘇之丸取蛭蛻

之轉 like rejecting a rose maloes pill for a dung-beetle's ball.

蘇木 sapan or sappan wood, a product of *Casalpinia sappan*, L.

落蘇 the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*, L.).

水蘇 *Stachys aspera*, Michx.

勃然乃蘇 he suddenly came to life again.

以蘇民困 in order to relieve the distress of the people.

震蘇蘇 in a state of alarm.

姑蘇 Soochow.

蘇杭 Soochow and Hangchow, —the first celebrated for its beautiful women and the second for its scenery.

蘇相 the Soochow type of face, —considered the most beautiful in China.

蘇州人會調謊 Soochow men are big liars.

蘇州索 Soochow twine.

蘇州字 (or 碼字) see 7583 and Tables VIa.

蘇松太 the circuit of 蘇州 府 Su-chow Fu, 松江府 Sung-chiang Fu, and 太倉州 T'ai-ts'ang Chou, under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Tao-t'ai.

半蘇半廣 half Soochow and half Canton,—referring to the weight of the tael of silver, which is light at the former place and heavy at the latter.

蘇¹

10,320

蘇祿 the Sulu archipelago.

蘇門答刺 Sumatra.

蘇勒坦 an imitation of "tan."

阿克蘇 an imitation of Turkish "Aksu" which means "white water," a city in Chinese Turkestan.

蘇拉 unattached,—as a Ban man not enrolled under any name. From the Manchu *su*.

蘇蕙織迴文 Su Hui wrote a palindrome (see 5173) and sent it to her absent husband as a hint to 回 come back. Used of separation of married couples.

流蘇 tassels.

蘇民州 a name given to Anzhou while occupied by Koxinga, 1648.

蘇魯支 Zoroaster. See 4.

疏¹

10,321

R. 魚御

C. sho

H. so

F. su, sū, saū

W. so

N. su

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. so

J. so, sho

A. sū

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

Distant, in time, space or relationship; to separate. Lax; remiss; careless. Coarse. To spread out; distribute.

未有疏於此時者 there never was a time farther moved than the present from. 以忤旨見疏 to become estranged in consequence of running counter to his (T'sao's) will.

愈疏 to become more estranged.

疏索 or 疏淡 distant; fringed; on cool terms.

疏踰戚 strangers pass over heads of relatives.

無他, 疏之也 for no reason but that he is not attentive.

疏遠 distant,—as relatives.

親疏 near and distant relatives. See 2081.

疏親 to treat relatives distant.

疏濶 separated; far apart.

疏門 few and far apart.

疏慢 covetous; greedy.

疏¹
10,321

疏銷 to dispose of; to carry to other places and sell.

疏鑿 to cut through,—e.g. a mountain.

疏濬 to clear out; to dredge.

疏通舊河 to clear out an old river.

疏財仗義 to give generously in charity and to be devoted to duty. See 5454, 6135.

疏林 a thinly-grown grove of trees.

疏忽 or 疏失 or 疏率 careless; remiss.

簡而不疏 few (brush-strokes) but no careless ones,—of an impressionist picture.

疏縱 or 疏放 or 疏脫 lax; *laissez aller*.

以致生疏 so as to get out of practice.

疏懶 or 疏懈 idle; careless; remiss; rude.

頗多疏外 there are a good many loose, or unreliable,—remarks in this book.

飯^{fan} 疏食^{ssü} 飲水 with coarse rice to eat and water to drink.

中原不是無麟鳳, 自是皇家結網疏 it is not that there are no *ch'i-lins* or phoenixes in China, but that they are all caught in the nets of the Imperial family.

齊^{tsü} 疏之服 the mourning garment of coarse cloth with its even-cut edges.

疏勒 a name for Kashgar under the Han dynasty.

Read *shu*⁴ or *su*⁴. To set forth; to explain, as a running commentary; see 2537.

疏請 to pray the Throne to.....

上疏以諫 to address a remonstrance to the Emperor.

疏頭 or 疏紙 a prayer or promise written on yellow paper, read aloud, and burnt to the gods.

孔穎達疏 additional running commentary by Kung Ying-ta.

蔬¹
10,322

R. 魚
See 蔬
Even Upper.

Vegetable food. See 5234.

蔬菜 vegetables.

喫蔬 to live on lenten fare.

蔬水即屬家常 vegetables and water his daily fare.

文帝知察蔬菲 the Emperor Wên Ti knew that [Yao] Ch'a was a vegetarian.

嘉蔬 sacrificial rice.

鼠壤有餘蔬而^{hsü}棄妹 rats feasted off your leavings while you turned your sister out of doors,—a reproach addressed to Lao Tzü.

蔬菓 vegetables and fruits.

Same as 10,315

See 10,031.

𪔐¹
10,323

束¹
10,324

𪔐⁴
10,325

R. 沃
See 速
Entering Upper.

棟⁴
10,326

R. 沃屋
See 棟
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

涑¹⁰
10,327

R. 尤屋
See 樓
Entering Upper.

疎¹
10,328

Same as 10,321.

𪔐⁴
10,329

R. 屋
C. *suk*
H. *suk*
F. *souk*
W. *shu*
N. *soh*
P. *su*
M. *su*
Y. *suk*
Sz. *su*
K. *sok*
J. *soku*
A. *touk*
Entering Upper.

速²
10,330

R. 屋
C. *ts'uk*
H. *suk*
F. *souk*
W. *su*
N. *soh*
P. *ssu*
M. *su*
Y. *suk*
Sz. *su*
K. *sok*
J. *soku*
A. *touk*
Entering Upper.

To tremble with fear.

吾不忍其𪔐𪔐 I cannot bear its frightened appearance,—of an ox being led to sacrifice.

Quickly; in a hurry; to urge on; to invite.

火速 or 疾速 or 趕速 with the utmost speed.

速爲辦理 to transact with despatch.

速飭 to give immediate instructions.

速訟 to rush to law.

速議 see 4279.

速議具奏 to speedily deliberate (as above) and report to the Throne.

速成 to finish quickly.

不要忙速 don't be in too great a hurry.

速者一年久者二年 in a year or perhaps in two,—it will happen.

速達 rapidity and freedom,—e.g. of communication.

欲速不達 if you do it quickly, you will not do it thoroughly.

速率 the speed,—e.g. of a steamer.

速客函 (or 牒) an invitation to dinner.

速玉 or 恭速 to hasten the jade,—steps of a guest; a second invitation = to remind.

不速之客 an uninvited guest.

何以速我獄 how is it you have urged me to this trial?—for breach of promise.

速香 a fragrant wood from Cambodia, used for making incense.

餼⁴²

10,331

R. 屋

H. ts'uk

Y. 'sung

See 速

tering

Upper.

嗽

10,332

檄⁴²

10,333

R. 屋

H. 'sung

See 速

Entering

Upper.

漱

10,334

簌⁴²

10,335

R. 屋

W. so, sa

See 速

Entering

Upper.

藪⁴²

10,336

R. 有屋

See 速

K. su, sok

Rising and

Entering

Upper.

遯⁴²

10,337

R. 屋

See 速

A. tuk, touk

Entering

Upper.

A pot of boiled rice.

鼎足折, 覆公餼 when
a foot of the tripod is broken,
the master's rice is spilt. Used
figuratively.覆餼 to spill the rice,—to make
a mess of an undertaking.

See 10,246.

Name of a tree.

樸檄 a small tree. Used as a
modest expression of one's own
incompetence.

Same as 10,246.

A sieve. Luxuriant and
dense of vegetation.簌簌的眼淚 tears running
in streams.風動落花紅簌簌 the
breeze sets the flowers falling
and carpets the ground with red.

Culinary vegetables.

其藪維何 what were the
vegetables?藪藪 mean; abject. Also, the
appearance of things in a bluster-
ing wind.Active; nimble; on the
alert.

疾遯 quick; nimble.

輕利剽遯 light and active
in movement.

遯遯不得止 ceaselessly.

宿⁴²

10,338

R. 屋

C. suk

H. siuk

F. söuk, seu²

W. sin, shu,

hsiu,

N. soh, sin²P. su, su²

hsü, 'hsiu,

hsiu²

M. su, hsiu,

hsiu²Y. suk, hsiu²

Sz. su, hsiu,

hsiu²

K. suk, su

J. shoku, shō

A. tuk

Entering and

Sinking

Irregular.

A halting-place; to lodge
for the night. Kept over-
night; stale; old; used with
夙 10,360. See 9793,
13,737.住宿 or 歇宿 to pass the
night,—as at an inn.信宿 or 宿宿 or 再宿 to
lodge for two consecutive nights.宿舍 a sleeping-place; a bed-
room.

露宿 to sleep in the open air.

宿露 the dew of the morning.

留宿 to keep a person for the
night.不得宿客 I can't take in
strangers for the night.求宿 or 借宿 or 尋宿
(hsin² hsiu¹) to ask for a night's
lodging.一宿兩餐 a night's lodging
and two meals,—are given at
Buddhist monasteries to travel-
ling priests.子路無宿諾 Tzü Lu never
slept over a promise.胸無宿物 could not keep a
secret.宿怨 or 宿嫌 a grudge owed
from a previous life; an here-
ditary hatred; an old grudge.不宿怨 not to sleep over one's
anger.宿恨未除 the old enmity is
not appeased.正中宿恨 he was just then
feeling particularly sore,—over
some injustice.宿昔 or 宿日 formerly; in
old days.

宿有 had formerly....

宿孽 predestined retribution.

宿肉 flesh kept overnight.

隔夜飯係宿 cooked rice
kept overnight turns sour.

隔宿 stale; mouldy.

宿貨 musty goods; old stock.

宿儒 a musty old scholar.

宿將(chiang¹) a veteran general.宿構 to compose beforehand, i.e.
not impromptu.宿³²

10,338

令宿構序文 bade to
compose a preface in advan-
直宿 or 宿衛 to be on night
duty in the palace.宿田翁 *Gymnothrix japonica*
Kth.宿莽 grass on graves; name
a plant in the *Li Sao*.Read *hsiu*³. A night整宿的睡覺 I slept
whole night through.Read *hsü*¹. A conste-
lation.二十八宿 or 星宿
twenty-eight zodiacal conste-
lations. See *Tables Vb*.蓄⁴²

10,339

R. 屋

C. suk, ts'uk

W. su, hsiu

See 宿

Entering

Upper.

粟⁴²

10,340

R. 沃

C. suk

H. siuk

F. söuk

W. hsiu, hsiu

N. soh

P. su², ssu

M. su, hsiu

Y. suk

Sz. hsiu

K. sok

J. soku, shoku

A. tuk

Entering

Upper.

Lucern. See 8081.

Rice, in the husk; grain
maize or Indian corn; mill
[To be distinguished from
粟 6973.]雖有數斗玉, 不如
一斗粟 many pecks of jade
not worth one of corn.令君馬肥麥與粟 ma
your horse fat on wheat and
maize.粟米 Indian corn (*Zea mays*),粟米粉 Indian corn meal. A
used for oatmeal.

一包粟 an ear of Indian co

藏世界於一粟 to h
the world in a grain of mil雨粟神哭之怪 su
strange phenomena as rain
millet and spirits wailing.
13,623.六粟爲一圭 six grains
millet make a pinch.

輸粟 to pay taxes in kind.

金粟 seeds of *Osmanthus* f
grans, Lour.

栗⁴²

10,340

金栗柱 a bâton, shaped like an ear of Indian corn, and used as a kind of plectrum for the 箏; see 711. Another expl. says

所以繫絃也 nuts for fastening the strings of the *chéng*.

納栗掃職 to buy official rank.

爲^{wei}子納栗 he purchased rank for his son.

栗殼 the husk in which opium is wrapped. See 13,315.

脫栗 husked but not pounded grain,—frugal fare.

著以栗文 inscribed it with characters in the *su* style,—a fine stroke variety of the seal character.

栗布 rule of three; proportion.

足冰肌栗 feet cold as ice and flesh shivering.

栗栗 wrinkled; shrivelled; the feeling of "goose-skin."

栗⁴²

10,341

沃

栗

Entering Upper.

慄⁴²

10,342

沃

栗

Entering Upper.

肅⁴²

10,343

屋

ruk
suh
shu, hsiu

稽

Entering Upper.

Respectful; reverential; awful; majestic; see 8910. The province of Kansuh; see 5832.

肅敬 respectful.

肅啟者 I have the honour to state.

肅函 to respectfully write a note.

肅單 to write a paper or list.

肅此 this respectfully.

肅復 to respectfully reply.

肅泐 to respectfully indite.

肅⁴²

10,343

嚴肅 or 厲肅 majestic; awful; severe-looking.

肅肅 grave; reverent; severe, as cold, or as an officer; carefully adjusted; the whirring sound of flying geese; swiftly.

至陰肅肅 perfect Yin is majestically passive.

其音清肅 her voice was clear and impressive.

一律肅清 the whole district was tranquillised.

境內肅然 peace reigned in his district.

肅靜 quiet; peaceful.

端肅 sedate.

肅衣 to adjust the dress.

肅客而入 respectfully leading the way for his guest, they entered.

肅嫂坐 begged his sister-in-law to be seated.

肅立 to stand still, with the arms hanging down and the head slightly advanced,—in deference to a superior.

肅毅伯 of the 3rd order of nobility with the title *Su-i*.

肅州 name of a city in Kansuh.

肅慎 an old name of the 女真 Tungusic ancestors of the Manchus.

搗⁴²

10,344

R. 屋

See 肅

Entering Upper.

肅⁴²

10,345

R. 屋

See 肅

Entering Upper.

驕⁴²

10,346

R. 屋

See 肅

Entering Upper.

The sound of a flock of birds flying.

Name of a famous horse, called 驕驕.

鷓⁴²

10,347

R. 屋

See 肅

Entering Upper.

素⁴²

10,348

R. 遇

H. sz

W. so, v. sii

See 塑

Sinking Upper.

The turquoise kingfisher, known as 鷓爽鳥.

The original constitution of anything; matter. White; plain; unadorned; simple; empty; pure (see 4098). Heretofore; usually; as a general rule; commonly. See 13,768.

象之真謂之素 the essential of form is matter. See 9819.

[素 equals 本質.]

素幡 the white flag; see 3385.

素絲 white silk.

素紗 white or plain crape.

素白布 white shirtings.

素色布 dyed plain shirtings.

素紅布 Turkey-red cloth.

素剪絨 velvets.

素楮 white paper.

素髮 white hair.

縞素衣裳 plain white clothes. See 5935.

素服 white clothes; half mourning. See 4334.

穿素 to wear mourning.

遇有吉素事 on occasions of joy or mourning.

素裝 simply dressed.

素面 a face free from paint and powder.

樸素 simple,—as a guileless man, as plain clothes, manners and customs, etc.

子有錦綺勿忘素 when dressed in brocades and silks, do not forget your plain-clothes' days. See 4574.

素啓者 I, the mourner, beg to state,—a phrase at the beginning of a letter by a mourner.

素娥 a name for the moon.

素手 a white hand; empty-handed.

素⁴
10,348

娥娥紅粉粧，纖纖出素手 from her lovely *toilette* she puts forth a delicate white hand.

葷素 meat food and vegetable food.

素酒 non-alcoholic wine, such as may be drunk by teetotalers.

寒素家風 a frugal and simple style of living.

寒素之家 a needy family.

食素 to be a vegetarian; to fast.

素食 or 素餐 to eat the bread of idleness; to be a mere consumer, as opposed to a producer.

素王 the throneless king,—Confucius, referring to his moral sway over mankind. See 12,997.

素常 or 平素 or 素日 or 素昔 usually; habitually; generally.

素來 or 素本 originally; hitherto; heretofore.

素稱 notorious.

素稔 or 素識 well acquainted with.

素不相識 we are not acquainted.

素諳 has long known.

素聞 have always heard.

知之有素 I have long known.

素不安分 (*fén⁴*) he does not behave properly.

素性 the ordinary disposition of a person.

去蜀乃公素志 to leave Ssüch'uan was ever his desire.

學問有素 your scholarship is profound.

素貧 in a chronic state of poverty.

貧素 poor; needy.

素封 well-to-do.

素富貴，行乎富貴 if a man has wealth and rank, he should live up to it.

素位而行 to act in conformity with one's position.

善太素脈 a good fortune-teller.

素⁴
10,348

素珠 a Buddhist rosary. See 2549.

素丹 an imitation of "Sultan."

素尺 a letter.

徕⁴
10,349

Facing; turned towards.

徕東山而歸 to return towards the eastern hills,—of cranes at evening.

R. 遇
See 訴
SinkingUpper.

唳⁴
10,350

The crop of a bird.

R. 遇
C. v. *süü*
H. v. *sio*
W. v. *tsüü*
See 訴
SinkingUpper.

垓⁴
10,351

Same as 10,364.

慤⁴
10,352

Sincere; honest.

R. 遇
See 訴
SinkingUpper.

託短章聊伸情慤 I avail myself of this brief note to express my sincere feelings.

膝⁴
10,353

Same as 10,350.

諫⁴
10,354

To apprehend.

R. 遇
See 訴
SinkingUpper.

餽⁴
10,355

To eat vegetables; lenten fare.

R. 遇
See 素
SinkingUpper.

沂⁴
10,356

Same as 10,367.

訴⁴
10,357

R. 遇
C. *sou*
H. *sz*, v. *ts'z*
F. *sou*, *su*
W. *sü*, *süü*
N. *su*
P. *su*, v. *sung*
M. *sou*, *su*, v. *shên*
Y. *su*
Sz. *su*
K. *so*
J. *so*
A. *lou*
SinkingUpper.

To tell; to inform; to state; to lay a plaint; to accuse. [To be distinguished from 訴 4570.]

告訴 to tell; to inform.

投訴 or 訴訟 or 訴稟 or

赴訴 to lay a plaint; to make an accusation.

訴狀 to file a plaint.

訴呈 or 訴紙 or 訴詞 to file an answer to a plaint; a counter-plaint.

訴稱 to state in answer.

訴罪 to argue in defence of oneself so as to escape punishment.

訴冤 or 訴苦 or 分訴 to state one's wrongs.

有冤無處訴 nowhere to go to state one's wrongs.

訴情 or 訴說 or 瀝訴 to state details.

薄言往訴，逢彼之怒 if I go and complain to them, I meet with their anger. See 9381.

越訴 to skip an intermediate tribunal and appeal direct to the higher authorities.

訴毀 to slander; to defame.

訴病 to report oneself as sick.

所⁴
10,358

See 10,211.

窳⁴
10,359

To rush out of a den.

R. 月
cf. 卒
(omitting the initial *t*)
K. *sol*
A. *tout*
EnteringUpper.

勃窳 to move slowly; to go on all fours.

窳堵坡 a *stūpa* or *tope* containing some Buddhistic relic.

窳窳有聲 there was a rustling or whispering sound.

夙⁴
10,360

Early in the morning; betimes. Of or belonging to a previous state of existence; used with 宿 10,338.

R. 屋
C. *suk*
See 藉
EnteringUpper.

夙早 early in the morning.

夙興 to get up early.

夙⁴
10,360

夙夜 morning and evening.
Also, in the dim hours of morning.

夙夜在公 early and late he is at business.

恕夙 excuse my asking you to be punctual,—on cards of invitation.

祈年孔夙 in praying for a good year I was abundantly early.

夙聞聲 I have long known you by reputation.

夙仇 (or 怨) an enmity which dates back to a previous state of existence.

夙緣 ordained in a previous state of existence to meet as friends or lovers in this.

良緣由夙締 a happy marriage results from betrothal in a former life.

夙孽 retribution for evil in a previous birth.

夙慧 naturally intelligent.

佩⁴
10,361

To be kept in a constrained position.

星⁴
10,362

The noise of rain and wind.

滂⁴
10,363

Same as 10,366.

塑⁴
10,364

To model in clay.

塑像 to make an image,—as a temple god.

婦人塑像 the statue of a woman.

泥塑人 a clay image,—a dolt.

塑繪 to model and paint.

以雪塑一牛爲戲 amused themselves by making a snow ox.

愬⁴
10,365

溯⁴
10,366

R. 遇
H. sok,
W. so
See 訴
Sinking Upper.

溯⁴
10,367

R. 遇
H. sok,
W. so
See 訴
Sinking Upper.

術⁴
10,368

述⁴
10,369

續⁴
10,370

蕒⁴
10,371

R. 沃
See 續
Entering Lower.

Same as 10,357. Used for 10,367.

To go against the stream. Water. Used with 10,367.

To go up; to push back to; to go against; to trace to the source. Past time; formerly.

溯風 to go in the teeth of the wind.

溯流而行 to go against the stream.

溯洄 to go up stream.

溯游 to go down stream.

追溯 by tracing backwards, (it appears that.....)

溯查 I find that.....

溯自 it appears that ever since.....

溯自五月 ever since the 5th moon.

溯自通商征稅以來 ever since duties have been levied on foreign trade.

遙溯從前 in times long past.

溯維年來 for many years past.

See 10,053.

See 10,054.

See 4773.

A marsh plant, also known as 牛唇, not yet identified.

彼汾一曲,言采其蕒 there along the bend of the Fên, they gather the su flower.

蕒斷 *Dipsacus asper*, Wall.

謾⁴
10,372

R. 屋
See 縮
Entering Upper.

To raise; to arise.

謾然斂袂而興 gathered up his sleeves with a jerk and arose.

謾謾 stern; decorous; the sighing of wind.

SUAN.

A fabulous beast.

狻猊 a lion (from Central Asia). A wild horse which can travel 500 li,—in a day. See 5430.

金狻猊 an incense-burner made to resemble a lion, the smoke issuing from the mouth, after the fashion of a gargoyle.

狻¹
10,373

R. 寒
C. sün, tsun
F. sae
W. so
P. M swan
Y. sou
Sz. swan
K J. san
A. twan
Even Upper.

痠¹
10,374

R. 寒
See 酸
Even Upper.

Aching of the limbs; muscular pains.

骨痠 rheumatic pains.

痠痛 or 痠疼 aching,—as from over-fatigue, malarial fever, etc.

走得腿痠 I have walked until my legs ache.

痠軟 or 痠懶 aching and weak,—from over-fatigue.

腰痠股痠 loins aching and legs stiff.

Same as 10,373.

酸¹
10,375

酸¹
10,376

R. 寒
C. sün
H. son
F. soung
W. so
N. sön
P. M. swan
Sz. sou
K. san
J. san
A. twan
Even Upper.

Sour, one of the five flavours; see 12,607. Grieved; afflicted. Stiff, or aching, as a limb; used with 10,374.

酸醋 vinegar.

酸文假醋 sour style borrowing vinegar,—used in derision of literary pedants whose learning will not stand a test.

賣酒不說酒酸 the wine-merchant never says his wine is sour,—no one cries "Stinking fish!"

發酸 or 作酸 to get sour; to have a sour taste in the mouth.

酸¹

10,376

酸梅湯 a decoction of sour prunes, used as a summer drink.

酸鼻 grieved; distressed.

酸心 sour eructations; sick at heart.

心酸起來 began to feel sick at heart,—from sorrow.

母見而心酸 when the mother saw it (a piece of her son's flesh, served up for her to eat), it made her feel sick.

寒酸 sorrow and suffering; (of books) hard; cold; sour. Also a poor scholar. [酸 was originally 酸 3282, wrongly read *suan*¹.]酸子行 (*hang*²) scholars.

酸人 a misanthrope.

酸澁 bitterness; soured.

酸辛 sour and bitter,—misfortunes.

酸欬 or 酸狂 haughty; supercilious.

窮酸 poor but proud.

渾身酸痛 my whole body ached all over.

酸漿草 or 酸米草 or 酸味草 *Oxalis corniculata*, L.大酸米草 *Lotus corniculatus*, L. var.酸迷 (or 模) sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*, L.).酸蔣 winter cherry (*Physalis Alkekengi*, L.).霰³

10,377

R. 寒

See 酸

Even Upper.

算⁴

10,378

R. 早翰

C. sün

H. son

F. swang,

saung

W. sū

N. sūn, shūn

P. swan

M. san

Y. sou

To reckon; to calculate; to estimate; to regard as.

籌算 to calculate with the aid of counters. [Add to 2493.]

筆算 to calculate by written figures.

筆算乃始梵僧 calculation in writing was introduced by Buddhist priests.

算⁴

10,378

Sz. swan

K. san

J. san

A. twan

Sinking

Upper.

算賬 to make up accounts; to square accounts.

算數 to reckon up an amount; mathematics.

不能算數 cannot be taken into account.

算清 or 算明 to reckon correctly; to calculate the proper amount.

算不對 to reckon inaccurately; not to make the two sides balance.

算不得 or 算不上 unable to reckon up. The first is also, not to be reckoned; of no consequence.

上算 profitable; paying.

不上算 not in the reckoning, —as something which will not fetch enough over the price paid for it to leave a margin of profit.

合算 to reckon together; making a total of; to reckon at the rate of.....; to yield a profit.

算不開 can't get the accounts right; can't come to a settlement.

算了 to have had enough of it.

算不了 of no consequence,—applied to people, words uttered, etc.

給他一個,算不了甚麼 if you give him one, you won't feel the loss.

無算 innumerable.

飲酒無算 he drank wine without counting,—his cups; he could drink any amount.

你怎麼說了不算麼 you must stick to what you said.

算甚麼 it's a mere nothing.

算着我 count me in; put my name down.

算起來 to reckon up.

算得起 may be considered.....

算法 or 算術 or 算學 rules of reckoning; arithmetic.

算書 or 珠算書 a book to teach arithmetic.

算除 to deduct.

與汝覆算 will settle up with you; will pay you out.

算結 to settle accounts, etc.

算⁴

10,378

預算表 an estimate,—of expenditure.

決算表 a final account,—to be passed.

算還 to reckon up and pay.

算計 to devise; to scheme; to entrap; to lay a trap for.

算計不到纔是窮 poverty comes from bad financing.

恐人暗算 fearing treachery.

算度 (*to*⁴) to estimate.

算手 or 算書 an accountant.

算盤 the calculating-tray or *abacus*, —a wooden frame in which are fixed a number of beads strung upon parallel wires. Used by the Chinese for all kinds of arithmetical calculations upon the decimal system, and exhibited at the doors of certain temples to show that the resident god keeps an account of human actions.

算盤珠 (or 子兒) the beads on the abacus. Applied to stupid people who won't move unless pushed.

算盤密 or 算盤利害 his calculations are very strict,—he is close-fisted.

算盤子 *Phyllanthus puberulus*, M. Arg.

打算盤 to calculate.

打小盤算 to calculate on a small abacus,—to be mean in trifles.

打算 to calculate; to consider to intend to...; to take an average; to take one thing with another. See 9865.

我打算不去 I don't think I will go.

中 *chung*⁴ 不了你打算 not to turn out as you expect.

好打算 or 妙算 or 神算 a capital plan.

算去 to do one out of; to make off with.

算來算去 calculating backwards and forwards,—taking all the circumstances into consideration; trying to devise something.

不出我所算 it does not exceed my calculation; it is as I had expected.

算⁴
10,378

不由人算 beyond the power of man to calculate.

算命 or 算卦 to calculate destinies; to tell fortunes.

以算未盡 because his allotted span of life was not yet exhausted,....

人有百算,天只有一算 man has many schemes, God but one,—sc. that which is right.

匣⁴
10,379

A box; a basket.

冠匣 a hat-box.

算⁴
10,380

Same as 10,378.

蒜⁴
10,381

Garlic. [Said to have been introduced under the 西漢 dynasty from the S.E. barbarians.] See 7635.

小蒜 *Allium sativum*, L.

大蒜 or 胡蒜 *Allium scordoprasum*, L.

天蒜 or 崖蒜 *Allium Victorialis*, L.

青蒜 fresh garlic.

蒜頭 or 蒜卵 heads of garlic.

銀蒜頭 heavy knobs attached to bamboo screens to keep them from blowing about.

蒜瓣 the quarters of a head of garlic.

獨頭蒜 single-headed garlic.

砂鍋擣蒜 to pound garlic in a thin earthenware pot,—it can only be done once.

回回蒜 *Ranunculus ternatus*, Thbg.

石蒜 or 老鴉蒜 *Lycoris aurea*, Herb., and *L. radiata*, Herb.

歲⁴
10,382

R. 霽
C. sūi
H. soi
F. swoui,
hwoui
W. sūi
N. sei, shi
P.
M. } swai
Y. }
Sz.
K. se
J. sei, sai
A. twe
Sinking
Upper.

SUI.

A year. See 8301.

歲時 times and seasons.

新歲 the New Year.

歲首 or 歲律更新 the beginning of the year.

歲朝清供 with New Year's compliments,—as a present.

歲暮 or 歲底 or 歲晚 or 歲尾 the close of the year.

年近歲逼 very near the close of the year.

守歲 or 辭 (also with 舊) 歲 or 別歲 to see the old year out.

客歲 or 去歲 or 舊歲 or 隔歲 last year.

以夫亡隔歲,無控告人命之理 because my husband died in last year, there is no justification for now preferring a charge of murder.

週歲 a full year.

同歲 of the same age.

百歲 a hundred years; the hundredth day of a child's age.

歲序 on the annual occasions,—of days appointed for sacrifice, etc.

歲次 the order of the year, according to the 60 combinations of the cyclic characters.

歲次乙巳 the cyclical year was 乙巳,—which, if the reign was that of Tao Kuang, would be 1845.

歲星 or 太歲 the year star,—the planet Jupiter, the revolution of which in twelve years, constitutes "a great year."

太歲頭上動土 to begin building in the direction of the year star,—is supposed to entail evil.

歲在壽星 the year star being in Virgo-Libra.

是歲甲寅 it was in the year Chia-Yin.

歲入頗鉅 his annual income was considerable.

歲⁴
10,382

押歲錢 presents of money to children at the New Year; money put under the mattress on New Year's eve, with a view to obtain long life.

年歲 or 歲數 the years of one's age.

年歲滿不 are you of full age?

小我一歲 a year younger than I am.

已經十五歲的這一年 he is already fifteen this year.

年數歲 when several years old.

年不等歲 of various ages.

晚歲 the declining years of life.

幾歲 or 幾多歲 how old are you?—to an inferior, or to a child obviously under ten.

已在壯歲 already in the prime of manhood,—i.e. no longer a child.

千歲 a thousand years; the title of the Heir-Apparent.

萬歲 ten thousand years,—the Emperor. Also = Long live the king! Borrowed by the Japanese = Banzai!

歲以爲常 it was an annual custom.

歲口 the age of a horse.

這匹馬幾歲口 how old is this horse?

六歲口 six years old.

在歲爲馭 in point of age it (a horse) was an eight-year old.

歲豐 a plenteous year.

歲凶 a bad year.

歲登大有 or 大有歲 may you have a prosperous year!

歲試 same as 歲考 4675.

非經歲不成 cannot have been completed in less than a year.

常歲不歸 was absent for a long time.

Same as 10,382.

三
10,383

奮¹
10,384

R. 支
See 雖
Even Upper.

To spread the wings to fly. [To be distinguished from 奮 6504.]

睢¹
10,385

R. 支 眞
C. ch'ui, sai
F. hui, ch'ui
N. sei
P. hwei, swei
M. ts'wei
cf. 睚
K. su, hui
J. hi, sui
A. tui, sui
Even Upper.

To gaze at. Name of a Department in Honan. [To be distinguished from 睢 2981.]

恚睢 to look at angrily.

萬眾睢睢 all the people staring open-mouthed, in astonishment.

睢寧縣 a District in Kiangsu.

羅⁴
10,386

R. 隊
See 碎
Sinking Upper.

A spinning-wheel.

雖¹
10,387

R. 支
C. s'ui
H. sui
F. ch'ui
W. sui
N. sei
P. }
M. } swi, sui
Sz. }
Y. swei
K. su
J. sui
A. tui
Even Upper.

A large species of lizard. Although; even if. To dismiss. [Sometimes read sui¹.]

雖然 or 雖則 although; nevertheless.

雖非目擊, 然已耳聞 although I did not see it with my eyes, I heard it with my ears.

雖不是個大大宅院, 却也是精雅 although not a very large house, it is nevertheless in a very refined style.

雖請, 退可也 even if he does invite you, you can decline.

雖有這個, 不如那個 although you have this, it is not as good as that.

其爲人也多文, 雖有不曉者寡矣 among cultured persons, although there may be some who know nothing about (painting), these will be few.

吾雖之不能, 去之不忍 I am unable to send him away, and I cannot bear to leave him.

雋²
10,388

R. 紙
See 携
Sz. 'hsi
Rising Lower.

Name under the 晉 Chin dynasty of a 郡 chün in Yunnan, comprising the modern 寧遠府, 越雋廳, and 會理州 (in Ssüch'uan).

尿¹
10,389

See 8253.

溼¹
10,390

R. 賄 支
See 餒 綏
Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

Drizzling; misty.

稔²
10,391

R. 支
See 狴
Even Lower.

Four handfuls of grain. [For another form see 5696.]

綏²
10,392

R. 支
C. s'ui
H. si
F. ch'ui, sui
W. sui
N. sei
P. swei
M. hsi, hsi
Y. hsi
Sz. hsi, sui
K. su
J. sui
A. tui
Even Upper.

To soothe; to make tranquil; to comfort. The traces of carriage-harness; a strap to hold on by.

撫綏 to tranquillise.

綏定 or 綏靖 to establish peacefully; to restore peace.

寵綏四方 to secure tranquillity throughout the empire.

綏萬邦 there is peace throughout all the States.

福履綏之 may she repose in her happiness and dignity!

鼎履多綏 may peace and happiness be yours!—a phrase used in letters. [The first two characters are names of Diagrams.]

永綏吉兆 a happy omen of a lasting peace.

綏和 peace and quiet.

損其有餘而綏其不足 take from those who have too much and comfort those who have too little.

執綏 to grasp the cord,—for mounting a chariot.

綏²
10,392

綏軍 to retreat; to draw off troops.

死綏 to die because his troops won't fight,—of a general.

交綏 both armies retired.

綏綏 alone and suspicious-looking,—as a prowling fox. Also read shui¹.

衣帶日已綏 my clothes are daily becoming threadbare,—from long travel.

綏定府 a Prefecture in Ssüch'uan.

綏遠廳 a sub-Prefecture in Shansi, also known as Kukukou.

葵¹
10,393

R. 支
C. sai
H. sui
F. swi, ch'ui
W. sui
N. sei
P. swei
M. sui, hsi
Y. swei, hsi
Sz. swei
K. su, v. yu
J. sui
A. tui
Even Upper.

Coriander. Also read sui⁴.

芫荽 or 胡荽 coriander (*Riandrum sativum*, L.).

石胡荽 *Myriogyne minut*. Less.

隋²
10,394

R. 支
See 隨
Even Lower.

Name of a dynasty [Originally written 隋 10,396.]

隋紀 the Sui dynasty, A.D. 5—618.

Read to⁴ and t'o³. Strip of meat. To fall. Oval.

餠³
10,395

R. 紙
See 髓
Rising Upper.

Cakes; biscuits.

隨²
10,396

R. 支
C. ts'ui
H. ts'ui
F. sui
W. sui
N. sei
P. }
M. } swei, sui
Y. }
Sz. }

To follow; to accompany to accord with; together A Department in Hupei. See 9485.

隨逐 to follow into exile.

追隨 or 隨從 or 隨同

隨行 or 相隨 to follow; accompany.

隨³10,396
su
sui, dsui
tui
even Lower.

隨行偶坐 going about with him and sitting down together. Also, wandering about or sitting down at will.

跟隨 to follow after one. Used by a concubine to describe her relation to her 家長 (chang³) master.

各隨所好 (hac⁴) each following his own inclination.

隨心所出 following what fancy suggests.

羣臣皆隨焉 all the officials followed his example.

意之所隨者不可以言傳 the influence of a thought is something which cannot be conveyed in words.

隨印司員 *attachés*,—to the suite of the Resident in Tibet.

隨員 suite; retinue.

長隨 or 隨侍 attendants; escort.

隨護 to escort.

隨之而來 after which, they began to come.

隨後這就成了例了 subsequently, this became a regular custom.

隨遇而安 to be happy whatever may befall.

隨之日起 to increase day by day.

隨地 anywhere.

隨口說 saying whatever comes into one's head; impromptu.

隨分 (fén⁴) accommodating oneself to one's lot; contented.

隨喜 to find pleasure in; to praise; to enjoy oneself; to wander at will.

隨辦 to assist in the settlement of.

隨羣 or 隨衆 or 隨習 or 隨個起兒 to do as the rest do.

隨着 although; however much.

隨喉 (of dogs) to be egged on.

隨復 again immediately.

隨手 as they come to your hand (see 12,465); easily handled; immediately; freely; without hesitation. See 6368.

隨³

10,396

隨機 or 隨勢 or 隨事 according to circumstances.

隨機應 ying⁴ 變 to adapt oneself to circumstances.

隨事酌情 to decide according to circumstances.

隨經地方官審明 whereupon the local authorities fully investigated the case.

隨便 or 隨意 in accordance with one's wishes; as one pleases; at pleasure.

隨時 according to the season or opportunity; forthwith.

隨處說好話 speaking good (of people) wherever he goes.

隨得他 let him do as he likes.

隨他罵去罷 pay no attention to his curses.

隨我來 come with me.

隨卽 immediately; forthwith.

隨常 common; usual.

隨和 compliant; agreeable.

隨帶 decorated with.

隨帶加三級 granted three personal steps of merit,—i.e. steps which belong to the recipient and not to the post, and which he does not lose, as otherwise, upon transfer. See 846.

隨身帶 to carry on the person.

距隨 to take a step with one foot and then place the other at right angles to it,—as in archery.

無縱詭隨 do not tolerate the crafty and obsequious.

隨下隨凍 it freezes as it falls.

隨掃隨有 as fast as you sweep them up, they come again,—e.g. of fallen leaves.

隨告隨審 trial following close on plaint.

漚^{2,3}

10,397

R. 紙 眞

See 髓

Rising Upper.

Slippery.

髓³

10,398

R. 紙

C. sōi

H. s'ioi, ts'ioi

F. ch'oui

W. 'si

N. 'si

P. swei

M. swei, hsi,

hsü

Y. swei

Sz. swei

K. su

J. sui

A. tui

Rising

Irregular.

喙

10,399

狴

10,400

蕤

10,401

遂⁴

10,402

R. 眞

C. sōi

H. sui

F. soui

W. zui

N. zui

P. swei

M. swei

Y. swei

Sz. swei

K. su

J. sui

A. tui, wai

Sinking

Lower.

Marrow. See 8168.

鳳髓 the marrow of a phoenix,—supposed to be a great delicacy.

恨入骨髓 hate has penetrated my bones and marrow.

潤肌浹髓 (your kindness) has put a gloss on my flesh and moistened my marrow.

髓海 the marrow sea,—the brain.

敲骨驗髓 to break the bones and examine the marrow,—as was done to an old man and a boy by the tyrant 紂辛 Chou Hsin.

東皮此言得鑒畫之髓 [Su] Tung-p'o in this remark reaches the very marrow of picture criticism.

See 5216.

See 5721.

Same as 5721.

To comply with; to follow on; to proceed to; to make progress; to prolong. And then; thereupon; next; subsequently. Territory one hundred *li* from the capital.

不遂 did not comply,—e.g. with a demand for a loan, with an attempt at criminal intercourse, etc. Also, unprosperous. [Read *sui*² in Peking = dirty.]

他成了個半身不遂 (*sui*²) his body is in a foul state,—from disease.

訛詐不遂 tried to extort from him but failed.

謀姦不遂 tried to have criminal intercourse with her but failed.

遂意 or 遂心 or 遂願 according to one's fancy.

難以自遂 impossible to follow one's inclination.

遂⁴

10,402

順遂 to fall in with; compliant.
百事乃遂 may everything be as you wish!

小事不足遂 a small matter not worth going through with.

遂事不諫 things that have had their course it is needless to remonstrate about.

遂非 or 遂於後 keep up the lie; persist in his error.

遂後一聲 the bang that followed,—the first bang....

得遂 then managed to....; obtained one's wish.

已遂 carried into effect; then took place.

遂即折回 he thereupon returned.

遂即撲滅 thereupon (the fire) was extinguished.

遂欲動身 he thereupon prepared to start.

遂不住 could not forbear or resist.

遂至如此 and so it came to this.

遂有今日 and so it has come about that we have the present day,—that things are as they are.

容兮遂兮 how easy and conceited is his manner!

遂仁 or 遂核 see 10,425.

鄉遂 districts less and more than 100 *li* from the capital, respectively; a country place.

Same as 10,412.

遂

10,403

遂

10,404

R. 寘

See 遂

A. *tui*
Sinking
Lower.

遂

10,405

R. 寘

See 遂

A. *twai*
Sinking
Lower.

燧

10,406

R. 寘

W. *zui*

See 遂

A. *twai*

Sinking
Lower.

A piece of metal; a speculum; also, a piece of wood. From the above, fire was obtained at the winter solstice, and used to ignite dried Artemisia leaves (moxa); hence, ignition; flame; fire. A heap of brushwood, the smoke from which was used as a signal by day. See 3565.

陽燧取火 to get fire by means of burning-glasses.

鑽燧改火 or 木燧 to get fresh fire from wood by boring or friction,—with which to begin the new year. See 10,128.

烽燧夜舉警寇 beacons are lighted at night to give the alarm of banditti.

烽燧之驚 the alarm of beacon-fires,—invasion.

燧人 a fabulous ruler; said to have discovered fire,—the Prometheus of China.

Jewels or ornaments hung at the girdle.

璫

10,407

R. 寘

See 遂

A. *twai*

Sinking
Lower.

穞

10,408

R. 寘

F. *soui*², *soui*²

See 遂

A. *tui*

Sinking
Lower.

邃

10,409

R. 寘

W. *sai*², *siu*²,
*zai*², *ts'oi*²

See 遂

A. *tui*

Sinking
Lower.

Deep; abstruse; far off; in the rear.

深邃 deep; abstruse.

邃於 (or 精) 易數 deeply read in the *Canon of Changes*.

邃遠 far off; out of sight.

繖

10,410

R. 寘

F. *soui*², *soui*²

See 遂

A. *tui*

Sinking
Lower.

A tassel.

帽繖 a tassel to a hat.

燈繖 a tassel hanging from lamp.

一縷繖 a tassel.

辮繖 a tassel at the end of the queue.

珠繖 a knotted tassel.

隧

10,411

R. 寘

See 遂

A. *tui*

Sinking
Lower.

Grave-clothes.

隧

10,412

R. 寘

See 遂

A. *twai*, *tui*
Sinking
Lower.

The path to a tomb. An underground passage. To turn round.

隧道 the tunnel to a grave.

大風有隧 great winds have a path.

隧而相見 to meet in a tunnel,—a subterfuge practised by 莊公 Duke Chuang, who had sworn never to meet his mother again until they should meet in the lower world.

請隧弗許 asked to be carried to his grave through a subterranean passage, but (the king) would not allow it,—the same being a royal prerogative.

起亭隧 to raise watch-towers and so open communications.

若磨石之隧 to turn round like a millstone,—when pushed.

鑒

10,413

R. 寘

See 遂

Sinking
Lower.

A lens or burning-glass. See 10,406.

啐

10,414

See 11,925.

睇⁴

10,415

R. 隊

F. coll. ch'au

See 最

K. ch'wae, swi

J. sai, se

A. tui

Sinking Upper.

碎⁴

10,416

R. 隊

C. s'ui

H. sui

F. ch'au

W. sai

N. sei

P. }

M. }

X. }

Sz. }

K. swae

J. sai, se

A. twai

Sinking

Upper.

A year of a person's life.

睇盤之期 the test at the age of one year of a child's bent. See 6284, 9987, 2450.

Fragments; small pieces; broken.

打碎 or 砸碎 or 破碎 to break into small pieces.

碎銀 or 散 san³ 碎銀兩 broken silver.

念散 san³ 碎 to sneer or cavil at matters which do not concern one.

碎磁 or 碎器 chinaware covered with lines to resemble cracks; crackly china.

碎玉 broken jade,—falling snow.

煩碎 or 鎖碎 numerous and trifling.

心如碎 heart-broken.

儂去心也應碎 if you go, my heart will break.

碎膽 to burst the gall-bladder, —from fear.

心驚膽碎 heart alarmed and gall in pieces,—utterly demoralised with fear.

什碎 odds and ends; remnants.

零碎 fragmentary; miscellaneous.

碎工 odd jobs of work.

碎景 bits of scenery.

碎嘴子 a chatterbox.

諄⁴

10,418

R. 寘隊

Y. ts'wae

K. su, swae

A. tui, twai

See 悻

Sinking

Lower.

To abuse; to rail at; to accuse.

諄罵 or 詆諄 to curse; to abuse.

凌諄 to treat with contumely; name of an allegorical personage mentioned in Lieh Tzŭ.

忿諄不恭 his behaviour and language were most disrespectful.

謫朝諄而夕替 in the morning I censured (my prince) and by evening I had been superseded.

諄賦者 tax-collectors.

See 9596.

棼⁴

10,419

桴⁴

10,420

R. 霽寘

See 桴

A. we²

Sinking

Lower.

箒⁴

10,421

R. 霽寘

See 箒

K. su, se

J. sei

A. we

Sinking Upper.

穗⁴

10,422

R. 眞

H. sui, fui

F. soui³, hie²

W. sui, dsui

N. sei, v. bei

See 遂

A. tui, twe

Sinking

Lower.

An ear of grain; the flower of grasses.

一禾九穗 nine ears on one stalk,—an abundant year.

麥穗兩歧 two ears of wheat on one stalk,—an omen of prosperous times.

此有滯穗 here ears are left untouched,—for the gleanings widow.

穗子 an ear of corn; the tassel of silk at the end of a queue.

穗垣 a name for Canton.

總⁴

10,423

R. 霽

W. zŭ, v. sŭi

See 遂

K. se

J. sai

A. tui

Sinking

Lower.

祟⁴

10,424

R. 寘

C. sŭi²

H. sui²

F. soui², swoi²

W. sui²

N. sei

P. swei

M. swei, hwai,

wai

Y. swei

Sz. swei

K. su

J. sui

A. tui

Sinking

Upper.

A fine thin cloth.

An evil spirit; an evil influence. See 7738. [To be distinguished from 祟 2930.]

怪祟 a goblin; a demon.

河爲祟 his illness was caused by the Spirit of the River.

鬼爲狐祟 devils haunt foxes, —as foxes haunt human beings.

向祟於狐 hitherto bewitched by a fox.

邪魔鬼祟 possessed by an evil spirit.

送祟 or 驅祟 to exorcise evil spirits,—usually in a friendly way, by offerings of food, etc.

作祟 to act wildly, as if possessed.

鬼鬼祟祟 demoniacal; mischievous.

棲¹

10,425

R. 支

C. yŭi

F. wi

K. yu

J. ni, zui

A. niui

Even Upper.

Name of a shrub.

白棲 a small thorny shrub.

棲仁 or 棲核 kernels of a species of *Prunus*, used as a drug.

綷¹

10,426

R. 支

See 綷

Even Lower.

The strings of a cap. Used with 10,392.

冠綷雙止 the strings of a cap are made in pairs,—and so are men and women.

瘵¹

10,427

R. 支

See 衰

Even Upper.

Weak; feeble from sickness.

瘵瘵不振 so weak as to be hardly able to move.

𡗗¹

10,428

R. 支
See 衰
Even Upper.

𡗗¹

10,429

R. 灰
See 𡗗
K. *sc*, v. *sii*
Even Upper.

采⁴

10,430

R. 寘
See 穗
Sinking
Lower.

孫¹

10,431

R. 元
C. *sun*
H. *sun*
F. *sunng*
W. *sö*
N. *seng*, v. *su*
P. *sun*
M. *sén*
Y. *seng*
Sz. *sén*, *sun*
K. *son*
J. *son*
A. *loun*
Even Upper.

To walk slowly. Radical 35. Also read *ts'ui*¹. [To be distinguished from 𡗗 1924.]

To spread the wings; wings fluttering.

Ripe grain. [To be distinguished from 采 11,504.]

SUN.

A grandson; a grandchild. See 10,894, 11,424.

子孫 sons and grandsons.

子孫娘娘 a goddess worshipped for offspring,—the Chinese Lucina.

子孫物兒 an heirloom.

孫子 or 孫兒 a grandson.

曾孫 or 重 *ch'ung*² 孫 great-grandsons.

承重孫 the eldest g-grandson, who in case of his father's death is the chief mourner for his grandparents.

元孫 or 立孫 g-g-grandsons.

來孫 g-g-g-grandsons.

昆 (or 舅) 孫 g-g-g-grandsons.

仍孫 g-g-g-g-grandsons.

雲孫 g-g-g-g-g-grandsons.

耳孫 see 3336.

灰孫 a grandson so remote as to be a mere particle. Used as a term of abuse, implying that the speaker is many generations above the person addressed.

孫女 a granddaughter.

外孫 a daughter's son.

孫¹

10,431

竹孫 new shoots of bamboo from the old stump.

落孫山 or 孫山之外 to be left outside Mt. Sun, or out in the cold,—i.e. not to pass one's examination. From the story of a man named Sun Shan, who, having come out last on the list and being asked by a friend if he (the friend) had also passed, replied jokingly that the latter was 孫山外 outside Mt. Sun.

孫悟空 or 孫猴兒 the leading character in the 西游記 *Hsi-yu-chi*, who began life as a monkey and is remarkable throughout for restlessness and cunning.

孫悟空打筋斗, 打不出佛爺的手心 Sun Wu-k'ung's somersaults never carried him beyond the palm of Buddha's hand,—though he thought he had reached the verge of creation.

屬孫猴兒 he is like Sun Hou'rh,—a man of wide experience.

孫許 Sun Ch'ö (see Biog. Dict. 1801) and Hsü 詢 Hsün.

Read *hsün*⁴ = 遜 4903.

Same as 4903.

To rub with the hand.

捫擦 to rub; to stroke; to feel.

A monkey. See 4933.

Name of a flower.

溪孫 *Iris sibirica*, Max., var. *orientalis*.

遜

10,436

殮¹

10,437

R. 寒元
See 餐
Even Upper.

筭³

10,438

R. 軫
C. } *sun*
H. }
F. *sung*
W. *hsiung*
N. *shing*
P. }
M. } *sun*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. *shun*
A. *chwer*
Rising Upper.

See 4903.

The evening meal; supper; to eat. [Correctly, but rarely, written 殮.]

饔殮難繼 it is hard to get a supper to follow a breakfast,—i.e. to have both; poverty-stricken.

君未覆手不敢殮 until the prince has withdrawn his hand, we (his courtiers) do not presume to eat.

秀色可殮 beauty one could eat up.

The young shoots of the bamboo, which are boiled and eaten; shoots of other plants. The projecting part which fits into a socket; a tenon; conical; pointed. See 7115, 10,445.

筭芽 or 竹筭 bamboo-shoots.

玉筭鑢 fine-pointed as a bambooshoot.

蒿筭 *Lactuca scariola* L. var. *sativa*.

火筭 or 乾筭 dried bamboo-shoots for export.

簞竹長二丈猶爲筭

可喫 the *tien* bamboo grows to the height of 20 feet, and has edible shoots.

莢筭 see 1308.

筭騾 a docile mule.

筭頭 a dovetail; a corner; an angle.

合筭 to fit in a tenon.

石欄脫筭 the stone railings came out of their sockets.

筭峯 a conical hill; a peak.

筭字樣 conical; pyramidal.

作筭 to circumcise. See 10,440 and 10,445.

Read *yün*³. A variety of bamboo from the splints of which fine mats are made.

筍

10,439

Same as 10,438.

損

10,440

To diminish, as opposed to 增 11,718; to injure; to spoil; injury or disadvantage, as opposed to 益 5485. The 44th Diagram. [To be distinguished from 捐 3129.]

可損不可增 this might be diminished, but not increased, —as an allowance of wine.

減損軍糧 to diminish the rations of the troops, —and pocket the difference oneself.

損有餘, 補不足, 天之道也 to take from that which has abundance and give to that which is deficient, is the way of God.

損之又損之道 the principle of diminution upon diminution, —explained as the simplicity of the wise, the deference of the exalted, the gentleness of the strong, and the humility of the rich.

打損 or 損壞 or 損害 or 損破 or 損傷 to damage; to injure; to spoil.

損壞船隻 wrecked vessels. 有益無損 there is advantage in it and no disadvantage.

天損人益之淳加 the two-fold loss in heaven of what one gains on earth, —a phrase applied to worldly successes, which are supposed to involve a serious loss in the next world, by way of compensation.

損人利己 to injure others for one's own advantage.

滿招損 pride invites misfortune. See 5485.

一損俱損 if you hurt one, you hurt all.

治一經, 損一經 while it cures one part, it injures another.

損價售之 sold it at a ruinous loss.

損德 to injure one's virtue.

損壽 to shorten one's life.

損氣 to destroy the health.

損

10,440

巽

10,441

R. 願

H. sun
P. hsiun, sun
M. sên

See 遜

K. } son
J. }

A. toun
Sinking
Upper.

巽

10,442

R. 願

See 巽

Sinking
Upper.

巽

10,443

巽

10,444

R. 阮

See 損

Rising Upper.

榫

10,445

R. 阮

C. } sun
H. }
F. sung, chung
W. hsiung

多記損心, 多語損氣 much remembering injures the mind, much talking injures the body's vitality, —Cf. "much study is a weariness to the flesh."

損失 injury or loss.

損拆 to damage by tearing, —as documents.

做損 to circumcise. See 10,438, and 10,445.

Mild; peaceful. To resign; used with 4903. The 5th of the Eight Diagrams. South-west; (later system) south-east.

巽與之言 words of gentle advice.

出言不巽 to use unparliamentary language.

巽朕位 I will resign the throne to you.

卑巽者亦無所不容 the humble find no place where they cannot obtain admission, —being in this sense likened to the wind.

望巽地 towards the south-east.

To spirt out of the mouth.

巽符水 to spirt out holy water, —to exorcise evil spirits.

巽起人來 to spirt over a person.

Same as 10,442.

To chop up meat for cooking.

乾膳子 dry hash, —a book of miscellaneous notes by 溫庭筠 Wên T'ing-yün of the T'ang dynasty.

A tenon; to fit into.

榫子 or 榫頭 or 榫牙 a tenon.

榫卯 tenon and mortise. [For 卯, K'ang Hsi has 卯, but the colloquial is mao³.]

榫

10,445

N. shing
P. sun
M. sên, chiin
Y. } sun
Sz. }
J. son
A. chwên
Rising Upper.

榫

10,446

訟

10,447

R. 朱

See 頌

A. tung
Sinking
Lower.

說話不對榫卯 to say things which do not fit like tenon and mortise, —which are contradictory.

門榫 to mortise.

三榫隆起 three tenons stick out.

三凹爲卯以受榫 three cavities act as mortises to hold the tenons.

作榫 to circumcise. See 10,438 and 10,440.

Same as 10,445.

SUNG.

To go to law; litigation.

訟告 to accuse.

訟詞 an indictment; see 12,401.

訟師 or 訟棍 one who assists suitors in working up their cases; a "lawyer."

涉訟 involving a lawsuit.

拏訟 or 扭訟 to arrest and charge before the court.

訟案 a case at law.

訟費 legal fees; law expenses.

訟累 to bring into trouble with the law.

訟則 rules of procedure.

訟獄 or 訟事 litigation.

和鄉黨以息爭訟 be at peace with your neighbours, in order to stop litigation.

自訟 to accuse oneself.

訟心者祥 he who charges himself will be happy.

訟人者殃 he who charges others will suffer misfortune.

健訟 good at lawsuits; litigious.

興訟 to give rise to litigation.

駕訟 to promote litigation.

息訟 to stop litigation.

息訟所 a Court of Arbitration.

上訟 or 越訟 = 越訴 see 10,357.

頌¹

10,448

R. 朱

C. tsung

H. siung

F. söung

W. joa

N. dzung

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. chong

J. dju, shō

A. tung, jung

Sinking

Lower.

The countenance; look.
To praise; to extol; a panegyric; a sacrificial ode.

頌讚 to eulogise.

頌詞畢 when the congratulatory addresses had been read.

頌禱之詞 language expressive of good wishes.

頌德 to extol virtue.

頌揚載道 his praises were heard on all sides.

順頌升祺 I avail myself of the opportunity to wish you promotion and happiness!

頌祝三多 may you have the three things in abundance! See 9552 (三不求).

爲頌 (preceded by other words) was glad to learn that.....

辰維財祉豐盈禔躬

泰適爲頌 I am gratified to learn that your health is excellent and your affairs prospering.

作顯宗頌十篇 wrote a panegyric in ten cantos on the Emp. Hsien Tsung.

重 ch'ung² 頌 metrical passages interpolated in the Buddhist Sūtras, which repeat in verse the sense of the preceding prose text. Sanskrit: gēya.

調頌 a hymn or short moral poem. Sanskrit: gāthā.

松¹

10,449

R. 冬

C. ts'ung

H. ts'ung

F. ts'ung

W. sung,

sjüoa

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. song

J. shō, dju

A. tung

Even

Irregular.

A term for coniferous trees with needle-shaped leaves; the genus *Pinus*; used pictorially as an emblem of longevity, from its evergreenness.

松木 deal.

松香 or 松脂 terebinthinous resins from pines.

松香油 turpentine.

甘松香 spikenard.

松子 or 松塔 or 松球 pine-seed-vessels; fir-cones.

松毛 or 松針 pine-needles.

松使 shih⁴ 者 ink.

松節 the joints of fir twigs, used in medicine.

松¹

10,449

松柏節操 (tsao⁴) yours is a vigorous old age.

松肩荷月高 the pine-tree supports on its shoulder the far-away moon. See 2616.

松皮疔 a syphilitic sore.

松鼠 a squirrel,—includes *Sciurus davidianus* A.M.—Edw., *Sc. MacClellandi*, Horsf., and *Sc. chinensis*, Gray, according to locality.

松兒石 or 綠松石 turquoise.

松花蛋 preserved eggs. See 9210.

松花江 the Songari river.

松江府 the Prefecture of Sungkiang, in which Shanghai lies.

松樹 *Pinus Massoniana*, Lamb.白松 *Pinus Bungeana*, Zucc.黑松 *Pinus Thunbergii*, Parlet.赤松 *Pinus densiflora*, S. & Z.海松 *Pinus koraiensis*, S. & Z.刺松 *Juniperus chinensis*, L.孔雀松 *Cryptomeria japonica*, Don.地松 *Equisetum arvense*, L.水松 *Taxodium heterophyllum*, Brogn.落葉松 the larch (*Larix leptolepis*, End., and *L. davurica*, Turcz.).金松 *Pseudolarix Kämpferi*, Gordon.石松 *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.瓦松 *Cotyledon fimbriata*, Turcz., var. *ramosissima*, Max.松楊 *Cornus microphylla*, Wall.松鷄 *Pucrasia darwinii* or *P. xanthospila*; generally supposed to be the francolin.淞¹

10,450

R. 冬送

See 鬆

Even Upper.

淞¹

10,451

Frost; icicles.

Same as 10,458.

淞¹

10,452

R. 冬

F. v. sung

See 松

Even

Irregular.

崧¹

10,453

R. 東

J. shū, shu

A. tung

Even Upper.

鬆¹

10,454

R. 冬

C. }

H. }

F. sung, säng

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. song

J. shō, shu

A. tung,

t'oung, t'oung

Even Upper.

Name of a river; see 10,449.

吳淞 Woosung,—at the mouth of the Shanghai river.

The Chinese cabbage, a variety of *Brassica campestris*, L.

蔘藍 a variety of *Isatis tinctoria*, L., used for dyeing.

Dishevelled; loose; slack; lax; easy; unimportant.

鬆開 or 鬆綁 or 鬆緩 to loosen; to slack off; to untie.

鬆手 let go!

鬆些 or 鬆點兒 loose it a little.

布鬆 loose,—as a girdle.

鬆鬆肩兒 to ease one's shoulders of a burden; to rest.

鬆動 to loosen,—as one's waist-band.

稍鬆 loosen or slack off a little.

鬆人 a flabby man.

心鬆 or 心裏鬆通 easy in mind.

鬆快 or 鬆爽 contented; happy; comfortable.

法令鬆 discipline lax.

放鬆 lawless; reckless.

毫不放鬆 will not make any concession.

鶯¹

10,455

誦⁴

10,456

R. 朱

See 頌

A. tung

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 10,467.

To hum over; to read in a sing-song voice; to intone; to recite. A song. To eulogise.

誦讀 to recite.

背誦 to recite, with the back to the master,—as a schoolboy.

再覽能誦 after reading (a passage) twice, he could repeat it from memory.

誦⁴

10,456

誦習 to be constantly repeating over.

朗誦如流 read it out fluently in a clear voice.

誦詩 to recite poetry.

誦經 to chant the *Sūtras*.

默誦 to say over to oneself; to mutter.

誦說 to relate.

誦論 to discourse.

官紳交口誦之 both officials and gentry were loud in his praises.

懔¹

10,457

Intelligent.

R. 東
cf. 鬆

Even Upper.

嵩¹

10,458

The highest of the Five Mountains of China, situated in Honan; eminent; lofty. [Originally 崇 2930].

嵩呼萬歲 exalted is his Majesty.

嵩高維嶽 grandly lofty are the mountains.

嵩嶽效靈 to be hailed Emperor.

嵩嶽降神 you have a son (congratulatory).

悚³

10,459

Terrified.

悚惕 or 悚懼 or 悚惶 in fear and trembling.

悚然 terrified. Also, still; without moving.

唆悚人家 to set people by the ears.

竦³

10,460

竦然而待 trembling with excitement as it waits,—for the enemy; of a fighting-cock.

竦敬 standing erect in respectful attitude.

竦善 to incite to virtue.

竦動 to be agitated; horrified.

竦翅而上也 clapped its wings and soared aloft.

聳³

10,461

R. 腫

H. *tsiung*
W. *hsüoa*,
ch'üoa, *sung*

See 菴

K. *chong*

Rising Upper.

To raise; to excite; to egg on. Lofty; high; ambitious. Also read *tsung*⁴.

聳身立鞍 raised himself so as to stand on the saddle.

將身一聳離地五六

丈 with one bound he rises some fifty or sixty feet above the earth.

聳人耳目 to arrest public attention.

巧言聳聽 clever talk excites one to listen.

聳愚打仗 to urge on to war.

聳准 to get consent by fraudulent representations.

聳懼 alarmed; frightened.

聳惑 to excite doubt.

山峯高聳 the mountain peaks are lofty.

山峯聳起 the mountain peaks stick up.

聳肩 high shoulders.

聳起肩來 to shrug the shoulders.

弄聳 to deceive; to dupe.

聳動 to incite; to importune.

宋⁴

10,462

R. 宋 2.

C. *sung*H. *sung*, *saung*W. *sung*N. *sung*P. *sung*M. *sung*Y. *sung*Sz. *sung*K. *sung*J. *sō*, *su*A. *tsung*

Sinking Lower.

To reside; to dwell.

Name of a feudal State.

Name of a dynasty.

宋國 one of the leading feudal States, from B.C. 1113 to B.C. 285.

宋朝 or 宋紀 or 炎宋 (see 13,069) or 趙宋 (see 498) the

Sung dynasty, from A.D. 960 to A.D. 1280. A less important dynasty of the same name, which existed from A.D. 420 to A.D. 479, is generally distinguished as

劉宋紀 the Sung dynasty of

劉裕 Liu Yü, its founder.

宋⁴

10,462

宋玉般貌 the beauty of Sung Yü,—a poet of the 3rd century B.C.

宋玉般情 the tenderness of Sung Yü.

屬宋江的 of the class of Sung Chiang,—a cruel brigand.

送⁴

10,463

R. 送 1.

See 宋

Sinking

Upper.

To accompany; to escort (*Gr. πέμπειν*); to send expressly (see 9750); to hand over; to give. A kind of laudatory essay, in praise of a friend, given at parting. See 4587.

送別 or 送行 to see off,—as a friend on a journey.

送行的禮物 a present at parting.

送客 to see a guest off or to the door.

拜送 to bow a guest out.

目送之 followed him with his eyes.

送親 to escort a bride to her husband's house.

送娘子 a bridesmaid.

送殯 or 送喪 or 送死 to attend a funeral. The last is also to rush to certain destruction.

自送死, 非我逼也 he voluntarily sought death and was not driven to it by me.

送往迎來 to speed the parting and welcome the coming guest.

前門送舊, 後門迎新 seeing off old guests at the front door and receiving fresh ones at the back,—of a perpetual stream of visitors.

莫送 or 別送 don't trouble to see me off.

恕不送 excuse my not seeing you off.

順風相送 may a fair wind set you on your way!

送出 to send away.

送呈 to send to (polite).

送上 to send to a superior.

送上茶來 to serve tea.

送到 or 送至 to send to.

送⁴
10,463

送回 or 送還 to send back.
 送納 to send,—as rent, etc.
 送請 to send with a request.
 送日=請期 *see* 2190.
 送忤逆 to take a disobedient son to the magistrate.
 送帖 to send a card.
 送信 to send a message or letter.
 送信兒 to send a verbal message.
 送貨之人 a supercargo.
 送官 or 送案 or 擎送 or 送究 or 送懲 to send in to the authorities,—as a thief.
 顧一送兒 to hire for the single journey.
 分送 to divide up and send; to distribute.
 送鬼的 an exorcist; a magician. *See* 10,424.
 送肉上砧 to hand over one's flesh to the chopping-block,—to put one's head in the noose.
 送交 to hand over.

送⁴
10,463

限一日將砲台奉送 gave one day for the surrender of the fort.
 送三 the ceremonies on the third day after death,—now usually performed on the second day.
 送禮 or 送東西 to send presents. *See* 6949.
 送鮮 to send New Year presents.
 送命 to make a present of one's life,—as when courting danger.
 送知會的 a messenger.
 送子娘娘 the goddess of child-bearing.
 送神娘娘 the goddess who bestows children (Shantung).

訴
10,464娥¹
10,465

R. 東
See 嵩
Even Upper.

See 10,357.

Name of a concubine of 帝嚳 Ti K'u, the father of the Emperor Yao, B.C. 2436.
 有娥 name of an ancient State.

髮¹
10,466

R. 東
See 嵩
Even Upper.

鵂¹
10,467

R. 東
See 嵩
Even Upper.

樓
10,468攬³
10,469

R. 腫
See 棟
Rising Upper.

Fine hair.
 髮氈 cloth with a long soft nap; plush.
 A brown sparrow-hawk. [Also written with the radical on the left.]

Same as 10,459.

To raise; to seize.
 攬身 to raise oneself to one's full height.
 攬身思狡免 stretching itself out, eager for the cunning hare.

TA.

大⁴
10,470

R. 泰箇
C. tái
H. tái
F. tai, twai
W. da, du
N. da, dou, do
P.
M. } ta, tai
Y.
Sz.
K. tae
J. tai
A. tai, dai
Sinking
Lower.

Great; elder, as opposed to 小 4294 in size or age; big; tall; extensive; high in rank; noble; eminent; *par excellence*; best in quality; main; important; in full (*see* 13,515). Very; much; greatly. Radical 37. *See* 8591, 9940, 9971.

大小 great and small; of all sizes; size.

大小扣布 T-cloths of all sizes.

沒大小 neither large nor small,—a term applied to knitted or other stockings which are more or less elastic.

大同小異 great resemblance and small difference,—identical

大⁴
10,470

in the chief points and differing only in minor particulars.
 大驚小怪 extraordinary,—as behaviour.

以大爲小 to reproduce on a smaller scale,—of pictures.

以大觀小之法 to regard big as small,—for painting distant objects in proper proportions.

政無大小一委元顯 as to affairs of State, great or small, he left them one and all to Yüan Hsien.

大於貓 as big as a cat.

大如拳 as big as one's fist.

其大無外 its size is such that there is nothing outside it; infinitely great; the greatest possible; very large. *See* 小 4294.

如其大 natural size.

大⁴
10,470

大多 a large number.
 大多了 is much bigger,—than.

漸漸的就大起來了 gradually got bigger and bigger.

大寫 the large style of writing, especially applied to the numerals; *see* 9553. Also, a chief clerk.

擬定大字形 he was sentenced to be fixed in the shape of the character 大,—to be crucified.

大人 (*ta⁴ jén³*) a grown-up man; a great man; (read *ta⁴ jén*) your Excellency. [Not generally used except to one's own superiors. High Chinese officials are best addressed by their titles preceded by 貴 etc.] A giant.

大人跡 traces of giants,—in early ages.

大⁴

10,470

大明 the great Ming dynasty,—as spoken of by the Mings.

大清 the great Ch'ing dynasty,—the present dynasty of Manchu Tartars.

大開門做 do it with the door wide open,—publicly.

比我大三歲 three years older than I am.

大後天 three days hence.

大前天 three days ago.

大父 grandfather and preceding ancestors.

大父母 heaven and earth; the Emperor.

大姐 the eldest sister.

大兒子 the eldest son.

大伯 a father's eldest brother.

大舅子 a wife's elder brother.

大娘 a father's elder brother's wife.

大閨女 or 大妞兒 a great girl; a marriageable girl.

大家 (see 1139) or 大門戶 a wealthy or noble family.

大家夥兒 the whole party.

大聲叫喊 shouted loudly.

大漢子 a grown-up Chinaman.

大眾 all of them; the whole party; people in general.

大秤 a weighing machine.

大狀師 a barrister,—as opposed to a solicitor.

大教 your distinguished words; your instructions.

大安 your health.

大名 your great name.

大札 or 大移 your letter.

大義 the general spirit or tenor,—of any document.

大米 ordinary eating rice; see 7802.

大米稀飯 congee.

大醜 odium.

大肉 the meat *par excellence*,—pork. Also that which has been sacrificed to ancestors by the Manchus at the 背燈 evening sacrifice.

大衫 a long robe.

大⁴

10,470

大魁=狀元 see 2756.

大鎗 gingals.

大神 the chief deities, as Kuan Yin, Kuan Ti, etc. Also, your thoughts.

大道 a grand manner; good bearing; liberality or largeness of mind; principles; right principles; the teaching *par excellence*.

大士 a gaol-warden; a statesman of note; a Bôdhisatva.

三大士 Avalokitesvara, Manjusri, and Samantabhadra.

大端 the main division.

大海 the high seas.

大官 or 大員 or 大憲 high officers.

大綱 principles; chief points.

大將 (*chiang*⁴) a military commander.

大故 the death of a parent.

大事 important matters. See 9990.

大水 floods.

大雨 a heavy fall of rain.

大餐 late dinner; a dinner party.

大作 a hubbub, as of a storm. Also, an admirable production.

大理石 Yunnan marble.

大理寺 the Grand Court of Revision.

大理院 the High Court of Justice.

大俠 high-principled.

大怒 very angry.

大早 very early.

大不相同 very unlike.

大不對 not at all agreeing or matching.

不大對 not very suitable or well matched.

不大高 not very high.

未大痊 not yet thoroughly recovered.

大比 the examination for 進士 doctor's degree.

大虫 the great vermin,—tigers.

大⁴

10,470

大禮 the great ceremony,—in marriage preliminaries, the 納幣 sending of silks.

大熟 name for the half year from April to October in which cotton and rice are planted; a good harvest year.

大錢 Peking cash. Also, cash of full weight; see 1736.

大始 the first origin of things; the creative power of 乾 the heavenly principle.

大大的 (*ta⁴-ta¹-ti*) greatly; deeply.

大法 great, or essential, rules or laws.

大宴 or 大酒大肉 a grand banquet.

大糧 (of land) assessed at full rate.

大殿 the first hall in a Buddhist temple.

大氣 a great or magnanimous spirit. Also, great anger.

大司馬, 大司空 and 大司徒 the 三公 under the Han dynasty. At present these three are the literary titles of the presidents of the Boards of War, Works, and Revenue.

大君子 you, sir (polite).

大駕 your chariot,—your arrival; your visit.

大亮 the gloaming before sunrise.

大天大亮 broad daylight.

大喜 I congratulate you.

大虛磕 an overdressed man; a masher.

大路 liberality; generosity.

作事不大路 to act without liberality.

大帽釘 a large-headed nail.

大舉 a large undertaking; a large force.

大陣仗 a grand review; a grand affair.

大棗 (= 黑棗) black dates.

大麵 a sort of vermicelli.

大探探的 with great or perfect self-confidence; perfectly unabashed.

大⁴

10,470

大底 the binding of a sole to the uppers.

大有大的難 the great have their own troubles.

大限 or 大殮 the great limit, —death.

大行 progress; advance,—as of civilization. Also, the death of a sovereign or parent. See 4624.

大行皇帝 the late Emperor.

大便 to go to stool.

大原布 large-sized T-cloths.

大呢 broadcloth.

大蓮布 American drills. See 10,487.

大黃 rhubarb.

大烟 opium in general.

大土 or 大洋藥 Patna opium.

大頭菜 salted turnips.

大楓子 see 3555.

大青 smalt.

大麥 barley.

大關 the native, as opposed to the foreign Customs.

大喪 national mourning.

大局 the great scheme,—the public interest.

大會 a general meeting.

大宗 a staple of commerce. Also, the chief part; mostly.

大差 the annual execution at Peking.

大腹皮 betel-nut husk.

大皇曆 the Imperial almanac.

大紅色 crimson.

大紅巧 the nasturtium(?).

大麻 hemp.

大話 tall talk; brag.

大擺 to swagger.

大兵 Imperial troops.

大司務 a master-workman,—often used of cooks.

大腿 the thigh.

大甘草 liquorice.

大彎花 the convolvulus.

大⁴

10,470

大秧歌 songs sung by men on stilts.

大文衡 Grand Examiner.

大憲副 Assistant Grand Examiner.

大柱史 Governor.

大勢頭兒 the general aspect of things.

大年 the year of the triennial examinations.

大年初一 New Year's Day.

大計 the triennial examination of all officials below the grade of 堂官.

大着膽子 plucking up courage.

好大臉 without shame or modesty.

大棉 and 二棉 best and second quality of cotton.

大都 or 大概 or 大抵 or 大略 or 大料 or 大約 generally speaking; for the most part; most probably.

大略相符 agreeing in the main.

大凡 or 大共 all; the whole.

大半 the bigger half; for the most part.

大車軸 the crankshaft of a steamer.

大貨舖 an eating-house for labourers or coolies.

月大 a moon of 30 days.

四大 the four great things,—earth, fire, water, wind.

大信 good faith.

大座傘 a large umbrella at funerals, to which are attached strings held by persons following.

大葉兒 name of a common quality of tea.

大沙滾子 a long and narrow-shaped brick.

大鼓書 story-tellers with occasional musical accompaniment.

大園 the great inclosure,—the sky.

大堂 the chief hall or building of a house.

大⁴

10,470

大媽 the wife of the 大爺 elder brother of one's father.

大喊小叫的 with a hubbub of noise.

大庭廣眾 a great crowd of people.

大臣 a high official; used in imitation of "dozen."

五大 five dozen.

大力子 seeds of *Arctium Lappa*, L.大秦 (add to 2093) is said by E. Blochet to be half translation and half transcription of [?] ἑνω Συρία Upper Syria, through the Arabic *thsour*, the final letter of which, pronounced as *l*, had to be changed, for want of any such sound as *thsoul*, into *n*: *thsour*—*thsoul*—*thsun*—*thsin*. B. also says that the Chinese word 秦 referring to the dynasty of that name (B.C. 255—206), was heard by western ears as *Ser*; hence Σήρ, οἱ Σήρες, σερικός, etc. of Strabo, Pausanias, and others.Read *t'ai*⁴. Used for 太 10,573.Read *tai*⁴.

大夫 a physician. In ancient times, a Minister, either of the Emperor or of a Prince, the former having 27 and the latter 5. Also, a pine; referring to five of these trees which sheltered the "First Emperor" on Mt. T'ai and were thus ennobled by him.

大王 a robber chief.

牽¹⁵

10,471

R. 曷

See 槌

Entering Upper.

耷¹⁵

10,472

R. 合

See 答

P. v. *sa*
A. *t'ap*

Entering Upper.

A lamb. See 10,473.

Ears which hang down.

耷拉着 dragging; slovenly.

達²²

10,473

R. 曷
C. tat
H. tat, t'at
F. tak
W. da
N. dah
P. sta
M. } ta
Sz. }
Y. taah
K. tat
J. tatsz, dachi
A. dat

Entering
Lower.

To pass through; to penetrate; to apprehend; intelligent. To make known. To succeed (*Cf. percer*), as as opposed to 窮 2362; see 9420. A lamb. See 9887.

達于河 flowing into the river.

四通八達 with roads radiating in every direction; central.

通達事理 well acquainted with the principles which underlie human affairs.

達權 to understand the art of adapting oneself to circumstances.

未達一間 knowing absolutely nothing.

事極相達 the matter is on a very proper basis.

達知 to inform.

達部 to inform the Board.

達復 to inform in reply.

達鑒 to bring to the distinguished notice of.

煩你轉達 may I trouble you to announce,—my arrival.

達朝廷 to communicate to the Emperor; to make one's way in the world.

上達天聽 for the information of the gods,—a phrase seen over theatrical stages. Also, for the information of the Emperor.

前言不達後語 former inconsistent with later statements.

上達 to come to the front; to succeed in life. Especially to take a degree.

發達 to prosper; to develop, as a line of trade.

商業之發達 the development of trade.

達人 one who has come to the front; a clever man.

未達時 before he became known,—to fame.

不達時務 has no *savoir vivre*.

其達者 those who made names for themselves...

士貴其達 scholars acclaimed his attainment,—of wisdom.

達²³

10,473

無由自達 no means of pushing oneself to the front.

達不離道 when he has succeeded, he does not desert the true doctrine.

能否達目的 whether he will attain his end or not....

不為天下達道歟 he cannot be regarded as a great teacher,—of Lao Tzū, whose doctrines are too impractical.

達子 the Tartars. See 10,477.

生達 to issue forth; to be produced.

先生如達 her first-born (后稷 Hou Chi) came forth like a lamb.

達磨 the Law of Buddha. Sanskrit: *dharma*.

達嚨 *dakshinā*; alms etc. See 674. Also, the Deccan.

達摩 a contraction for 菩提

達摩 Bodhidharma, the last (twenty-eighth) of the western and first of the eastern patriarchs of Buddhism, who proceeded to China in A.D. 526, and founded the 禪 Ch'an school. He is represented as a black man with short curly hair.

達摩一葦渡江 (the miracle of) Bodhidharma crossing a river on a rush.

達賴喇嘛 the Dalai Lama.

達春 (Manchu *dacun*) speedy; active,—of a successful warrior. The Manchu or 1st grade of Baturu.

達魯花赤 or 達魯噶齊 a Darughatsi or chief of a Mongol tribe.

達爾漢 Darhan,—a military distinction granted to Mongols for services in war.

達木 the Dam Mongols.

哈達 local name of 赤峯 a District in Chihli.

哈達門 corruption of 海岱門, the popular name of the

崇文 gate at Peking.

達娑 = 迭屑 see 11,116.

達曷 the Tigris.

撻

10,474

縴²³

10,475

Vulgar.

cf. 瘡

蓬¹³

10,476

R. 曷

See 達

Entering.
Lower.

韃¹³

10,477

R. 曷

C. } tat₅H. } tak₂F. } tak₂N. } dah₅

P. } sta

M. } ta

Y. } taah

Sz. } ta

K. } tal

J. } tatsz, tachi

A. } t'at₅

Entering.
Lower.

食¹³

10,478

R. 合

See 答搭

Entering
Upper.

答²³

10,479

R. 合

C. } tap

H. } tak

F. } tak

W. } tö, dö,

N. } tah

P. } ta, sta

M. } ta

Y. } taah

Sz. } ta

K. } tap

J. } tö

A. } dap

Entering
Upper.

See 10,532.

A knot. See 10,486.

紇縴 a knot.

A name for *Plantago major*, L.

蒼蓬菜 the white beet (*Beta vulgaris*, L.).

紅蒼蓬菜 the red beet.

A tribe formerly occupying territory in the northwest and known as 韃靼 and 韃而靼 Ta'-rh-ta.

韃子 Tartars; a term of contempt applied to the Mongols.

臊韃子街 stinking Tartar street,—in Peking, where the Mongols live.

The skin hanging loosely on the body.

To answer; to echo; to respond to; to return, as a salute, etc.

問答 to question and answer.

回答 or 對答 to reply.

答話 a reply.

答道 or 答言 or 答曰 said in reply.

答應 (*ta' ying*) to answer; to assent to. See 13,294.

所答非所問 the answer has no reference to the question.

聽言則答 answer when you hear yourself spoken to.

不必對答 there is no need to reply.

答^{2c}

10,479

那有好氣答他 how could he (meaning that he could not) answer quietly?

答書 a written reply.

答訕 to answer evasively; to mislead.

豁答如流 his answer came gushing out like a stream.

報答君恩 to repay the goodness of one's sovereign.

答謝 to send a return present.

答禮 to make return presents or salutations.

答拜 to return a salutation or a visit.

答情 to return a kindness.

答聘 to return compliments for a wedding present.

答布 a kind of coarse cloth.

馨¹²

10,480

R. 合
See 沓
Entering Lower.

The sound of tambourines or drums.

答^{1a}

10,481

R. 合
W. tō
See 答
Entering Upper.

To undertake. Used for 10,479. Ancient name for kidney-beans.

奉答天命 to carry out the will of God.

鮓答 a concretion found near the liver and gall-bladder of animals.

布渠答 to lay iron spikes to serve as *chevaux-de-frise*.

割¹²

10,482

R. 洽
C. chap,
H. chap, t'ap,
tap
F. chak, t'ak
W. tsa
N. tah
P. tcha, v. t'a
M. tsa
Y. tsah
Sz. cha
K. chap, v. ch'a
J. tō
A. t'ap
Entering Upper.

A hook. Used for 142.

割鉤 a hook.

毛割 curly hair.

一割子紙 a quire of 50 sheets of paper.

智¹²

10,483

R. 合
See 答搭
Entering Upper.

嗒¹²

10,484

R. 合
See 揚
Entering Upper.

搭¹²

10,485

R. 合
W. ta, da,
P. ta
See 答
A. dap, t'ap
Entering Upper.

Piled one on another.

Absent-minded.

嗒然 in a fit of abstraction. See 8502.

嗒喪 (*sang*⁴) sick at heart; depressed.

To add on; to take a passage; to charter. To raise; to build. Used with 10,487. See 4624.

搭上 to add to.

搭手 to assist.

搭救 to help in a rescue.

搭單 to add to a list.

搭解 to pay in addition.

搭些碎銀 add a little broken silver.

搭箭 to fit an arrow,—to the string; see 1617.

手搭香腮 her hand supported her sweet cheek.

搭在繩子上 to attach to a rope.

把衣裳搭在繩子, 過過風罷 hang the clothes on the line, to air them.

搭配 to copulate,—of animals.

搭夥計 to join as assistant or partner; to live together as man and wife without formal marriage.

搭伴 to go with; to accompany.

我搭了他的伴兒來的 I came with him.

搭客 passengers.

搭載 to carry,—passengers.

搭船 to take passage in a ship; a passenger-ship.

搭幫走 to travel in company.

搭識 to become acquainted with.

搭¹²

10,485

搭住 to take up one's abode, —temporarily.

搭寮 or 搭棚 to put up a shed.

搭蓋 to put up; to erect.

搭架 to put up scaffolding.

搭探匠 scaffold-builders.

搭橋 to throw a bridge across.

搭界 to form the frontier; to bound.

搭界的地方 the frontier; limits of a district.

搭拉 a latch.

搭拉着 hanging down; drooping.

搭拉着翅兒 the wings drooping.

搭拉下來 to peel off,—as paper from a wall.

搭拉腦袋 hanging the head.

搭拉兒貨 damaged goods.

搭坐 to place seats for an audience.

搭調 in tune.

搭犴步兒 the Pekingese term for a sort of springy walk, such as a pony has just before breaking into a trot. From the Manchu *dahan*—a colt, a pony.

An unauthorised character. See 6050.

A loin-cloth; a girdle.

褡褳難以遮其全體 it is difficult to cover the whole body with a loin-cloth.

掛褡 wearing a loin-cloth. See 6312.

褡包 the girdle which keeps together the long coat. See 10,550.

褡褳 a double bag worn at the girdle; a purse; a stout vest worn by wrestlers; foreign drills.

褡子 a sack; a bag.

錢褡子 a closed bag with a slit in the middle of the side, used as a purse or handbag and slung over the shoulder or saddle.

踏¹⁵

10,488

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Lower.

To jump; to stride.

躡

10,489

Same as 10,496.

姐²⁰

10,490

R. 曷翰

C. *t'an*H. *t'an*, *ta*F. *tak*W. *ta*, *da*N. *ta*P. *ta*M. *ta*K. *tal*J. *tats*, *tachi*A. *dat*Entering and
Sinking Upper.

Name of the famous concubine (姐己 Ta Chi), of 紂辛 Chou Hsin, the last Emperor of the Shang dynasty, who shared her master's downfall and was put to death by 武王 Wu Wang, B.C. 1122. Also read *tan*⁴.

怛³⁰

10,491

R. 曷

C. *tat*, *t'an*H. *ta*, *t'an*F. *tak*W. *ta*N. *ta*P. M. *t'an*K. *tal*J. *tats*, *tan*A. *dat*Entering
Upper
Irregular.

Distressed in mind. See 5394, 5482.

勞心怛怛 your toiling heart will be distressed.

惻怛 to commiserate.

何必驚怛 (*tan*⁴) why so alarmed?

怛化 to interfere, by lamentations, etc., with the quiet exit of a dying man. [Not to be confused with 恒化 5001.]

筴²⁰

10,492

R. 翰曷

C. *v. tat*F. *tang*, *tang*W. *v. da*N. *taan*

See 姐

K. *tal*J. *tan*A. *dan*Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

A mat of rushes or bamboo. A blow. Also read *tan*⁴.

軟筴 flexible mats,—as used on beds.

竹筴 bamboo mats,—used for roofing boats, etc

鞭筴一百 gave him a hundred lashes.

鞞²⁰

10,493

R. 曷

See 姐 and

鞞

Entering
Upper.打³

10,494

R. 馬梗

迴

C. *ta*H. *ta*F. *tae*, *dae*N. *tañg*, *tah*,
v. *taan*P. *ta*M. *ta*Y. *ta*Sz. *ta*K. *ta*, *chong*J. *ta*, *tei*A. *da*, *ding*

Rising Upper.

Dressed leather. See 10,477.

To strike; to beat; to hit. To make; to do; to cause. Colloquially = from; by; from the time when; ever since, etc. See 8764, 12,500, 13,407.

打他一下 hit him a blow.

打他一頓 gave him a beating.

好一頓打 a good thrashing.

打不得 not to be beaten.

你這毛鬼討打 you want a hiding, you hairy devil!

打罵 to abuse and illtreat.

打板子 to bamboo.

那個鐘剛打三下兒 that clock has just struck three.

這個鐘現在不打 this clock doesn't strike now.

打架 or 打降 to fight; to brawl.

打不到 not to be a match for another,—in a fight. See below.

打着 *chao*² 了 I have hit it,—as a bird.

打不遠 won't carry far,—as a gun or telescope.

打下 to cut off; to get ready; to prepare; to knock down, e.g. off a stage.

打下來 to purge.

打水 to draw water. See 10,128.

打穿 or 打通 (see below) to pierce.

打個穿兒 to go right through,—e.g. in at the east gate and out of the west.

打通通 to consult.

打眼 to bore a hole; to be "let in" (cf. "done in the eye").

打車眼 to jam a cart-wheel with bricks.

打丟 to lose.

打³

10,494

上岸打一看 went ashore to have a look round.

打起 to raise.

打起鄉談來 began to talk a local dialect.

打更 (*ching*¹ or *keng*¹) to beat the night-watch; to warn.

打圍 to hunt,—of the Emperor.

打獵 to hunt.

打篷 to hoist sail.

打探 or 打聽 to enquire. See below.

打點 see 11,170.

打開 to open,—bundles, etc.

這個天打不開 this sort of sky won't clear.

打量 to measure.

打算 to reckon.

打跌 to stumble.

打落 to knock down,—as fruit from a tree, or persons from the top of a wall or platform; (read *ta*³ *lao*⁴) to haggle when one has no intention of buying.

打倒 to knock down,—as men or things in an ordinary way.

我把他打躺下了 I knocked him down.

手藝是打出來的 skill is knocked into people.

打賭 to bet.

打辮 to braid the queue.

打發 to send; to dismiss; see 3376.

打燈籠 to carry a lantern.

打呵欠 to yawn (*a ch'ien*⁴ in south).

打嚏噴 to sneeze.

打鼾 to snore.

打雜的 a coolie.

打岔 to interrupt; to bother.

打稿 to make a rough draft.

打破 to smash.

打主意 to make a plan.

打鬧 to kick up a row.

打牌 to play at cards.

打人 to underline,—in Chinese fashion.

打³

10,494

打執事 to carry tablets, etc. before a mandarin.

打掃 to sweep.

打斧頭 to cheat.

打號子 to make a signal.

禪門第一戒是不打誑語的 the first Buddhist commandment is not to tell lies.

不打緊 it is not important.

這打甚麼不緊的事 this is a mere trifle.

打雷 to thunder

雷打 struck by thunder; may thunder strike you!

打扮 dress; get-up.

打石頭 to quarry stones.

打油 to buy oil.

打酒 to buy wine.

打鐵的 a blacksmith.

鐵打的 hard; strong; as though made of iron.

被蟲打了 it is moth-eaten.

打個轉兒 to take a turn.

打攏子 a robber.

打選 to choose; to select.

打服 to conquer.

打上蠟 to wax; to use wax.

打道 to take or send round,—as a circular.

打嘴 to speak badly of.

打搭子 to do several things at once; to get crumpled or folded.

打糖羅兒的 a sweetmeat-seller.

打得清楚 to make a correct calculation,—on the abacus.

打造 to work,—as in iron.

打單 to levy blackmail.

打疊 to arrange; to prepare.

打藥 to buy medicines; a purgative.

打戰 to shiver.

打^{ta'}恭 or 打^{ta'}躬 or 打^{ta'}禮 to bow.

工程打住了 stopped work.

打³

10,494

打金字 to make gold characters,—for children's caps.

打進去 or 打入 to force one's way into.

打鳴兒 to crow. See 7960.

打個磴 to hesitate; to falter.

打連環 continuous or volley firing.

打草 to cut or mow grass.

打磚 to beat a tile,—to beg.

打夥 to form a company or number.

打動 to agitate.

打熬 to harden oneself; inured.

打^{ta'}參 or 打^{ta'}坐參禪 to sit in abstract contemplation.

打盹 to nod; to doze.

打靶子 to shoot at a target.

打夜作 (^{ts'o'}) to do work at night.

打沈 to sink.

打髻 to dress the hair as a Northern married woman.

打鑽 to drill holes.

打響尺的 bearers of the "funeral staff" at funerals.

打到 or 堂上打到 to submit the last despatches received in a Board, etc. to the 堂官 head of the office. See above.

打牙擦嘴兒 to chatter; to gabble.

打彈兒 to throw pellets into the air for trained hawfinches to catch, after which the birds return to their master's hand.

打糙兒 to wear common or working clothes.

打節 to pay by instalments.

打成 to succeed in hitting; to make; to make into.

打成兒 to square a debt by payment of a smaller amount.

打不成狐狸 he missed the fox.

打不成米,連口袋都丟了 not only got no rice but lost the sack into the bargain.

拏布打成包 to make a cloth covering.

打³

10,494

打敗了 to lose,—e.g. in gambling.

打火 to strike a light.

打把式 to perform acrobatic feats; to box, etc.

打四書一句 take a sentence from the Four Books,—as when guessing a riddle.

打話 to talk.

打官話 to use official language; to use the usual stereotyped phrases.

打官座 to be a gentleman's horse.

打官司 to go to law.

打凍 to stop work for the winter; to hibernate.

打一班戲 to train boys for the stage.

打死 or 打殺 to kill.

他拏槍把自己打死了 he shot himself with a gun.

他自己拏槍打死了 he shot himself, or he shot it himself.

打不死 to strike but not to kill; *Sedum* sp.

打花鼓 "to beat the pleasant drum" = to stroll about singing indecent songs at house doors, at beat of drum.

打磨 to rub up; to polish.

脚打地 on foot.

打地脚 to lay down foundations.

打碓歌 to sing as workmen do when putting forth great and united effort.

打閒的 loafing about.

打個謙 to salute,—by going on one knee, as a servant salutes his master.

打片瓦 to play at ducks and drakes.

打橫兒 to go athwart; to lie crosswise.

打頭的 a headman of workmen; a foreman; first; chief.

打影格 to draw lines,—to put under the paper and write between. See 6029.

打仿影 to write a copy,—for a pupil to put under the paper and copy over.

打³

10,494

打尖鉤 to mark with a hook,
—in token of disapprobation, as
opposed to the circle which
means "good."

打賬 to square accounts,—as
shopkeepers do at night.

打前失 or 打磕絆兒 to
stumble.

牛不打滾 cows don't roll.

打通腿兒 to sleep foot to
foot.

打墓子 to dig a grave.

打這兒走 go this way.

打那裏來 where have you
come from?

打門前經過 he passed by
the door.

打前頭過去 go round by
the front.

打他鼻子裏出去 came
out of his nose.

打肚臍深水 the water was
up to my navel.

巡海打糧 to cruise in search
of provisions.

你再打上五個 add on
five more,—reckoning with an
abacus.

那塊院子要打通過
來 I want to add on that court-
yard,—by breaking down the
wall between.

那個眼兒你別打通
了 don't make that hole right
through,—using a gimlet. See
above.

把洗臉水打過來 bring
some water for washing.

打魚 to catch fish,—with rod
or net.

我一條魚沒有打着
(*chao*³) I haven't caught a single
fish,—with a rod and line.

他的姓名給我打聽
出來 find out his name for
me. See above.

他那個燈虎我打着
*chao*³ 了 I have guessed his
riddle.

那個鳥兒我沒打着
*chao*² 了 I didn't hit that bird.

小板子打不着 (*chao*²)

打³

10,494

the small bamboo doesn't hurt
a bit.

他永遠沒打過敗仗
he has never lost a battle.

你打旱路去怕迎不
着 (*chao*³) I don't think you'll
meet him if you go by road.

打我背後把我推下
去了 he pushed me down
from behind,—into a river, etc.

他是打坡兒上滾下
來的 he rolled down from the
top of the bank.

打盒子裏拈出來 take
it out of the box,—using finger
and thumb.

打牕戶扔進來 throw it
in through the window.

Read *têng*³. See 阿 1a⁴.

T'A.

To rub; to take a rub-
bing of an inscription on
stone.

摹揚 to rub over.

元揚 a rubbing of the Yüan
dynasty.

舊揚 old rubbings.

槌揚 to beat wetted paper into
inscriptions with a coir brush,
so as to take a rubbing.

揚地錢 a tax on tea under
the T'ang dynasty; bribes at
yaméns.

揚冒 stupid.

揚板兒 a shelf.

To tread on; to walk.
Used with 10,502.

踢倒 to slip down in walking.

芒鞋踢破楚山青 his
grass sandals have trodden away
the green from the hills of Ch'u,
—he has been a great traveller.

踢伏 to creep along the ground.

踢鞠 to kick a football.

沓⁴

10,497

R. 合

C. *tap*H. *t'ap*F. *tak*W. *dö*N. *dah*P. *t'a*M. *t'a*Y. *t'aah*Sz. *t'a*K. *tap*J. *tö, dö*A. *dap*Entering
Lower.

A babble of words like a
flowing stream. Repeated.
United; joined together.
[To be distinguished from
沓 7868.]

絃歌笙簧雜沓半城
the noise of stringed instruments,
of singing, and of mouth-organs,
filled half the city,—of a grand
wedding.

戾沓 violent and noisy.

紛至沓來 to come in great
numbers.

天與地沓 heaven and earth
are connected together.

亂山合沓 irregular hills
piled up together.

沓水 name of a river in Liao-
tung.

Read *t'o*⁴.

沓沓 dilatory; negligent.

偕⁴

10,498

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Lower.塔⁴

10,499

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Upper
and Lower.幪⁴

10,500

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Upper
and Lower.揩⁴

10,501

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Lower.

To idle.

儻偕 to waste one's time; to
neglect business.

A crashing sound. To
pile up earth.

A covering; an awning;
a screen.

幪幔 the tester and curtains of
a bed.

A thimble; a guard for
the fingers when playing
on stringed instruments.
Used for 10,495.

指揩 a thimble.

揩碑揭帖 to take a rubbing
from a stone tablet.

搨⁴

10,495

R. 合

C. *t'ap*H. *t'ak*F. *t'ak*W. *t'a, t'o*N. *t'ak*P. *t'a*M. *t'a*Y. *t'aah*Sz. *t'a*K. *tap*J. *tö*A. *dap*Entering
Upper.蹋⁴

10,496

R. 合

C. *t'at, t'ap*F. *t'ak*N. *t'ak*P. *t'a, v. t'a*M. *t'a*Y. *t'aa*Sz. *t'a*K. *tap*J. *tö*A. *dap*Entering
Upper.

踏⁴²

10,502

R. 合

C. tap

H. t'ap

F. tak

W. da

N. dah

P. ta, t'a, t'a'

M. ta, t'a

Y. taah, t'aah

Sz. ta, t'a

K. tap

J. tō

A. dap

Entering

Lower.

To put the foot to the ground; to tread; to walk. To threaten (at chess); see 7576. Used with 10,496.

踐踏 to trample on.

椅踏 a footstool.

踏破 to break by treading on.

踏不住脚 could not keep his feet.

一脚踏兩船 to stand in two boats at once,—to try to profit in two opposite directions at once. Also, to waver; to hesitate.

踏肩之戲 acrobatic feats.

踏鞠 or 踏圓 to play football.

踏實地步 to plant one's foot firmly.

步步踏陳迹 following closely in the beaten track.

足踏王土 what your foot treads on is Imperial soil,—all land in China belonging to the State.

踏雪尋梅 to go out in the snow to look for plums,—to seek inspiration. Said of Měng Hao-jan (see Biog. Dict.).

踏青 to step on the green grass; to worship at the tombs in spring.

踏莎 to walk on the grass.

踏水 to walk on water.

踏扁了 to tread flat.

踏鞦索 to perform on the slack rope.

踏勘 to make a personal investigation on the spot.

踏⁴²

10,503

R. 合

See 楊

Entering

Upper.

踏⁴²

10,504

R. 合

See 踏

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

Leather shoes.

踏⁴²

10,505

鬚⁴²

10,506

R. 合

See 踏

Entering

Lower.

選⁴²

10,507

R. 合

C. tap

F. tak

W. da

P. ta, t'a

K. tap

J. tō

A. dap

Entering

Lower.

他¹

10,508

R. 歌

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. t'o, v. t'oa

N. t'ou, v. t'a

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. ta

A. t'a

Even Upper.

Same as 10,501.

The hair on a new-born child's head.

Miscellaneous; mixed. Following one another. Vigorous.

良莠雜選 good and bad mixed indiscriminately.

He; she; it. Other; another. After a substantive used instead of the ordinary character to form the genitive inflexion, as in old English.

他說 he says.

他那个人 he; that man.

他的 his.

他們的 they; them.

他們的 theirs.

不必理他 pay no attention to him.

由他去罷 let him go, and have done with him.

讓他去他的 let him go his own way.

他人 another man; others.

他故 other reasons.

豈其有他故兮 what other cause is there?—none.

他國 other countries.

他鄉遇故知 to meet an old friend in foreign parts,—one of the four happy moments in life.

他書罕讀 he seldom read other books.

他用 to use for other purposes.

他意 any other intention.

他異 different.

他¹

10,508

他處 elsewhere.

他項 another kind.

他日 another, or the next, day.

禹尙不能,況其他乎 if the great Yü could not succeed, how much less shall any one else?

更無他說 there is no more to be said.

別無他物 there was nothing else.

他往 to proceed to another place.

遠處^{ch'u}他方 to dwell in a distant land.

至死靡他 (said that) she would never have another,—husband.

王矢不他 Wang swore he would not marry again.

眼看他鳥高飛去 when one sees other birds flying high,....

他不具論 without bringing forward other examples,—take this, as one instance out of many.

他道相從 to travel together by different roads,—a paradox; an absurdity.

不記得這姑娘他父親叫甚麼 I don't remember what this girl's father's name was.

易¹²

10,509

R. 合

See 揚

Entering

Upper.

傷¹²

10,510

R. 合

See 揚

Entering

Upper.

剔¹²

10,511

R. 合

See 答

cf. 踏

Entering

Upper.

The rushing sound of wings.

Distressed in mind. Low; sordid.

傷茸 brutal; ignoble.

A clashing sound.

塌^{1s}

10,512

R. 合
C. *t'ap, t'at*
H. *t'ap*
F. *t'ak*
W. *t'a*
N. *t'ah*
P. *t'a, t'a*
M. *t'a*
Y. *t'aah*
Sz. *t'a*
K. *t'ap*
J. *t'o*
A. *t'ap*
Entering
Upper.

To sink down; to fall in ruins; to collapse.

塌下去了 sunk down; sunken, as opposed to bulging up. See 6241.

房屋倒塌 the houses fell down.

天塌地陷 heaven may fall and earth may collapse,....

死心塌地 in a state of utter despair.

都坍塌了 it has all fallen down; it is in ruins.

那個人塌了鼻子 that man has no bridge to his nose.

遭塌 to spoil; to waste. See 11,611.

垂頭塌翼 hung its head and drooped its wings.

死塌塌的坐着 sitting motionless,—of a lazy fellow.

湯^{1s}

10,516

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

To moisten; to soak into.

汗湯濕了衣裳 the sweat has soaked the clothes.

汗湯子 an undershirt; a sweater.

碯^{4s}

10,517

R. 合
See 踏
Entering
Lower.

A mortar for husking rice; a large jar.

簾^{4s}

10,518

R. 合
See 踏
A. *t'ap*
Entering
Lower.

A window.

簾篩日影 the lattice sifts the sun's shadow,—referring to the sieve-like shadow thrown by the sun shining through a lattice.

塌^{4s}

10,519

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

Despairing; without hope or energy.

To gulp down; to eat with a noise.

葛^{4s}

10,520

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

Name of a plant.

葛耳 with drooping ears.

葛茸 in a low position; feeble; degenerate.

邋^{1s}

10,521

R. 合
See 踢
A. *t'ap*
Entering
Upper.

Negligent; careless.

邋邋 slovenly; dirty; dowdy.

邋邋從事 careless in the transaction of business.

邋拉着鞋 shoes down at heel.

邋仗兒 a careless, loose fellow.

闌^{4s}

10,522

R. 合
See 湯
A. *t'ap, dap*
Entering
Upper.

A door opening on a terrace; a window; a lookout.

闌茸 base; mean; degenerate.

褸^{4s}

10,523

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

A skin coat.

鰯^{4s}

10,524

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

The man-fish; see 5435. A sole; a plaice; a flounder.

鰯鰯魚 the sole.

塔^{3s}

10,525

R. 合
P. *t'a*
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

A pagoda of from seven to thirteen (always an odd number) storeys, those with fewer being known as 錐子 2797; a tower; a spire; a lighthouse.

一座塔 one pagoda.

塔似神功造 the pagoda seems to be the handiwork of gods.

寶塔 a precious pagoda,—referring to the relic it is supposed to contain.

托塔天王 the heavenly king who holds up a pagoda,—meaning 哪吒 No Ch'a (the son of *Vajrapāni*) who holds in his hand the Diamond Club, mistaken by the Chinese for a pagoda. See 8091.

文塔 see 8979.

普同塔 a building for the reception of unclaimed corpses.

雁塔題名 to inscribe one's name in the Goose Pagoda,—to take the highest degree; from the story of a successful graduate named 韋肇 Wei Chao of the T'ang dynasty, who happened to write his name in the pagoda mentioned above.

若是行一善,勝起九層塔 to do one good act is better than building a nine-storey pagoda.

義塔 a small square building, known to foreigners as a "baby tower," in which poor people

塌^{1s}

10,513

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

榻^{4s}

10,514

R. 合
C. *t'ap*
H. *t'ap*
F. *t'ak*
W. *t'a*
N. *t'ah*
P. *t'a*
M. *t'a*
Y. *t'aah*
Sz. *t'a*
K. *t'ap*
J. *t'o*
A. *t'ap*
Entering
Upper.

A couch; a bed.

一張榻 a couch; a bed.

醉翁榻 or 楊妃榻 fancy names for a long lounging chair or a sofa.

上榻 to go to bed.

下榻 to lodge at; to give lodging to.

半榻清風 clear wind blowing over his bed,—of an incorrupt official.

籐榻 cane couches.

特設一榻 to prepare a special bed for,—to treat with great respect.

氈^{4s}

10,515

R. 合
See 湯
Entering
Upper.

A coarse woollen cloth or serge, formerly known as 氈氈. See 9514.

塔³²

10,525

who cannot afford ordinary burial may deposit their dead infants. Once a year the bones are taken out and burnt, and the ashes buried.

塔梯 the staircase inside a pagoda.

搭

10,526

See 10,485.

鞞⁴²

10,527

R. 合

See 揚

A. *dap*

Entering
Upper.

埕

10,528

Same as 10,525.

踰

10,529

Same as 10,496.

獺³²

10,530

R. 曷黠

C. *ch'at*, *ch'ái*H. *ts'at*F. *t'iah*W. *t'a*N. *t'ah*P. *t'a*M. *t'a*Y. *t'aah*S. *t'a*K. *tal*, *ch'al*J. *tatsz*, *tachi*A. *t'ak*

Entering
Upper.

健⁴²

10,531

R. 曷

See 捷

Entering
Upper.

捷⁴²

10,532

R. 曷

C. *t'at*H. *tal*, *tal*, *t'at*F. *t'ak*W. *t'a*N. *t'ah*

To strike; to beat; to chastise.

鞭捷 to flog with a whip.

楚捷 to beat; to cane, as a schoolmaster.

捷以記之 whipped him that he might remember.

捷⁴²

10,532

P. *t'a*, *t'a*M. *t'a*, *ta*Y. *t'aah*S. *t'a*K. *tal*J. *tatsz*, *tachi*A. *t'at*

Entering
Upper.

澣⁴²

10,533

R. 曷

See 捷

Entering
Upper.

蹠⁴²

10,534

R. 曷

See 捷

Entering
Upper.

闥⁴²

10,535

R. 曷

C. *t'at*H. *tal*F. *t'ak*W. *t'a*N. *t'ah*P. *t'a*M. *ta*Y. *t'aah*S. *t'a*K. *tal*J. *tatsz*, *tachi*A. *t'at*

Entering
Upper.

楷⁴²

10,536

R. 合

See 踏

Entering
Lower.

磻

10,537

若捷于市朝 (*ch'ao*) as if beaten in the market-place and in the Court.

捷子 the Tartars. See 10,477.

殺家捷子 the massacre of the Mongol soldiery just before the downfall of the Yüan dynasty. There was one soldier to every ten families. Used in the sense of a domestic broil.

Slippery, as a muddy road.

To slip when walking.

蹠足 to slip.

蹠倒 to slip down.

The door of an inner room.

闥闥 the door of the women's apartments.

排闥直入 push open the door and go straight in.

兩山排闥送青來 the two hills (one on each side) bring the verdure between into relief.

黃闥 the door of the Imperial palace.

The capital of a column.

Same as 10,517.

蹠¹⁰

10,538

R. 合

See 達踏

J. *dō*A. *dat*

Entering
Lower.

蹠

10,539

蹠⁴²

10,540

R. 合

C. *t'ap*F. *t'ak*Y. *t'aah*K. *t'ap*J. *tō*A. *dap*

Entering
Upper.

歹³²

10,541

R. 賄曷

C. *tái*H. *tai*, *wai*, *kwai*F. *tai*W. *ta*, *da*N. *te*P. *tai*M. *tai*Y. *tae*S. *tai*K. *tae*J. *tai*, *gatsz*A. *ak*

Rising Upper
and Entering.

To stride.

蹠蹠 tired.

Same as 10,519.

Ancient name of a river in the north of Shantung.

湍蹠 the appearance of a collected mass of waters.

TAI.

Bad, as opposed to 好 3889, and 良 7017; vicious. Radical 78.

人有好有歹 there are good and bad men.

不知好歹 not to know good from bad; to have no sense of the fitness of things, as a child.

不論好歹 without stopping to argue; without further ado.

不管衆人好歹 regardless of what the others felt, — gave him the seat of honour.

倘老太太一時有個好歹 in case "anything should happen" to the old lady. See 9663.

好歹別去 on no account go.

好歹喫點兒罷 try to eat a little.

心懷歹意 cherishing evil thoughts in his heart.

同歹人在一處 to associate with bad men.

這人歹毒 he is a pestilent fellow.

爲非作歹 to do wrong and commit evil.

做歹樣 in illustration of bad, — men.

步

10,542

愷

10,543

獸¹

10,544

灰

R. *ngoi, tai*
H. *ngoi*
F. *ngai, tai*
W. *ngai*
N. *te*
P. *tai*
M. *tai*
Y. *tae*
Sz. *tai*
K. *ae*
J. *gae*
A. *ngai*
Even
Irregular.

Same as 10,541.

See 5797.

A puppy. Foolish; silly; simple; idiotic. Also read *ai*². [To be distinguished from 凱 5795.] See 9819.

獸子 a simpleton; a fool.

癡獸 silly; idiotic.

獸笑 the laugh of an imbecile.

詐獸 to pretend to be an idiot.

獸進不獸出 a fool in the matter of receipts but not of payments,—one who pretends to be a fool for his own profit.

賣獸 to stand gaping; to dawdle; to loiter.

獸頭獸腦 idiotic looking.

獸立 to stand amazed.

獸話 nonsense.

獸意 a feeling of astonishment.

獸氣 stupidity.

呆 *nich*² 獸 loutish; stupid.

獸着 to stay; to stop; to take a rest; "be quiet!"

獸着臉 abstractedly.

獸臉兒 gaping; staring.

有點兒發獸 he is a little out of sorts,—of a child.

呆

10,545

大

10,546

代⁴

10,547

R. 隊

F. *tai, tau*

See 袋

A. *dai, dai*

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 10,544. Also read *ai*¹ and *nich*².

See 10,470.

To take the place of; instead; for; on behalf of; one after another; successively. A dynasty; a generation. Name of a State, founded by Toba I-lu (*Biog. Dict.* 1948). [To be dis-

代⁴

10,547

tinguished from 伐 3369.] See 4432, 11,832.

代理 (see 6879) or 代辦 or 代作 or 代當 (*tang*⁴) to act for; to take the place of.

代理領事官 a temporarily-acting Consul,—as during a short absence of the Consul on leave, etc. See 10,066.

代為辦理 to act on behalf of another.

代印 to temporarily hold the seal of another official.

代考 or 代倩 to act as substitute at the public examinations.

恭代 to respectfully use (one character) instead of (a tabooed character).

莫我肯代 there is no one who will (write it) for me.

代替 on behalf of.

代詢 to ask on behalf of.

代訴 to plead on behalf of.

代客 a broker.

代客買賣 to buy or sell on commission.

代拆代行 to open letters and transact business for another.

代權 to hold delegated authority.

代勞 or 代手 to do something for another; to assist.

代筆 to write for another; a writer; an amanuensis.

代書 a clerk attached to a magistrate's staff and employed in drawing up petitions, etc. in due form at fixed rates.

代脚 to carry a person or goods in a cart already hired by another. See 9485.

代月 a lantern.

代舞 to dance in relays,—of dancers.

代捧表章 one after another (of persons) to present memorials.

三代 the Three Dynasties,—*viz.* 夏, 商 (or 殷), and 周, B.C. 2205–250; used vaguely for the earliest ages. Also, great-grandfather, grandfather, and father.

代⁴

10,547

恨不及觀三代之禮器 I regret that I have never seen any of the ceremonial vessels of the early ages.

填註三代 to fill in (as on a form) the social status of the three preceding generations of one's ancestors.

三代不清 said of a man whose three immediate ancestors have not been free from the taint of certain employments which disqualify him for official life.

五代 the Five Dynasties,—*viz.* 梁, 唐, 晉, 漢, and 周, A.D. 907–960.

五代同堂 five generations in the hall,—*viz.* self, parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren, all alive together.

年代 or 世代 generations.

歷代 successive generations.

先代 former generations.

先代本 pedigree. See 7576.

後代 after generations; posterity.

一代不如一代 times are changing for the worse. [*Cf.* *Aetas parentum pejor avis*, etc.]

萬物更相代於東方 all creatures are perpetually being renewed in the eastern quarter,—hence 10,548, as a name for Mt. T'ai.

代奔 or 代布木 Da-pon,—a high military official in Tibet.

絕代奇才 the best man of the age.

The eastern one of the Five Mountains; see 10,547.

岱山 or 岱宗 the mountain, as above, situated in Shantung and commonly known as 泰山; see 10,596. [It is called *tsung* as being the chief of the five.]

Same as 10,550.

岱⁴

10,548

R. 隊

P. *v. ta*

See 袋

Sinking

Lower.

岱

10,549

袋⁴

10,550

R. 隊

C. *toi*
H. *toi*
F. *tai, tau*
W. } *de*
N. }
P. } *tai*
M. }
Y. *tae*
Sz. *tai*
K. *te*
J. *tai, dai*
A. *dai*

Sinking
Lower.

A bag, the mouth of which is gathered up and tied with a string; a sack; a pouch; a case. See 8149, 9479.

口袋 a sack; a bag.

烟袋 a pipe.

褡袋 or 褡袋 a pocket in the waistband.

火藥袋 or 九龍袋 a cartridge case.

書袋 a case or satchel for holding books; a bookworm; a pedant.

卷袋 a satchel, as used by candidates at the public examinations.

撒袋 a quiver.

昭文袋 a case used by officials for despatches, warrants, etc.

玳⁴

10,551

R. 隊

See 袋
Sinking
Lower.

Tortoise-shell.

玳瑁殼 tortoise-shell.

假玳瑁 imitation tortoise-shell.

貸⁴

10,552

R. 隊職

See 袋 貸
A. *dai*
Sinking
Lower.

To lend on interest. To pardon. See 7015. [To be distinguished from 貸 5329.]

告貸 or 乞貸 to ask for a loan.

借貸 to lend; to borrow.

概不賒貸 no credit given.

責罰不貸 to punish and not pardon.

決不寬貸 you will receive no mercy.

乞貸餘命 spare his life!

權有專屬, 責無旁貸 if the power is limited to one man, there will be no shirking of responsibility.

黛⁴

10,553

R. 隊

W. } *dai*
N. }
See 袋
J. *de, tai*
Sinking
Lower.

To blacken the eyebrows; dark-coloured; sombre.

畫黛 pencilled eyebrows.

螺黛 curved eyebrows, as painted on women's faces.

粉白黛黑 (or 綠) to whiten the face and blacken the eyebrows.

青黛 sombre; a deep-blue indigo colour; name of a medicine.

帶⁴

10,554

R. 泰

C. *tai*
H. } *tai*
F. }
W. *ta, da*
N. *te, ta*
P. } *tai*
M. }
Y. *tae*
K. *te*
J. *tai*
A. *dai*

Sinking
Upper.

A girdle; a waistband; a sash; a belt; a scarf; a zone; hence, a neighbourhood. A snake. To take with one; to lead; to bring; to wear, as spectacles; see 13,129; together with.

帶子 a girdle. [For yellow and red girdles, see 5124 and 5270, respectively.]

建橋的帶子, 費力不討好 the girdles of Chien-ch'iao (a town in Chihli) take trouble to make and are no good when made.

以帶付諸手 put a girdle into my hand.

帶釦子 or 帶頭 the buckle of a belt.

褲帶 or 腰帶 a belt or waistband to hold up the trousers.

襪帶 garters.

冠帶起來 in full dress.

峨冠博帶 a high cap and a broad sash.

飄帶 bands or ribbons attached to banners, etc.

氣管子皮帶 pneumatic tyres.

山環水帶 surrounded by hills and girdled by water.

帶五湖 girdled by the Five Lakes.

海帶 sea girdles,—edible seaweed.

海帶片 cut sea-weed.

海帶絲 green sea-weed.

一帶地方 a part of the country; region; neighbourhood.

所屬一帶 the parts under his jurisdiction.

螂且甘帶 centipedes like eating snakes' (brains). [且 for 蛆].

隨帶 or 帶同 or 帶領 to take with one,—of persons.

帶見 to bring in to show; to introduce to a superior.

帶領引見 to introduce at an audience of the Emperor.

帶回 to take back; to lead back, as troops.

帶⁴

10,554

各帶火種 (*chung*³) each carrying a spunk.

帶有 provided with.

帶來 to bring with one.

帶案 to bring before a court.

帶縣 to take a man to the magistrate's.

帶赴 or 帶帶 or 到往

帶送 or 帶至 to take to.

帶兵 or 帶隊 to lead troops

管帶官 commander,—as of gun-vessel.

帶道 to guide.

帶累 to involve; to implicate

帶壞 to lead astray.

拐帶 to kidnap; to abduct.

不必帶定以作贅疣 there is no necessity to insist on introducing (the point in question), and so create a standing grievance.

帶候 to keep in charge until...

帶印出巡 to go on an official tour of inspection.

帶上 to touch; to concern.

帶病 ill as he was.

帶口音 to speak with an accent.

出入帶門 going out or coming in, shut the door after you.

帶水 to pilot.

帶水而走 fled in his wet clothes.

托泥帶水 all covered with mud.

帶哭 see 6263.

帶酒 to be in liquor.

帶陷 to encumber; to impede

帶悶而回 went home dissatisfied.

帶箭逃命 fled for his life with the arrow sticking in him

帶信 or 帶書 to carry letters

順帶 to bring when one happens to be coming.

帶着手做 do it at the same time.

帶⁴

10,554

帶手帶脚 to be annoyed by or involved in.

還帶着 and besides; and more-over.

無掛帶 to be without annoyance.

帶一點愁意 he is a little mortified.

帶着氣說 said angrily,....

面色帶黃 his face has a yellowish tinge.

連...帶... see 7109.

帶鳥 the paradise flycatcher.

帶⁴

10,555

卦霽

See 薑遞

A. de²

Sinking Upper and Lower.

帶⁴

10,556

霽

See 帶蛭

Sinking Lower and Upper.

帶⁴

10,557

Same as 10,554.

帶⁴

10,558

霽

See 低

Sinking Upper.

逮⁴

10,559

隊寘

C. toi, tai

H. t'ei

F. tai

N. de

P. tai, li

M. li

K. i

J. tai, dai, i

A. dai, dai

Sinking Lower.

A hand seizing a tail; hence, to reach to. Radical 171.

Read shih⁴. Over and above; superfluity.Read ti⁴ and i⁴. A fox-cub.Read t'ai³ = 10,562.逮⁴

10,560

R. 隊

C. tai, tai

H. t'ei

F. tai

W. di

N. da

P. M. }

Y. Sz. }

K. t'ai }

J. tai, dai }

A. dai }

Sinking

Lower.

逮⁴

10,561

R. 隊賄

C. tai, tai

H. t'ei

F. tai

W. N. de

P. tai

K. t'e, v. ch'e

J. tai

A. dai

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

逮⁴

10,562

R. 霽隊

C. toi, tai

H. t'ei

F. tai

W. de

N. di

P. }

M. }

Y. tai

K. ch'e, t'e

J. tai, dai

A. dai

Sinking

Lower.

A dam; a haul-over for boats.

逮格 list of charges at a lock or haul-over.

花逮 an old name of the famous

花地 flower-gardens at Canton.

石逮縣 name of a District in Anhui.

Cloudy.

霽逮 the appearance of masses of clouds collected together.

To come up to; to reach; to catch up. To seize. Until; when. See 10,563. Also read t'ai³.

群后之逮在下 from the princes down to the inferior officers.

不逮 not coming up to,—the standard; sc. deficient.

君大不逮 your behaviour is most unseemly.

夙夜不逮 concerned day and night about my deficiencies.

心欲言而口不逮 the heart would speak but the mouth does not respond.

莽云不逮 they are caused to say it is of no use,—to go on.

皇恩下逮 the Emperor's kindness descends upon us.

水火相逮 like the meeting of fire and water.

一時清還,力有未逮 unable to pay off all at once.

後則欲逮人,先則恐逮于人 wanting to catch up when behind, afraid of being caught up when in front.

追逮 to pursue and seize.

逮⁴

10,562

逮繫 to arrest and imprison.

值束被逮 it was just at the time when (沈 Shên) Shu had been arrested.

逮捕而去 was arrested and went off with them.

逮今 until now.

逮後 until afterwards; subsequently.

逮至其時 until that time.

逮天之未陰雨 before the rain begins.

逮經 when afterwards....

逮其兄返 when his elder brother came back,....

初未遽信,逮相處數月,始知其言不謬

at first hesitated to believe it, until having been brought into contact with him for several months, he discovered that these statements had not been made at random.

逮乎老已將至 ere long, old age comes on.

逮將委頓 at length I am about to collapse,—from drink.

逮屬捕中之豪者 yet after all (this scoundrel) is regarded as a model constable.

殆⁴

10,563

R. 賄

C. t'oi

H. t'ai²

all the others

Sinking

See 袋

A. dai

Rising Lower

Irregular.

To endanger; to be in danger; perilous. Nearly; only; merely (see 9194); even; almost; probably. See 10,562.

殆哉 perilous indeed!

天下殆哉 the empire is in great danger.

危殆 fraught with danger.

無小人殆 there are no mean men to endanger,—the commonwealth.

思而不學則殆 thought without learning is perilous.

民今方殆 the people are now in peril.

行殆 to run into danger.

殆及 drawing near to; until.

夜殆半 when the night was half gone.

殆⁴

10,563

殆至一載 nearly a whole year.

殆以此歟 it was probably on this account.

其殆所別者佳人乎 it is probable that the person he parted from was a lady.

人影殆絕 not even the shadow of a man to be seen.

殆不可數 (*shu*³) almost countless.

子殆可與吾爲友乎 can I at length find a friend in you?

殆於不可 this would seem to be improper.

不樂熱鬧者殆祇一

主筆西人而已 the

only person who objects to the bustle and noise is the editor of a foreign newspaper!

殆非也 I should say not.

迨

10,564

Same as 10,562.

怠⁴

10,565

Lazy; remiss. Insolent; supercilious.

怠者不能脩而忌者

畏人脩 too lazy to succeed

themselves, they are dreadfully

jealous of others succeeding.

時無得怠 when you get an opportunity, do not neglect it.

怠惰 or 怠緩 or 怠玩 or

怠忽 idle; negligent; dawdling.

責以怠忽公事 scolded him for neglect of public business.

不敢怠遑 he did not venture to be idle.

無或怠息 without stopping for a moment.

倦怠 or 懈怠 tired.

怠慢 insolent; overbearing.

噫⁴

10,566

To gabble; to chatter.

R. 賄

See 殆

Rising Lower.

戴⁴

10,567

R. 隊

C. *tai*H. *tai*F. *tai*W. *te, 'a, da*N. *te, ta*P. *tai*M. *tai*Sz. *tai*Y. *tae*K. *te*J. *tai*A. *dai*

Sinking

Upper.

To wear on the head.

To sustain; to bear; to

uphold; to honour.

戴帽子 to wear a hat or cap.

See 7701.

把帽子戴上 put on your hat.

戴頂兒 to wear a "button."

See 9273, 11,265.

戴翎子 to wear a "feather."

賞戴花翎 decorated with the peacock's feather. See 7209.

戴眼鏡 to wear spectacles.

戴月披星 the moon for a hat and the stars for a cloak,—

of travellers.

戴月披星終非了局

we go on shilly-shallying from

day to day and nothing ever

comes of it.

不共戴天 not to live under

the same sky,—e.g. with the murder

er of one's father.

戴高履厚 heaven above

one's head and earth beneath

one's feet.

擔戴 to undertake.

感戴深恩 to be deeply sensible of great kindness.

民之戴商 the people's honouring Shang,.....

衆非元后, 何戴 if the

people had no sovereign, who

would they have to honour?

愛戴 to love and respect.

戴日 to have the sun overhead,

—as in the tropics at noon. See

10,618.

戴德 crowned with the goodness of.

不覺毛戴 insensibly, his

hair stood on end,—with horror.

戴禮 the Canon of Rites,—as

edited by 戴德 and 戴聖.

戴勝 (or 鷩) the hoopoe

(Upupa epops). The first is also

headdresses of feathers.

Unskilled; inexperienced.

穢⁴

10,568

R. 隊

See 戴

Sinking Upper.

待⁴

10,569

R. 賄

W. *de, de*

all the others

Sinking

See 袋

A. *dai*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

To wait for; to await.

To behave to; to treat. See

470, 5355.

待一會兒 wait a little while,

in a little while.

待我來 wait until I come.

待兩天 wait two days.

待了半天的工夫 after

waiting for some time.

待時而動 wait until the

right time and then act.

待人而起 he had to be

helped to get up,—of a man in

fettlers.

待價 to wait for prices,—to rise

or fall; to watch the market.

卿能待待之 if you can

wait, wait.

不還你便待怎的 if I

do not give it back to you, what

am I to expect?

更待何時 what better oppor-

tunity are you waiting for?

更不待言 still less is it

necessary to point out.

不待燈燭燃 no need for

lamps or candles to be lighted,—

there are other sources of light.

則異端不待驅而自

息矣 then heterodoxy will not

wait to be expelled, but will cease

of itself.

物之待飾而後行者

質不美也 if anything has

to wait for ornament before it

can pass muster, it is not intrin-

sically beautiful.

留爲有待 let be; one can

afford to wait.

以待來年 in order to wait

until next year.

無待商辦 there is no need

to wait for discussion.

待質 waiting to give evidence.

待漏隨朝 (*ch'ao*³) waiting

for the signal for audience.

若有待者 as if they were

waiting,—for something.

待等 to await.

待要 to be going to.....

待下 to treat inferiors.

待⁴

10,569

待稱 to attend to,—as visitors.
接待賓客 or 待待客 to entertain guests.

相待 to behave to; to treat.

寬待 or 待人厚道 to treat people liberally.

欸待 to treat in a friendly way.

慢待 to treat rudely.

苦待 to treat harshly.

待不好 to behave badly to.

以逸待勞 to give leisure to the over-worked.

待以 treated him to.....

有待以成者,有待而
成者 there are some (pictures) which were ready to hand, and others which had to be made.Read tai¹. To rest.

你待着罷 rest a bit.

一時也沒待 I have not rested a moment.

Same as 10,551.

璚

10,570

惶¹

10,571

灰

獸

Even Upper.

殺⁴

10,572

泰曷

tai, tats

tai, tats

tai, tats

inkingUpper.

太⁴

10,573

泰

tai

tai

tai

tai

tai

tai

tai

太⁴

10,573

Y. K. } tai

J. tai

A. tai

Sinking

Upper.

太陽草 *Aletris japonica*,
Lamb.

太空 the great void; the sky.

太平 great peace; a term often chosen as a year-title (see 3884), and especially by the Long-haired Rebels (*T'ai-p'ings*) for their new dynasty, 1850-1864. See 10,596.

太平洋 the Pacific Ocean.

太平鳥 the Bohemian chattering (*Ampelis garrula*).

寧作太平犬,不作亂

離人 better be a dog in times of peace than a man in times of war.

真太平君子也 one feels as if in the seventh heaven,—after drinking grape-wine.

說太平話 to talk unconcernedly,—at a great crisis.

太平槨 a special bier for removing the corpse in case of fire.

太平車 a large covered cart for baggage. Also, a fire-engine.

太平鼓 a tambourine.

太古 extreme antiquity. See 3554.

太不及 does not at all come up to what is required.

何太無禮 why such great discourtesy?

題目太出容易 the theme is too easy.

說他太說重了 you scolded him too severely.

太監 a eunuch.

太阿 (o²) ah! wondrous!—the name of a famous sword.

太太 a polite term for the wife of an official.

老太太 a polite term for a mother; an old lady.

老太太疙瘩 a knot difficult to undo. Cf. a "granny."

太夫人 the mother of an official.

太后 the Emperor's mother.

太子 the Heir-Apparent.

太子冠兒 a child's cap ornamented with feathers.

太⁴

10,573

太宰 President of the Board of Civil Office. See 11,490.

太史 a second-class Han-lin compiler. Also, one who selects lucky days.

太史公 Chief Astrologer; a title by which 司馬遷 Ssi-ma Ch'ien is known.

太爺 see 12,977.

太祖 the oldest ancestor of a clan.

太祖地 hereditary clan property.

太婆 a great-grandmother.

太上 God; Heaven; a title of respect, implying exaltation; the wise men of old.

太上老君 a title given to Lao Tzū.

太長 *chang*³ 公主 an Emperor's paternal aunt, under the Mings.

太福晉 the mother of an Imperial prince.

太液 a name for Peking.

太和嶺 Caucasus.

Extravagant; wasteful.

快⁴

10,574

R. 泰

See 太

A. tai

SinkingUpper.

To rinse; to wash out. Excessive.

汰⁴

10,575

R. 泰

See 太

Sinking

Upper.

沙汰 to scour with sand; to sift and reduce in number.

淘汰 to wash out; to clean.

以其汰 because of his arrogance.

默⁴

10,576

R. 泰

See 太

SinkingUpper.

Very black.

T'AI.

Excessive; extreme; too.
A term of respect, common in titles. Used for 10,596.

太多 or 太過 or 太甚 too much; excessive.

太大 or 太鉅 too big.

太陰 the moon.

太陽 the sun. See 12,883.

臺²

10,577

R. 灰

F. tai, v. toui,
noui

See 苔

Even Lower.

A look-out or tower, higher than it is broad (*see* 7343); a terrace; a raised platform; a stage (*see* 2825). A title of respect. *See* 10,583.

四方而高曰臺 that which is 4-sided and lofty is a "tai."

靈臺 *see* 7222.

門臺 the look-out over a city gate.

觀臺 a look-out; an observatory; a belvedere.

戲臺 a theatrical stage.

作一臺戲 to have a theatrical performance.

幾時開臺 when will the performance begin?

收臺 to end a performance; to "drop the curtain."

一座高臺 a lofty terrace.

上臺 (*shang*³) to serve a dinner; *see* 10,877; (*shang*⁴) the high authorities; *see* 9729.

下臺 to descend from the stage, —to "climb down;" to yield.

我們中國下不得臺 our Middle Kingdom is in a bad way,—is "up a tree."

避債無臺 no place to which he could escape from his creditors.

瞭望臺 the bridge of a steamer.

蠟臺 a candle-stick.

臺階 steps of a house.

臺布 a table cloth.

晒臺 a raised framework for drying purposes.

砲臺 a fort.

臺址 the site of a fort.

臺前 or 臺端 or 臺下 or

臺翁 conventional phrases equivalent to "your Honour."

臺電 your Honour's clearness of vision.

臺函 your letter.

臺示 your instructions.

制臺, 撫臺, 臬臺, 藩臺, and 道臺 Viceroy, Go-

臺²

10,577

vernor, Judge, Treasurer, and Taot'ai.

天臺 the Imperial Observatory, —under the Sung dynasty; *see* 11,208. Also, a Buddhist "school."

司天臺奏 the Imperial Astronomers reported that.....

通天臺 Reach-to-the-sky Tower (as of Babel),—built by the Emperor Wu Ti, 2nd cent. B.C.

凌雲臺 a tower built by the Emperor Wên Ti, about A.D. 220.

容臺 a name for the Court of Sacrificial Worship.

臺灣 Taiwan,—the island of Formosa.

僮²

10,578

R. 灰

See 苔

Even Lower.

A servant; an assistant.

重 *ch'ung*² 僮 a servant's servant.

噤²

10,579

R. 賄

See 怠胎

A. sdai
Rising Lower
and Upper.

To chatter; to mock.

擡²

10,580

R. 灰支

C. H. { t'oi

F. tai

See 苔癡

Even Upper
and Lower.

To carry between two or more on a pole; to carry. To raise.

擡扛 to carry on a pole; to quarrel.

擡轎子 to carry a sedan-chair.

把爐子擡開 carry away the stove.

擡不動 we can't carry it,—as when too heavy.

擡回去 carry it back.

擡回家去 to carry home,—as an injured man, etc.

擡埋 to carry out to be buried.

擡舉 to raise up; to exalt; to advance; to extol.

擡貴手 to beg forgiveness or consideration.

擡價 or 高擡市價 or 擡起價來 to raise the price.

擡起來 to lift up; to raise.

擡²

10,580

擡頭 to raise the head; (in Peking) good weight.

擡頭見喜 may you have joy when you raise your head!

擡頭字 characters raised above the line of text, as a mark of distinction.

單擡 raised one place above the column,—as the Court, the Palace, the State, etc.

擡雙頭 or 雙擡 raised two places above the column,—as the names of the Emperor, Empress, their doings, etc.

擡三頭 or 三擡 raised three places above the column,—as the Imperial ancestors, etc.

擡愛 your favour.

擡鎗 a ginal fired by one man while it rests on the shoulder of another.

擡身 to raise one's body,—from a stooping position.

檯²

10,581

R. 灰

See 苔

Even Lower.

A stage; a table. Used with 10,577.

臺²

10,582

R. 灰

See 苔

Even Lower.

Identified by the Japanese with *Carex dispalatha*, Booth.

臺菜 a cabbage (*Brassica juncea*, Hk. f. & T.), the seeds of which yield an excellent oil.

台²

10,583

R. 灰支

W. { de, te

N. {

See 苔

A. tai
Even Upper
and Lower.

Eminent; exalted. Used for 10,577 (*q.v.*). *See* 1440.

兄台 honoured elder brother; Sir.

台駕 or 台端 or 台從 your Honour; you.

台照 for your Honour's inspection.

老父台不吾欺也 his Honour (the Dist. Magistrate) is not going to play me false.

台教 what you have to say.

台函 your note.

台²
10,583

台安 or 台祺 or 台祉 your welfare,—used at the end of letters.

台愛 your distinguished kindness.

台號 your "style." See 3624.

台吉 Taiji,—the lowest order of Mongolian nobility. Used also as an official title, both military and civil.

三台 (*t'ai*¹) three stars 三星 in the Great Bear. Also, three Supreme Boards or Councils under the Han dynasty.

台^{t'ai}¹ 州府 a Prefecture in Chehkiang. See 11,208.

台背 the rounded back of old age. See 10,591, 10,593.

台座 civil officials.

台鉉 a Prime Minister; a Grand Secretary.

Read *i*³. I; me. To be pleased. Used for 5407. [This was the original sound.]

台德 my virtue.

抬
10,584

Same as 1958. Used for 10,580.

抬
10,585

See 10,309.

灰²
10,586

R. 灰

C. *t'ai*

W. *t'ai*

See 苔

K. *t'ai*

J. *tai, dai*

A. *dai*

Even

Irregular.

Soot.

口鼻灰黑 mouth and nose blackened with soot.

給⁴
10,587

To cajole; to mock at; see 10,313. To bind round. Also read *t'ai*³.

R. 賄

C. *t'ai, t'ai*

F. *t'ai*

W. *de*

N. *de*

P. *tai*

M. *tai*

給之 made a pretence of; enticed him to; humbugged him.

予昔給若 I was only humbugging you.

給⁴
10,587

Y. *t'ai*

Sz. *t'ai*

K. *t'ai*

J. *tai, dai*

A. *dai*

Rising

Irregular.

胎¹
10,588

R. 灰

C. H. *t'ai*

F. *t'ai, v. t'ou*

W. N. *t'ai*

P. M. *t'ai*

Y. *t'ai*

Sz. *t'ai*

K. *t'ai*

J. *tai*

A. *t'ai*

Even Upper.

乃給爲謁 pretended to pay him a call.

給以男 pretended (the child) was a boy.

絲勞即給 silk if too much handled gets into a tangle.

The pregnant womb. See 3759.

胎胞 the womb.

娘胎胞 one's mother's womb.

懷胎 or 有胎 or 胎孕 or

受胎 or 成胎 to be pregnant.

懷私胎 to be unlawfully pregnant.

懷鬼胎 conscious of guilt.

胎動 the quickening of the womb.

胎形 the form of the foetus.

胎盤 or 胎衣 the placenta.

胎衣不下 the afterbirth will not come away.

駢胎 twins.

品胎 triplets.

胎濕卵化 womb, moisture, egg, and metamorphosis,—the four classes into which reproduction of the species is divided by the Chinese.

胎生 born from the womb. Also, viviparous.

從胎裏帶下來的 he was born with it,—as a mark on the body.

石胎 barren.

胎敗 death in the womb.

墮胎 or 落胎 or 滑胎 miscarriage.

打胎藥 drugs for procuring abortion.

况胎已經打下 besides her pregnancy had already been got rid of.

化胎 to procure abortion.

安胎 to quiet the womb,—to prevent miscarriage.

脫胎 to get free from one's shackles,—as a new-born child. An abortion. Also used of a very thin kind of porcelain, which

胎¹
10,588

is almost "without body;" egg-shell china.

脫胎換骨 to get rid of one's mortal body,—to "put on the armour of light." Also used of the art of producing an image in the mind of a reader by the employment of a few skilful touches.

或是肉身去的,或是脫胎去的 whether she went (to heaven) in the flesh or had first shuffled off her mortal coil.

胎前產後全平安 both before and after her confinement she has been very well.

胎來鴻 or 胎裏紅 born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.

殺不及胎 do not kill pregnant animals.

胎瞽 born blind.

頭一胎 the first-born.

一胎三女 three girls at a birth; triplets.

投胎 to pass into the womb,—as the spirit of a dead person does when sent back to earth for re-birth.

鹿胎 unborn fawn,—used as a medicine.

胎禽 the bird which is born from the womb,—the white crane.

你胎毛尚未乾 the down of birth is not yet dry on you,—you are a sucking-dove.

立胎借銀字人 the person who hypothecated the property and borrowed the money.

甚麼胎子呢 used as a mild term of abuse, something like "what sort of man do you call yourself?"

帽胎子 the framework of a hat in process of manufacture. Also, a hat without the usual tassel.

苔²
10,589

Moss; lichen.

R. 灰

C. *t'ai, t'ai*

H. *t'ai, t'ai*

F. *t'ai, t'ai*

W. *de, t'ai*

N. *de, t'ai*

P. M. *t'ai*

苔菜 an edible sea-weed; laver.

蒼苔 or 青苔 green moss; lichen.

青石苔 a moss-covered stone; a slippery fellow.

苔²

10,589

Y. t'ae

Sz. t'ai

K. t'e

J. tai, dai

A. dai

Even Upper
and Lower.邵²

10,590

R. 灰

F. t'ai, t'ai

See 苔

P. t'ai

M. t'ai

K. t'e

A. t'ai

Even
Irregular.駘²

10,591

R. 灰 賄

F. t'ai

P. t'ai, t'ai

See 苔

K. t'e

J. tai, dai

A. t'ai, dai

Even
Irregular.髻²

10,592

R. 灰

See 苔

A. t'ai

Even
Irregular.鮎²

10,593

R. 灰

F. t'ai, v. t'ai

See 苔

K. t'e

A. t'ai

Even
Irregular.貸²

10,594

忒²

10,595

苔痕上堦綠 the green li-
chen creeps up the steps.莓苔如錢 spots of moss like
cash.Name of a small feudal
State in Shensi.卽有邵家室 and thus he
was appointed lord of T'ai.A broken-down horse; a
horse free of its bit. See
8397.

駘蕩 vast; extensive.

駘背 humpbacked. See 10,593.

Read tai⁴.

駘鈍 blunt; stupid.

False hair worn by wo-
men; a chignon.The globe-fish, known as
鰐鮒 (Tetraodon), which
has a wrinkled skin and is
able to inflate itself.黃耆鮎背 hoary head and
shrivelled back,—of old age;
ninety years of age. See 10,591.

鮎鮓 the mackerel.

See 10,552.

See 10,848.

泰⁴

10,596

R. 泰⁹

See 太

Sinking
Upper.Prosperous; exalted;
eminent; extensive; liberal.
The 11th Diagram. A
Department in Kiangsu.
Used with 10,573. See
5357.天地交泰 heaven and
earth in connection,—whereby
all things are said to be pro-
duced.國泰民安 the State prosper-
ous and the people at peace.泰而不驕 exalted but not
proud.

泰適 excellent,—of health.

泰運 a good destiny.

泰平 dead level, i.e. great peace,
—said to be taken from the
phrase 泰階星平, which
means "when the t'ai chieh stars
(i, x, λ in the Great Bear) are
in a line." See 10,573.泰山 Mt. T'ai,—in Shantung,
the most famous of the Five
Mountains, worshipped as a god
and regarded as the origin of
all life; see 5964, 10,548, 13,031,
13,449, 7265. Also, a term ap-
plied to another man's father-
in-law.

孔子登泰山而小天

下 when Confucius went up

Mt. T'ai, the world seemed small.

泰山不讓土故能成

其高 Mt. T'ai gives up no
earth (i.e. takes all that comes),
and is therefore able to reach
a great height. See 11,665.泰山石敢當 a stone from
Mt. T'ai will dare to resist,—
the evil influences which may
come. A phrase often seen cut
on a stone and let into a build-
ing for protection's sake. [For-
merly, only the last three cha-
racters were used; explained as
the name of a powerful family
under the Contending States,
B.C. 480—230.]眼不識泰山 my eye did
not recognise Mt. T'ai—a phrase
used in excuse of non-recog-
nition.螞蟻搬泰山 like ants car-
rying away Mt. T'ai!

人非高於泰山,鬼責

深於滄海 if a man be not
more lofty than Mt. T'ai, devils泰⁴

10,596

will thrust him lower than the
abyss.泰水 a term applied to another
man's mother-in-law.泰西國 western or European
nations.泰如含瓦石 as stiff as
though he had swallowed a poker.

Same as 10,574.

Behaviour; bearing; man-
ner; mien. [To be distin-
guished from 熊 4700.]

驕態 a haughty mien.

態度 behaviour.

天冶之態 seductive be-
haviour.小人態 the behaviour of a
mean fellow.情態可敬 his sentiments
and behaviour are much to be
respected.世態炎涼 the hot and cold
behaviour of the world,—the
fickleness of friends.偽態 false, hypocritical be-
haviour.莫不各極其態 in every
one he hit off the exact express-
ion,—of Shên Chou's paintings
of flowers, animals, etc.不拘一態 he does not dwell
upon one motive,—in painting.

舊態復作 or 故態復

萌 he was at his old tricks again.

謂他看不起某之故
態 said he cast a deliberate
slight upon So-and-so.故態作矣 you are calling
up old scenes.不忍爲此態 I could not
bear to act thus.

不循時態 unconventional.

艤⁴

10,599

R. 泰

C. } v. t'ai

H. } v. t'ai

F. v. twai²

See 帶

Sinking Upper.

A long narrow junk with
two masts. Used for "rud-
der" in Foochow.

單¹

10,600

寒 霰
銑C. tan, shyn²,
shymH. tan, shen²
F. tang, sieng²

W. ta, 'sie,

sie

N. taan, sien²,
sjön

P. tan, shan

M. tan, san

Y. taa, hsiéi

Sz. tan, shan

K. tan, sön

J. tan, zen

A. dan, dön,

tien, shüen

Even and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

TAN.

Alone; single; odd, as opposed to 雙 10,118; see 3889. Unlined. A single sheet of paper; a document; see 1470. Used for 10,606; see 6710.

單獨 or 單落 alone; solitary.

單人獨馬 a solitary horse-man; alone; single-handed.

單騎 (chi¹) riding alone.

單住 to live alone.

自己單走 to go by oneself.

不可單行 cannot stand, or act, alone.

單身 or 單丁 or 形隻

影單 alone; by oneself.

單身漢 a bachelor.

客官是個單身 you, sir, are alone here,—i.e. without friends.

單個兒 single,—not double.

單兵守孤城 a few soldiers holding an isolated city.

單眼 single-eyed,—of peacock's feathers.

單眼瞎 a one-eyed person.

單桅 one-masted.

單車 a single cart,—a private person, travelling without retinue.

人數都在,單不見了
張委 all were there, with the exception of Chang Wei.

單結 a single knot; see 1470.

單鉤 a single hook.

單單兒的 merely; only; nothing more than.

單思病 love-sickness.

單一行 hàng² 寫 write it in a separate column or line

單買一樣 to buy only one kind.

單賣桌 places in a Chinese theatre which can be taken singly.

單¹

10,600

單衫 a shirt without lining, as opposed to 夾襖.

單綢衫兒 an unlined silk shirt.

單衣 unlined clothes.

歲暮衣裳單 at the close of the year one's clothes feel thin.

衣單食缺 thinly clad and half starved.

單寒 or 單薄 insufficient,—as clothing.

單薄身子 weakly; delicate.

單月 the odd moons,—3, 5, etc. in which mandarins object to take up their appointments, as being unlucky.

單數 odd numbers.

單日 the odd days.

字文單者 characters with few strokes. See 字 12,324.

單是 or 單係 or 單只 it is only that; but however.

單子 or 單帖 a document of a single sheet; a list; a bill; a memo.

開失單 to make out a list of missing articles.

清單 see 2188.

借單 see 1536.

報單 see 8731.

分單 a deed of division,—of property, as when brothers separate.

單票 a certificate.

單據 a permit; a receipt; documentary proof.

提單 or 提貨單 a bill of lading.

貨單 an invoice.

單貨不得相離 this document is to accompany the goods it covers.

三聯單 or 單照 a transit-duty certificate or transit pass (in triplicate),—to cover goods from the interior.

單式 a blank form.

支單 an order to pay money.

收單 a receipt.

轉寄收單 an advice of payment.

單¹

10,600

善單 a stamped official receipt.

掛單 to exhibit one's diploma, —as is done by travelling priests in China, who thereby become entitled to lodging for the night and two meals.

單方 a recipe. See 3435.

乃單文祖德 and thus fully carry out the virtue of your grandfather Wên.

單貨財以富之 exhausted his wealth to enrich her.

Read shan². Name of a chief of the Huns, 單于 Shan-yü or "Zenghi" about B.C. 25, subsequently used in the sense of "chieftain." Said by Ma Tuan-lin to be the equivalent of the modern Khan; see 6078, 8447.

單闕 the years of the cycle which have 卯 in them.

單于者廣大之貌也
Shan-yü means "extensive."

屠者單于兵敗自殺
a Toukhi chief committed suicide on the loss of a battle (B.C. 58).

單于秋色來 far and wide comes the bloom of spring.

Read shan⁴. Name of a District in Shantung

Great; severe.

逢天憚怒 to meet the severe anger of Heaven.

憚⁴

10,601

R. 翰銑

See 憚

A. 'dan

Sinking
Lower.厘¹

10,602

R. 寒

See 單

A. dön, dan

Even Upper.

The shrine for tablets in the ancestral hall.

彈⁴

10,603

R. 寒翰
C. *t'an, tan*
H. *t'an*
F. *tang*
W. *da*
N. *daaŋ*
P. } *t'an, tan*
M. }
Y. *t'aa, taa*
Sz. *t'an, tan*
K. *t'an*
J. *tan, dan*
A. *dan*

Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A crossbow; a bullet; a pellet; a shot; a shell; a pill.

見彈而求鶩炙 you look at your crossbow and expect to have broiled duck before you, —you go too fast.

能挽滿彈 able to draw a crossbow to the full.

彈弓 a bow with a socket fixed in the middle of the string for holding bullets.

彈子 shot; bullets; pellets.

彈子房 a billiard-saloon.

鉛彈 leaden shot.

彈壳 cartridges.

炸彈 a bomb.

完全之炸彈共費十五日之久 a complete bomb takes 15 days to make.

彈丸 a pill.

彈丸之地 a very small bit of land.

厦雖彈丸 although Amoy is a small place.

Read *t'an*². To play on stringed instruments; to rebound; to fillip (*see* 12,170); to flick; to snap the fingers; to clutch at; to scratch (*see* 12,859). To press down; to decry; to accuse. *See* 10,605.

彈絲 to play on stringed instruments.

彈琴 to play the dulcimer.

彈琵琶 to play the guitar.

彈出一曲 played the accompaniment to a song.

彈唱 to play and sing.

彈花 or 彈棉花 to bow cotton. The first is also to paint a design (as opposed to embroidery) on shoes. *See* 10,605.

莫要彈空說嘴 don't indulge in tall talk.

彈指 to snap the fingers; to fillip.

彈指可得 can be got by lifting a finger.

彈冠 to tap the cap,—to shake the dust off it, as by a person

彈⁴

10,603

fresh from the bath who wishes to present a creditable appearance in public.

彈冠待薦 to brush one's hat and await a recommendation, as 貢禹 Kung Yü did, when his friend 王陽 Wang Yang of the Han dynasty was appointed to office.

彈棋 a kind of Chinese "tiddly-winks;" squails.

彈墨 to sprinkle with black; figured in black.

彈墨線 to strike a line,—as a carpenter with a blackened string.

彈染 to dye by sprinkling.

彈腦鑿字 to fillip one's head and get out a character,—which one cannot remember.

彈瘡 to open an ulcer.

用爪子彈 to claw at,—as an animal.

彈壓 to press down; to repress; to keep from violence, as a mob.

非彈治才 he had no capacity for government.

舉善彈違 to promote the worthy and repress the rebellious.

奏彈 to impeach to the Throne.

彈章 or 彈文 an impeachment.

彈糾 to bring charges against. 聞閣下彈劾嚴氏 I hear you have impeached the Yen family.

凡彈文白紙爲重,黃紙爲輕 in impeachments, white paper means that the charge is more serious, yellow paper that it is less so.

憚⁴

10,604

R. 翰
C. *tan*
H. *t'an, t'an*
F. *tang*
W. *da*
N. *daaŋ*
P. M. *tan*
Y. *taa*
Sz. *tan*
K. *t'an*
J. *tan, dan*
A. *dan*
Sinking
Lower.

To dread; to dislike.

肆無忌憚 fearing neither God nor man.

憚煩 or 憚勞 to be averse to taking trouble.

過則勿憚改 if you have faults, do not shrink from correcting them.

知帝不足憚 knew that nothing was to be feared from the Emperor.

揮⁴

10,605

R. 寒旱
C. H. } not
F. W. } used
N. P. } See
M. Y. } 揮
Sz. }
K. J. *tan*
A. *dan, t'ien*
Even and
Rising Lower.

To grasp; to play on.

Read *t'an*². *See* 10,603.

揮棉花 to fluff up or "tease" cotton. *See* 4805.

Read *tan*³. To dust; *see* 10,626.

Read *chan*¹. To drag along.

殫⁴

10,606

R. 寒單
See 單
A. *dan*
Even Upper.

Entirely; utterly; quite.

殫力 with all one's might.

殫精 with all one's energies or faculties.

周覽無不殫 I went round and inspected them all.

不可殫述 innumerable.

歲既殫矣 when the year is finished,—referring to the silk-worm season.

殫究 to investigate thoroughly.

殫思極慮 meditate deeply upon it.

瘳³

10,607

R. 寒翰旱
C. *t'an, tan*
F. *tang*
W. *ta, v. da*
N. *taaŋ*
P. *tan*
K. *tan*
J. *tan*
A. *dan*
Even and
Sinking
Irregular.

To be distressed; worn-out; weak; diseased. *See* 10,707.

彰善瘳惡 distinguishing the good so as to make it ill for the evil.

以照彰瘳之公 so as to display a just apportionment of praise and blame.

黃瘳 jaundice; *see* 10,637.

Read *tan*¹.

火瘳 strangury.

喉瘳 diphtheria.

簞¹

10,608

R. 寒單
See 單
A. *dan*
Even Upper.

A basket for holding cooked rice; a hat-box.

簞瓢屢空 (*k'ung*⁴) the baskets and gourds were often empty,—as in a famine.

一簞食 (*ssü*⁴) one dish of food,—poor.

竹簞 a bamboo basket.

禪¹
10,609
R. 寒
See 單
A. dan
Even Upper.

A single or unlined garment.

汗禪 an undershirt.
被禪 sheets for a bed.
飯禪 a large bib or apron, worn when eating.

鄚¹
10,610
R. 寒
See 單
A. dan
Even Upper.

Name of a place. See 3781.

簞
10,611

驪¹
10,612
R. 覃
See 潭
Even Lower.

A black horse with white stockings.

眈¹
10,613
R. 覃
F. ting, tang
W. ta, dö,
sdsang
See 擔
Even Upper.

Used with 10,615; according to some, in cases in which the eye is concerned; see 12,696.

紉³
10,614
R. 感
F. tang
W. sdsang
See 擔
Rising Upper.

Silk fringe to a coronet.

耽¹
10,615
R. 覃 感
F. ting, tang
W. sdsang
See 擔
Even Upper.

Pendent ears. To be addicted to pleasure; to dote on (see 10,615). The look of a tiger (see 10,613).

無與士耽 seek no licentious pleasure with a gentleman.
女之耽兮不可說也 when a lady goes astray, nothing can be said for her.
耽視與嘆 to gaze angrily (at others using opportunities one has neglected) and sigh.

耽¹
10,615

虎視耽耽 glaring like a tiger, —awe-inspiring but not fierce.
耽琴 very fond of playing on the lute.
耽羅 Quelpaert I., near Korea.

耽¹
10,616
R. 覃
See 擔
Even Upper.

To loiter; to delay; to hinder; to prevent. Wrongly used for 10,613 and 10,615.

耽擱 or **耽延** or **耽悞** to loiter; to delay; to hinder.
耽延時日 to delay; to procrastinate.
耽在滑 to be staying, or stationed, in Hua.
耽悞工夫 to hinder work; to waste time.
耽悞不了 there will be no delay; it will not be neglected.
耽貸一二 make some allowances.
好學耽書 fond of learning and devoted to books.
耽酒于酒 addicted to drink.

酖
10,617

丹¹
10,618
R. 寒
See 單
A. dö, dan
Even Upper.

Cinnabar; red; see 1987. Drugs which have undergone some process of sublimation; especially used of alchemistic researches. See 1987.

丹砂 or **丹研** cinnabar or red sulphuret of mercury.
紅丹 red lead.
丹紅 or **丹朱** or **丹色** red. [The second is the name of the son of the Emperor Yao.]
顏如渥丹 his face as though rubbed with rouge.
丹穴 the tropics.
丹青 colouring; painting. [Used by 傅咸 who died A.D. 294.]
丹青人 a painter.
不加丹青 without the addition of any colour,—to the drawing.

丹¹
10,618

孰謂丹青爲末技歟 who says painting is a small art? —after this.

一一垂丹青 each detail recorded in history.

丹黃 the commendatory marks of a critic, written alongside the text.

丹灶 the pomegranate flower.
丹娘 or **丹鳥** a firefly.
丹桂 cinnamon.

丹詔 Imperial Decrees,—as written with the Vermilion Pencil.

丹墀 see 1987.

丹心 a sincere heart. [Explained as **赤心無偽也**.]
丹田 the pubic region.
用盡丹田之力 exhausted all his strength.
丹田不足 his constitution was not strong.

煉丹 to prepare the magic drug,—the elixir of life. Hence, to prepare oneself physically and spiritually for immortality.

丹方 a prescription.

靈丹 an efficacious drug.

仙丹 the drug of immortality; the elixir of life.

九轉還丹 nine revolutions produce the drug,—said to refer to the nine months of preparation required.

八瓊丹 the drug of the eight precious substances,—the elixir of life.

外丹 the material and visible elixir of life.

內丹 the spiritual drug which purifies the heart and fits a man for immortality.

語語俱爲內丹之秘 every phrase is esoteric,—of Taoist mysteries.

精于丹道 skilled in alchemy.

丹家 or **丹爐家** alchemists.

金丹 the compound by which base metal was transmuted into gold; the philosopher's stone. See 2283.

丹鳳 the phoenix.

丹參 *Salvia miltiorrhiza*, Bge.

丹¹

10,618

散丹花 a red lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*, L.) common near Peking.卷丹 *Lilium tigrinum*, Gawl.丹皮 root-bark of *Paeonia moutan*, Sims.紫丹 *Lithospermum officinale*, L.

丹國 Denmark.

丹丘 a fabulous domain where there is always daylight.

刪³

10,619

R. 旱

See 擔

A. dan

Rising Upper.

聃¹

10,620

R. 覃

H. tam, ngiam

W. dā

See 擔

Even Upper.

聃¹

10,620a

Ears without rim or beading.

老聃 Lao Tan,—Lao Tzu.

吐舌聃然 put out his tongue in amazement,—when the War-den asked him about Tao. Hence the name as above.

聃¹

10,621

R. 覃

See 聃

Even Upper.

儋¹

10,622

R. 覃

See 擔

Even Upper.

A small jar. Used for 10,624 tan⁴.

家無儋石 very poor. [石 is explained as a measure of grain.]

儋州 a Department in Hainan.

儋⁴

10,623

R. 感勘

See 淡

Rising Lower.

Contented; satisfied; happy.

儋然寡欲 contented and with few desires.

遊子儋忘歸 the wanderer is contented and forgets about return.

擔³

10,624

R. 覃勘

C. tam

H. tam

F. tang

W. ta, da²N. taan¹

P.

M. } tan

Sz.

Y. ta

K. tam

J. tan

A. dam

Even and Sinking Upper.

To carry on a pole. To undertake; to sustain; to bear; to be responsible for.

擔擔 (tan⁴) to carry a burden.

擔水 to carry water.

擔杖 a carrying-pole with a chain and hook at the ends.

擔承 or 擔荷 to undertake.

擔負 to sustain.

擔險 to stand the danger; to run the risk.

不敢擔保 I dare not go security for, or guarantee, him or it.

擔任 or 擔當 to take the responsibility of; to bear; to put up with.

擔當不住 unable to bear or endure.

這個關係我擔不住 I won't stand the consequences.

擔上身來 put it on my shoulders,—I will take the responsibility.

這個錯兒誰擔得起 who is to bear the blame for this mistake?

這個箱子我擔不起 (or 動) I can't carry this box,—it is too heavy.

擔負繁重 very onerous to bear,—as a heavy indebtedness.

擔遲不擔錯 to risk the reproach of delay, but not of an error.

不擔沉重 not to have anything to do with,—a matter.

何人敢擔 who will bell the cat?

擔心害怕 anxious and afraid.

你格外擔待我 show me a little extra consideration.

擔待一二 make allowances; don't be too exacting.

擔憂 to bear sorrow.

擔驚 to be frightened.

擔代 to take on oneself to.

擔錯 to bear the blame.

擔風 to endure the hardships of weather.

擔¹

10,624

擔茶 to carry tea,—sc. to parents by a married daughter on revisiting them.

擔盤 the betrothal presents.

Read tan⁴. A burden; a load; a picul.

擔子 a load.

擔重 a heavy burden.

一擔重 a picul in weight.

扁擔 or 擔杆 a carrying-pole, as used by coolies.

家有擔石米, 未足爲貧 with plenty of rice in the house, one cannot be deemed poor.

二千擔 a Prefect.

檐

10,625

—Same as 13,096. Also read tan⁴; used for 10,694.澹⁴

10,626

R. 感

See 淡

Even and Rising Lower.

Placid; tranquil. To agitate. See 9350.

平澹 smooth and unruffled.

澹兮其若海 placid as the ocean.

澹容 a placid countenance.

性澹雅 quiet and refined in disposition.

澹心 to disturb the mind.

Read tan². Forms with 臺 tai² a double surname.甌⁴

10,627

R. 覃勘

See 擔

Even Upper.

A large earthen jar, holding a picul.

礮³

10,628

R. 覽

See 擔

Rising Upper.

A mineral found in Ssü-ch'uan, described as having a juice like gall.

礮礮 or 石礮 sulphate of copper.

膽³

10,629

R. 感

See 擔

Rising Upper.

The gall, supposed to be the seat of courage. See 10,416.

膽胞 the gall-bladder.

膽青 or 膽水 or 黃膽 or

膽汁 or 苦膽 bile.

肝膽 liver and gall; intimately connected; mutually dependent.

披肝瀝膽 to open one's liver and let drip one's gall,—to serve as medicine for one's sovereign; to shed one's blood for the sovereign.

膽神 the God of Courage; see 6421, and 12,744.

膽子 or 膽量 or 膽氣 courage.

張膽 to be very valiant.

他膽子大 he is very daring.

沒有膽子 he has no courage.

放開膽子 pluck up a little courage.

嚇破膽子 frightened to burst the gall,—to death.

他膽量小 his courage is small.

膽量爲之一縮 at this his courage failed him.

便仗着膽推門進去 summoning up his courage, he pushed open the door and walked in.

壯着膽 plucking up courage.

只得硬着膽 so he had to pluck up his courage.

不覺膽落 imperceptibly his courage oozed away.

心膽俱裂 my heart and gall both split with fear.

膽似斗者 gall as big as a peck measure,—very brave.

膽大心小 gall big, heart small,—brave but cautious.

飲食嘗膽 or 坐臥仰

膽 to taste gall at every meal or to be always looking at gall,—as the prince of 越 Yüeh did, in order not to forget his grievance against the 吳 Wu State.

膽落 or 膽虛 or 喪 sang⁴ 膽 courage failing.

膽³

10,629

膽喪心驚 in terror.

膽戰 to tremble with fear.

膽戰心寒 extremely nervous.

膽畧 energy and resource.

膽作膽爲 full of daring.

膽敢 to have the audacity to.

膽玩 to venture to trifle with.

膽志 courage and determination.

膽識 courage and experience.

炭膽 fine lignite or jet.

龍膽草 *Gentiana scabra*, Bge.

薺³

10,630

R. 覽

See 擔

Rising Upper.

Name of a fragrant white flower, said to have been brought from India. See 9355.

啗

10,631

薺³

10,632

R. 感

C. tam²

F. tang

W. ta², da²N. daa^ñ

P. tan, tan

M. tan

K. tan

J. tan, dan

A. ham², jiem²

Rising

Irregular.

An opening flower. See 3811.

白薺香初過雨 sweet smell the white lily buds just after rain.

旦⁴

10,633

R. 翰

C. tan

H. tan

F. tang

W. ta

N. taan

P. tan

M. tan

Y. ta

Sz. tan

K. tan

J. tan

A. dan

Sinking

Upper.

The morning; dawn; day. Actors who take female parts.

平旦 or 始旦 at dawn.

昧旦 grey dawn.

自旦及夜 or 自旦及昏 all day long.

自夜達旦 (or 申旦) from night till early morning.

坐以待旦 to sit and wait for dawn.

莫旦 let not morning come,—to cut short a festive night.

旦⁴

10,633

寢不能旦 unable to sleep through the night.

明旦而行 we will go tomorrow morning.

元旦 New Year's Day.

穀旦 a lucky day.

日月光華旦復旦兮 the brilliancy of the sun and moon renews itself day by day.

一旦 one morning; some day; suddenly.

怎忍一旦抱離 how can we bear this sudden separation?

旦夕 or 旦晚 morning and evening.

旦不保夕 in the morning not able to guarantee the evening,—from illness, the uncertainty of life, etc.

危在旦夕 in imminent danger,—as a sick man.

成功在旦夕 success lies between morning and evening,—it is a matter of hours only.

皇天曰旦 Almighty God is clear-seeing.

旦旦 every morning.

信誓旦旦 clearly we were sworn to good faith.

君欲老夫旦旦耶 you wish me to pledge myself, sir?

小旦 the actor who takes young women's parts; a catamite.

花旦 or 浪旦 the actor who is cast for more or less comic and disreputable "young lady" parts.

打武旦 to personate a female warrior.

生旦戲 a play with a young man and young woman (sc. a love scene) in it.

鉗爲城旦 branded and sent to work on the Great Wall.

Only; merely; whenever. Yet; still; but.

但願如此 I only wish it to be thus.

不但如此 not only thus,...

但見人山人海 saw only mountains and seas (i.e. masses) of people.

但⁴

10,634

R. 翰 旱

C. tan

H. tan

F. tang

W. da

N. daan

P. tan

M. tan

但⁴

10,634

Y. *taa*
Sz. *tan*
K. *tan*
J. *tan*
A. *dan*
Sinking
Lower.

但說不怕 just speak out and don't be afraid.

但坐不妨 there is no harm in your just sitting down.

豈但他人 why only he (or others)?—meaning there are others (or referring to oneself).

但係 or 但是 but the fact is that; except that.

但則 but....

但其 notwithstanding....

但不知 but I do not know....

但凡 all, however,...; whatever; whenever there is or are; if there were any.

但凡人在世上皆有
良心 broadly speaking, all men in the world are virtuous at heart.

雖是微物 but although it is a trifle, yet....

和尚道但求 the priest said, "I merely ask...."

我也無怨處,但只求
I bear you no resentment: I only beg of you....但只恨年過四十却
無子 he was however vexed that at over forty he had no son.吩咐水手,但是灣泊
所在,就來通報地

名 he ordered the sailors, whenever they came to an anchorage, to report to him the name of the place.

但託空言 it was all empty talk.

但成而生不信 to succeed by treachery leads to lack of confidence.

但
To call out. To hum to oneself. Also read *ta*^{1*} and *ta*^{4*}.

但達 to speak indistinctly.

但
To brush off; a duster. Used for 10,624.

但塵 to brush away dust. Hence, to welcome back.

但一担 give it a dusting.

担³

10,636

担子 or 担簦子 a feather-brush.

担擗子 a kind of dry mop, used for dusting.

疸⁴

10,637

R. 翰
See 癰
Sinking Upper.

胆

10,638

鳴⁴

10,639

R. 翰
See 旦
Sinking Upper.

認

10,640

實³

10,641

R. 旱
C. *tan*
F. *tang*
W. *da, da*
N. *taan*
P. *st'an, t'an*
M. *st'an, t'an*
K. *tan*
J. *tan, dan*
A. *dan*
Rising Upper
Irregular.健⁴

10,642

R. 翰
See 憚
Sinking
Lower.

簪

10,643

Biliousness.

黄疸 jaundice. [Read *tan*³ in Peking; see 10,607.]

Same as 10,629.

A kind of nightingale, figured like a pheasant, called 鷓鴣, which sings before dawn.

Same as 10,644.

Sincere; true.

直其然乎 will you not find that it is truly so?

直不聰 truly you are without discrimination.

不實于直 you have no reality in your sincerity.

誕告用直 in proclamations, stick to the truth.

厚葬久喪以直其家
costly funerals and long mourning, in order to weaken the power of families,—by the expense.

直父 Tan Fu,—the progenitor of the House of Chou, 14th century B.C.

Great; large.

Same as 10,648.

誕⁴

10,644

R. 旱
C. *tan*
H. *tan*
F. *tang*
W. *ta, da*
N. *daaŋ*
P. *tan*
M. *tan*
Y. *taa*
Sz. *tan*
K. *tan*
J. *tan, dan*
A. *dan*
Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

To increase; greatly. To be wide apart. To be disorderly. To brag; to boast. To bear children (see 2093); to be born. An initial particle. See 7637.

誕厥逸 he increased his luxury and sloth.

誕膺天命 to greatly receive the appointment of God,—to rule over the empire.

誕告萬方 to proclaim far and wide to all parts.

恢誕 widespread,—as rumours' 誕濶 or 誕大 to extend; to enlarge.

誕之節兮 how wide apart are the joints!—of the creeper. Used in reference to long delays.

誕妄 to talk extravagantly.

放誕 to boast; to talk big.

口銳者多誕而寡信
the glib-tongued may boast much but are little believed.

頗近于誕 very like "travellers' tales."

誕子 or 誕育 to bear children.

誕日 or 誕時 or 誕辰 or 生誕 or 壽誕 a birthday.

貴誕 your birthday.

聖誕 or 寶誕 the birthday of a god.

賀誕 to congratulate on a birthday.

降 *chiang*⁴ 誕 the Emperor's birthday.

未誕之時 before he was born.

及誕而天雨 *yü*⁴ 花 on the day of his birth, the heavens rained flowers,—referring to the 23rd Buddhist Patriarch.啖⁴

10,645

R. 感勘
H. *st'an, t'am*
F. *lang, tang*
See 淡
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To bite; to chew; to eat. To lure; to entice. Used for 10,646. See 9710.

施捨啖飯 to bestow a bite of food,—on a beggar.

我特携來啖汝 I have brought some with me to give you a taste.

啖⁴

10,645

啖以惡草具 fed him on the worst possible food.

善飲喜啖 to be a *bon vivant*.

啖以利乎 can he entice him by gain?

啖⁴

10,647

R. 勘

See 探

Sinking Upper.

淡⁴

10,646

R. 感勘

C. *t'am*H. *t'am*, *t'am*²F. *tang*W. *da*N. *daa*P. *M. tan*Y. *taa*Sz. *tan*K. *tan*J. *tan*A. *dam*Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

Insidious; tasteless; flat; weak; watery; light, in colour, as opposed to 濃 8411; dull, of trade. See 1297, 2754, 9310.

淡食粗衣 plain food and coarse clothes.

鹽者宜先, 淡者宜後 salt dishes should precede, milder flavours should follow,—at dinner.

淡薄 tasteless; thin; poor; simple.

意思淡得狠 the idea is very wanting in point.

人淡如菊 the superior man is as free from care as the chrysanthemum, — which flourishes alone in the quiet of autumn.

清淡 or 淡潔 clear; pure.

平淡 ordinary; wanting in originality.

輕雲淡月 light clouds and a pale moon.

淡色 a light or pale colour.

淡青 pale blue.

淡紅 plain red,—of "buttons."

淡容 a colourless face.

淡描 painting, as seen on blue china; (of writing) to sketch.

淡心 or 淡定 indifferent; wanting in enthusiasm.

生意冷淡 business is dull.

淡收 poor receipts,—as in trade.

淡水 fresh water,—Tamsui, a port in the north of Formosa, opened by Treaty of Tientsin, 1858.

淡興 (*hsing*⁴) dejectedly.

淡菜 dried mussels.

暹羅淡 dry Siam mussels,—distinguished as 大 中 小 large, middle, or small.

淡巴菰 imitation of "tobacco."

淡然在旁 stood (or sat, etc.) unconcernedly by.

蛋⁴

10,648

R. 早翰

C. *tan*²H. *t'an*²F. *tang*², v. *laung*²

See 卵

W. *da*N. *daa*P. *tan*M. *tan*Y. *taa*Sz. *tan*K. *tan*, v. *nan*J. *tan*A. *tan*Sinking
Lower.

An egg. A testicle. See 9046, 12,688.

蛋卵 eggs.

雞蛋 a hen's egg.

這個雞蛋煮老了 this egg is boiled hard.

變蛋 or 皮蛋 eggs preserved in lime. See 10,449.

蛋清 or 蛋白 the white of an egg.

蛋黃 the yolk of an egg.

蛋壳兒 the shell of an egg.

鳳凰蛋 a phoenix egg,—the solitary child of a father's old age.

壞蛋 or 渾蛋 or 糊塗蛋

or 廢物蛋 or 陰蛋 terms of abuse—a bad egg; a scoundrel.

掉蛋 skittish; unmanageable.

蛋家 or 蛋民 the Tanka people, or boat population of Canton. They are so called from the name of a tribe, and not from the shape of their boats, now known as "egg-boats." They are excluded from the public examinations, and are not allowed to intermarry with the rest of the people.

地蛋 potatoes.

火蛋 a stinkpot.

Same as 10,645.

有鷺鳥能噉羊 there are (in Persia) vultures which can carry off sheep.

噉⁴

10,649

炭⁴

10,650

R. 翰

C. *t'an*H. *t'an*F. *t'ang*

Charcoal; sometimes used for "coal." See 5326.

柴炭 or 木炭 wood charcoal.

炭火 a charcoal fire.

炭⁴

10,650

W. *t'a*N. *t'aa*P. *t'an*M. *t'an*Y. *t'aa*Sz. *t'an*K. *t'an*J. *tan*A. *t'an*Sinking
Upper.

炭灰 or 炭碎 charcoal ashes.

熱炭 live charcoal.

生炭 fresh charcoal,—i.e. not alight.

煤炭 or 石炭 coal.

炭渣兒 charcoal fragments.

軟炭 soft charcoal.

水火炭 coke.

雪中送炭 to send fuel in snowy weather,—to give to those who want. See 2068.

炭敬 a present. See 2144.

民墜塗炭 the people were fallen amid mire and charcoal,—were in great distress.

淡²

10,651

R. 覃勘

See 潭探

淡

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.淡³

10,652

R. 覃

See 潭淡

淡

Even Lower.

毯³

10,653

R. 感

C. H. *t'an*F. *t'ang*W. *t'a*N. *t'aa*P. M. *t'an*Y. *t'aa*Sz. *t'an*K. *tan*J. *tan*, *dan*A. *dam*²

Rising Upper

Final

Irregular.

痰²

10,654

R. 覃

F. *t'ang*, *tang*W. *da*N. *daa*

See 潭

Even Lower.

Quiet; peaceful.

淡然 unmoved; at peace.

淡靜 tranquil and undisturbed.

To burn.

憂心如淡 my heart is as though consumed with grief.

如淡如焚 like a scorching fire,—is the drought.

Rugs; carpets; druggets.

一條毯子 a strip of carpet; a rug.

把毯子鋪開 spread out the rug.

床毯 a rug for a divan.

櫻毯 coir matting.

Phlegm. See 3197.

痰涎 phlegm.

生痰 to be troubled with phlegm.

吐痰 or 嗽痰 to throw up phlegm.

化痰 to dissolve phlegm,—used of expectorants.

痰²

10,654

消食化痰 to promote digestion and stimulate expectoration.

痰盒 or 痰盂 or 痰罐 a spittoon.

中 chung⁴ 痰 to be suffocated by phlegm.

痰堵住嗓子了 phlegm has blocked up the windpipe.

痰症 consumption; phthisis.

痰氣 or 痰喘 asthma.

痰壅 the death-rattle.

莢³

10,655

R. 感

C. t'am, tam²

H. syam

F. t'ang, t'ung

N. daan

P. M. t'an

Y. t'aa

K. tam

J. tan

A. jiem²

Rising Upper

Irregular.

A kind of rush or sedge.

葭莢揭揭 the rushes and sedges grow rank around.

毳衣如莢 his robes of rank glitter like the young sedge.

談²

10,656

R. 覃

F. tang

W. da

N. daan

See 潭

Even Lower.

To talk; to chat. See 4766.

談笑 to laugh and talk.

留下個笑談 to make oneself a laughing-stock.

縱談 to talk unconstrainedly.

談論 or 談講 or 談說 to discuss.

談天論地 to talk on all kinds of subjects.

閒談 or 談讌 to have a quiet talk; to chat.

高談 to talk in a loud voice.

坐談之客耳 a mere talker.

談鋒 volubility of speech.

他的談鋒好 he has the gift of the gab.

今夕只可談風月 tonight we will only talk of the breeze and moon,—not on business topics.

談兵 to discuss military affairs.

談時事者 politicians.

談朝政 to talk politics.

談公 to discuss business matters.

談聚 to meet and converse.

久視為常談 have long re-

談²

10,656

garded it as mere talk,—without foundation.

談吐 one's conversation; what one says.

談心 to give vent to one's (good) feelings; to be expansive.

手談 to talk with the hands,—to play at chess.

土談 or 鄉談 local dialect; patois.

談⁴

10,657

R. 勘覽

See 探淡

Sinking and

Rising Upper

and Lower.

A kind of rush or sedge.

葭莢揭揭 the rushes and sedges grow rank around.

毳衣如莢 his robes of rank glitter like the young sedge.

郊²

10,658

R. 覃

See 潭淡

Even Lower.

Name of a small principality of old, comprising parts of Shantung and Kiangsu.

郊城 name of a District in Shantung.

郊藤 paper.

餡²

10,659

R. 覃感

See 啖

Even and

Rising Lower.

To advance; to increase. A cake.

亂是用餡 the disorders thereby increase.

餅餡 a meat cake.

餡餌 a bait; a temptation.

鏌²

10,660

R. 覃

See 談

Even Lower.

A long spear.

譚²

10,661

譚²

10,662

鄆²

10,663

R. 覃

See 覃

Even Lower.

Name of a small feudal State destroyed by 桓公 Duke Huan of 齊 Ch'i.

潭²

10,664

R. 覃

See 潭

Even Lower.

蟬

10,665

蟬

10,666

嚙

10,667

汨

10,668

攀

10,669

綢

10,670

淡¹

10,671

R. 覃

F. v. t'ang

See 潭淡

Even Lower.

覃²

10,672

R. 覃^{13a}

F. tang, t'ang

W. dö, da

See 潭

Even Lower.

潭

10,673

Lichen. Seaweed. Used with 10,711.

See 347.

See 9700.

Old form. of 10,693.

Same as 10,697.

Same as 10,694.

Same as 10,655.

Spread out; flat. See 低 10,899.

窟窿 flat and thin. Also, deep and hollow.

Wide; extensive; enduring; long. [This character and its derivatives are correctly written 覃.]

葛之覃兮 how the creeper spreads itself out!

覃恩 to extend favour or clemency to; to amnesty.

Read yen¹. Sharp; see 10,287.

Same as 10,679.

扨³

10,674

勘覃

See

C. H. } 探

F. W. }

N. taan

P. M. tan

T. ta

Sz. tan

K. tam

.tan

A. tam, tam

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

扨²

10,675

覃

See 潭

Even Lower.

潭²

10,676

覃

See 潭

C. tam

H. tam

F. tang

W. do

N. diin

P. tan

M. tan

Y. ta

Sz. tan

K. tam

J. tan, dan

A. dam

Even Lower.

潭²

10,677

侵覃

See 燂

N. daan

燂

See 燂

A. tiem

Even Lower.

燂²

10,677

燂

See 燂

燂

See 燂

燂

See 燂

燂

See 燂

燂

See 燂

燂

To feel for with the hand.

扨人 an official under the Chou dynasty whose duty it was to go on circuit through the feudal States and make known the Imperial will.

扨癢癢兒 to scratch,—of animals.

以扨其情 in order to test their feelings.

Read tan³. To dust; see 10,636.

The ends of rafters supporting the eaves. Wood ashes used in dyeing.

A pool; a lake. Vast; extensive. Name of a river in Hunan. See 11,349.

黑龍潭 Black-Dragon Pool,—near Peking.

潭水 deep water.

萬丈深潭 a pool ten thousand fathoms deep.

白鵝潭 the Macao Passage,—near Canton.

潭恩下逮 his great kindness reaches to the lowest.

閭潭均吉 may joy come to all the family!

潭府 your house.

潭州 an old name for 長沙府 in Hunan.

閒潭 in the seclusion of home,—of a woman.

To burn; to dry; to heat. Also read hsien².

燂船 to fire a boat's bottom,—to get off the barnacles, etc.

燂洗蠟虫 to burn off barnacles, etc.

火燂鑊底就知窮 when the fire burns the bottom of the cooking-pot (because there is nothing in it), you will know what poverty is.

燂水 to heat water.

燂²

10,677

禪³

10,678

R. 感

H. sam

F. tang

W. sda, sda

See 淡

P. } sam

M. }

Rising Lower.

罈²

10,679

R. 覃

F. tang, v.

ting

W. do

See 潭壘

Even Lower.

禪²

10,680

譚²

10,681

R. 覃

F. tang, tang

W. da

N. daan

See 潭談

Even Lower.

燂²

10,682

R. 覃

See 燂

Even Lower.

醴²

10,683

R. 覃感

See 潭

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

五日則燂湯請浴 every five days heat water and invite (your mother-in-law) to bathe,—is the duty of a wife.

A sacrifice offered at the expiration of the three years' mourning for a parent.

禪服 to lay aside mourning.

An earthenware jar.

酒罈子 a wine-jar; a drunkard.

耍罈子 to throw a jar from one to another like a ball.

Same as 10,704.

To talk much; to boast. The name of a State. Used with 10,656.

參譚不絕 chattering without ceasing.

所健譚者詢原委 the gossips enquired into the ins and outs of the matter.

修業居久而譚 long study gives confidence.

夫子何不譚我于王 why will not you, sir, speak of me to the prince?—so as to obtain an interview.

To hurry; to run.

A bitter taste in wine; wine that soon loses its flavour. Rich; full-flavoured; sweet.

嘽¹

10,684

R. 寒

See 攤

A. tan

Even Upper.

彈²

10,685

揮²

10,686

渾²

10,687

探¹

10,688

R. 覃勘

See 貪

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To pant; to snort. To be numerous.

嘽嘽駱馬 they panted and snorted, the white steeds black-maned.

戎車嘽嘽 numerous are his war-chariots.

See 10,603.

See 10,605.

Same as 10,695.

To try; to test. To bring on.

見不善如探湯 to look upon doing evil as putting one's hand into boiling water.

探蹟索隱 to investigate the hidden mysteries of things.

探虎口 to make trial of a tiger's mouth,—to tempt Providence.

探天之威 to bring on oneself the wrath of God.

Read tan⁴. To search out; to examine; to spy; to enquire after. To take; to draw, as a lot (see 12,490).

探知 or 探聞 to ascertain.

探聽 or 探詢 or 探問 or

打探 or 探訪 or 探討 to enquire about.

探一個確信 to get authentic information.

探伺 to spy; to be on the watch.

悉探 to come fully to one's acquaintance.

探身 to stretch forward.

探望 to interview.

探差 a confidential messenger; a spy.

探報 to find out and report.

探事的 a reporter; a "correspondent."

探¹

10,688

探測 to explore; to survey.

探喪 to make enquiries as to the mourning ceremonies.

探試 to try; to essay.

試探意嚮 to try to find out what a person is driving at.

探探口氣 to find out what a person's feelings are, — e.g. whether he is likely to consent or not.

窺探 to peep; to pry; to spy.

探頭 to put one's head out and peep.

探頭縮腦 to listen stealthily.

探子 or 探馬 a spy.

包探 a detective.

探捕 detectives and police.

探友 to visit friends.

探親 to visit relatives.

探病 to enquire after a sick person.

探花 the title of the third graduate on the list at the "Palace" or final examination which follows the selection of 進士 "doctors." [Instituted under the Sung dynasty.]

探水 to take soundings.

易如探囊取物 as easy as to take a thing out of a bag.

懷中探筆 to take a pencil out of the bosom,—of a robe.

拿棍子探, 也探不出來 even by poking with a stick, it was impossible to poke it out,—of the hole.

貪¹

10,689

R. 覃

C. } t'am
H. }
F. t'ang
W. t'ō
N. t'cin
P. } t'an
M. }
Y. t'aa
Sz. t'an
K. t'am
J. tan
A. t'am
Even Upper.

To covet; the name of a beast (see 245) painted on the shadow-wall of a yamèn, as a warning to officials against covetousness; to desire.

貪圖 to covet.

貪吝 or 貪婪 or 貪汚 covetous; avaricious.

貪吏 a grasping official.

書吏貪婪成性 extortion has become a second nature with clerks.

貪¹

10,689

貪心不足 very covetous.

貪財 greedy of money.

貪賊 or 貪賄 or 貪墨 to be greedy for bribes; grasping.

貪得無厭 no end to his greed.

貪人敗類 covetous men try to subvert their peers. Also, a covetous good-for-nothing fellow.

貪戀 to hanker after.

貪戀湖上風景 to be taken up by (or absorbed in) the scenery on the lake,—and to forget, etc.

貪天之功爲己功 to want to take the credit that belongs to God.

貪望 or 貪想 or 貪慾 or 貪羨 or 貪愛 to long for; to desire.

貪叨 addicted to.

貪前 eager to get on.

貪酒 fond of wine.

貪喫 gluttonous.

貪名 desirous of fame.

貪利 to be avaricious.

貪色 fond of women.

貪淫好 hao⁴ 色 lustful; lecherous.

貪頭 the object of one's desire.

男貪女愛 men desire, women love.

貪近 to long for the presence of.

貪小 petty covetousness.

貪情 covetous desires; greediness.

貪酷 avaricious and cruel.

貪玩 to be fond of play.

貪睡 to be too fond of sleeping.

貪走路 or 貪趨程途 to be anxious to get along on one's journey.

貪暴之國 an ambitious, grasping State.

貪生怕死 clinging to life.

儉⁴

10,690

Silly; foolish.

儉佻 to behave foolishly or stupidly.

R. 勘

See 探

Sinking Upper.

噉³

10,691

R. 感

See 貪

Rising Upper.

嘆

10,692

Same as 10,693.

歎⁴

10,693

R. 翰寒

F. t'ang, v. t'aung

See 炭

Sinking Upper.

To sigh.

歎息 or 歎氣 to sigh.

歎一口氣 to heave a sigh.

歎道 he sighed and said; he said in astonishment.

歎惜 to sigh regretfully.

長歎 a deep sigh.

長吁短歎 sobbing and sighing.

當食不歎 do not sigh at meals.

歎則咨嗟既往 t'an means regret for the past. See 7527.

可歎 how sad!

不勝浩歎 very lamentable.

歎辭 an interjectional word or phrase implying regret.

歎羨 or 歎美 or 讚歎 commend; to praise.

歎不上來 or 歎不出氣來 unable to get one's breath.

攤¹

10,694

R. 寒

C. t'an, v. nan
H. t'an
F. t'ang, v. p'angW. t'a
N. t'aan
P. } t'an
M. }
Y. t'aa
Sz. t'an
K. t'an
J. tan
A. nan
Even Upper.

To spread out; to distribute; to apportion; to divide amongst. A stall at which goods are displayed for sale. See 3383.

攤開 to unfold; to spread out. 拏紙把藥攤開 spread the ointment on paper.

攤派 to apportion to each,—used either of duties or of money dividends.

攤¹

10,694

免其攤派 they are to be excused from subscribing their shares.

公攤 to share equally,—as expenses.

攤分 to divide up,—as money.

攤錢 to divide money,—according to the claims of each person.

四人攤賠 the four men to pay the amount between them in equal shares.

攤償 to make a composition with creditors.

攤繳 to pay by instalments.

搖攤 to shake (dice),—for gamblers to stake their money.

壓攤 to lay down stakes,—in gambling.

攤手攤脚 to throw the arms and legs about.

擺攤 to spread out; to display, as goods for sale.

攤子 a street-stall.

散攤子 or 收攤子 to shut up shop; to separate.

攤龜 a "fantan" board. See 3383.

灘¹

10,695

A sandbank; a foreshore. A rapid.

雁落沙灘 a goose has alighted on the sandbank

泥灘 a mud flat.

黃浦灘 the foreshore of the Huang-p'u,—at Shanghai.

駛上灘 to run aground.

新漲灘地 new accretions upon the foreshore.

灘師 a pilot for rapids.

足踏白石灘 he stepped on the white stones of the rapids.

灘頭小調 boatmen's songs.

一灘 a lump of dirt.

癱¹

10,696

Paralysis; palsy.

癱病 or 癱瘓 or 瘋癱 paralysis; stiffness of the limbs.

癱子 a paralytic.

癱手 a palsied hand.

癱手癱脚 a cripple.

坍¹

10,697

To fall into ruins; to collapse.

坍場 to fall into ruins.

水冲坍了堤 the water has broken down the embankment.

樓坍倒 the tower has fallen.

以防續坍 in order to prevent further breaches,—in the embankment.

崩坍 to collapse; to fall, as a landslip.

拊¹

10,698

To carry in both hands.

澹¹

10,699

See 10,626.

曇²

10,700

Dark clouds. See 3081.

曇繞白雲飛 dark clouds close round the vanishing white clouds—as before a storm.

壩¹

10,701

Same as 10,679.

忐³

10,702

Nervous; timorous.

忐忑 timid; vacillating.

素固忐忑 he is of a very timid disposition.

坦³

10,703

Broad and level. Satisfied; peaceful. To lay bare. [Distinguished from 13,762.]

坦平 level; smooth.

履道坦坦 to walk on a level road.

君子坦蕩蕩 the superior man is satisfied and composed.

坦然自若 in a state of peaceful repose; self-possessed.

坦³

10,703

官途坦然 the official path is an easy one,—if, etc. etc.

寬坦 liberal-minded.

心裏舒坦 happy and contented.

坦腹 or 坦婿 a son-in-law. See 3715.

令坦 your son-in-law.

袒³

10,704

R. 旱

N. sdaaŋ

See 炭

A. sdan

Rising Upper.

To slip off, as clothes; to lay bare. To screen; to protect.

袒服 to partially slip off a garment. See 10,703.

肉袒 with bare back.

袒而示之背 he stripped and showed him his back.

勞毋袒 do not strip even when suffering,—from heat.

袒左袒右 to bare the left shoulder or the right shoulder,—and show whether they sided with the rebels or the Imperial house, respectively, as was proposed to the soldiers of 周勃 Chou P'o.

不敢左右袒 did not dare to side with either.

袒幘 in undress.

袒護 or 左袒 or 偏袒 to give improper protection to; to screen.

上司袒庇屬員 superiors screen their subordinates.

袒縱 to give licence to and screen,—subordinates.

袒免 (wén⁴) mourning worn for three months,—for relatives of the 5th degree; referring specially to the baring of the left arm and to the white band in the hair.壇²

10,705

An altar for sacrifices. An arena; an examination-hall.

築土曰壇 earth piled up is called a "t'an".

設壇 to prepare an altar for religious ceremonies.

天壇 the Temple of Heaven,—at Peking, where the Emperor annually sacrifices to God.

壇²

10,705.

地壇 the Temple of Earth,—where the Emperor annually turns the first clod in glorification of agriculture.

日壇 and 月壇 temples to the Sun and Moon, at Peking.

元壇 a Taoist temple.

瑤壇仙境 fairy-land.

壇場 an arena.

文壇 a hall for literary competitions.

文壇老將 (*chiang⁴*) the hero of the hall.

壇站 the platforms or stands in an exhibition where exhibits are on view.

檀²

10,706

R. 寒

F. *tang, t'ang*

See 彈

Even Lower.

Dalbergia hupeana, Hance.

檀香木 sandalwood (*Santalum album*, L. and *Fasanius spicatus* Br.). See 280.

檀香爐 a censer.

檀香山 the Sandwich Islands.

紫檀木 a heavy dark brown wood, used at Canton for furniture.

檀色 a reddish-brown colour.

青檀 *Celtis sinensis*, Pers.

檀板 hard-wood castanets.

檀越 or 檀那 one who practises charity; an alms-giver. Sanskrit: *dānapati*.

有檀道濟萬里長城

在 we still have T'an Tao-chi, our Great Wall,—referring to a famous general of the above name, who, on being put to death, said "You have lost your Great Wall now!"

檀嚟 *dakshinā*; the Deccan. See 674, 10,473.

瘡³

10,707

R. 旱

Even and Sinking Irregular.

Disease; sickness; used with 10,607. To vex; to punish.

下民卒瘡 the common people are full of distress.

纒²

10,708

R. 先旱

See 澶

A. *trien, dan*
Even and Rising Lower.臄³

10,709

R. 先旱

See 癰灘

Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

檀

10,710

薺²

10,711

R. 覃侵

See 潭尋

Even Lower.

髧³

10,712

R. 感

C. v. *syēm*H. *t'ang*F. *t'ang*N. *dañ*P. M. *t'an*Y. *t'aa*K. *tam*J. *tan, dan*A. *ham²*

Rising Lower.

臄

10,713

醃³

10,714

R. 感

C. H. *t'am*F. *t'ang*W. *t'ā*N. *t'ein*P. M. *t'an*Y. *t'aa*Sz. *t'an*J. *tan, ton*A. *t'am, t'am*

Rising Upper.

A cord; a rattan for binding; a ligament.

Read *ch'an²*. A thin, light garment. To bind.

纒緣 a band or membrane supposed to surround the stomach.

The part between the breasts; the middle of the thorax. Used for 9680.

Same as 10,704.

Anemarrhena asphodeloides, Bge., otherwise known as 知母.

Read *hsün²*. An edible sea-weed, also known as 海蘿.

Hair hanging down over the forehead.

髧彼兩髧 with his two tufts of hair hanging over his forehead,—an affectionate allusion to a deceased husband.

Same as 10,714.

Brine from pickled meat.

醃醃以薦 sauces and pickles are brought in.

疹¹

10,715

R. 寒翰

See 瘴

Even and Sinking and Rising Irregular.

憊³

10,716

R. 覽

See 澹

cf. 醃

A. *tēm*

Rising Upper.

尋

10,717

窖³

10,718

R. 感

See 談

A. *ham²*

Rising Lower.

党³

10,719

R. 養

See 當

A. *dang*

Rising Upper.

甕⁴

10,720

R. 養

See 當

A. *dang*

Rising and Sinking Upper.

當¹

10,721

R. 陽

C. *tong*H. *tong*F. *tung, taung*W. *toa*

Worn out; jaded. Also read *to¹*.

Read *shih³*. Vicious; dissolute.

Anxious; timid.

Same as 10,711.

A pit; a cave; a recess.

TANG.

An ancient family name. Used for 10,731.

A large earthenware bowl.

Ought; suitable; proper. To act as; to undertake. To meet; to bear; to be; to be equal to; to match; to happen.

應當 ought; fitting; proper.

當¹

10,721

N. *toŋ*, v. *doŋ*P. M. Y. S. K. *tang*J. *to*A. *dang*, *dung*

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

不當如此 he ought not to act thus.

當大不大 where you (or it) ought to be large made, you are not.

不該當 ought not; it was wrong.

我擔當 I will take the responsibility.

可當其任 he is equal to the post or responsibility.

當不起 unequal to the responsibility; unable to endure.

當不了 or 當不得 not competent to.

這句話教人怎當 how can one stand such a remark as this!

不敢當 I do not venture to occupy,—the place you assign to me; a conventional phrase used in the sense of "you flatter me," etc.

莫敢當夕 (the concubine) did not venture to take her turn.

一人作事一人當 a man must take the consequences of his own acts.

相當 matching; suitable to one another; a pair.

旗鼓相當 banners and drums matching,—of equal strength.

正當其罪 the exact punishment deserved.

禮所當然 in accordance with etiquette.

不過想當然耳 merely thinking that this is what it ought to be,—as an *a priori* argument.

事物當然之理 the principles of what is right in events and things.

莫能當之 no one can equal him; no one can manage it.

難當 hard to manage; difficult to bear.

勾當 to act in secret; to intrigue; any business job or matter.

你幹甚麼勾當 what are you up to?

當兵 to be a soldier.

當老了兵 to have been a soldier a long time.

當娼 to be a prostitute.

當¹

10,721

當差使 to be employed in government business.

當甚麼差 what is your official employment?

我的小孩子當差使 my little boy is employed,—by the Goddess of small-pox; i.e. he has the disease. See 11,414.

當中 人 to act as middleman.

當中 or 當間 in the middle.

當家 to keep up a household; the head of a family; to be responsible; to be master; an overseer; a *maitre d'hôtel*.

父親死過是他當家

了 when his father died, he became head of the family.

當家和尙 a Buddhist abbot.

此文字當家 the style is masterly.

當事 to have the management; to regard as important.

當事者 a manager; head partner.

當大事 to manage the big business,—a parent's funeral.

不拿孩子十分當事 did not bother about the boy.

當國 to rule a State.

當地方 to be in charge of a tithing.

當了不到半年 he had not been in charge six months, —when.

當街 in the street.

一夫當關,萬夫莫開 with one man in the pass, ten thousand could not force their way.

萬夫不當之勇 a match for more than ten thousand foes.

當時 at that time; now at once.

See below.

當下 just then.

當日 on the day when....; on that day; in those days; once upon a time. See below.

當日上通州去,遇見了大風 the day we went to T'ung Chou, we had a high wind.

當日立契一併收足 the whole (of the premises) to be received on the day the deed is executed.

當¹

10,721

孔夫子當日有七十二

二徒弟 Confucius had at that time seventy-two disciples.

當日有一條狗 I once had a dog.

當月 to take one's month of duty,—as the officials at the Boards in Peking.

當年 in former years; that year. See *tang*¹.

當經飭縣 I then ordered the magistrate....

當今 or 當茲 now; at present. See 2027, 3589.

當初 or 當始 at the beginning.

當即 thereupon.

這個夾當兒 at this juncture,....

當兒 an interval; a time; a space between two objects.

當夜無話 that night no more was said.

時當八月十五 it was the 15th of the 8th moon.

當戶而寢 he slept in the doorway.

當着我 before me; in my presence.

當面 face to face; openly.

當面扯碎書 tore up the letter before his face.

當面言明 it was agreed at a personal interview that....

當堂 in open court; publicly.

當官 in the presence of the official.

當場 at once; on the spot.

當衆 or 當着衆人 in the presence of all.

當眼 in full view.

當口 a juncture; a point.

當朝 *ch'ao*² 一品 a high Court functionary.

當先 in the front; formerly.

當陽 in the sun; to sit on the throne.

當頭 right ahead; overhead.

See below.

當地 on the spot; this place; local.

當¹

10,721

當方土地 the local god of the soil.

當真 in good earnest. See below.

當空 in the sky.

當缸的 the chief clerk in a public office.

當歸 a drug supplied by several members of the order *Umbelliferae*, of which *Ligusticum acutilobum*, S. & Z., is probably one. Or (Henry), *Angelica polymorpha*, var. *sinensis*, Oliv.土當歸 *Aralia cordata*, Thbg.Read *tang*⁴. Just; fitting; right. To represent; to stand in the place of; to regard as. To pawn; to pledge; see 11,265.

此言甚當 what you say is very proper.

詞義未免過當 the meaning is certainly somewhat objectionable.

失當 improper; objectionable.

的當 all right; proper.

穩當 firmly fixed; satisfactorily settled.

決事不當 to decide a case unfairly.

當作 to represent; to take the place of; to regard as.

他當我呆 he looks on me as a fool.

妾不當妻 the concubine is not the equal of the wife.

費銀當水 to spend money like water.

拏着錢不當事 to regard money as of no account; to squander.

當十的 the equivalent of ten, —the large *cash* used within the city of Peking.

無不以一當十 not one but is a match for ten of them.

損一而當百也 the injury is but one injury, but it is equal to a hundred other injuries.

當得多人 equal to many men,—a host in himself.

當爲無事 to regard as nothing at all, as a matter of no

當¹

10,721

consequence; to regard as having nothing to do.

只當 to make as if; to pretend to.

只當耳旁風 to regard (a rumour) as mere wind in the ear,—without foundation.

有錢只當沒錢 he has money, but pretends he has none.

當玩意兒 or 當耍的 or 當兒戲 to treat as a mere trifle.

我當是有了賊了 I thought it was a case of burglars. See *tang*³.

當真的麼 is it really true? See above.

當成 to treat as.

當成真話 to regard as truth.

我上他的當 I fell into his trap. See 10,723.

玉卮無當 a bottomless jade cup.

當時 at the same time, immediately; then and there.

當日 or 當天 in one and the same day; in a single day. See *tang*¹.

上通州去,當日回不來 if you go to T'ung Chou, you can't get back the same day.

場裏作文,連寫帶做,當日得完 in essay-writing at the examination, you have to finish both the composition and the copying in the one day.

當 *tang*¹ 日當當,當日贖 to redeem a thing the same day it was pawned.

當天去不能回來 you can't go there and back on the same day.

當年 this year. See *tang*¹.

當年河東,當年河西 in one and the same year on the east and on the west of the river,—constantly shifting.

我當年半百 I am fifty this year.

當舖 or 當店 or 餉當 a pawn-shop.

當票 a pawn-ticket.

當當 to put something in pawn.

當¹

10,721

當衣裳 to pawn clothes.

衣服多當來喫了 he had pawned most of his clothes to get food.

贖當 to redeem a pledged article.

打當 to sell off unredeemed pledges,—as is done in the 2nd and 8th moons, at the expiration of three years.

當頭 an article for pawning; a pledge; security. See above.

當物 anything pawned.

當本 the amount advanced on anything pawned.

Read *tang*³. To ward off. See 10,722. Also colloquial for *tang*⁴ to regard as.

我當是有了賊了 I thought there were robbers.

To oppose; to impede; to stop; to ward off; to shut off; to screen.

阻擋 or 攔擋 to hinder; to keep back.

兵來了將擋 if the troops come we will resist them.

抵擋不住 you won't be able to resist them.

幸得擋住 luckily he succeeded in keeping him off.

賊叫官兵擋住了 the rebels were stopped by the Imperial troops.

一下雨,布帳子就擋不住 cotton blinds won't keep out the rain.

擋路 to bar the way.

擋木 wooden *chevaux-de-frise*.

擋擋北風 to keep off the north wind.

錢來擋擋 money will do the trick; give me money enough and I will do it.

擋駕 to stop the chariot,—of a visitor, i.e. to decline to receive him, on the plea of sickness, business, etc.

推擋 to put off,—so as to get out of doing something.

擋³

10,722

漾

C. *tong*H. *tong*F. *taung*N. *toŋ*, v. *taŋ*W. *toa*, *do*P. *tang*M. *tang*Y. *tang*Sz. *tang*K. *taŋ*J. *toŋ*A. *sdang*, *sdang*

Rising and

Sinking

Irregular

Upper.

擋³

10,722

擋頭陣 the vanguard.

擋眼 to obstruct one's vision.

擋的頂嚴密 (the screen)
shuts off (the room and makes
it) very private.檔⁴

10,723

R. 漾養

P. tang², v.
tang

See 當

A. dang
Sinking
Upper.Evodia rutecarpa, Bth.
A wooden bench; a cross-
piece; the round of a ladder;
shelves; pigeon-holes. A
trap; a snare; used with
10,721 tang⁴.

椅子檔 the round of a chair.

檔案 or 歸檔存案 to put
away among the archives.

檔卷 archives.

檔房 the registry department,—
of a Board.

銷檔旗人 an ex-Bannerman.

窗戶檔 tang³ 兒 (Peking)
window-curtains; shutters.璫¹

10,724

R. 陽

See 當

A. dang
Even Upper.Pendent jewels or orna-
ments; see 6765. A term
for a eunuch.

耳璫 earrings.

逆璫魏忠賢 the rebel eu-
nuch Wei Chung-hsien.簕¹

10,725

R. 陽

See 當

A. dang
Even Upper.A variety of bamboo.
See 13,839.瞞¹

10,726

R. 陽

See 當

A. dang
Even Upper.Long hanging ears, re-
garded as a sign of intel-
ligence.褡¹

10,727

R. 陽

C. v. nang²

See 當

A. dang, dang
Even Upper.The seat of a pair of
trousers.這褲子兜褡 these trousers
are not full enough in the seat.

肥褡褡 wide trousers.

繡褡 embroidered trousers.

褡¹

10,727

輻³

10,728

R. 陽

See 當

A. dang
Even Upper.開褡褲 trousers slit down the
seat,—as worn by children, and
opposed to 正 chêng³ 褡褲.Vertical pegs of wood
used to keep the axle-tree
of a cart in place.後輻車 a cart with the wheels
fixed as far back as possible
from the shafts,—mostly used
by officials.四六輻車 a cart of four or
six vertical pegs, respectively,—
allowing the body of the cart
to be more or less shifted, as
required.鐺¹

10,729

R. 陽庚

See 當

A. dang, sjöng
Even Upper.The sound of a gong or
other similar vibrations; a
pedlar's gong. See 7301.提鐺 a thick brass gong, shaped
like a shallow bowl, and carried
by a loop of string passed
through two holes in the rims;
it is used by sweetmeat sellers,
and also in funeral processions.喚頭鐺的一聲 the huan
t'ou gives a twang. [Huan t'ou
is applied to the small gong of
a sugar-seller, and also to the
vibrating fork-like instrument
of a barber.]打鐺鐺的 one who beats a
gong,—to announce his pre-
sence; (e.g.) a blind man.Read ch'êng¹.鼎鐺 a cooking-vessel having a
handle at each side.

半升鐺 a small half-pint pot.

闔³

10,730

R. 漾

See 當

Sinking Upper.

To block a doorway.
Full.黨³

10,731

R. 養

See 當

A. dang
Rising Upper.A village of five hundred
houses; an association; a
party; a club; a faction;
a gang; see 3682.鄉黨自好 hao¹ 者不爲
even a villager who had a regard
for himself would not do it.黨³

10,731

黨正 a tipao; a village elder.

君子不黨 the superior man
is not a partisan.無偏無黨 taking no side and
joining no party.

同黨 of the same clan or party.

親是父黨是母黨 is the
relationship on the father's or
the mother's side?賊黨 or 匪黨 a gang of
robbers or rebels.黨魁 the leader of a gang or
faction.

黨羽 adherents; partisans.

各於其黨 each one in his
own set.結黨 or 聚黨 to form a party
or association.朋黨 or 夥黨 an association
of friends.

守舊黨人 Conservatives.

虛無黨 the Nihilist faction.

無政府黨 the Anarchist
faction.

黨參 Codonopsis tangshên, Oliv.

攔³

10,732

瞶³

10,733

R. 養

See 湯

Rising Upper.

Same as 10,722.

Dark; cloudy.

櫟³

10,734

讜³

10,735

R. 養漾

W. 'ao

See 當

A. dang
Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

Same as 10,723.

Counsel; advice; per-
suasion.

忠讜 faithful remonstrance.

正言讜論 fit and proper
language.今日復聞讜言 I now
once again hear his counsels.

場⁴

10,736

R. 養

See 蕩

Rising Lower.

楊⁴

10,737

R. 漾陽

See 蕩

Sinking Lower.

盪⁴

10,738

R. 漾

F. taung², t'aung²

See 蕩湯

Sinking Lower and Upper.

Dissolute; wanton.

To exceed; to overpass.
Name of a veined stone of brilliant colours.

楊溢 to overflow.

楊山縣 name of a District in Kiangsu.

楊而失水 on the shore, out of water,—like a fish.

To move; to disturb. To withstand; to oppose. To allay. To kick, as a horse; to kick up, as dust.

震盪 to startle.

動盪血脈 to rouse one's feelings.

滌盪 to scour out; to shake.

盪^{t'ang} 風冒雪 in the teeth of wind and snow.

盪意平心 to compose oneself.

盪子車 mountain carts.

盪船 to propel a boat.

雙槳盪中流 with two oars pulling up in mid-stream.

盪舟 to drive a boat on land, —to be extraordinarily skilful.

打盪子 to draw a line,—as a tailor does with chalk.

盪外 on a holiday.

盪寒 to keep out the cold.

跳盪 troops which throw the enemy into confusion before the battle begins.

蕩⁴

10,739

R. 陽養

See 湯蕩

Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

A large kind of bamboo, with long spaces between the joints.

蕩⁴

10,740

R. 養漾

C. tong²

H. t'ong²

F. taung², t'aung²

W. doa², t'aoa²

N. doñg

P. M. Y. Sz. K. t'ang

J. tō, dō

A. t'ang

Rising and Sinking Irregular Lower.

Large; vast. Unsettled; dissolute; licentious. To subvert; to squander; to waste; to spill.

蕩蕩乎 how vast!

王道蕩蕩 the royal road is broad and long.

蕩水 running water.

蕩懸 unsettled; pending.

蕩悠悠 slowly fading away.

蕩析 homeless and wandering.

漂蕩子 a profligate.

悞適蕩子 she unfortunately married a scapegrace,

今爲蕩子婦 she is now the wife of a profligate.

今之狂也蕩 the license of the present day is wild license, —not a moderate disregard of conventionalities, as of old.

蕩產 to squander one's patrimony; to run through a fortune.

蕩失 squandered,—as property.

蕩然不知天地 dazed, and not knowing heaven from earth.

今亭廢, 竹亦蕩然 the kiosque has now disappeared, and with it the bamboos.

防閑蕩然 there was slackness in guarding against; restrictions were improperly relaxed.

浪蕩 idle; vagabond; good-for-nothing.

倒蕩花消 to spend extravagantly,—as in riotous living.

蕩婦 the wife of a dissolute fellow who goes away and leaves her; a lone woman,—a Penelope. See 689.

放蕩 heedless; reckless.

蕩檢踰閑 to set rules and regulations at defiance.

A covered way; a passage. Used for 10,750.

宕渠 name of a river; name of a District in Ssüch'uan under the Han dynasty.

宕⁴

10,741

W. t'aoa

N. v. dañg

See 蕩

A. t'ang

Sinking Lower.

宕⁴

10,742

R. 漾

See 宕

[Sinking Lower.]

暢³

10,743

R. 養

See 湯

J. tō, dō

A. tang

Rising Upper.

暢³

10,744

R. 陽

See 傷

A. t'ang Even Upper.

趟³

10,745

R. 陽

See 湯

Even Upper.

踢³

10,746

R. 陽漾

See 湯

Even Upper.

文筆跌宕 his style is very original.

佚宕中國 roaming about in China.

Name of a plant.

莨菪 a poisonous plant identified by the Japanese with *Scopolula japonica*, Max., but found by A. HENRY in Hupeh to be *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.

T'ANG.

Dissolute; extravagant. [To be distinguished from 暢 10,983.]

暢悍 profligate.

Read *shang*³. To go straight on; intent on one's purpose.

A species of spider. See 11,160.

To get wet-footed; to wade.

趟水 to go through water.
水過不去, 只好趟罷 you can't get across the water, you'll have to wade through.

趟過去 to wade across.

趟了一腳的泥 put one foot into the mud.

趟濕了 I have got wet-footed.

To slip down; to fall flat. [To be distinguished from 踢 10,985.]

栽踢下了 or 踢倒了 he fell down flat.

跌踢 to trip and fall; to walk irregularly.

實踢乎其後 we do really lag behind them,—as a nation.

湯⁴

10,747

R. 漾

See 蕩

Sinking
Lower.

錫

10,748

錫

10,749

擡

10,750

R. 漾

See 錫

Sinking Upper.

湯¹

10,751

R. 陽 漾

C. } t'ong

H. } t'ong

F. } t'ong

W. } t'oa

N. } t'ong

P. } t'ang

M. } t'ang

Y. } t'ang

Sz. } t'ang

J. } t'ang

A. } t'ang

Even Upper.

To pass by; to miss.
Used with 10,759.

See 12,882.

Same as 10,773. See
also 4615.

To part; to separate.

排擡 to make peace between
people quarrelling.

Hot water; soup; see
8591. To scald; to heat;
to cook in boiling oil. Dis-
sipated; see 10,740. See
1174, 8620, 10,688.

熱湯 hot water; hot soup.

送出熱湯洗面 brought
out hot water for him to wash
his face.

香湯 scented water for the bath.

赴湯蹈火 to go through fire
and hot water.

避湯入火 out of the hot
water (fry-pan) into the fire.

湯夫人 or 湯婆子 or 湯

媪 a hot-water wife,—a bed-
warmer filled with hot water.
See 8387.

湯奴 a hot-water bottle.

牛肉湯 beef soup.

熬湯 to warm up soup.

湯匙 a soup-spoon.

湯藥 broth and medicines; me-
dicine in draught, as opposed to
pills and powders.

湯頭 ingredients in a medicine.

湯引 ingredients and their gui-
des,—to the organs required to
be affected. See 13,265.

湯餅 flat dumplings.

湯¹

10,751

湯餅之會 hot-water cake
party,—given on the third day
after the birth of a child.

湯團 dumplings.

金城湯池 metal walls and
boiling water in the moat,—of
a strongly-fortified place.

湯鑊之波 a storm in a tea-
cup.

子之湯兮 how dissipated
you are.

擡¹

10,752

R. 陽

See 湯

Even Upper.

To oppose; to prevent.

誰敢擡他 who dares oppose
him?

燙⁴

10,753

R. 養 漾

C. } t'ong

H. } t'ong

F. } t'ang

W. } t'oa

P. } t'ang

M. } t'ang

Y. } t'ang

Sz. } t'ang

cf. 熨

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

To heat by placing in hot
water; to scald; to iron.

把酒燙一燙 heat some
wine, as above.

燙藥 to decoct medicines.

熱水燙手 hot water scalds
the hand.

燙得慌 or 燙滾 scalding
hot.

燙了泡兒 blistered from
scalding.

燙蠟 to fill up cracks with wax;
to spread on wax.

燙炸了 to crack by heat.

燙漾 to make and glue together
models of buildings.

燙斗 a flat-iron.

燙衣服 to iron clothes.

盪³

10,754

R. 養

See 蕩

Rising Lower.

Pure, as gold or gems.

盪

10,755

See 10,738.

倘³

10,756

R. 養

See 儻

A. } t'ang, t'wan

Rising Upper.

If; in the event of;
supposing that.

倘或 or 倘若 or 倘如 if.

倘遇 or 倘有 in the event
of; supposing that.

倘³

10,756

倘或可得 if it can be got.

倘其不願 if he is not willing.

倘有別人 if there is another
man.

倘能 if one can.

倘敢 if they venture to....

倘然不行 if it will not do;
if it cannot be.

棠²

10,757

R. 陽

See 唐

A. } t'ang

Even Lower.

Various species of *Pyrus*,
wild and cultivated. See
10,965.

甘棠 a wild species of *Pyrus*;
the title of one of the *Odes*.
See 5832, 9385.

甘棠之意 fondness for relics
of the departed great.

海棠 *Pyrus spectabilis*, Ait.

金絲海棠 *Hypericum chi-
nese*, L.

春海棠 or 秋海棠 *Bego-
nia Evansiana*, Andrews.

蜜餞海棠 fresh cherry-
apples dipped in boiling sugar
and allowed to cool.

棠梨 *Pyrus betulifolia*, Bge.

棠棣競秀 the rivalry in
beauty between the pear-tree and
the wild plum-tree,—the emula-
tion of brothers. See 10,965.

沙棠 a wood found on the K'un-
lun range, used for making boats
because it will not sink.

躺³

10,758

R. Vulgar.

P. } t'ang

cf. 湯

Rising Upper.

To lie down.

躺下 or 躺臥 to lie down.

躺不下 unable to lie down.

躺在床上 to lie on a bed.

他那個病是躺不住

his illness prevents him from
lying down.

躺椅 a "long" chair.

躺箱 a long box in which clothes
can be laid without being folded,
—as opposed to 立櫃 an up-
right wardrobe.

轎⁴

10,759

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

A time; a turn. A ruled
line; a row; a track for
horses to gallop in. An axle.

只走了一轎 I only went
once.

輜⁴

10,759

掃地——輜 give the ground a sweeping.

一輜瓦 a row of tiles.

輜兒的馬 a horse used to the track,—i.e. one which will follow it at full gallop without being guided, and allow military students to shoot arrows from its back at a target.

輜軸 an axle.

輜尺或輜板 a ruler for drawing lines.

堂²

10,760

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

A hall; especially a hall of justice or court; the ancestral hall; a school (see 4839). To build; see 5979. An official title. See 室 9974.

一間堂 or 一座堂 a hall.

大堂 or 欽堂 or 公堂 or 法堂 (see below) the principal hall in *ayamen*, where all cases are supposed to be tried in open court.

升堂 to take one's seat upon the bench.

退堂 to leave the bench,—as at the conclusion of a case or sitting.

坐堂 to sit in court,—as a judge.

下堂 to take one's seat, as a judge; to lose one's position (see 5911).

身不下堂 he did not take his seat on the bench.

上 *shang*³ 堂 to appear in court,—of the parties to a case.上 *shang*⁴ 堂 the roof of the mouth. See 10,761.

堂鞫 or 過堂 to have a hearing of a case.

審過一堂 there has been one hearing of the case.

過堂風 a draught of wind.

一堂可斷 can settle the case at a single hearing.

堂諭 a minute or order of court,—often used colloquially in the sense of a "judgment." Also, an order issued by the chief of a department in Peking.

堂²

10,760

堂下 at a court or office.

當堂 in open court; publicly.

私堂 private; confidential.

在大老爺堂前不敢

說謊 in your Worship's presence, I shouldn't dare to tell lies.

堂口 forensic ability.

他的堂口兒好 he speaks well in court; he knows how to defend himself.

驚 (or 醒 or 響) 堂木 a short stick, used by magistrates as a hammer, to arouse attention or fear.

傳集堂皇 summoned them together in open court. See 7903.

前堂後舍 guest-rooms in front and private apartments at the back.

朝 *ch'ao*² 堂 the audience-chamber.

堂屋 the principal and middle rooms in a Chinese house.

祠堂 the ancestral hall.

堂名 the family-hall name,—a fancy name usually consisting of two characters followed by 堂 (e.g. 武德堂金 Chin of the "military-valour" hall), and referring to some event in the history of the family by which it is used. It is generally inscribed in one of the principal rooms of the house, and is used in deeds, on graves, boundary-stones, etc.

貴堂 what is your hall name?

拜堂 to worship in the ancestral hall,—as bride and bridegroom at their wedding. [The bride is said to 拜堂郎.]

禮拜堂 a mosque; a church or chapel for Christian worship.

講書堂 a chapel,—Protestant.

玉堂 the Han-lin College,—so called in memory of 周之麟 Chou Chih-lin of the Sung dynasty, upon whom the Emperor Kao Tsung bestowed these two characters in admiration of his qualities.

登了玉堂金馬 he has become a member of the Han-lin. [The last two characters refer to a bronze horse cast by the Emperor Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, in memory of a horse

堂²

10,760

from Ferghana, and set up in the palace. The term Han-lin was not used until the T'ang dynasty.]

佛堂 a family shrine or oratory for the worship of Buddha.

法堂 a large hall in a Buddhist monastery, where the Canon is read aloud and explained.

客堂 a reception-room; a guest-chamber.

堂客 lady guests.

明堂 a hall used under the Chou dynasty for sacrifices to 上帝

God; the ancestral temple of the Imperial family; the hall in which the suzerain and the vassal nobles used to meet; the courtyard of a house; the open space before a grave (see 6580).

令堂 or 尊堂 your mother

父母在堂 father and mother alive.

高堂 father and mother,—used when they are advanced in years.

堂上 your parents.

堂族 relatives of the same surname but not of the same generation.

堂伯祖 paternal grand-uncle.

堂伯父 (and 堂伯母) and 堂叔父 (and 堂叔母) elder and younger sons of paternal grand-uncles (and their wives), respectively.

堂姑 daughter of paternal grand-uncle.

堂兄弟 and 堂姊妹 male and female first cousins on the father's side.

堂表兄弟 sons of daughters of paternal grand-uncles

堂外祖父 and 堂外祖母 maternal grand-uncle and his wife.

堂外祖姨母 maternal grand-aunt.

堂舅父 and 堂舅母 maternal grand-uncle's son and son's wife.

堂姨母 maternal grand-uncle's daughter.

堂姨兄弟 and 堂姨姊妹 maternal grand-uncle's daughter's sons and daughters.

堂²
10,760

堂舅表兄弟 and 堂舅表姊妹 grandsons and grand-daughters of maternal grand-uncles (through males).

堂舅表姪子 son of grandson of maternal grand-uncle.

堂舅表姪孫 grandson of grandson of maternal grand-uncle (through males).

堂簾 large curtains or hangings.

堂罩 the canopy under which the coffin is placed.

洗澡堂 or 澡堂 or 浴堂 public bath-houses, — of three kinds; see 5239, 6341, 8850.

哄堂大笑起來 there was a general burst of laughter.

跑堂 a waiter at an eating-house.

女堂 a waitress,—now prohibited.

堂子 the ancestral hall. Also, a bathing-house; see 10,769.

兒孫堂 the vagina.

堂官 Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Six Boards and of the superior Courts. Also, the authorities of a District. Also, a head waiter.

堂郎中 secretary in the Imperial Household.

堂主事 assistant secretary to a Board.

正堂 the designation, in recital of titles, of a District Magistrate.

左堂 colloquial designation of 縣丞 an assistant District Magistrate.

右堂 a designation of the 典史 District Police-Master and Gaol Warden.

黃堂 yellow hall,—a 太守 Governor or modern Prefect; from the story of a prefectural *yamen* which was several times burnt down, until at length the walls were smeared with 砒黃 brimstone, when the fires stopped.

琴堂 the guitar hall,—a Magistrate. From the story of 宓子賤 Mi Tzū-chien, a disciple of Confucius, who ruled his district in peace by merely playing on his guitar.

堂²
10,760

善堂 a benevolent institution.

發堂擇配 to be sent to the institution (above) to be provided with a husband,—of prostitutes whom a magistrate may wish to reclaim.

天堂 see 11,208.

堂堂 grave; conscientious (see 4624).

相 *hsiang*⁴ 貌堂堂 a grave, dignified countenance.

兒子已八歲了, 生得堂堂一貌 the boy was already eight years old and of a serious cast of countenance.

Fat; swelling; the belly of a jug.

胸膛 the pit of the stomach.

開膛 to remove the entrails; to gut.

開膛相 *hsiang*⁴ 驗 to hold a post-mortem.

上牙膛 the roof of the mouth.

淚膛 the slight hollow just below the eye.

膛子大 its capacity is great.

膛口 the mouth of; the muzzle.

A mantis.

螳螂 the praying-mantis.

汝不知螳螂乎, 怒其

臂以當車轍 do you not know the story of the praying-mantis? In its rage, it stretched out its feelers to stop a chariot.

Noise of drums, etc.

擊鼓其鏜, 踴躍用兵 when the drums resound, it is the time for a vigorous attack.

鏜口 a mouthpiece. See 10,761.

Noise of drums, etc.

割¹
10,765

R. Vulgar.
C. } *v. t'ong*
H. }
Even Upper.

To kill; to cut up.

割牛 to slaughter an ox.

割開 to cut open,—as a carcass.

割死牛 a footpad.

儻³
10,766

R. 養
See 湯
Rising Upper.

Unforeseen; accidental. Used with 10,756.

儻來之物頗不貴視之 we do not value anything that comes through an improper channel.

倜儻 masterful; without self-restraint; ambitious; energetic.

唐²
10,767

R. 陽
C. } *t'ong*
H. }
F. *t'oung*
W. *doa*
N. *doñg*
P. }
M. } *t'ang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *tang*
J. *tō*
A. *dang, dōng*
Even Lower.

Hasty; rude; wild; boastful. The dodder (*Cuscuta*). A kind of plum. The path from the gate to the hall of a temple. Name of a dynasty.

唐突 lawless; rude.

唐突勿罪 excuse my rudeness.

荒唐 wild; exaggerated; boastful.

唐棣 *Prunus japonica*, Thbg. and *Amelanchier canadensis*, Torr & Gray.

唐棣之華 the flowers of the aspen-plum,—used of friendship because these words occur in that connexion.

唐朝 the T'ang dynasty, A.D. 618—907.

太宗騎此開唐家 the Emperor T'ai Tsung rode this (horse) when the T'ang dynasty was founded.

初, 盛 (or 中), and 晚唐 early, flourishing (or middle), and late periods of the T'ang dynasty,—with reference to literary brilliancy.

唐山 China,—so called from the above dynasty.

唐人 a Chinaman.

唐國 name of an ancient State.

陶唐氏 personal appellation of the Emperor Yao.

唐虞之世 in the days of Yao and Shun,—the Golden Age.

膛²
10,761

R. 陽
See 鏜
Even Upper and Lower.

螳²
10,762

R. 陽
See 唐
A. *dang*
Even Lower.

鏜¹
10,763

R. 陽
C. } *t'ong*
H. } *t'ong*
F. } *t'oung*
See 棠湯
Even Lower and Upper.

鏜¹
10,764

R. 陽
See 湯
Even Upper.

唐²

10,767

唐縣 a District in the province of Chihli.

唐古忒 (or 特) Tangut,—including Tibet.

唐太 Saghalien.

僮

10,768

Same as 10,770.

塘²

10,769

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

An embankment. A pool; a pond; a tank. A posting-station for couriers.

海塘 a sea-wall.

魚塘 a fish-pond.

池塘 a pool; a tank.

青草池塘處處蛙 frogs abound in the grass around the pool.

蓮塘 a lotus-pond.

塘子 a public bath-house.

三塘汛遠 three posting-stations distant.

提塘官 officials who manage the Courier Posts, which form a sub-Department of the Board of War.

塘蒿 celery.

搪²

10,770

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

To ward off; to parry.

他拏棍子搪住咯 he kept off the blow with a stick.

這個冷,我的衣裳搪不住 my clothes won't keep out cold like this.

搪不過去 unable to parry.

搪不得風 won't keep away the wind,—used of a good-for-nothing fellow.

搪他幾天 put him off a few days.

搪賬 to evade payment of debts.

搪塞 to perform one's duties perfunctorily; to do just as much as one is obliged to and no more; to put off; to shirk.

搪拖 or 搪抵 to evade; to put off; to make excuses.

糖²

10,771

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

礪²

10,772

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

糖²

10,773

R. 陽

F. v. t'oung

See 唐

Even Lower.

To warm; to toast.

煨糖 to warm before the fire.

煨糖池 a fire-well or inflammable spring in the north of Liaotung.

An enchanted stone; (acc. to some) a gem. A stone embankment; used with 10,769.

Sugar. See 534.

沙糖 granulated sugar.

赤糖 or 紅糖 brown sugar.

尾糖 inferior sugar.

白糖 white sugar.

冰糖 sugar-candy.

糖霜 crystallised sugar.

糖餅 sugared cakes.

糖水 treacle.

糖人兒 sugar men,—for children.

糖菓 crystallised or preserved fruits; jam.

糖薑 crystallised or preserved ginger.

糖瓜 sugared melons.

冬瓜糖 candied melon-rind.

糯米糖 barley-sugar.

刀尖上舔糖 to lick sugar from a sword's point,—a risky undertaking.

糖葫蘆 candied fruit of *Cra-tægus pinnatifida*, Bge., threaded on bamboo or straw.

糖貨 a good bargain.

蟬²

10,774

R. 陽

See 唐

Even Lower.

餬²

10,775

Same as 10,773.

帑²

10,776

R. 虞養

C. no, t'ong

H. lu, t'ong

F. nu, t'oung

W. no, t'oa

N. nu, t'ong

P. nu, t'ang

M. lu, t'ang

Y. nou, t'ang

Sz. nu, t'ang

K. no, t'ang

J. nu, dō

A. nou, dang

Even and

Rising Lower

and Upper.

A treasury.

國帑 or 府帑 the Imperial treasury.

耗費帑銀 to squander the money in the treasury.

人食不足而帑藏金

幣 men without enough to eat while the treasury contains stores of gold and silks.

Read nu². A child; used with 8391.

樂爾妻帑 to rejoice in wife and children.

秦人送其帑 Ch'in sent back his family.

鳥帑 a bird's tail,—which comes after a bird as a man's children come after him.

See 10,741.

宕

10,777

濠²

10,778

R. 養

See 蕩

Rising Lower.

衛²

10,779

R. 皓號

See 道

Rising and Sinking Lower.

道²

10,780

R. 皓

C. tau

H. tau

F. tau, v. tio

W. dōe

N. dōa

P. } tau

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. to

J. ts, dō

A. tau

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

A torrent of water rushing along.

TAO.

A street; a road. Used with 10,780.

A road; a path; a way. Hence, the road *par excellence*; the right way; the true path; the *edōs* of the New Test.; identified by Kingsmill with the Buddhist *Mārga*, the path which leads to Nirvāna; the truth; religion; principles (see 8032). Of or belonging to Taoism (see 太極 859). A district; a region; a political division of the empire,

道

10,780

varying under different dynasties; a circuit; a *Tao-t'ai*. To speak; to tell. A numerative; *see* entries.

一達謂之道 that which passes through is called *tao*.

道路 or 道途 a road; a path. The second is also to walk along a road. *See* 10,508.

找一條道路 to seek a path,—an opening to make a livelihood.

道聽途說 heard on the road and talked in the street,—gossip; scandal.

官道 a public road; a highway.

當道 to be on a journey; to obstruct a road; *see* 12,106.

正當道兒 the middle of the road.

當道者 officials.

結交當道 to cultivate the friendship of officials.

王道 the kingly way,—the perfect way of the ancient kings; the rule of right as opposed to the rule of might.

霸道 the opposite of the above.

至道 the perfect way.

至道皇帝 a designation of the Emp. Ming Huang.

假道 to borrow a passage,—through neutral territory.

假道由後門 to escape by the back-door.

本擬即日就道 I originally meant to start forthwith.

赤道 the equator.

日道 the solar road,—the course of the sun from east to west.

月道 the path of the moon; the succession of her phases.

黃道 the ecliptic; good luck; a lucky day; the conjunction of the sun and moon; in Taoist language, the state of unconscious innocence, as of an unborn babe.

穀道 the alimentary canal.

大道 a highway; the chief or right road; the path of virtue.

生財有大道 there is a proper way of making money.

道

10,780

南北往來大道 a highway for travellers northwards and southwards.

道大 having broad views or great abilities.

小道 a by-way; base arts; humble occupations. *See below*.

雖小道必有可觀者焉 even in small arts there is something worthy of attention.

徑道 a by-way; a short cut.

道衝 a thoroughfare.

通道 a thoroughfare; a trade-route; to open a trade-route.

鐵道 *see* 11,156.

道出公安 his road lay through Kung-an.

兵船道出福州 a man-of-war passed off Foochow.

前道不通 the road ahead is impassable.

各行其道 let each one go his own way. *See* 4624.

繞道 a roundabout way.

羊腸鳥道 a winding narrow road over mountains.

馬道 sloping approaches to top of city walls.

道埂子 a path by the side of an obstructed road or of a field.

箭道 or 侯道 the channel along which horse-archers gallop; an archery course.

甬道 the middle way,—for the Emperor's use; the raised walk in a *yamen* leading from the great outer gate to the middle of the principal hall.

御道 paths reserved for the Emperor.

馳道 the riding way,—of the Emperor; the Imperial road; a post-road.

清道 a clear route,—one free from people, as when the Emperor and certain high officials are passing.

正道 the direct or right road; the route prescribed for tribute-bearers going to and returning from the capital; the true path; the orthodox religion; Confucianism.

貢道 tribute-roads, as above.

叉道 or 迂道 by-ways.

道

10,780

道地 locality.

道地藥材 genuine drugs.

街道 roads; streets.

階道 a flight of steps; a stairway.

磴道 stone steps; the spiral stairways of pagodas; steps cut in the rocks or made up mountains.

棧道 a foot-bridge. *See* 298.

燒絕棧道 to burn and cut away the wooden bridges,—over which one has crossed, *i.e.* to be irretrievably committed to a certain course.

棧方鈎道 a suspension-bridge.

閤道 a foot-bridge; a gallery spanning a court or square and connecting the upper chambers of two opposite houses; a cluster of stars in Cassiopeia.

複道連雲接金闕 their covered galleries connect with the clouds, and reach to the golden gates (of heaven).

隧道 passages below ground; tunnels made to graves.

延道 a long burrow; a tunnel.

軌道 a road worn into ruts by long use; the orbits of the heavenly bodies; a railroad.

道軌 a rut in a road.

盤道 verandahs or covered ways.

午道 a cross-road.

軹道 a meeting of three roads.

平道 a safe, pleasant journey; a pair of stars which preside over roads and travellers.

易道 an easy road; an easy journey.

近道 a short journey; a near district.

道遠 the way was long.

中道 the middle road; half way; on the way; the *via media*; the happy mean; the ecliptic.

行不中道 he does not go in the middle of the road,—of a son when walking with his father.

中道而返 to turn back when half way.

于道 a casual acquaintance.

道⁴

10,780

不得於道 not to make progress on a journey.

在道日糧 daily rations on a march or journey.

遇諸道辟於路 meeting him on the journey, he avoided him on the road.

避道 to avoid meeting a superior official on the road.

撞道 to encounter an official or superior in an unwished-for manner.

行道 to walk in the Way; to do justice; to go or be on a journey. See 4624.

生道 the "path of life;" means of preserving life.

死道 the "ways of death;" to die while on a journey.

已歸道山 has already departed this life.

祖道 to begin a journey; a term for a farewell entertainment.

夾道 see 1132.

取道 to pass through *en route*; to go *via*...

道從長安來 having come from Ch'ang-an.

分道 to divide a road; to take different directions; to go one's own gait.

執手分道去 they clasped hands and went their ways.

跪道 to advance on one's knees.

先道 to go before.

風道北來 the wind is from the north.

天道 the way of God; the weather.

要道 an important district, *i.e.* one to be well defended; an important doctrine.

南北道 the countries south and north of China, respectively.

京畿道 a special circuit, the Censors for which watch over the administration of the capital and of Manchuria and Mongolia; the literary name for the province of Chihli; that province of Korea in which the capital is situated.

道里 the *li* of the road; the geography of a region; measured distance.

道⁴

10,780

道里悠遠 the distance is very great.

八極不可道里計 the world's area cannot be told in miles.

挽歸故道 lead (the river) back into its old channel.

水道 the current of a river or other body of water; a sea-route; a journey by water; the nature of water; the ureter.

下水道 to follow the current; to go with the stream.

河道 see 3936.

海道 sea (as opposed to land) route.

運道 transmission road,--the course, by land and water, assigned for the transport of tribute rice from the provinces to the capital.

血道 arteries; veins.

穴道 fatal spots in the body; the space between the joints; the points at which in acupuncture the needle is introduced; applied in geomancy to the features of ground.

液道 the channels connecting the organs of sense with the various secretions of the body.

毛道 the lie of the fur of a skin,--its quality.

火道 the course of a fire; fire trenches or spaces cleared to protect from fire.

味道 the proper or good flavour.

有味道 there is some taste in it,--spoken in praise of food or of a literary composition.

打道 to draw a line, as on paper.

數道 by several routes; several times.

不動心有道乎 is there a way to a resolved state of mind?

格物之道莫博於書 for the prosecution of research, writing is the most important means.

解之金道以爲之神 opened for him the golden path towards becoming a god.

道術 magical arts.

有道術之人 a man who has arts and devices.

道⁴

10,780

危道 (six) arts which produce disorder in a State.

生民之道樂^{yo4}爲大 among the arts of the people music is greatest.

示敬道也 teach him the art of reverence.

奇道 a clever device or trick.

同道 to be of the same occupation or way of living.

有君子之道四 he has four of the characteristics of a model man.

道二, 仁與不仁 conduct is either virtuous or not virtuous.

花道 the flower-way,--lewdness.

玫瑰花道 a row of red roses.

善道 a good way; clever means; virtue.

直道 the path of straightforwardness; moral integrity; impartiality.

枉道 the crooked ways,--of dishonesty.

曲道 winding ways,--of partiality.

不以道 not accordant with right.

不道 wrongly; wickedly; unnatural; the murder of three persons in one family; a heinous crime with a terrible punishment. See below.

志於道 to follow what is right.

失道 to go astray; to wander from virtue.

反道 to rebel against virtue; to return to virtue.

道文學 to pursue learning.

成人之道 to reach man's estate.

人道 the state or calling of a human being; man's estate. See 10,956.

未通人道 a virgin. Also used of boys.

人道既絕 since his chance of posterity had been cut off,--as a eunuch.

十三許男子, 尚未經人道 a lad of about 13, who has not yet reached puberty.

道⁴

10,780

禽獸道 the condition of birds and beasts.

鬼道 the state of being a ghost or a demon.

父道 fatherhood

夫婦之道命也 the state of matrimony is decreed by destiny,—marriages are made in heaven.

童道 boyhood; childhood, first or second.

和道 a condition of harmony in a household or community.

家道 the condition of a family.

家道殷實 very well off.

家道又好 in a respectable way of life.

世道 the general state of human affairs; the fashion of the age.

世道難行 the way of the age is hard to follow.

世道衰微 the morality of the world is fading away.

十三道 the thirteen circuits, —through the thirteen provinces of the Ming dynasty. The term is still used to denote the Censorate.

道理 right principle; doctrine; reason; argument.

沒道理 not influenced by right principle; unreasonable.

沒有這個道理 this principle does not exist; there is no principle which justifies your action.

我朝 *ch'ao*² 重道崇儒 our dynasty esteems Confucianism and respects Confucianists.

右道 the right-hand way,—orthodoxy.

左道 left-hand ways,—heterodoxy.

外道 or 邪道 heterodoxy.

異道 see 5505.

穢聲載道 his evil reputation fills the road.

黜人而從道 to repress the human and follow eternal truth.

道行 *hsing*⁴ 高潔 a man of high principles (or standard) and blameless life.

道義 reason and right; sense of right and honour.

道⁴

10,780

道義之氣 conscientiousness and duty.

道骨 a man's build.

道學 the study of rules; ethics.

道學先生 a strict observer of approved rules in his actions.

君是道學否 are you, sir, a disciple of Confucius?

吾師道也 my teacher is Truth,—as taught in Confucianism.

道在不可見 the way (of governing) lies in being invisible,—a ruler must keep his policy secret.

然後道之 and then made a rule of it,—of some good deed or principle.

道與一, 神之強名也 TAO and Unity are forced names for spirit.

自然之謂道 that which is natural is called TAO.

道無無對 TAO is never without its antithesis.

道無常名 there is no constant name for "the truth"—it appears as Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, etc. See 9892.

你們公道不容他 your sense of what is right will not endure him.

公道自在人心 a sense of what is just is naturally in man's heart.

公道老 *Sambucus racemosa*, L.

盡道親之道 he performed thoroughly all that belongs to the service of parents.

道人 Buddhists,—a term in use down to the fifth century A.D.

外國道人 a term applied to P. Ricci.

佛道 the Buddhist religion.

佛之外道 an unorthodox form of Buddhism.

入道 to enter the Buddhist priesthood.

得道 to become an Arhat. See 7291.

成道 to become a Buddha.

外道師 heretical teachers. Sanskrit: *tirthakas*.道⁴

10,780

道教 the doctrine of TAO; Taoism, supposed to have originated with Lao Tzū, sixth century B.C.

道家 Taoists; Taoist writers.

道士 a Taoist priest, or recluse.

火居道士 a married Taoist priest.

老道 a Taoist priest. Also, a Buddhist temple coolie.

道妮 a Taoist nun.

小道 or 道末 terms by which a Taoist priest speaks of himself. See above.

道錄司 a Taoist Superior or Bishop.

道紀師 or 道紀司道紀 a Taoist Superior in a Prefecture.

道正 a Taoist Superior in a Department.

道會 a Taoist Superior in a District.

道號 a Taoist priest's name. Also, a sort of laudatory nickname given for special achievements.

道兄 a term of address to Taoist priests; your Reverence.

道德經 the Canon of TAO and the Exemplification thereof,—a work which has been attributed on insufficient grounds to Lao Tzū (see 6783). It has been translated by many scholars and others, but no two of these have ever agreed as to the interpretation. It contains a certain number of what may well be the genuine utterances of some ancient philosopher, mixed up with the hocus-pocus of later Taoism, and may safely be assigned to the Han dynasty.

道可道非常道也 the way that can be walked upon is not the eternal Way.

道無問, 問無應 TAO cannot be enquired about, neither can any answer be made to such a question.

一陰一陽之謂道 one part Yin and one part Yang make TAO.

乾道 of or belonging to males.

這八字是坤道的嗎 these eight (nativity) characters are those of a lady, are they not?

道

10,780

一道公文 one official despatch.
 一道氣 a current of air.
 一道光 a ray of light.
 一道香 a wreath of incense-smoke.
 一道烟 a wreath of smoke.
 一道烟走了 he went off like smoke.
 一道天河 the Milky Way.
 一道詔 an Imperial order in writing.
 一道符籙 a charmin writing.
 錄一道 to make a copy of a document.
 又換了一道茶來 tea was served round again.
 這一道驢 what a beast of a donkey!
 頭道 first crop; first course.
 上 shang³ 頭道菜 bring on the first course.
 二道 the second crop; two stripes, *i.e.* a corporal in the British army, during the occupation in the north of China.
 抹灰二道 put on two coats of plaster.
 諭旨二道 two Imperial Decrees.
 三道 a sergeant; a Consular constable.
 三道碑 three stone tablets, with inscriptions.
 耨草三道 weed it three times.
 日中有青色四道 the sun having four bands of dark colour,—at sunset.
 兩道黛眉 long bushy eyebrows.
 道子 a stripe,—as in patterns.
 道台 Tao-t'ai—an official in charge of a circuit of two or more Prefectures, commonly called Intendant of Circuit. Also, officials charged with the management of the salt and grain-tax administrations.
 司道 see 10,250. Also, a Tao-t'ai who has the brevet rank and functions of a Provincial Judge.
 這麼道人 this sort of man.

道

10,780

道達 to inform; to state.
 說道 said as follows.
 牌上有字寫道 on the tablet was an inscription to the following effect.
 道談 to converse.
 莫道 do not say....
 道人道 the man of TAO said.
 道猶未了 he had hardly finished speaking, when....
 不道 not to say. See above.
 一一道出 told all the details.
 道古今 to discuss the past and the present.
 難道是假的不成 you don't mean to say it is false, do you? See 762, 8135.
 不可勝道 beyond power of expression in language.
 自古道 it has always been said that....
 道喜 or 道賀 to congratulate.
 道惱 to condole with.
 道謝 or 道乏 to return thanks.
 道解 to explain.
 念道 to think of; to mention.
 兩個老人家不道女兒執性如此 the old couple never thought their daughter would be so determined as all this.
 我只道是他的好朋友 I thought it must be an intimate friend of his.
 Read tao³. To lead; see 10,781.
 道以德 (the wise man) leads men by the example of his own moral character.
 良馬易道 a good horse is easily managed, or trained.
 道引之士 professors of breath-regulating,—as a means to prolong life.
 道筋骨 to lead sinews and bones,—to knead the body gently, as the Taoists do as a means to prolong life.

道

10,780

導

10,781

R. 號皓
 F. ka², toa² for
 koa², toa²
 See 道
 Rising and
 Sinking
 Lower.

使有司道單 shan³ 子 caused the officials to introduce the Chief.
 君子道人以言 the wise man makes use of speech to guide men,—in the way of right.

To lead; to guide.

引導 to lead; to guide.

導引 see 10,780 tao³.

鄉導官 one who is employed by pioneers of any enterprise to show the way about.

開導 to show the right way; to undeceive; to cheer up a sick person.

先導 one who leads the way.

訓導 to teach and guide. See 4881.

導師 the guiding Teacher,—Buddha.

玉導 or 簪導 a hairpin.

To husk grain.

藁去枇糠 to get rid of the chaff.

藁

10,782

R. 皓
 See 導
 Rising Lower.

刀

10,783

R. 豪
 C. tou
 H. tau
 F. toa, v. t'oa
 W. tōe, dōe
 N. toa
 P. } tau
 M. }
 Sz. }
 Y. toa
 K. to
 J. tō
 A. dau
 Even Upper.

A knife; a sword (see 7010) with a single edge and slightly curved, as compared with 劍 1659; a blade. A quire of paper. A small boat. Radical 18. [To be distinguished from 力 6980 and 刁 11,038.]

一把刀子 a knife; a sword.

二把刀 a second-class cook; a dilettante.

刀刃 or 刀口 the edge of a knife. See 6174.

刀口鈍 the edge is blunt.

刀背 the back of a knife.

刀尖 point of a knife.

尖刀 a dagger.

刀鋒 point of a sword.

刀鞘 a sheath or scabbard.

刀護手 a sword-hilt.

刀¹
10,783

捉刀人 body-guard.

菜刀 a cook's chopper.

小刀子 or 解手刀 a pocket-knife.

輕刀 see 6336.

腰刀 a dirk; a dagger.

兩面刀 a two-edged knife; a double-faced person.

大刀 a long-handled sword.

大刀頭 = to come back, — because 大刀頭有環 (=還).

刀頭之苦 the bitterness of decapitation.

單刀 the broadsword.

關刀 a sword as used by Kuan Ti, the God of War.

七寶刀 a seven-jewel (i.e. good) sword.

剪刀 scissors.

刀斧手 an executioner.

鬼頭刀 an executioner's sword.

風利於刀 the wind cuts like a knife.

出火刀斫柱 drew a fire-sword-cut-pillar, — a sharp sword of Japanese make.

中國之畏倭者畏其刀也 the Chinese fear of the Japanese is really fear of their (excellent) swords.

書刀 a knife to be used when writing, — for erasing. See below.

刀筆 knife (for erasing) and pen, — referring to the days when slips of wood or bamboo were used for paper. See 4309, 8979.

刀筆各一 one knife and one pen, — as above.

刀筆吏 scribes; clerks who draw up petitions, etc., in proper form.

求爲刀筆之詞 begged him to draw up the petition. [The last 4 characters are also used in the sense of "severe language," based upon the wrong interpretation "knife-pen" for cutting words on tablets.]

曾不容刀 it would not admit a small boat. See 10,785.

刀魚 a mullet. See 1080, 10,787.

刀¹
10,783

刀豈 French beans (*Canavalia ensiformis*, D.C.).

刀螳 the praying-mantis, — because its front legs look like knives. See 10,762.

刀錢 see 1736.

金刀 money. Cf. golden key.

刀瘡藥 sticking-plaster.

See 10,820.

叨¹
10,784

忉¹
10,785

R. 豪

C. t'ou

F. toa, t'ieu

W. t'oe

P. } tau

M. } tau

Y. toa

Sz. tau

K. to

J. tō

A. dau

Even Upper.

舢¹
10,786

R. 豪

F. toa, t'ieu

See 刀

Even Upper.

魴¹
10,787

R. 豪

See 刀

Even Upper.

朵¹
10,788

朵¹
10,789

島¹
10,790

R. 皓

C. tou, v. t'ou

H. tau, to

See 到

Rising Upper.

Grieved; distressed.

勞心忉忉 your toiling heart will be grieved.

忉利天 the tao-li heaven, — a corrupted transcription of the Sanskrit *trayastrimsa*, referring to the heaven established by Indra and his thirty-two brother *dévas*. Popularly used in the general sense of "Paradise."

A long narrow boat. A load of 300 斛 bushels.

The mullet.

Same as 11,321.

See 11,321.

A rocky island in the sea, as opposed to 州 2444.

海島 or 島嶼 islands.

搗³
10,791

R. 皓

C. t'ou, tou

H. tau, to

See 到

Rising Upper.

To pound; to beat; to ram down. See 8238.

搗碓 to pound, — as when husking rice.

搗米 to husk rice.

搗藥 to pound drugs.

搗爛 to pound to a pulp or to rags.

搗出汁 to pound out the juice.

搗碎 to bray in a mortar.

搗衣 to beat clothes, — as washermen do.

搗實 to ram down solidly, — as a mud wall.

搗從虛處挨 to force one's way through at a weak point.

搗線 or 搗絲 to reel or wind silk.

搗鬼 to soliloquise.

活活的是鬼搗 which is mere gibberish.

搗翻 to upset or succeed in thwarting a plan.

好搗飾 (hao¹ tao² ch'ih⁴) he is fond of being smartly dressed.

Read tao¹. To remove; to change; to clear away.

實在搗當您納 I am really bothering you a good deal.

到⁴
10,792

R. 號

C. tou

H. tau

F. toa

W. t'oe, d'oe

N. toa

P. } tau

M. } tau

Sz. } tau

Y. toa

K. to

J. tō

A. dau

Sinking

Upper.

To arrive at; to reach; to attain to; to come to the point. [Originally used in the sense of "to invert" = 10,793 tao⁴.]

來到 to arrive.

到任 to arrive at one's post.

無所不到 no place to which it does not reach, — omnipresent.

人已到齊 the people have all come.

人任曾到其國 no one has ever reached that country.

到了 we have arrived. See 7073.

快到罷 we shall soon be there.

到過北京沒有 have you been to Peking?

斷不能到 can never reach, — this pitch of excellence.

到⁴

10,792

到口 to reach port.

到不了我的門口兒
it does not reach up to my door.要頂到牆根兒 I want it
to reach to the wall.

直到 right up to.....

到手 come to hand.

收到了 received.

借到紋銀一百兩
I borrowed a hundred taels.函請示覆未到 I wrote
and asked him to let me know,
but have received no reply.雖有不到之處 although
he has his shortcomings.到處有 they are to be found
everywhere.到處一樣 it is the same
everywhere.到那裏去 where (or how
far) are you going?

到此 on reaching this point.

到頭 or 到底 to reach the
end, extreme limit, or bottom;
finally; when all is said and done.穀不到頭兒 it won't reach
to the end,—as a short cord.毯子小,鋪不到頭兒
the carpet is too small to reach
to the end.事到頭來 or 事到其
間 the affair has come to a head
or reached the point at which
action must be taken; the time
has come.着 chao² 急到頭兒 when
their anxiety reached the climax.到月頭兒 at the end of the
month.

到次日 on the next day.

到關 on arriving at the Custom-
house.回到本旗 to return to his
proper Banner,—as a Manchu.到甚麼分 fén⁴ 上 to what
point? how far?到境 to arrive in the jurisdic-
tion of....

到案 to come before a Court.

報到 to report arrival.

到得 arrived at = when; as
soon as.到⁴

10,792

到得去 will do; to be good
enough.

到今 till now.

到日付清 to be paid in full
on the day appointed.日期不到 before the day or
time appointed.

週到 complete; thorough.

周旋不到 not enough to go
round; wanting in attention or
hospitality.那件事我作不到 I
can't manage that affair. Also,
I don't do that sort of thing.到家 to reach home; fully;
thoroughly.送客, 送回家 when you
see a guest off, see him home,
—if you do a thing at all, do
it well.

推到家 to thrust home.

釘到家 to drive a nail home.

這個活, 你沒做到家
you have not done this work
well.問到家 to thoroughly ques-
tion.荒唐到家 altogether wide of
the mark; astray.

想不到 unexpected.

誰又想得到他來呢
who would have thought he'd
have come?擱不到眼裏 he does not
put it in his eye,—he regards
it as a mere trifle.各處都找到了 I have
looked everywhere for it.都看到了 I have inspected
them all.是你那個話遞不到
you simply had nothing to say,—
in self-defence.到是你多少錢罷
to come to the point, how
much do you ask?To fall down; to topple
over; to become bankrupt;
to lie down; to knock down.

倒陽 to fall on one's back.

倒陰 to fall on one's face.

跌倒 to fall down,—as when
walking.倒³

10,793

他在冰上栽倒 he slipped
down on the ice.死倒地 fell dead to the
ground.倒地葫蘆 rolling on the
ground like a gourd,—of a drun-
ken man.倒塌 or 倒坍 to topple over,
as a building; to fail, as a firm.倒倒險險 tottering; stag-
gering.倒身下拜 prostrated himself
and made obeisance.

打倒 to knock down.

推倒 to push over.

倒在床上 to lie down on a
bed.講倒 or 辯倒 to bowl a
person over in argument.他把我摔倒了 he threw
me down.壓倒元白 to beat 元稹
Yüan Chên and 白居易 Po
Chü-i,—at verse-making.倒造 or 倒運 change of luck,
—from good to bad.倒賬 or 倒行 (hang²) or 倒
閉 or 倒罷 to become bank-
rupt.遂致倒閉 and so they fell
and closed,—became bankrupt.把鋪子倒出去 handed
over the shop to him,—as when
selling the goodwill of a business.倒出錢來, 再 when you
have received your money, then
etc.要出倒 wanting to sell it,—
e.g. of a shop.把鋪子倒過來 he bought
the goodwill of the shop.倒價 extra sum paid for the
right of sub-letting.別隨風倒 do not bend with
the wind,—as plants, etc., but
have a will of your own.拉倒了 it is pulled down;
there is an end of the matter.倒囤 to change from one bin
into another,—as grain.

絕倒 excessive laughter.

倒³

10,793

R. 號 皓

See 到

Rising and
Sinking
Upper.

倒³
10,793

以博閱者之一絕倒而已 merely to afford my readers a good hearty laugh.

倒草 or 倒嚼 to chew the cud.

經鎗不倒 stricture.

帥字旗無風自倒 the general's flag falling down without wind,—considered as a certain omen of defeat.

牆倒眾人推 every one gives a shove to a falling wall.

脾胃倒了 my stomach is out of order.

攀倒大樹有柴燒 if you pull down a big tree you will get fuel to burn,—leave small trees (and people) alone.

倒韻 to spoil the rhyme,—as by a wrong tone.

倒頭經 a mass performed on the day of death.

倒換 to exchange for; to substitute for.

倒換班兒 to work in alternate shifts; to relieve each other alternately.

倒賠 to find or repay money due from another.

倒裝 to unpack; to "open out," as goods.

Read *tao*⁴. To pour out. To invert; to transpose. Contrary to expectation; and yet; nevertheless. See 11,375 *to*¹.

倒茶 to pour out tea.

倒上茶來 pour out and hand tea.

倒出一杯水來 pour out a glass of water.

不說自己倒出了反來罰我 you ignore the fact that you yourself have put it (a word) at the wrong end, and even try to fine me,—when I was right.

今日無酒倒,莫如喝點茶 when one has no wine, there is nothing like a little tea,—make the best of what you have got.

倒溜兒 a syphon.

倒³
10,793

顛倒是非 to confound right and wrong.

顛倒大意 to reverse or invert the meaning. [*Tao*⁴ may here be read *tao*³, and mean "spoil" or "make nonsense of."]

君臣以分 *fén*⁴ 已倒矣 the rôles of sovereign and minister are now transposed.

倒背着手 putting the hands behind the back.

倒懸 hanging head downwards; in great straits or suffering.

倒捲 to roll up backwards.

倒退 to retire; to walk backwards.

倒看 to look at upside down. See 10,143.

所以乃三字是倒句法 the order of the three words *so*, *i*, and *nai*, is inverted.

此倒裝句也 the proper order in this sentence is inverted.

倒座 rooms facing the main buildings of a house.

倒栽葱 to fall head-over-heels.

成家的倒有病,敗家的倒無病 the one who has succeeded in life is made to suffer, while the one who has wrecked himself is not.

這倒也說得好 what you say is very true or very much to the point.

券倒不須寫 oh, you need not draw up a bond (or receipt).

倒不如大雨 it is not so good as heavy rain after all.

我唱,你倒不彈 I sing but you don't play.

我倒不言語,你倒說長說短 I will say nothing, you go on saying what you like.

倒過 to transpose.

倒着過兒 the wrong way up.

倒過兒是我 if I were you,...

倒也罷了 that will do very well then; nothing more need be said about it.

一進門時倒也勤謹 when he first came into the family, he was diligent and respectful enough,—but etc. etc.

倒³
10,793

倒像厭惡 (*wu*⁴) on the contrary, he seems to dislike them.

本來笨的,倒說聰明 he is naturally stupid, and yet is called clever.

你是那裏人,倒會說話 where do you come from that you are able to talk?

倒拉 (or 流) 刺 a hang-nail.

倒掛刺 *Cesalpinia sepiaria*, Roxb.

倒掛鳥 the love-bird of Formosa (*Loricula*), which hangs with its head down.

倒閘兒 a screen to hide a staircase.

Read *tao*³ (in Peking).

倒氣 to gasp for breath.

倒線 to wind thread.

塿³

10,794

R. 皓

See 島

Rising Upper.

幃⁴

10,795

R. 尤號

See 籌道

Even and Sinking Lower.

A canopy; the canopy of heaven; the sky.

覆幃 to cover and curtain, as the sky; used in the sense of Nature.

無不覆幃 there is nothing which it does not cover.

覆幃雖廣,嗟不容乎此生 though the universe is wide, alas! there is no place in it for me.

憐³

10,796

R. 尤

See 憐

Even Lower.

Grieved; pained.

憐恨不釋 my grief and rage are not laid aside.

擣³

10,797

Same as 10,791.

燾⁴

10,798

R. 豪尤
號

See 筭
Even Lower.

禱³

10,799

R. 皓號

C. t'ou

See 到

Rising Upper.

To cover over; to envelop.

To pray. See 10,448.

禱祝 or 禱告 or 禱念 to pray,—as to gods.

禱切 to pray earnestly that....

默禱 to mutter a prayer.

丘之禱久矣 I, Confucius, have long prayed.

獲罪於天,無所禱也 he who offends against God has none to whom he can pray.

是禱 such is my prayer,—a conventional phrase used in letters at the end of a request.

拜禱 to worship,—as in temples.

當以人為禱 we must offer up a man with our prayers,—as a sacrifice.

稻⁴

10,800

R. 皓

C. tou²

H. t'au, t'au²

F. toa²

W. t'ou²

N. doa

P. } tan²

M. }

Y. toa²

Sz. tau²

K. to

J. tō, dō

A. dau²

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

Rice growing in the field (*Oryza sativa*, L.); paddy.

陸稻 or 旱稻米 rice grown in ordinary fields, without water.

水稻米 rice grown in paddy-fields which are specially flooded with water.

撒稻 to sow rice.

稻場 or 稻埕 a smooth concrete floor for drying rice.

大稻埕 Twatutia,—the seat of the Tamsui tea-market.

打稻子 to beat rice out of the ear.

稻孫 shoots of rice from the old root.

蹈⁴

10,801

R. 號

See 道

Sinking Lower.

To tread on; to trample on; to violate. To follow; to observe. See 581, 10,751. [Commonly read tao³.]

足之蹈之,手之舞之 dancing with the feet and gesticulating with the hands,—from joy.

踐蹈 to tread on; to trample.

蹈⁴

10,801

蹈平 to raze to the ground.

蹈法 to trample on laws.

人方蹈我之瑕 just at the time when people were down upon my faults,—of administration.

高蹈 to walk high,—used of officials who throw up office and retire to the hills as hermits, etc.

蹈襲 to follow in a beaten track; to imitate; to plagiarise.

蹈常襲故 to follow mere routine.

循規蹈矩 to behave according to the square and compasses,—in an orderly manner.

悼⁴

10,802

R. 號

C. tou

H. t'au

F. toa

W. dōe

N. doa

P. tau

M. tau, t'au

Y. tōa, toa

Sz. tau

K. to

J. tō, dō

A. diou, dau

Sinking

Lower.

盜⁴

10,803

R. 號

See 道

Sinking

Lower.

Grieved; afflicted.

可悼 very sad.

悼哭 or 悲悼 to bewail; to be grieved.

悼嘆 to sigh with grief.

悼亡詩 an ode "in memoriam."

七年日悼 at seven years old, a child is called tao.

傷悼 to lament the untimely death of a child.

A robber; a bandit; a highwayman; a pirate. To steal. See 6126.

盜賊 or 盜匪 thieves; brigands.

強盜 highwaymen; bandits.

盜寇 bandits; rebels.

海盜 or 洋盜 pirates.

小盜 a footpad.

盜首 or 盜魁 the chief of a gang of robbers.

遇盜 to fall among thieves,—as on a journey.

失盜 to have one's house robbed.

盜去 or 盜取 or 盜竊 or

盜劫 to steal.

公取竊取皆為盜 to take things openly, and to take things secretly, are both classed as theft.

盜⁴

10,803

盜所隱器與盜同罪 the receiver is as guilty as the thief.

盜賣 to sell the property of another.

盜帑 to rob the public purse.

盜亦有道 there is TAO even in thieving,—i.e. a systematic way of planning and carrying out a theft.

慢藏誨盜 to be negligent in putting things away leads to thieving.

盜風 the practice of thieving.

為盜捕盜 it is a case of thieves catching thieves,—well adapted.

盜用 to purloin and use,—e.g. an official seal.

盜殺 to rob and kill.

命盜案件 cases of robbery involving murder.

盜名 to steal a person's name or trade-mark.

掩耳盜鈴 to stuff one's ears and steal a bell,—thinking that no one else will hear the ringing.

盜警 an alarm of thieves.

代為盜改 fraudulently changed it for him.

盜照視之 he slyly took a light and looked at her.

盜汗 night-sweats.

盜水 polluted water; see 6126.

See 12,056.

Same as 10,799.

T'AO.

燾⁴

10,804

禍⁴

10,805

吽²

10,806

R. 豪

C. tou

H. t'au

F. toa

W. t'ou²

N. doa

P. M. t'au

Y. t'ou

Sz. t'au

K. to

J. tō

A. dau

Even Lower.

To weep; to wail.

號 hao² 吽痛哭 wailing and bitter weeping.

先號 hao² 吽而後笑 to cry at first and laugh afterwards.

噉吽 to squall,—as a child.

桃²

10,807

R. 豪

F. t'oa

See 萄

Even Lower.

The peach (*Prunus persica*, S. & Z.); used pictorially as an emblem of longevity, from the peaches in the garden of 西王母 the Lady of Siwah (see 8067), which conferred immortality on those who ate them, the legend being obviously that of Hera and the Garden of the Hesperides. See 6884, 8632, 9502.

桃兒 or 桃子 peaches.

山桃 *Prunus persica*, S. & Z. var. *Davidiana*, Max.

桃仁 peach-kernels.

桃核 peach-stones.

胡桃 foreign peach (see 4930) or 核桃 the walnut (*Juglans regia*, L.).

山核桃 *Juglans Sieboldiana*, Max.

桃肉 shelled walnuts.

桃花 peach-blossoms.

桃花運 a peach-blossom destiny,—a life of profligacy.

命犯桃花 fate made her a prostitute.

桃花水 or 桃汛 spring freshets. The first is also snow.

桃花漿 mortar,—consisting of 7 parts lime to 3 of earth.

桃紅 the colour of peach-blossoms; pink.

舍桃 or 櫻桃 see 13,322.

桃月 the 3rd moon.

李代桃僵 the plum-tree perishes for the peach,—the wrong man suffers.

桃李 peaches and plums; disciples.

不失爲師門桃李 he will not fail in the duty of a disciple towards his master.

桃園結義 the oath of fidelity sworn in the peach-orchard,—between Liu Pei, Kuan Yü, and Chang Fei, to protect the House of Han against the Yellow Turban rebels, 2nd century A.D. See 9994.

桃²

10,807

二桃殺三士 two peaches kill three warriors,—referring to a plot by which the three chief generals of the Duke of 齊 Ch'i were got rid of through the agency of 晏嬰 Yen Ying. Peaches were given to two of them in token of their superiority to all the generals of Ch'i; but subsequently, on discovering the third general to be greater than themselves, they both committed suicide from mortification. Shocked at this tragedy, the third general followed suit.

雙桃兒 a pair of peaches; an unshaven tuft of hair over each ear of a child.

桃氏爲刃 the duty of the *t'ao shih* (a petty official under the Chou dynasty) was to superintend the making of blades.

天桃 tender peach-blossoms.

桃夭合 the happiness of married life.

桃枝 a wand used in sorcery. [Demons are said to fear peach-wood because Hou I was killed with a peachwood staff.]

桃符 slips of peach-wood used as charms; also, scrolls or charms printed from peach-wood blocks,—feared by demons.

桃橛 poles of peach-wood, used as above.

扁桃 or 剛兒桃 the flat peach.

哈蜜桃 the honey peach from Khamil.

陽 (or 楊) 桃 *Averrhoa carambola*, L.

仙桃 a fig.

佛桃 a fragrant kind of *Citrus*.

桃乳 or 桃膠 peach gum.

香桃 a lemon.

棉花桃 the flower-bud of cotton.

夾竹桃 *Nerium odoratum*, Soland.

彌猴桃 *Actinidia chinensis*, Pl.

苦桃 *Prunus Ssiori*, F. & S.

金絲桃 *Hypericon Ascyron*, L.

毛桃兒 *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent.

桃虫 or 桃雀 the love-bird.

洮¹

10,808

R. 豪

C. t'ou

P. } t'au

M. }

Y. t'ioa

See 切 萄

K. cho, to

J. tō

A. dau, jieu

Even

Irregular.

逃²

10,809

R. 豪

See 萄

Even Lower.

Name of a large affluent of the Yellow River. To wash.

洮湖 name of a lake in Kansuh.

汰洮 to rinse; to cleanse. See 5209.

洮羊 the Dseren or goitred antelope.

To flee; to escape; to abscond. See 9465.

逃走 or 逃跑 or 逃亡 or

逃逸 or 脫逃 or 逃遁 or

逃躲 or 逃避 or 逃匿 or

逃竄 or 逃閃 to run away; to desert; to abscond; to keep out of sight; to avoid; to sneak off.

逃往 absconded to....

逃散 to run off in all directions.

逃生 or 逃命 to fly for (or escape with) one's life.

逃難 (*nan*⁴) to run away from trouble,—as political disturbances, etc.

逃兵 a deserter.

逃捨 to desert.

逃軍 to run away from the place of banishment.

逃旗 to run away from one's Banner,—and the general obligations of a Manchu.

逃荒 to flee from famine districts.

逃人 fugitives.

逃奴 fugitive slaves.

逃犯 an escaped criminal.

逃兇 an escaped murderer.

在逃 at large.

逃學 to play truant.

鞞²

10,810

R. 豪

See 鞞

Even Lower.

A small flat drum with a handle, used by pedlars and having two buttons attached by short pieces of twine in such a way as to strike the drum when

鞞²

10,810

twirled rapidly backwards and forwards. [Also written 鞞.]

懸鞞 to hang up a drum,—as Wu Wang did at the door of his palace, for the use of those who came to give him advice.

駢²

10,811

R. 皓篠

See 菑

Even Lower.

駢²

10,812

Same as 10,810.

慝¹

10,813

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

Excessive; insolent. To pass away. [Commonly read t'ao².]

無卽慝淫 make no approach to insolent dissoluteness.

日月其慝 the days and months pass by.

慝慝不歸 long were we there without returning.

以樂慝憂 to conceal sorrow by joyousness.

天命不慝 the will of God is certain. See 10,818.

慝心 reckless.

慝閒 leisurely.

搯¹

10,814

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

To take out; to clean out. Used with 10,824.

搯出賞格 he produced the notice of reward.

搯出錢來 to produce money,—from the pocket.

小洞搯不出大螃蟹 you don't get a big crab out of a small hole.

左旋右搯 (the driver) on the left guiding, (the warrior) on the right drawing,—his sword.

搯水 to bale out water.

搯井 to clean out a well.

搯耳朵 to clean the ears.

搯溝 to clean out a drain.

搯摸 a pickpocket.

搯¹

10,814

搯虱子 to crack a louse.

搯家雀兒 to pull sparrows out of their nests.

搯花 to pick flowers.

搯籌 to give out bamboo tallies,—to carrying coolies.

楮²

10,815

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Lower.

滔¹

10,816

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

A tree mentioned in the 爾雅 *Erh Ya*, (?) same as 2303.

Rushing water; a torrent.

滔濫 to overflow.

汶水滔滔 the waters of the Wên sweep on.

武夫滔滔 the troops advanced like a torrent.

滔滔不斷古今流 it has never ceased to roll in this great stream.

滔滔者天下皆是也 the whole empire is in this state of ferment.

滔滔清辯, 矢口不移 (the witness) though repeatedly challenged, adhered stoutly to his statement.

白浪滔天 the white waves dashed against the sky.

萬惡滔天 wicked beyond all bounds; outrageous.

天降滔德 God gave them their insolent dispositions.

滔風 the east wind.

緇¹

10,817

Same as 10,835.

詔¹

10,818

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

To doubt; to suspect. [To be distinguished from 詔 355.]

天道不詔 there is no uncertainty in the ways of God.

韜¹

10,819

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

A scabbard; a sheath. Wide; just; liberal.

韜弓 to put a bow in its case.

韜畧 military tactics; strategy.

韜¹

10,819

韜鈴 science of military strategy

韜光 to sheathe brightness,—used of an able man living in retirement.

韜晦 to sheathe oneself in darkness; to hide one's light under a bushel.

韜晦之計 a plan of shamming "silly."

以被韜面 he covered up his face with the bedclothes.

叨¹

10,820

R. 豪

C. t'au

H. t'au

F. t'ao

W. t'oe, v. tsöe

N. t'ao

P. t'au, v.

M. tau

Y. t'au

Sz. t'au, v. tau

K. to

J. to

A. t'au

Even Upper.

To desire; to be addicted to; to enjoy; to receive. [To be distinguished from 叨 11,039.]

貪叨凶淫 addicted to cruelty and lust.

猫叨魚肉 a cat is fond of fish.

幸叨天眷 happily we received divine protection.

叨教多年 I have been many years in receipt of your instructions.

叨光 to receive advantage from—used by shopkeepers of their customers. Also, to have a favour to ask.

叨擾 I have put you to much trouble,—a conventional form of thanks for an entertainment.

叨恩 to receive bounty.

叨沐 or 叨忝 I am in receipt of many favours from you.

叨叨 strident.

Read tao¹. To gabble see 4774. To be mixed up

叨叨念念 to show ill-temper by grumbling.

叨叨人 to nag at.

絮絮叨叨 perpetual nagging.

叨嘮 to find fault with; to scold.

他的事咩叨極了 it is difficult to serve him because he is so exacting.

匄¹

10,821

Same as 10,831.

陶²

10,822

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

掏

10,823

淘²

10,824

R. 豪
C. t'ou
H. t'au
F. toa
W. döe
N. doa
P. } t'au
M. }
Y. t'oa
Sz. t'au
K. to
J. tō, dō
A. dau
Even Lower.

To chatter; to prattle.
Used for 10,806.

Same as 10,814.

To scour; to clean out;
to wash in a sieve. Used
with 10,814.

淘乾淨 to clean out.

淘溝 to cleanse a sewer.

淘井 to clean out a well.

淘米 to wash rice in a sieve.

淘沙 to sift sand; to sift a dust-
heap.

淘金沙 to wash for gold.

淘氣 frolicsome; mischievous.
Also, irritation, or irritating.

淘裏 of the (same) lot of.

淘尔河 the river Toro, in
Kirin.

淘河 or 淘鵝 the pelican;
see 4991.

禱²

10,825

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

綯²

10,826

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

萄²

10,827

R. 豪
C. t'ou
H. t'au
F. toa
W. döe
N. doa
P. M. } t'au
Y. Sz. }
K. to
J. tō, dō
A. dau
Even Lower.

To bind; to twist; to
braid.

綯住 tied up,—as a dog.

結綯 to make fast.

索綯 to twist ropes.

The grape. See 9497.

袍²

10,828

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

醕²

10,829

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

鉤²

10,830

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

陶²

10,831

R. 豪 蕭
F. toa, yeu, kin
See 萄 遙
Even Lower.

A kiln for making pot-
tery; to fashion. To look
pleased.

甄陶 a kiln.

陶場 a potter's field.

陶人 a potter.

陶器 pottery; earthenware.

用代陶瓦 used instead of
tiles.

陶犬瓦鷄 dogs and fowls of
pottery,—formerly set to watch
at graves; sc. useless.

陶冶 potters and founders; used
figuratively in an educational
sense; licking into shape.

陶鈞萬品 to bring into order
the various things in the uni-
verse,—of God, or Nature.

陶化 or 陶鎔 to melt; to
fuse.

君子陶陶 my husband looks
delighted.

陶陶自得 in a happy frame
of mind.

陶暢 or 陶然 joyful; happy.

陶情 to become expansive,—as
under the influence of wine.

鬱陶 anxiously; anxieties.

陶朱公 a millionaire. See
Biog. Dict. No. 540.

Read yao¹. Name of a
minister, 皇陶 Kao Yao,
of the Emperor Shun.

The sleeve of a robe.

Drunk. See 7684.

Blunt, as a knife.

檣²

10,832

R. 豪
H. t'au, t'au
See 萄
Even Lower.

A block of wood; a
blockhead.

檣机 nickname of a worthless
descendant of the legendary
Emp. Chuan Hsü; hence, a block-
head. Also, a name given to
the annals of the State of 楚
Ch'u.

檣机閒評 the Leisure Notes
of a Blockhead,—the name of
a book.

檣味 ignorant; stupid.

濤¹

10,833

R. 豪
See 萄
Even Lower.

Great waves; billows.
Name of a river in Ssü-
ch'uan.

波濤 waves and billows.

海濤翻滾 surging billows.

松濤 the waving pines. .

濤神 the title under which 伍
員 Wu Yüan (6th and 5th cent.
B.C.) has been deified.

潮濤 the tides.

翽²

10,834

R. 豪 號
See 道 萄
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

A feather screen or fan,
used by actors.

條¹

10,835

R. 豪
See 叨
Even Upper.

A cord; a band; a sash;
fringe. [To be distinguish-
ed from 條 10,085 and 條
11,095.]

絲條 a silk girdle.

條子辮子 silk braided in the
queue.

打條子 to twist cord.

狗牙條子 dog-tooth or
notched border or fringe.

本¹

10,836

R. 豪
See 叨
Even Upper.

To enter. [To be distin-
guished from 本 8846.]

饕¹

10,837

R. 豪

See 叨

Even Upper.

Covetous; gluttonous; greedy.

貪財爲饕 greed for money is called 'tao'.

何能滿其貪饕 how can his greed be satisfied?

饕腹 a "greedy-gut."

饕餐 see 11,159.

饕饕念念 chattering. See 10,820 tao.

討³

10,838

R. 皓

See 叨

K. 'o

Rising Upper.

To punish; to carry on war against; to exterminate; to put to death; see 9433. To ask for; to demand; to get; to incur. See 3250.

天討有罪 God punishes the guilty. [The first two characters are now often used in the sense of "The Emperor will punish."]

討伐 to reduce to subjection; to punish.

討賊 to exterminate rebels.

討亂 to suppress disorder.

討飯 to ask for food,—to beg.

討皇曆, 看個吉日 called for an almanac, to find out a lucky day.

討求 to ask for; to beg.

討賞 to ask for a gratuity.

討要 to demand.

討債 or 討賬 to apply for debts.

討情 to ask favours. See 2187, 11,368.

討保 to seek bail; to find security.

討限 to ask for (an extension of) the time-limit,—in which to produce a criminal.

討論 to ask for an opinion; to discuss.

討新婦 to procure a wife for one's son.

討臊 (sao⁴) to make one ashamed; to cover with confusion.

討頭路 to seek employment.

討脚程 to make out the stages of a journey.

討替 to seek for a substitute.

討³

10,838

套⁴

10,839

R. 號 皓

C. 'ou

H. 'au

F. 'oa

W. 'œe

N. 'oa

P. 'au

M. 'au

Sz. 'au

Y. 'o.

K. 'o

J. to

A. 'au, sau

Sinking

Upper.

討擾 to bring trouble or annoyance on oneself; to put one's entertainer to trouble (see 5586).

討厭 or 討嫌 to incur dislike; hateful; provoking.

討戰 to challenge to battle.

只要討個公道 I only want to get justice.

討好 to get advantage from.

你討不出好來 you won't get any good out of it.

招討使 a great commander; a generalissimo.

討打 you want a hiding!

A case; a covering; a snare; to envelop; to include. Numerative of suits of clothes, of two or more volumes in separate cases or wrappers, of despatches, etc.

書套 a case for holding volumes of a book. See below.

封套 or 信套 an envelope.

外套 an outside robe; an overcoat.

手套 gloves.

套褲 leggings drawn over the trousers.

套衣 outer clothing. See below.

套上衣服 to put on one's clothes.

套棺 an outer coffin.

套杯 cups fitting one inside the other.

皮套 a hood for a falcon.

套車 or 套出來 to harness; to get a cart ready. See below.

套子 or 套兒 a loop; a noose.

套馬 to lasso a horse.

套索 a lasso.

圈套 a noose; a snare; a trap.

落套 to fall into a trap. Also, to plagiarise.

弄個套兒把他套上 lay a trap to catch him.

脫套 to get out of a snare; to escape; not to follow the fashion; to be eccentric.

套⁴

10,839

套背狼 garotters.

八套 the eight toilet necessities.

套眾 a contemptuous term for Manchu Tartars, under the Mings.

套調頭 or 套人家的文字 to plagiarise; to borrow the figures or words of another writer.

套連環兒 inseparably connected; not to be separated or distinguished, as (e.g.) two persons' accounts.

套了去 extracted; wormed out.

套輜 a false keel.

套間兒 a small study; any small room opening from another.

二房間 chien⁴ 套 two rooms opening one into the other.

套描花押 to forge a signature.

套板 blocks for printing in two colours; coffin planks.

河套冬涸 the bed of the river is dry in winter.

俗套 or 通套 or 套用 or 虛套 in common use; formal; conventional.

俗套子的話 common or conventional phraseology.

客套話 or 套話 conventional phraseology or conversation,—as used between strangers or previous to broaching business topics.

套言不叙 to omit conventional phrases,—and proceed to business.

彼此套叙了一回 both talked awhile in conventional terms.

套氣 formality; conventionality.

套頭 an act of politeness; a polite phrase.

一套衣服 a suit of clothes.

一套書 a case of books,—i.e. two or more volumes in a cloth wrapper.

備一套詳文 to draw up an official report.

套

10,839

一套戲法 a conjuror's trick, —i.e. one exhibition of skill, upon the conclusion of which money is collected before another trick is performed.

一套傢伙 a set of tools or implements of any kind.

二套車 a pair-horse cart.

套包子 a horse-collar.

𨔵

10,840

遜

10,841

Same as 10,819.

Same as 10,809.

TÉ.

得

10,842

To get, as opposed to 失 9951; to acquire; to attain; to effect. Used for 10,845. See 8510, 13,515.

得了 I have got it! it is secured! that will do! enough! etc., etc.

得了多少 how many have you got?

得着 *chao*³ 了 obtained; secured.

你掙的錢他得不着 (*chao*³) he won't get any of your earnings.

得便 *p'ien*³ 宜 to get an advantage.

得意 to get one's wish.

得人意 to be popular.

不大得意 not very well satisfied.

得財 to get wealth.

得利 to profit.

得位 or 得天下 to get the throne.

物色而不得 to seek but not to find.

急於得銀 in a hurry to get hold of the money.

得失 gain and loss; right and wrong; (especially) errors.

朝事違謬主人得失 that things went wrong with the

得

10,842

Government was the fault of the Emperor.

譏當時得失 to censure the errors of the time.

得一失一 to get one and lose one.

得不償失 gain not equal to loss.

得錢賣放 to get money to let prisoners escape.

官職是念書裏得出來的 official rank is got by study.

得中 (*chung*⁴) to obtain; to win.

寒暑得中 (*chung*⁴) the intermediate season between heat and cold.

必得 you will certainly get it. See below, *tei*³.

得以不毀 escaped destruction.

問語所從起不能得 he enquired how the story had arisen, but was not able to find out.

而豈有所不得哉 you don't come altogether badly out of it,—you get something.

血氣既衰,戒之在得 when the physical powers are decaying, (the superior man) should guard against avarice.

得乎天 got from God; natural.

得病 to get ill.

今日得見 I got an interview with him to-day.

是用不得于道 and therefore we did not advance on our road.

得悉 to become acquainted with, —the contents of a letter.

得確數 to ascertain the exact amount.

焉 *yen*¹ 得知 how can one get to know? (read 知 *chih*⁴) how can one acquire wisdom?

不可得而傳 you cannot get it so as to be able to transmit it,—as inspiration.

得地步 to obtain a place to stand upon, *sc.* a base for operations,—used in a variety of connexions.

得勝 to obtain a victory.

得

10,842

得勝褂 coats so called because first adopted after the long and victorious campaign against the Formosan savages in the reign of 乾隆 Ch'ien Lung, when the troops had worn away all the bottom parts of their long jackets.

得項 profits; perquisites; emoluments.

得罪 *see* 11,910.

罪有應得 he deserves to be punished.

得情 to get at facts or feelings.

如得其情則哀矜而勿喜 when you get at the truth, then pity the accused and rejoice not,—at your own cleverness.

得其情之真偽 to get at the truth or falsehood of a matter.

得民情 to make oneself popular with the people.

自以爲得之矣 thought he had got it,—the key to the puzzle.

得樣 to suit or look well.

極甚相得 they suit one another very well.

得手 to get into one's hand; to obtain; to make sure of; to depend upon.

題目得手 the theme suits me exactly.

那個事情狠得手辦 that matter can easily be put through.

得毋悞乎 have you not made a mistake?

未得 have been unable to....

不得 must not; it is not permissible to; not able to; there was no help for it; nothing remained but to.

不得不 cannot but...

不得已 not able to stop. See 9921.

不得已而爲之 had no alternative but to do it.

皆出于不得已 it is in every case because there is no alternative.

仙不仙我不得而知 whether he is an immortal or not, I have no means of knowing.

得^{2*}

10,842

竟不得見之 he never managed to get a sight of him.

不得來 unable to come.

不得作 not to be done,—of something which is too difficult.

作不得 not to be done,—of something dishonourable, etc.

使不得 it will not do; it is of no use.

等不得 I cannot wait.

巴不得 see 8510.

看得見 able to see.

走得不得 I had not gone far.

沒得說 there is nothing to say.

省得費事 to save trouble.

那^{na}得不得 how can it not be so?—meaning that it must be so.

自當無求不得 ought to get all I ask.

得生 to gain or regain life.

得甦 to recover consciousness.

得法 to acquire the trick of doing; to do a thing with skill.

得寸思尺 to get an inch and then want a foot,—the more he gets, the more he wants.

得寸得尺 to get an inch, to get a foot,—of territory; used in the sense of never giving up territory once acquired.

得一望二 to gain one and then want two.

得隴望蜀 having got (the State of) Lung, he wanted Shu, —said of 劉備 Liu Pei.

得人 to be popular; to get hold of the right men, as for subordinates or agents.

得用 fit for use; suitable for use.

得風 open to the air; airy.

得力 competent; capable. See 6980.

得味 to have an appetite for; palatable.

得不是 to be blamed.

得實 not prematurely; when the matter is ripe.

得預 to gain by preparation.

得奉 to have received.

得^{2*}

10,842

得穀 to be able to.

得有 or 得受 to have or gain possession of.

得無太早 is it not too soon for that?

不然得無恙乎 if not, how did you escape without injury?

得主 the new owner,—of property which has been transferred.

得以 to be able.

得空 (*k'ung*⁴) to have time for.

得暇 to have leisure.

得宜 satisfactory.

得怨的 to have a grudge against; to take it ill.

得子 to have children.

得官 to obtain a post in the public service.

得准 having a certainty.

得全 complete; successful. See 3176.

得全于酒 to find consolation in wine.

得勢疊肩來,失勢掉手去 to seek the acquaintance of a man with money or position and to drop it when he has lost them.

得益 to be benefited.

虧得 it is very fortunate that; happily.

無以得殉名 do not sacrifice virtue to fame. [得=德.]

Read *tei*³. Must; ought.

必得 or 總得 it must necessarily be that.... See above.

得用多少 how many will be wanted?

得甚麼時候去 at what time must we go?

得^{2*}

10,843

P 職

See 貳

Entering Upper.

To thump; to beat; to squeeze up close.

得^{2*}

10,844

R. 職

See 得

Entering Upper.

得^{2*}

10,845

R. 職

C. *ték*H. *tel*F. *taik*W. *de, te*N. *tah, tēh*P. *stē*M. *tē*Y. *ték*Sz. *te*K. *tök*J. *toku*A. *dik*

Entering Upper.

Watery; the appearance of water. [Wrongly used for 10,842.]

That which one does naturally, spontaneously, and without being able to help it; conduct; behaviour; principles exemplified in action; energy; power; characteristic (see 9114); influence; moral excellence; virtue; kindness. A Department in Shantung. Used for 10,842.

程子曰德者得也 the philosopher Ch'êng said, *Té* = *tē* (10,842).動以不得已之謂德 to act because one cannot help it, is called *tē*.物得以生謂之德 that by which things come into existence is *tē*.

鷄之與鷄,其德非同也 the powers of two hens are not dissimilar,—as far as hatching goes, though small hens cannot hatch large eggs.

無能改於其德 he was unable to change the (evil) bent of their minds.

君子之德風,小人之德草 the nature of rulers is that of the wind, while the nature of inferiors is that of grass,—when the wind blows, the grass must bend

鬼神之爲德,其盛矣乎 how abundantly do spiritual beings manifest their powers!

二三其德 to be changeable in one's conduct.

聞郎家二三其德 hearing that her fiancé had been making other proposals,—of marriage.

民之失德 loss of kindly feeling among the people.

滔德 insolent dispositions.

德²⁷
10,845

惡德 a bad disposition.

穢德 vile conduct.

女有四德 women have four points to which they should pay great attention, viz. 德 virtue, 言 conversation, 容 looks, and 工 needle-work.

婦德尚柔 it is the characteristic of women to be in favour of yielding.

地德 the energy of earth,—as manifested in the production of plants, etc.

天地之德化 (these phenomena) are brought about through the agency of heaven and earth.

德行 (*hsing*⁴) virtuous behaviour; virtuous acts.

祖宗之德行 *hsing*⁴ 所致 in consequence of the virtuous conduct of one's ancestors.

神德 divine power; spiritual efficacy.

大德敦化 great virtue (in one man) brings about moral reform,—in others.

大德 (your Honour's) great kindness. Also a title of honour like "Reverend," given to Buddhist abbots. Sanskrit: *bhadanta*.

喪 *sang*⁴ 德 or 損德 to destroy one's virtue; to blunt one's moral sense,—as by evil thoughts or deeds.

德潤身 virtue adorns the person.

德無常師 virtue has no invariable model or pattern,—to which it must conform.

修德 to cultivate one's personal virtue; to give in charity.

德禽 the cock,—celebrated for its five virtues. See 810.

三德 the three phases of government,—viz. 正 直 justice according to the recognised standard, 剛 克 rule with a strong hand, and 柔 克 a mild administration, to be employed each as circumstances may require.

六德 the six virtues,—viz. 智 knowledge, 仁 charity, 聖 wisdom, 義 justice, 中 moderation, 和 conciliation. See 440.

德²⁷
10,845

作功德 to perform meritorious acts or acts of worship.

作陰德 to do good deeds in secret and so "lay up treasure" in the next world.

有陰德者天報以福 to those who do good deeds in secret, God gives happiness in return.

受人德必報 kindness should be repaid.

恃德者昌 those who rely on virtue, prosper.

德容 a happy face.

德便 right and suitable.

德耀 the fame of one's merits.

德政 good government.

德政碑 a laudatory tablet.

上德不德,是以有德 perfect virtue acquires nothing, therefore it obtains everything. [Characters 4 and 8 here stand for 得.]

上德無爲而無不爲也 perfect virtue does nothing, but there is nothing which it does not do.

酒德 good behaviour under the influence of wine.

酏于酒德 given over to drunkenness.

德服勝畏服 it is better to yield gracefully than from fear.

德意志各國 the States of the North-German Confederation.

德國 Germany.

德律風 imitation of "telephone."

Same as 10,845.

惠²⁷
10,846

賁²⁷
10,847

R. 職

See 貳

K. *t'ik*

J. *toku*

A. *t'ak*

Entering

Upper.

貳⁴⁵
10,848

R. 職

C. *t'ik*

H. *tit*

F. *t'aik*

W. *t'ak*

N. *t'ah*

P. *t'ei, t'ek*

M. *t'ek*

Y. *t'ik*

Sz. *te*

K. *t'ik*

J. *toku*

A. *t'ak*

Entering

Upper.

貳⁴⁵
10,849

R. 職

See 貳

Entering

Upper.

忪⁴⁵
10,850

R. 職

See 貳

Entering

Upper.

慝⁴⁵
10,851

R. 職

C. *nik*

H. *lit*

F. *t'aik*

W. *t'ak*

N. *t'ah*

P. *t'ek*

M. *t'ek*

Y. *t'ik*

Sz. *te*

K. *t'ik*

J. *toku*

A. *t'ak*

Entering

Irregular.

T'É.

To err; to mistake; to be changeable. To go to excess; excessive.

其儀不貳 there is nothing wrong in his deportment.

昊天不貳 Almighty God makes no mistakes.

孰無差貳哉 who is there who has never erred?

四時不貳 the four seasons never fail,—in their order.

疑貳 to suspect.

年紀貳輕 he is too young.

貳小 too small.

一貫錢貳少 one string of cash is too little.

貳爾撒 Tarse or Tersa = Christians (see 迭 11,116).

Foolish; silly.

Timorous. See 10,702.

Evil; secretly wicked; to do the evil thing. Also read *t'ik*⁴⁵. [To be distinguished from 惹 5645, and 慝 8218.]

引慝 to take the guilt on oneself.

矢靡慝 I swear I will never do the evil thing,—marry a second husband.

無俾作慝 not allowing them to act out their evil.

民乃作慝 the people proceed to the commission of wickedness.

愚^{4c}

10,851

特^{4c}

10,852

R. 職

C. tēk

H. t'it

F. teik

W. de

N. dah

P. t'ē

M. t'ē

Y. t'ēk

Sz. t'ē

K. t'ik

J. toku

A. dat

Entering
Lower.

伊胡爲愚 what evil is there in him?

匿愚而言善 to conceal one's wickedness and talk about virtue.

A male animal; a stallion, *see* 772. A mate. A man eminent among others; prominent; alone; single; special. *See* 3354.

新特 a new mate; a new wife.

實維我特 he was my only mate,—the only husband I will ever have.

特夫 my husband.

特婦 my wife.

百夫之特 one man in a hundred.

不意老年見此奇特 unexpectedly, in my old age, I have come across this wonderful man.

特意 on purpose; specially.

特示 or 特諭 a special proclamation.

特揀 or 特簡 or 特選 to specially select,—officials.

特授 specially appointed,—to a post.

特薦 to specially recommend,—for a post, etc.

特調 specially moved,—to a post. [The proper heading to the 官銜 title of an Acting Consul who does not hold a commission.]

特劄 special instructions.

特此通知 I specially send this for your information.

特此懇祈 I therefore specially pray that,—as in a petition.

特發准單 or 特准單 據 a special permit.

特用各費 special expenditure.

特派 specially deputed,—as opposed to 常川駐劄 resident.

特爲 specially because of; on purpose.

爲特 on that account to.....; specially.

特^{4c}

10,852

特專 specially; for that very reason.

特時 at given dates.

特交 specially handed over to....

特等 a class just above the first; a special class. *See* 506.

其品特佳 of specially good quality.

不特愚民即大夫亦信 not only the uneducated masses but even high officials believe in it.

非不欲得佳文,特其所見鄙耳 it is not that he does not wish to secure good essays, but merely that his taste is bad.

特其 to squat on the hams.

特健 or 特勤 Teghin,—a Turkish title, confined to relatives of the Khan. [The second character is often wrongly written 勒 lō.]

特書 the Book of History.

Same as 10,852.

植

10,853

蟬^{4c}

10,854

R. 職

See 螻

A. dāk (sic)

Entering

Lower.

Grubs which eat leaves. *See* 8229.

TEI.

See 10,928.

鏞

10,855

得

10,856

See 10,842.

TÈNG.

登¹

10,857

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

Sacrificial 豆 vessels made of earthenware. [To be distinguished from 登 10,858.]

登¹

10,858

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

To walk upon the heels; to mount; to ascend; to enter upon; to put into, or on; to approach. To record; to publish (*see* 7386). To complete. [To be distinguished from 登 10,857.]

登高 to go up high,—as people do on the 9th of the 9th moon, for kite-flying picnics and with a view to obtain longevity, in commemoration of the escape of 桓景 Huan Ching from a general slaughter, of which he had been warned by the magician 費長房 Fei Ch'ang-fang.

難如登天 as difficult as going to heaven.

登遐 to die.

登舟 to go on board ship.

登岸 to go ashore; to succeed at examinations.

登山 to ascend a mountain.

登位 or 登極 or 登基 or 登殿 to ascend the Throne.

登榜 or 登科 to graduate.

登政和五年第 he graduated in A.D. 1115.

登仕籍 to enter public life. *See* 9993.

登堂 to go up into the hall; to visit.

登住 to place the heel on.

登門 to go through the gateway; to come to the house.

登門認錯 to call and apologise.

登門拜謝 to go to the house and return thanks.

登陟 to get up on a city wall.

登程 to start on a journey.

登程躋路 to proceed on one's journey.

登陸 to proceed overland.

登腿 to stretch the legs,—to die.

登記 to make a note or entry.

登填 to enter,—as in a register.

登簿 or 登帳 to enter in the account-books.

登¹
10,858

總登 the cash-book,—of a set of books.

不得登載 not to be inserted, —in a newspaper.

容探明再登 when we have made full inquiries, we will deal with the subject again,—in our paper.

登是南邦 to do what was necessary for the southern States.

登卽 or 登時 at once; immediately.

登時變相 (*hsiang*⁴) he forthwith changed countenance.

登時倒於地下 he then fell prostrate on the ground.

登登 the sound of ramming down earth in building.

登徒子 a lascivious fellow. See Biog. Dict.

五穀豐登 the crops abundant and ripe.

賦稅不登 no taxes obtainable,—in consequence of a bad harvest.

登⁴
10,859

Exhausted; wearied.

R. 徑蒸

See 鄧

Even Lower.

登⁴
10,860

Steps; to mount up.

Read *tēng*¹.

R. 徑

See 凳

Sinking Upper.

登⁴
10,861

A ledge on a precipice; a cliff; stone steps; a mountain path.

R. 徑

See 凳

Sinking Upper.

臥石登 to scale a height.

石登縈紆 the path winds up the hill-side.

登道穿雲 the mountain path goes through the clouds.

草遮回登 (or 磴) grass has grown over the mountain path.

登⁴
10,862

Same as 10,859.

澄¹
10,863

燈¹
10,864

R. 蒸

C. *tēng*

H. *ten*

F. *teing, v.*

ting, tieng

W. *tang, dang*

N. *tēng*

P. *tēng*

M. *tēn*

Y. } *tēng*

Sz. }

K. *tēng*

J. *tō, tēi*

A. *tāng*

Even Upper.

See 775.

A lamp; a lantern.

一盞燈 a lamp.

燈罩兒 a lamp-shade.

燈泡子 a lamp-glass (foreign).

燈草 or (foreign) 燈頭草
Juncus communis, E. Mey, var. *effusus*, used for lamp-wicks.

燈心草 a lamp-wick.

燈花 the snuff of a lamp-wick.

燈花爆, 喜來到 when the lamp-wick pops, it is a sign of something joyful at hand.

燈花落, 茶毗一個僧 the dropping of the lamp-snuff means the cremation of a Buddhist priest.

燈花紙 a thin paper used in making lanterns.

點燈 or 燃燈 to light a lamp.

燃燈佛 Dipamkara Buddha; see 6389.

燈火 or 燈光 the light of a lamp.

燈苗 the flame of a lamp.

燈油 lamp-oil.

挑燈 to raise the wick of a (Chinese) lamp. See 8314.

吹燈 (see 2825) or 烏燈 or

滅燈 to extinguish a lamp.

人死如燈滅 man dies as a lamp is extinguished,—and there's the end of him.

燈籠 a lantern. See 6280.

打燈籠 to carry a lantern.

黑漆皮燈籠 to cover a lantern with black lacquer,—to wilfully blind oneself to facts; used of corrupt inspectors under the Yüan dynasty.

提着行燈 holding in his hand a lantern with a stick attached,—as used for guiding people at night.

擎燈 a lantern at the end of a pole.

膨燈 a large round lantern, hung like a gipsy-kettle inside three converging sticks.

如三更油盡的燈 like a

燈¹
10,864

lamp in the third watch, when its oil is exhausted,—of a dying man.

燈台 a lamp-stand; a lamp-post; a light-house.

丈八的燈台, 照遠不照近 like an 18-foot lamp-post, which illumines the distant but not the near.

燈節 the Feast of Lanterns,—in the middle of the 1st moon.

天燈 the moon.

天燈杆子 a pole, to the top of which a lamp may be drawn up.

玻璃燈 a glass lantern,—the crystal "button" worn by officials of the 5th grade.

走馬燈 revolving lamps, with figures of men, animals, etc., which are seen from the outside when a light is introduced. The lamps are made to revolve by heat.

紗風燈 a meat-safe.

取燈兒 lucifer matches.

燈船 a light-slap.

燈架 a beacon with a light.

燈塔 or 燈房 or 燈樓 or 燈亭 a lighthouse.

燈謎 or 燈虎 or 燈題 riddles, etc., written on lamps hung at the street door, a prize being given to any passer-by who may solve them.

燈吹筒 a blow-pipe.

明角臺燈 a table-lamp with a transparent horn shade.

海燈 a form of small oil-lamp, with the wick fixed in the middle, instead of leaning on the side as usual in native lamps. Used only in Buddhist worship.

傳燈 to hand down the lamp (*lampada tradere*); to preach the Law of Buddha; name of a Buddhist work.

燈下讀傳燈 by the light of my lamp I was reading the *Ch'uan tēng* [lu].

河燈 the lamps floated down rivers on the 15th of the 7th moon for the benefit of departed spirits.

掌燈的時候 lamp-handling time,—at dusk.

燈¹

10,864

快掌燈了 it will soon be dark.

燈盞碗 a small sort of wine-jar.

一枝燈照兩家人 one lamp lighting two families,—one son performing double *sacra*. See 11,079.

燈婢 a female figure holding a lamp.

瞪⁴

10,865

R. 庚蒸
徑C. *têng*,
ch'êng,
chêng
H. *tseu*, *tsang*
F. *steing*
N. *djeng*,
ding
P. *têng*
K. *ching*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *straing*Even and
Sinking
Irregular.

To stare at; to look fixedly.

瞪著眼 or 瞪目 staring; with a fixed gaze.

瞪他一眼 to have a stare at him.

眼瞪銅鈴那麼大 staring with eyes as big as bells.

瞪神 the vacant stare of a person who is absent-minded.

瞢瞪 the vacant stare of one awaking from sleep.

磴

10,866

Same as 10,861.

登¹

10,867

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

登¹

10,868

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

A plant, known as 金薺, not identified.

苦薺 a shrub, the leaves of which are used as tea.

蹬⁴

10,869

R. 徑

C. *têng*²
F. *taing*²
W. *tang*²
P. *têng*
M. *tên*, *tên*²

See 凳

Sinking
Lower.To step; to tread; to struggle on. See 11,740. [Colloquially read *têng*¹.]

蹬踹 to keep kicking at.

格蹬 to hop.

鄧⁴

10,870

R. 徑

C. *têng*
H. *tên*
F. *taing*
W. *dang*
N. *dêng*

See 凳

Sinking
Lower.鐙⁴

10,871

R. 徑

See 凳

Sinking
Upper.饘¹

10,872

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

鷓¹

10,873

R. 蒸

See 燈

Even Upper.

凳⁴

10,874

R. 徑

C. *têng*
H. *tên*
F. *taing*
W. *tang*, *dang*
N. *têng*, *taing*
P. *têng*
M. *tên*
Y. *Sz. têng*
K. *têng*
J. *tō*
A. *täng*

Sinking Upper.

Name of a small feudal State in modern Hupeh.

鄧州 a Department in Honan.

依前重 *ch'ung*² 作鄧攸

身 as before, I shall again be like Têng Yu,—childless. See Biog. Dict.

A stirrup. Used for 10,864.

願隨鞭鐙 I am willing to follow your whip and stirrup,—to be your servant.

脫了鐙了 lost the stirrup.

紉鐙 to put foot in stirrup.

Food offered to the gods.

A marsh fowl, with long legs and a red crest.

A stool; a bench. See 6574.

板凳 or 長凳 a bench; a form.

春凳 an easy chair.

脚踏凳 a footstool.

梯凳 a step-ladder.

獨凳 a square stool to sit on.

Same as 10,874.

To wake from sleep.

等³

10,877

R. 迴

C. *têng*
H. *tên*
F. *teing*, *ting*
W. *tang*
N. *têng*
P. *têng*M. *tên*Y. *têng*Sz. *têng*K. *têng*J. *tō*A. *däng*

Rising Upper.

A step (of a flight of steps). A class; a sort; a rank; to grade; to classify; in the same class with; equal to; see 8301. To wait; to await. A sign of the plural. Also = 教 or 叫 or 被, as a sign of the passive. Used for 10,878.

降等 to go down steps.

相等 or 同等 or 平等 of the same class or rank.

晝夜相等 day and night of equal length,—as at the equinox.

等等不一 of different kinds.

不等 not of the same kind; in variety; uncertain.

三四不等 either three or four,—I don't know which.

最不等馬也 a very inferior horse.

等閒人或平等之人 an ordinary person.

等閒不出 he is not in the habit of going out.

若將容易得,便作等

閒看 what is easily got, is regarded as "ordinary,"—of no great value.

心中萬事如等閒 [with wine,] all the cares of the heart become as mere nothings.

但當對石飲,萬事付

等閒 one has but to drink among mountains, and all mundane affairs become as naught.

不得與良民平等 must not be classed with (or associate with) respectable people.

何等容易 how easy it will be!—to do as above stated (sarcastic).

何等之人 what a man he is!—in a bad sense.

你看上台門子何等

伶俐 see what clumsy fellows are the servants who wait at table.

汝字何等 what is your name?

却來我處何等 what do you want here?

等³

10,877

等級 steps; grade; rank.

初等 and 高等 elementary and advanced,—as handbooks.

初等小學堂 primary, or elementary, schools.

一等 or 上等 or 頭等 or

超等 (see 506) first class.

一等侯 marquis of the 1st rank.

三等辦法 three ways of dealing with the matter.

上等, 中等, and 下等 best, medium, and inferior,—of persons as well as things.

上上頭等 extra superfine.

頭等頂戴 a "button" of the 1st grade.

無與爲等 having no equal; without his peer.

壽等龜鶴 an old age equal to that of the tortoise or crane.

等百世之王 to arrange according to merit the rulers of all ages.

等人命于兒戲者 to regard human life as a mere plaything.

等是有家歸未得 all this (the above sorrow) comes from having a home and not being able to return to it.

這等 this being so,—an initial phrase.

力能舉等身鐵 able to lift a piece of iron as big as its own body.

稱制與中國等 of the same make as those in China.

冥中亦有城郭否, 答

曰等耳 are there then cities in the Infernal Regions? Yes, she replied, just the same,—as on earth.

勢至等也 its strength is uniform throughout.

等之 may be compared with.

然依嚴武于蜀地, 等

之王粲依劉表于

荊州 still, your taking refuge with Yen Wu in Ssüch'uan may be compared with Wang Ts'an taking refuge with Liu Piao in Ching Chou.

等次 place in a series.

等³

10,877

不列等 not (fit to be) included; unclassified.

等第 in proper succession or order.

等而論之 to treat in a similar manner or analogously; and so with the others.

恭則等矣 respect must be dealt with in the same way as, —敬 reverence.

我生等浮雲 my life is like a passing cloud.

人大等字是也 as in the case of *jen*, *ta*, and similar words.

等威 the style befitting one's rank or station.

等一等 or 等一會兒 or 等一下 wait a little.

我等不來 I can't wait.

等到明天 wait until tomorrow.

等到許久 I have waited a long time.

等人心急 waiting for people makes one fidgety.

等俟 or 等待 to wait.

急等 to await impatiently.

等候 to wait for.

等我作 let me do it.

等水過河 when there is water, we will cross the river.

等着急用 make haste and bring it; we are in a hurry to get it, etc.

等煩 tired of waiting.

該犯等 the aforesaid criminals.

文武等官 the various civil and military officials.

我等太倉人 we men of T'ai-ts'ang.

爾等各守本分 (*fén*⁴) let each of you mind his own business.

二十五六等日 the 25th and 26th days.

廣東福建等省 the two provinces of Kuangtung and Fuhkien.

廣東等司 the chief clerks

等³

10,877

for the Kuangtung and other provinces.

賈公彥等撰 compiled by Chia Kung-yen and others.

等項 or 等樣 or 等類 and such kinds,—as above enumerated; *et cetera*.

等事 and such matters,—as the foregoing.

等處 and such (or other) places.

等屬 and other places within the jurisdiction of.

等因 a form of words used in official despatches to mark the close of a quotation from the communication of a superior (or, by courtesy, of an equal), and followed by 奉此 or 承准此. It is also used by high officials when quoting Imperial Decrees, and is then followed by 欽此.

等情 used, as above, by superiors acknowledging the communications of inferiors, and followed by 據此.

等由 used, as above, and followed by 准此, refers to the communications of officials of equal standing or of slightly inferior rank. Also used merely in reference to some previous matter, when the 准此 is omitted.

等語 is used to mark a quotation or extract from any document or otherwise, and is never followed by any of the continuing phrases as enumerated above.

A small-sized steelyard for weighing money, etc. See 734.

戥星 the dots on the beam of the steelyard which indicate the various weights.

戥盤 the plate or scale in which the thing to be weighed is placed.

戥穀子嘴 beak like the scale of a steelyard,—a name for the spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

Same as 10,865.

戥³

10,878

R. Vulgar.

C. *têng*², v.H. *tín*F. *ting*

See 等

A. *ting*

Rising Upper.

瞠

10,879

搯

10,880

R. 徑

See 鄧

Sinking
Lower.

灯

10,881

To carry on the shoulders.

Same as 10,864.

T'ENG.

滕

10,882

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

To bind; to fasten; a cord.

金滕 metal-bound,—the title of a chapter in the 書經 *Canon of History*, in reference to a chest of that description in which archives were kept.

甲不組滕 buff coats must not be made with silk thread,—to join the pieces together, but with some cheap thread. Used of a necessary economy, as in years of dearth, etc.

行滕 cords bound round the legs,—as by soldiers.

騰

10,883

R. 蒸 職

C. t'ik

H. t'it

F. t'ik

W. de

V. t'ik

K. t'ing, t'ik

J. dō, doku

A. dāng

Even and

Entering

Lower.

A wingless dragon which inhabits the clouds and is regarded as a creature of evil omen.

Read tē⁴ or tai⁴.

蜈騰 see 7958.

騰

10,884

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

To copy; to transcribe.

騰寫 or 騰錄 or 騰抄 to copy. The second is the title of petty officials employed as copyists at the public exams.

騰清 or 騰真 to make a fair copy.

這個口供給我騰出來 copy out this deposition for me.

騰出底稿 to copy out a draught; to make a fair copy.

騰黃 yellow notices, in Chinese and Manchu, placarded in the

騰

10,884

streets to announce some joyful event such as a general pardon, remission of the land-tax, etc.

尋風捕影, 難騰口舌 mere wind and shadow chasing (i.e. mere rumour), not worthy to be repeated.

騰

10,885

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

A fish with a greenish body and a red tail.

睜

10,886

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

Fine eyes.

滕

10,887

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

Water bursting forth. To open the mouth wide when talking. Name of a District in Shantung.

滕六 the god or spirit of snow.

藤

10,888

R. 蒸

C. t'eng

H. t'en

F. teing, v.

ting

W. dang

N. deng

P. t'eng

M. t'en

Y. t'ing

Sz. t'ing

K. t'ing

J. tō, dō

A. dāng

Even Lower.

A general name for climbing and creeping plants; creepers; lianas.

藤葛 creepers; complications; inelegancies in writing.

好花空被老藤纏 a fine flower encircled by an old creeper,—used of a young girl married to an old man.

藤竿 or 沙藤 rattans.

藤肉 or 藤條 split rattans.

藤絲 rattan shavings.

打藤 to bind with rattan,—as a tea-chest, etc.

工課藤繞 our tasks are very intricate,—and difficult to understand.

藤黃 gamboge.

藤牌 cane shields.

藤菜 *Basella rubra*, L.長春藤 *Vitis inconstans*, Miq.鉤藤 *Nauclea sinensis*, Oliv.藤兒烏 *Aconitum volubile*, Pall., and *A. uncinatum*, L.

藤

10,888

紫藤 or 藤羅花 *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C.藤梨 the Chehkiang name for *Actinidia chinensis*, Pl. See 6888.

Same as 10,888.

藤

10,889

鴛

10,890

Same as 10,892.

僂

10,891

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

Tall; lanky. Idle; careless.

騰

10,892

R. 蒸

See 藤

Even Lower.

To mount; to ascend. To turn out; to move. Often used for 10,884. See 13,456.

騰起 to rise,—as a mist.

飛騰 or 騰空 to mount to heaven; to rise in the air. [The second is also to empty out.]

升騰有日 may you be speedily promoted!

騰身 to jump up,—from a seat.

穀價騰踊 the price of grain is going up by leaps and bounds.

騰躍 to prance; to rear; to bounce, as a ball.

騰騰的 (t'eng¹ t'eng¹ t'ē) upwards; rising.

騰騰跳跳的 jumping up and down,—like cocks fighting.

百川沸騰 the streams everywhere bubble up,—and overflow.

議論沸騰 the discussion waxes warm.

騰辯 to discuss warmly.

騰貴 very dear.

騰馬 to cover mares.

騰房 to clear out of a house,—so as to let in a new tenant.

騰挪 to remove; to transfer.

騰¹
10,892騰格 *tanga*,—the silver coin of Turkestan = 50 普爾 *pul* copper cash, one of which = 10 Chinese cash.

騰越 T'êng-yüeh, a town in Yunnan; Momein.

騰²
10,893

Dark; overcast.

天欲雨而先騰 before rain, the sky gets dark.

R. 蒸
See 騰

Even Lower.

疼¹
10,894

Pain; soreness; ache.

疼痛 pain. See 12,291.

疼得狠 or 怪疼的 very painful.

不見疼 it is not painful,—of someone else's pain.

不覺疼 I don't feel any pain.

扛不住疼 cannot stand the pain.

好了瘡疤, 忘了疼 when the sore is well, the pain is forgotten.

疼了一陣好的 it was very painful for a time.

心疼 a sore feeling at the heart, —used either of physical or mental pain.

疼願 to be very kind to,—inferiors.

疼愛 to love fondly; to dote on.

疼兒子不如疼孫子 love for one's children is not as great as love for one's grandchildren.

叫人疼 makes one feel very sad.

霽⁴
10,895

Heavy rain.

R. 徑
See 霽

Sinking Upper.

鼙¹
10,896

The roll of drums.

R. 蒸
See 燈

Even Upper.

澄⁴
10,897

R. 蒸

See 燈

(and the same aspirated) Even Upper.

Overwhelmed by water; soaked; saturated. To settle, as with alum; to drain off; to strain.

澆落海 swept into the sea.

澆倒 overthrown by rush of water,—as in a flood.

澆得清 strained quite clear,—of a thick liquid.

澆米湯 or 澆飯 to strain boiled rice.

澆出來 to strain off.

澆漿盆 a basin made of clay which has been several times mixed with water and strained to get rid of the grits.

氏³
10,898

R. 齊

F. ti

See 低

Even and Rising Upper.

The third zodiacal constellation; see *Tables Vb*. A foundation.

周之氏 the foundation of the House of Chou.

大氏 on the whole; generally speaking.

Read *ti*¹. To hang down; cheap.

其價氏賤 the price is low.

氏羌 name of an ancient Tibetan tribe in E. Kansuh and Kokonor.

氏人國 the Merman nation.

To bend down; to droop; to incline; to lower. Low, as opposed to 昂 75 and 高 5927.

低頭 to bend or hang the head.

低首無言 he hung his head and said nothing.

低首下心 to be submissive.

低垂 to hang down.

低稅 to lower the duty.

低一格 or 低一頭 put it a line lower down.

低徊欲絕 walking backwards and forwards and meditating suicide.

低¹
10,899

低徊久之 pondered a long time.

菩薩低眉 P'u-sa (meaning Kuan Yin) smiles benignantly.

愁壓眉低 sorrow has lowered his eyebrows,—given him a frowning expression.

低價 low in price.

低窠 low-lying.

低處 a low-lying place.

水向低處流 water flows downwards.

低品 low in rank; low-class.

低偽 counterfeit; fictitious.

英雄不論出身低 it matters not that the hero has sprung from a lowly class.

低下人 menials; servants.

低音 or 低聲 a low tone of voice.

低言語 whispers.

低低說 to whisper.

低三下四的 at the beck and call of others, having no will of one's own; a very low-class individual.

To come to; to bring. To settle.

乃言底可績 I find that your words can be carried into practice.

我祖底遂陳于上 the great deeds of our founder were displayed in a former age.

底商之罪 detesting the crimes of Shang.

底法 to arrange the plan of.

底柱 the name of a mountain, embraced by the dividing waters of the Yellow River. [砥 is commonly used; see 1886.]

See 1976.

The bottom (see 2880); the base; below; underneath; inferior. Used with 之 1787 or 的 10,978 as a sign of the genitive, mostly by writers of the Sung

底¹
10,900

R. 紙

See 指

Rising Upper.

砥¹
10,901底¹
10,902

R. 齊

F. ti, v. tae

See 低

Rising Upper.

底³
10,902

dynasty. A whetstone; *see* 1886. What?

底根 the root; the base; originally.

底根兒裏 or **底起根裏** in the beginning.

底面 the under surface.

底長 the length of the base is ...

不到底 not to reach the bottom.

到底怎麼樣 what will be the upshot? how will it end?

此是底言 this is feeble stuff, —a weak way of expressing oneself, or a poor thought.

靡所底止 there is no end to it, —e.g. of sorrow.

伊于胡底 or **將伊于胡底耶** what will these (plans) come to? what will be the upshot of it all?

家底 family origin.

眼底無人 he treats everybody with contempt.

底子 a foundation; the sole of a shoe; the draft of a document; the mode of entering the public service.

好底子 a good foundation, — of health, education, family, etc., etc.

你先打個底子 first make a rough draft.

什麼底子出身 how did he start in his official career? — i.e. by competitive examination, or purchase, or recommendation for employment.

一榜底子 (he is a man) of one degree, —*sc.* the second. *See* 8662.

底稿 a rough draft.

信底兒 the draft of a letter.

底簿 a book containing drafts of letters, despatches, etc.

底本 the base or foundation; capital; the sense, as of a document.

打底 to lay a foundation; to lay on priming (in painting).

底下 below; underneath; afterwards; eventually.

底下人 servants; menials.

底³
10,902

知底 to know the real facts or details.

不知底裏 not to know the ins and outs of a matter.

底裏盡露 (*lou*⁴) the whole story came out.

底細 or **細底** in detail; the facts; the true state of the case.

摸不着 *chao*² **底細** unable to make out the details.

格品底於黃筌 inferior in rank (as a painter) to Huang Ch'üan.

天下無不是底父母 in the world there are no fathers and mothers who are wrong.

[**底=的** or **之**.]

底事來驚夢裏閒 why come and startle me from my dreams?

十年成底事 in these ten years what have I accomplished?

底也伽 theriac, —a remedy against poisons (*Hirth*).

弭³
10,903

R. 薺

See 低

Rising Upper.

抵³
10,904

R. 薺紙

H. *ti, tai*

F. *ti, tae*

See 低

Rising Upper.

The bow of the Emperor Shun.

To give as an equivalent; to make good (*see* 12,650); to substitute; to bear; to sustain. To arrive at; to knock; to butt; *see* 2215. To throw away; to reject.

抵換 to exchange one thing for another; to barter.

拏甚麼東西抵換出來 what are you going to give in exchange for it?

抵賬 to give something as an equivalent for a debt.

抵兌洋錢 to exchange foreign money, —for copper *cash*.

抵銷 to wipe off a debt by giving something instead; to commute; commutative.

抵還 or **抵償** or **抵付** to repay; to make good.

抵³
10,904

抵 (or *ti*³) **命** to make good another's life, —by forfeiting one's own.

抵者 the one who makes good a life.

受抵者 the one (in Hades) whose life is made good.

抵完 to pay up, —as a tax.

相抵 as a set-off one against the other, —as of like items on opposite sides of an account.

抵補 to serve as a set-off.

抵淨 balance or debit balance.

可抵二千枝燭光 two-thousand-candle power.

抵借 to pledge against a loan.

抵給 to pledge to.

抵據 a mortgage-deed.

抵欸 a mortgage-loan.

抵賴 to repudiate.

抵押 to hypothecate.

抵押未清 pawned and not redeemed.

抵罪 to bear the blame.

抵擋 to bear; to guard, as in fencing.

抵擋關係 to stand the consequences.

抵不住 unable to bear or sustain, as a heavy weight. Also, not to be the equivalent of, as two things of unequal value.

抵針 a thimble.

抵至 or **抵到** to arrive at.

由愚抵智 to pass from stupidity to wisdom.

抵任 to reach one's post.

抵卡 to arrive at a barrier.

抵埠 or **抵港** to reach port.

抵足寢 to sleep head and tail.

抵几 to strike the table, —as when talking.

抵門 to knock at the door.

抵敵 to oppose an enemy.

抵觸 to come into collision with.

展巾抵地 she unfolded the handkerchief and threw it on the ground.

抵³

10,904

抵其首溺中 his head was thrown into a cesspool.**抵璧于谷** to throw precious stones into ravines,—as Shun did, not valuing them.**大抵** generally speaking; on the whole; in point of fact.**抵掌** to clap the hands. Also read *chi*¹. [VISSIÈRE has "montrer dans le creux de la main; faire ressortir les défauts."]**抵制洋貨** to keep out, or boycott, foreign goods.**抵**³

10,905

R. 薺

See 低

Rising Upper.

抵⁴

10,906

R. 支

See 低

Sinking Upper.

抵³

10,907

R. 薺

F. *ti*W. *ti*, *ti*

See 低

Rising Upper.

抵¹

10,908

R. 支

See 祇

cf. 其

Even Lower.

抵¹

10,909

R. 薺

F. *ti*

See 低

Even Upper.

Root; base; foundation.

深根固抵 deep roots and firmly set.

Name of a river in Chihli.

To butt, as oxen; to push; to resist. See 2215.

抵觸 to butt; to gore.**抵牾** to resist; to oppose.**自相抵牾** they contradict one another,—as two diametrically opposite statements.**抵挑異端** to resist heretical doctrines.

Disease; sickness; affliction. See 1887.

A ram; a he-goat. See

2677, 8529.

抵

10,910

抵³

10,911

R. 薺齊

F. *ti*

See 低

Rising and

Even Upper.

邸³

10,912

R. 薺

F. *ti*

See 低

Rising Upper.

骹³

10,913

R. 薺

See 低

Rising Upper.

堤¹

10,914

R. 薺

C. *tai*, *st'ai*H. *ti*F. *st'ae*, *st'i*W. } *di*N. } *ti*, *st'i*P. } *ti*M. } *ti*Y. } *ti*Sz. } *ti*K. *che*J. *tei*, *dai*A. *de*

Even Upper

and Lower.

提

10,915

Same as 10,907.

To slander; to defame.

詆毀 to calumniate.**醜詆** foul slanders.**見詆** to suffer insult.**誣詆是非** to wilfully misrepresent.**詆陷人於罪** to falsely incriminate a person.**信口詆譏** to indulge in reckless depreciation.**面詆其短** ridiculed his short stature to his face.

The place where feudal princes lodged when paying their respects at the capital; hence, the capital. A screen. Used with 10,898.

邸舍 or **旅邸** a lodging-place.**京邸** the capital,—Peking.**邸報** or **邸抄** the *Peking Gazette*.**醇邸** Prince Ch'un.

The end of the spinal cord.

An embankment with a plain sloping face, as distinguished from 埧 8532; a dyke. See 10,917, 5459.

築堤 to raise an embankment.**堤岸** a bank; a dyke.**千丈之堤潰以蟻****之穴** the mound of a thousand *chang* in size is ruined by a single ants'-nest,—the slightest crevice in an embankment will prove fatal to the whole.

See 11,003.

隄

10,916

隄¹

10,917

R. 薺

See 堤

Even Upper

and Lower.

鞮¹

10,918

R. 薺

See 低

Even Upper.

商⁴

10,919

R. 錫

See 嫡

Entering

Upper.

嫡^{2a}

10,920

R. 錫

W. *ti*, *di*P. *ti*

See 嫡

A. *dik*

Entering

Upper.

Same as 10,954.

A dyke; a bank. To guard against. See 10,914, 5459.

水漫了隄 the water has overflowed the dyke.**隄防** dykes; embankments; to guard against.**隄防小人** take precautions against evil men.**隄垸** a bank; a dyke.

Leather shoes; greaves; buskins.

The stem; the stalk; the foot; the base. [To be distinguished from 商 9738.]

不求根商而欲茂盛 he pays no attention to the root and yet hopes for abundant foliage.

The wife, as opposed to 庶 10,078.

嫡室 or **嫡妻** or **嫡配** the legal wife.**嫡母** a term of address used to the wife by children of a concubine.**嫡親** the close relationship of sons born of the legal wife.**嫡兄** an elder brother,—as compared with the younger son of a concubine.**嫡弟** a younger brother,—as compared with the elder son of a concubine.**嫡堂兄弟** the sons of two brothers by the legal wife.**嫡派** see 8583.**子無嫡庶** sons are sons whether by wife or concubine.**立賢不立嫡** to set up virtuous men (as successors to the throne) rather than relatives.

嫡^{2a}

10,920

嫡傳 a phrase used of any accomplishment learnt direct from the master and not from some one who has learnt from him.

敵^{2a}

10,921

R. 錫

C. tik
H. tit
F. tik, t'ik
W. di
N. dih
P. sti
M. ti
Y. tik
Sz. ti
K. chök
J. teki, djaku
A. dik

Entering
Lower.

To oppose; to be a match for; an enemy; a competitor; an equal. See 4688, 6306.

敵戰 to fight against in battle.

敵擋 or 敵住 to oppose; to resist.

不敵 can't resist; is no match for; is not as good as.

我一個人敵不住你們五位 I can't stand against you five.

既如此說,敵得他過 from what you say, I think you are more than a match for him.

仁者無敵 the man of a charitable heart has no enemy.

克敵致果,窮寇莫追 fight your enemy with all your might, but do not pursue a desperate foe.

敵國 a hostile nation; a nation equal in dignity and power, — to one's own.

凡公女嫁于敵國 in cases where the daughters of Princes are marrying into equal States.

敵兵 the enemy's soldiers.

敵人 or 敵頭 or 敵手 an enemy; an adversary.

大恩人怎做敵頭 how can one who is so deeply indebted become your enemy?

敵勢不支 the enemy were unable to hold their own.

明理而勝 shéng 敵 make it clear that you are in the right, and so vanquish your enemies.

戒輕敵 beware of making light of the enemy.

因糧於敵 forage on the enemy.

對敵 or 相敵 opposed; hostile.

敵愾 (k'ai⁴) hostility; hatred.

匹敵 a match; a pair.

無敵 not equalled; no match.

敵^{2a}

10,921

無與敵者 he was without a rival.

敵體同尊 both equally honourable.

檐^{2a}

10,922

R. 錫

See 嫡

Entering
Upper.

滴^{1b}

10,923

R. 錫

C. tik
H. tit
F. teik
W. ti², di²,
die
N. tik, v. ti
P. ti, sti
M. ti
Y. tik
Sz. ti
K. chök
J. teki, chaku
A. dik, trik

Entering
Upper.

Short rafters which support the projecting eaves.

To drop; to drip; a drop.

滴漏 or 滴出 to drip out; to leak.

滴瀝 or 滴搭 or 滴打 to drip; to drop.

滴水 water dropping; a cascade.

滴水成冰 dropping water becomes ice, — very cold.

點點滴滴 the drip-drop of falling rain.

滴字滴血 drop a word (in ink), drop blood, — every word draws a tear of blood. Used of pathos in writing.

滴血 to drop blood, — a test by which relationship can be decided. The blood of children and parents, or of brothers, will mix if dropped into a bowl (which may be dry or have water in it); and similarly, blood will soak into the bones of deceased relatives while it will run clean off the bones of mere strangers.

一滴何曾 ts'eng² 到九

泉 how can a drop (of the wine poured in libation) reach down to the other world? — where the departed spirits are.

滴酒未飲 I have not had a drop of wine.

舉無遺滴 to drink without heeltaps.

滴溜滴溜轉 going round and round.

滴溜圓 perfectly round.

滴滴金 Elecampane or *Inula Britannica*, L., an infusion of which is used for coughs. Also, a squib.

甌^{2a}

10,924

R. 錫

W. ti

See 滴

Entering
Upper.

蹄^{2a}

10,925

A jar with small ears. See 7206.

Same as 10,926.

蹄^{2a}

10,926

R. 陌錫

See 擲

Entering
Lower.

The hoof of a pig.

有豕白蹄 there are the pigs with their white legs.

Read *chih*^{4a}. To walk; to send.

蹄于彼 to go thither.

齊人蹄子於宋者 a man of Ch'i sent his son to Sung.

踟躕 embarrassed; in doubt what to do.

See 10,000.

適^{2a}

10,927

鏑^{4a}

10,928

R. 錫

W. ti

P. sti

See 滴

Entering
Upper.

The barb of an arrow; the head of a spear. See 8754.

如萬鏑之叢體 as if 10,000 arrows were sticking in his body.

免鋒鏑之災 to avoid the horrors of war.

鳴鏑 a "sounding arrow", i.e. an arrow with a sounding bulb, the *narikabura* of the Japanese; invented by Mao-tun or Meghder (see Biog. Dict. 1505). See 3872.

鏑鏑的聲 a shrill metallic sound.

礬¹

10,929

R. 齊

See 低

A. tien² (sic)
Even Upper.

A mineral used in dyeing silk black.

狄²⁸

10,930

R. 錫

See 敵

Entering
Lower.

Barbarians; wild tribes;
see 241. A stag or elk.

雖之夷狄,不可棄也

though a man may go among
wild tribes, he may not discard,
—virtue.

避狄遷岐 to flee before the
barbarians and remove to Ch'i
—as Tan Fu did. Used of
change of capital.

匈奴之類總謂之北

狄 a general name for peoples
of the Hun class is "northern
barbarians."

狄道州 a Department in Kan-
suh.

絕有力狄 a very powerful
stag.

狄人 petty attendants on mu-
sicians.

Read t'i²⁸ To drive
away.

狄彼東南 to drive away the
tribes of the east and south.

荻²⁸

10,931

R. 錫

See 敵

Entering
Lower.

A kind of reed with a
pithy stem; see 4324. In
Japan, *Anaphelis yedoensis*,
Franchet & Sav.

荻蔗 *Sorghum saccharatum*,
Pers.

翟

10,932

See 241.

簞²⁸

10,933

R. 錫

See 羅

Entering
Lower.

Long bamboos used for
fishing-rods.

鵲²⁸

10,934

R. 覺 嘯

See 掉

A. dik
Entering
Lower.

The long-tailed or Ree-
ves' pheasant (*Syrnaticus*
Reevesii). See 1870.

糴²⁸

10,935

R. 錫

C. tik, v. tek

H. t'ak

F. tik, v. tiah

W. di

N. dih

P. sti

M. ti

Y. tik

Sz. ti

K. chök

J. teki, djaku

A. dik

Entering
Lower.

To lay in grain; to buy
grain. See 8488, 11, 106.

無遏糴 let there be no restric-
tions on trade in grain.

覲²⁸

10,936

R. 錫

C. tik

H. t'ak, t'it

F. tik

W. di

N. dih

P. sti

M. ti

Y. tik

Sz. ti

K. chök

J. teki, djaku

A. dik

Entering
Lower.

To see face to face; to
be admitted to audience.

覲面遇 to meet face to face.

覲面相失 face to face they
did not recognise one another.

無緣覲面不相逢 un-
less fated to see each other, they
cannot meet.

三歲不覲 for three years he
did not go to Court.

私覲 a private audience.

遂

10,937

Same as 10,939.

迪

10,938

Same as 10,940.

笛²⁸

10,939

R. 錫

C. tik, v. tek

H. t'ak

F. tik, v. tau

W. di, die

See 羅

Entering
Lower.

The transverse flute, a
bamboo tube bound with
waxed silk and pierced with
eight holes, one to blow
through, one covered with
a thin reedy membrane, and
six to be played upon by
the fingers. The bass of
the ancient double flute;
see 13,362.

江上笛聲固哀 the sound
of a flute on the river has a
saddening effect.

龍笛 a flute, as above described,
used at the annual Confucian
ceremonies, and specially with
a dragon's head at one end and
tail at the other.

橫笛 the ordinary flute,—as op-
posed to 簫 4321.

羌笛 the shepherd's flute.

笛²⁸

10,939

吹笛子 to play the flute.

鄉笛 a name for the so-na; see
10,204.

警笛 a policeman's whistle.

汽笛 a steam whistle.

迪³⁸

10,940

R. 錫

See 羅

Entering
Lower.

The right path; to pursue
the right path; to tread in
the steps of; to direct; to
lead forward; to advance;
to bring forward.

各迪有功 these all pursue
the right path and are merito-
rious.

允迪厥德 if (a sovereign)
sincerely pursues the course of
his virtue.

乃有不吉不迪 if there
are bad and unprincipled men?

啟迪後人 to instruct and
guide posterity.

迪簡 to be chosen and promoted.

滌³⁸

10,941

R. 錫

H. t'it

W. di, v. die

See 敵

K. ch'ök

Entering
Lower.

To sweep clean; to wash;
to cleanse; to scour.

十月滌場 in the 10th moon
(the farmers) sweep clean their
yards.

滌塵 to wash off dirt.

以滌塵襟 to solace oneself
for one's griefs.

盪垢滌瑕 to wash off the dirt
and cleanse the stains,—to re-
form.

滌硯 to wash the ink-stone,—
to prepare for study.

洗心滌慮 to cleanse one's
heart and purge it from anxieties.

人皆知滌其器而莫
知洗其心 every man will
cleanse his dirty dishes, but none
will purify his heart.

風惟滌滌 the wind is genial.

滌滌山川 desert land.

滌煩子 washer-away of care,
—tea.

帝⁴⁸

10,942

R. 霽

C. tai

H. ti

F. tae

God; the Supreme Ruler
of the Universe; see 11,208.
A god; a deified being,
such as a deceased Em-
peror. The Emperor; the
supreme ruler on earth or

帝⁴

10,942

W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. che J. tai, tai A. de

Sinking Upper.

vice-regent of God. See 3887, 6609, 9819.

帝出乎震 God comes forth in the quickening of nature,—invisible as a being, He is seen in the growth and development of all things, as suggested by Pantheists.

宰天地者帝也 he who governs heaven and earth is Ti,—God.

帝者生物之主 Ti is the lord of all living creatures.

帝者天之用 the word *ti* means God active; see 11,208.

上帝天也 by *Shang Ti*, God is meant. [In the *孝經*,

Shang Ti is ranked below 天. See 11,208.]

上帝臨女 God is near you.

[女 for 汝 5666.]

予畏上帝 I fear God.

有皇上帝,伊誰云憎 there is Almighty God, does He hate any one?

奉上帝命 I have received God's commands.

上帝五帝也 *Shang Ti* means the Five Emperors. See below.

昊天也,上帝元天也 *Hao T'ien* means heaven, *Shang Ti* means the original heaven, God.

上帝居歆 God, well pleased, smells the sweet savour,—of sacrifices.

在帝左右 on the right and left hand (*sc.* in the presence) of God.

帝省其山 God surveyed the hills.

帝鄉不可期 I cannot hope to go to heaven.

飄然乘風來帝旁 the wind bore it delicately to the throne of God,—of the soul of Han Wên-kung.

鈞天無人帝悲傷 there was no one in heaven, and God was sad.

帝女 a goddess.

胡然而帝也 she appears like a goddess!

關帝 Kuan Ti, the God of War.

帝⁴

10,942

文昌帝 the God of Literature. **帝釋** Indra.

五帝 the Five Emperors,—of old, *viz.* 太皞, 炎帝, 黃帝, 少皞, and 顓頊.

[Other classifications are in use.]

Also, the Five Planetary Gods, *viz.* 青帝 (see 2184), 赤帝,

黃帝, 白帝, and 黑帝, corresponding with Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, Venus, and Mercury, respectively.

五帝天 a term for heaven.

皇帝 or **帝王** the Emperor.

后帝 the Empress.

帝之不帝久矣 for a long time, the Emperor has not been behaving as an Emperor should.

末帝 or **廢帝** a deposed Emperor.

堂堂帝胄 a noble fellow of Imperial lineage.

帝畿 the capital.

帝闕 or **帝京** or **帝城** names for Peking.

帝星 the star β in Ursa Minor.

帝車 a name for the 北斗 (see 11,427. Cf. Charles' Wain).

帝⁴

10,943

R. 霽

C. tai²

N. ti

J. tai, tai

A. de²

Sinking Upper.

帝⁴

10,944

R. 霽

C. tai²

H. ti²

F. tai²

W. ti², di²

N. di²

P. ti

M. ti

Y. ti

K. ch'e

J. tai, dai

A. te²

Sinking Irregular.

To drop, as liquids; a drop.

涕哭 to let fall tears; to weep.

涕下水來 the water is dripping.

The "great sacrifice" of old, which could be celebrated only by the Emperor, and was offered by him to the remotest ancestor from whom the founder of the reigning dynasty traced his descent.

或問禘之說,子曰不知也 to some one who asked the meaning of the great sacrifice, Confucius replied "I do not know."

禘嘗 summer and autumn sacrifices.

締⁴

10,945

R. 霽

C. tai²

F. tai²

W. ti², di²

N. di

P. ti, ti, ti

M. ti, ti

Y. ti

K. ch'e

J. tai, dai

A. de²

Sinking

Irregular.

A knot; a close connexion. See 10,360.

締結 or **締成** betrothed; engaged; allied.

締交 a close friendship.

獸縱交締,鳥喙諸穆 beasts roaming in friendly companionship and birds feeding in harmony.

締好之由 the origin of their friendship.

締姻陋俗 coarse marriage customs.

取締 to exercise control over; to administer, as regulations. [Of Japanese origin.]

取締華洋錢銀交涉 to exercise control over Chinese and foreign financial complications.

無法取締 no means of controlling them.

嚴訂取締規則 to establish strict regulations for controlling.

Read *ti*².

氣繚轉而自締 the mist curled itself into knots.

蒂⁴

10,946

R. 霽

C. tai

H. ti, v. ti

F. tai

W. ti, di²

N. ti

P. ti, v. ti

M. ti, ti

Y. ti

J. tai, tai

A. de²

Sinking

Upper.

A stem; a peduncle; a base; a foundation.

花蒂 the stalk or peduncle of a flower. See 5974.

並蒂蓮 a lotus in which two stems have united; a happy marriage.

蒂^{ti}盤 the stem and green calyx.

瓜熟則蒂落 when the melon is ripe, it falls from its stalk.

上無所蒂,下無所根 no support from above, no root below.

芥蒂 (*ch'ai*²) see 1525, 10,969.

蒂^{ti}巴 the stalk,—of a flower.

諦⁴

10,947

R. 霽

N. P.

M. ti, ti

Y. Sz.

To investigate; to make researches.

審諦 to enquire judicially into.

諦視 or **諦料** to scrutinise.

微諦 to discriminate carefully between.

諦⁴• 10,947
K. ch'eSee 帝
Sinking
Upper.

噫

10,948

驢

10,949

弟⁴10,950
R. 霽 霽W. ㄟdi, ㄟdi²

See 第

Sinking

Lower.

諦毫末者不見天地
之大 he who investigates mi-
nute things loses sight of the
magnitude of the universe.善女人諦聞 good woman,
listen attentively!—to an appli-
cant for reception as a nun.四諦 four truths or doctrines,
the mastering of which is a mark
of enlightenment in Buddhism,
viz. (1) that misery is a neces-
sary attribute of sentient exist-
ence, (2) that accumulation of
misery is caused by the passions,
(3) that extinction of the pass-
ions is possible, and (4) that the
doctrine of the "way" leads to
such extinction.

See 11,026.

Same as 11,026.

A bundle of writing slips
tied up in proper order;
order of succession; hence,
a younger brother; to act
the part of a younger. Used
conventionally by a speaker
of himself.

兄弟 see 4688.

弟兄 brothers.

弟兄官 officers of equal rank.

五弟兄官 a collective term
for Viceroy, Governor, Judge,
Treasurer, and Tao-t'ai.

舍弟 my younger brother.

令弟 your younger brother.

賢弟 you, my worthy younger
brother,—used by an elder
brother.老弟 or 弟台 you,—to a
friend younger than oneself.愚弟 or 小弟 your foolish or
insignificant younger brother,—
I; me.弟男例 rule of succession
through brothers,—mentioned in
Mongol hist. A.D. 1274.

弟婦 a younger brother's wife.

弟夫人 your wife,—to a friend
younger than the speaker.弟⁴

10,950

弟子 an immediate disciple.

See 7751, 12,316.

親傳業者爲弟子 a *ti*
tzü is one who is personally
taught by the Master.大弟子 Buddhist "elders."
Sanskrit: *sthaviras*.

女弟 a sister; see 產 360.

Read *t'i*⁴. To behave as
a younger brother should.敦孝弟 pay due attention to
filial piety and fraternal duty.出則弟 abroad, be the younger
brother,—i.e. treat others as
though elder brothers, with res-
pect, etc.不弟 not to be respectful, as
above.A younger brother's wife,
as opposed to 姒 10,290;
a younger sister.家生弟 a slave-girl born in
the family.諸娣從之 the virgins, her
companions, followed her,—to
her husband's home. [The bride
of a feudal prince was accom-
panied by a younger sister and
a cousin, while two houses of the
same surname each sent a simi-
lar group, making nine in all.]

See 10,989.

A piece of white jade,
formerly worn on the girdle
as a symbol of sincerity.
Also read *t'i*³.To stare; to gaze; to
look at.不敢睇視 I do not venture
to stare.睇而弗識 to look at but not
to recognise.既含睇兮又宜笑
having stolen a glance and added
to it a suitable smile.

審睇 to scrutinise.

第⁴

10,955

R. 霽

C. tai

H. t'i

F. tae

W. di

N. di

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. che

J. t'ei, dai

A. de

Sinking

Lower.

Order; sequence; series;
a class; a grade. A sec-
tion; a chapter. A house;
the state apartments to
which successful candidates
for the highest degree were
conducted in ancient times;
hence, a degree; to take
a degree; see 3034. But;
yet; still; however. [Dis-
tinguished from 第 12,362.]

次第 order; series; precedence.

皆有次第 all (the cere-
monies) in proper order of pre-
cedence, etc.第一 number one; the first; the
best.

第一件 in the first place.

第三個 the third.

第幾號 which number is it?

得第 or 登第 or 及第 or

—第 to be among the three
first of the successful candidates
at the "Palace" or final exami-
nation of graduates for the Han-
lin College.九經及第 went up nine times
for his degree before he passed.一榜盡賜及第 all the
successful candidates received by
Imperial order the distinction of
chi ti, as above.甲第 the 3rd or highest degree;
a mansion; a palace.視上第如指掌 looked on
going up for his examination as
easy as pointing at his hand.落第 to fail to get the 3rd
degree.僕下第出都 I was leaving
the capital after having failed for
my doctor's degree.家貧下第 his family was
miserably poor.能第其高下 he could ap-
praise their relative merits,—as
pictures.

宅第 a house; a dwelling.

賜第 to bestow a mansion,—
upon a deserving official.潭第凝庥 may blessings
gather around your mansion!娣⁴

10,951

R. 霽 霽

C. ㄟtai

H. ㄟtai²

F. ㄟti, ㄟdi

W. ㄟti, ㄟdi

N. di

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. che

J. t'ei, dai

A. de²

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

娣⁴

10,952

珽⁴

10,953

R. 齊

See 題

Even Lower.

睇⁴

10,954

R. 齊 霽

C. v. ㄟtai

H. ㄟti²F. ㄟtai²W. ㄟti²

K. ch'e, che

J. t'ei, dai

A. de

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

第⁴

10,955

詩書門第 a literary house or family.

舍第而嬉 to play truant.

第主 master of the house.

居不易第 he did not change his house,—when he got rich.

不第如此 it is not only thus. [Here also read *ti*.]

第不識該人家住何處 I am not, however, acquainted with the man's place of residence.

生人腦體必不可致, 第不知死人的可用得麼 we certainly can't get a live man's brains, but perhaps a dead one's would do.

曰第舍之 to which he replied, "No; let them be released."

第以實言之 tell the exact truth,—this in answer to a question as to what was to be said.

地⁴

10,956

R. 寘

C. *tei*H. *ti*F. *tei, ti, v. tie*W. } *di*

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. } *ti*

Sz. }

K. *chi*J. *ji, chi*A. *dia*

Sinking

Lower.

The earth, which is female as opposed to 天 11,208; the *mater terra* of the Romans; one of the Three Forces (see 11,496); ground; soil; place; locality; background. See 11,756.

地無私載 the earth supports no one in particular,—but all men equally.

取財於地 we get our wealth from the earth.

地壇 the Temple of Earth. See 10,705.

后地 Queen Earth.

地球 (or 毬) the globe.

地理 geography.

地理圖 a map of the earth; a map.

地道失寧, 實由人事 any disturbance of the Earth's regular order is produced by the affairs of men,—of an earthquake.

暗打地道 to bore a tunnel.

道地 see 10,780.

地土 earth; territory.

地⁴

10,956

地氣 exhalations from the earth; climate.

腳踏實地 when their feet reached *terra firma*. Also used metaph.

地動 or 地震 an earthquake.

地陷 the earth opening.

地穴 a hole; a gulf.

白地 or 空地 waste land.

地租 land-tax.

地丁 land-tax and poll-tax,—now used of land-tax alone.

地主 owner of land; landlord.

地界 the boundary of a place; a place.

地支 see 1873.

地畝 acreage of land; land.

地面 or 地身 (see 9813) surface; area.

地面兒銀錢太緊 money is very tight about here.

站地身三十六畝 occupying 36 acres of ground.

地段 a piece of ground.

置地 to buy land.

地契 title-deeds for land.

地方 (see 天 11,208) area of land; place; locality.

地方官 territorial officials; local officials.

地方的差使 local duties of an official character,—such as all are liable to be called on to perform.

住地方 to work for another.

本地 or 地頭 of or belonging to the place; native; local.

強龍難壓地頭蛇 the mighty dragon cannot vanquish the local snake,—who knows his way about.

地利 produce; advantages of situation. Cf. 水利 6885.

地勢 the nature or aspect of a place. See 9991.

地位 a situation; a site.

地基 a foundation.

地甲 the tithing system or subdivision of communities with a responsible head to each division; petty local officers.

地⁴

10,956

地氈 a carpet.

地蓆 matting.

地下 on the ground.

地下有知 the dead know.

就地 on the spot.

此地 here.

地獄 Purgatory; see 13,633.

地蛋 or 地瓜 sweet potatoes; yams.

地板 flooring; a boarded floor.

地閣 the chin,—used in works on physiognomy.

地府 the grave; the next world.

地龍 an earthworm.

落地 to fall to the ground.

金地 a gilt ground,—in painting.

以金作地 to lay on a gold ground,—in painting.

暗地 in secret.

地保 or 地約 or 地坊 the *ti-pao* or official beadle, responsible for the behaviour of persons within the area assigned to him.

地保收拾 may the *ti-pao* bury you!—as an outcast.

平地興無風之波 to stir up waves on a windless plain,—to make trouble where none existed.

地脚堅固 the foundation is very firm.

無地自容了 not a leg to stand upon,—as when beaten in argument.

是二者其地皆不可居也 these two (statements) cannot either of them occupy the ground,—claimed.

臊 *sao* 得無地可入 or

羞慚無地 I could have sunk into the earth for shame.

地堂 the space at the foot of the steps of a grave.

凡事須留餘地 in all things keep a margin, i.e. a place in reserve to which one can retire in case of need.

地步 see 9485.

地⁴
10,956

心地端正 naturally upright or honourable.

出人頭地 to be superior to ordinary people.

才地高華 of brilliant talents.

人地 parts; abilities.

地棍 or 地頭蛇 rowdies.

地壯 the soil is good.

地瘠 the soil is poor.

地皮兒不好 the soil is not good,—for agriculture.

爲索詐財物之地 as a ground for extorting money.

心懸兩地 the heart hovering between two places,—both of which have their attractions.

痛切於心,不能爲地 very sorely grieved, and unable to stand it.

地坑 a pit.

地炕 a k'ang. See 5923.

地雷 mines in military engineering.

地藏 (tsang⁴) the Bôdhisatva Ksitigarbha, worshipped as a ruler of the nether world.

詔(or招)地 the abode of the Lord (Buddha),—Lh'asa.

地羊 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurus*).

地拍鼠 (or子) a mole.

地猴 the polecat (*Putorius Fontanieri*); the Siberian weasel (*P. Sibirici*).

地鵠 the bustard (*Otis tarda*).

地米菜 *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Moench.

地膚子 *Kochia scoparia*, Schrad.

地黃 *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Lib.

生地 and 熟地 commercial names of the above.

地血 same as 1762. Also, *Lithospermum officinale*, L.

地骨皮 root-bark of *Lycium chinense*, Mill.

地耳 ground fungi.

髻⁴
10,957

R. 霽

H. r'ai

See 體

Sinking Upper.

鬢

10,958

杪⁴

10,959

R. 霽

See 遞

K. ch'e

Sinking Lower.

軛⁴

10,960

R. 泰霽

See 第大

Sinking Lower.

鈇⁴

10,961

R. 霽泰

See 第

Sinking Lower.

軛

10,962

軛

10,963

遞⁴

10,964

R. 霽齋

K. ch'e

See 第

Sinking Lower.

Dishevelled hair. False hair; a wig.

斂髮毋髻 bind up your hair and let it not hang loose.

禿而施髻 only bald men wear wigs.

不屑髻也 there is no need to wear false hair,—you have enough of your own.

Same as 10,957.

Standing alone, as a single tree.

有杪之杜 there is a solitary russet pear tree.

The linch-pin of a wheel and axle.

齊玉軛而並馳 all the linch-pins of the chariots were of jade, as they advanced together.

Fetters; to fetter.

煮鹽者鈇左趾 those who made salt (which has always been a government monopoly) were fettered on the left leg.

Same as 10,960.

Same as 10,960.

To give to; to hand; to present; to forward; to transmit. To change; to substitute.

遞給 or 遞與 to give to; to hand.

遞一個上去 he handed one up.

遞稟 to hand in or file a petition.

遞貨單 to hand in a ship's manifest.

遞⁴
10,964

遞奏 to memorialise the Emperor.

遞手本 to hand in a personal statement,—of services, etc. as a subordinate to a superior officer. See 8846.

遞柬 to hand a letter to a person.

遞具 to hand in,—as documents.

遞名 to hand in one's name.

遞過去 handed; held out; proffered.

遞眼色 to give a wink by way of hint.

遞片子 or 遞條子 to send a card.

傳遞 to send, as by post; to transmit information; traditional; handed down; used of persons who fraudulently convey to candidates in examinations ready-written essays, etc.

煩你遞傳 may I trouble you to forward this for me?

遞算 to calculate proportionably.

一遞一着 the alternate moving of pieces on a chess-board.

流遞 to banish to.

遞解 or 遞送 to send; to forward.

遞到 or 遞至 sent; forwarded.

遞籍 to send back to one's native place; to deport.

短遞回籍 to escort a deported criminal part of the way back to his native place.

長遞 to escort all the way, as above.

遞代 for; instead of.

遞起脚 to change feet,—as in marching.

老人等遞起爲舞 the old men started to dance.

遞相往還 going alternately backwards and forwards; mutual intercourse.

迢遞難追 he is too far off to be caught up.

遞加無已 to be continually adding to.

遞年 one year following another.

遞鍾 a name for a lute.

棣⁴

10,965

R. 霽
C. tai
H. t'ei
F. lae
W. di
N. di
P. }
M. } ti
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'e, t'e
J. tai, dai
A. de

Sinking
Lower.

A mountain tree, like the cherry, with edible fruit, which has been identified by some with *Prunus japonica*, Thbg. Other names for it are 常棣 and 棠棣; see 10,757. An elder brother; see 8458.

唐棣 has been identified with the above. Also, with *Amelanchier canadensis*, Torr. & Gray. 棣棠 a shrub with yellow flowers (*Kerria japonica*, D.C.).

Read tai⁴. Dignified.

威儀棣棣 my deportment has been dignified and good.

逮

10,966

伍

10,967

睦

10,968

R. 齊質
See 室

Rising and
Entering
Upper.

懋

10,969

R. 霽卦
See 低

Sinking
Lower.

蟬

10,970

R. 霽
See 帝
K. ch'e
A. chüet

Sinking
Upper.

The rainbow, supposed to be generated from the 淫氣 libidinous vapours of heaven and earth. See 5265.

蟬螻在東,莫之敢指 there is a rainbow in the east, and nobody ventures to point at it,—such an act being regarded as unlucky and apt to bring sores on the hand.

遯

10,971

R. 霽
See 低
Sinking Upper.

蜩

10,972

拘

10,973

R. 篠錫
See 鵬的
Rising and
Entering
Upper.

玦

10,974

R. 錫
See 的
Entering
Upper.

𦉳

10,975

R. 錫
See 的
Entering
Upper.

鞚

10,976

R. 錫
See 的
Entering
Upper.

駒

10,977

R. 錫
See 的
Entering
Upper.

的¹²

10,978

R. 錫
C. tik, v. ti
H. tit, v. tit,
F. teik

To go away.

鴻雁遯 the wild geese have migrated.

Same as 10,970.

To lead.

Read yo^{4*}. To point at.

Read cho^{1*}. To strike.

Lustre of pearls; shining; shimmering.

To string together, as fish.

Reins; a bridle.

A bay horse with a white spot on its forehead is called 駒額, and is regarded as inauspicious.

駒盧 name of the horse ridden by 劉備 Liu Pei. See 7396, 10,978.

The bull's-eye of a target; see 8080. A red spot stuck on the face of a lady of the seraglio during menstruation. Clear; bright; evident; genuine; real.

的¹²

10,978

W. ti, di
N. tih, v. ti
P. ti
M. }
Sz. } ti
Y. tik
K. chök
J. teki, chaku
A. dik
Entering
Upper.

Used as a sign of the genitive case, like 之 1787. One; a unit; an individual. Used also in some senses like 者 542 and 得 10,842. The seeds of the lotus-plant.

發彼有的 I shall hit the bull's-eye.

射箭中 chung⁴ 的 to hit the bull's-eye in archery.

的盧 marks on a horse's head, betokening harm to owner. See 7396, 10,977.

的然 openly; publicly; notoriously; really.

其的然可信者 those which can really be believed in or accepted as genuine.

的確 true; positive; genuine bona fide.

的當 satisfactory; proper.

的信 trustworthy.

的準 accurate; reliable.

斷無置的被於不問 it would be impossible to exempt the real defendant from examination,—and proceed to fix the responsibility on somebody else. 的筆 the actual writing,—as of some eminent person.

的保 a substantial or satisfactory bailman or guarantee.

的不虛示 this is truly no vain proclamation,—but on which will be acted upon.

的係 it is really...

的名 or 的姓 the real or exact name.

的細 the exact facts.

的的 detailed; circumstantial.

的嘸搭拉 shabby; disreputable; never-ending, of talk.

我的書 my book.

男的該在左邊 male one (men) should be on the left,—women on the right.

中國的人 a Chinaman.

剃頭的 a barber.

寫字的 the person who writes the writer.

對他說話的是誰 who is that talking to him?

的^{1s}

10,978

窮的件富的 the poor man chumming with the rich man.

小的 the little one,—conventionally used by servants for "I," "me."

喫不的 unfit to eat, as unwholesome food; used also of such things as opium, which it is improper to eat.

是的 it is so.

有的 there is some; there are some.

的斤 = Téghin.

的^{1s}

10,979

R. 錫

See 鎬

Entering Upper.

的^{2s}

10,980

R. 錫

See 跟迪

Entering Lower.

的^{2s}

10,981

R. 屋錫

C. H. ts'uk

F. ts'uk, tik

W. ts'o

N. ts'oh

P. ts'u², tsu²,

sti

M. } ts'u, su,

Sz. } ti

Y. ts'uk

K. ch'uk, ch'ok

J. shuku, teki

A. dik, tik

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

剔^{1s}

10,982

R. 錫

C. tik, tek

H. tik

F. teik

W. ti

N. tik

To scrape off; to pick out; to get rid of. See 11,076.

剔翎 to clean their feathers,—as birds do.

剔刀 a butcher's scraping-knife.

剔^{1s}

10,982

P. ti

M. ti

Y. tik

Sz. ti

K. ch'ok

J. teki, chaku

A. jik

Entering

Upper.

惕^{4s}

10,983

R. 錫

P. ti

See 剔

A. jik

Entering

Upper.

揚^{1s}

10,984

R. 錫

See 剔

A. jik

Entering

Upper.

踢^{1s}

10,985

R. 錫

C. tek

H. tiak

F. teik, v. ouk,

t'ao

W. ti

N. tik

P. ti

M. ti

Y. tik

Sz. ti

K. ch'ok

J. teki, chaku

A. dik, jik

Entering

Upper.

剔牙 or 剔齒 to pick the teeth.

剔出 to pick out; to get rid of.

剔骨 to pick out the bones,—from meat before it is sold.

剔燈棍 a wire to pull up the wick in an oil lamp.

To stand in awe of; to be alarmed. [To be distinguished from 惕 10,743.]

心焉惕惕 my heart is full of trouble.

忱惕惟厲 I am fearful and conscious of my peril.

朝乾夕惕 grave in the morning and vigilant at night,—ever watchful to behave with decorum.

To pick out. [To be distinguished from 揚 12,876.]

To kick. See 3210, 8700. [To be distinguished from 踢 10,746.]

踢着 he kicks,—as a horse.

踢毬 to kick a ball.

踢行頭 to play at football.

踢燕 to kick the swallow,—the game of shuttlecock, as played with the feet. [In Peking, t'i' chie'rh³ (or ch'ie'rh³).]

踢死人 to kick a person to death.

把房門一脚踢開 kicked the door open with a single kick.

拳打脚踢 hitting and kicking.

踢弄 or 踢蹬 to spoil; to squander.

頑要踢蹬褂子 to give a friendly kick on the backside.

邊^{4s}

10,986

R. 錫

See 逃

Entering

Lower.

To keep at a distance from; to remove; to send. [To be distinguished from 邊 10,747.]

用邊蠻方 keep at a distance from the southern barbarians.

離邊爾土 get far away from your country.

豈敢離邊 how could we venture to keep apart from?—our leaders.

移爾遐邊 betake yourself afar off.

邊矣難追 he is too far off to be pursued.

大醉邊地 he fell on the ground very drunk.

個^{1s}

10,987

R. 錫

P. ti

See 剔

A. tik, tik

Entering

Upper.

Unrestrained; free; unoccupied.

個儻 masterful; without self-restraint; energetic; unhesitating.

剃^{4s}

10,988

R. 霽

H. t'ai

See 體

Sinking

Upper.

To shave.

剃頭 to shave the head.

剃頭的 a barber.

剃頭扁担, 長圓不了 like a barber's pole, neither long nor round.

餓剃頭 to shave on an empty stomach. See 4146.

剃面 to trim the hair of the face.

剃髮修行 to shave off the hair and cultivate moral conduct,—to be ordained as a Buddhist priest.

剃度 a boy (or his substitute) who has had his head shaved and is admitted temporarily into the Buddhist Church as a novice, generally with a view to save his life from some dangerous illness from which he may be suffering.

剃度正範 rules for the ordination of Buddhist priests.

剃匕 a razor.

T'I.

梯¹

10,989

R. 霽 霽

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

P. tai

M. tai

Y. tai

K. che

J. tai, tai

A. tai

Sinking
Lower.梯¹

10,990

R. 齊

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai, tai

P. tai

M. tai

Y. tai

S. tai

K. che

J. tai, dai

A. tai

Even Upper.

To act as a younger brother should. See 10,950.

兄良弟梯 if the elder brother behaves properly, the younger brother will observe fraternal duties.

A ladder; steps; stairs. To lean against.

梯子 a ladder.

板梯 a step-ladder.

軟梯 or 賊梯 a rope ladder.

蜈蚣梯 a centipede ladder,—a single rope with rounds made fast to it at short intervals.

天梯 a long ladder for getting on to roofs of houses, etc.

鈎梯 a hook ladder.

梯櫓 or 梯子櫓 the rounds of a ladder.

樓梯 stairs to an upper storey.

樓梯天 a ladder sky,—means hot weather.

護梯 steps or stairs with a hand-rail.

塔梯 a winding staircase.

上屋撤梯 to get up to a room and pull away the ladder,—to leave in the lurch.

因梯其樹 so he used the tree as a ladder,—and got up.

梯城爬入 to place ladders against the city walls and scramble in.

雲梯 scaling-ladders for besieging cities.

飛梯火車 scaling-ladders and fire-carts.

梯階 the steps of a ladder; a means to.

登青雲梯 to mount the ladder to the blue clouds,—to take one's degree; referring to a vision seen by 鄭僑 (or 樵) Chêng Ch'iao of the Sung dynasty. See 13,812.

梯¹

10,990

R. 霽 霽

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

P. tai

M. tai, v. tien

Y. tai

S. tai

K. che

J. tai, tai

A. tai

Sinking
Upper.梯¹

10,991

R. 霽 霽

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

P. tai

M. tai, v. tien

Y. tai

S. tai

K. che

J. tai, tai

A. tai

Sinking
Upper.梯¹

10,992

梯²

10,993

R. 齊

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

M. Y.

S. K.

J. A.

Even Lower.

梯²

10,994

R. 齊

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

M. Y.

S. K.

J. A.

Even Lower.

第²

10,995

R. 齊

C. tai

H. tai

F. tai

W. tai

N. tai

M. Y.

S. K.

J. A.

Even Lower.

梯山 to scale mountains.

毋虐民以爲亂梯 do not oppress the people and thus manufacture steps to rebellion.

梯几深思 leaning on the table, he meditated deeply.

突梯 slippery; treacherous.

To snivel, as when weeping bitterly; see 1117, 5403, 6263. To weep; tears.

流涕 to snivel,—as in genuine grief.

鼻涕 snivel; mucus.

涕泣 to weep.

涕零 or 涕泗 tear-drops.

涕零如雨 my tears flow down like rain.

念及此,誰能禁其涕泗交流哉 what reader could at this point restrain his tears? See 10,292.

See 10,954.

Tares; a kind of panic grass.

稊米在田亂生 tares grow all over the fields.

折稊爲匕 gave him a tare-stalk for a spoon.

計中國之在海內,不似稊米之在太倉乎 is not the Middle Kingdom to the surrounding ocean as a tare-seed in a granary?

稊稗 a panic grass cultivated in Chihli for its grain.

A greenish black kind of pongee. See 5343.

綈袍之義 (or 意) remembrance of a silk-lined robe,—of old acquaintanceship.

A trap for catching rabbits.

罟中之兔不復獼猴兮 alas for the hare in the trap! it will jump no more.

梯¹

10,996

R. 屑 霽

See 題 梯

Entering and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.第¹

10,997

R. 霽

See 第

Sinking
Lower.銻¹

10,997a

R. 齊

See 梯

Even Upper.

鬚¹

10,998

鵯¹

10,999

R. 齊

F. tai, tai

See 題

Even Lower.

鵯¹

11,000

堤¹

11,001

媿¹

11,002

R. 齊 霽

See 題

Even Lower.

Crooked.

Read *tieh*²*. A bone. See 9179.

Name of a kind of panic grass, probably identical with 10,993.

Antimony.

生銻 crude antimony.

銻沙 antimony ore.

純銻 regulus of antimony.

Same as 10,988.

The pelican. Also, the ringed pheasant.

魚不畏網而畏鵯鵯 fishes are less afraid of nets than of pelicans.

鵯鵯候魚,無獵食驢人共曰信天翁 (or 緣) the pelican waits for the fish to come and does not hunt for its food, wherefore bards have called it the old gentleman who trusts in Providence.

鵯梁之刺 to reproach the Emperor for being surrounded by evil advisers.

Same as 10,991.

See 10,914.

Beautiful; fascinating.

提²

11,003

R. 齊支

C. tai

H. F.

W. di

N. di

P. di

M. di

V. di

Sz. di

K. che

J. tai, dai

A. de

Even Lower.

To pick up; to pull up; to lift; to raise; to mention; to bring forward; to submit; to send; to remit. Used with 11,009. See 4098, 10,267.

楮錠二十提 twenty strings of paper money,—for worship.

提鞋 to pull up one's shoes.

提鞋都不要 not fit to tie the shoestrings of.

提傀儡 to work a Punch and Judy.

這個爐子我提不動 I can't lift this stove.

提攜 to carry in the arms and to drag by the hand,—as a mother with several children.

提運 to have things (officially) removed to.

抽提 to appropriate (part of a sum) to.

提拔 or 提升 to advance; to aid in getting on in life; to promote.

價值較上年提高二兩 the price is Tls. 2 higher than last year.

提撕 to get a person on,—as by teaching him well.

提起 or 提及 to bring upon the tapis; to allude to.

不要提起 don't allude to it.

提甚麼有甚麼 whatever you mention, there you have it,—as in an encyclopædia.

提出 to bring forward; to select for mention,—as an item in a list or report.

提開 to carry away. Also, to introduce, of an introductory particle, etc.

清提 a conventional phrase attached to verses = written by, —the person named.

提醒 see 11,009.

提淨 to separate pure metal from alloy.

提敘 to mention; to speak of.

提點 to remind of a fault; to reprove.

提氣 to restore one's energy.

提²

11,003

提換精神 to renew one's mental powers by alternation,—of play and work.

提攝精神 to rouse one's energies.

提撥 to remind.

提轉面皮 turned a favourable ear.

提兵 to lead troops; to be in command of troops.

先提五千兵 first sent a detachment of 5000 men.

提耳 to tweak the ears.

面命耳提 giving personal orders to and holding by the ear,—so as to impress them. Used of a teacher and pupil.

提倡 to introduce,—as reforms.

提問 or 提究 or 提訊 or 提詢 to bring up and examine.

提案 to bring before a court.

提質 to summon and confront.

提押 to bring to jurisdiction and retain in custody.

提集 to summon all or both parties.

提閱 to send for and look over,—documents.

提驗 to cause to be produced for examination,—as a wounded man.

勒提 to compel the appearance of,—before a court.

跟提 to trace out and bring before a court.

提交 or 提給 to hand over to the custody of.

提解 or 提送 to forward,—to a court.

提解回 to send back.

提回 to summon back.

提犯 to cause a criminal to appear before one.

提取 to fetch,—people or things.

提到 summoned; mentioned.

提歸 to remit to a given place or for a given purpose.

提項 remittances.

提成分賞 to take a percentage and divide it amongst them as a reward.

提²

11,003

提心吊膽 in a terrible fright. [吊 occurs for 吊.]

提調 a Proctor in the Historiographer's department of the Hanlin College. Also, a Proctor in the 方畧館 Military Archive office. Also, an official charged with the supervision of candidates during the examinations. A modern Principal of a school or college.

提調某袒護教員 Principal So-and-so took the part of the teacher.

提舉 an Inspector of the Salt Department.

提督 or 提台 a provincial Commander-in-chief.

水師提督 an Admiral.

提督衙門 the office of gendarmerie at Peking.

提督學院 (或政) the Literary Chancellor attached to each province.

提督軍務 with control over the forces,—part of the title of Viceroys and Governors.

提標 the main body of the forces under a provincial Commander-in-chief.

好人提提 wealthy, he moves about quite at his ease.

歸飛提提 they come back, flying all in a flock.

提布 brocades.

提花布 figured brocades.

提梁 the handle over the top of a basket. Also, the loop at the top of an official hat for the insertion of the "button;" see 13.

執提 to take up the drum.

提胸 a long band hung from the neck of horses belonging to officials.

提爐 a portable incense-burner, —i.e. with a handle.

提籠架鳥的事情 insignificant matters.

Read *ti*¹.

提溜 to lift.

Read *shih*³.

朱提 a District in Ssüch'uan, where silver was found; hence = silver.

禔²

11,004

R. 齊支
See 題時
Even Lower.

Rest; repose; peace. Also read *chih*¹ and used for 1887.

禔躬 in good health; physical well-being.

禔取辱 to get nothing but disgrace.

蜚²

11,005

R. 齊
See 題
Even Lower.

A small kind of cicada, known as 蜚螻 or 蜚螻.

蜚螻 see 2136.

蜚母 same as 1786.

禔²

11,006

See 9944.

踹²

11,007

R. 齊霽
See 題遞
Even and Sinking Lower.

To kick; to tread on. Used with 11,016.

分背相踹 (angry horses) turn their backs and kick one another.

奔踹 to gallop.

踹政爲義 to urge to do right.

醞²

11,008

R. 齊霽
H. *t'ai*
F. *t'ai*
See 提
Even Lower.

The essential oil of butter; see 4940. A dark red wine.

聖德醞醕 the Imperial goodness is like generous wine.

桑醞 (*t'ai*³) a reddish spirit distilled from millet.

題²

11,009

R. 齊霽
C. *t'ai*
H. *t'ai*
F. *tae*
W. } *di*
N. }
P. }
M. } *t'i*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chae*
J. *tei, dai*
A. *de*
Even Lower.

The forehead. A heading; a theme; a thesis; a subject; a proposition; a special report to the Throne as opposed to 奏. To raise; to rouse; to discuss. Used with 11,003 (*q.v.*).

雕題交趾 Annamites with tattooed foreheads. See 1297.

題目 or 題面 or 題綱 a theme; a subject; a heading.

大題目 a long theme, sometimes extending to a chapter or two. Also used in the sense of a very important matter.

難題目 a difficult theme; a hard job.

題²

11,009

未冠 *kuan*⁴ 題目 the theme for candidates under twenty. See 6373.

已冠 *kuan*⁴ 題目 the theme for candidates over twenty.

截搭題目 a theme made up of two or more separate but consecutive sentences, paragraphs, and even whole chapters.

尋個小小不是的題目 seeking out the pretext of some trivial fault.

小題大作 much ado about very little.

全不涉題 has nothing at all to do with the theme.

破題 to broach the theme, in writing an essay, for which purpose two sentences only are allowed.

承題 to enlarge upon the theme, in the body of the essay.

出題 to produce the theme, towards the close of the essay, showing how the writer's arguments apply. Also, to set a theme, as for a poem or essay.

必出二題 (Magistrates and Prefects) have to set two themes.

碰題 to hit upon the theme, of dishonest candidates at the examinations, who carry in ready-prepared essays or other helps in the hope of being lucky enough to "hit upon the theme" set.

此題太高,無從着手 this argument is too lofty to be grasped.

文不對題 the essay irrelevant to the theme.

像作枯窘題一般 just like writing on a cramped theme, i.e. one which gives no scope.

先書題 first write down the theme.

題紙 the paper for an essay.

題目 the theme was as follows:—

題額 or 題匾 to write an inscription for a wooden tablet, as exhibited in temples, etc.

門題 inscriptions on gateways.

善題字 laudatory inscriptions.

題詩 to write verses, in a casual way, impromptu, etc.

題²

11,009

更相題表 more than ever praised each other in memorials.

題頭 to state a heading; to give a hint by which another person may recall an incident; to prompt.

你先題個頭 give me a hint by which I shall remember. Also, do you broach the subject.

題醒 to bring a man to his senses, as when warning him against pursuing a wrong course.

一經品題,便作佳士 when once a man has become a subject for praise, he is immediately a fine fellow, of one who has been "taken up" by some influential person.

不消題 you need not mention it.

不題出口 not to mention; not to allude to.

休題起 don't bring the matter up; don't allude to it.

Read *t'i*². To look at.

題彼脊令 (*ling*²) look at the wagtail!

A spirited horse.

駃騠 name of a famous steed.

騠茲 name of an ancient place in Shantung.

Same as 11,023.

A kind of hawk, which is supposed to turn in spring into a dove.

鵠鵠 the goatsucker. See 9340.

To cry out; to wail; to howl; to scream; to twitter or sing. [To be distinguished from 啾 9996.]

啼哭 to weep and wail.

恐啼腸斷 afraid lest he should cry his bowels in two.

日夜悲啼 wailing day and night.

騠²

11,010

R. 齊
See 題
Even Lower.

鵠²

11,011

鵠²

11,012

R. 齊霽
See 題遞
Even and Sinking Lower.

啼²

11,013

R. 齊
C. *t'ai*
H. *t'ai, t'i*
F. *tae, tie*
W. } *di*
N. }
P. }
M. } *t'i*
Y. }
Sz. }

啼²

II,013

K. che

J. tsi, dai

A. de

Even Lower.

雞啼 a cock's crow.

雞初啼 at the first crow of the cock,—in the 3rd watch, about midnight.

月落烏啼霜滿天 the moon is setting, the crows caw, and hoar-frost fills the air.

啼叫 to scream,—as birds.

啼箇不住 to twitter or sing unceasingly.—of birds.

掃⁴

II,014

R. 霽

C. tai, t'ai

H. shi

K. che

J. tsi, tai

A. de

Sinking

Upper.

A long pin used for scratching the head. To get rid of.

象之掃也 an ivory pin, as above.

佩其象掃 from his girdle hangs his ivory pin.

意徘徊而不能掃 his thought came and went, but he could not get free from them.

蹄²

II,015

蹄²

II,016

R. 齊

H. t'ai

See 題

Even Lower.

The hoof of a horse, ox, pig, etc. A trap for hares.

蹄子 a hoof; a roast leg of pork.

打蹄子 to kick.

牛蹄子八瓣子 the (four) hoofs of an ox have eight toes.

牛蹄子事情兩瓣兒的 it is an ox-hoof matter,—consisting of two parts which can never be made into one or brought into harmony, etc.

蹄角 hoofs and horns; cattle.

岐蹄 a divided or cloven hoof.

馬失前蹄 the horse stumbled.

馬跪倒前蹄 the horse fell forward on its knees.

乏馬斜蹄 the tired horse rests a leg.

馬不停蹄 without drawing rein.

馬二百蹄 fifty horses.

有牛二百蹄躡 there were forty oxen. [躡 is explained as the mouth, making the total 200 divisible by 4 legs and 1 mouth, i.e. by 5.]

蹄²

II,016

得意春風快馬蹄 how delightful it is to gallop one's horse when the spring breezes blow!

兩蹄擎空而出 with two forefeet prancing in the air,—picture of a horse.

獸蹄鳥跡之道 paths made by the hoofs of oxen and the claws of birds.

蹄腿 a whole leg,—of pork, mutton, etc. Used as a term of abuse.

猪蹄 pig's pettitoes.

七星蹄 the fore-leg of a pig, marked with seven blackish spots. It is eaten by women to promote the secretion of milk.

乘蹄以得免 to avail oneself of a trap to catch a hare,—and then 忘蹄 forget the trap.

羊蹄草 dock (*Rumex crispus*, L.).馬蹄 the Chinese water-chestnut (*Scirpus tuberosus*, Roxb.).馬蹄香 or 馬蹄細辛 *Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.蹄²

II,017

R. 齊

See 題

Even Lower.

替⁴

II,018

R. 霽

H. t'ai

See 體

Sinking

Upper.

To disregard. To intermit; to discontinue. To supersede. To substitute; to change (see 10,418); instead of; for. To deteriorate. To appease (spirits) by offerings.

無替厥服 not to neglect their duties.

不敢替上帝命 I dare not disregard the will of God.

公勿替引 do not, O duke, let there be intermission in the example which you have afforded.

勿替引之 may they never fail to perpetuate,—these sacrifices.

胡不自替 why do you not retire of yourselves?

替⁴

II,018

替換 to exchange; to take the place of; to substitute.

替換着 alternately; turn and turn about.

替代 instead of; in the place of.

替手 or 替工 to do another's work; a substitute.

替身兒 a substitute,—in punishment etc.

替人做事 to act for another.

替他說 speak on his behalf.

我替你去 I will go instead of you.

替死鬼 one who suffers capital punishment in place of another.

槍替 a hired substitute at examinations.

冒名頂替 to fraudulently pretend to be another.

世襲罔替 perpetual nobility,—i.e. a title which does not lapse after a given number of generations but goes on for ever.

替爲 on behalf of; in place of.

興替 prosperity and decline.

See 5403.

Same as 10,993.

A plant just sprouting; a kind of white grass.

手如柔荑 her fingers are like the blades of the young white grass.

Read 23. To root out; to weed.

The weather changing from foul to fair.

The sheat fish (*Silurus asotus*).

東鯪人 a name applied under the Han dynasty to the Chusan islanders.

漬²

II,019

稊²

II,020

萑²

II,021

R. 齊支

F. t'ai, tae

See 稊夷

Even Lower.

霽²

II,022

R. 齊

See 鵜

Even Lower.

鯪²

II,023

R. 支齊

See 夷

Even Lower.

鵠

11,024

體³

11,025

R. 薺
C. t'ai
H. t'i
F. t'ae, v. t'ae
W.
N.
P.
M. t'i
Y.
Sz.
K. ch'e
J. t'ei, tai
A. t'e
Rising Upper.

Same as 10,999.

The limbs; the trunk; the body; thickness, as a dimension (*see* 12,089); *see* 692, 2566, 9813, 12,140. To be incorporate with; to embody. To treat with consideration; to sympathise with. Form or embodiment (*see* 10,942); style, in literature, as opposed to 用 substance, practical outcome; also in painting.

四體 the four limbs of the body.

五體 the five limbs,—arms, legs and trunk.

五體投地 he threw himself on the ground.

六體 the six styles of writing, —*viz.* 篆 隸 楷 行 草 宋 the seal character, the ancient official text, the clerkly or ordinary style (as seen in despatches, etc.), the running hand, the grass character (an exaggerated form of the preceding), and the Sung dynasty style (as seen in printed books).

八體 the eight styles of writing, —another but little used classification.

體製 structure,—of a character.

便體 informal style,—where no pains are taken to write with strict accuracy as to number of strokes, etc.

悉體中國衣冠 all wear Chinese hat and dress.

身體 or 形體 the body; the frame. *See* 8711.

身體平安 enjoying bodily health.

常以體不安, 服 whenever he was indisposed, he would take....

體質未結實 his constitution is not yet consolidated.

氣體 bodily vigour; health.

體氣 or 體理 or 體勢 style,—in composition and painting.

體³

11,025

體有貴賤 some parts of the body are noble and some ignoble.

體功學 physiology.

體如琢玉 her body was like polished jade.

心廣體胖 when the mind is at ease, the body is fat.

體較軟鬆 the body somewhat weak and relaxed.

貴體康健 are you quite well?

政體違和 he is not quite well; he is indisposed,—and unable to attend to business; a phrase used only of officials.

聖體 the sacred person,—of the Emperor. Used by Roman Catholics for the Eucharist.

夫婦一體 husband and wife are one flesh.

事體 *see* 9990.

一體 of one body; all; wholly; the whole; equally; uniformly.

一體而兩分 of one body and yet two,—like parent and child.

事貴一體 in all matters, uniformity is of paramount importance.

一句雖有兩如字乃

古文之一體 although there are two *ju*'s in one sentence, this is merely one characteristic of the ancient style.

文武二體 military and civil, two kinds,—of dances.

全體 or 百體 or 具體 the whole body; the complete thing.

全大國之體 to keep intact the prestige of a great nation.

體要 the gist; the substance.

一篇之體要 the gist of the article.

辭尙體要在 proclamations let there be a combination of completeness and brevity.

皆非獨體 none of these (words) can stand alone,—they convey no meaning, as red, hard, etc.

體態 the general characteristics.

不合體式 not according to pattern given.

與通體不配 not in keeping with the general tenor of.

體³

11,025

皆用此體 all (of these writers) employ this style or form of expression.

體制 regulation; system; constitutional rule.

體統 general state of affairs, as of a State; established system; decorum; propriety.

不成體統 in a state of disorder,—as of a State in which things are going wrong.

人恭禮體 to be respectful and polite.

體面 respectable; honourable; good "form."

粧體面 to pose as being very *comme il faut*,—e.g. as in having servants to attend one when going out.

失體 to lose one's respectability, —as by some dishonourable act.

不失國體 not to tarnish the honour of one's country. *See* 6609.大體 principle; scope; real interests; proprieties. *See* 6099.

識大體 to recognise the principle at stake,—as opposed to 小節 the mere details.

暗於大體 unable to take a comprehensive view of affairs.

不知大體 he does not understand what is fitting,—to his position as a subordinate, etc.

體格風騷 impetuous in manner.

體會 to appreciate.

善體物情 to be greatly in sympathy with nature.

可謂善體詩人之意 this is to interpret skilfully the meaning of the poet,—of a painter.

體貼 to make allowances for; to identify oneself with another's interests; to sympathise with; to appreciate. *See* 7032.

體貼人心 to respect people's feelings.

體貼幫助 to be kind enough to help a person.

體恤 or 體量 or 體合 or 體念 to pity; to sympathise with.

體³

11,025

體用 principle and practical proof of the principle,—as used by the Sung philosophers.

老子之體 孟子之用

the principles of Lao Tzū with the practical exemplification of Mencius.

中學爲體, 西學爲用

China's learning has reference to principles, that of the West is practical exemplification thereof.

頗有吳生體 he had a good deal of Wu (Tao-tzū)'s style,—in his painting.

就賢體遠 to associate with the worthy and be friendly to those from afar.

體國經野 to administer the empire.

體註 a commentary in the body of the book; a running commentary.

體察情形 to thoroughly investigate the circumstances.

無以下體 we do not (reject edible plants) because of their roots,—not being edible.

體物而不可遺 (the supernatural) informs all things, and there is nothing without it.

體息 (pronounced *t'i' hsi*) or

體己 (*ch'i'*) something of value; the "gem" of a collection; secret.

體息東西 a precious thing.

小孩子攢體息 the boy is saving up.

打體息 to tell a secret.

體己 (*ch'i'*) to flatter; to coax.

體己 *ch'i'* 之話 talk which is agreeable or flattering to the hearer.

嚏

11,026

R. 霽

C. *t'ai'*, v. *ch'i'*H. *z'ai'*, v. *ch'i'*F. *t'ai'*, v. *ch'i'*W. N. *t'ai'*P. *t'ai'*M. *t'ai'*, *t'ai'*K. *ch'e'*J. *tai'*, *tei'*A. *de'*

Sinking Upper.

To sneeze; a running at the nose. See 7779. Also written 嚏.

打嚏噴 to sneeze.

一連打了好幾個嚏

噴, 必定有人說我 I have sneezed several times, some one must be talking about me.

薙

11,027

薙⁴

11,028

R. 霽

H. *t'ai'*

See 體

Sinking Upper.

Same as 11,026.

To clear off weeds. To shave. See 4526.

燒薙 to burn away the undergrowth.

艾薙 to weed.

薙頭 or 薙髮 to shave the head.

薙匠 a barber.

屉

11,029

R. 霽

See 體

only used in

N. }

P. }

M. }

Sz. }

Sinking Upper.

A tray; a drawer; a screen; a pad.

籠屉 a bamboo tray used for steaming food.

抽屉 a drawer.

紗屉 a gauze window-screen.

鞍屉子 the pad of a saddle.

駱駝屉 a camel's hair rug.

展

11,030

愁

11,031

逃

11,032

唬

11,033

蹣

11,034

鑪¹

11,035

R. 齊

See 題

Even Lower.

鵬¹

11,036

R. 齊

See 梯

Even Upper.

The brown grebe. See 9028.

撻^{1*}

11,037

R. 陌

See 剔

K. *ch'ok*

Entering Irregular.

To scratch. To throw away. To pick out.

撻玉毀珠, 小盜不起

discard jade and destroy pearls, and petty thieves will cease,—there being no valuables for them to steal.

撻巢探卵 to disturb birds' nests and seek for eggs.

發姦撻伏如神 to expose evil practices and bring to light secret doings as though a god.

撻耳俛首 to cleanse the ears and incline the head, of listening intently.

TIAO.

刁¹

11,038

R. 蕭

C. *tiu*H. *tiau*F. *tiou*, *t'ieu*W. *tiöe*, *diöe*N. *tioa*

P. }

M. }

Sz. }

Y. *tioa*K. *cho*J. *chö*A. *tiou*

Even Upper.

Depraved; wicked; truculent; aggressive; artful. [To be distinguished from 力 6980 and 刀 10,783.]

刁風俗 evil customs.

刁棍 disorderly persons; rowdies.

刁惡 or 刁 *tiao*⁴ 脾 or 刁險 wicked; depraved.

刁滑 or 刁詐 or 刁乖 rascally; deceitful.

刁抗 obstinate.

逞刁 or 放刁 to be violent or overbearing.

刁難 or 刁頓 obstructive.

刁健 bumptious; overbearing.

刁悍 arrogant; obstinate; turbulent.

刁狡 unscrupulous.

刁蠻 or 刁野 savage; barbarous.

刁頑 rowdy; reckless.

刁話 violent language.

刁筆 sharp, caustic writings.

刁婦 a shrew; a virago.

刁賴 to excuse oneself and accuse others; to repudiate.

刁鑽 shifty; intriguing.

刁刁 gusty.

刁¹

11,038

刁糖 a description of sugar produced near Amoy.

刁斗 a pan with a handle, used for cooking by day and for beating the watches by night.

刁¹

11,039

R. Vulgar.

P. } v. *tiau*M. }
Even Upper.To seize in the mouth.
[To be distinguished from 叨 10,820.]叫老虎給刁到窩裏
was carried off by the tiger to its lair.把他刁下來了 seized
him in its mouth and dragged him down.忬³

11,040

R. 篠

See 吊

Rising Upper.

Sorrowful; depressed.

憂忬 oppressed with grief.

杓³

11,041

R. 篠

See 吊

Rising Upper.

Ripe ears of grain hanging down; to hang down.

釣⁴

11,042

R. 蕭 嘯

See 吊

Sinking Upper.

To fish with a rod and line; to angle; a fish-hook.
[To be distinguished from 鈞 3294 and 鈞 6138.]

其釣維何 what things are used in angling? Also, what did he catch when angling?

子釣而不網 Confucius angled but did not fish with a net.

釣魚 to catch fish with a rod and line.

釣不獲 to fish without catching anything.

而其釣莫釣,非持釣有釣者也常釣也
but his fishing was not real fishing, for he did not fish to catch fish but for the sake of fishing, —i.e. to amuse himself.

釣竿 a fishing-rod.

釣鈞 a fish-hook.

牽巨釣 dragging down a big hook,—of a hooked fish diving.

釣⁴

11,042

他不上你釣 he won't be caught by you.

香餌釣金鰲 a tempting bait to hook a fine fish,—of something held out to entice people into a snare.

沽名釣譽 to get a false reputation and angle for praise.

姜太公釣魚,愿者上

釣 like Chiang T'ai-kung angling, only those (fish) which are willing get on to the hook,—for his hook was a straight piece of iron, his real attraction being virtue.

看他穩坐釣魚臺的

不動 look at him sitting motionless on his fishing-terrace,—of a listless inactive person.

釣魚郎 a kingfisher.

釣樟 a tree from the shavings of which a kind of bandoline is extracted: = *Machilus Thunbergii*, S. a Z.鴉¹

11,043

R. 蕭

See 鵬 刁

Even Upper.

A large kind of wren, known as 鴉鵲.

船¹

11,044

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

A boat. [To be distinguished from 船 2742.]

客船 a passenger-boat.

吳船 Kiangnan boats.

河船 small pleasure-boats with awnings.

貂¹

11,045

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

The sable (*Mustela zibellina*, L.).

貂鼠皮 sable skins.

梭倫貂 sables from the region of the Songari.

芝麻貂 a light-coloured sable with white-tipped hairs.

白針貂 a sable with much white hair in it.

紫貂 red or undyed sable.

貂尾 sable tails.

狗尾續貂 to eke out a sable robe with a dog's tail.

貂¹

11,045

貂帽沿 a hat turned up with sable.

貂璫 furs and jewels,—wealth.

貂裘 a sable robe.

貂袖 sable cuffs.

三貂 hat, robe, and collar of sable,—as worn by high officials.

貂奴 the sable's slave,—a name for the beech-marten or *Sao hsueh-shu*; see 9574.凋¹

11,046

R. 蕭

See 彫

Even Upper.

To be exhausted; wanting in vitality; withered.

凋謝 or 凋卸 or 凋落 fallen; faded; dead.

枝葉不凋 the foliage does not wither,—as an evergreen.

凋零 scattered; fallen, as leaves rare.

早凋 to fade early.

松柏後凋 (or 彫) the pine and cypress are the last to lose their leaves.

凋殘 declining,—as trade.

凋敝 destitute.

刷¹

11,047

Same as 11,054.

凋¹

11,048

See 501.

彫¹

11,049

Same as 11,054. Used with 11,046.

琯¹

11,050

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

To cut gems; to work in jade; to engrave.

琯戈於銅上,相嵌以金 to cut a spear on copper and inlay it with gold.

碉¹

11,051

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

A stone house, common in the western and northern provinces.

碉寨民房並倒 the stone fortresses and the houses of the people alike fell down,—in the earthquake. [One of the former was built by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung for accommodation of Tibetan prisoners in native style, at 香山 near Peking.]

調

II,052

調

II,053

雕

II,054

R. 蕭

C. tiu

H. tiao

F. tien, teu

W. tiöe

N. tiaa

P. } tiao

M. }

Sz. }

Y. tiaa

K. cho

J. chö

A. tiou

Even Upper.

Same as II,044.

See II,102.

To carve; to engrave; to tattoo.

雕刻 to carve; to engrave.

雕匠 or 雕工 an engraver.

雕字 to cut words on wooden blocks.

惟務雕蟲 his only care is to cut insects (= words),—of a mere bookman or pedant.

雕虫 a carver of insects; a poet-aster; a pedant. See 7886.

雕文 tracery,—in wood-carving.

雕作 a carver's shop or trade.

雕像 to carve an idol.

雕梁 carved beams,—in one's house, sc. wealth.

峻宇雕牆 a lofty hall and carved walls.

雕琢 to cut and polish,—as jade.

雕刀 an engraving tool.

鵬

II,055

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

The eagle; the vulture. Also used for hawks, buzzards, etc.

鵬翎 eagle plumes; the feathering of an arrow, chiefly taken from hawks and kites.

鵬扇 an eagle-feather fan.

一矢貫雙鵬 with one arrow he pierced two eagles.

鵬盼青雲倦眼開 the eagle gazing around (for its prey) in the grey clouds opens its sleepy eyes.

黃嘴鵬 or 海青鵬 or 接

白鵬 the sea eagle (*Haliaeetus* *ibicilla*).虎鵬 or 骨頭鵬 *Haliaeetus pelagicus*.鵬鷄 an osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*).虎斑鵬 the spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*, Pall.).

鵬

II,055

寫

II,056

R. 嘯

C. tiu

H. tiau

F. tiu

W. diöe, tiöe

N. tiaa, v. nioa

P. M. }

Y. Sz. }

K. cho

J. chö

A. diou

Sinking Upper.

襦

II,057

R. 襦

See 雕

Rising Upper.

吊

II,058

R. 嘯

C. tiu

H. tiau

F. tiu, taiu

W. tiöe, diöe, tiae

N. tiaa

P. }

M. }

Sz. }

Y. tiaa

K. cho

J. chö

A. diou

Sinking

Upper.

黃白鵬 the tawny eagle (*Aquila fulvescens*).皂鵬 the vulture (*Vultur monachus*).

Deep; profound; distant.

寫宵 or 寫窈 deep and dark; cavernous.

似乎寫遠 apparently at some distance.

離城寫遠 far from the city.

寫角 a quiet corner; a secluded spot.

谷寫不可測 deep and unfathomable.

Short clothes.

襦衣待戰 with short clothes on, ready for battle.

Same as II,060 (q.v.), chiefly in the following senses:—To hang; to suspend; to draw up, as by a cord; a string of cash.

上吊自刎 to hang oneself or to cut one's throat,—as two forms of suicide.

抽筋吊脚 cramps and drawing up of the legs.

一吊錢 a string of cash,—originally 1,000 in number = 1 tael, but now varying from 500 down to 50 large cash in Peking, where bank-notes of that amount are issued.

三千兩吊 two or three strings of cash.

吊來錢 over a tiao in price.

吊把銀子 over one thousand taels.

吊花 or 吊蘭花 names for various orchidaceous plants; the second is in Hupeh identified with *Dendrobium nobile*, Lindl.

半吊子 a simpleton; an imbecile.

屨

II,059

R. 篠

C. v. 'tiu

H. v. tiau

F. 'teu

W. 'döe

P. v. ts'au

Sz. v. j'i

J. chö

A. diou

Rising Upper.

The penis. Used as a term of abuse.

屨禽 jih⁴ 的 you b——!

弔

II,060

R. 嘯

See 吊

Sinking

Upper.

To condole with; to mourn; to be sorrowful. To pity; to console. To hang; to suspend; to droop; used with II,069. A string of cash; see II,058. To remove; to cause the production of.

弔孝 to condole with on the death of a parent.

老聃死, 秦失弔之 when Lao Tzu died, Ch'in Shih went to mourn.

弔喪 to condole with on a bereavement.

弔唁 to condole with on a misfortune.

開弔 to begin mourning,—as is done on a fixed day, generally the 3rd, after death.

弔紙 to condole with and (burn) paper,—used of the ordinary visits of condolence paid to friends.

弔祭 to mourn and sacrifice to the dead.

弔文 a kind of funeral oration burnt at the grave of a deceased friend.

弔問 to make kind enquiries,—after a death.

羔裘玄冠, 不以弔 (Confucius) did not wear lamb's fur or a black cap when on a visit of condolence.

中心弔兮 I am sorrowful to the core of my heart.

弔古 to speak regretfully of antiquity.

不意昊天不弔 unexpectedly, Almighty God was without pity,—and let him die.

不弔皇天 O pitiless God!

如何不弔殲我貞良 how is it that the Pitiless One

吊⁴
11,060

has destroyed our upright and good man?

誅其君，弔其民 he punished the rulers, and consoled the people.

見弔客在門 he saw at the gate visitors who had come to condole.

弔頸 to hang by the neck.

他自己個兒弔死了 he hanged himself.

弔客 or 弔死鬼 the ghost of a man who has hanged himself.

弔起來 or 弔上 to hang up; to suspend.

弔打 to hang up and flog.

弔水 to draw water,—from a well.

弔桶 a well-bucket.

弔橋 a drawbridge.

弔線 a plumb-line.

弔鎖 a hanging lock; a padlock.

弔案 to bring forward a case.

弔照 or 弔看 to cause (documents) to be produced in court.

弔銷差票 to cancel a warrant.

弔釋 to secure the rendition of.

即於獄中弔出秋公 so he sent for Mr. Ch'iu to come from the prison,—into court.

弔驗 or 弔覈 to call for the production of,—a passport, etc.

吉弔 a fabulous kind of dragon, whose fat can only be collected in eggshells.

弔睛 to turn up the eyes; slanting eyes, drawn thus to impart a fierce look.

弔角 to shift its point; to go round the corner (e.g. of a field).

天河弔角，要穿棉襖 when one end of the Milky Way droops, it is time to put on warm clothes.

弔鐘花 *Enkianthus quinque-florus*, Lour.

Read *ti*^{1*}. To come to; to proceed.

神之弔矣 the spirits are present!

無敢不弔 do not venture to have (your arms) not in perfect order.

佻⁴
11,061

Uncommon.

佻傴 unusual; irregular.

R. 嘯

See 吊

SinkingUpper.

押⁴
11,062

R. Vulgar.

See 吊

SinkingUpper.

紲⁴
11,063

R. 嘯

See 吊

SinkingUpper.

佻³
11,064

To hang up; to suspend.

紲賊私刑 to tie up a thief and punish him privately,—instead of handing him over to the authorities.

See 11,072.

The planks which form a Chinese bed.

佻凳 the trestles on which the planks of a bed are laid.

窈⁴
11,066

Elegant; refined. Also read *t'iao*⁸. See 11,056.

R. 篠

C. *t'iau*

H. *t'iau*, *t'iau*

F. *t'ieu*

W. *diöe*, *tiöe*

N. *dia*

P. *tiau*, *tiau*

M. *tiau*

K. *cho*

J. *chö*, *djö*

A. *diou*

Rising Lower

Irregular.

鈹⁴
11,067

R. Vulgar.

P. *tiau*

SinkingUpper.

An earthen jar.

譚⁴
11,068

R. 篠

See 條吊

Rising and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To sport with; to take liberties with. Finally; suddenly.

雖譚合刃于天下，誰敢在於上者 even with all the swords in the empire at one's back, who would dare oppose him?

Read *t'iao*⁹.

譚弄 or 譚戲 lewd dalliance.

譚姦 fornication.

人譚其長 *chang*³ 者 a man made advances to the elder,—of the two women.

To move; to shake. To change. To fall. To get rid of. Used with 494, 11,060, 11,102. See 2208.

心裏有點掉動 to have some administrative capacity.

掉尾 to wag the tail.

若不設法取締，將來恐成尾大不掉之勢 if we do not manage to control Tibet, I fear we shall find ourselves in the position of having a tail so big that we can't wag it.

掉舌 to wag the tongue,—to chatter.

以手常常掉開 to take it in the hand and shake it about without stopping.

掉手 to change from hand to hand.

目眩手足掉 my eyes swam, and my arms and legs trembled.

掉臂 to have the arms free; to change from one arm to the other,—when lying down.

掉過來 or 掉轉 to turn a thing round.

翻過來掉過去 turning over and over,—unable to sleep.

掉過胎 she has had a miscarriage.

掉換 to exchange,—of things, people, and places.

把這兩個字掉換過來 invert the order of these two words.

掉⁴
11,069

R. 嘯

C. *tiu*², *cháu*²

H. *tiu*, *t'au*

F. *chau*

W. *diöe*, *diöe*², *dxo*²

N. *dia*

P. *tiau*²

M. *tiau*³

Y. *tiao*

Sz. *tiau*

K. *cho*, *to*

J. *chö*, *djö*

A. *trau*, *diou*

Sinking and Rising Lower.

掉¹
11,069

掉在地下 it has fallen down.
你的絹子掉下來了
your handkerchief has fallen down.
天上掉下來的 it fell from the sky.
掉下馬來了 he fell off his horse.
心中掉不下 I shan't forget it.
掉陷 to fall down into.
掉稍眉 eyebrows which droop at the ends.
殺掉了 he has been decapitated.
掉頭之罪 decapitation.
滅掉 to exterminate.
丟掉了 or 失掉了 lost.
嚇 *hsia*⁴ 掉了魂 frightened him out of his wits.
去掉身上的泥 get the dirt off you.
掉猴 a game played with three dice, on the principle of "odd man out."

孖¹
11,070
蕭元
雕敦
ven Upper.

An ornamented bow.
Also read *tun*¹.

耀³
11,071
條濯
Rising and
Entering
Lower.

Upright; honest. Feminine; seductive.
耀歌 songs of the 蠻 southerners.

TIAO.

佻¹
11,072
蕭篠
Even Upper.

The appearance of exhaustion and fatigue.
佻佻公子 delicately-nurtured young gentlemen.
佻僇 volatile; flighty. See 11,076.
佻天之功 to claim merit for the great deeds of others (天 being understood as 大).

佻¹
11,072

輕佻 or 佻脫 frivolous; unsteady.

Read *tiao*⁴. To walk by oneself; to act furtively.

惡 *wen*⁴ 其佻巧 hating their tricky ways.

剗¹
11,073

To cut open; to sever.

剗足筋 to cut the tendons of the feet,—so as to prevent locomotion.

庖¹
11,074

A hollow; a cavity; a sinus.

忼¹
11,075

To be mean.

視民不忼 they show the people how not to be mean.
[視=示.]

挑¹
11,076
蕭篠
豪

To carry by means of a pole across the shoulder; to raise; to stir up; to pick out; to choose. To clear out. Used with 11,102.

挑着 carrying over the shoulder. See *tiao*³.

挑担 to carry a load.

挑夫 a burden-carrier; a coolie.

挑了船 carried the things on board the ship.

一個人挑水,兩個人擡水,三個人買水
one servant will carry two buckets of water, two servants will carry one bucket between them, and three servants will buy water.

挑不起 or 挑不動 unable to carry,—too heavy.

一挑子菜 a load (such as one man can carry) of vegetables.

肩挑貿易 shoulder-carrying trade,—as that of petty hucksters who carry about their wares.

挑¹
11,076

挑賣 to sell as a huckster.

挑燈 to raise the wick of a lamp,—and make it burn brightly.

挑開 to open, as a boil; to clear out, as a drain. See below.

挑衅 to provoke hostilities.

挑動人心 to stir up or excite people's minds.

示弱挑敵 to provoke an attack by pretending to be weak.

挑 *tiao*³ 唆 to make mischief; to incite to quarrel.

挑弄 to work,—as puppets in a Punch and Judy show.

挑剔 to chip out, as a wood-carver; to pick out, as bad cash out of a string; to take out; to criticise.

諸多挑剔 was full of criticisms.

挑剔字眼 to take out superfluous words from a composition.

挑選 or 挑揀 or 挑取 or 挑擇 to choose; to select.

挑好的 pick out good ones.

揀好的挑出來 pick out the best.

愛甚麼東西挑甚麼東西 choose what things you like.

挑秀女 to pick out beautiful girls,—for the Imperial seraglio.

挑集 to collect a picked body of.

挑一個好日子 to choose an auspicious day.

挑缺 to appoint to a vacant post.

換不挑 in changing, there is no choice,—i.e. any bank will cash this note.

大挑一等 an examination of graduates who have been up and failed thrice at the metropolitan examination for the 3rd degree, successful candidates being drafted into the government service as expectant District Magistrates.

挑情 or 挑戲 to trifle with; to make love to.

挑挖 to scoop out; to clear out.

挑三窩四 to make mischief.

挑引 to lead astray.

挑¹

11,076

挑斥 to blame.

挑禮 to find fault with another's behaviour.

沒人挑撥我 no one finds fault with me.

挑眼 to pick holes; to find fault.

挑字目字 to pick out faults in writing.

挑五挑六 or 挑鼻子

挑眼的 fault-finding.

挑兮達兮 how volatile you are and dissipated!

挑攀線 cat's-cradle.

空挑却是言 a *t'iao* (stroke used in writing) without a dot

is 言 words,—not 水 water, in the grass character.

Read *t'iao*³. To open up; to turn over; to stir up.

挑開 to open out; to spread about, as with a pitch-fork. See above.

挑起事來 to stir up trouble.

挑戰 to challenge to battle; to provoke to fight.

挑着 holding by one end or on the point of anything. See *t'iao*¹.眺⁴

11,077

R. 嘯係

See 嘯

SinkingUpper.

眺⁴

11,078

R. 嘯

See 挑

A. *diu*, *t'ieu*
SinkingUpper.

The moon appearing before sunrise. [To be distinguished from 眺 11,080.]

To gaze at.

眺望 to gaze at.

更僕眺望 kept watch by turns for her.

凝眸而眺 to gaze fixedly at.

遊眺 to cast a look around; to look about.

祧¹

11,079

R. 蕭

See 挑

A. *trieu*²
Even Upper.

The ancestral shrine.

宗祧 an ancestral hall.

以先君之祧處 *ch'u*³ 之 (the ceremony) must take place in the temple of his first ancestor.祧¹

11,079

眺¹

11,080

R. 嘯

See 眺

A. *jiu*, *t'ieu*
SinkingUpper.覲⁴

11,081

R. 慶嘯

See 府眺

Rising and
Sinking
Upper.越⁴

11,082

跳⁴

11,083

R. 嘯蕭

See 挑

A. *diu*, *t'ieu*,
jiu, *dau*
Sinking
Upper.

守祧 to guard the ancestral hall,—of a former ruler.

一子雙祧 one son with two ancestral halls,—as for instance where an uncle has no son, and his nephew acts for him as such, thus performing double *sacra*. Sometimes the child of a concubine is set apart to be the heir of the said childless uncle.

[Also known as 承祧.]

To offer flesh in sacrifice. [To be distinguished from 眺 11,077.]

To have audience, as the feudal princes did once in three years, when they brought presents or tribute.

享覲有璋 for entertainments and receptions there were *chang*. See 400.

Same as 11,083.

To jump; to skip. To cover, as animals. A gangway.

跳躍 or 跳迸 or 跳鑽 or 跳舞 or 耍跳 to jump about,—as from joy, high spirits, etc.

跳踢 to fling oneself about in a rage.

跳起來 to jump up,—from a sitting posture.

跳下來 to jump down.

跳不出 cannot jump over; cannot escape from.

他從牆跳過來 he jumped over the wall.

跳牆的和尙 a priest who jumps over the wall,—said of a sick child who has been nominally dedicated to Buddha and sent to a temple to save its life, but who, when recovered, is secretly returned to its home not by the front gate but over

跳⁴

11,083

the wall, so as to delude the gods. Also a priest who gives up religious life.

跳粉牆 to leap the white washed wall,—as 張生 Ch

Shêng did to meet 鶯鶯 Ying; hence, an assignation with a lady.

嚇 *hsia*⁴ 了一跳 he made a jump,—with fright.

心跳 the heart in a flutter. 4562.

跳蟲 or 跳蚤 or 跳虱 flea.

跳圈 a skipping-rope.

跳戲 to dance.

跳槽 to jump from one man to another,—to go from one employ into another.

龍跳天門 to graduate at public examinations.

跳馬 to cover a mare.

跳牛 to cover a cow.

前躡後跳的 unsteady, untrustworthy.

打跳 to run out a gangway to or from a boat.

各各登跳上岸 each stepped on to the gangway and w ashore.

命左右掌跳 he bade attendants run out the gangway.

踏上跳板 to step on to the gangway plank.

出跳 to improve.

跳神 to exorcise evil spirits as when a child is very ill, v a view to save its life.

跳脫 a bracelet, liable to off if the wearer jumps. 9485.

跳鼠 (or 兔) the jerboa (*pus annulatus*).

跳茅山 a Taoist sect, the h of which resides at Mao s in Hupeh.

眺³

11,084

R. 嘯係

See 眺

Rising and
SinkingUpper.

The appearance of height in a person.

細高眺兒 tall and thin

鈔²
11,085

蕭嘯

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

To burn, as in a kiln.
A spear. Also read *yao*²;
always as a surname.

鈔始於堯 baking (bricks)
dates back to the Emperor Yao.

長鈔利兵 long spears and
sharp swords.

Read *tiao*⁴. A pan with
a long handle.

薄鈔子 a thin earthen vessel
for warming water.

Same as 3683 and 11,081.

See 12,938.

頰²
11,086

髒²
11,087

岩²
11,088

蕭條
Even Lower.

A lofty mountain peak.

岩堯 high up; lofty.

A broom.

答簞 a besom.

答簞苗兒 a bristle of a
broom.

答簞星 a comet.

打答 or 擲答 to throw down
two pieces of split bamboo, and
divine by the way in which they
fall. See 1304.

Name of a plant.

陵苕 *Tecoma grandiflora*, Loiseleur.

苕饒 a species of *Vicia* or (?)
Lathyrus.

邛有旨苕 on the height
grows the beautiful pea.

苕之華芸其黃矣 the
flowers of the *Tecoma* are of a
deep yellow,—i.e. they are fading.

苕苕 tall; lanky

迢²
11,091

R. 蕭

F. *sieu*

See 條

A. *t'ieu, dieu*
Even Lower.

髻²
11,092

R. 蕭

F. *tieu, sieu*

See 條

Even Lower.

齠²
11,093

R. 蕭

F. *sieu*

W. v. *ts'iu*

See 條

A. *t'ieu*
Even Lower.

莠⁴
11,094

R. 蕭嘯

See 調

A. *dieu, jieu*
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

條²
11,095

R. 蕭

C. *t'iu*

H. *t'iau*

F. *tiu*

W. *diöe*

N. *diöa, v. deiñ*

P. } *t'iau*

M. }

Sz. }

Y. *t'ioa*

K. *cho*

J. *chö*

A. *dieu*

Even Lower.

Far off; remote.

迢遞 far off.

路途迢遠 the way thither is
long.

千里迢迢 a thousand *li*
away.

迢迢四十載 forty long
years afterwards,...

The tufts of hair on
children's heads.

髻齡 or 髻年 the age of
tufts,—when a child is about
seven or eight years old.

髻髮厲志 while still young,
strengthen the will.

引著一個垂髻學生
出 led out a schoolboy of about
fourteen years of age.

To lose the milk-teeth;
young.

未逾齠齠 before I had lost
my first teeth.

年在齠齠 while still a child.

尚在齠年,乳臭未退
you have still your first teeth
and the smell of mother's-milk
hangs about you,—what can you
know?

Allium Bakeri, Regel.

See 11,097.

Read *yu*⁴. Oats.

A branch; a twig; a
shoot; a strip; anything
long and slender. High;
tall. Orderly divisions; a
clause; a section; an item.
The pumelo. Numerative of
dogs, handkerchiefs, roads,
cords, snakes, fishes, etc.
etc.

風不鳴條 the wind did not
whistle through the branches,—
but blew gently, in the Golden
Age.

條²
11,095

紙條 a strip of paper.

條子 an unfolded strip of paper;
a chit; a poster.

條其嘯矣 long-drawn are her
groanings.

條編 plaited; basket-work.

厥木惟條 the trees grew
high.

有條而不紊 there is order
and no confusion.

每一書成,輒條其旨
意 so soon as each book was
completed, its contents were ta-
bulated,—for reference.

條理 discriminated rules,—used
of the blending of musical in-
struments in harmony; hence,
having proper sequence; logical;
reasonable; order; method; re-
gularity.

有條有理 having sequence
and principle,—well regulated;
duly ordered, etc.

條條有理 there is reason (or
right) in every clause.

條例 (see 7006) or 律條 (see
7548) or 規條 laws; rules; re-
gulations.

條款 clauses; sections; a Treaty,
from its division into articles.

有條有欸的 well-arranged;
in methodical order.

條約 a Treaty.

天條 the laws of God.

不條達 not straightforward
lacking in principle.

上條陳 to memorialise the
Throne under various headings.

條風 the north-east wind.

條² 桑 to pull down the
branches of mulberry-trees and
strip them of their leaves.

有條有梅 there are white
firs and plum-trees.

三條路當間行 *medio tu-
tissimus ibis*.

隔幾條街 a few streets off.

一條條子 a twig; a strip.

一條狗 a dog.

一條褲子 a pair of trousers.

一條路 a road.

一條手巾 a handkerchief.

條²

11,095

- 一條紅跡 a red line,—on paper.
 一條帶子 (or 裙布) a girdle.
 一條槍 a spear.
 一條辮子 a queue.
 一條蛇 a snake.
 一條腿 a leg.
 一條筋 a sinew.
 一條領子 a collar.
 一條皮子 a strip of leather.
 一條性命 a life.
 條條的 see 1967.

篠⁴

11,096

R. 蕭 篠
 See 調
 Sinking
 Lower.

Deep; profound.

杳篠 dark; gloomy.

篠⁴

11,097

R. 蕭 篠
 See 調
 A. dieu, jieu
 Even and
 Sinking
 Lower.

A bamboo basket. Used with 11,094.

篠草 a basket as used by labourers.

以杖荷^{ho}篠 carrying his basket on his staff across his shoulder.鯨²

11,098

R. 蕭 尤
 See 條
 Even Lower.

A long narrow fish.

條²

11,099

R. 蕭
 See 條
 Even Lower.

Reins of leather.

條革冲冲 with the ends of their reins hanging down.

條²

11,100

Same as 11,098.

蜩²

11,101

R. 蕭
 C. t'iu
 H. t'iau
 F. tieu

The cicada or broad locust.

五月鳴蜩 in the fifth moon, the cicada chirps.

鳴蜩嘒嘒 the cicadas chirp "hui hui."

蜩²

11,101

W. diöe
 P. } t'iau
 M. }
 K. cho
 J. chö
 A. dieu, stru
 Even Lower.

蜩蟬 a cicada.

如蜩 like the noise of cicadas, —is the disorder everywhere prevailing.

蜩甲 the exuviae of the cicada.

承蜩猶掇之也 catching cicadas with a bamboo pole as though with the hands, —i.e. accurately, without missing.

調²

11,102

R. 蕭 嘯
 C. t'iu, tiu
 H. t'iau
 F. tieu, tieu²,
 v. steu
 W. diöe
 N. diöa, diöe
 P. } t'iau,
 M. } tiau
 Sz. }
 Y. t'ioa, tioa
 K. cho
 J. chö
 A. dieu
 Even and
 Sinking
 Lower.

To mix; to blend; to harmonise; to adjust; to temper; to stir up; to excite. To train; see 13,297. Used with 11,076. Usually t'iao² in proper names.

調和 to mix; to blend; to make peace between enemies; in tune, as two instruments.

調和民教章程 regulations for securing harmony between ordinary Chinese and Christian converts.

心手調和 co-ordination of mind and hand.

調合 to mix; to compound.

調勻 to mix in equal proportions.

調味 to blend flavours,—as in cookery.

調羹 a soup-spoon.

調理 to arrange,—as the transaction of business; to take care of (one's health).

調說 or 調處 (ch'u³) or 調

停 to arrange; to settle up, as a difficulty.

出爲調停 to come forward as mediator.

調桌 to arrange a table.

調養 to take care of; to nurse.

調治 to treat,—as a doctor.

調經 to regulate the menses.

調劑 see 812.

弓矢既調 bows and arrows were adjusted to one another.

調音 to tune.

調絃 to tune a guitar.

琴瑟不調 lute and psaltery not in tune,—domestic discord.

調字聲 or 調韻 to make the sounds of words suit or rhyme,

調²

11,102

—as in writing poetry, where the 平 and the 仄 must not be used at random.

調詩 to compose an ode.

調笑 to chaff; to ridicule.

調戲 or 調情 to sport with to dally with.

調弄 to deceive; to dupe.

調唆 to instigate; to egg on.

調三窩四 mischief making to set by the ears.

調查 to collect information; to investigate.

調伏 to moderate and subdue,—the passions. A term for vinaya, one of the three divisions of Buddhist dogma embracing the rules, etc., of ecclesiastical discipline.

調達 Dévadatta,—the enemy and rival of Shâkyamuni.

Read tiao⁴. A tune; an air. To move; to transfer to change; see 5080.

一枝調 a tune.

調兒 or 曲調 or 腔調 a tune; an air.

唱小調 to sing a ditty.

韻調好 the rhyme is good.

氣調 cadence; rhythm,—of style.

以吾平生之風調 considering my attitude throughout life,—towards such practices,

調虎離山 to get a tiger to leave the mountains,—to induce the enemy to leave their entrenchments.

調動 to remove; to transfer.

調兵 to move troops.

調撥 to distribute,—troops between various stations.

調撤 to withdraw (troops).

調集 to collect (troops) and despatch to.....

調任 or 調補 or 調充 or 調赴 or 調遷 or 調用 to transfer from one post to another.

調任上海縣 transferred to the Shanghai Magistracy.

調署 to transfer as Acting.....

調²

11,102

調員 to transfer an officer.

調閩黔軍 a Kueichou regiment transferred to Fuhkien.

託以當調請赴京 asked (a friend) to get him transferred to the capital.

調驗 to transfer for the purposes of an inquest,—magistrates not being able to hold inquests on deaths occurring in their own gaols; the services of neighbouring magistrates are employed.

降調 to transfer to a lower post.

特調 by special appointment.
See 10,852.

調查 to send for to examine,—as a document.

調查選民 to investigate claims for the franchise.

調查戶口 to take a census.

調頭 to turn; a style of writing; figure of speech.

氣調不凡 his style was not commonplace,—of a painter.

調度 to calculate; to consider; tactics; calculation; to arrange, as furniture.

調度有方 skilfully arranged or disposed.

調簾 to be detached for duty at the provincial examinations.

調開 to separate; to get (people) apart.

調過兒 to turn it the opposite way.

調過來 to turn the other way round.

調過來說 to transpose a phrase.

調下調上 now up, now down,—undecided; irresolute.

調謊 to lie.

才調 clever; capable.

Read *chow*¹. Intense; repeated.

調飢 great hunger.

鯛²

11,103

R. 蕭

See 雕

Even Upper.

掉

11,104

藿⁴

11,105

R. 錫覺

嘯

See 翟濯

掉

K. *cho*J. *chō, taku*A. *dik*Entering and
Sinking
Lower.耀⁴

11,106

R. 嘯

See 挑

Sinking Upper.

芑

11,107

鹵²

11,108

R. 蕭

See 條

A. *tiēu*

Even Lower.

爹¹

11,109

R. 哥麻

C. *te*H. *tiā*F. *tiā*W. *dae*N. *tiā, ti*P. *tiē*M. *tiē*Sz. *tiē*Y. *tiā*K. *ta*J. *ta, sha*A. *da*Even and
Rising Upper.

See 11,069.

A weed resembling hel-lebore.

藿梁 a variety of tall millet.

蒴藿 (or *cho*²) the Chinese elder (*Sambucus javanica*, Bl.).Read *ti*⁴. A general term for *Chenopodium*.灰藿 goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*, L.).

To sell grain. See 10,935.

Same as 11,090.

The appearance of fruit hanging in clusters. The old form of 13,440.

TIEH.

A familiar equivalent of father.

爹爹 daddy.

乾爹 an adopted father.

爹娘 (see 8241) or 爹媽 father and mother.

寧捨作官的爹,不捨叫花子的娘 one can do without an official father, but not without a beggar mother,—referring to the greater importance of a mother to children.

老爹 venerable sir.

打爹罵娘 to maltreat one's parents.

昐⁴

11,110

R. 屑

See 迭

A. *jiēt*Entering
Lower.昐²

11,111

R. 屑

C. *tyt*H. *tet*F. *tiēk*W. *die*N. *dih*P. *stie*M. Y. *tiēh*Sz. *tiēh*K. *chōl, v. chil*J. *tetsz, dechi*A. *diet*Entering
Lower.昐²

11,112

R. 屑

See 迭

A. *jiēt*Entering
Lower.談²

11,113

R. 屑質

See 媵姪

Entering
Lower.跌¹

11,114

R. 屑

C. *tyt*H. *tet*F. *tiēk, tiēk*v. *pwak*W. *tiē*N. *tiē, tiē*P. *tiē, v. tsai*M. *tiē*Y. *tiē*Sz. *tiē*K. *chōl, v. chil*J. *tetsz, techi*A. *diet*Entering
Upper.

The sun beginning to decline towards the west.

Young gourds or melons just coming on the plants.

縣縣瓜 昐 in long trains ever increasing grow the gourds.

Prominent eyes.

昐 瞶 bulging eyeballs.

To forget. To make a mistake.

To slip and fall; to stumble.

跌下來 (or 去) to fall down.

打跌 or 跌倒 to stumble; to slip.

跌倒昏絕於地 fell head over heels on the ground.

東西跌倒不扶 won't set up anything that has fallen,—said of a lazy fellow.

跌了一跤 got a fall,—as in wrestling.

把他跌了 fell down with him,—as a nurse with a baby.

故作跌蹣 pretended to stumble and fall.

跌¹²

11,114

跌落下來 to fall; to come to grief; to lose one's position.

價值跌落 the price (e.g. of shares) has fallen.

漲跌 rise and fall,—in prices.

跌碎 to fall and break in pieces.

跌斷了氣 to fall and knock the life out of one.

跌里跌斜 staggering this way and that.

跌足 to slip; to stamp the foot.

跌足而起 to spring up (into the air) with a stamp.

跌足大驚 started with fright.

跌足大樂 jumped for joy.

跌旦 boy acrobats who take the parts of women in theatricals.

跌蕩放言 to speak recklessly or at random.

軼

11,115

迭⁴²

11,116

R. 屑

H. *ieh*,

See 颯

K. *chöl*, v. *chil*

Entering Lower.

To alternate; to change. To attack.

迭爲賓主 (Yao and Shun) were guest and host by turns.

迭用柔剛 to employ mildness and severity by turns.

迭興迭廢 now prospering, now declining.

迭食迭望 one eating while the other kept a look out.

迭次 or 迭屢 repeatedly; often.

迭經照會 I have repeatedly addressed you officially.

迭費清神 I have frequently troubled you.

迭我殺地 he attacked our land of Hsiao.

迭屑 Tarse or Tersa,—a Persian term for Christians = ascetic. See 3354.

Read *tieh*³.

逃命不迭 failed to escape with his life.

藏之不迭 failed to conceal it in time.

迭⁴²

11,116

凍⁴²

11,117

R. 葉洽

See 蝶

Entering Lower.

喋²²

11,118

R. 葉洽

P. *stie*

See 蝶

Entering Lower.

堞⁴²

11,119

R. 葉

P. *stie*

See 蝶

Entering Lower.

慄⁴²

11,120

R. 葉

See 慄

K. *chöp*J. *chō*, *djō*

Entering Irregular.

漑⁴²

11,121

R. 屑葉

See 泄葉

Entering Upper and Lower.

迭不的去迹 I have no leisure to go for a stroll.

迭當 satisfactory; proper.

Frozen hard.

To chatter; to make a noise.

喋聒 to chatter without ceasing.

喋喋佔佔 chattering.

Battlements; crenelated walls.

城堞 a parapet. See 1870.

堞其宮而守之 fortified the palace by a wall.

Timid; nervous.

The appearance of waves rolling. Intelligent.

長波洑漑 huge billows roll by.

憤眊不漑 stupid; dull.

Read *hsieh*⁴². To get rid of. To scatter. To rest. To ooze.

井漑不食 if a well is turbid, do not drink from it.

農民有錢,粟有所漑 the farmers will have money and the grain will be distributed (among poor people).

漑⁴²

11,121

牒²²

11,122

R. 葉

P. *stie*

See 蝶

Entering Lower.

爲歡未漑 his joy gave him no rest.

尾閭漑之而不虛 (the ocean) is constantly being drained off and yet it is never empty.

Tablets for writing on; documents; records. [To be distinguished from 牒 11,129.]

簡牒 tablets; memoranda; instructions.

牒文 an official despatch.

戒牒 or 度牒 a priest's diploma,—issued after he has taken the vows.

追度牒 to call in or cancel a diploma.

譜牒 genealogies.

玉牒 the genealogical record of the Imperial family.

詢事呈牒 to investigate a matter and hand in a report.

牒請 to officially request an official of somewhat superior rank who is not one's own official superior.

A plate; a small dish; a saucer.

碟子 a plate; a saucer.

碗碟 bowls and plates.

四碟一碗 four small dishes and one large one,—for a dinner.

賞碟 a gratuity given to servants of friends who send presents of dried fruits on the occasion of a death.

折碟 to substitute money for the fruits as above.

菓碟 dishes of fruits, sent as above.

碟²²

11,123

R. Vulgar.

C. *tyt*H. *t'iap*F. *tiē*W. *die*N. *diah*P. *stieh*M. *tie*Y. *tiē*S. *tie*

K. } not used

J. }

A. *diep*

Entering Lower.

牒⁴²

11,124

R. 葉

See 蝶

Entering Lower.

A small boat; a punt.

蝶⁴⁵

II, 125

R. 葉

C. *tyt*H. *t'iap*F. *tiek*W. *die*N. *diah*P. *t'ie*

M. }

Y. } *tieh*

Sz. }

K. *ch'öp, ch'öp*J. *chō, djo*A. *diep*Entering
Lower.

A butterfly. See 4938.
Vulgarly read *t'ieh*³. [Stands
pictorially for 臺 II, 136,
old.]

蛺蝶 or 風蝶 the sulphur
butterfly.

瘦蝶 a butterfly seen late in the
year.

蝶蜨 a name for the rainbow.

謝蝴蝶 Butterfly Hsieh, — a
poet, named 謝逸 Hsieh I,
who wrote mostly about butter-
flies.

夢蝴蝶 to dream one is a
butterfly.

標⁴⁵

II, 130

R. 葉

See 蝶

Entering

Lower.

簾⁴⁵

II, 131

R. 葉

See 蝶

A. *jiep*

Entering

Lower.

蜨⁴⁵

II, 132

啞⁴⁵

II, 133

垤⁴⁵

II, 134

R. 屑

W. *dzai, die*

See 厖

Entering

Lower.

經⁴⁵

II, 135

R. 屑

H. *tel*

See 厖

K. *chöl, v. chil*

Entering

Lower.

臺⁴⁵

II, 136

R. 屑

K. *chöl, v. chil*

Entering

Lower.

疊⁴⁵

II, 137

The ceiling of a room.

A fine sieve for winnow-
ing grain.

Same as II, 125.

See 4159.

A mound; an ant-hill.

泰山之於 垤 like Mt.
T'ai among hillocks.

鶴鳴于垤 the cranes were
crying on the ant-hills,—showing
that it was about to rain, and
in anticipation of their prey,
which the rain would bring forth.

White hempen cloth
worn as mourning.

首經 a mourning-band tied
round the head.

喪經 mourning-clothes.

衰 *is'ui*¹ 經而哭之 he put
on mourning and wept. See
10, 104.

Seventy or eighty years
of age; old.

今者不樂逝者其臺
if now we do not enjoy ourselves
the time will pass and we shall
be old.

Same as II, 138.

疊⁴⁵

II, 138

R. 葉

C. *tyt, tyt*F. *tiek, v. t'ak*P. *stieh*N. *diah, v. dah*

See 蝶

Entering

Lower.

To duplicate; to repeat;
to fold. To fear. A soft
white fabric from Kara-
khodjo. Used with II, 139.
[Also written as below.]

重重 *ch'ung² ch'ung²* 疊疊
layer upon layer and fold upon
fold,—of constant repetition, tau-
tology, etc.

遠山疊翠 the distant hills
rise in many green ranges.

莫不震疊 all respond with
tremulous awe.

Read *tieh*³.

疊騎 to ride double.

每韻必疊寫字樣
under each rhyme the characters
must be repeated in full,—not
suggested by a

疊次 repeatedly.

疊句 a repeated sentence.

疊言 repetition; tautology.

疊着勁兒 with might and
main.

To fold up.

摺疊 to fold.

把衣裳疊起來 fold up
the clothes.

整疊 to put in order and fold
up.

疊四摺兒 to fold in four,
i.e. to fold a thing twice so that
there are four folds.

A soft whitish cloth,
called 白疊, woven from
a cocoon-like fruit, and
brought from 高昌 Kara-
khodjo; *sc.* cotton.

霞疊 a kind of embroidered
goat's-hair cloth, like cashmere.

To fall; to swoop down.

飛鳶跼跼墮水中 the
swift hawk swoops down into
the water.

Read *t'ieh*⁴⁴. To beat
time with the foot.

彈弦跼躍 to play the lute
and beat time with one's slipper.

諜⁴⁵

II, 126

R. 葉

P. *stie*

See 蝶

Entering

Lower.

To spy upon; to play the
traitor. To chatter.

伺諜 to spy upon.

往來間 *chien*⁴ 諜 to act as
secret agent or spy between
enemies.

諜賊 a traitor; a spy.

疑以爲諜 suspected him of
being a spy.

蹠⁴⁵

II, 127

R. 葉

P. *stie*

See 蝶

Entering

Lower.

To put the foot down; to
step. See 4401.

連手躍蹠舞春心 to
join hands and dance in response
to spring feelings.

鰈⁴⁵

II, 128

R. 合

C. *tat*P. *t'a*

See 揚

Entering

Upper.

A plaice; a sole; a
flounder. Also read *t'a*⁴⁴.

鰈沙魚 plaice.

鰈國 an old name for Lewchew.

牀⁴⁵

II, 129

R. 葉

See 蝶

Entering

Lower.

The planks which form a
bed. [To be distinguished
from 牒 II, 122.]

牀牒 a bed.

貼¹³
11,151貼膏藥 to stick on a plaster.
貼出告示 to stick up a proclamation.

貼金 to gild; to praise oneself.

貼身 attached to the person,—
as a servant, underclothing, etc.

貼近 to stick close to.

貼服 or 貼心 intimate with;
attached to.

夜眠貼席 to sleep sound.

貼書 or 貼寫 clerks; copyists.

貼錢 or 貼納 to assist with
money; to pay up money.貼錢買罪受 to pay out
money and only get harm there-
by.勒令轎夫津貼馬夫
費用八圓 forced the chair-
coolies to pay eight dollars for
the wages of a horse-boy. See
2163.貼補 to make good a pecu-
niary deficiency.貼色 or 貼水 to pay the differ-
ence in the "touch" or value of
silver.貼新 to add a small sum when
paying in other than "clean"
dollars.倒貼 to pay something in ad-
dition when exchanging goods;
said of a woman who "keeps"
a man.若不肯,貼他這個也
罷 if he won't agree (to ex-
change), throw in this.貼邊 to add a strip on to the
edge of a coat, to make it able
to resist the strain of buttons.

貼座兒 to reserve a seat.

貼對子 to put up a pair of
scrolls.貼食 to eat in company with;
to be a diner-out.貼耳 to incline the ear; to be
ready to listen to.

貼婦 to pawn one's wife.

See 11,118.

揲
11,153蝶
11,154蜨
11,155鐵³⁰
11,156

R. 屑

C. t'yt

H. t'et

F. t'ick

W. t'ie

N. t'ik

P. t'ie

M. t'ie

Y. t'ick

Sz. t'ie

K. ch'öl

J. tetss

A. t'iet

Entering

Upper.

See 9797.

See 11,125.

Same as 11,125.

Iron, one of the five
metals; used as a symbol
of firmness, solidity, etc.
See 5903, 11,263.

鐵器 iron ware; iron tools.

鐵匠 a blacksmith.

鐵衣 rust.

鐵磚 pig iron.

鐵板 or 鐵葉 sheet iron.

鐵絲 or 鐵線 iron wire.

鐵條 or 鐵枝 nail-rod iron.

鐵通條 an iron poker.

鐵索 or 鐵鍊 iron chains.

鐵箍 iron hoops.

九州鑄鐵 all the molten iron
in the empire,—cannot cancel
an error once committed.

生鐵 unwrought iron.

打鐵 to work iron.

黃鐵 brass.

白鐵 or 洋鐵 tin. See 7576.

鐵砂 iron filings.

鐵片 iron plates.

鐵片條 hoop iron.

鐵釘 iron nails.

鐵刀利器 cutlery.

鐵鎖橋 an iron suspension-
bridge.

鐵鉞 an iron spade or shovel.

鐵尺 a short iron staff or life-
preserver, used by highwaymen.鐵石人 a very "hard" man,—
i.e. without ordinary feelings.

鐵主意 a fixed resolve.

鐵筆 a stylus; a burin.

鐵筆不改 to be as written,
without alteration.鐵³⁰
11,156鐵價不二,並無折扣
everything at absolutely fixed
prices, and no discount allowed.

鐵證 proof strong as iron.

鐵甲船 or 鐵艦 an ironclad.

鐵壳 armour plating.

鐵路 (or 道) a railway.

修鐵路 to build railways.

輕便鐵道 a light railway.

鐵船過江 an iron ship cross-
ing a river,—very dangerous.猶鐵船渡海 like an iron
ship crossing the ocean,—very
unlikely to happen. [See Chia
Yü, in *Biog. Dict.*]鐵面御史 the iron-faced
Censor,—a name applied to the
fearless 趙朴 Chao Pien of the
Sung dynasty.鐵面無私 a man of integrity
and justice,—said of 包拯
Pao Ch'êng of the Sung dynasty,
who never smiled in his life.鐵沙梨 an iron pear,—out of
which no juice is to be got; sc.
a stingy fellow.

鐵公鷄 see 810.

鐵裁縫 an iron tailor,—a sew-
ing-machine.鐵先生 an iron teacher,—a
skeleton key.鐵拐先生 (surnamed 李
Li) the Teacher with the Iron
Staff,—one of the 八仙 Eight
Immortals. He lived under the
Sui dynasty; and his symbol is a
gourd, in which he keeps his soul.鐵鸚鵡 the black drongo (*Di-
crurus cathacus*).鐵鵬子 the Japanese goat-
sucker (*Caprimulgus jotaka*).鐵樹 iron trees; see 5002. Also,
Cycas revoluta, Thunb., and *Cor-
dyline Jacquini*, Kunth.鐵線草 *Adiantum flabellula-
tum*, L.鐵³⁰
11,157

R. 屑

See 鐵

Entering
Upper.

An iron-grey horse.

喋
11,152

僭⁴²

II, 158

R. 屑

See 鐵

Entering
Upper.

饕⁴²

II, 159

R. 屑

See 鐵

C. t'yl.

W. t'ie

N. t'ih

P. t'ie

M. t'ien

K. ch'ol

J. tetsz, tén

A. t'iel

Entering and
Rising Upper.

蛛⁴³

II, 160

R. 屑

See 鐵

Entering
Upper.

鉄

II, 161

鐵

II, 162

鐵

II, 163

刮³

II, 163

R. 琰

See 點

Rising Upper.

居³

II, 164

R. 琰

See 簞

A. diem

Rising Lower.

Artful; cunning.

人情僭佻 men's hearts are
full of guile.

Gluttonous. See 10, 837.

貪食爲饕 greed for food is
called t'ieh.

饕饕 avaricious and greedy;
Glutton,—the nickname of a
greedy man who lived in the
days of the Emperor 堯 Yao,

and was banished by 舜 Shun.
Represented on old bronze and
other vessels as having a very
thin face and a huge belly; also
with the face of an animal and
no body, in all cases as a warn-
ing against gluttony.

饕饕性成 a confirmed
glutton.

战

II, 165

玷³

II, 166

R. 鹽

See 點

Sinking

Upper.

玷⁴

II, 167

R. 鹽

See 苦

Even Upper.

者³

II, 168

R. 琰

See 點

Rising Upper.

玷

II, 169

點³

II, 170

R. 琰

C. t'ym

H. tiam

F. tieng, teing

W. tie

N. tien, v. tia

P. tien

Sz. tien

Y. t'ie

K. ch'om

J. ten

A. diem

Rising Upper.

Same as 11, 175.

A flaw; a blemish; a
defect.

玷缺 a flaw; a defect.

玷辱 or 玷汚 to disgrace; to
debauch.

有玷清規 it is injurious to
public morals.

Intermittent fever. Also
read shan².

明皇玷將踰月 the Em-
peror Ming Huang had had fever
for nearly a month.

The dark spots and
marks on the faces of old
people.

See 11, 141.

A spot; a speck; a dot;
to make dots, as in punc-
tuation; to mark off (see
9279); to check one by one;
a point; a particle; a little;
a mite. The stroke of a
clock. To nod. To light.
To transmute. See 208,
2525, 6243.

一點 a dot; a speck; a little.

一點一畫 a dot and a hori-
zontal stroke,—in writing.

把一點頭的 take one (an
orange) with a bruise on it.

點子 a spot or dot. Also, a
large gong hung in a frame, used
at yaméns when the magistrate
passes in or out, and at mon-
asteries to summon the monks
to meals.

點子馬 a spotted horse.

點子牌 dominoes.

點書 to punctuate.

點³

II, 170

不若只作。點 the be-
way is to punctuate (the para-
graph)....

點脚兒 to dot with the fo-
—to walk lame.

一瘸一點的 one limp, or
dot,—hobbling along, like a lam-
man.

點戲 to mark a play for pe-
formance,—as is done by gues-
on lists submitted to them.

欽點 or 點翰林 to be pric-
ed or marked off by the Emper-
as a member of the Han-l
College.

點單 a list of names submitte
for a superior to prick off th
one he selects.

亦在點中 was also in th
list,—of those enrolled. See 927

起點 a starting-point.

推廣教育爲各項
政之起點 the extension
education is the only startin
point of any kind of new g
ernment.

點點 to count over; to chec

點點滴滴 drop by drop.

點點兒 to dot in the dot
to punctuate.

點定 to select a fixed....

點定文句 to mark off in
paragraphs; to punctuate.

點搬 to check and remove.

點較 to criticise; to review.

點名 or 點卯 roll-call,—
of soldiers.

點齊 all present at roll-call.

點看 to check; to inspect.

點過數 he checked or verifi
the amounts.

點驗 to tick off and exami
—as goods at the Customs.

點交 to check and hand ov

點收 or 點接 to check a
receive.

點明 to mark off; to reck
over; to explain.

點抬 to dip a finger in ink a
press it on paper, as a signatu

點畫 to figure; to outline;
make signs with the fingers.

TIEN.

A nick in a blade; a flaw.

To bar a gate.

點³
11,170

點化 to act upon; to reform (active).

點空 to find fault with.

指點 to point out; to direct.

打點 to arrange; to sort; to get ready; to plot; to bribe. Also, to strike a gong or bell, as for the Imperial levee, meals in temples, shutting city gates, etc.

打點泊船 got ready to moor the boat.

就去打點起來 so let us go and get things ready.

上下打點 to bribe both the principal and subordinate officials concerned.

打不過點兒來 cannot make two ends meet.

足以發笑而自點耳 very laughable but discreditable to the person who said it.

首句點出張氏 the first sentence contains a covert allusion to Mr. Chang.

點出秋 (these words) suggest autumn.

點撥 to put in order,—as a garden.

點景 to bring out scenery,—as by describing it well in poetry, etc.

點染甚都 to describe very beautifully.

加以點染 to exaggerate.

一星半點 or 半點子 a very little.

多一點 a little too much. Also, a little more (e.g. is wanted).

長一點 a little too long. Also, make it a little longer.

點主 (add to 2525) to dot with blood the places on the ancestral tablet, which was originally a rude image, where the eyes and ears would be looked for, and so cause the spirit of the deceased to hear and see. (CHAVANNES.)

點睛 to fill in the eyes,—as to a picture or statue, in order to give it life.

三點鐘 three o'clock.

幾點鐘 what o'clock is it?

點頭 or 點首 to nod the head,—in token of assent. The first is also to beckon.

點³
11,170

點手 to beckon with the hand.

點燈 to light a lamp.

點照 to light up.

點不着 (*chao*²) it won't light,—as anything wet.

這個燈籠點不住 it is impossible to light this lantern,—as in a wind, where it will not keep alight.

你還沒點上燈 you haven't lighted the lamp yet.

點心 pastry; cakes; sweets.

點辱門風 to tarnish the family reputation. See 11,166.

點金 to change into gold.

點鐵成金 to turn iron into gold.

站⁴
11,171

R. 豐

See 點

Sinking
Upper.莖⁴
11,172

R. 豐

H. *t'en*²
N. *diēn*²

See 店

A. *tiem*²
Sinking
Upper.店⁴
11,173

R. 豐

C. *tym*
H. *tiam*
F. *taing*
W. *tie*
N. *tiēn*
P. } *tiem*
M. }
Sz. }Y. *tiei*
K. *chōm*
J. *ten*
A. *diem*Sinking
Upper.

A stand on which to replace goblets after drinking. A screen.

To steady by placing something underneath; to prop.

莖穩 to steady; to prop up.

莖平 to make level; to bring to a level by propping.

莖高 to raise higher.

A shop; an inn.

酒店 a wine-shop; a restaurant.

收店 to shut up the shop.

店家 or 店夥 assistants in a shop or inn.

店小兒 a shop-boy.

店檯 a shop counter.

店客 guests at an inn; travellers.

客店 or 旅店 an inn.

黑店 or 賊店 a thieves' inn, where travellers are robbed.

店主 the landlord.

店主母 mistress of a shop.

住店 or 下店 or 投店 to stop at an inn.

店⁴
11,173上不着 *chao*² 村, 下不着 *chao*² 店 no village before, no inn behind,—of lost travellers.

野店 a rest-house.

店錢 cost or price of the lodging at an inn.

守店 to look after the shop,—while the master is out, etc.

死店活人開 the success of a business depends on the manager.

To think about; to remember.

惦記 or 惦懷 or 惦掛 to be anxious about.

惦念 to ponder over; to dwell upon.

To weigh in the hand; to estimate.

掂掂有多重 take it in your hand and see how heavy it is.

掂量 or 掂掇 or 掂撥 to estimate the weight of anything.

掂搭 to shake up and down.

掂算 to weigh in the mind; to estimate.

掂¹
11,175

R. 鹽

P. } *tiem*
M. }

(Rarely used elsewhere.

Vulgarly used in Canton for *tym*²

"straight on")

A. *diem*
Even Upper.葳³
11,176

R. 琰

See 點

Rising Upper.

Name of a herb.

典³
11,177

R. 銑

C. *tyn*
H. *ten*
F. *tieng*
W. *tie, die*
N. *tiēn*
P. } *tiem*
M. }
Sz. }Y. *tiei*
K. *chōm*
J. *ten*
A. *diem*Sinking
Upper.

That which is right and invariable; a law; a rule; a canon (see 詩 9918); documents; records. A section or category. A "function." To pledge; to mortgage. [N.B. A legal mortgage can only be created by an out-and-out transfer, with possession, subject to a reconveyance on repayment of the mortgage debt. 典 is not, strictly speaking, "to mortgage," which is

典³

11,177

expressed by 押, although in drawing a mortgage the term 典 is used, for the reason that 押 is illegal. There is in this case, however, no possession given, as in the case of a real 典. Thus, a mortgage in China is a lease given, but held in abeyance by the lessee with power to take possession in case of failure to pay as promised.] To be in charge of; to control.

堯典 the Canon of Yao,—name of a section of the 書經 *Shu Ching*.

典要 authoritative; recognised; classical.

雖逃國典,難免冥誅 you may escape the law of the land, but not punishment in the next world.

尚有典刑 there still remain the laws and penalties.

娶妾見于何典 what authority is there for taking a concubine?

典常 a constant rule or exemplar.

五典 the books of the Five Emperors (see 10,942); also, the Five Relationships (see 7464).

大典 chief ordinances; great celebrations.

典奧若尙書 profound as the Book of History.

古典 or 典故 historical and mythological episodes of all kinds, allusions to which, direct and indirect, abound in the compositions of the best writers, and in poetry are to a certain extent obligatory.

爛習古典 refreshing his knowledge of episodes (as above),—e.g. by turning over the pages of a collection.

句句有典 an allusion (as above) in every sentence.

出經入典 or 引經據典 of a very classical style,—as conversation.

治何經典 what is your authority, or precedent?

典³

11,177

自作不典 originating with oneself and not classical,—as literary turns or expressions.

不甚典切 not very intelligible,—of a bad speaker.

典雅 well-bred.

恩典 grace; favour; kindness.

典當 or 典賣 or 典押 or 典質 to pawn; to mortgage.

典契 a mortgage deed.

典出去 to mortgage to.

典過來 to hold in mortgage.

典田 to mortgage land.

出典 to mortgage; the mortgager.

典主 the mortgagee.

典身 to mortgage one's person,—to work for the mortgagee.

衣裳都典盡了 he had pawned all his clothes.

典舖 a pawn-shop.

典老婆 to hire another man's wife,—so as to get one or more sons by her, according to agreement, after which she is returned to the family.

典籍 (*chi*⁴) or 典簿 an archivist or recorder in the government offices at Peking. [The first is also "old books."]

典籍之大觀 a marvel of literature.

典史 District Police-Master and Gaol Warden.

典儀 assistant major-domo in the palace of the Imperial Princes at Peking.

典守 to be specially in charge of.

典兵 to be in control of military affairs.

To till the ground. To hunt. To lease.

佃田 to till fields.

佃夫 or 佃丁 or 佃戶 farmers; agriculturists.

佃民 Chinese cultivators.

以佃以漁 by hunting and by fishing.

佃批 to lease to.

佃⁴

11,178

佃字 a lease.

不許增租改佃 the rent is not to be increased or the premises let to any one else.

See 11,238.

To rule; to govern. The Imperial domain. See 789.

俊民甸四方 by means of able men to rule the empire.

甸萬姓 to govern the people.

五百里甸服 five hundred *li* constituted the Imperial domain,—in ancient times; i.e. 500 *li* to the N.S.E. and W. of a given point, making a square of 1,000 *li* or 1,000,000 square *li*.

芳甸 a place where flowers grow.

Read *ying*⁴.

甸氏 a circuit under the Han dynasty, in modern Kansuh.

Inlaid shell-work.

拏出一個碧甸匣來 produced a box inlaid with greenish mother-of-pearl.

螺甸 ornamental designs with shells.

See 11,229.

To beat; to drum on. To winnow.

刈草搨米 to cut grass and winnow rice.

A fallen tree. See 9925.

鈿

11,179

甸⁴

11,180

R. 霰
C. *tyñ*
H. *t'en*
F. *tieng*
W. *die*
N. *diēn*
P. } *tiēn*
Sz. }
Y. *tiē*
K. *chōn*
J. *ten, den*
A. *dien*
Sinking
Lower.

蚶⁴

11,181

R. 霰
See 甸
Sinking
Lower.

填

11,182

搨¹

11,183

R. 先真
P. *tiēn, ch'ēn*
See 搨
Even Upper
and Lower.

槓¹

11,184

R. 先真
See 癩真
Even Upper
and Lower.

佃⁴

11,178

R. 先霰
See 田甸
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

滇¹

11,185

R. 先
See 填 癩
Even Upper
and Lower.

滇

11,186

滇

11,187

趨¹

11,188

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

蹢¹

11,189

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

闐

11,190

驥¹

11,191

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

齟¹

11,192

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

顛¹

11,193

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

The province of Yünnan.

滇省 or 古滇 the province of Yünnan.

滇池 a lake south of Yünnan Fu.

Read *t'ien*². Vast; expansive.

Same as 11,197.

Same as 11,229.

To move unevenly; to jog; to trot. See 11,193.

馬趨的慌 this horse jolts one unmercifully.

To stumble; to trip.

蹢仆 to stumble and fall.

See 11,233.

A horse with a white spot on its forehead.

To cut one's wisdom teeth, as men do at twenty-four, women at twenty-one, years of age.

The forehead; the top; the summit (see 3213); the beginning, as opposed to 末 7999. To fall; to overthrow; see 327.

有馬白顛 there are the horses with white foreheads.

顛¹

11,193

顛頂 the top; the crown.

約盡百餘級,始至顛頭 after ascending about 100 steps, we at length reached the top.

顛末 from beginning to end.

事有顛末 everything has its beginning and end,—i.e. there is a right way of doing all things.

顛覆 to overthrow; to be overthrown; to be destitute.

舟將顛覆 the boat was on the point of upsetting.

顛沛 to fall utterly.

顛倒 or 顛撲 or 顛簸 to turn upside down; to upset.

顛倒衣裳 to put on clothes in the wrong places (i.e. the 衣 where the 裳 ought to be),—to put a concubine in the wife's place.

顛和倒 or 顛之倒之 topsy-turvy.

顛三倒四 turning everything topsy-turvy; bungling; awkward.

七顛八倒 in confusion; topsy-turvy.

顛倒是非 to make right wrong and wrong right; to confound right and wrong.

顛倒過來 to reverse the position,—of two objects.

顛倒說 just the opposite of the truth; to get hold of "the wrong end of the stick."

顛而不扶 to fall and have no one to help up.

顛仆 to fall down.

顛蹶 to overthrow.

顛狂 to throw off restraint; to be wildly merry. See 4611.

顛險的 dangerous.

顛連 in confusion; at sixes and sevens.

顛馬 a trotting horse, as opposed to 走馬 an ambling horse. See 11,188.

前走後顛 moving evenly with the fore feet and unevenly with the hind.

顛¹

11,193

大顛 and 小顛 a fast and a slow trot.

顛得穩 it trots smoothly.

顛奪 to make up one's mind.

Same as 11,193.

High; distant.

顛高 very high.

顛遠 very far off.

The peak of a mountain or range.

Mad; infatuated. Convulsions; fits.

癩症 madness.

瘋癩 or 癩狂 mad (see 11,193).

發癩 to be mad; to be delirious.

癩狗 a mad dog.

癩死 to die a raving lunatic.

多喜爲癩 too much joy makes one mad.

想銀癩 mad after money.

色迷酒癩 mad after women and wine.

癩氣 rash; foolhardy.

Shallow water.

西淀 name of a lake in Chihli.

海淀 Hai-tien,—an encampment of Manchu troops to the west of Peking, near Yan-ming-yüan.

Indigo and other blue dyeing materials, procured (in N. China) from *Polygonum tinctorium*, L., and (in S. China) from *Indigofera tinctoria*, L., and *I. Anil*, L. Also (in Shang-

傾

11,194

巔¹

11,195

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

巔¹

11,196

R. 先
See 癩
Even Upper.

癩¹

11,197

R. 先
C. *tyñ*
H. *ten*
F. *tieng*
W. *tie, die*
N. *tiñ*
P. } *tiñ*
M. }
Y. *tiei*
Sz. *tiñ*
K. *chön*
J. *ten*
A. *dien*
Even Upper.

淀⁴

11,198

R. 霰
See 甸
Sinking
Lower.

靛⁴

11,199

R. 霰
See 殿
A. *dien, ding*
Sinking
Lower.

靛⁴

II, 199

hai) from *Isatis tinctoria*, L., and (in Chehkiang) from *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*, Nees.

藍靛 or 靛青 indigo.

水靛 liquid indigo.

靛池 an indigo tank.

靛花 the scum on an indigo tank.

京靛 Peking indigo,—considered the best.

洋靛 foreign Prussian blue.

土靛 native Prussian blue.

漚靛 to rot the indigo leaves.

靛缸裏扯不出白布
來 you can't get white cloth out of an indigo vat,—or a good man out of a gang of rascals.

簞⁴

II, 200

A species of bamboo, with eatable shoots; see 10,438. A fine bamboo mat.

簞席 fine mats, worked in various colours.

簞蓆 a chequered bamboo screen.

布之簞簞然 he spread it out smoothly.

電⁴

II, 201

Lightning; electricity; see 9669. See 9707.

電母 the Goddess of Lightning.

電也不灼 nor did lightning flash. See 6824.

電閃 a flash of forked lightning.

電光 the glare of sheet-lightning; lightning in general.

速及電光 as quick as lightning.

目光如電 the glance of his eye was like lightning,—used of quick perception.

暗室欺心, 神目如電
a heart deceitful in secret is speedily seen through by the gods.

電鑒 or 台電 or 電照 or 電察 your lightning glance or

電⁴

II, 201

your lightning investigation,—conventional terms used to superiors = deign to examine.

電憐 a compassionate glance.

電氣 electricity.

電氣燈 an electric light.

電燈公司 an electric light company.

電報 a telegram.

電報局 or 電線行 (*hang³*) a telegraph office.

通電 in telegraphic communication.

傳電 or 發電 to send a telegram.

暗碼密電 or 暗碼電報 a cypher telegram.

密電字碼 a secret telegraph cypher or code.

電線 telegraph wires.

電線桿 telegraph posts.

無線電 wireless telegraphy.

電示 to wire instructions.

電奏 to wire to the Emperor.

電車 an electric motor-car.

電話 lightning talk,—the telephone.

擬設電話 it is proposed to introduce the telephone.

殿⁴

II, 202

A hall; a palace; a temple. To protect. To bring up the rear of an army, as opposed to 啓 1110. See 9900, 13,744. Used for 11,206.

宮殿 or 殿庭 palaces and halls; a palace.

殿廷 the palace.

光明殿 the Audience Chamber in the palace at Peking.

殿試 the palace examination,—for admission of selected 進士 doctors to the Han-lin College.

殿板 the "palace edition" of a book, such as is prepared for Imperial use.

殿下 a title given to the Heir-Apparent, corresponding with 陛下 the Emperor.

殿⁴

II, 202

飛行殿 the Emperor's chariot.

殿閣 pavilions; halls.

佛殿 or 大雄寶殿 the "hall of Buddhas" in a Buddhist temple.

殿宇 temple buildings.

殿廡 hall and cloister.

便殿 side halls,—in the palace, and also in temples, used for a variety of purposes.

上殿奏本 to proceed to the (金鑾殿) palace and present a memorial.

殿陛恩濃 the gracious kindness of the Emperors.

殿天子之 uard the empire of the Son of Heaven.

商爲之殿 traders are placed last,—in the four classes of the people.

殿最 inferior and superior merit were respectively designated by these terms.

奔而殿 in the retreat, he was bringing up the rear.

殿郵 much and little.

墊⁴

II, 203

R. 艷

C. *tyñ²*, v. *tsyn²*

H. *ten²*

F. *tieng²*, *taing²*

W. *die²*

N. *dieñ*

P. *tiē*

M. *tiē*

Y. *tiei*

K. *chöm*

J. *ten*

A. *diem²*

Sinking

Irregular.

To sink; to be overwhelmed. To eat away, as the banks of a river. To fill up; to make steady; to make good; to pay for another; to advance money.

墊陷 collapsed,—as in a landslide.

墊平 to fill up and make even.

墊穩 to make steady,—as a table by a wedge.

墊頭 something to fill up; a cushion.

椅墊 a cushion to a chair.

墊上 to fill up; to advance money.

墊債 or 墊賬 to pay another's debts.

墊銀 or 墊錢 to advance money.

沒錢墊 I have no money to advance.

墊不出 I am not able to advance the amount.

R. 琰
C. *tyñ²*
F. *tieng²*, *tieng²*
W. *die*
N. *dieñ*
P. M. Sz. *tiē²*
Y. *tiei*
K. *chöm*
J. *ten, deu*
A. *sdam, diem²*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

R. 霰
F. v. *niang²*
See 甸

Sinking
Lower.

R. 霰

C. *tyñ*H. *ten²*, *ten²*F. *taing*W. *tiē²*, *die²*N. *tiēñ*, *dieñ*P. *tiē*M. *tiē*Sz. *tiē*Y. *tiei*K. *chöm*J. *ten, deu*A. *diē*Sinking Upper
and Lower.

墊⁴

11,203

代墊 to pay up for another.

賠墊 to make up the loss.

墊本 to advance the capital,—
as for an enterprise.

墊欸 money advances.

墊付 to advance money on secu-
rity.

墊辦 to arrange an advance.

Read *tieh*^{2*}

墊江 a District in Ssüch'uan.

執⁴

11,204

The roof of a house fal-
len in.

R. 豐

See 店

Sinking Upper.

奠⁴

11,205

To fix; to settle; to deter-
mine. To put down. To
set forth, as offerings in
sacrifice; to pour a libation.
See 934, 5374.

R. 霰

C. tin

H. t'en

F. tieng

W. die

N. diēn

P. tien

M. tien

Sz. tien

Y. tiai

K. chön

J. ten, den

A. dien

Sinking

Lower.

奠高山大川 he determin-
ed the high hills and great rivers,
—of 禹 Yü, when reclaiming
the empire.奠厥攸居 he settled their
places of residence.奠定民生最爲要政
to secure the welfare of the
people is the great object of
government.

奠鼎 to consolidate the empire.

奠枕 to put the pillow straight.

奠枕京邑 to reign in peace.

奠之而後取 one should
put it down and then the other
should take it,—of men and
women not passing things to one
another, lest their hands should
touch.

奠罍 to put down one's goblet.

敢執壤奠 we venture to
bring the products of our ter-
ritories and set them forth.于以奠之 she makes ready
the sacrifice.奠醢 to offer libations to the
gods.奠酒 to set forth offerings of
wine; to pour out libations.奠⁴

11,205

奠禮 contributions of money
sent to friends on the occasion
of a death.奠儀 or 奠敬 with condol-
ences,—a phrase written on the
above.拜奠 with condolences,—as
above, when nothing is sent.

弔奠 to go and condole with.

賜奠 to send and condole with,
—of the Emperor to Mongol
princes.奠雁 to present a goose,—as
done by the bridegroom at his
father-in-law's house on the day
of the wedding, in token that
he will never marry another wife,
geese being supposed never to
pair a second time.夢奠 to dream of a libation,—
to know that one's end is near;
to be dead.

釋奠 to offer a sacrifice.

哭奠 to sacrifice to in tears.

唸⁴

11,206

To sigh; to lament over.

R. 霰

See 典

Sinking Upper.

埏⁴

11,207

Below. Used with
11,203.

R. 葉 豐

C. v. nēm

P. tien²

M. tien

J. djō, niō, ten

A. diēm²

Entering and

Sinking

Irregular.

天¹

11,208

The material heavens;
according to the analysis
of the *Shuo Wên*, the "one
great thing," but now known
to be an anthropomorphic
picture of the Deity (see
12,208); the sky (see 7185,
10,990); heaven, as a power
which unites with 地 earth
(10,956) to produce all
living things; the *pater*

R. 先

C. t'yn

H. t'en

F. tieng

W. tie

N. tiēn

P. tien

M. tien

Sz. tien

Y. tiai

K. chön

J. ten

A. tien

Even Upper.

天¹

11,208

aether of the Romans; na-
ture; the eternal principle
of right. The Supreme
Ruler of the universe; God,
as a personal, omnipotent,
omniscient, and omnipresent
being, beyond the ken of
man, and ranked above 上
帝 in the Filial Piety Class-
ic (see 9819, 10,942); Pro-
vidence; celestial; divine,
in which sense it is applied
to the Emperor, God's vice-
regent on earth; hence, Im-
perial (see 7541). Natural,
as opposed to 人 or 地
artificial (5624, 11,840). A
day; the weather. See 4073,
5002, 5814, 10,024. [To
be distinguished from 天
12,901.]天者帝之體 the term *tien*
means God passive; i.e., his em-
bodiment only; see 10,942.我的天我的天 my God,
my God,—the wail of a widow
over her husband's corpse.

天大的 big as the sky.

天地人 heaven, earth, and
man,—known as the 三才
Three Powers. Used for *x, y, z*,
unknown quantities. See 甲
1167.天地 heaven and earth; the
universe; man and wife. See
9155.天地壤而這個不壤
heaven and earth shall pass away,
but this shall not pass away.天圓地方 heaven is round,
earth is square. ["And that
inverted bowl they call the sky."
Omar Khayyám, 72.]天長地久 old as the uni-
verse.有天地來,止有此一
種 *chung*³ 至文至理
since the universe has existed,
there has been no style like this
one,—of Chuang Tzū.天地頭 the deep margins at
the top of Chinese *éditions de
luxe* are so called, corresponding

天¹
11,208

with "tall" or "uncut" copies in the English book trade.

天地桌兒 the table to heaven and earth, placed in the courtyard on the last day of the year.

無天無地 fearing neither God nor man.

天昏地暗 dark above and below.

天高地厚 the height of heaven and the depth of earth, —the immensity of space.

真不知天多高地多厚 he is an utterly ignorant (or wilfully stubborn) man.

天心 the mind or will of God; the zenith.

天心最難揣度 the ways of Providence are inscrutable.

天下玉棺 God sent down a jade coffin.

天人 God and man. Also, an angel.

明於天人之分 (*fén*⁴) clear as to the separate functions of God and man.

夢兩天人來 dreamt that two angels came.

天空 the void of ether.

天空地闊 of boundless capacity; of liberal views.

天崩地塌 disruption of the universe.

天造地設 naturally constituted; so by nature.

天聾地啞 the deafness of heaven and the dumbness of earth,—the unconscious powers of nature.

早失所天 early lost her husband.

天涯 or 天邊 or 天末 or 天脚 the horizon.

天極 the poles.

九天 the nine divisions of the celestial sphere, *viz.* the eight points of the horizon and the centre of all. Also applied by the Buddhists and Taoists to the heavens as the abode of the blest.

升至三十三天去了 he has gone up to the thirty-

天¹
11,208

three heavens,—of Indra and his thirty-two companions; Sanskrit: *traiyastimsas*.

天下 under the sky,—the earth; the empire of China. See 10,596.

天下和局 the peace of the world.

天下一家 all mankind are one family.

通天下 to permeate the empire.

家天下 succession to the throne by heredity.

官天下 or 公天下 succession to the throne by merit.

而大明天下亡矣 ...and the Great Ming dynasty was at an end.

一線天 a streak of sky,—e.g. through trees.

不見天的孩子 an unborn child.

天使 an angel. The Catholics use 天神.

天堂 or 天宮 or 天阿 heaven.

天堂無則已,有則君子登 if there is no such place as heaven, there's an end of it; if there is, good men will go there. See 13,633.

天堂有路你不走 there is a road to heaven but you will not take it. See 13,633.

天堂正皇 (and 正娘娘) the king (and queen) of heaven.

天后 the Queen of Heaven. See 4027.

滿天神佛 heaven full of gods and Buddhas.

量 *liang*² 天尺 a sextant.

飛天本事 fly-to-heaven (soaring or towering) ability.

天籟 the music of heaven. See 6702.

天橋 or 天漢 (see below) or 天河 the Milky Way.

天星 the heavenly bodies.

滿天星 *Alternanthera sessilis*, R. Br.

天文 or 天學 astronomy.

天¹
11,208

天文生 an astronomer.

天文臺 an observatory. See 10,577.

天臺 the Temple of Heaven; heaven. See 10,705.

天樞 the axis of the sky (which is believed to revolve); the navel.

天花 smallpox. Also, flowers of language.

天花板 the ceiling.

天花粉 the root of *Trichosanthes Kirilowii*, Max.

天靈蓋 the crown of the head.

天庭 the forehead.

天庭飽滿 a broad forehead.

天井 a court-yard. Also, the square opening in the sun-roof stretched over the court-yard.

天顯 elder and younger brother.

天平 a pair of scales.

天棚 an awning.

天馬出風 an edging of white fox-skin visible,—as on a jacket the lining of which, with the exception of the edging, is really of an inferior fur.

不開人之天而開天之天 do not develop your artificial intelligence, but develop that intelligence which is from God.

不以人易天 do not substitute the artificial for the natural.

天之自成而非人力之所爲也 that which happens naturally and of itself, without the intervention of man.

天分 *fén*⁴ 高 his natural abilities are very great.

天生 produced by heaven; natural. See 11,991.

天生羽翼 one's natural wings,—as opposed to those acquired through Taoist observances; *sc.* brothers.

天然姿格 natural (*i.e.* unadorned) beauty.

天然圖畫 a natural picture or design,—as the markings on marble, leaves, etc.

因天然湖作成 was made to follow the course of already existing lakes,—of the Suez Canal.

天¹
11,208

先天 nature; natural physical endowment; constitution; intrinsicity. Also applied to an arrangement (some say, a book) of the Diagrams as imagined by **伏羲** Fu Hsi, changed by Shên Nung to **中天**, and by the Yellow Emperor to **後天**. Also, a name of a year-period, being portions of A.D. 712 and 713.

凡物各有先天 everything has its original constitution, —before it is touched by the hand of man.

眉目髮膚先天也, 弓鞋大小後天也 eye-brows, eyes, hair, and complexion, belong to one's original nature, while the size of compressed feet is an artificial result.

我先天結壯 I have a naturally strong constitution.

後天 artificiality; extrinsicity. Also applied to the arrangement of the Diagrams by **文王** Wên Wang. See below.

天刑 penalties which follow upon violation of the laws of nature.

天爵 the nobility (of disposition) conferred by God,—as opposed to the nobility in vogue among men.

天良 natural goodness,—such as all men are supposed to start with at birth.

天閹 or **天駙兒** naturally impotent,—as compared with an artificially-made eunuch.

天險 a heaven-sent or natural barrier,—the Woosung Bar.

天命 or **天道** or **天意** the appointments of heaven; the will of God.

災害天之爲也 calamities are the work of God.

莫之爲而爲者天也 that which operates without any one causing it to do so, is God.

天非自天有爲天者 God did not of himself create himself.

天卽理也 God is the eternal principle of right.

天眼近 God's eye is upon you! See below.

天¹
11,208

罵一聲老天不開眼 I curse God that he has not got his eyes open,—so as to let an innocent man suffer, etc.

老天佛爺 God; Providence.

天爲大人, 人爲小天 God is man on a large scale, man is God on a small scale.

天大過神 God is greater than the other deities.

皇天自然不負他的 God will not leave him unrewarded.

皇天祐助 O Almighty God, help me!

皇天菩薩在上 Almighty P'u-sa, which art in heaven! See 9511.

天公 or **天翁** or **老天爺** or **天帝** God.

天公之憤憤不已多乎 the stupidity of God Almighty is simply marvellous.

上天鑒臨, 臣不怨悔 I call God to witness that I will not repent me,—of my oath.

都是上天作成的 all this is God's handiwork.

天主 the Lord of heaven; God. See 2526.

天在我, 當以生全 if God is on our side, we shall be saved alive.

天和 divine harmony,—as in nature.

天朝 (ch'ao²) the heavenly dynasty,—a term for China, from which was probably derived the phrase "Celestial Empire."

天漢 the divine dynasty of Han. See above.

天兵 the Imperial troops.

天將 (chiang⁴) Imperial generals.

天子 the Son of Heaven,—the Emperor. ["Son of God" would be objected to, but is strictly correct.] Arabic *Facfur*.

天子無戲言 the Emperor never jests,—what he says must be carried out.

然本非天子之所宜近也 still, this is not a fitting scene for the presence of the Son of Heaven.

天¹
11,208

天子脚下 at the Emperor's feet; in the capital.

自民間起爲天子 to rise from plebeian ranks to the Imperial throne.

天顏 or **天表** the Emperor's countenance.

天師 the Divine Teacher,—the spiritual head of the Taoist religion, sometimes called the Taoist Pope.

非天 demons: titanic of the gods. Sanskrit.

天衆 dévas.

天女 a female déva.

天軍 an army of dévas.

天孫 the Weaving Damsel. See 1812.

天眼 the divine eye,—the faculty of comprehending in one instantaneous view all things and beings in all the world. See above.

天耳 the divine ear,—the power to hear and understand every sound articulate and inarticulate produced in any universe.

天怒 divine (or Imperial) wrath.

天火 lightning.

天保 divine protection.

天功 heaven-sent success.

天衣無縫 divine garments without seam,—as those made by **織女** the Weaving Damsel.

天日 the sun; the light of day.

天黑了 after dark.

天黑人靜 at night when all is still.

今天 to-day.

明天 to-morrow.

天明 or **天亮** at dawn.

昨天 yesterday.

後天 the day after to-morrow. See above.

前天 the day before yesterday.

過了一天還有一天 there's another day ahin the morn.

天天 or **每天** or **見天** every day; daily.

一天 one day; once upon a time.

天¹

11,208

隔一天 every other day.

三天五日 in a few days.

好半天 a good while; see 10,569.

天長 the days are long; in the long run.

夏天 summer.

天冷 the day is cold.

天氣 or 天道 the weather.

天氣回陽 returning spring.

天朗氣清 fine bright weather.

天寒火冷 very cold weather.

天陰 a dull day.

天容 or 天色 the look of the weather.

天雨 rainfall.

天下來了 it looks stormy.

天津 Tientsin.

天青 a purplish black; plum-colour.

天吊水 the woodpecker.

天官 the name for the President of the Board of Civil Office,—the highest official in Peking.

天車 funeral biers.

天中 the 5th of the 5th moon.

天貺 the 6th of the 6th moon,—on which day the Emperor 眞宗 Chên Tsung of the Sung dynasty received 天書 written commands from God.

天吏 a divine minister,—one who has no enemy in the empire.

天祿 a fabulous creature, like a deer with one horn, placed on the top of columns at the graves of officials of the 3rd rank. Also official pay, as coming indirectly from heaven.

天陞 or 天衢 or 天府 names for Peking.

天台 山 a range of mountains in Chehkiang.

天台宗 the T'ien-t'ai school of Buddhism, founded by 智顗 Chih I (d. A.D. 597) with a view to give full prominence to meditation, while admitting the importance of books and ceremonial. See 11,976.

天方 Arabia,—said to mean the

天¹

11,208

“divine square,” or “sacred place,” referring to the Kaaba (Ka'ba, Arabic for a die) at Mecca. Also, that quarter of the

heavens in which the 喜神

God of Joy is supposed to reside, as determined annually in the Imp. almanac.

天鼠 a name for the bat.

天果鳥 a heron (*Ardea purpurea*).

天狗 a species of kingfisher.

天門 the gate of heaven, a term used poetically in a variety of ways; e.g. for the 2nd moon. Also, two stars between Spica and γ Hydrae; a name for 汧陽 Ch'ien-yang in Shensi.

天門冬 *Asparagus lucidus*, Lindl.南天竹 or 天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thunb. [The name *Nandina* is taken from the two leading characters.]天名 (or 明) 精 *Carpesium abrotanoides*, L.天泡草 *Solanum nigrum*, L., and *S. dulcamara*, L.天泡菓 *Physalis minima*, L., and *P. Alkekengi*, L.天雄 *Aconitum Fischeri*, Rich.天仙菓 *Ficus erecta*, Thunb.天麻 a species of *Gastrodia*.

天元一 algebra.

To disgrace. Used with 11,242.

忝帝位 to disgrace the Imperial seat.

忝厥祖 to disgrace one's ancestors.

無忝爾所生 do not disgrace those who gave you birth.

忝辱家門 to disgrace one's family.

忝不知羞 shameless.

忝在相好 I disgrace him by being one of his friends,—a conventional phrase of humility.

又忝諫諍官 I was further appointed, though unworthy, to be a Censor.

忝³

11,209

忝蒙教誨 I have unworthily received your instructions.

吾忝爲大丈夫 I am an unworthy hero,—deprecatingly.

搽⁴

11,210

To manipulate.

搽鎖 to pick a lock.

搽燈 to raise the wick in a lamp.

搽筆 to manipulate the writing-brush on an inkstone, as when about to write.

棒⁴

11,211

A wooden poker with an iron point, for stirring the fire.

R. 豐

See 添

Sinking Upper.

添¹

11,212

To add to; to increase.

添續 or 添上 to add to.

你再添上幾個 add on a few more.

添些兒 add a little more.

添補 to add to and make up,—a number required.

添改 to make additions and alterations in.

添註 to fill up,—as a blank form.

添丁 or 添人口 to increase the population,—by having a child. See 3759.

添財 to get rich.

添錢 to add money; to give more.

添價 to increase the price.

添差 ch'ai' 使 to have one's official duties increased.

添砌 to add in layers.

添修 to fit with.

添募 to enroll.

添購 to buy additional....

添設 to establish additional....

添病 to grow worse.

添派 to appoint or send additional....

添兵 to reinforce.

添造 or 添製 to construct,—as a road.

忝³

11,209

R. 琰

See 添

Rising Upper.

添¹

II, 212

添頭 something to add or be added.

添箱的禮 additional or extra presents given to a bride.

Read *t'ien*³ (in Peking).

添筆 to dip the pen into.

添了一個小子 she has given birth to a child; "addition to the family."

添³

II, 213

R. 添

See 添

Rising Upper.

舔³

II, 214

R. 添

C. *t'ym*, v. *lym*H. *t'iam*F. *tieng*W. *tie*N. *tiēn*P. } *tien*

M. }

Y. *t'iei*Sz. *t'ien*K. *ch'om*J. *ten*A. *t'iem*

Rising Upper.

To lick; to taste. To catch; to inveigle. See IO, 773.

舔乾淨 to lick clean.

舔破了窗紙 he licked a hole in the paper window.

舔一舔 taste it.

是以言舔之也 therefore tried to entangle him in his talk.

撫之以寬, 舔之以情, 示之以威 I soothed him with promises of pardon, I tried to catch him tripping in the details, I used threats to frighten him, etc. etc.

蓰²

II, 215

R. 鹽

See 恬

A. *diem*

Even Lower.

𣎵⁴

II, 216

R. 銑

See 腴

Rising Upper.

恬

II, 217

See 6289. Same as II, 211.

甜²

II, 218

R. 鹽

C. *t'ym*H. *t'iam*F. *tieng*W. *die*N. *diēn*P. } *tien*

M. }

Y. *t'iei*Sz. *t'ien*K. *ch'om*J. *ten*A. *diem*

Even Lower.

Sweet; one of the five flavours. See 4256, 6258.

信甜 as sweet as arsenic,—very sweet.

甜如蜜 as sweet as honey.

甜言蜜語 sweet honeyed words,—flattery.

甜瓜 sweet melons.

甜水 sweet (i.e. not brackish) water.

甜脆 sweet and crisp; scrumptious.

甜苦 sweets and bitters,—of life.

嘴甜心苦 sweet of speech but bitter of heart,—insincere.

甜睡 a sweet sleep.

睡的香甜 he is sleeping quietly.

黑甜鄉 the land of sweet and black, *sc.* of sleep.

一枕黑甜, 早已醺醺

有味矣 once the head is on the pillow, the sooner sound asleep the better.

甜哥哥, 蜜姐姐 sweet elder brother, sweet elder sister,—in ridicule of the terms used by persons who try to become too intimate all at once.

甜頭兒 a bait; a lure; a tip; perquisite.

甜淨 well or pleasant spoken.

甜根子草 *Saccharum spontaneum*, L.

𣎵

II, 219

R. 添

See 添

A. *diem*

Rising Upper.

Same as II, 214. Used also with II, 218.

恬²

II, 220

R. 鹽

F. *tieng*

See 甜

Even Lower.

Quiet; peaceful.

引養引恬 to lead (the people) to the enjoyment of plenty and peace.

恬靜 or 恬淡 quiet; peaceful.

波恬海內 the waves are stilled in the sea,—the country is at peace, as after a rebellion.

恬²

II, 220

以恬養志 to nourish one's mind by quiet and repose.

屢疏恬退 often begged to be allowed to retire into private life.

不省 *hsing*³ 所恬 without a father's care,—as an orphan.

此兒恬裕 this boy is dignified and generous.

湑²

II, 221

R. 鹽

See 恬

Even Lower.

The gentle flow of water; tranquil. [Now written 湑; see 5217.]

𣎵¹

II, 222

R. 鹽

𣎵 cf. 貪

no record, and doubtful.

Even Upper.

To put out the tongue.

𣎵唇 to lick one's lips.

𣎵³

II, 223

R. 銑

cf. 忝

P. *t'ien*A. *t'iem*

Rising Upper.

Bashful; shy; to be ashamed.

𣎵愧 to be bashful; to be ashamed.

先𣎵而後語 she blushed first and then spoke.

苟無𣎵可乎 if there is nothing to be ashamed of, will you do it?

𣎵

II, 224

See 680.

𣎵²

II, 225

R. 銑

See 天

K. *chōn*A. *diem*

Rising Upper.

Dirty; muddy. See 8321.

𣎵染 stained; defiled.

𣎵

II, 226

Same as II, 230.

腆³

11,227

R. 銑

See 天

K. chôn

A. diên²

Rising Upper.

To be prosperous. To make strong, as spirits; see 4146. To go to excess. Good; virtuous. Used for 11,242. To forget.

不腆于酒 not to go to excess in wine.

辭無不腆 in his language there was nothing that was not proper.

不腆 unworthy,—as a gift.

𦵏

11,228

填²

11,229

R. 眞先震霰

C. t'yn

H. t'en

F. teing, tieng

W. die

N. diên

P. }

M. } t'ien

Sz. }

Y. t'iei

K. chôn

J. ten

A. diên

Even Lower.

To fill up; to fill in; to complete; to supply; to make good. A crashing or rumbling sound. For a long time.

填滿 to fill up full.

填窟窿 to fill a hole.

填平 or 填砌 to fill up, as holes.

填築 to fill up in building.

填塞 to stuff up; to close.

怒氣填胸 rage filled his breast.

讀書爲 *wei*⁴ 益心, 非爲 *wei*⁴ 填心 study is to profit the mind and not merely to fill it.

填鴨 to stuff a duck.

填漆 to varnish.

填格 to fill up a form,—especially of the form used at inquests, giving details of the body, wounds, etc.

填寫 or 填載 or 填明 or 填註 (or 注) to fill in,—as particulars.

填註英文 fill in the English text.

填發 or 填給 to fill in and issue,—a document.

倒填年月 to ante-date a document.

填履歷 to fill in the details of an official, his career, etc.

填²

11,229

填簿 to fill in a register.

填房 to marry a second wife.

填補 to make up a deficiency.

另行填造 to make others to supply the deficiency,—caused by loss.

填還 to pay back.

填債 to pay a debt.

銜石填海 to carry stones to fill up the sea,—as the 精衛 is supposed to do. See 2133.

填詞 to make verses on a given rhyme.

填大計 see 940.

填然 crashing; rumbling; rolling, as drums. See 11,231.

Read *ch'ên*³. To be in distress.

孔填不寧 very long have we been disquieted.

瑱⁴

11,230

R. 霰震

See 瑱鎮

Sinking

Upper.

An ear-plug or ear ornament of jade or horn; used, according to some, to guard the ear from hearing what it should not hear. Variegated. Also read *chên*⁴.

過盈瑱 a piece of jade more than a foot long; see 13,292.

礧²

11,231

R. 先

See 田

Even Lower.

A crashing or rumbling noise. A plinth.

聞其礧然 he heard the crash.

雕玉礧以居楹 a plinth of carved jade to support the column.

Same as 11,229.

寘

11,232

闐²

11,233

R. 先

See 填

Even Lower.

To fill up; to stuff. Used with 11,229, 11,231, 11,235.

賓客闐門 his door was thronged with guests.

轟轟闐闐 a great rumbling rolling sound.

闐²

11,233

闐闐 or 闐咽 the roll of drums; noise of men or horses tramping.

Read *tien*⁴. Name of a country.

于闐 and 和闐 ancient and modern names of Khoten.

鷗²

11,234

R. 先

See 田

Even Lower.

A wader, of a black colour with yellow stripes and a large bill. See 12,638.

𦵏

11,235

R. 先

See 田

Even Lower.

The roll of drums. See 11,233.

田²

11,236

R. 先

C. t'yn

H. t'en

F. tieng, v.

*ch'ing,**ch'ing*

W. die

N. diên

P. }

M. } t'ien

Y. t'iei

Sz. t'ien

K. chôn

J. ten, chin

A. diên

Even Lower.

Fields; cultivated ground; arable land; landed property. To hunt. Radical 102.

田畝 or 土田 or 田地 (also, degree; point; pitch) or 田野 or 田里 or 田疇 or 田產 cultivable land; fields; property.

田功 the work of agriculture.

田祖 the Father of Husbandry, —the legendary Emperor 神農 Shên Nung.

徹田 to lay out fields on a system of mutual cultivation.

圭田 fields, the produce of which was devoted to sacrifice.

乘田 the office held by Confucius in charge of the public fields.

大田 large fields; the autumn crops.

田畯 an officer of agriculture.

田連萬頃 a property of ten thousand acres.

田畦 small plots or beds of ground.

田家 agriculturists.

田舍之郎 a rustic.

田²

11,236

田庄 or 田舍 a farm-house.

田賦 the land-tax proper.

井田 the system of dividing land into nine parts, as shown in the character 井, the plot in the middle being cultivated on behalf of the State by the tenants of the other eight.

公田 the plot in the middle, as above. See below.

屯田 lands assigned to soldiers for cultivation in times of peace, in return for certain guaranteed services.

水田 fields covered with water, as the paddy-fields of south China.

田園 cultivated land. Also a name under which estates were granted by 順治 Shun Chih to his military followers.

田禾 growing paddy.

田廬 hearths and homes.

田地 (or 基) 路 or 田旁 a path at the side of a field.

田單 a paper stating particulars of a plot of land issued by the District Magistrate = 方單 3435.

我們恰往田頭 we happened to have gone into the fields,—to work.

父方築田 his father was just then working in the fields.

如獲石田 like acquiring stony land,—something which is useless.

籍田 the plot of ground ploughed in the early spring by the Emperor and by the various District Magistrates, to mark the return of the season for agriculture.

舍 shé 其田而芸人之田 to neglect one's own fields and weed those of others,—to be running after other men's wives.

書田 or 硯田 the fields of literature,—as opposed to those of agriculture.

硯田無惡歲 in the fields of the ink-slab (sc. of literature) there are no bad years.

心田 the heart, as cultivable in a moral sense.

田²

11,236

心田存一點, 子種孫

耕 keep a little of your heart-field for your descendants to cultivate,—i.e. set a good example for your descendants to follow.

陰田不如心田 it is better to be careful about your heart than about your grave,—if your heart is properly cultivated the féng shui of your family is sure to be all right.

欲廣福田, 須憑心地 if you wish to enlarge your fields of happiness, you must depend upon the soil of the heart.

情田鞠爲茂草 the field of love is overgrown with weeds. See 2967.

滄海桑田 the ocean has become a mulberry-orchard,—times have changed.

解組歸田 to unloose one's girdle and go back to one's home,—to retire from office.

行 hsing⁴ 莫重於孝弟⁴

力田 there are no things more important than filial piety, fraternal love, and agriculture.

蓮葉何田田 how the lily-flowers open out!

公田 the duke was out hunting.

叔于田 Shu has gone a-hunting.

田獵 to hunt.

田犬 a hunting-dog.

田鼠 the mole (*Scaptochirus moschatus*).田鷄 the edible frog (*Rana Reinhardtii*, Peters).田字草 *Marsilea quadrifolia*. L.Read tien⁴. To cultivate.無田甫田 (tien²) do not try to cultivate fields too large.

To cultivate land. To hunt.

畋食 to live by agriculture.

畋獵 to hunt.

晉平公出畋 Duke P'ing of Chin went out hunting.

佚畋 the pleasures of the chase; to delight in hunting.

鈿²

11,238

R. 先霰

See 田甸

Even and Sinking Lower.

Silver and gold filigree and other ornamental work.

釵鈿 enamelled hairpins.

鳳鈿 the phoenix headdress,—an arrangement in gold and feathers worn by the Empress.

螺鈿 mother-of-pearl.

螺鈿之牀 a couch inlaid with mother-of-pearl

Read tien⁴. Inlaid work. Used with 11,181. See 7316.

鈿子 a head-ornament worn by Manchu ladies.

鈿盒 a head-ornament case.

殄²

11,239

R. 銑

C. t'ym
H. chin
F. ching
W. die
N. dieñ
P. { tien
M. { tien
Y. t'iei
Sz. tien
K. chön, v.
chin
J. ten, den
A. dien

Rising Irregular.

To bring to an end; to cut off; to exterminate. To cease. Used for 11,227 in the sense of "good."

殄戮 to destroy; to slaughter.

殄殲 or 殄滅 or 殄絕 to cut off; to exterminate.

遂至殄絕祖宗之祀 and thus put an end to the sacrifices to my ancestors,—or want of a male heir.

暴殄天物 to recklessly destroy God's gifts,—as by waste or wilful misuse.

餘風未殄 the rest of the (bad) customs have not yet been got rid of.

邦國殄瘁 the various States are entirely ruined.

殄草 to injure the herbage.

殄²

11,240

R. 霽銑

See 厲殄

Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

In confusion; out of harmony.

陰陽之氣有殄 the Yin and Yang are improperly blended,—the result being irregular natural phenomena.

殄戾 in opposition; counter-acting one another.

Read li⁴. Foul; poisonous.

殄氣 malaria; foul air.

畋²

11,237

R. 先

See 田

Even Lower.

𧄸

11,241

覷³

11,242

R. 銑

See 天腴

Rising Upper.

See 11,293.

To see face to face. To be ashamed; to blush. Used with 11,223.

有覷面目, 視人罔極 when you are face to face, you can see him through and through.

大有覷色 very bashful.

未見人先面覷 she blushed before she saw him.

還覷着臉不知恥 brazen-faced and without shame.

余雖覷然而人面哉 although I have the face and features of a man, [still.....]

丙³

11,243

R. 琰

See 添

Rising Upper.

To lick. [To be distinguished from 丙 9295.]

鐵¹

11,244

R. 鹽

See 僉

Even Upper.

Allium odorum, L., and *A. Thunbergii*, Don. Also read *ch'ien*¹.

𧄸

11,245

A form of 天 11,208, frequently seen in Taoist books.

轉³

11,246

R. 先

See 田

Even Lower.

Skipping with joy.

稭³

11,247

R. 迴

See 梃

Rising Lower.

The stalk of grain.

定⁴

11,248

R. 徑

C. ting, teng

H. t'in, tin

F. teing, tiang

W. } ding

P. ting

M. tin

Y. } ting

Sz. } ting

K. chōng

J. djō, tei

A. ding

Sinking lower.

To fix; to settle; fated (see 10,075); to decide; to arrange (see 3455); to pacify (see 9310). A state of quietism or abstract meditation. The forehead; see 7186.

定明 to settle clearly; to draw up.

定准 to settle definitively.

定立 to fix upon and draw up, —as rules.

定擬 to decide upon; to fix upon a penalty.

定妥 to arrange on a satisfactory basis.

定奪 or 定斷 to settle; to decide, as a lawsuit.

定不得 unable to be fixed; uncertain.

使法定住 to render incapable of movement by magic.

受了定身法 he was rendered incapable of movement by magic.

定不住 not to be fixed; it won't stick, as something on an inclined plane; impossible to know for certain.

定局 to decide a game (of chess, etc.); to settle finally.

一局將定 when the game is drawing to a close.

定全局 to make a final settlement.

定歸 it is settled; for certain.

克大定 he achieved the great settlement,—of the empire.

定爲 *wei*⁴ 此事 it was certainly on account of this. Also (reading *wei*² for *wei*⁴), this must be done.

定爲 *wei*² 夫妻 betrothed.

定了主意 he has made up his mind.

大勢已定 the general outlines being already settled.

不定 uncertain. See below.

保不定 I cannot guarantee it.

未定 it is not yet settled.

必定 or 一定 or 定然 absolutely certain.

定⁴

11,248

一定器 a still object,—as a house etc., in drawing.

這麼一定 the matter being thus settled,.....

他一定不來 he certainly will not come.

定一定 take a rest.

定章 or 定規 or 定則 fixed rules or regulations.

定律 the statute law.

定案 to decide a case.

定親 to arrange a marriage; to betroth.

定禮 to fix the marriage ceremonies; to fix on the amount of wedding presents.

定貨 to arrange for the purchase of goods; to buy goods "to arrive."

定約 to make a contract.

定單 a contract; an agreement.

定錢 or 定銀 earnest-money; bargain-money.

定下 to determine on; to settle for goods by payment of bargain-money.

定製 to order to be made.

定燒 to give orders for the making of pottery.

定買 or 定購 to give a contract for the purchase of.

買定 to have bought.

定做 to arrange for something to be made to order,—as opposed to ready-made. See 4539.

定額 a fixed number.

定數 see 10,075.

定向 a fixed direction.

定日 or 定期 a fixed date.

定限 to fix a limit of time.

定罪 to fix the punishment,—of a criminal, according to the Penal Code.

圈定 to mark for selection by putting a circle against.

定價 to settle the price.

定座 兒 to reserve a seat.

定情 to fasten the affections on.

定當 will certainly have to.....

定力 determination; resolution.

TING.

定⁴

11,248

定見 decided views.

定卜 to have no doubt that.

定議 to ultimately decide on.

定本 stereotyped.

物之有定者可執而
無定者不可執 things
which are concrete can be grasp-
ed, things which are not con-
crete cannot be grasped.

定等 to classify.

定式 a fixed pattern.

定地段 to divide the country
into sections.定評 or 定論 to come to a
decision; to settle finally.總非定論 the question is by
no means settled.定志 to fix the will; to make a
resolution; to determine.定更 to set the watch,—at 9
p.m.定省 to enquire after the health
of one's parents,—which should
be done every morning and
evening.

定南針 the compass.

定盤星 the balance of a steel-
yard.定睛 or 定視 to look at
fixedly.定心 to settle the mind; to dis-
miss all thought of worldly ob-
jects.

心神不定 agitated; nervous.

定而後能靜 fix the mind
and then you can attain to per-
fect repose.定性良久 he spent some
time in recovering himself,—as
after a fall.入定 to enter a state of quietism
or abstract meditation.正定 perfect self-possession or
tranquillity. Sanskrit: *samādhi*.
See 7733.因功定爵 to appoint to rank
proportionate to merits.定之方中 the star Markab
(α Pegasus) was then in the
zenith.

定吉思 the Caspian Sea.

掙⁴

11,249

R. 梗徑

C. v. *teng*²H. v. *tsang*

See 定 and

爭

Rising and
Sinking Upper
and Lower.

淀

11,250

碇⁴

11,251

R. 徑

See 釘

Sinking
Upper.錠⁴

11,252

R. 徑

W. *ding*

See 定

Sinking
Lower.丁¹

11,253

R. 青庚

H. *ten, tsang*

See 釘 釘

Even Upper.

To whirl about; to smash.
Also read *chêng*³.

掙茶盃誓願 to break a
tea-cup and take an oath,—
implying that the person who
swears is willing to be similarly
broken if he violates his oath.

See 11,198.

A large stone used as an
anchor. [Compare Odyssey
IX, 137: οὐτ' εὐνάς βαλέειν
etc.]

寄碇 or 下碇 or 抛碇 to
drop anchor.

碇住海面 anchored at sea.

An ingot; a "shoe" of
bullion; a slab; a cake.
An anchor. The needle of
a spinning-wheel.

一錠銀子 an ingot of silver.

松江錠子 small round ingots
from Sung-chiang Fu.

銀錠 ingots of silver.

十兩一錠 ten taels make
one ingot.元寶錠 silver and gold paper
ingots,—to be burnt for the use
of the dead.馬蹄錠 an ingot shaped like a
horse's hoof; a "shoe" of silver.

一錠墨 a cake of ink.

硃錠 cakes of vermilion.

粉錠兒 a cake of cosmetic.

錠子藥 or 紫金錠 an
ointment used for sores.

寄錠 to drop anchor.

The fourth of the 天干
Ten Stems; see *Tables Ve*.
The sting of an insect. A
nail; see 11,263. An adult
male, as opposed to 口
6174. See 909, 11,212.

丁祭 spring and autumn sacrifi-

丁¹

11,253

ces to Confucius, offered on the
first 丁 day in the first decade
of 2nd and 8th moons.

二丁 popular name for the
above.

六丁 the six combinations of
ting with characters of the 地
支 Twelve Branches; the name
of a god.

丁香 cloves,—the dried flower-
buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*,
Thunb.

母丁香 fruits of the clove-tree.

丁香花 the lilac (*Syringa
vulgaris*, L.).

丁子 a tadpole.

人丁 a man; people.

丁口 men and women; people.

成丁 to become an adult,—at
sixteen years of age.丁年 or 丁壯之年 in the
prime of early manhood.小丁 or 未應丁夫 not
yet arrived at man's estate; a
minor.長 *chang*³ 子年不上丁
eldest son not yet sixteen years
of age.

丁貌 a young face.

兵丁 soldiers; a private.

抽丁 to make a conscription;
to levy soldiers.房子發丁 the house is
favourable to offspring,—many
children are born there, and they
thrive.族少丁單 few relatives and
a small family.

丁役 attendants.

門丁 a gatekeeper.

園丁 a gardener.

旗丁 junkmen in charge of
government grain.

丁銀 or 丁捐 poll-tax,—as
levied at the beginning of the
present dynasty, now incorporat-
ed with the landtax.

地丁錢糧 the revenue from
the land and poll-tax.

丙丁 see 9295.

丁字街 one street ending in
another at right angles to it.

丁¹
11,253

目不識丁 he does not know the character *ting*,—he is very ignorant.

汝輩挽兩石弓,不如識一丁字 for you to be able to draw a 200 lb. bow is not equal to knowing a single written character.

丁憂 or 丁艱 to go into mourning for a parent. See 13,381.

丁內憂 (or 艱) to go into mourning for a mother.

丁外憂 (or 艱) to go into mourning for a father.

丁寧 to admonish; a metal gong. See 11,255.

寧丁我躬 would that (the ruin) fell on me alone!

丁當 or 丁東 the tinkle of things striking in the wind, etc.

丁零 a tribe of Tartars, figured as having hairy legs and horses' hoofs; a district of Tochari, subject under the T'ang dynasty to China. Used in the sense of lonely; see 7216.

五丁 the five Titans,—see Pétillon, p. 223.

Read *chêng*¹. The sound of blows on trees, etc.

伐木丁丁 they chop at the trees, *chêng chêng*.

仃¹
11,254

R. 青
H. *ten*
See 釘
Even Upper.

Alone.

孤仃仃 or 伶仃 or 冷孤仃的 solitary; alone.

伶仃洋 Lintin Bay,—to the N.E. of Macao.

叮¹
11,255

R. 青
H. *ten*
See 釘
Even Upper.

To order; to enjoin upon. See 8330.

叮囑 or 叮嚀 囑咐 to instruct; to enjoin upon,—*ting ning* conveying the idea of urgency. See 11,253.

玎¹
11,256

R. 青
See 釘
Even Upper.

A tinkling or jingling sound.

玎玲 tinkling; jingling.

玎璫 a small hand-gong used by packmen or pedlars of haberdashery.

玎璫響 a *ding-dong* sound.

疔¹
11,257

R. 青
C. *ting, teng*
H. *tang, tiang*
See 釘
Even Upper.

A pimple; a boil; a bubo; a venereal ulcer.

疔瘡 boils; ulcers; sores.

疔墜 syphilitic sores.

生疔 to get venereal sores.

生歹疔的 a term of abuse.

指疔 a whitlow.

口疔 aphthæ.

叮¹
11,258

Same as 11,251.

叮³
11,259

R. 梗青
See 釘
Rising and Even Upper.

Ear-wax.

挖出叮嚀 to pick the wax out of the ears.

叮¹
11,260

R. 青
See 釘
Even Upper.

A dragon-fly; see 11,293.

叮蛭 or 蜻蛉 a dragon-fly.

訂⁴
11,261

R. 徑
H. *tang*
F. *ting*
See 釘
Sinking Upper.

To arrange; to settle; to prepare for publication; to edit. See 8569, 12,751.

訂盟 to arrange a sworn confederacy; to make a treaty.

訂明 to settle clearly.

訂問 to come to an agreement beforehand.

訂局 to decide.

訂定 to settle; to conclude.

訂定日期 to fix upon a date.

訂訊 to fix a date for trial.

訂示 to let one know the time for.

訂⁴
11,261

訂立 to fix on; to arrange; to make or draw up.

訂密約 to appoint a secret meeting; to make an assignation.

訂腹緣 to betroth children before they are born.

拜訂 to invite to,—as a consultation or dinner.

較訂 or 訂書 or 訂正 to collate for publication; to edit.

訂莊者 the editors of *Chuang Tzu*.

酩¹
11,262

R. 迴
C. *ting*
H. *ten*
F. *ting*
W. N. *ting*
P. *ting*
M. *tin*
Y. Sz. *ting*
K. *chöng*
J. *tei, chö*
A. *ding*
Rising Irregular.

Drunk. See 7944.

酩酩無所知 dead drunk.

夫婦並酩酩 husband and wife were both very drunk.

釘¹
11,263

R. 青徑
C. *ting, teng*
H. *tang*
F. *ting, teing*
W. }
N. } *ting*
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chöng*
J. *tei, chö*
A. *ding*
Even and Sinking Upper.

A nail; see 8912. A cake of yellow gold. [Stands pictorially for 定 11,248, certainly.]

釘子 a nail.

棗核釘 a date-stone nail,—sharp at both ends.

蘑菇釘 a nail with a head like a mushroom.

螺絲釘 a screw.

良鐵不作釘 good iron is not made into nails. See 9279.

釘靴 nailed boots,—for wet weather.

中 *chung*¹ 釘 to hit the nail on the head.

如眼中之釘 like a nail in the eye. See 12,413.

拔去眼中釘 to get rid of an eyesore,—used of a person whose presence is objectionable.

刺眼兒釘 a prick-eye nail,—one whom nobody welcomes.

Read *ting*⁴. To nail; to bind, as books; to attach to; to alight upon.

釘 *ting*⁴ 釘 *ting*¹ to drive nails.

釘¹

11,263

釘上 to nail up.

釘住 or 釘死 or 釘牢
nailed fast.

釘馬掌 to shoe a horse.

安釘 to nail down a coffin.

釘書 or 裝釘 to bind books,
—by "stabbing," the only method
practised in China.

釘鈕子 to sew on buttons.

釘心 to lay to heart.

把兩隻眼睛釘在姑
娘身上 fixed both his eyes
on the young lady.釘在草上 settled on a stalk
of grass.釘²

11,264

To mend shoes; to cob-
ble; to patch.

釘底 to mend a sole.

打補釘 to put on a patch.

頂³

11,265

The top; the crown of
the head (*see* 7751); to
wear on the head; to op-
pose the head to. Top-
most; extreme; superlatively.
To take the place of;
see 46. The "button" worn
on the official hat. Numer-
ative of hats and of sedan-
chairs.

山頂 the top of a hill.

眼生在頭頂 with his eyes
at the top of his head,—too
proud.脫帽露頂 to take off the hat
and bare the head.

自頂至踵 from head to foot.

摩頂放 *fang*³ 踵 to rub one-
self smooth from crown to heel,
—which Mencius jokingly said墨子 Mīh Tzū would do if
necessary for the welfare of man-
kind. Used as in 345.與他摩頂受戒 laid
hands on him and administered
the vows,—of a priest.頂趾無雅骨 not a spark of
refinement in his composition.頂³

11,265

和尚滅頂 a priest hides his
head,—of the death of a priest
by drowning.灌頂 washing the top of the
head,—the Buddhist form of
baptism. Sanskrit: *mūddhāb-
hichikta*.頂脫 or 歇頂 to become
bald.

頂笠 to wear a rush hat.

頂針 or 頂簪 a thimble.

頂盔貫甲 armed *cap-à-pie*.頂天立地 his head in the
clouds and his feet on the earth,
—a fine fellow; a hero.頂德 receiving your kindness
on my head,—a conventional
mode of expressing gratitude.頭上頂着 carrying it on his
head.頂磚 to carry a brick on the
head,—a punishment for school-
boys.頂燈 or 頂碗 to carry a lamp
or bowl on the head,—to be
henpecked.頂開櫃蓋 to push open with
one's head the top of a cupboard
or chest.頂經 on the Scriptures (Budd-
hist Canon),—a form of oath
used in Tibet.

頂着雨 in spite of the rain.

頂流 or 頂水 against the tide.

頂頭 face to face.

頂風 or 頂頭風 a head
wind.頂城門 to find the city-gates
shut—very early in the mor-
ning; to be waiting for the city
gates to open.頂香火 or 頂神 to falsely
assume supernatural powers,—
as old women who pretend to
cure diseases, tell fortunes, etc.

頂香的 a witch.

頂名 to take another's name.

託他頂他的名 begged
him to make use of his name.冒名頂替 to falsely take the
name of and act as substitute
for,—at the public examinations.頂替 a substitute; *see* 46.

頂心 the crown of the head.

頂³

11,265

氣頂心 overcome with anger.

頂柱 a prop.

頂不住 unable to prop up.

頂換 or 頂包 to substitute
(inferior articles) when exchang-
ing,—a trick often played by
swindlers when changing bullion
into cash.

頂銀 alloyed silver.

頂當 (*tang*⁴) to substitute one
pledge for another at a pawn-
shop, paying up the interest on
the original loan to date.把長褂子頂出來 take
your long coat out of pawn,—
by putting in something else.當當, 贖當, 當頂當,
全是上當 pawning, re-
deeming, and the substitution of
pledges, are all pitfalls.頂撞 to run up against; to op-
pose; to resist.

頂嘴 to contradict; to dispute.

頂回去 to silence; to go back
disappointed.頂櫃 the small or upper part of
a cupboard.

打頂馬的 outriders.

頂到現在 up to the present
time.頂賬 as a set-off against an ac-
count.接頂 to take over,—as a busi-
ness.

頂手 to take the place of.

頂禮 to bend in adoration, as
priests; to make obeisance.

頂棚 the ceiling.

頂爛市 to spoil the market by
underselling.

頂花皮 brindled.

沒頂力 without sufficient firm-
ness or sternness; too weak.

絕頂聰明 extremely clever.

頂好 or 頂上 the very best.

頂大 the largest.

頂中 *chung*⁴ 意 it exactly hits
my fancy.帽頂 the red silk button or knot
on top of the ordinary cap.

頂³

11,265

頂子 or 頂戴 or 頂兒 the knobs or buttons adopted by the Manchu dynasty to indicate rank, and worn at the top of the official hat. See *Tables I*.

二品頂戴 wearing a button of the second grade.

皇上革了他頂兒了 the Emperor has taken away his button.

戴雀頂 to wear the bird button,—to take the 1st or bachelor's degree, entitling the successful candidate to wear this button.

謝頂 to thank the Literary Chancellor on succeeding at the examination for the 1st degree or B.A.

告頂 to notify inability to go up again at the 歲考 triennial examination of 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai*, being over 70, or having been a B.A. for 30 years.

釘⁴

11,266

R. 徑

See 釘

Sinking Upper.

To set out, as food; vessels to contain food.

釘坐 to put out for show,—not to be eaten.

釘盤松徑下 spread the dishes on the path under the pines.

頂

11,267

鼎

11,268

R. 迴

C. *ting*
H. *tin*
F. *ting, tiang*W. *ting*
N. *ting*
P. *ting*M. *tin*
Y. *ting*Sz. *ting*K. *chōng*J. *tei, cho*A. *ding, dāing*

Rising Upper.

A caldron; a tripod, or a four-footed vessel, of bronze, with two ears; a sacrificial vessel, regarded as an emblem of Imperial power; hence, the empire. [Often wrongly rendered "incense-burner."] Radical 206.

鼎乃大烹之器 a *ting* is a vessel for cooking (sacrificial meats) on a large scale.

力能扛鼎 strong enough to lift a tripod,—said of 楚項羽 Hsiang Yü of the Ch'u State, and also of 烏獲 Wu Huo.

魚鼎 a tripod with fish decoration.

鼎³

11,268

人聲鼎沸 noise of people (talking) like the bubbling of a caldron.

鐘鳴鼎食 to announce meals by bells,—as in the establishments of grandees.

列鼎而食 to have a dinner of many courses.

覆鼎 pot-shaped grave-mounds.

鼎足之勢 or 鼎足而

三 like the feet of a tripod,—divided into three, or consisting of three parts.

鼎足並峙 a triple-peaked hill.

三鼎甲 the three highest graduates at the Palace examination. See 11,202.

定鼎 or 立鼎 to establish a dynasty.

革鼎 to put an end to a dynasty.

鼎革後 after the change of dynasty.

革故鼎新 to get rid of the old and take to the new.

在德不在鼎 (the strength of the empire) lies in the virtue (of the Emperor) and not in the (size or weight of the) sacrificial tripods.

問鼎之大小輕重 he asked the size and weight of the sacrificial tripods.

不敢問鼎 did not venture to say a word.

鼎遷於周 the Imperial power was transferred to the House of Chou.

望祈鼎力 to beg the assistance of a person.

望爲鼎言 please speak up strongly for me.

台鼎 same as 三公 6568.

天子春秋鼎盛 the Emperor in the prime of manhood.

喪事鼎鼎, 爾則小人 remissness in mourning ceremonies is a mark of the inferior man.

願就鼎鑊 willing to suffer torments in caldrons of boiling oil,—ready to go through fire and water for.

鼎

11,269

Same as 11,268.

沸

11,270

R. 迴

See 鼎

Rising Upper.

A stream of water.

鼎沸 an expanse of water.

藁

11,271

R. 迴

See 鼎

Rising Upper.

A kind of rush, called 藁董, woven into sandals, etc.

T'ING.

汀

11,272

R. 迴

See 頂

Rising Upper.

A raised path through fields. Used with 11,275.

田圩有人行 there are people walking on the paths through the fields.

打

11,273

R. 庚

C. *chēng*H. *tsang*F. *tsing*W. *tsang*N. *tsēng*P. *chēng*M. Y. *tēn*Sz. *chēng*K. *chēng*J. *tō, chō*A. *ding*

Even Upper.

A post; a stake.

模打 door-posts.

Read *chēng*¹. The sound of chopping.

汀

11,274

R. 青

C. *ting*H. *ten, tang*F. *ting*W. *ting*N. *ting*P. *ting*M. *ting*Y. *ting*Sz. *chōng*J. *tei, chō*A. *ding*

Even Upper.

A bank; a spit of land.

沙汀 a sand-spit.

汀 *ting*³ 滓 slime.

汀 *ting*⁴ 湮 a clear brook; an alluvial shore.

汀州府 name of a Prefecture in Fuhkien.

汀江 a river in Fuhkien.

立在汀渚之上 perched on a small island,—of a bird.

町

II, 275

R. 迴青

C. 'ting
F. 'ting, 'teing,
'tiangW. } 'ting
N. }

P. 'ting

M. 'tin

Y. 'ting

K. chōng

J. 'tei, chō

A. 'ding

Rising

Irregular.

亭

II, 276

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

A raised path between fields.

田町 paths through fields.

町畦 a boundary bank or fence between fields. Used figuratively of the bounds imposed by morality.

甸 ch'ü² 町 an old name for 臨

安府 Lin-an Fu in Yunnan.

町 tien³ 畦 vacant ground near a house; a paddock; deer's foot-prints.

A kiosk; a pavilion; an arbour; a shed. To reach. See 4474.

亭臺 pavilions and terraces.

涼亭 or 花亭 a summer arbour.

水心亭 a kiosk on an island.

八角亭 an octagonal kiosk.

碑亭 a kiosk over a tablet, —to shelter it from the weather.

香亭 a miniature kiosk, in which idols, etc., are carried in procession.

龍亭 the Dragon Pavilion,—over the Throne. Used for the Emperor.

茶亭 a roadside tea-house,—anciently placed at certain distances along roads, to give rest and protection to travellers. During the Han dynasty they were under official supervision.

亭長 chang³ or 亭公 or 亭

父 a beadle or peace-officer, and manager of the caravanserai.

亭亭聳立 standing alone,—as an isolated peak.

亭亭日景長貌 ting ting = the app. of shadow creeping over,—at evening.

亭式 pavilion-shaped.

亭午 noontide.

獨遊亭午時 I roam about in lonely contemplation until noon.

離亭晚 it is late for separating,—i.e. it is time to separate.

停

II, 277

R. 青

C. 'ting

H. 'tin

F. 'ting, v. 'ting

W. 'ding

N. 'ding, v. 'deng

P. }

Sz. } 'ting

Y. }

M. 'tin

K. chōng

J. 'tei, djo

A. 'ding

Even Lower.

To stop (see 6094); to cease; to delay. Satisfactory. An integral part. Numerative of families. See 2778.

停止 or 停息 or 停住 to stop; to make to cease.

停住食 (shih²) undigested food.

停頓 or 停會兒 to stop or wait awhile.

停工 to stop work.

停手 to stay the hand; to cease doing anything.

手不停草 he did not stop to make a rough draught.

停足 to stop walking.

停公 or 停辦公事 to cease the transaction of public business,—as on a holiday.

停訊 to suspend judicial business.

停留 to cause to stop; to delay.

停車 to stop a cart.

停輪 to stop the wheels,—of a steamer.

輪船停住了 the steamer has stopped.

停泊 to anchor.

停泊處所 a place to anchor in; a berth.

停船界 limits of an anchorage.

停罷 to stop,—as a clock.

停俸 to stop salary.

停付 to stop payment.

停利歸本 to stop paying interest and repay the capital.

停口 to stop speaking.

調停 to settle up, as a quarrel; to make peace.

哭不停 she wept without ceasing.

等消停 wait until I have recovered my breath. [Correct under 4297.]

痛得停 the pain stopped.

停驂 to stop one's horse; to put up at.

停陞 to delay promotion.

停

II, 277

停緩 to defer; to put off.

停屍首 to delay a corpse,—said of the interval before it is put into the coffin.

停靈 to delay burial of a coffin.

停滯 to obstruct; to delay (e.g. a steamer).

停妻娶妾 to take a concubine pending matrimonial arrangements,—a punishable offence.

停勻 to blend; to mix; to proportion, as one part of a thing to another.

停當 or 停妥 well arranged; satisfactorily settled.

打扮停當 nicely dressed.

十停已拆其七 seventenths (e.g. of the wall) was already pulled down.

三停路已走了停半 of the three parts of our journey, we have already accomplished one and a half.

臂闊三停 his shoulders were three times as broad,—as the other man's.

三停 the forehead, nose, and chin,—in portraiture.

十停人家 ten families.

Graceful; ladylike. See 9325.

婷

II, 278

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

渟

II, 279

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

聵

II, 280

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

Stagnant water. Used with II, 274.

A discharge from the ear.

葶²

11,281

R. 青
See 停
Even Lower.

Name of a plant, with leaves like the mustard-plant and pale yellowish flowers with flat seed-vessels. (? *Araba nemorosa*, *Cruciferae*.)

葶藶 a plant said to kill fish.

葶藶 seeds of a species of *Sisymbrium*; also written 丁力

壬³

11,282

R. 梗
See 逞
Rising Upper.

Good; complete. To verify. [To be distinguished from 壬 5610.]

桎¹

11,283

R. 青
See 汀
Even Upper.

The head-boards of a bed.

廷¹

11,284

R. 青
See 停
Even Lower.

The audience-chamber; the Court. Used with 11,286.

朝廷 see 478.

廷臣 Court officials; courtiers.

廷議 Court deliberations.

廷寄 a confidential letter sent direct from the palace to the highest provincial officials, with instructions for their guidance in important matters.

廷尉 the right nostril.

廷尉監 superintendent of Prisons; Governor of a gaol.

子有廷內 you have court-yards and inner rooms.

天庭 the top of the forehead.

姪³

11,285

R. 青
See 停
Even Lower.

Handsome.

Read *t'ien*³. Contemptuous; rude. Stupid.

眠姪, 誣謗, 勇敢, and

怯疑 the names of four imaginary personages in the works of Lieh Tzū, who passed through this life together, each holding his own views, but never finding fault with the others.

庭²

11,286

R. 青
See 停
Even Lower.

The audience-hall (see 11,284); to appear at Court. A court-yard; a room; a house; a family. To grow up straight.

丹庭 or 彤庭 or 禁庭 the private apartments of the Emperor.

受命于天帝之庭 he received his appointment at the throne of God,—said of 武王 Wu Wang.

四方征弗庭 he punished on all sides the chiefs who had refused to appear at Court.

邊庭 the frontier.

門庭如市 his court-yard was like a market,—crowded.

庭舍 or 庭堂 a house.

庭房 or 大庭 the principal hall in a Chinese building.

家庭 home.

家庭樂 domestic enjoyment.

庭訓 paternal instruction.

椿庭 a father. See 2856.

天庭飽滿 a wide forehead.

直從脚跟下冒出天庭來 went from his heels right up into his head,—of the fumes of wine.

大有逕庭 (*t'ing*⁴) very far separated,—from what is probable; very improbable.

挺³

11,287

R. 迥
C. *t'ing*
H. *tin*
F. *t'ing*, v. *t'ing*
W. }
N. } *t'ing*
P. }
M. *tin*
Y. } *t'ing*
Sz. }
K. *chōng*
J. *tei, djo*
A. *ding*

Rising Upper.

To thrust forward; to stick out; to resist; to straighten; to stiffen; to exert. To hold firmly to. Used with 11,288. See 1472.

挺出 to bulge out; to project.

挺身 to stick out the body; to put oneself forward.

挺胸 to thrust the chest forward.

挺腰子 to give oneself airs.

小畜生, 敢挺撞我 you little beast! do you dare to try it on with me?

挺佔 to refuse to leave a place where one has no right to be.

挺³

11,287

挺而走險 to run all risks in desperation.

挺立 to stand straight up.

挺坐 to sit bolt upright.

打挺兒 to bend oneself stiffly round,—as an angry baby, or a fish on dry land.

手直足挺 hands rigid and feet stiff,—of the dead.

直挺挺的 very stiff and rigid.

周道挺挺 the great way is level and straight.

挺節冰心 rigidly chaste.

挺囚 to better the condition of prisoners.

挺刃 to stretch out a sword.

挺緊 or 挺嚴 to pull tight.

挺刑 or 挺撻 to be able to stand being bamboosed,—as a criminal who cannot be made to confess.

挺不住 unable to stand it,—of a flogging, as above.

長挺高邈之操 grown up, he held fast to lofty principles of conduct.

挺粗挺犢的 very coarse and big.

挺然 eminent; excellent.

挺市標 Mexicans (T-cloths).

巨竹千挺 1,000 tall bamboos.

挺³

11,288

R. 迥
See 挺
Rising Lower.

A staff; a cudgel; a stalk. Numerative of sticks, etc.

奪挺相逐 snatched his stick from him and drove him out with it.

可使制挺 you can cause (such people) to use sticks,—against the enemy's swords and armour, with success.

殺人以挺與刃 to kill people with bludgeons or blades,—what difference is there?

挺幹之人 an able man.

甘蔗百挺 a hundred stalks of sugar-cane.

以竹挺點漆書竹上 to use a bamboo stick dipped in varnish for writing on bamboo slips.

玃³

A sceptre.

11,289

R. 迴

See 挺

Rising Upper.

挺³

Strips of dried meat.

11,290

R. 迴

See 挺

A. jing

Rising Upper and Lower.

艇³

A boat; a skiff; a punt.

11,291

R. 迴

C. t'eng

H. t'iang²

F. t'ing

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. ch'ong

J. t'ei, d'jō

A. d'ing

Rising Lower.

快艇 a small passenger-boat, propelled by several men, and made to go at a great pace.

花艇 a barge used for pleasure-parties.

魚雷艇 a torpedo-boat.

潛行艇 a boat that travels under water,—a "submarine."

飛艇 an air-ship or aeroplane.

飛行艇模型 a model of an aeroplane.

莖²

The stalk of grasses and plants. Small beams in a roof.

11,292

R. 青迴

See 停

Even Lower.

麥莖 wheat straw.

以莖撞鐘 to hit a bell with a blade of grass,—no result.

蜓²

11,293

R. 青銑

C. t'ing

H. t'in

F. t'ing

W. d'ing, v.

N. d'ing

P. M.

Y. Sz.

K. ch'ong

J. t'ei, chō

A. d'ing

Even Lower.

A dragon-fly, known as 蜻蜓; see 2136.

Read t'ien³. A chameleon. See 13,119.鉞³

Bars of metal; ingots. The barb of an arrow. Exhausted; hollow.

11,294

R. 迴

See 挺

Rising Lower and Upper.

金鉞 bars of bullion.

鉞而走險, 急何能擇 (the stag) runs into danger in its distress, for how in its urgency should it be able to choose? See 11,287.

霆¹

The noise of thunder.

11,295

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

雷霆 thunder.

如霆如雷 like the clap or the roll of thunder,—is their onset.

雷霆之怒 thundering mad.

疾霆不及掩目 a sudden flash of lightning, not giving one time to close the eyes.

鞆¹

A strap of leather; a girdle. Also written 鞆.

11,296

R. 青

See 停

Even Lower.

鞆帶 a girdle bestowed on grantees as a kind of order.

頰³

A narrow forehead.

11,297

R. 迴

See 挺

Rising Upper.

髀¹

A long bone.

11,298

R. 青

See 廳

Even Upper.

腿髀骨 the shin.

聽¹

To hear; to listen; to understand.

11,299

R. 青徑

C. t'ing, t'eng

H. t'in, t'ang

F. t'ing, t'iang,

t'eing

W. t'ing

N. t'ing

P. t'ing

M. t'in

Y. t'ing

Sz. t'ing

K. ch'ong

J. t'ei, chō

A. t'ing

Even and Sinking Upper.

聽見 to hear.

我沒聽見 I did not hear.

我聽見說 I have heard say that.....

聽說 to hear say; to be obedient.

聽頭 something worth hearing; something of interest.

那個人是有個聽頭兒的 he is a man of some reputation.

聽¹

11,299

他唱的有個聽頭兒 he sings nicely.

我聽不出來 I don't hear distinctly,—what sound it is, or what you mean.

他的意思我聽出來了 I understand his meaning.

你說那個話我聽不真 I can't quite hear what you say.

聽錯了 I heard wrong; I misunderstood.

那話他聽不進去 he won't stand such language as that.

他不聽話 he doesn't pay attention to what is said to him; he doesn't obey.

他聽不過這話了 he could not stand this language.

不中 chung⁴ 聽 not pleasant to hear.

狠覺可聽 very delightful to listen to,—as music.

我聽不明白 I don't understand.

聽令 to obey orders.

聽勸 to listen to remonstrance.

聽視聰瞭 hearing and sight excellent.

聽差 (ch'ai¹) a messenger; an office servant.

聽用 to serve; to attend.

聽戲 to be present at a theatrical performance.

會聽的聽門道, 不會聽的聽熱鬧 connoisseurs go for the excellence (of the singing), others go for the noise.

聽信 to hear news; to await further orders.

翁約不聽與人 the old man made him promise not to tell anybody.

打聽 or 探聽 to make enquiries.

聽喚 to attend on.

Read t'ing⁴. To listen to; to hear, as a lawsuit. To fall in with; to allow; to

聽¹

11,299

let; to accept; to acknowledge. To await.

聽聽聽, 堂前父母須當敬 *Oyez! oyez! oyez!* honour thy father and thy mother.

聽聞 to hear,—as a rumour.

聽而不聞 to listen and not to hear.

重 *ch'ung*² 聽 to be deaf, referring to the repetition which is necessary for people who are hard of hearing.

聽受 to receive instruction; to heed.

道聽塗說 gossiping.

高乃聽 think highly of what you have heard.

聽訟 to hear litigations.

兼聽則明, 偏聽則暗 hear both sides and you will be clear as to the case; hear one side and you will be in the dark.

盜聽公事 to listen stealthily to (conversation on) official business.

聽察 to try to find out by listening.

聽天命 to leave it to the will of God.

惟命是聽 I have nothing to do but to obey.

聽憑 to leave to; to let a thing be at the option of.

聽從 to fall in with; to adopt a suggestion; to comply with; to allow.

聽從其便 or 聽任其便 let him do as he likes.

父母聽汝不 is it with the consent of your parents?

聽稟 allow me to explain or to tell you about.

可仍聽.....乎 can you again allow?—such things to be.

聽商自便 let the merchant consult his own convenience.

聽其自然 let it take its natural course.

不聽前 would not let him advance.

聽¹

11,299

聽之可也 don't bother about it,—e.g. of a slight ailment.

至美領事之願與不願, 聽之可也 whether the American Consul is willing or not may be left out of the question.

聽他所爲 lets him do as he likes,—of a spoilt child.

聽他良心 we must trust to his goodness of heart.

聽他來 let him come.

聽審 to leave the case in the hands of the judge,—as when ready to accept his decision whatever it may be.

聽罪 to leave one's punishment to the judge,—as when one has no defence to make.

聽候 or 聽待 to await.

A hall; a court; a room. A sub-Prefecture.

廳堂 or 大廳 the great hall. The second is also a Governor's adjutant.

廳房 the central and main building in a compound; a reception-room or hall.

廳事 the great hall or reception-room.

神廳 the hall of ancestral tablets.

客廳 a reception-room.

飯廳 or 餐廳 a dining-room.

門廳 a porter's lodge.

官廳 a police-station.

廳兒 a policeman.

直隸聽 an independent sub-Prefecture.

海防廳 a Maritime sub-Prefecture.

司務廳 superintendency of employes and current business in a Board.

理船廳 a harbour-master.

廳¹

11,300

R. 青

H. *t'iang*

See 聽

A. *ding, t'ing*
Even Upper.丟¹

11,301

R. 尤

C. *tiu*H. *tiu, liu*F. *tiu, liu*W. *tiu, liu*N. *tiu*P. *tiu*M. *tiu*Y. *tiu*Sz. *tiu*J. *tiu*A. *tiu*

Even Upper.

To throw away; to get rid of; to lose. See 2511

丟棄 or 丟下 or 丟開 or 丟掉 to throw away; to cast aside.

丟下水 threw it into the water.

丟不下 I can't leave it behind; I can't get rid of it or get it off my mind, as a troublesome business.

丟開手 to let go hands.

不肯丟手 unwilling to leave off,—without having succeeded.

丟着就走 threw it down and ran away.

丟監 to cast into prison.

這般樣的丟人 to cast people (old friends) off like this!

丟人或丟臉 to lose face; to do something dishonourable.

丟官 to lose office.

丟差 to break down; to be a failure.

丟失 to lose.

你的表我丟不了 I shan't lose your watch.

我丟了 I have lost it.

書丟了 the book is lost.

別丟了 do not lose it.

不肯輕易這麼丟了 I don't like losing it in this careless way.

丟了一匹馬 he has lost a horse, or a horse has been lost.

丟眼色 to convey a sign by the eye; to tip a wink.

便與他丟個眼色 thereupon tipped him a wink.

丟不準 to throw and not hit.

丟空 *k'ung*⁴ 兒 to leave every other line (or place) blank.

丟花針兒 to forecast one's future by dropping fragments of broom, or bristles, into a pail of water standing in the sun, and seeing what sort of shape the reflection takes, on the 7th of the 7th moon.

丟三歇五 by fits and starts.

多¹

11,302

R. 歌

C. H. { to

F. to

W. tu, du

N. tou

P. { to

M. { to

Sz. to

Y. tou

K. { ta

A. ta

Even Upper.

TO.

Many; much, as opposed to 少 9746; several; mostly; often; too much.

多少 or 多寡 how much? a certain quantity.

有多少 or 有幾多 how many are there? how much is there?

沒有多少 there are not very many.

不知多少 I don't know how many there are.

多少留幾件與他 let us keep a few things to give to him.

那是多少道了 that is a certain number of coils (of rope).

多少買的, 賣得多少 to be able to sell at the same price one buys at.

能強多少 is one much better than the other? is there much to choose between them?

你在這裏多少尊重, 怎麼去與他作馬

夫 considering how much you are esteemed here, how could you go and be his groom?

多多少少 no matter how much; at any rate; a great many.

不知有多少多少少 I can't say how many there are,—in the sense of a great number.

多是兩三個月, 少是一月 it may be two or three months, or it may be only one.

少則飯後, 多則晌午 at the earliest, after breakfast; at the latest, towards noon.

太多 too much; too many.

許多 or 好多 a great many.

不多幾個 not very numerous.

多餘的 the balance; surplus.

多麼高 how high? very high!

多麼好 wouldn't that be nice?

有多重 how heavy is it?

多有 are (or have) mostly.....

多至 amounting to as many as...

多¹

11,302

多係 the majority are...; in many instances...

多大 how big? however big; how old is he (are you)?—of or to a child or an inferior.

多大年紀 how old are you?

多謝 many thanks.

多見 or 多聞 of considerable experience; well informed.

差 *ch'a*⁴ 不多 not much difference; near about the same.

多嚟 or 多早晚兒 when? how soon?

多嚟是個了 when will there be an end?

多會...多會... whenever... then....

多一件 the greater part; mostly.

多分 extremely; in a great degree; most likely.

但他多了此鳥鎗 but he has this fowling-piece over and above,—what you have.

多索 or 多討 to extort.

多禮 very polite.

多虧 very fortunate that.....

多管 or 多敢 it is pretty certain to be.....

多管閒事 to meddle with what does not concern one.

多疑 or 多心 to be suspicious.

多手 or 多事的人 a meddlesome person; a busybody.

多說話 or 多嘴多舌 the or 多言 loquacious; too fond of talking.

多口舌 to quarrel.

多次 many times.

多時 a long time.

多方 in every way; by all means.

多收 to receive too much.

多於單 more than on the face of the document.

多報 to state more than the real quantity; to overstate.

以多報少 to understate; to declare less than the real quantity. See 9746.

以多報少 to understate; to declare less than the real quantity. See 9746.

以多報少 to understate; to declare less than the real quantity. See 9746.

以多報少 to understate; to declare less than the real quantity. See 9746.

多¹

11,302

有多口報少口者 there were cases of families returned as fewer in number than they really were,—to escape taxation.

多徵稅銀 to overcharge duties.

多了不要 I don't want more, —than I have asked, implying that it is not an overcharge.

多有價值漸減 in a great many cases the prices have declined.

多出來 to remain over; to exceed.

多出寬長若干 the amount in excess in width and length.

替我多多問好 give him my best compliments.

多多益善 the more the better.

一撮土之多 no more than a mere handful of earth.

三多 three things one likes to have plenty of,—sons, money, and life.

百不爲多, 一不爲少 one hundred (of such sons) would not be too many, while even one cannot be considered a few.

好物不在多 quality is better than quantity.

以此多之 on this account praised him.

多羅 the Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*). Also, the cotton tree. See 8793.

多羅呢 woollens. See 8196.

踉⁴

11,303

R. 泰

See 帶

Sinking Upper.

墜⁴

11,304

R. 寄紙

See 舵

Even and

Rising Lower.

度

11,305

The unsteady walk of a child. Also read *ch'ih*¹.

踉蹌 undecided.

To fall; to come down with a crash.

See 12,089.

劇⁴²

11,306

R. 藥

See 度

Entering
Lower.嘍⁴²

11,307

R. 福藥

See 咤度

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.踱⁴²

11,308

R. 藥

See 度

Entering
Lower.踱⁴²

11,309

R. 藥

P. to²

See 度

Entering
Lower.誑⁴²

11,310

R. 遇

See 度

Sinking
Lower.鸕⁴²

11,311

R. 藥

See 度

Entering
Lower.剗⁴²

11,312

R. 屑曷

See 斲

Entering
Upper.To cut; to hew; to work
in wood.

To chatter.

口嘍嘍無度 chattering
without end.

To estimate; to calculate.

To step; to walk.

踱來踱去 walking back-
wards and forwards.信步閒踱 to stroll about at
random.

To cheat; to delude.

偽誑 to humbug by false repre-
sentations.

A kind of waterfowl.

To cut blocks; to en-
grave. Used with 11,314.撮⁴²

11,313

撮⁴²

11,314

R. 曷屑

C. chüt.

H. tot

F. chioh, chwok

W. tö, dö

N. tah, v. toh

P. sto, ch'wo²,ch'üe²

M. to

Y. tsouh

Sz. to

K. ch'ül, f'al

J. tetsz, tatsz

A. chüet

Entering
Upper.斲⁴²

11,315

R. 曷屑

See 撮撮

K. f'al, v. ch'al

J. setsz, tatsz

A. chüet

Entering
Upper.綴⁴²

11,316

R. 曷

See 綴

Entering
Upper.鵲⁴²

11,317

R. 曷黠

See 綴

Entering
Upper.澤⁴²

11,318

R. 藥

See 度

Entering
Lower.

See 2421.

To pluck; to gather up;
to arrange. See 208, 3567,
11,101, 11,895.

撮採 to pick; to gather.

撮芹 to take the first or B.A.
degree. See 2092.

拾撮 or 點撮 to put in order.

撮提 to dandle; to fondle in
the arms.撮弄 to see to; to arrange; to
look after.撮弄花兒 to arrange or busy
oneself with flowers.撮石 to lift the exercise stone;
to swing the stone weight.銅撮環 brass rings by which
to lift,—a bowl.

撮班 a surgeon.

To weigh a thing in the
hand; see 11,175. To eat
slowly.斲斲之食 to join in a feast
without being invited.

To mend clothes.

補綴 to patch and mend.

The sand-grouse (*Syr-
rhaptus paradoxus*), known
as 鵲鳩.An icicle. [To be distin-
guished from 澤 11,666.]鐸²²

11,319

R. 藥

M. to

See 度

Entering
Lower.

A bell with a clapper.

木鐸 a bell with a wooden
clapper.天將以夫子爲木鐸
God is going to use the Master
(Confucius) as a bell,—with which
to rouse the world.至今木鐸 he (Confucius) is
still the tocsin of the world.風鐸 bells hung at the corners
of temples and houses to ring
in the wind and frighten away
birds. See 7215.振鐸 or 奮鐸 to shake a bell.
The first is also to instruct people.司鐸 he who attends to the bell,
—lit. designation of the 教官
or 廣文 Director of Studies;
the acolyte in Roman Catholic
worship.

鐸德 to incite to virtue.

奪²²

11,320

R. 曷

C. tüt

H. f'ot

F. twak, touk

W. dö

N. dah

P. sto

M. to

Y. touk

Sz. to

K. f'al

J. tatsu

A. dwat

Entering
Lower.To take by superior force
or skill; to carry off; to
snatch; to surpass (see
3529); to do violence to.
To settle; to decide. [To
be distinguished from 套
10,839.]奪取 to wrest from; to carry
off.難奪其志 it is difficult to
break his determination.奪標 to carry off the prize,—
as in a race.果然奪得錦標歸 he
has actually come back with the
golden prize,—he has succeeded
at the public examination.奪春魁 to come out first at
the spring examination,—held
triennially, for the 3rd degree.
See 6499.要奪玉帝位 wishes to
usurp the throne of God.既不奪君願 since I did
not wish to disappoint you.奪名 to filch the fame that pro-
perly belongs to another.爭名奪利 fighting for fame
and struggling for money.奪佔 to take what belongs to
another; to usurp.

奪²⁰
11,320

不可奪 he is not to be forced from,—his principles.

奪路 to force oneself ahead of another on the highway. Also, a narrow road.

搶奪 or **劫奪** to rob; to take by force.

奪獲 to capture.

奪命金丹 an elixir that will snatch one's life from death.

奪囚 to break open a prison.

漁奪百姓 to plunder the people as a fisherman catches fish,—wholesale.

光彩奪目 its brightness dazzles the eyes.

不奪不饜 unless they get all, they will not be satisfied.

爭民施奪 to wrangle with his people and teach them to steal;—as an ill-advised ruler.

奪倫 to usurp the function of,—as when one instrument in a band drowns the sound of another which properly speaking should blend with it.

君子不奪人之所好 (*hao*⁴) the superior man does not insist on having anything which others prize.

就莊生手中奪過執扇 she then snatched the silk fan out of Mr. Chuang's hand.

那個東西是他奪過來 he snatched it from me.

我的心你可奪不過去 you cannot do violence to my heart,—make me change my mind.

奪情 to do violence to feelings,—of the Emp. not allowing an official to go into mourning (*e.g.*) on the death of a parent.

奪氣 to gasp for breath.

察奪 to examine into and decide upon.

定奪 to settle; to determine.

酌奪 to deliberate and decide.

A cluster of flowers or fruit; a hanging bunch; a bud (*see* 6189a); the lobe of the ear. Used conventionally for "your."

朵³
11,321

N. *to*, *to*

See **躲**

Rising Upper.

花朵 the bud of a flower.

一朵花 a flower when open.

骨朵 a staff of office; a *bâton*.

繡朵 to embroider.

朵朵香 an orchid like a *Cymbidium* with yellow flowers.

白雲朵朵 patches of white cloud.

朵殿 ear halls,—to the east and west of the main building; a name for Peking.

朵頤 fat or drooping cheeks.

觀我朵頤 look at the movement of my jaws,—when eating, which will afford a better guide than divination.

耳朵 the lobe of the ear. *See* 3336.

放長耳朵聽聽 keep your ears open to what is said.

朵翰 your valued favour; your letter.

A stack; a pile; a heap.

柴火稜 a stack of firewood.

堆成一稜 pile it up in a heap.

糞草稜 a dung-heap.

A long sleeve. *See* 3815.

稜⁴
11,322

R. **箇**

See **躲**

Sinking Upper.

躲³
11,323

R. **寄**

See **躲**

Rising Upper.

躲³
11,324

R. **寄**

C. *to*

H. *to*

F. *to*, v. *to*²

W. *to*, *do*

N. *to*

P. *to*

M. *to*

Y. *to*

Sz. *to*

K. *to*

J. *to*

A. *to*

Rising Upper.

To get out of the way; to shun; to avoid.

躲開 or **躲避** or **躲匿** or

躲身 or **躲藏** to get out of the way of meeting anyone; to withdraw; to retire; to escape from.

你先讓他躲開 tell him to get out of the way first.

躲道兒 to get out of the road.

躲雨 to take shelter from rain.

躲難 (*nan*⁴) to escape from troubles,—by running away.

躲懶 to loiter; to delay.

躲學 to play truant.

躲³
11,324

躲債 to avoid one's creditors.

躲閃 to dodge out of sight; to swerve, as a horse.

躲空 (*k'ung*⁴) to take a holiday.

Same as 11,321.

To chop; to mince.

一剝兩段 cut it in two at a blow.

剝成肉泥 minced to a pulp.

To add up; to pile up. A battlement. A target. [Commonly written as below.]

垛數兒 add up the amounts.

往上垛起來 or **垛上** to pile up.

越垛越高 the more you add, the higher it is.

垛錢 to pile up money.

垛柴火 to stack firewood.

垛字音 piling up word-sounds

—somewhat after the style of "a peer appears upon a pier, etc." The following is a specimen:

梅香添煤, 煤抹梅香
兩眉煤.

城垛子 battlements on a city wall.

垛口 embrasures.

垛子 or **射垛** or **箭垛** a target.

To estimate.

揀付其理 carefully consider the principle involved.

To step.

踩脚 to stamp the foot.

朵³
11,325

剝⁴
11,326

R. **箇**

See **躲**

Sinking Upper.

垛⁴
11,327

R. **箇**

F. *to*, *to*²

See **躲**

Sinking Upper.

揀⁴
11,328

R. **箇**

See **躲**

Rising and Sinking Upper.

踩⁴
11,329

R. **寄**

P. M. *to*

See **躲**

Rising Upper.

朵³
11,321

寄

to, *to*

to, *to*

舵

II,330

舵

II,331

R. 寄

C. ʒ'ə, v. ʒ'əi

E. ʒ'ə, v. ʒ'əi

F. ʒ'ə, ʒ'ə, v. ʒ'əi

W. ʒ'ə

N. ʒ'ə

P. } to

M. } to

Sz. ʒ'ə

K. ʒ'ə

J. ʒ'ə, ʒ'ə

A. ʒ'ə

Rising

Irregular.

See II,348.

A helm; a rudder.

掌舵 or 把舵 to steer.

舵把 or 舵杆 the tiller.

舵工 or 着舵 a helmsman.

舵水 master and crew.

舵槌 the rudder-post.

舵車 or 舵輪 a steering wheel.

左舵 or 裡舵 or 推舵 to port the helm.

右舵 or 外舵 to starboard.

凌波縱舵 in rough water ease the helm.

船到江心擎穩舵 when your boat has arrived in mid-stream, grip the tiller firmly.

無舵隨風 rudderless, at the mercy of the wind.

無舵之舟 a rudderless boat; a widow.

惰

II,332

R. 箇寄

C. to

H. ʒ'ə

F. ʒ'ə, v. ʒ'ə

W. ʒ'ə

N. ʒ'ə

P. } to

M. } to

Y. ʒ'ə

Sz. ʒ'ə

K. ʒ'ə

J. ʒ'ə

A. ʒ'ə

惰

II,333

R. 箇

See 惰拖

A. ʒ'ə

Sinking Upper and Lower.

髻

II,334

R. 寄

See 髻檣

A. ʒ'ə

Rising Upper.

The tufts of hair left on children's heads when they are first shaved.

墮

II,335

R. 支箇

寄

H. ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui

W. ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui

ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui

See 墮情

K. ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui

J. ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui, ʒ'ui

Even Upper

Rising Lower.

To fall; to sink; to set; to let fall. See 2818, 7704.

墮民 a class of people at Ningpo, similar in status to the Tankas of Canton, and said to be descendants of the Chinese convicts of the Sung dynasty. They are not allowed to compete at the public examinations. The men act as barbers, and the women as 送娘子 "bridesmaids."

墮馬 to fall off a horse.

推墮 to push down.

墮胎 a miscarriage.

墮落 to sink; to fall; re-birth in hell.

門戶墮落 a decayed family.

墮落後 to fall behind; to be ruined.

墮落你 or 保祐墮落 你 go to hell!

墮落鷄 a hell-bird.

夕陽西墮 the evening sun was sinking in the west.

墮珥遺簪 to lose one's earrings and hairpins.

墮指 to lose fingers,—from frost-bite.

懼其墮 fearing that he would fall off [in his writing].

墮

II,336

R. 寄

See 髻

A. ʒ'ə

Rising Lower.

A mountain peak.

埽

II,337

馱

II,338

馱

II,339

咄

II,340

Same as II,327.

Correct form of II,393.

See II,393.

See 12,087.

埽

II,341

R. 寄

See 髻

Rising Upper.

攷

II,342

R. 曷

See 奪

Entering

Lower.

洒

II,343

R. 藥

See 釋

Entering

Upper.

妥

II,344

R. 寄

C. ʒ'ə

H. ʒ'ə

F. ʒ'ə

W. ʒ'ə, ʒ'ə

N. ʒ'ə

P. } ʒ'ə

M. } ʒ'ə

Y. ʒ'ə

Sz. ʒ'ə

K. ʒ'ə

J. ʒ'ə

A. ʒ'ə

Rising Upper.

Hard clods.

To plunder. Used with II,320.

To let down; to drop.

滴洒 to drip,—as water leaking

T.O.

Secure; safe; firm; reliable; settled; fixed; ready prepared.

我給你收妥了 I'll keep it safe for you.

妥當 or 妥妙 or 妥洽

穩妥 or 周妥 or 妥善

妥協 or 妥帖 or 妥切

妥便 satisfactory; well arranged; on a secure basis, etc.

千妥萬當 very satisfactory

妥極 or 極妥 extremely satisfactory.

有的不妥 there is something not satisfactory about it.

諸解欠妥 all the commodities are wanting in reliability

欲妥協則不能迅速 if you want it done properly, must not be done hurriedly.

妥幹 competent.

妥員 a trustworthy officer.

妥實人 a reliable man.

妥練 trustworthy and experienced.

妥速 or 妥捷 expeditiously

妥定 to settle; definitely.

妥結 to settle up satisfactorily.

妥³

II,344

妥辦 to transact satisfactorily.

妥爲商辦 to come to a suitable decision and take action accordingly.

妥設良法 to adopt satisfactory measures.

妥議章程 to decide upon satisfactory rules and regulations.

設祠以妥先靈 to build a shrine to give rest to his ancestor's spirit.

妥尾而去 went off with tail between its legs.

它

II,345

Old form of II,346.

佗²

II,346

A snake = 9786. Not; different from. He; that; another; used with 10,508, II,358.

R. 歌

See 他 駝

J. ra, da

Even Upper and Lower.

夫敬非佗 now respect is nothing more than....

覆之無佗矣 but when the (bowl) was emptied (of water), there was nothing to be seen.

佗背 humpbacked. See II,350, II,359.

佗子 a humpback.

委委佗佗 to be elegant and self-possessed in manner.

佗³髮 the hair hanging loose.

佗如 besides; again.

佗如故約 the rest as per old agreement.

及其佗官號 and other official designations.

Read ³o⁴. To impute.

舍彼有罪,予之佗矣 he lets alone the guilty, and imputes the guilt to me.

柁

II,347

柁⁴

II,348

The great beams which connect the principal upright posts of a house. Used for II,331.

R. 寄

See 舵

A. sda

Rising Lower.

柁頭彩畫 painted ends of beams,—projecting outside the house.

沱²

II,349

R. 歌 寄

See 駝

Even Lower.

Water branching into streams; water flowing or falling. Name of a river. See 8687.

出涕沱若 my snivel (the sign of true grief) flowed like rain.

沱江 a branch of the Yang-tze in Ssüch'uan.

溱沱 (vulg. p'u³ t'ao²) a river in Chihli.Read t'o³.

潭沱 on the waves with the stream.

佻²

II,350

R. 歌

W. do, v. die₅

See 駝

Even Lower.

Humpbacked. See II,346, II,359.

砣²

II,351

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

A heavy stone; a stone roller; a weight; a plummet. Also read t'o⁴.

打飛砣 to throw a heavy stone, with a piece cut out and a handle inserted, from one to another as an athletic sport.

秤砣 the weight on a steelyard.

狀如合砣 in shape like two discs of stone placed together,—a hand-grenade.

紉²

II,352

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

Braiding on a robe.

駝²

II,353

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

A fabulous animal like a ram, with nine tails and four ears. Used with II,302.

訛²

II,354

R. 支 歌

See 駝 通

Even Lower.

To deceive.

Read i². Self-possessed.跹²

II,355

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

To miss one's footing; to stumble. See II,776.

酡²

II,356

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

Flushed; red; rubicund.

顏酡 a flushed face.

朱顏酡些 her rosy face was flushed.

醉酡 flushed with wine.

鈞

II,357

Same as II,351.

陀²

II,358

R. 歌

F. doa, v. noa

W. du, do

P. t'o, v. t'o

See 駝

Even Lower.

A steep bank; a declivity. Used with II,302.

趨下波陀 he hastened down the steep.

沙陀 sandy steppes.

鹽陀 a salt-mound.

陀羅尼 (or 呢) Buddhist charms or magic formulas. Sanskrit: dhāraṇī.

陀羅經被 a Tolo pall,—a sacred ornamental pall, believed by Buddhists to assist the progress and ensure the happiness of their spirits in the next world. Presented by the Emperor to Manchu and Mongol princes after death (once, in 1797, during illness), and buried with the corpse. Tolo is from the Manchu toro glorious.

頭陀 see II,441.

駝²

II,359

R. 歌

C. } t'o

H. } t'o

F. toa

W. du

N. dou

P. } t'o

M. } t'o

Y. t'ou

Sz. t'o

K. t'a

J. da

A. da

Even Lower.

A camel. See 7326, II,404. Used with II,393.

駝背 humpbacked. See II,346, II,350.

見駝以爲馬腫背 to see a camel and take it for a horse with a swelled back,—applied to persons of limited experience.

駝峯 camel's hump,—considered a delicacy. Also called 肉鞍.

駝轎 a mule litter.

駝負 to carry a burden on the back.

駝²

11,359

白馬駝經 a white horse carrying on its back the (Buddhist) Canon.

駝鳥 or 駝鷄 the camel-bird, —the ostrich, first heard of in the 2nd cent. B.C., and correctly described as having only two toes, etc.

鮫¹

11,360

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

A kind of fish which burrows in the sand.

駝²

11,361

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

The ostrich; see 11,359 for older and more correct character.

麩¹

11,362

R. 歌

See 拖

A. sda

Even Upper.

Cakes made of bean flour.

麩羅 a fancy wheaten cake used at Nanking in connexion with worship of ancestors.

鼯²

11,363

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

The beaver, known as 鼯鼯, found in Mongolia.

𦉳²

11,364

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

Baskets or panniers for stowing burdens on the backs of animals.

𠂔⁴

11,365

R. 藥

F. v. nok,

See 托

A. trak

Entering Upper.

To depend on; to entrust with.

托^{1*}

11,366

R. 藥

P. 𠂔

See 𠂔

Entering Upper.

To support, as with the hand; see 299. The length of one's two arms extended; hence, a fathom; see 11,384. A ramrod. Used with 11,368.

托在掌上 to carry on the palm.

手上托着一個盤子 carrying a dish on his hand.

托盤 a tray.

托子 a tray. Also, the satin lining of a fur robe.

托腮 to rest the head on the hand.

花托 the stem and cup of a flower.

托塔天王 the heavenly king who supports a pagoda on his hand. See 10,525.

托不住 unable to support,—as something that is too heavy.

手托千斤闌 holding up with his hand a 1,000 lb. heavy portcullis,—as Confucius' father did.

一手托兩家 see 10,011.

雙手托開 stretched out both hands to stop him.

未嘗不嘆其志之有

托也 I sighed that his career had been thus interrupted,—by illness.

壻欲托以諷也 his son-in-law wished to make a joke of him.

托出茶來 to bring out tea,—sc. from the kitchen.

托增船砲大廠 to extend the manufacture of ships and guns.

推托 to make excuses; to shir.

托病 to plead sickness as an excuse.

托故不去 he found a pretext for not going.

使婢托已往 made the maid go in her place.

托妻子於其友 entrusted his wife to his friend.

托付 to entrust to.

落托 rowdy. See 9420.

托^{1*}

11,366

落落托托 things going badly.

托帶 to bring down on. See 3707.

托件 the money-taker among strolling players.

托懶兒 an idle fellow.

托足之地 a foothold.

托忒 the Kalmuck (Eleuth) written character,—from a Kalmuck word signifying correct.

托板 the wooden plate above a door or window (Southern).

托^{2*}

11,367

R. 藥

See 𠂔

Entering Upper.

To open up or loosen the dress.

託^{1*}

11,368

R. 藥

P. 𠂔

See 𠂔

Entering Upper.

To trust to; to entrust with; to engage; to request; to ask; see 7779. [For further examples see 11,366.]

託於文字者可以無窮 those who trust to literature can never be poor,—in spirit.

寄子託妻 to entrust wife and child to the care of.

真可託生死之難 fit to be trusted for emergencies of life and death,—of a war-horse.

不可託 or 託不的 not trustworthy.

可以託六尺之孤 fit to be entrusted with the charge of a young orphan (prince).

上士可以託色 the best man is one to whom you can entrust your wife.

中士可以託辭 the medium good man is one to whom you can entrust a commission. See below.

下士可以託財 the lowest class of good man is one to whom you can entrust money.

實卽商英所僞託 it (the 素書) is falsely attributed by (Chang) Shang-ying, —to Huang Shih Kung.

託¹²

11,368

託福 or 託賴 or 託庇 conventional phrases used in the sense of "thank you," "much obliged," "I am indebted to you," etc.

託你老人家的福 I am indebted to you, sir, for all this.

託人 to request a person,—to do a favour.

託人情 to ask for a person's kind offices or influence; to appeal to a man's feelings.

你去託他的情 you go and appeal to his friendship,—to help you.

受人之託 to have been requested by a person.

託出 to request one to; to get or induce to.

託寄 to commission one to export or send to.

託買 to ask a person to buy; to buy on commission.

託帶 to ask a person to bring. See 11,366.

託辭 (see above) or 託言 or

託故 to make excuses; to offer as a pretext.

久矣予之不託於音也 for a long time I have not had a little music,—to cheer me.

神仙託生 a supernatural being under a human form. See 12,735.

託生人以爲言 to employ a human being as mouthpiece,—of spiritualistic manifestations.

託名 to give a false name or description.

悅⁴²

11,372

R. 曷

See 脫

Entering Upper.

挽⁴²

11,373

R. 曷

See 脫

Entering Upper.

稅

11,374

脫¹³

11,375

R. 曷

C. t'üt.

H. t'ot

F. t'auk,

t'auŋ, t'wak

W. t'ö, t'ai

N. t'ah, t'ing

P. t'ö, t'ö

M. t'ö

Y. t'ouh

Sz. t'ö

K. t'al

J. datsz

A. t'wat

Entering

Upper.

Cunning; artful. See

11,158.

倪合於教 to be in accordance with (the true) doctrine.

To exclude; to remove.

Read *shui*⁴. To rub clean.

坐挽手, 遂祭酒 on sitting down clean the hands, and then pour out the libation.

See 2419.

To take off; to doff, as opposed to 穿 2739. Also used of *hats*; see 7701. To strip; to remove; to get out of; to escape from.

脫下 or 脫出 to take off,—as clothes.

於自身上脫下 from his own body took off....

把鞋脫下來 take off your shoes.

脫衣裳 to undress.

脫孝 to go out of mourning.

脫白掛綠 to exchange a white robe for a green one,—to become a B.A.

脫皮 to take off the skin; to peel.

脫一層皮 "by the skin of one's teeth."

脫殼 to cast its shell,—as a cicada. See 349.

脫頂 a bald head.

脫生爲馬 to be born again as a horse.

脫胎 see 10,588.

脫除 to remove; to get rid of.

又倒脫在甘星之上 and it (a character) is placed out of its order before the characters *kan hsing*.

脫身 or 脫開 or 脫閃 to withdraw; to retire.

脫難 (*nan*⁴) to escape from troubles,—war, famine, etc.

脫¹³

11,375

脫累 to shake off a burden. See below.

脫然無累 to get clear off without being implicated in any way.

脫逃 or 脫走 to desert; to abscond.

脫免 to avoid.

脫免奴籍 liberation from slavery.

把繩脫出來 to slip out of a lasso.

脫了圈套 he has slipped out of the noose.

脫離 to escape; to rid oneself of.

脫粟 rice without husk.

脫落 to drop.

脫鞵 to slip (the hawk) from the armlet.

你總不脫南邊人的話 you can't get rid of your southern talk,—i.e. of your references to flowers, fruit, etc., at unusual seasons.

脫卸 to unload.

脫俗 to drop ceremony, as is usual among intimates; to get rid of what is common or vulgar; see 10,313.

風流脫俗 wit and refinement.

脫肛 *prolapsus recti*.

脫非 were it not for; unless.

Read *t'o*⁴. To omit.

脫累 a hiatus; a lacuna. See above.

當是脫文 there must be some omission from the text.

刊本脫地得一以寧 in the printed edition the words "earth obtains unity and secures repose" are omitted.

當有脫簡, 不能知其爲何字也 there must be a slip missing (see 1604), but it is impossible to say what words.

脫字數十 several tens of characters are omitted.

推脫 to make excuses; to get out of doing anything; to shirk.

解脫 see 1515.

飣⁴²

11,369

R. 藥

See 簪

Entering Upper.

𪔐

11,370

侂

11,371

A cake; a biscuit.

Same as 11,362.

Same as 11,368.

脫¹³

11,375

失脫 lost.

脫漏 to omit; to miss; leaked out; gone.

出脫 to escape; to free oneself; to sell; to part with.

脫館 to give up a situation.

灑脫 volatile; giddy; unsteady; unbusinesslike.

放脫 to let go.

Read t'o³.脫空 (k'ung⁴) to get clear away.

脫空之話 evasive talk; equivocation.

今天我脫不開身
I can't get away to-day.Read t'ui⁴. To be gentle; to go slowly.

脫脫 gently, gently.

莧⁴⁰

11,376

R. 曷

See 脫

Entering Upper.

蛻⁴

11,377

R. 霽泰

屑

C. t'ui
H. t'ui, t'oi
F. swai, t'au
W. t'ai
N. t'ei, v. t'eng
P. t'wei, t'o
M. t'ei
Y. t'wei
Sz. t'wei
K. se, t'ae
J. sei, setss
A. t'we, t'wat
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

The exuviae or slough of insects and reptiles.

蛇蛻 the slough of a snake.

蛻殼 or 蛻委 cast-off shells or skins of insects, etc.

一朝忽虛蛻 one day (his body) became a mere shell,—the spirit had fled.

蟬蛻 the shells of "scissor-grinders," sold as medicine.

See 10,508.

他¹

11,378

桲¹

11,379

R. 支紙

F. i, ye, ch'ie

See 移侈

K. i, ch'i

Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

To split wood with the grain. A wood suitable for coffins (*Tilia* sp.).

析薪桲矣 the woodmen follow the direction of the grain.

拖¹

11,380

R. 歌寄

C. t'o

H. t'o, t'o

F. t'oa, t'o, t'wa, t'wa

W. t'o, t'u, t'a, t'oa

N. t'o, t'a, dou

P. t'o

M. t'o, t'o

Y. t'ou

Sz. t'o

K. t'a

J. da, ta

A. da

Even Upper and Lower.

To pull; to drag; to drag out; to delay; to drag in; to implicate.

拖下 to drag down or away.

拖刀 to disarm.

拖刀計 a "Parthian" stab.

拖帶 to tow; to track.

拖泥帶水 dragged through mud and water,—slovenly; negligent; insincere. Also used of a style wanting in lucidity. See 8197.

拖船 a tugboat; a fishing-smack.

拖罟船 a fishing-smack which drags the net after it.

把他拖出來 pull him out, —from under a bed.

拖拖曳曳 dragging along.

拖石子 to drag stones,—the term for the "chain-gang" at Shanghai.

拖一條棍 to drag a stick behind one.

加朝 ch'ao³ 服拖紳 put on his Court robes and girdle,—of Confucius when his prince came to visit him ill in bed.

拖紳摺笏 with girdle hanging down (as the stiff girdles formerly worn and still seen on the stage) and holding the official tablet,—used to denote an official.

拖花翎 to drag behind one (sc. to wear) a peacock's feather.

拖延 to delay; to procrastinate.

拖欠 to owe for a long time, —without paying.

拖累 or 拖拉 to implicate; to involve.

拖累死 involving the death-penalty.

公子不是拖來抱來的 the young gentleman is not a supposititious child.

拖白練 or 拖尾鳥 Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea incei*).

Same as 11,379. Used for 11,348.

Same as 11,349.

拖¹

11,381

拖¹

11,382

拖¹³

11,383

度¹³

11,384

R. 歌藥

See 駝託

Even and Entering Lower and Upper.

堦²

11,385

R. 歌

See 砣

A. dwa²

Even Lower.

嬌¹

11,386

R. 寄箇

See 妥

Rising Upper.

能^{3.4}

11,387

R. 箇寄

See 妥

Rising and Sinking Upper.

確¹

11,388

隋¹

11,389

掇¹

11,390

R. 寄

See 妥

Rising Upper.

楮¹

11,391

R. 寄

See 妥

Rising Upper.

Same as 11,358.

The measure of the arms extended, for which 11,366 is now used.

度不過 you can't measure it with your arms,—as being too big.

The game of throwing a heavy stone weight from one to another. See 11,351.

Fascinating; beautiful. Wanting in respect.

嬌¹³ 嫚亡狀 en déshabille. 妾不敢以燕嬌¹³ 見

帝 I should not venture, unless properly dressed, to meet his Majesty.

To moult; to change the coat (of animals). Also read t'ui⁴.

Same as 11,351.

See 10,394.

To clip; to shorten. To throw away. Used with 10,394.

Slender and tubular; cylindrical; oval. Also written 楮.

馱

11,392

馱

11,393

R. 歌箇

See 駝

P. coll. to

Even Lower.

Correct form of 11,393.

Unauthorised but usual form of 11,338, 11,392. To carry on the back; to bear. Used with 11,359.

背馱 or 負馱 to carry on the back.

馱上 to load,—an animal.

馱上山去 carry it up the hill.

馱不動 unable to carry it,—as too heavy.

那個驢小,怕馱不住
I'm afraid that donkey is too small to carry me.

Read to⁴. The load of a camel or other beast of burden.

馱 to² 馱 to¹ 子 to carry a load.

馱騎 a loaded horse.

唾

11,394

R. 箇

C. to

H. to, tio

F. toa

W. tai

N. tou, to

P. to, tu

M. to

Y. tu

Sz. tu, to

K. ta

J. ta

A. t'wa

Sinking

Upper.

To spit (see 5403); saliva. Also read t'u⁴.

唾口水 to spit.

唾沫 (mi⁴ in Peking) saliva.

嚥唾沫 to swallow saliva,—used of one whose mouth waters at the sight of good food.

唾壺 or 唾沫盒 a spittoon.

唾人 to spit on a person; to treat with contempt.

唾面 to spit in one's face.

唾罵 to spit on and revile.

乃解衣唾手 so he took off his coat and spat on his hands.

君何至相視如涕唾
what do you gentlemen mean by looking on me as mere mucus?

讓食不唾 don't spit at a feast,—as though the food was nasty.

不顧而唾 without troubling about his presence, he spat. Also explained as, without turning away, he spat. In both cases, the sense is that of insult.

唾絨 to moisten spinning-thread by putting the finger to the mouth.

捶

11,395

錘

11,396

鼉

11,397

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

柝

11,398

R. 藥

H. tok

P. to, to

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

跣

11,399

R. 藥

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

拓

11,400

袒

11,401

R. 藥

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

哪

11,402

魄

11,403

Same as 11,394.

See 2811.

An iguana, the skin of which was used for drums. Also, a turtle.

鼉鼓逢逢 (p'eng² p'eng²) the lizard-skin drums rolled harmonious.

鼉更 to strike the watches,—in the Drum Tower.

A watchman's rattle, used to strike the watches. [To be distinguished from 柝 4040.] See 2359.

Remiss; careless.

跣弛之士 a careless, incompetent officer.

跣落 heedless; disorderly. See 11,366.

Same as 1914 or 11,366.

拓本 to take a rubbing of.

恢拓 to extend the frontier.

拓落 alone; helpless. Also, intelligent; clever.

To loosen the dress at the collar. See 11,367.

宇宙袒袒 the universe was opened out wide.

See 8091.

See 9420.

橐

11,404

R. 藥

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

A sack; a bag. The sound of pounding the earth. [Commonly written as below. To be distinguished from 橐 5949.]

橐筭 a bag; a wallet.

囊橐不豐 not well supplied with money; not well off.

橐駝 the camel.

見橐駝謂馬腫背 to see a camel and call it a horse with a swelled back,—shows want of experience. See 11,359.

橐籥 a tube for blowing up a furnace.

橐吾 Tussilago Farfara, L.

橐橐 the sound of footfalls; the noise of pounding.

驢

11,405

R. 藥

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

鐺

11,406

R. 藥

C. tok

H. tok

F. tauk

W. to

N. toh

P. to

M. to

Y. tak

Sz. to

K. tak

J. taku

A. tak

Entering

Upper.

撻

11,407

R. 藥

See 鐺

Entering

Upper.

墜

11,408

The sheath which envelops the joints of the bamboo; the first leaves of bamboo-shoots; a shoot growing from old roots.

Withered leaves.

十月隕撻 in the roth moon, the leaves fall.

其下維撻 beneath them (the trees) are only withered leaves.

如疾風捲撻 as a fierce gale whirls fallen leaves.

See 11,304.

驪⁴

II,409

R. 寄

See 驪安

A. *lwa*

Rising Upper.

驪¹

II,410

R. 歌

See 駝

Even Lower.

忒

II,411

Wide; full; hanging down.

垂肩驪袖 with sloping shoulders and large sleeves.

A horse of a greenish-black colour, flecked as if in scales. A kind of wild horse; Manchu, *tahi*.

See 10,850.

TOU.

豆⁴

II,412

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

A vessel of wood, bronze, or pottery, for holding food at sacrifices, feasts, etc., shaped like a modern desert-dish (see 9193, 10,857). A dry measure; a peck. A weight equal to sixteen grains of millet or the $\frac{1}{144}$ part of a tael. Beans; pulse, for which 11,417 is now used. Radical 151.

爲豆 to prepare dishes,—for sacrifice.

籩豆有踐 the vessels are arranged in rows.

籩豆之事 matters relating to sacrifices and worship.

木豆 a wooden platter.

豆區釜鍾 the large measures with which 田和 T'ien Ho measured corn lent out, and the small measures with which he allowed himself to be repaid, for political purposes.

紅豆 the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, L., popularly known as 相思子 love-seeds. Also, tears.

豆鼠 the Mongolian ziesel or suslik (*Spermolegus mongolicus*). Also, the Chinese dwarf hamster (*Cricetulus griseus*).

桓⁴

II,413

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

痘⁴

II,414

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

A sacrificial vessel. Used with 11,412, 11,415.

獨桓 name of a tree.

Smallpox.

痘子 the smallpox.

出痘 to have smallpox.

染痘 to catch smallpox.

痘瘡 or 痘疹 pustules.

痘汁 the pus of smallpox.

痘疤 the scabs.

痘皮 pockmarked.

天行痘 smallpox as caught by contagion and not brought about by inoculation.

種痘 to inoculate.

種牛痘 to vaccinate.

痘神 or 痘母 or 痘疹娘娘 the Goddess of Smallpox.

筥⁴

II,415

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

A sacrificial vessel.

脰⁴

II,416

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

The neck; the throat.

脰頸 the neck.

絕脰 to break the neck,—as by hanging.

蛙以脰鳴 frogs croak from their throats.

荳⁴

II,417

R. 宥

C. *tau*H. *t'eu*F. *tain*, v. *tau*W. *dau*, v. *din*N. *döu*P. *tau*M. *sz.*Y. *tö*K. *tu*J. *tö*, *dé*A. *döu*

Sinking Lower.

Beans; pulse. See 11,412.

荳子 peas and beans.

荳石 beans in bulk.

荳角 bean-pods.

荳秸 bean-stalks.

荳芽 bean-sprouts.

荳腐 bean-curd.

荳腐樓 a cheap restaurant.

荳腐官 see 3686.

荳⁴

II,417

白水煮荳腐 like making bean-curd,—very tedious.

刀子嘴, 荳腐心 a tongue like a knife, but a bean-curd (soft) heart.

荳餅 bean-cake.

荳油 bean-oil.

大荳 or 黑荳 or 黃荳 the soja or soya bean (*Glycine hispida*, Max.), used for making bean-curd, soy, oil, etc.

蠻荳 *Phaseolus chrysanthus*, Sav.

野蠻荳 *Vigna vexillata*, Bge.

扁荳 *Dolichos lablab*, L.

荳瓣子菜 various small species of *Sedum*.

蠶荳 broad bean (*Vicia faba*, L.).

綠荳 or 殘荳 kidney beans (*Phaseolus mungo*), L.).

刀荳 *Canavalia ensiformis*, D.C.

缸荳 *Vigna sinensis*, Hassk.

紅荳 see 11,412.

胡荳 lentils.

地荳 or 土荳 ground-nuts.

豌豆 the garden pea (*Pisum sativum*, L.).

青荳 green peas.

荳青 a bright blue-green.

荳蔻 cardamoms; nutmegs.

荳蔻花 mace.

荳規銀 a name for Shanghai tael silver.

逗⁴

II,418

R. 宥

See 荳

Sinking Lower.

To delay; to loiter; to skulk. To tempt; to excite.

逗住 dawdled; loitered.

在路逗遛 to loiter on the way,—as when not hurrying to one's journey's end.

引逗 to lead astray; to beguile.

雖故逗亦終不笑 though I purposely excited her, she never laughed.

逗弄 to fidget; to disturb things.

逗眼 cross-eyed; see 4372.

餽⁴

II,419

R. 宥

See 豆

Sinking
Lower.鬪⁴

II,420

R. 宥

C. tau

H. teu

F. tau

W. tau

N. töu

P. } tou

M. }

Y. töu

Sz. tau

K. töu

J. tö, tsu

A. töu

Sinking
Upper.

To set out food.

餽釘 to steal from the writings
of others; to plagiarise.To fight; to brawl; to
struggle for; to strive with;
to contest; to provoke; to
irritate.

鬪毆 to brawl; to fight.

爭鬪 or 鬪勝 to strive for
mastery.

鬪氣 pugnacious.

鬪兵 to fight,—as two armies.

坐山瞧虎鬪 to sit on a hill
and watch tigers fight,—of one
who makes trouble between
others while keeping out of it
himself.鬪分產業 to quarrel over the
division of property.鬪分 fén⁴ 子 to subscribe.鬪嘴 or 鬪口 to squabble; to
wrangle.

鬪口角 or 鬪勁 to chaff.

鬪不過你 he is no match
for you.沒有一個鬪得過他
not one was able to beat him.

鬪鷄 to fight game-cocks.

鬪鷄坑 a cock-pit.

鬪牌 to play at cards.

鬪龍船 to race dragon-boats.

鬪駁 to argue; to dispute.

鬪趣 or 鬪笑 to make trials
of wit, repartee, etc.雞不與犬鬪, 男不與
女鬪 chickens don't fight with
dogs, or men with women,—with-
out getting the worst of it.鬪械 a duel with swords and
shields.鬪上一合 to have a round
with one.鬪成一起 to join in one;
to unite.鬥⁴

II,421

R. 宥

See 鬪

Sinking Upper.

鬪

II,422

都

II,423

兜¹

II,424

R. 尤

F. teu, tau

See 斗

Even Upper.

To fight. Radical 191.
See II,420.

Same as II,420.

See II,050.

A helmet; a head-cover-
ing. A sack; a bag. To
obtain in an irregular way.
Used with II,302.

兜盔 or 兜鍪 a helmet.

兜子 a mason's hod; the band
or crownless "hat" worn by
women at Shanghai and in the
neighbourhood. Also, a bag
used by bricklayers instead of
a hod.

銀兜子 a money-bag; a purse.

跨兜子 a broad quilted
leathern pouch or pocket.公兜 a head-covering worn by
the women of 漳州府 Chang-
chou Fu. It was invented by
朱熹 Chu Hsi to screen them
from the gaze of man.風兜 a hood to cover the head
in cold weather.兜肚 or 肚兜 a stomach pro-
tector.兜了好些東西 he wrap-
ped up many things,—in a cloth.

兜嘴 to muzzle.

兜轉來 to come by a round-
about way.兜攬生意 to make unlawful
gains.出則乘軟兜 when (the
king of Persia) goes out he rides
in a soft sack (carried between
two poles).覓山兜二 he fetched two
mountain-chairs.子孫兜 the scrotum; see 2762,
10,760.

下巴兜 the chin.

兜拏 to stop or seize.

兜¹

II,424

兜住馬 he reined in his horse.

兜截 to cut off an enemy.

兜襟 the wall round the lower
part of a grave.

兜底子 from beginning to end.

兜屁股將 (chiang⁴) to
checkmate a man.兜率陀 Tushita,—the heaven
in which Bôdhisattvas sojourn
before descending to earth as
Buddhas.有天人引至兜率天
宮 an angel escorted him to the
palace in heaven.吾修兜率天業 I am a
Buddhist priest.兜羅 cotton. Sanskrit: *tīla*.兜羅綿手 the cotton-white
hands,—of Buddha.兜婁婆香 *Platycarya strobi-
lacea*, S. & Z.攪¹

II,425

R. vulgar.

See 兜

Even Upper.

To split; to open. To
raise up; to take hold of.
Used with II,424.攪攪 to engross; to grasp after;
to respond to another's feelings;
to be affected by.篋¹

II,426

R. 尤

See 兜

Even Upper.

A bag; a muzzle of
basket-work. Used with
II,424.

馬篋囊 a horse's nose-bag.

驢篋 a donkey's muzzle.

山篋 or 篋轎 a mountain-
chair.

一篋樹 a single tree.

斗³

II,427

R. 有

C. tau

H. teu

F. teu, tau

W. tau, dau

N. töu

P. tou, v. töu

M. } tou

Sz. }

Y. töu

K. tö

J. tö

A. töu

Rising Upper.

A dry measure, generally
called a "peck," containing
10 升 pints (see 9879) and
measuring $\frac{1}{10}$ of a 石 stone
(see 9964). The "cup" of
an acorn, etc. One of the
zodiacal constellations; see
Tables Vb. Used with
II,429, II,430, II,432.
Radical 68市斗 or 十斤斗 the market
peck, holding ten catties of rice
or 1.63 gallons.

斗³

11,427

倉斗 a peck of 6.5 catties or 1.13 gallons.

雙斗 a double peck, holding 13 catties.

稅關斗 the Customs' peck, holding 14 catties.

斗斛 pecks and bushels.

斗秤 weights and measures.

剖斗折衡而民不爭 split measures and break up scales, and the people will not fight over quantities.

車載斗量不可勝數 if carried in carts or measured in peck measures, they would be innumerable,—said by 趙咨 Chao Tzū of the Three Kingdoms when asked how many men there were in 吳 Wu like himself. [N.B. Tsai⁴, liang², sheng¹, shu².]

柳斗 a peck-measure of willow-wood.

斗粟尺布 a peck of grain (can be pounded) and a foot of cloth (can be stitched),—but

文帝 the Emperor Wên of the Han dynasty cannot forgive the revolt of his brother 厲王 Prince Li. Used of unforgiveness.

斗筲之人 peck and hamper people,—mere utensils, fit to fulfil a given function and no more.

跑了個四門斗底的 have been looking everywhere without success.

水斗 a ladle.

酌以大斗 he fills their cups with a large ladle.

匏斗 a ladle shaped like half a bottle-gourd.

斗酒詩百篇 a gallon of wine to a hundred stanzas,—was said of the drinking capacity of the poet 李太白 Li T'ai-po.

北斗 the Northern Ladle or Dipper,—the stars $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ in Ursa Major. See 6710.

維北有斗,西柄之揭 in the north is the Dipper, raising its handle in the west.

拜斗 to worship the Dipper,—for long life.

斗³

11,427

衆星拱北斗 all the stars go round the Dipper.

金銀高北斗 gold and silver enough to reach up to the Dipper.

斗柄 the handle of a peck measure or ladle; the handle of the Dipper.

南斗斜于西 the Southern Dipper slants westward.

滿天星斗 the sky is full of stars.

斗大字 very large characters.

斗室 or 斗底房 a house no bigger than a peck measure.

斗膽 a peck of courage,—i.e. plenty of it; bold.

才儲八斗 his talents fill eight pecks,—of an able man.

斗行 (hang²) establishments which undertake the measurement of grain between buyer and seller.

墨斗兒 a carpenter's cup of ink and marking-line.

指斗紋 the circular markings at the tips of the fingers.

九斗一簸箕,沒錢也

過去 he who has nine curly tips to his fingers and only one like a sieve (i.e. not so close set), though without money, he will get along.

斗方兒 the square inscriptions pasted on doors at the New Year, as opposed to the long scrolls on the door-posts. Also, an inscription of several characters written to look like a single character, by making the end of one do for the beginning of another.

斗篷 a coarse conical rain-hat of straw. Also, an oil-cloth rain-coat.

種斗 a kind of sowing-machine.

斗姥 a name for 天后 the Queen of Heaven. See 4027.

方斗 or 斗子 a box-shaped ornament on a flagstaff, said to be a survival of Phallic worship. See 11,429. Also, a coffin.

單斗子和雙斗子 ornaments on posts erected at the graves of 舉人 "masters" and 進士 "doctors," respectively.

斗³

11,427

燈籠斗子 a basket carried on carts, for stowing the lantern and other odds and ends.

盜斗子 thieves who break open coffins to steal the ornaments buried with the dead.

金斗 a coffin with a corpse in it.

內藏黃金斗 this is a good site for a grave,—a geomancer's term.

門斗 or 書斗 petty officials attached to the 教官 (see 1352.)

斗供 the projecting ends of the crossbeams of a house.

斗覺 I suddenly became aware.

[斗 = 斛].

抖²

11,428

R. 有

H. t'eu

F. teu, tau

N. töü, töü

P. tou, v. tö

See 斗

A. dü, t'eu

Rising Upper.

To shake up; to rouse. To quiver; to tremble.

把衣裳上的土抖擻下來 shake the dust off the clothes.

抖擻塵埃衣 I shook the dust off my clothes,—an act of reverence before worship.

抖擻毛兒 to shake the feathers out,—as a bird after bathing.

抖擻精神 to rouse one's energies.

抖膽 to pluck up one's courage.

抖晾 to air,—as books or clothing

渾身發抖 he trembled all over.

抖擻 (to' so' in Peking) to tremble with fear.

抖抖的 quivering; shaking.

抖抖擻擻的 unrefined; awkward.

The square peck-shaped box half-way up a Chinese flagstaff, supposed to be a vestige of Phallic worship, and to symbolise (with the staff) the Linga and Yoni.

料拱 or 旗杆料子 the square box, as above.

Read chu². A ladle with a long handle.

沃水用料 to ladle out water to wash a corpse.

料²

11,429

R. 有

F. teu

See 斗主

Rising Upper.

Read chu². A ladle with a long handle.

沃水用料 to ladle out water to wash a corpse.

蚪³

II,430

R. 有

F. teu

See 斗

Rising Upper.

料³

II,431

R. 有

See 斗

Rising Upper.

料

II,432

聞

II,433

陡³

II,434

R. 有

F. teu

See 斗

Rising Upper.

A tadpole. See 6090.

The sleeve of a dress.

Same as 11,434.

Same as 11,420.

Sloping; steep. Suddenly.

陡峭 or 陡峻 precipitous.

陡坡兒 a steep bank.

山陡而不能上 the hill was too steep for us to go up.

置陡門三十六 he arranged 36 locks,—in the canal built by Shih Lu.

其心陡險 he is a very dangerous man.

陡然 suddenly; unexpectedly.

陡發 or 陡長 (*chang*³) to burst forth or grow up suddenly.

陡重 to become suddenly very serious,—as a disease.

陡起不良 an evil thought, or scheme, forthwith entered into his mind.

天雲陡起 the sky was suddenly overcast.

大計陡參 at the triennial investigation (into the doings of officials) he was suddenly impeached.

陡斯 a term adopted by Ricci to express *Deus*. [天主 was later.]竇⁴

II,435

R. 宥

See 豈

Sinking Lower.

A hole; a drain; a sluice. An error; a corrupt practice.

狗竇 a hole in a door for a dog to run in and out.

狗竇大開 the dog-hole is wide open,—said of a person who has a front tooth missing.

水竇 a drain; a sluice.

塞竇 to block a sluice; a sluice-gate.

竇路 a narrow road; a gorge.

弊竇 corrupt practices.

弊竇百出 all kinds of corrupt practices springing up.

保無疑竇 to guarantee that there shall be no suspicious practices.

大竇 the principal source.

倖竇 the way to fortune.

四竇 same as 四瀆 see 12,063.

See 12,069.

Talkative.

譁竇 or 嗽竇 garrulous. See 2972.

To re-distil.

Sunken eyes.

眶瞇眼兒 deep-set or sunken eyes. See 6172.

骷髏瞇子 the eye-sockets in a skull.

T'OU.

A small affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.

頭²

II,441

R. 尤

C. tau

H. t'au

F. t'au, t'au

W. diu, dau

N. dōu, v. deiu

P. }

t'ou

Sz. }

Y. t'ao

K. tu

J. tō, dz

A. dēu

Even Lower.

The head; the top; the end; the chief; the most important; the best. Used as a numerative and as an auxiliary word of very varied application, often giving a concrete or substantial force to the preceding word. See 酒 2260, 心 4562, 口 6174, 勢 9991, 蓬 8902, 手 10,011, 到 10,792, 田 11,236, 猴 4011, 鷄 810, 來 6679, 色 9602.

頭顱 or 頭殼 the skull; the head.

頭額 the forehead; the brow.

頭臉 head and face.

有頭臉 very creditable,—as some transaction.

頭頂 the crown of the head.

頭頂着 overhead.

頭髮 the hair on the head.

頭屑 scurf; dandruff.

頭帕 a veil.

頭巾 a turban; a cap.

點頭 to nod the head,—in acquiescence.

揮頭 to shake the head,—negatively. See 5149.

包頭 a band worn by women as a cap.

回頭 to turn the head; to repent. See 5163.

頭戴 to wear on the head.

頭繩 braid for the queue.

千頭木奴 the 1000-headed slave,—orange-tree planted by 李衡 Li Hêng.

低頭不語 he bent his head and said nothing.

冤大頭 one who easily parts with his money.

三頭六臂 an extraordinarily powerful or capable man.

落頭民 (or 國) a people whose heads fly away at night.

頭重脚輕 head heavy and feet light,—as when drunk.

頭

11,441

頭輕脚重 head light and feet heavy,—of one whose mental equilibrium is disturbed by pride.

頭暈 or 頭渾 or 頭迷 giddy; dizzy.

頭暈眼花 head dizzy and eyes seeing confusedly,—as when attacked by vertigo.

萬頭攢動 a surging mass of heads,—in a crowd.

收頭 to come to an end; to end.

頭尾 head and tail; beginning and end.

無頭無尾 without either head or tail,—as a statement of which only the middle is set forth; incomprehensible; non-sense.

有頭無尾 a beginning without an end; something left off when half done.

少頭缺尾 imperfect; defective.

有頭有尾 systematic; methodical.

無頭公案 a charge against some person or persons unknown.

多告無頭冤狀 many complaints were filed for injuries sustained at the hands of unknown persons.

到頭 to come to a head or crisis; see 13,407.

善惡到頭終有報 when good or evil have reached their full measure, there will finally be a recompense.

出頭 to put forth the head; to take the lead; to take the responsibility.

要引他出頭 wanted to get him to put out his head,—from a window.

自己出頭各處去借貸 as if on his own behalf, went about everywhere to borrow money.

出人頭地 see 2620.

分頭追捕 to pursue in all directions.

分頭逃散 to flee in all directions.

上頭 above; on the top; the coiffure of a woman. Also used to signify the defloration of a young courtesan.

頭

11,441

頭上 on the head or top.

頭上安頭 to put a head where there is a head already.

頭貨 head goods,—first-class goods. Also, mules or donkeys.

頭目 or 頭腦 a chief; a head man.

帳下頭目 a petty officer (military).

頭錢 poll-tax,—the subscription paid by members of a society.

打頭錢 to make a pool,—at cards.

接頭 to be aware of.

鷄頭肉 a woman's breast.

頭一個 the first.

頭一件 the first thing,—(e.g.) to be done.

頭一次 or 頭一個時 the first time.

頭一宗 the most....

凡事開頭難 all things are difficult at first.

頭裡 at first.

打頭 first; in the first place.

頭年 last year.

頭等 or 頭名 or 頭品 first rank; first quality.

頭等頭兒 the best of the best.

頭門 the principal gate.

頭桅 the foremast.

頭白寶 pure sycee of the best class.

頭行人 a leader; a chief.

頭行兒 in the first place.

頭爆 the first discharge in a display of fireworks.

來往的都是大頭兒 all who frequent the place are men of means.

頭緒 a clue; way; means. See 4772.

頭路 an opening; a way; a vocation; a grudge; a sore point; a cause. Also, first-class.

他的學問總算頭路學問 his learning must be considered as first-class.

頭

11,441

無想頭 or 無望頭 without hope.

宿頭 inn; place to sleep at.

沒有拏頭 nothing to take hold of,—no chance.

沒有說頭 there is nothing to talk about; there is no more to be said about it; it is of no use talking to him. See 10,164.

沒有喫頭 it is not worth eating.

市頭 the market-place.

事體多頭 a great many affairs; much business.

頭水 commission. See 1060.

頭陀 a Buddhist recluse; a priest. Sanskrit: (ava)dhūta. Also, the remains of a corpse after cremation; relics of Buddhist saints. Sanskrit: dhātu. See 372.

行頭陀 to lead a saintly life.

担子一頭重 the load is heavy at one end,—of a load carried on a bamboo over the shoulder.

偏向一頭 leaning to one end; partial.

你是一頭沉的人 you are a partisan.

求一頭親事 to prefer a matrimonial suit.

一頭低, 一頭高 one end is low, the other high.

一頭說, 一頭抱人 carrying her in his arms, all the while he was talking.

一頭蒜 a head of garlic.

一頭牛 an ox. See 3567, 13,510.

一頭驢 a donkey.

扣頭 a head of cattle.

頭頭是道 put your whole mind into whatever you do, and you will not go far wrong.

計

11,442

To beguile.

引計 to lead astray.

R. 有
See 偷
Rising Upper.

對³

II,443

R. 有
See 對
Rising Upper.

To loot; to plunder.

對對 to loot; to carry off booty.

偷¹

II,444

R. 尤
C. t'au
H. } t'eu
F. }
W. t'au
N. t'ou
P. }
M. }
Sz. }
Y. t'eo
K. t'au
J. t'ou, tsz
A. t'au
Even Upper.

To steal; fraudulent; stealthy; clandestine.

偷去 or 偷竊 or 偷盜 or 偷佔 to steal.

偷東西 to steal things.

偷兒 Mr. Thief,—in address.

狗偷 to steal like a dog,—used of petty thefts of food, etc.

一小偷 a sneak-thief.

偷嘴 to steal food; to eat on the sly.

那是打我的屋裏偷出來的 that was stolen from my room.

偷寒送煖 to steal cold and present hot,—to do anything to gratify another; used of bad motives.

偷風不偷月, 偷雨不偷雪 robberies are committed on windy nights but not on moonlight nights, on rainy nights but not on snowy nights.

偷得利而後有害 thieving is profitable (for the moment), but the ultimate results are evil.

偷漏 or 偷稅 to fraudulently avoid payment of duty; to smuggle.

偷漏稅課 or 偷私 to defraud the revenue by smuggling.

偷捐 to evade payment of *likin*.

偷閒 or 偷安 to idle,—when one ought to be at work.

偷得浮生半日閒 I have managed to get half a day's quiet leisure from life.

偷生 to have a child on the sly, as a widow. Also, to hold on to life when it would have been noble or decorous to die. See 9865.

偷生之士而惜死之人 one who wrongly holds on to life in craven fear of death.

偷¹

II,444

偷情 or 偷香 to have illicit intercourse.

偷漢子 to have a paramour,—of a woman.

偷女人 to seduce a woman.

偷錫 (euphemistic for 媳) to have illicit intercourse with one's son's wife.

偷鷄 to pilfer.

偷着摸着 secretly; privately.

偷相 (*hsiang*⁴) to peep at secretly.

偷走 or 偷跑 to skulk off; to steal away.

偷看 or 偷眼看 or 偷視 to glance furtively at.

偷工減料 to cheat in work and cut down materials,—to scamp a job.

偷巧 to adopt dodgy or artful means.

偷薄 morally depraved; vicious.

偷作 to do on the sly.

偷針 styes on the upper eyelids.

鑰¹

II,445

R. 尤
C. H.
F. W. } See
N. P. } 偷
M. Y. }
Sz. }
K. t'au
J. t'ou, tsz
A. t'au, ju
Even Upper.

A rich ore, known as 鑰石 and brought from Persia, supposed to be (1) an ore of gold and copper; or (2) bronze = Turkish *tuj* or *tueh*.

被人將鑰石來喚作黃金 some one will come and palm off *t'ou shih* on you for real gold.

投²

II,446

R. 尤
F. t'au, tau
W. dau
See 頭
K. t'au
Even Lower.

To throw at or into; to jump into; to aim in the direction of; to send; to hand over to; to give to; to administer; to be present at; to join; to fit in with. See 8979.

投鼠 to throw at a rat. See 10,072.

投子 dice; see 9658.

投虎千金不如一豚肩 better than throwing Tls. 1,000 to a tiger would be to throw it a shoulder of pork.

投²

II,446

無投與狗骨 don't throw bones to dogs,—at table.

投水 to throw into the water; to jump into the water.

投火 to throw into the fire; to jump into the fire.

投井 to throw into a well; to jump into a well.

投河 to throw into a river; to jump into a river.

自投於樓下而死 killed herself by jumping from an upper storey.

投西 to go westwards.

眾人投西而去 they all set off for the West.

自投羅網 fell into his own snare.

自行投首 went and informed against himself.

自行投繳 went and delivered up (the things) of his own accord.

投桃報李 to give a peach and get a plum,—to return present for present.

投文書 to deliver a despatch.

投知 to notify.

投帖 or 投刺 to send in one's card.

投進去 to send in,—e.g., a card.

投親 to seek refuge with one's relatives.

投交 or 投遞 or 投收 to hand over to.

投報 to send in an application; to report (for payment of duty).

投稅 to pay in a duty or legal fee.

投標 to put in a tender,—as for a contract.

投稟 to present a petition.

投牒 to present an accusation against.

投供 to present one's papers,—as expectants have to do on the 1st of the moon at the Board.

投謁 to present on a visit,—as letters of introduction.

投詞 to present a statement or plaint.

投²

11,446

投契 to be mutually attracted to each other in an intimate union; friendly feeling.

投交甚契 to be very close friends.

投行 to repair to.

投到 to surrender oneself to.

投穴 to go back to their holes or dens,—as animals.

投生 to be born again.

投案 or 投訊 or 投審 to appear before a court.

投充 to offer one's services to.

投身 to give oneself to,—as a servant or slave.

投軍 to enlist in the army.

投旗 to join one of the Banners,—as is permitted to high officials who wish to do so.

帶地投 to attach landed property to the Banner one joins,—so that it cannot be alienated by descendants.

投師削髮爲僧 to attach oneself to a master, cut off the hair, and become a Buddhist priest.

投降 (hsiang²) or 投順 to offer one's allegiance to; to side with.

投誠 to return to one's allegiance,—as a rebel.

投門 to go to a house; to get a person's good offices.

投門路 to find an opening, in the sense of some one who will recommend or otherwise advance one's interests.

投以猛藥 to dose with strong medicine.

投奔 (pén⁴) to hurry to; to abscond; to take refuge; to apply to for help; to have recourse to.

欲投夜宿 or 投下處 wanting to find a lodging for the night.

欲投夜冷 wishing to be present at the auction. See 12,970.

日已投暮 evening is drawing on.

投機 to coincide; to agree.

話不投機半句多 if what is said is not to the point (or suitable to the occasion), then half a sentence is too much.

投²

11,446

意見不投 differing in opinion.

投分 (fén⁴) friendly; on good terms.

投緣 suited to one another, as persons; suitable, as things.

投其所好 (hao⁴) to hit on what is agreeable to another.

投懷 to hit off, or be in harmony with the feelings.

相 hsiang⁴ 彼投免 look at that hare seeking protection.

骰

11,447

透⁴

11,448

R. 宥

F. 宥

See 偷

Sinking

Upper.

See 9658.

To pass through; to penetrate; to understand. Thoroughly; fully.

透過 or 透越 to pass through.

透風 to let the wind through. See 6908.

密不透風 close-set and not letting the wind through; to keep a thing very secret.

透漏 to let out,—a secret.

透氣 to let the air in or out,—as a fissure, and also as an uncorked bottle of spirits letting the alcohol evaporate, etc.

透雨 a penetrating rain.

濕透了 or 透濕 wet through.

墨透紙背 the ink has soaked through the paper,—as when the ink is too watery.

透心涼 chilling one to the heart.

透骨 to penetrate into the bones.

透骨草 white balsams.

透汗 a violent sweat.

透窟窿兒 perforated (buttons).

透信 or 透消息 to convey news.

透亮 or 透明 or 透光 (see 1644) to let light penetrate; to be transparent.

看透 to see through,—a person or a plot.

你那個法子我瞧得

透 I see through your trick.

透⁴

11,448

透徹 or 通透 to understand thoroughly.

透識 to be thoroughly acquainted with.

見油滾透了 seeing that the oil was thoroughly boiling.

熟透 thoroughly ripe.

懶透了 utterly lazy.

透活 quite alive.

透化人心 to thoroughly reform men's hearts.

測不透 cannot fathom it.

透家子 a shrewd fellow.

透情講 or 透地說 to speak out fully; to make a clean breast of it.

透說 to explain matters; to give explanations.

一²

11,449

R. 尤

See 頭

Even Lower.

罍³

11,450

R. 有

See 頭

Rising Lower.

音⁴

11,451

R. 宥

See 透

Sinking Upper.

舌

11,452

黠³

11,453

R. 宥有

P. t'ou

K. chü, tu

J. tō, tss

A. t'eu

Rising Upper.

Above. Radical 8.

A flagon.

To spit out.

Same as 11,451.

A yellow colour.

黠續 flaps on hats, to hang over the ears and prevent "outside" sounds from being heard.

雜²⁹

II,454

R. 合

C. tsap

H. ts'ap

F. chak

W. sō

N. dzah, zah

P. tsā

M. tsā

Y. tsāh

Sz. tsā

K. chap

J. saku, zaku

A. tap

Entering

Lower.

TSA.

Mixed; miscellaneous; heterogeneous; confused.

雜貨 miscellaneous goods; sundries.

雜物 miscellaneous articles.

雜樣 mixed; all sorts.

雜費 sundry expenses.

雜色 various colours.

雜色啤嘜 long ells, assorted.

雜事 miscellaneous matters.

雜不湊 not to be used together; incongruous.

雜料 all sorts of materials.

雜記的 miscellaneous; disconnected.

雜記賬 sundries account,—in book-keeping.

雜項 miscellaneous items in accounts.

雜錢糧 miscellaneous revenue.

雜港人 foreigners of the less known nationalities.

雜泛差 *ch'ai*¹ 役 miscellaneous services,—to the State.

人眾口雜 a mixed mob.

五方雜處 (*ch'u*¹) a place where all kinds of people congregate.

打雜的 a man-of-all-work; a house-coolie.

雜牌子 a mixed song; a medley.

雜種 of mixed seed,—a bastard.

銅金銀雜爲之 made of copper, gold, and silver, mixed together,—of bronze.

雜會 to compound; to mix.

雜混麵 mixed flour; "all sorts."

雜亂 or 雜混 confused.

雜亂無章 in utter disorder.

心雜 distracted in mind.

閒雜人等 loafers and such-like persons.

雜²⁹

II,454

雜²⁹

II,455

R. 合

See 雜

Entering

Lower.

币

II,456

呬

II,457

沛

II,458

R. 合

See 迺

Entering

Upper.

迺²⁹

II,459

R. 合

C. sap^o, hap⁵

H. hap

F. chak^o, chak⁵

W. tsā

N. tsah

P. tsā

M. tsā

Y. tsāh

Sz. tsā

K. chap

J. sō

A. trap

Entering

Lower.

匝

II,460

呬^{1*}

II,461

R. 合

See 迺

P. tsā

Entering

Upper.

衆皆雜然曰 they all began to cry out at once and say,.....

雜碎 the entrails of animals.

他的雜碎壞了 he has a depraved character.

A kind of grass with fine leaves, known as 蘿草 (*Scirpus chinensis*, Munro and *Myriophyllum spicatum*, L.), cultivated in gold-fish ponds.

Same as II,459.

Same as II,461.

Damp; wet. Bubbling.

To go round; to make the circuit of; to turn round; to make a revolution.

週迺 to revolve; to go round everywhere; to wrap up.

三迺 three times round; three turns.

迺月 the revolution of the moon; a whole moon.

彌山迺地 all over the country,—as snow, an army of occupation, etc.

Same as II,459. [Distinguished from 匝 5444.]

To suck; to lick.

呬呬兒 the nipples; the breasts.

給他呬兒喫 give it the breast.

呬壺兒 or 呬的假乳 a feeding-bottle.

呬嘴 to make a noise with the mouth indicative of admiration.

咬言呬字的 pedantic.

砸²⁹

II,462

R. 合

See 迺

P. tsā

Entering

Upper.

To strike; to knock.

砸碎 smashed to pieces.

摔砸 to smash by throwing down.

砸爛 smashed to a jelly.

混砸 to throw pell-mell; to jumble up.

砸苦 to pummel severely.

各自搬磚, 砸各自脚 to be hoist with one's own petard.

恐怕樹葉兒砸着 afraid to take the slightest responsibility.

啗²⁹

II,463

R. 合

See 感

P. tsā

Entering and

Rising Upper.

To suck; to bite. Also read *tsan*³ and *ts'an*³.

啗乾了 sucked it dry.

啗人的血 to suck people's blood,—as insects do.

啗長耳大 a long snout and big ears,—as a pig.

噴²⁹

II,464

R. 曷

See 雜

J. sa^{ts}

A. tsā, tēn

Entering

Lower.

贖

II,465

咋

II,466

偕

II,467

咱²⁹

II,468

R. 曷

P. tsā

See 迺

A. trap

Entering

Upper.

I; we, of two persons; you and I. See II,538. [Used only in the north.]

咱家 or 咱自 or 咱 I; me; we; us.

咱們 or 咱每 we; us.

不是咱們的事情 it is no business of ours.

咱們倆 we two. Used in the sense of "considering how friendly you and I are...."

咱^{2*}
11,468

咱老子 my father. Also, I
your father; used as a term of
abuse.

咱的 why? how's that?

脫¹
11,469

The nipple; the breast.
See 11,461. [Correctly read
*chia*¹ or *ka*¹ or *kai*¹. K'ang
Hsi reads *nai*².]

R. 佳
J. *kai*
A. *ngē*
Even Lower.

鯁^{2*}
11,470

The movements of a
fish's mouth and gills.

R. 合洽
See 通
A. *trap, sap*
Entering
Upper.

弄^{2*}
11,471

Vile; vicious; depraved.

R. 合
C. } v. *sáp*.
H. }
See 蠶
cf. 雜
Entering
Lower.

歪^{2*}
11,472

See 9537. Same as
11,471.

磔^{2*}
11,473

A high peak. See 6675.

R. 合
See 雜
Entering
Lower.

裸^{2*}
11,474

Same as 11,454.

潑^{2*}
11,475

To spatter; to besprinkle.

R. 曷
See
J. *sats*
A. *ti*²
Entering
Irregular.

紮^{2*}
11,476

See 128.

擦^{2*}
11,477

R. 黠曷
C. } *ts'at*
H. }
F. *ch'ak*, v.
ch'iak, *ch'ao*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'ah*
P. *ts'a*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'aah*
Sz. *ts'a*
K. *ch'al*
J. *satsz, sachi*
A. *sat*

Entering
Upper.

擦^{2*}
11,478

礫^{1*}
11,479

R. 黠
See 擦
Entering
Upper.

噓^{1*}
11,480

R. 合
See 雜
Entering
Upper.

在⁴
11,481

R. 賄隊
C. *tsoi*²
H. *ts'ai*²
F. *chai*²
W. *ze*
N. *sdze*
P. }
M. } *tsai*²
Sz. }
Y. *tsae*

TSA.

To rub; to wipe.

擦抹 to rub and wipe.

擦腮抹粉 to paint and
powder,—as women do.

擦汗 to wipe off perspiration.

擦牙 to brush the teeth.

擦臉 to rub the face,—e.g. with
a hot cloth after a meal.

擦桌布 a duster.

擦油 to wipe away oil. Also,
to oil; to varnish.

擦了黑兒了 very nearly
quite dark.

擦着地 skimming along the
ground.

擦掌 to rub the palms.

擦揉 to rub with the hands.

Same as 11,477.

A coarse stone; to grind.

The hissing noise by
which spectators at a Chi-
nese theatre testify their
applause.

TSAI.

To have or occupy a
place, as distinct from 是
9940 (cf. *estar* and *ser* in
Spanish); to be present;
to exist; to be alive; to
reside in; to consist in; to
be involved in. May be
often translated by at, in,
on, in point of, in the case

在⁴
11,481

K. *che*
J. *sai*
A. *tai*²
Sinking
Lower.

of, with reference to, as
far as concerns, etc. [To
be distinguished from 存
11,972.] See 9552.

在家 to be at home.

不論我在不在 no matter
whether I am at home or not.

在那 *na*³ 兒 or 在那 *na*³ 裏
or 在何處 where is he?

他住在那 *na*³ 裏 where
does he live?

今安在哉 where are they
now?—as (e.g.) ancient build-
ings.

無一在者 not one of them
is left (e.g. alive).

凡問物之在者則曰
in all cases of asking where a
thing is, you say....

未嘗有定在也 it has
never had any fixed place, or
habitat.

魚在在藻 a fish's habitat is
among the pondweed.

在河那 *na*³ 邊 it is on the
other side of the river.

在桌子上 it is on the table.

在下 below. Also used for "I,"
see 4230.

父母不在 father and mother
not alive. See 10,760.

他父親在日 when his
father was alive.

有在麼 is he alive?

祭神如神在 to sacrifice to
the dead as if they were present.

載在條約 it is in the Treaty.

都在其內 all are included,
—(e.g.) in this charge.

工錢在外 wages extra.

在逃 to have run away.

在坐 to be seated,—as when
occupying a seat on the bench
in a court.

在案 see 46.

在禮 name of a "Total Absti-
nence" society in the north of
China.

在教 to belong to the Doctrine;
to be in the sect. Formerly

在
11,481

used of Mohammedans, but now applied also to Christian converts.

此地 在 秦 爲... 在 漢 爲... this place was ** under the Ch'in dynasty, and ** under the Han dynasty.

在 事 to do duty; to be on duty.

在 事 者 those on duty; the members of a service.

在 你 或 在 你 身 上 it is your business; the responsibility is yours; it rests with you to.

文 武 在 你 殺 the lives of the civil and military officers are at your disposal.

所 在 皆 有 it is to be found (or to be got) everywhere.

責 人 在 寬 in punishing, be on the side of leniency.

夜 夙 在 公 day and night employed on public business.

不 在 乎 此 it does not consist in this.

不 在 乎 臺 之 存 亡 也 (these things) have nothing to do with the preservation or decay of terraces.

在 本 國 開 行 at the establishment of the present dynasty.

在 先 before.

在 一 塊 兒 in or into one place.

在 保 on bail.

在 場 to be present; to be on the spot; to be of the party.

在 手 in his hand or in his power.

在 旗 to be a Bannerman.

在 民 to be a Chinese.

在 意 to notice; to bear in mind.

在 意 中 within one's intentions; part of one's object.

在 庠 秀 才 hsiu ts'ai.

在 我 so far as I am concerned; with me; for me.

在 他 瞧 from his point of view; in his eyes.

在 押 in custody.

常 在 female attendants of the Emperor.

哉¹
11,482

R. 灰

See 災

Even Upper.

A particle of exclamation; an interjection either of admiration or of grief. An interrogative particle. An expletive. A particle which gives a pause; see 4487.

歸 哉 歸 哉 may he return! may he return!

嗚 呼 哀 哉 alack! alas!

大 哉 孔 子 great indeed was Confucius!

至 矣 哉 how admirable!

沽 之 哉 沽 之 哉 sell it! sell it!

何 其 繆 哉 what a mistake!

豈 不 可 惜 哉 how can he not be pitied?

安 得 不 悲 哉 how can I not mourn?

何 足 道 哉 how is it worth mentioning?

陳 錫 哉 周 gifts bestowed on Chou.

哉 生 明 at the first appearance of the moon,—on the 3rd of the moon.

朕 哉 自 毫 our attack began in. Po.

To plant; to transplant. To fall.

栽 花 to plant flowers.

多 栽 花, 少 栽 刺 plant many flowers and few thistles.

栽 種 to plant and sow.

栽 秧 to transplant rice.

栽 培 to plant and earth up; to assist.

可 以 栽 培 worthy to be helped along.

栽 賊 to place stolen goods with people,—to implicate them.

栽 倒 了 或 栽 躺 下 了 he fell down.

栽 折 了 腿 fell and broke his leg.

Same as 11,487.

栽¹
11,484

載⁴
11,485

R. 賄 隊

H. 'tsai, tsoi'

F. 'chai, v. 'chau'

See 再

Rising and Sinking Upper.

To contain; to carry, as a vessel or cart; to load; to fill up; to complete; to enter, as on a register; to record; see 8804. To go to work. To fix bows in their frames. To wear on the head. To begin. An untranslatable particle.

載 多 少 how much will it hold (or carry)?

能 載 幾 担 how many piculs will it carry?

車 載 千 斤 the cart will carry a thousand catties.

載 滿 loaded full up.

滿 載 而 回 to return fully loaded.

定 獲 滿 載 而 歸 certain to come home with a full load,—e.g. of fishes.

不 够 載 not enough for a load.

載 輪 爾 載 your load will be overturned.

載 貨 to load goods; to carry goods.

載 貨 憑 單 a bill of lading.

載 有 having a cargo of....

四 載 the four modes of transport. See 574, 2446, 6821, and 2874.

載 運 to transport; to convey.

載 到 to convey to....

載 客 to carry passengers.

載 在 駁 船 to place on board a cargo-boat.

過 載 to tranship.

載 脚 freight.

厥 聲 載 路 his voice filled the street.

厚 德 載 福 great virtue brings happiness.

開 載 明 晰 it is distinctly stated.

條 約 載 明 it is clearly stated in the Treaty.

史 記 失 載 the Historical Record has no entry of it.

載 于 何 書 in what book is that stated?

載⁴

11,485

載入 to be stated,—in a book.
載入總單 to enter on the cargo certificate.

記載 or 紀載 to record; to note down.

糾正紀載之失實 to correct the mis-statements which are set down.

載籍 *chi*³ 繁愆 many errors are found in their narratives.

今號韻不載 *hao* is not now given as a rhyme,—for 道.

茲不載 it is no longer extant.

上天之載,無聲無臭 the doings of God have neither sound nor smell.

載 (= 戴) 弁 with his cap on his head.

載杆以爲戒 he has a tub on his head as a warning,—against wine-bibbing,—of a goblet in a man's shape.

春日載陽 in spring the warmth begins.

載沉載浮 now sinking, now rising again.

載戢干戈 he laid aside his weapons.

Read *tsai*³. A year. [This term was subst. in A.D. 744 for 年 8301 in offic. records.] See 歲 10,382.

三載 three years.

半載 half a year.

千載之久 for a thousand years past.

千載下猶堪令人洒淚也 even after the lapse of a thousand years enough to make one shed tears.

天寶十一載 the 11th year of T'ien-pao,—A.D. 752.

載

11,486

災¹

11,487

R. 灰

C. *tsai*
H. *tsai*
F. *chai*
W. *tse*

Fire from heaven (see 12,905); a calamity; a visitation; evil; suffering; see 11,208. To prepare blocks for printing; see 6888.

天災 visitations of God.

災¹

11,487

N. *tse*

P. }

M. } *tsai*

Y. *tsai*

Sz. *tsai*

K. *che*

J. *sai*

A. *tai*

Even Upper.

天災流行 calamities are rife.

天降災 God is sending down calamities.

災變 or 災害 or 災禍 or

災難 (*nan*⁴) or 災殃 or 災歉 or 災異 (see 9356) calamities; misfortunes; evils; dangers; sufferings, etc.

災病 a pestilence.

無災無病 well and happy.

災民 a calamity-stricken people.

災黎 the calamity-stricken black-haired people.

救災 to rescue from calamity.

招災 to bring calamity on oneself.

送火災 to ward off the calamity of fire,—by propitiating the God of Fire.

無妄之災 an undeserved calamity.

Same as 11,487.

See 11,114.

A steward; a servant; the chief minister in a State; manager of the sacrifices at a rural社 9803. To rule; to govern. To slaughter.

諸宰 all the servants.

冢宰 or 太宰 a chief minister.

大冢宰 President of the Board of Civil Office.

宰相 (*hsiang*⁴) a Prime Minister; the epistolary designation of a大學士 Grand Secretary. See 2908.

宰桑 the title of an hereditary noble among the Oëlot tribes.

主宰 a ruler; the controlling power; the mind; God.

真宰 see 589.

宰制 to rule; to direct.

宰於萬物而不傾 [God] informs and controls all things without cease.

宰¹

11,490

邑宰 or 宰官 a District Magistrate.

宰殺 to slaughter.

宰牛 to slaughter an ox.

宰鴨子 to kill a duck.

宰夫 or 膳宰 or 庖宰 a cook.

烹宰 to dress and cook food.

Same as 11,490.

穀

11,491

緯³

11,492

R. 賄隊

See 宰

Rising and Sinking Upper.

仔

11,493

再⁴

11,494

R. 隊

C. *tsai*

H. *tsai*

F. *chai*, v. *kai*

W. }

N. } *tse*

P. }

M. } *tsai*

Y. *tsai*

Sz. *tsai*

K. *che*

J. *sai*, *sei*

A. *tai*

Sinking

Upper.

A second time; again; on another occasion; further. See 1670, 9839.

再三 a second and third time; again and again.

再四 a second and fourth time; again and again.

再三再四 again and again.

再四熟思 or 再四思維 to think a thing carefully over.

再再叮嚀 again and again enjoined upon him.

跪求至再 again and again knelt down and entreated,—to be let off.

至于再,至于三 again and again.

朕言不再 We shall not say it a second time.

光陰不再 time never comes over again. See 6389.

我不再來 I will not come again.

青春再不來 the green spring (of youth) does not come a second time.

再⁴
11,494

再, 斯可矣 twice will do,—
for the number of times that
an important matter should be
considered.

請再說 please say it again.

再沒得說 there is nothing
more to be said.

明天再見 we will meet again
to-morrow.

再生 to be born a second time,
—as when rescued from death.
See 11,624.

再醮 to re-marry,—of a widow.

再過幾天 a few days hence.

再無他人, 定是他了
there is no one else, it must be
he,—(e.g.) who stole the things.

再者 again; further,—as when
beginning a new paragraph, add-
ing a postscript to a letter, etc.

再行 again; further.

再兼 furthermore.

再世 a state of existence (which
has been preceded by others).

再從兄弟 (and 姊妹)
grandsons (and grand-daughters)
of paternal grand-uncle; second
cousins of same name.

再從姪子 (and 姪女)
son (and daughter) of grandson,
through males, of paternal grand-
uncle.

再從姪孫 grandson of
grandson, etc., as above.

再從外甥 sons of grand-
daughters of paternal grand-
uncle.

才²

11,496

R. 灰

C. } ts'oi

H. } ts'oi

F. } ch'ai, v.

W. } ze, v. dsai

N. } dsai, v. ze

P. } ts'ai

M. } ts'ai

Sz. } Y. ts'ae

K. } che

J. } sai

A. } tai

Even Lower.

TS'AI.

Force; power; ability;
talents; parts. [To be dis-
tinguished from 寸 11,965.]
See 7754, 10,956.

三才 the Three Forces,—in
nature, viz. Heaven, Earth, and
Man. See 7010.

才幹 or 才能 or 才情 or
才具 or 才華 ability; ta-
lent; parts.

才學 learning.

才調 talent; wit; tact.

才智 wisdom; talents.

才慧 intelligent.

文才 literary talents; talents sui-
table for civil, as opposed to
military, officials.

才兼文武 having both civil
and military genius.

才大于身 his talents are
bigger than his body,—he is a
better man than he looks.

才德 talents and virtues.

多才 of varied talents.

多才久被天公怪 great
abilities have always been re-
garded unfavourably by God.

才貌 cleverness and good looks.

才識 acumen.

才名 a reputation for talent.

才望 ability and reputation;
noted ability. See 7504.

才分 or 才質 natural gifts;
talent.

才身 or 才郎 or 才士
a man of parts; an able man.

才子 a clever fellow; a term
arbitrarily used in the classifi-
cation of ten particular novels,
as being from the pen of a first,
second, or third-rate genius, etc.

It was first used by 金聖歎
Chin Shêng-t'an, in his preface
to the first of the ten, which
are:

三國志 San kuo chih

好逑傳 Hao ch'iu chuan.

玉嬌梨 Yü chiao li.

才²
11,496

平山冷燕 P'ing shan lêng
yen.

水滸傳 Shui hu chuan.

西廂記 Hsi hsiang chi.

琵琶記 P'i p'a chi.

花箋記 Hua chien chi.

平鬼傳 P'ing kuei chuan.

三合劍 San ho chien.

八才子 the Eight Gifted Ones,
—sons of the Emperor 高陽
氏 Kao-yang Shih, who aided
舜 Shun in the government.

不才 or 不才子 without
talents; a stupid fellow.

才也養不才 let those who
have talents train up those who
have not.

毋容卦慮於不才等
do not allow yourself to be anx-
ious about us.

中人之才 mediocre talents.

他的才品不過是中
人 his talents are but mediocre.

才疎 or 才拙 wanting in ab-
ility; incompetent.

才疎學淺 talents inferior
and learning superficial.

才不勝任 not up to his
work.

高才 of great ability.

有大才, 必有大用
great talent is sure to find great
occupation.

大才小用 great talent em-
ployed in a small capacity.

正才 right and proper talents.

偏才 perverted talents.

外才 talents other than 正才,
—e.g. acting, fencing, games etc.
Also appearance, exterior.

外才已是美了 his ex-
terior is all that can be desired.

一表人才 a man of noble
bearing, refined presence, etc.

天下才共一石 the
ability of the whole empire
amounts to a picul,—of which

曹子建 Ts'ao Tzu-chien has
1/10ths, I have 1/10th, and the rest

崽³

11,495

R. 賄佳

H. tsai

P. } tsai

M. } tsai

Y. tsai

Sz. tsai

J. sai

A. sai, te

Rising and

Even Upper.

A child; a servant.
Used with 12,318.

細崽 a servant; a "boy."

爛崽 a worthless fellow.

狗崽子 a puppy-dog; you son
of a bitch!

狗下崽子 the bitch has litter-
ed.

兔崽子 a term of indecent
abuse.

崽腸子 the ovaries of a sow.

才²

11,496

of mankind 10th between them.
So said 謝靈運 Hsieh Ling-yün.

蠢才 what a fool!

天地之生才無盡 the
birth of talent is without end.

才人 inferior Imperial concu-
bines (of former dynasties).

材²

11,497

R. 灰

F. chai, ch'ai
N. dze, v. ze

See 才

Even Lower.

Stuff; materials. Used
with 11,496. Used archai-
cally for 11,503. [To be dis-
tinguished from 村 11,968.]

材料 stuff; materials; force of
character.

材木 timber.

良材 good stuff,—as honest offi-
cials.

不成材 useless; good-for-
nothing.

退材所 a lumber room.

人材 make or build of a man;
see 6495.

好身材 a fine build,—as a
tall athletic man.

材質 natural abilities, qualifica-
tions, etc.

無將 *chiang* 材 he is no
general.

林木不材,而可以爲
材 the tree in the forest is of
no use, but it can be made to
be of use.

鳩匠爲材 engaged a man to
make a coffin.

天之生物必因其材
而篤焉 God, in creating
things, is surely bountiful to them
according to their qualities.

五材 the five elements. See
4624.

六材 the six kinds of artisan
work,—in wood, metal, leather,
paint, polishing gems, and plastic
art.

八材 the eight materials,—pearls,
ivory, jade, stone, earth, metal,
leather, and feathers.

藥材 medicines.

材²

11,498

Same as 265.

豺

11,499

財²

11,500

R. 灰

See 才

J. sai, sai

Even Lower.

See 265.

Property; wealth; valu-
ables; bribes. See 12,442.
Used archaically for 11,503.

財主 or 財主老 or 財東
a wealthy man; a capitalist.

發財 to make money. Used
optatively as a congratulation
at the New Year.

財命 luck in business.

家財 property; fortune.

財貨 or 財物 property;
effects.

財力 financial resources.

以財力不足 because he
could not afford it.

財政表 a financial statement;
a budget.

已飭造全省財政表
have already issued instructions
to draw up a financial statement
for the whole province.

監理財政官 inspectors of
the Finance Department.

現外人有監督中國

財政 just now, strangers con-
trol the finances of China.

財祉 wealth and happiness.

財勢 wealth and influence.

財寶 valuables.

財神 or 財帛星君 the
God of Wealth.

你不是財神 you are not
the God of Wealth,—you don't
bring any money in.

破財 to lose money or other
valuables; to dissipate wealth.

該我破財 I was fated to lose
this,—as of anything lost or stolen.

人爲 *wei* 財死 man dies in
pursuit of wealth.

財可以通神 money will
move the gods.

財能壯膽 money makes a
man bold.

仁義莫交財,交財仁
義絕 with the virtuous there
is no exchange (*i.e.* borrowing
and lending) of money, for with
the exchange of money their vir-

財²

11,500

tue is at an end. Cf. "Neither
a borrower nor a lender be."

問問財氣 to enquire (by
divination) into one's prospects
of becoming rich.

不義之財 or 無義錢
財 money that comes to one
in a wrong way; ill-gotten gains.

外財 accidentally-acquired, or
adventitious wealth. See 12,442.

生財 to make money; that which
makes money, as a workman's
tools, etc.

義不生財 honesty never gets
rich.

和氣生財 an even temper
brings wealth.

貪財不得財 he who co-
vets money does not get it.

不貪財自來 to him who
does not covet money, it comes
of itself.

勿貪意外之財 do not
covet riches to an extent un-
justifiable,—under your parti-
cular circumstances.

財是英雄 money makes the
man,—the want of it the fellow.

財多累己 too much wealth
is an embarrassment.

求財恨不多,財多害
人己 men strive for wealth
and complain that they do not
get much, while much wealth
brings evil on men.

賢人多財則損其志
much wealth saps the resolution
of the virtuous man.

小人多財則益其過
and accentuates the faults of the
inferior man.

冤枉財來冤枉去
wealth that comes in a wrong
manner will go in a wrong
manner.

橫 *héng* 財不富命窮
人 adventitious wealth will not
enrich a man who is fated to
be poor.

財帛兒女有定分
(*fén*) wealth and children are
matters of destiny.

財帛世界,衣帽年
age which thinks of nothing but
money and fashionable clothes.

左眼跳財,右眼跳禍
the left eye twitching means

財²

11,500

wealth, the right eye twitching means misfortune.

天財 a windfall,—as a prize in a lottery.

財寶 valuables.

財禮 betrothal presents.

官吏受財 officials and servants all in receipt of bribes.

財賄 bribes; vails.

財施 Buddhist alms.

財病離義官劫害吉

eight characters on the 門尺 footrule used for determining the measure of doorways, the breadth of which is (especially in the north) always arranged so as to coincide with two lucky characters.

To wound with weapons.

裁²

11,502

R. 灰隊

C. ts'oi

H. ts'ai

F. chai

W. ze

N. dze, ze

P.

M. ts'ai

S. z.

Y. ts'ae

K. che

J. sai

A. tai

Even Lower.

To cut out; to cut off.
To plan; to decide. Used archaically for 11,503.

裁開 to cut out; to cut through.

裁縫 to cut out and sew; a tailor.

See 11,156.

裁料 tailors' materials.

裁衣 to cut out clothes.

裁剪 to cut out, as cloth; to plan.

裁其有餘 cut off what is too much.

裁減些 to cut down smaller; to diminish.

裁撤 or 裁革 or 裁銷 to remove; to do away with; to abrogate.

裁製 to cut out and make,—as clothes, etc.

裁酌 or 裁奪 to plan; to decide.

聽候裁奪 to await a decision.

裁奪示遵 to decide and notify for guidance of those concerned.

裁判問其如何 the magistrate (or judge) asked him how he managed to ...

裁²

11,502

裁度 to plan; to decide.

自裁 or 親裁 to decide for oneself. The first is also to commit suicide.

裁併 to abolish and incorporate,—as when amalgamating two official posts, etc.

裁遣 to dismiss.

裁禮 marriage presents.

裁 (= 纔) 近其窗 when she was near the window.

Just now; then; in that case; only.

剛纔 or 纔剛 or 方纔 just now; a moment ago. [The first phrase refers to a more, the second to a less recent time.]

纔來了 or 纔到了 he has just come,—and is still here.

他剛纔來了 he came just now,—and has gone.

他纔剛來又走了 he came a little while ago but went away again.

纔去了 he has just gone.

纔給他咯 I have just given it to him.

辦妥纔說 when the thing is settled we can discuss it.

這樣纔是 this is the proper way.

我講了半天,他纔明白了 I was half a day explaining it before he understood.

纔好 or 纔是 and then all will be well,—a phrase used to finish off a sentence.

纔二萬人 barely 20,000 men.

纔有貌 the appearance of something which is seen one moment and not the next.

Variegated; gay-coloured. To gather. Used with 11,508, 11,509. [To be distinguished from 采 9212.]

采鷄 name for a variety of golden pheasant.

采采衣服 gay clothes.

采采 also means to keep on gathering.

纔²

11,503

R. 灰

C. ts'ai

H. ts'ai

F. ch'ai, v.

W. dze, dza

N. dze

P. ts'ai

M. ts'ai

Y. ts'ae

S. z. ts'ai

K. ch'e

J. sai, sai

A. tai

Even Lower.

采²

11,504

K. ch'e

J. sai

A. e'e

Rising Upper.

納采 to send betrothal presents,—the first preliminary to a marriage. See 8106.

採用書目 list of authorities consulted.

喝采 to applaud.

觀者喝采不住 the spectators applauded without ceasing.

采薪之憂 the sorrow of gathering firewood. Used in the sense of feeling a little unwell.

神采不動 he (the Emperor) showed no signs of alarm.

Read ts'ai⁴. An allotment to a feudal noble.

食采 to enjoy the revenue,—as of a city or district.

采邑 allotments to feudal nobles.

采¹

11,505

R. 蕭灰

C. v. ch'oi

"get out!"

See 囂猜

Even Upper.

An interjection.

採¹

11,506

R. 隊

See 菜

Sinking Upper.

Allotments to feudal nobles. See 11,504.

案¹⁴

11,507

R. 賄

See 采

Rising Upper.

Officials in charge of the allotments to feudal nobles.

察案 officials in the same Prefecture and of the same rank, respectively.

凡在察案 they were all fellow-officials.

彩¹

11,508

R. 賄

See 采

Rising Upper.

Gay-coloured; ornamented; elegant; brilliant. Colour. Lucky; a prize.

彩色 variegated; parti-coloured.

彩轎 a bridal chair.

結彩 to festoon with cloth or paper hangings.

紅彩 the red cloth festooned over a door in sign of a wedding.

采³

11,504

R. 賄隊

C. ts'oi

H. ts'ai

F. ch'ai

W. ts'e

P. ts'ai

M. ts'ai

Y. ts'ae

S. z. ts'ai

彩¹

11,508

金花彩紅 golden flowers and red colour,—of the decorations used on joyful occasions.

彩紬 silks hung over doors at weddings.

彩褲 flowered trousers,—worn by women.

彩繡 colours and embroidery; a handsome dress.

光彩 bright and gay; brilliant.

彩畫 to paint; to adorn.

彩畫作 (ts'o¹) a painter, or decorator's shop or trade.

彩飾 to beautify; to ornament.

異彩 unusually beautiful.

彩門 an ornament, shaped something like 凸 11,142, which hangs before the door of a yamen.

五彩 the five colours. See 9602.

筆彩依舊鮮 the colours (of a painting) as fresh as ever.

彩呢 Spanish stripes.

雲彩 clouds.

彩氣 or 彩頭 luck; fortune.

彩頭兒好 my luck is good.

無彩 unlucky; no chance.

最勝彩 the greatest winning luck,—the highest possible throw with dice.

彩資 a prize,—for a race.

得彩 or 中 chung¹ 彩 or 奪彩 to win the prize.

得彩者 the winner.

彩錢 money spent by the winner in standing treat.

無精打彩 to be wearied and depressed; to be wanting in energy.

彩翼 the wings of glory.

喝彩 see 11,504.

彩仗 the suite of a 3rd or 4th class concubine; see 5455.

採¹

11,509

To pick; to gather; to choose; to collect.

採摘 to pick; to pluck.

採茶葉 to gather tea.

採花 to gather flowers; to de-flower.

採¹

11,509

蜂採花 the bee gathers (honey from) the flower,—the bee sips the flower.

不許採花 no ravishing allowed,—a notification to soldiers.

採芹 see 2092.

採蓮歌 songs of picking lotuses, sung at the Dragon-boat festival. See 3447, 7479.

採種 to pick for planting.

採樵 to cut firewood.

採淡 to gather shell-fish.

採用 to make a selection; to select for use.

採取 to choose out.

毫無可採 containing nothing of practical value.

不無可採 there is something to choose; "something in it."

採納 to make a choice among suggestions offered as advice.

採辦 or 採買 to buy up.

採訪 to make enquiries.

採補之流 the class that collects (the vitality of others) to supply (its own deficiencies),—foxes, and other uncanny creatures which injure human life.

莫 or (不要) 採 he don't take any notice of him. See 11,511.

採³

11,510

A species of oak.

R. 賄

See 采

Rising Upper.

睬¹

11,511

To greet; to take notice of. See 6290.

不睬不睬 to take no notice of.

不要睬他 don't pay any attention to him.

佯佯不睬 to remain in a contemptuous attitude taking no notice of another.

睬道兒 to spy out the land.

R. 賄

C. ts'oi

H. ts'ai

F. ch'ai

N. ts'e

P. }

M. }

Y. }

S. }

J. sai

A. ts'e

Rising Upper.

綵³

11,512

R. 賄

See 采

Rising Upper.

菜⁴

11,513

R. 隊

C. }

H. }

F. ch'ai

W. ts'e

N. ts'e

P. }

M. }

Y. ts'ae

S. ts'ai

K. ch'e

J. sai

A. ts'ai, re

Sinking

Upper.

Coloured. Used with 11,508.

綵緞 coloured satin.

結綵 to festoon. See 11,508.

綵結 net profits; profit and loss account.

Culinary vegetables; food in general.

菜蔬 vegetables.

青菜 greens in general.

生菜 lettuce (*Lactuca Scariola*, L., var. *sativa*).

白菜 cabbage. See 8556.

菠菜 spinach.

湯菜 vegetables served with broth over them.

殼菜 dried shell-fish.

素菜 vegetable diet; see 10,348.

葷菜 see 5234.

菜佛 a vegetarian.

香菜 sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum*, L.).

鹹菜 pickled cabbage; salted food.

菜花 or 菜子 (tsü³) rape.

菜油 cabbage-oil made from the above.

菜園子 a vegetable garden.

菜牀 or 菜攤 a costermonger's stall.

菜幫子 the outside leaves of a cabbage.

菜心兒 the "heart" of a cabbage.

魚龍鷄鳳菜靈芝 fishes (as rare as) dragons, chickens (as rare as) phoenixes, and cabbages (as rare as) the plant of longevity.

菜色 cabbage-coloured; sallow; anæmic,—of ill-fed persons.

菜市口 cabbage-market,—the place of execution in Peking, and generally used in this sense.

大菜 and 小菜 the greater and lesser dishes at a Chinese dinner, the former containing meat, fish, etc., and the latter

菜⁴

11,513

fruit, dried or fresh, relishes, etc.; hence, meat and vegetables, respectively.

菜不是菜 food is not food, —i.e. it has lost its savour, as to a sick person or to one in grief.

美菜 choice food; delicacies.

菜刀 a cook's chopper.

菜貨 one who only troubles himself about eating.

傳家惟有菜根香 the only way to keep a family in existence for generations is to think cabbage-stalks nice, —i.e. be economical in food.

菜單 a bill of fare.

照單上菜 the dishes will be served in the order given on the menu.

菜飯 or 菜席 food; victuals.

家菜不香, 外菜香 one's own food never tastes as nice as other people's.

髮³

11,514

A band or turban worn by women.

R. 賄
See 采
Rising Upper.

猜¹

11,515

To guess.

你猜得着 *chao*³ 猜不着 (*chao*³) can you guess?

他若猜得過 if he manages to guess it.

什麼人都猜不出來 no one could guess.

你是猜單兒是猜雙兒 do you guess odd or even?

猜謎 to guess a riddle.

我猜不中 (*chung*⁴) I am unable to guess right.

你試猜猜 make a guess; try to guess.

一猜就着 (*chao*²) guessed it at the first try.

猜心機 to guess one's thoughts.

猜拳 to guess the total number of fingers held up simultaneously by oneself and another person.

猜枚 *ch'ai mui*, —another name for the above, more commonly used in the south.

猜¹

11,515

猜想 or 猜尋 or 猜詳 to guess; to conjecture.

難以猜量 it is difficult to estimate.

猜算 to ponder; to speculate.

猜處 (*ch'u*³) to consider how to act.

胡猜亂想 to be confused in one's opinions and thoughts.

猜疑 to be in doubt.

猜嫌 to be suspicious of.

猜恨 or 猜忌 to suspect and dislike.

內實猜刻 a mischievous fellow at heart.

See 12,396.

Same as 2697.

跣

11,516

跣

11,517

縹⁴

11,518

R. 泰

P. coll. *ts'ai*

See 蔡

Sinking Upper.

蔡⁴

11,519

R. 泰

C. *ts'oi*

H. *ts'ai*

F. *ch'ai*

W. *ts'a*

N. *ts'a*

P. *ts'ai*

M. *ts'ai*

Y. *ts'ae*

Sz. *ts'ai*

K. *ch'ae*

J. *sai*

A. *ts'ai*

Sinking

Upper.

咎

11,520

Fresh-looking or new clothes. The rustle of garments.

The name of a small feudal State. A tortoise, because tortoises came from Ts'ai.

蔡州 name, under the T'ang dynasty, of 汝寧府 in Honan.

蔡州人有九片 a Ts'ai Chou man has nine bones in his skull,—instead of eight as assigned to the head of an ordinary Chinaman.

蔡木 a species of oak occurring in Shansi.

靈蔡 a tortoise.

Read *sa*^{4*}. Criminals undergoing the lesser banishment.

Same as 11,500.

贊⁴

11,521

R. 翰

C. *tsan*

H. *chang*

W. *tsa*

N. *tsaai*

P. *tsan*

M. *tsan*

Y. *tsaa*

Sz. *tsan*

K. *ch'an*

J. *san*

A. *tan*

Sinking Upper.

TSAN.

To assist. Used for 11,532. See 11,548.

益贊于禹 I came to the help of Yü.

可以贊天地之化育 he can assist the transforming and nourishing powers of heaven and earth.

贊助 or 贊佐 to assist.

贊成 to help to accomplish.

贊一辭 to help with a word.

幽贊于神明 to secretly aid in manifesting divine truths.

贊理 to help to manage.

贊禮郎 or 贊禮生 a ceremonial usher.

贊善 assistant secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction.

贊襄大臣 an honorary title of the highest kind; Imperial Minister-adjutant, being a high official nominated for some special occasion.

贊普 the Gyalpo, or former temporal ruler of Tibet.

A kind of flat hair-pin with spoon-shaped ornamental ends; a hat-pin; to stick through the hair. Used with 11,553.

簪子 or 簪棒 a hair-pin, as above.

簪花 to stick flowers in the hair.

簪戇 *shén*¹ 連冠於髮也 the *tsan* is used to fix the hat to the hair.

抽簪招燐 to pull out a pin to attract a firefly,—more likely to frighten it away.

汝若固志, 吾亦抽簪 if you are so determined, I too will pull out my hat-pins,—retire from official life.

簪纓世胄 a family the successive generations of which have all had red tassels fastened (to their official hats),—i.e. had representatives in official life.

今來脫簪組 now that I have taken off my hat-pin and girdle,—retired from official life.

簪¹

11,522

R. 侵覃

C. *tsam*

H. *tsam*

F. *chang*

W. *tsö*

N. *tsaai*, *tsaii*

P. *tsan*

M. *tsan*

Y. *tsaa*

Sz. *tsan*

K. *chäm*

J. *shin*, *san*

A. *trēm*

Even Upper.

簪¹

II,522

簪筆 to stick the pen in the hair,—behind the ear.

簪環 hair-pins and earrings.

玉簪花 the tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa*, L.).

贊

II,523

Shortened form of II,521. [Wrongly used in the following characters.]

攢

II,524

To hoard up.

R. 早

See 贊

A. twan

Rising Upper.

嬪

II,525

Beautiful; fair, as a woman.

R. 翰

See 贊

Sinking Upper.

嶺

II,526

High mountains.

R. 寒

See 攢

Even Lower.

攢

II,527

See II,898.

攢

II,528

To scatter; to spatter; to splash.

攢了一點泥 he spattered me a little with mud.

攢濕身 he spattered and wetted me.

攢出火星 to scatter sparks.

攢

II,529

A libation-cup. See 6434.

R. 早 翰

F. 'chwang, 'chang

See 贊

A. twan

Rising and Sinking Lower.

禱

II,530

R. 翰 早

See 贊 攢

Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

贖

II,531

R. 覃

See 簪 cf.

齷

C. 'u-tsou
H. 'au-tsau
F. auk-'ch'auk,
W. 'de-tsöe
N. oa-tsoa
P. ang-tsang
M. wo-'ts'o,
Even Upper.

讚

II,532

R. 翰

See 贊

Sinking Upper.

趲

II,533

R. 早

F. 'chwang, 'chang

See 贊

Rising Upper.

鑽

II,534

To pray; to supplicate.

A hare-lip. Dirty.

腌贖 (read a'-tsa¹ or ang'-tsang¹) dirty. See 3 and 81.

To praise; to eulogise.

讚美 or 讚羨 or 稱讚 or 讚頌 to commend highly; to sing the praises of.

得人讚 to be praised by people.

讚得道 laudable; worthy of praise.

讚賞 to commend and reward.

讚嘆不已 praising and lamenting him greatly.

To hasten; to urge on. Also read tsan⁴.

趲行 or 趲程 or 趲路 to hurry on; to make forced marches.

催趲 to urge on.

趲他走 make him go faster.

毫無走趲 he would not hurry on the least bit.

趲遲 to go slowly.

趲步 to quicken one's steps.

趲子步兒 a pace between a walk and a trot.

See II,882.

髻

II,535

R. 早

See 贊

Rising Upper.

搯

II,536

Same as II,879.

咱

II,537

See II,468.

偌

II,538

R. 感

C. tsan

F. 'chang

W. tsä

N. tseñ, tsaañ

P. tsan, v. tsä

M. tsan

Y. tsaa

Sz. tsan

K. cham

J. san

A. tan

Rising Upper.

搯

II,539

揲

II,540

R. 曷

See 櫟

K. ch'el

J. saisz, sachi

A. 'ti

Entering Upper.

櫟

II,541

R. 曷

C. san

F. 'chang

W. sa

N. tsaañ

P. } tsan

M. }

J. saisz, sachi

A. tsat, 'ti

Entering Upper

Irregular.

賺

II,542

Black glossy hair; the hair coiled in a knot.

Same as II,879.

See II,468.

A dual pronoun; you and I; we two. Also read tsa²; used with II,468. Then; a time; a period. [Distinguished from 偌 2293, which is often wrongly used for II,538.]

偌們 we two.

多偌 when? whenever; at the time.

那偌我還幼 I was then only a boy.

See II,879.

To squeeze the fingers. See II,541.

Pieces of wood arranged so as to be drawn tight together by strings, and formerly used for squeezing the fingers of prisoners or witnesses in order to extort evidence, but declared under the present dynasty to be illegal.

See 2721.

暫

11,543

See 310.

鑿

11,544

R. 勘

C. tsam

H. ts'am

F. chang

W. t'at

N. zeñ

P. } tsan

M. } tsan

Y. tsaa

Sz. tsan

K. cham, ch'am

J. san, zan

A. tam, tiem

Sinking

Lower.

To pierce; to cut; to chisel out; to engrave.

鑿子 a chisel.

鑿刀 an engraving-knife.

鑿花 to carve flowers.

雕鑿印信 to cut an official seal.

鑿字 to cut out an inscription.

陽鑿 to carve in relief,—as opposed to 陰.

共鑿其頭 all hit him over the head.

鑿菜 *Leonurus macranthus*, Max.

逮

11,545

R. 葉感

See 捷暑

斬

Entering

Lower.

To be hasty. Used with 1485.

不逮故也 old friendship should not be suddenly broken off.

TS'AN.

慚

11,546

R. 覃

C. ts'am

H. ts'iam

F. chang

W. dza

N. dzaan

P. } ts'an

M. } ts'an

Y. ts'aa

Sz. ts'an

K. ch'am

J. zan

A. tam

Even Lower.

To feel shame.

羞慚 or 慚愧 to feel shame.

慚悔 to be ashamed and feel remorse.

慚形 or 慚色 the appearance of being ashamed.

惟有慚德 he had a feeling of shame on account of his conduct.

心內懷慚 to feel ashamed in heart.

發慚 to be ashamed.

慚恨 hurt; mortified.

慙

11,547

Same as 11,545.

參¹

11,548

R. 覃侵

勘

C. } ts'am

H. } ts'am

F. ch'ang

W. ts'ò

N. ts'aañ

P. } ts'an,

Y. } ts'ên

Sz. } ts'an,

K. ch'am,

ch'am

J. san

A. tam, t'am

See 三

and 稜

Even Upper.

To counsel; to advise; to consult with. To impeach; to report against. To collate. Three joined together; to be one of three; to mix; to blend. To visit a superior. See 5972. [For old form, see 9553.]

參酌 to consult; to deliberate.

參謀 to advise; a State Counsellor.

參知政事 or 參政 to assist in the government; a State Counsellor.

參贊 to assist with counsel; a joint Commissioner; a title adopted for a Secretary of Legation. Also (in medicine) to blend; to combine.

參贊大臣 a military Assistant Governor in Mongolia.

參將 a (Chinese) Lieutenant-Colonel.

參府 common designation of the above.

參戎 literary designation of the same.

參領 a (Manchu) Colonel.

參軍 epistolary designation of a

經歷 Commissary of Records in a provincial *yamen*. Adjutant. A name for the pig.

參想 to reflect; to consider.

參詳 to reflect maturely.

參定 to consult and decide; to decide after due deliberation.

參末議 or 參諸末議 to cut in before the end of a consultation,—to interfere.

參禪 or 參悟 to sit absorbed in contemplation, as Buddhists do.

參元 to contemplate one's true nature.

參劾 or 參究 or 糾參 to impeach.

參奏 to impeach to the Throne; to jointly memorialise.

參革 to impeach and deprive of rank.

參懲 or 參處 to impeach and punish.

參¹

11,548

被參 or 擔參 to be impeached.

請參 to request impeachment,—a conventional way of owning an error and throwing oneself on the mercy of a superior.

轅門聽參 to await one's degradation at the *yamen* gate,—to await the arrival of the Imperial mandate to that effect.

乃罪多參在上 your many crimes are all duly set forth above,—in heaven.

參罪 the graduated punishment,—inflicted on constables who fail to catch thieves within a given time.

初參 the first punishment, as above, of 20 blows.

二參 the second punishment, of 30 blows.

今以兩傳 *chuan*⁴ 參之 now, when we come to collate the two accounts.

以諸家本參較 collated the various editions.

參訂無訛 to compare with and find no error.

參考 to collate.

參看 to compare. Used as "Cf." or "vide."

參入 to interpolate.

參製 to mix; to compound.

參雜 mixed; confused.

參觀者 the spectators.

參透 to think out,—as something difficult or requiring care. Also, to see through.

打參 to make an obeisance.

參謁 or 參拜 or 參見 to visit a superior.

朝 *ch'ao*⁴ 參 to have an audience of the Emperor.

參禮 the ceremonial at interviews with superiors.

Read *ts'ên*¹. Irregular; uneven.參差 (*ts'ü*¹) confused; blurred; irregular; uneven; unassorted; incongruous; unequal. See 11,553.Read *shên*¹. The 21st zodiacal constellation; see *Tables, Vb*. Used for 9829.

參¹

11,548

竟若參商 like Orion and Lucifer,—they never see each other.

參兒不見晨兒 Hesperus does not see Lucifer,—used of enemies. [Compare "Hesper hateth Phosphor, evening hateth dawn."]

今爲參與晨 we are now like Hesperus and Lucifer,—enemies.

參辰皆已沒 the stars have all disappeared,—'tis morning.

人參 ginseng. See 5624.

洋參 foreign ginseng.

白玉人參 or 洋參 鬚 crude ginseng.

紅玉人參 clarified ginseng.

參票 a certificate entitling the bearer to dig for ginseng.

海參 *bêche de mer*,—sea-slugs.

芝罘山後海參甚富 at the back of the Chefoo hills there is abundance of *bêche de mer*. See 6866.

苦參 *Sophora flavescens*, Ait., used as a drug for cattle.

沙參 *Adenophora* sp.

參

11,549

Same as 11,548.

慘¹

11,550

R. 覃

See 參

Even Upper.

慘¹

11,551

R. 侵

See 慘

Even Upper.

慘¹

11,552

R. 感

N. ts'aañ

See 參

Rising Upper.

Grieved; sad; pained; miserable. Cruel; barbarous.

悲慘 or 心慘 or 慘情 or 悽慘 grieved; sad.

心慘慘 dull,—as failing faculties.

慘¹

11,552

慘痛 or 慘得慌 deeply grieved

嗚呼慘矣 alas, how very sad!

慘然 or 慘澹 depressed; dispirited.

經營慘澹 worked it out with great pains.

傷得慘 horribly wounded.

慘遭橫 *héng*¹ 禍 to pitifully incur some grievous calamity,—a sad case of misfortune.

慘極 very pitiable.

受此慘變 to suffer this cruel fate.

慘酷 cruel; inhuman.

簫⁴

11,553

R. 覃

C. *shēm*², v.

ts'am, ch'am

See 簫 森

A. *sēm*, sum

Even and

Sinking Upper

and Lower.

The tubes in pan-pipes. Used with 11,522.

簫笙 old name of the 洞簫 (see 4321) five-holed flute, formerly written 參差 *ts'én*¹ *ts'ü*¹.

簽簫 lots or slips for divination.

諺¹

11,554

R. 覃

See 參

Even Upper.

To rail at; to irritate.

諺譚 angry speech.

趨¹

11,555

R. 覃

See 參

Even Upper.

To rush after, as a crowd.

See 10,682.

驂¹

11,556

R. 覃

See 參

Even Upper.

The two outside horses of a team of four abreast. Used with 3478 in this sense.

左驂殪兮右刃傷 our left-hand horse was killed, the right-hand one wounded,—of a battle.

脫驂 to unhitch the side horses.

脫驂之惠 your kindness in lending me your horse.

停驂 to stop one's team; to halt; to put up at.

驂¹

11,556

兩驂如舞 the two outsiders move as though dancing,—i.e. in step.

驂乘 a third person who sat with the Emperor and charioteer in the Imperial carriage to balance the whole.

霍光驂乘 Ho Kuang occupied the third place.

駮³

11,557

R. 感

See 慘

Rising Upper.

Black and white; speckled; spotted; milk-dewed.

駮淡 or 陰陰 駮 駮 dark; gloomy.

黑駮駮的 begrimed; blackened; dirty.

駮白鬚子 a grizzled beard.

飡

11,558

Same as 11,570.

飡

11,559

See 10,437. Used for 11,570.

識

11,560

See 373.

儇⁴

11,561

R. 咸 陷

C. v. ts'an

H. v. ts'an

N. v. ts'aañ

P. }

M. ts'an

Sz. }

See 讒

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

Obstinate; stupid.

儇頭東西 you blockhead!

儇頭馬 a Rosinante; a "screw."

Read ts'an¹. Uneven; improper.

儇互 irregular; improper.

儇焉 flurried; confused.

讒

11,562

See 331.

棧

11,563

See 298.

殘²

11,564

R. 寒

C. }

H. ts'an

F. chang

W. za

N. dzaañ

To injure; to destroy; to spoil; to break into; to destroy the completeness of. Ended. To oppress.

殘害 or 殘壞 to injure; to destroy.

殘殺 to massacre.

殘

11,564

P. } ts'an
M. }
Y. ts'aa
Sz. ts'an
K. chan
J. san, zan
A. tan
Even Lower.

傷殘 to wound.

手足相殘 hands and feet (sc. brothers) injuring one another.

殘廢 or 殘疾 maimed; crippled.

殘廢傢伙 damaged implements; secondhand furniture, etc.

殘飯 or 食殘 broken victuals.

殘席 or 殘桌 a table after a meal; the *débandade* of a dinner.

酒殘 the dregs of wine.

殘卮 or 殘杯 a half-drained goblet.

殘夢 an unfinished dream.

一盤殘局未終 one game (of chess) was only half finished.

漏聲殘 the drip of the clepsydra had ceased,—it was morning.

殘花 a withered flower; a woman whose beauty has gone.

殘水 dirty water.

殘兵敗將 (*chiang*⁴) routed troops and a beaten general.

殘年 or 殘生 the evening of life.

不以殘年爲念 not to fret over advancing years.

已是殘冬 well on in the winter.

殘冬已過 the last of winter has gone.

殘月如弓 the waning moon is bow-shaped.

殘燈 an expiring lamp.

殘雪 late snow,—spring snow.

殘缺 broken; deficient.

殘賊之人 a ruffian.

殘忍 or 殘虐 or 殘暴 or 凶殘 cruel; ferocious.

殘暑 great heat.

粲

11,567

R. 翰
H. ts'an
F. ch'ang

See 餐

Sinking Upper.

Viands; materials for a feast. To be bright; splendid; beautiful. A crowd; a bevy. [Colloquially read *ts'an*³.]

還子授子之粲兮 when we return we will send you a feast.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow of horn!

今夕何夕, 見此粲者 what evening is this, that I see this beauty?

粲粲衣服 in brilliant dresses.

宴宴粲粲 luxurious style.

精粲 clean and bright; fresh-looking.

三女爲粲 three women make a bevy.

粲然而笑 he laughed boisterously.

燦

11,568

R. 翰

See 餐

Sinking Upper.

Bright; glittering; brilliant. [Colloquially read *ts'an*³.]

燦爛 bright; lustrous.

星燦漢明 the stars glitter in the Milky Way.

燦燦 glittering; gleaming.

璨

11,569

R. 翰

See 餐

Sinking Upper.

The lustre of gems. See 11,922.

餐

11,570

R. 寒

C. ts'an
H. ts'on
F. ch'wang
W. ts'a

N. ts'aañ
P. } ts'an
M. }

Y. ts'aa
Sz. ts'an
K. ch'an

J. san
A. hsan

Even Upper.

To eat; a meal. See 10,348, 11,300.

一餐飯 a meal.

一日二餐 two meals a day, the ordinary allowance among the Chinese.

虧氏三餐難度 alas! my three daily meals are hard to get.

早餐 the morning meal.

晚餐 the evening meal.

餐風宿露 to eat wind and sleep on dew,—very poor.

餐雲臥月 to feed on clouds

餐

11,570

and sleep in the moonlight,—used as the above, also of travellers, hermits, etc.

惟加餐自愛爲囑

I have only to instruct you to eat well and take good care of yourself,—of a parent writing to an absent son.

秀色堪餐 so pretty, one would like to eat her up.

飽餐戰飯 to eat a good fighting meal,—i.e. a meal upon which one will be able to fight.

虎嘯狼餐 tiger-swallowing and wolf-gobbling,—of a voracious eater.

維子之故使我不能

餐兮 but for the sake of you, sir, shall I make myself unable to eat?

聖餐 the Lord's Supper.

鱻

11,571

R. 寒

See 餐

Even Upper.

A long thin fish (*Trichurus armatus* and *T. intermedius*).

替

11,572

R. 感

See 替

and 咎

Rising Upper.

If; supposing; nevertheless. See 11,573.

慨

11,573

R. 感

See 慨

and 咎

Rising Upper.

To be sorrowful. Has (= 曾 *ts'eng*²); already; nevertheless.

慼慼日瘁 I am full of grief and in pain daily.

肢體傷則心慼慼 when the limbs or body are injured, the heart is grieved.

慼莫懲嗟 and yet you do not correct yourself, alas!

慼不知其故 unhappily I do not know the cause of it.

蠶

11,574

R. 覃

C. H. ts'am
F. chang,
ch'eing

The silkworm; any caterpillars which weave cocoons.

蠶子 (*tsü*²) or 蠶種 (*chung*²) silkworms' eggs.

嫫

11,565

R. 翰

See 餐

Sinking Upper.

Beautiful. Also explained as three women, viz. wife and two concubines. See 11,567.

餐

11,566

Same as 11,571.

蠶

11,574

W. zō
N. zcin
P. ts'an
M. ts'an
Y. ts'aa
Sz. ts'an
K. cham
J. san
A. tam
Even Lower.

蠶繭 the cocoon.

蠶蛾 the silkworm moth. See 7714.

蠶吐絲 the silkworm spins silk; raw silk.

去日紅蠶吐素絲 when I went away the red (already old) silkworms were spinning their undyed silk. See 3026.

蠶眠 the silkworm's sleep.

喂蠶 to feed silkworms.

養蠶 to keep silkworms.

蠶桑 the silkworm mulberry.

蠶虫乾 or 蠶紐 dried silkworms, used for food.

蠶食 to eat like a silkworm,—to gnaw all round, as a silkworm on a leaf. Used figuratively for gradual encroachment.

蠶出小姑忙 when the silkworms come forth, girls have plenty to do.

蠶成桑葉稀 by the time the silkworms have finished, there are no leaves on the mulberry.

蠶姑 or 蠶神 the Goddess of Silkworms.

地蠶 or 草石蠶 or 蠶

蛹子 *Stachys Sieboldi*, Miq., a plant cultivated for its fleshy roots, known in France as *crochets du Japon*.野蠶蛹子 *Stachys oblongifolia*, Bth.槐蠶 the caterpillar on the *Sophora*.

蠶室 a room for keeping silkworms; a prison where the punishment of castration is inflicted.

蚕

11,575

蚕

11,576

惜

11,577

譖

11,578

R. 沁
C. ch'ên
H. tsiam
F. chaing
W. tsō
P. chên
M. tsên
Y. ts'ên
K. ch'ân
J. shin
A. trâm
Sinking Upper.

To slander; libellous. Also read *tsên*. [Commonly written as below.]

誣譖 to slander.

譖言則退 when slander touches you, you withdraw.

彼譖言者 those slanderers.

朋友已譖 friends are insincere.

譖始竟背 their slanders in the beginning may be falsified in the end.

蝎譖 grub slanders,—which originate from within; see 4360.

覬覦之譖 interested aspersions.

TSANG.

Same as 11,580.

葬

11,579

葬

11,580

R. 漾
C. tsong
H. tsong
F. chaung
N. tsoŋg
P. }
M. } tsang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chang
J. sō
A. tang
Sinking Upper.

To bury.

埋葬 to bury.

合葬 to bury in one grave.

保葬 to bury without grave-clothes.

厚葬 to bury sumptuously,—a splendid funeral.

遺敕薄葬 left instructions for a simple burial.

火葬 to cremate.

送葬 to escort a corpse on its way to burial.

遷葬 or 改葬 to remove bodies from one grave to another,—in order to secure a better *feng shui* and more prosperity to the survivors.

葬于魚鼈之腹 buried in the maws of fishes and turtles,—of a drowned person.

藁葬 to bury in a mat,—without a coffin.

浮葬 to leave a coffin above-ground.

裸葬 to bury naked,—as in olden times.

做墳安葬 to make a grave and lay to rest,—one's parents.

葬

11,580

停喪不葬 to stop funeral rites and not bury,—a criminal offence.

會葬者以千數 those who went to his funeral were numbered by thousands.

髒

11,581

R. 養
See 臧
Rising Upper.

臧

11,582

R. 陽
C. tsong
H. tsong
F. chong
W. tsoa
N. tsoŋg
P. }
M. } tsang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chang
J. sō
A. tang
Even Upper.

Dirty; greasy. See 81.

弄髒 to soil; to make dirty.

髒症 or 髒瘡 syphilis.

Good; right. A runaway male slave, or a husband of a slave. See 否 3596.

臧厥臧 to show approval of what is good.

何用不臧 what does he which is not good?

庶幾有臧 things are going somewhat right.

謂我臧兮 you said I was dexterous,—in the chase.

與子偕臧 he and I were happy together.

臧獲 a term of contempt for male and female slaves, respectively. Also explained as children of slave mothers and fathers, respectively.

See 11,601.

藏

11,583

臧

11,584

R. 漾
C. tsong
H. ts'ong
F. chaung
W. zoa
N. tsoŋg
P. }
M. } tsang
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chang
J. sō, zō
A. tang
Sinking Lower.

The entrails; the viscera. See 3; used for 11,581.

五臟 the five viscera, viz. 心 肝脾肺腎 heart, liver, stomach, lungs, and kidneys.

五臟六腑 the whole internal economy of the body. See 3685.

猪肚臧 the entrails of a hog.

佛臧 Buddha's entrails,—the silver and valuables placed by religious enthusiasts in the bellies of images of Buddha.

盜佛臧 to steal the above.

賊¹

II,585

R. 陽

See 賊

Even Upper.

Stolen goods; plunder; booty; bribes.

起賊 or 搜賊 to recover stolen property.

馬快起了賊來沒有 has the constable recovered the stolen property?

那個賊物你搜出來了沒有 have you found those stolen goods?

賊證 proof derived from the stolen goods and from witnesses.

認賊 to identify stolen property.

領賊 to receive back stolen property.

繳賊 to hand over stolen property.

收買賊賊 to buy stolen goods.

消賊 to dispose of stolen goods, —on behalf of thieves.

作賊 or 栽賊 to place stolen property with innocent persons in order to implicate them in the theft.

窩賊 to receive stolen goods.

賊匪 receivers of stolen goods.

拏賊要賊 to arrest a man as the thief, it is necessary that he should have the stolen property.

坐地分賊 to sit still and share the plunder,—as the head or director of a gang of thieves, who does not take an active part in the operations. Also, the name given to an animal like a dog occurring among the ornaments to a temple roof.

貪賊 to covet bribes,—as a greedy official.

賊官 a venal official.

嗜

II,588

咱

II,589

駟¹

II,590

R. 養

See 賊

Rising Upper.

倉¹

II,591

R. 陽

C. ts'ong

H. ts'ong

F. ch'oung

W. ts'oa

N. ts'ong

P. M.

Y. Sz.

K. ch'ang

J. sō

A. t'ōng, t'ang

Even Upper.

倉

II,592

R. 陽

C. ts'ong

H. ts'ong

F. ch'oung

W. ts'oa

N. ts'ong

P. M.

Y. Sz.

K. ch'ang

J. sō

A. t'ōng, t'ang

Even Upper.

倉

II,593

R. 陽

C. ts'ong

H. ts'ong

F. ch'oung

W. ts'oa

N. ts'ong

P. M.

Y. Sz.

K. ch'ang

J. sō

A. t'ōng, t'ang

Even Upper.

Same as II,538.

See II,468.

A strong horse. Dirty.

駟駟 a fine strong horse.

駟僧 a broker; a middleman.

駟子 a rascal; a scoundrel.

駟兒貨 inferior goods.

Read tsu³. Ceremonial insignia.

TS'ANG.

A granary. Used for 2771.

倉房 or 穀倉 granaries.

倉廩 public granaries.

倉場 the official granaries at Peking, under the control of two officers who have the title of 侍郎 Vice President of the Board of Revenue.

倉大使 a provincial keeper of granaries.

倉庫 granaries and treasuries.

開倉 to open the granaries,—and sell grain at a low figure, as in times of famine.

神倉 the Imperial granaries.

貨倉 a warehouse.

曹倉 the book-vault of Ts'ao Ts'êng (1st cent. A.D.),—now used in the sense of library.

倉官 granary officials; the Chinese dwarf hamster (*Cricetulus griseus*).

倉庚 the oriole. See II,599.

倉頡 Ts'ang Chieh,—the legendary inventor of writing.

倉 ts'ang¹ 兄 k'uang¹ 填兮 commiseration fills my breast.

Read ts'ang³. Flurried; hasty. [In Peking, ts'ang¹.]

倉卒 (ts'u⁴, see II,868) or 倉惶 flurried; excited; hasty; ill-considered. See 9786.

倉¹

II,591

倉

II,592

倉

II,593

R. 庚

See 根

A. t'ōng

Even Lower.

滄¹

II,593

R. 陽

See 倉

Even Upper.

滄¹

II,594

R. 陽

See 槍

Even Upper.

艙¹

II,595

R. 陽

See 倉

Even Upper.

倉卒主人 host suddenly called on to provide for guests.

倉皇失措 unsettled; disturbed.

倉皇不知所以 was in such a flurry that he did not know what to make of it.

A dissipated fellow; an outcast. See II,593.

儇父 an old reprobate.

無端逐饑儇 without a cause he drove off the hungry outcasts.

不足齒之儇 a fellow not worth speaking to.

儇楚 a low fellow.

儇 ts'ang¹ 傳 the noise of music; confused.

An expanse of water. Cold. See 7654, 9566.

滄海 the ocean. See 12,294.

滄海之量 an ocean capacity, —able to drink up the ocean; said of a great drinker.

曾經滄海難爲水 speak not of lakes and streams to him who once has seen the sea.

滄洲 a country of Immortals, lying in mid-ocean; fairy-land.

滄浪之客 a vagabond.

[See 儇 II,592.]

上視滄浪天 I look up to the wandering sky above.

The tinkling sound of bells, gems, etc.

The hold of a ship; down below; the covered-in part of a boat; the cabins, etc.

船艙 the hold of a ship; all below the main deck.

艙板 or 艙面 the deck.

艙底 at the bottom of the hold.

艙口 a hatchway.

牂¹

II,586

R. 陽

C. tsong, chong

See 賊

Even Upper.

A ewe.

牂牂 descriptive of dense and luxuriant foliage.

牂牁 a region under the Han dynasty comprising parts of Ssü-ch'uan, Hunan, Kueichou, and Kuangsi. Name of a river.

偕

II,587

See II,538.

艙¹

11,595

艙口單 (or 簿) a ship's manifest.

開艙 to open hatches; to break bulk.

封艙 to seal the hatches.

艙位 the carrying capacity of a vessel; a cabin.

清艙 cargo all discharged.

房艙 the 'tween-decks.

艙房 cabins.

下艙就寢 went down into the cabin to sleep.

舒頭出艙 put his head out of the deck-house or passengers' quarters.

蒼¹

11,596

R. 陽養

See 倉

Even Upper.

Azure; the colour of the sky; the heavens; God. Green. Grey; hoary; old.

蒼昊 or 蒼天 the blue sky; God.

穹蒼 the azure vault; God.

君蒼 or 彼蒼 or 上蒼 God.

彼蒼蒼者非天也 that azure thing is not God. See 5071.

蒼生 the people; living beings.

青蒼 the greenish blue of distant hills.

蒼黃 a greenish yellow. Also, precipitate; hurried.

黑蒼 a dark sallow colour.

蒼松 the green fir trees.

蒼蔚 luxuriant.

蒼白 grey.

蒼蒼 green,—as vegetation.

髮蒼蒼 hair streaked with grey.

蒼老 a hoary old man.

老蒼 an old young man.

蒼頭 a veteran; an old retainer; a slave.

蒼滑 sly; artful.

水蒼玉 aquamarine or beryl.

蒼蠅 flies. See 11,597.

蒼朮 *Atractylis ovata*, Thunb.

蒼耳 burweed (*Xanthium strumarium*, L.) Also read *ts'ang*³.

蒼¹

11,596

螳¹

11,597

R. Yulgar.

See 倉

Even Upper.

他是蒼 *ts'ang*³ 子 he is a bur,—a prickly (*sc.* dangerous) fellow.

蒼梧 site of the tomb of 舜 Shun in Kuangsi.

The common fly.

螳螂集穢 flies collect on filth,—where the carcass is, etc.

螳螂無縫下蛆 like a fly which lays eggs without a hole to put them in,—which a fly never does. Used of people who make trouble where there should properly be none.

螳螂摔兒 a horse-hair fly-brush.

鰲¹

11,598

鵠¹

11,599

R. 陽

See 倉

Even Upper.

Same as 11,602.

A kind of crane.

鵠鷄 or 鵠鵠 the black crane.

鵠鵠 the oriole.

Read *ch'iang*¹.

有鵠 to be glittering.

鵠鵠 the tinkling of bells.

鏘¹

11,600

藏⁴

11,601

R. 陽漾

C. H. { *ts'ong*

F. *choung*

W. *soa*

N. *doŋg*

P. M. { *ts'ang*

Y. Sz. {

K. *chang*

J. *so, so*

A. *tang*

Even Lower.

To hide; to conceal; to put away; to be in retirement. To hoard; to store up.

藏伏 or 藏匿 or 隱藏 or 藏躲 or 潛藏 to hide; to lie hid.

藏起來 or 藏下 to put away; to conceal.

這個東西你要藏開 you must keep this out of sight.

甚麼事你都藏不住 you can't keep anything secret.

藏頭露 *iou*⁴ 尾 to hide the head and let the tail be seen,—to give a guarded account of any circumstances.

行藏 action and repose,—as when in and out of office, respectively.

藏⁴

11,601

藏焉修焉 even in retirement he sought to perfect himself.

笑裏藏刀 to conceal a dagger in a smile,—treacherous. Cf. *Macbeth*, II, 3. "There's daggers in men's smiles."

藏形 to become invisible.

藏身 to hide oneself.

藏覓歌 or 藏蒙蒙 *meng*³

兒 or 藏矇哥兒 blind man's buff; the game of hide and seek.

藏奸 to harbour treachery.

包藏禍心 to harbour mischief in one's heart.

藏的影兒都不見了 so well hidden that even his shadow is invisible.

收藏 to receive and store.

高鳥盡,良弓藏 when the birds above are all killed, the good bow is laid by.

家藏 family valuables; heirlooms.

藏書 books kept more as valuable possessions than for use.

藏酒 old wine.

藏器待時 to store up a thing against the day when it may be wanted,—applied to learning, able officials, etc.

其葉燒灰以藏所染之色 the ashes from its burnt leaves are used to fix colours in dyeing.

一藏之箱 a heap of boxes.

一藏紙頭 a pile of paper in reams, etc.

反舌聲藏 the note of the *fan shé* had ceased,—it was summer, when this bird sings no longer.

藏私 reserve.

藏拙 to hide one's stupidity,—by staying at home and not taking to official life.

藏報春 *Primula chinensis*, Lindl.

藏六 a name for the tortoise,—because it can hide its six extremities under its shell.

Read *tsang*⁴. A place for storing things; a store-

藏⁴
11,601

room; a safe. A grave; to bury. Tibet; see 12,221, 12,542. See 10,956.

庫藏 a treasury; a government warehouse.

三藏 the triple canon of Buddhism, consisting of the 經 Sūtras, the 律 Vinaya, and the 論 Shastras. Sanskrit: *tripitaka*. The term is also used for a library consisting of three classes of works; e.g. Confucianist, Buddhist, and Taoist.

三藏樓 the building in a Buddhist monastery specially used to contain the Canon.

唐三藏 a title conferred upon the famous Buddhist traveller, 玄奘 Hsüan Tsang (*not* Chuang), of the 7th cent., whose name was altered, in deference to that of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, to 元奘 Yüan Tsang, the latter character being sometimes wrongly written 藏.

唐三藏猶可活,況有四耶 if San Tsang (three viscera, see 11,584) of the T'ang could live, why not a man with four?—a play on words.

西藏 Tibet.

西藏紅花 saffron.

藏香 Tibetan incense.

前藏 the part of Tibet which adjoins Ssüch'uan, — Anterior Tibet.

中藏 and 後藏 Central and Ulterior Tibet.

鰱¹

11,602

R. 陽

See 昌

Even Upper.

The pomfret.

白鰱魚 the white pomfret (*Stromateus argenteus*).

黑鰱魚 the black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*).

黃鰱魚 the yellow pomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*).

瓜子鰱 the long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*).

花鰱 a small kind of pomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*).

早³

11,603

R. 皓

C. tsou

H. tsau

F. choa, cha

W. tsöe

N. tsoa

P. } tsau

Y. tsoa

Sz. tsau

K. cho

J. sō

A. tau

Rising Upper.

TSAO.

Early in the morning, as opposed to 晚 12,481. Early; soon; previous; already. See 8327, 13,117. [To be distinguished from 阜 11,604.]

早晨 or 早上 or 清早 or 一早 or 早起 early morning. See 3899.

一清早 very early in the morning.

來早 to-morrow morning.

早朝 (*ch'ao*³) the morning audience held by the Emperor at dawn.

早霞 the red clouds of dawn.

早飯 the first meal of the day.

趕早 see 5823.

早晚 early and late; sooner or later; eventually; the interval of a day.

早晚兒來 come again when you have time.

早晚兒見 we shall meet again; *au revoir*!

早晚不同 morning and evening not the same,—as of values which fluctuate, etc.

多早晚兒去過 when did you go?

天不早了 it's getting late!

還早呢 it's early yet!

早睡晚起 early to bed and late to rise.

太早 too early.

趁早 to avail oneself of the early hour; to be beforehand.

早秋 early autumn.

早田 the first of two different crops grown on the same land.

早已 or 早先 or 早日 or 早經 already; previously; long ago.

早已的話 that was a long time ago! ancient history!

早年間 in early years.

早³

11,603

早年爲 in early life he was a.... 早曉得 or 早知有此 I knew it long ago.

早走早到 the sooner off, the sooner there.

早點來 come earlier.

早些回來 come back soon.

預早隄防 take precautions beforehand.

及早 as soon as possible.

急早回頭 make haste to reform.

我早就當來 I ought to have come long ago.

早就高升 he has long since been promoted.

早在門外 was already outside the door,—listening.

阜⁴

11,604

R. 皓

C. tsou²

H. ts'au²

F. choa², ch'oa²

W. tsöe

N. dzoa, zoa

P. }

M. } tsau²

Sz. }

Y. tsoa²

K. cho

J. sō, zō

A. tau²

Rising Lower

Irregular.

Black. Runners; lictors, so called because of their black clothes; a groom. The grain still soft in the husk. [To be distinguished from 早 11,603.] Also, a trough.

阜青 black.

阜衣 black clothes.

阜布 black cloth.

不分阜白 he doesn't know black from white.

阜隸 or 阜班 or 阜役 runners; lictors.

牛馬同阜 oxen and horses at the same manger.

阜兒 a hawfinch (*Eophona melanura*).

阜裙 a name for the heron.

阜鷗 a general name for eagles.

阜角 or 阜莢 the pods of *Gleditschia sinensis*, Lam.

香阜角 or 猴兒阜 see 4011.

野 (or 水) 阜角 *Casalpinia sepiaria*, Roxb.

牙阜 or 猪牙阜 *Gleditschia officinalis*, Hemsl.

肥阜 or 肥阜莢 the seeds of *Gymnocladus chinensis*, Baill., used as soap.

阜斗 acorns. See 4289.

皂

11,605

槽

11,606

槽¹

11,607

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

糟¹

11,608

R. 豪

See 遭

Even Upper.

Same as 11,604.

Same as 11,611.

In confusion.

The "grains" left after distilling spirits; sediment; dregs. See 6067, 11,645.

見糟就醉 to get drunk at the sight of grains,—of a man who can stand but little wine.

酒糟 distillers' grains.

槽鼻子 a nose which hints at grains,—a bottle-nosed man.

醋糟 vinegar grains,—made of the spiked millet grains.

糟糠 see 5911.

糟糕 annoying; bungled; unlucky.

這件事情可真糟糕 a nice mess has been made of this matter.

糟魚 fish which has been put in grains to cure.

肉糟淹更堪久 meat soaked in grains keeps much longer,—a drunkard's saying; see 9455.

書直聖人之糟粕 books are but the dregs (or leavings) of sages.

槽錢 filthy lucre.

糟透 saturated; drenched.

糟霉 spoilt by damp.

糟朽 rotten.

糟老頭子 a weak old fellow.

糟蠻子 or 糟荳腐 a southerner.

糟邱之良友 boon companions.

槽¹

11,609

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

糟

11,610

遭¹

11,611

R. 豪

C. tsou

H. tsau

F. tsoa

W. tsöe

N. tsoa

P. } tsau

M. } Y. tsoa

Sz. tsau

K. cho

J. so

A. tau

Even Upper.

A short skirt; a tunic.

Same as 11,611.

To meet with; to suffer; to experience; see 6174. A turn; a time. When (see 3386).

遭我 you met me.

懼遭虎狼 fearing to meet tigers or wolves.

遭逢 or 遭遇 to meet.

遭遇 or 遭遇不好 (or 不幸) to meet with bad luck.

遭遇右武 in times of trouble the place of honour is given to the military. See 10,012.

遭遇相似 their lots in life were very similar.

遭難 (nan⁴) to meet with troubles.

遭家不造 domestic bereavement; the unsettled State has devolved upon me,—as its ruler.

遭風 to meet bad weather,—as a ship.

遭連夜雨 to have several consecutive nights of rain.

遭劫 or 遭事 or 遭害 or

遭殃 or 遭災 to meet with calamity.

遭賊劫 to be robbed.

他要遭了 he will come to grief.

遭回祿 or 遭天火 to have a fire on the premises. See 5163.

遭喪 to happen amiss.

自遭國喪 ever since the nation went into mourning.

遭累 to involve.

遭報 to meet with one's deserts; to serve one's right.

遭際 one's lot in life

遭¹

11,611

遭踐人 to abuse or calumniate people; to ill-treat.

遭場人 to take away a person's character; to ruin a man; to put one to trouble.

遭場東西 to spoil or waste things.

枉爲走一遭 to go a journey in vain.

遭遭走錯路 every time I took the wrong road.

周遭 surrounding; all round.

周圍轉遭全是人 people on all sides,—as in a crowded city.

Same as 11,608.

See 11,645.

See 11,752.

醺

11,612

醞

11,613

鑿

11,614

燥⁴

11,615

R. 皓號

C. ts'ou²

H. ts'au

F. ch'oa

W. ts'öe

N. ts'oa

P. } tsau²

M. } Sz. }

Y. tsoa

K. cho

J. so

A. tau

Rising and Sinking Upper.

燥

11,616

燥³

11,617

R. 皓

C. ts'ou

H. ts'au

F. ch'oa

See 燥

Rising Upper.

課

11,618

Anxious; sorrowful. See 9592.

念子燥燥 all-sorrowful I think of him.

愁燥 sad; sorrowful.

煩燥 to be anxious; to be harassed.

See 9590.

Strings of gems hanging round a coronet.

See 9593.

躁⁴
11,619

R. 號
C. ts'ou, ts'ou
H. ts'au
F. soa
W. tsöe, ts'öe
N. tsoa, ts'oa
P. tsau
M. sau, tsau
Y. soa, tsoa
S. tsau
K. cho
J. sō
A. tau
Sinking
Upper.

Impetuous; hasty; fierce; cruel.

躁急 hasty; quick-tempered.
躁動 bustling; noisy.
浮躁 volatile; frivolous.
躁暴 irascible; revengeful.
多煩躁 often irritable.
躁人辭多 the frivolous man talks much. See 909.
少安勿躁 calm yourself and don't get excited; take things quietly.
心中焦躁 very uneasy in mind.
發躁 to be vexed or annoyed.

趨³
11,620

Same as 11,619.

澡³
11,621

R. 皓
C. tsou
H. ts'au
F. ch'oa
W. tsöe
N. tsoa
P. tsau
M. tsau
Y. tsoa
S. tsau
K. cho
J. sō
A. tau, t'au
Rising
Irregular
Upper.

To bathe. See 4146.
澡身 to bathe.
澡盆 a bath-tub.
澡堂 public baths. See 10,760.
澡塘子 baths; bathing-places.
澡瓶 the water-bowl of the Buddhist mendicant. Sanskrit: kundikā.
Read ts'ao¹.
澡澡欲沸 on the point of boiling; bubbling up.

藻³
11,622

R. 皓
C. tsou
H. ts'au
F. ch'oa
W. tsöe
See 藻
Rising Upper.

Applied to various aquatic plants, especially *Myriophyllum* and *Potamogeton*. Elegant, of composition or style; decoration; in carving, etc. See 6896.
采藻 to gather pondweed.
水藻 *Myriophyllum spicatum*, L.
海藻 an edible sea-weed (*Sargassum siliquastrum*, Agard.).
鳧藻之士 a duck-in-pond-weed scholar,—one who loves learning as a duck loves pond-weed.
藻采紛披 flowers in confusion,—as of a brilliant piece of decorative painting, and also of

藻³
11,622

the flowers of elegant composition.
滿身文藻 the whole body (of the goblet) was lavishly carved.
雖乏文藻 although wanting in literary culture.
詞藻 elegant composition.
藻思 (ssü¹) ideas to be used in composition.
備承藻飾 you praise me too much.
不自藻飾 he did not adorn himself.
藻井 an ornamental ceiling.
藻甚佳 very beautiful ornamentation,—on a bronze.

棗³
11,623

R. 皓
See 早
A. tau
Rising Upper.

Several varieties of the common jujube (*Zizyphus vulgaris*, Lam.), used for cutting blocks for printing (see 6888 and 12,356), its fruit being commonly known as "dates;" see 棘 959.

棗兒 or 棗子 dates.
棗核 date-stones.
棗仁 kernel of the date.
八月剝棗 in the 8th moon we knock down the dates.
紅棗 a cultivated variety of *Zizyphus vulgaris*, Lam.
酸棗 a wild spinous variety of the above.
軟棗 or 羊矢棗 *Diospyros Lotus*, L.; the date plum.
黑棗 fruits of the above, known as "black dates."
如矢斯棗 these dates are like (sheep) droppings.
掛棗 dried dates, with the stones taken out and threaded on a string.
蜜棗 preserved dates.
醉棗 dates pickled in 燒酒 spirit.
波斯棗 or 海棗 or 千年棗 Persian dates,—the fruit of a palm.
面如重 ch'ung² 棗 a face redder than dates.

棗³
11,623

棗糖色 date colour; a reddish brown.
棗木梳 combs of jujube-wood.
欲鉸棗 wished to have it cut on blocks of date-wood,—for printing.
石棗 *Cornus officinalis*, S. & Z.
沙棗 *Eleagnus latifolia*, L.
金棗 a variety of *Citrus japonica*, Thunb.
拐棗 *Hovenia dulcis*, Thunb.

造⁴
11,624

R. 皓號
C. ts'ou, ts'ou
H. ts'au
F. ch'oa, ch'oa
W. tsöe, ts'öe
N. dzoa, zoa, ts'oa
P. tsau
M. ts'au
Y. tsoa, ts'oa
S. tsau, ts'au
K. cho
J. zō, sō
A. tau, t'au
Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

To make; to create; to build; to prepare.
造物 to create things; God; Nature.
此才恐爲造物所忌 talents which would make God angry,—at the acquisition by a mortal of an intelligence which should be the divine prerogative.
造化 to make; to create; the Creator; God (see 7403); Nature; that which is brought about for one by a higher power; fortune; luck.
造化之本於無形如此 such is the formlessness of God.
造化主 or 大造 God; Nature.
移動造化 to transfer Nature,—to canvas, as a skilled painter does.
造化其在斯人歟 such a man must be inspired!—of a painter.
窮研造化 he thoroughly investigated Nature.
天地之造化無窮 the creative operations of heaven and earth are ceaseless.
好造化 good luck; a lucky chance.
不造 bad luck; see 11,611.
不造者可無不爲 the unlucky may do anything,—they can't make themselves worse off.
初造 or 造端 to make for the first time; to originate.
再造 to make a second time; to give a second lease of life, as by rescuing from peril or poverty, in which sense used by

造⁴

11,624

the Emperor 肅宗 Su Tsung of the T'ang dynasty to 郭子儀 Kuo Tzū-i on his recovery of 東京.

巧造 cunningly wrought.

起造房屋 to build houses.

造劫 to appear among men.

造歷 to take part in (as a life-time).

造謀 to plan; to plot.

造罪 or 造孽 to commit a crime which involves punishment in a future life on earth; to suffer the consequences of wrong-doing. As an exclamation, the second = Poor soul!

造釁 to make a quarrel.

造誣 to fabricate; false.

造出名姓 to make up names and surnames,—for non-existent persons.

造報 to report,—receipt of money.

自造其禍 brought his misfortunes on himself.

改造 or 修造 to alter and build; to rebuild. See 5783.

造船 to build a ship.

造船局 a shipbuilding yard; a dock-yard.

造作 to make; to fashion.

造工 to work.

天造地設 natural,—not made.

造換 to renew; to repair.

造坭磚的 a brickmaker.

造謠言 to make up false reports.

造言生事 to cause trouble by false stories.

造反 to rebel.

造具 to prepare; to make out.

造具清冊 to prepare statistics.

造冊 to make out a list; to prepare tables.

造飯 to prepare food.

造就 to finish making; to complete; to accomplish.

造⁴

11,624

造意 to originate a scheme; purposely; with intent.

造父 Master of the Horse.

兩造 the two parties to a suit or action.

Read ts'ao⁴. To make progress; to go to; to visit.

小子有造 the young men make progress.

造就 to accomplish; to train up, as an official.

乃造其曹 he went to the farm,—to get a pig.

下馬造焉 he got off his horse and approached them.

賓客造焉 the guests have arrived.

造府拜候 to go to a person's house to pay one's respects.

造次 hurriedly; in a hasty or irregular way. See 12,606.

不敢造次闖進去 did not venture to burst in hastily.

造次之間不好就說得 in the hurry of the moment I was not able to tell you this,—the surroundings being unsuitable for a private communication.

A cooking-stove; a kitchen-range; a furnace.

竈頭 a cooking-stove; a cook.

竈廚 a cook-house.

竈火坑 the hole in which the fire is put.

掌竈的 a cook.

打竈 or 搭竈 to put up a cooking-range.

分竈 to separate cooking-stoves,—to live or mess apart.

瓦竈 clay cooking-stoves, buried with the dead.

竈神 or 竈君 or 竈王 the God of the Kitchen,—who reports to 上帝 Almighty God on 23rd of 12th moon at the end of every year on the behaviour of the family in general.

辭竈 to take leave of the Kitchen God on his departure.

竈⁴

11,625

寧 ning⁴ 媚於竈 better be civil to the Kitchen God,—and secure a good report.

送竈 to see the Kitchen God off (as above, on 23rd of 12th moon),—in connection with which offerings are made of a sweetmeat which is so sticky that when he gets up to heaven he is unable to open his lips.

祭竈 or 祀竈 to make the offerings,—as above.

接竈 to welcome the Kitchen God back,—on the 30th of the 12th moon.

竈馬 or 竈雞 the cricket.

倒竈 the stove inverted,—bad luck.

竈戶 householders; salt-workers.

觀 kuan⁴ 內無仙, 丹竈冷 the (Taoist) monastery has no immortal in it, and the crucible (for alchemistic purposes) is cold.

另起爐竈 to make a fresh start.

老虎竈 an establishment for the sale of hot water,—so called from the long chimney which is supposed to be like a tiger's tail.

Same as 11,625.

A stone like jade. The tinkling of jade ornaments. Small; petty. Used with 10,202.

環蛭 lamelli branchien which are infested parasitically by crustaceae.

Same as 11,629.

A flea. To scratch. The mortises in the hub for the spokes of the wheel. Used with 早 11,603.

蛇蚤 or 跳蚤 or 咬蚤 a flea.

咬蚤做事累虱母 what the flea does, the louse suffers

竈⁴

11,625

R. 號

C. tsau
H. tsau
F. choa, chan
W. tsöe
N. tsoa
P. } tsau
M. }
Y. tsoa
Sz. tsau
K. cho
J. sō
A. tau

Sinking
Upper.

灶

11,626

璫³

11,627

R. 皓

See 早

Rising Upper.

蚱

11,628

蚤³

11,629

R. 皓

C. tsau
H. tsau
F. choa, chau,
ch'au
W. tsöe
N. tsoa
P. } tsau
M. }

蚤³

11,629

Y. tsoa
Sz. tsau
K. cho
T. sh
A. tau
Rising Upper.

for,—not being able to escape so quickly. Used figuratively for being left in the lurch.

不蚤鬚 don't scratch your head.

四之日其蚤 on the days of the 4th (moon), early in the morning.

蚤起 in the morning.

地蚤 the potato.

蚤休 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm., commonly known as 一枝
花 or 七葉一枝花.

Read *chao*³. Claws; nails; used with 484.

自揄其蚤沈之河 he cut his nails and threw the parings into the river,—in token that he would sacrifice his life, if necessary.

Same as 11,629.

TS'AO.

Plants; vegetation. Radical 140. See 11,634.

Same as 11,604.

See 11,604.

Plants; vegetation; weeds; grass; straw. Mean; humble. Careless; roughly executed; to draft (see 2770). Female; used with 11,635.

草木 plants and trees. See below.

花草 flowering and other plants.

花中之草 weeds among flowers.

一根草 a stalk of grass. See below.

青草 grass.

草棍兒 or 草莖 grass stalks.

草³

11,634

草地 pasture land.

敗草 withered grass.

出草 to come out of the grass; to raid; to go upon the war-path, as the savages of Formosa do.

草莽 jungle. See 7667.

草藥 medicinal herbs; simples.

草野 countrified.

草棚 or 草房 or 草舍 a thatched hut; a shed.

禾草 rice-straw.

草香 the smell of straw.

草芥 petty; trifling.

草料 forage; food for animals.

草包 the sack attached to the back of a cart and used for putting the animal's food in.

草市 a straw-market.

草鞋 or 草履 straw sandals.

草帽 wide-brimmed straw hats.

草帽綆 straw braid.

草人 a straw man; a dummy.

在生是一根草,死了

是一個寶 alive he is but a blade of grass, dead he is a precious jewel,—as a beggar whose murder would mean a large money payment. Also, as a man whose children neglected him in life and then gave him a grand funeral, etc.

草黃 straw-coloured.

斬草 to cut grass; to make a grave.

打草 to get fodder.

草裏蛇 a snake in the grass.

草竊 highway robbery.

手中擎個草標 holding in his hand a straw notice,—straw twisted into the shape of a ring, which signifies that something is for sale.

草木皆兵 every bush a soldier,—ready to kill. Used as Shakespeare's "each bush an officer," of imaginary fears.

草菅人命 to treat human life as mere grass.

當與如草覆地 let it be like ground covered by grass,—put out of sight; forgotten.

草³

11,634

心裏長 *chang*³ 草咯 his mind is uncultivated; he is idiotic.

草把 a bunch of grass hung at the door of a lying-in room, to prevent people from entering.

坐草 brought to bed of a child,—“in the straw.”

方在坐草之際 she is at the sitting-in-straw crisis,—on the point of confinement.

草名 my humble name.

草書 or 草字 the “grass” character or running hand. Said to be so called from the draft (5932) of a document, which was formerly written on straw paper. The second is also my humble 號 personal appellation.

草字頭 grass (*i.e.* Rad. 140) at the top,—in writing.

三草字頭 three times grass at the top,—*i.e.* three times 萬 = 30,000.

草寫 to write in the running hand; to scrawl.

章草 draft hand,—the earlier form of grass character in which the characters were separately written and not run together as in the 今草 modern form.

代草 to make a draft for a person.

起草 to make a draft.

草律 to draft a law.

草稿 or 草創 a rough draft. The second is also a rough beginning.

皆自焚諫草 all burnt the drafts of their “remonstrances.”

草昧之初 or 草昧未開之世 in the early ages when men were utterly barbarous and bestial.

天造草昧 God created (the world, etc.) when all was dark and in confusion.

一過草兒,沒細看 just glanced at it, without going carefully into it.

草色遙看,近却無 look at rough painting (*i.e.* painting done by a few touches) from a distance: when seen close, it is nothing at all.

草草 or 草率 or 了草 carelessly; without taking pains.

蚤

11,630

艸³

11,631

皂

11,632

阜

11,633

草³

11,634

R. 皓
F. ch'oa, ch'au
K. ch'o
See 操
Rising Upper.

草³
11,634

草草了事 to get through business in a careless or perfunctory way.

勞人草草 the troubled are in sorrow.

草鷄 a hen. See 11,635.

草鷄子 he shows the white feather.

草鷄毛 a chicken-hearted fellow.

草滅了 (of children) still-born; (of things) abandoned.

草芍藥 *Paeonia albiflora*, Pall.

草菓 the ovoid cardamom (*Amomum medium*, Lour.).

草荳蔻 the large round cardamom (*Amomum globosum*, Lour.).

草珠子 "Job's tears" (*Coix lachryma*, L.).

草蘭花 *Liriope graminifolia*, Baker.

驃³
11,635

The female of certain animals. See 7576.

R. 皓

驃驢 a she-ass.

See 草

驃鷄 a hen.

Rising Upper.

走驃 to be on heat.

曹²
11,636

A company; a class. Officials. A cattle-fold; see 11,624 *ts'ao*⁴. Name of a feudal State in Shantung. See 11,591.

R. 豪

爾曹 you all.

See 槽

兒曹何自遠來 my children, why have you come thus far?

皆此曹矣 all the above are of this class.

官曹 officials.

秋曹 officers of the Board of Punishments.

刑曹 punishment.

金曹 Board of Revenue.

水曹 Board of Works.

天曹 or 陰曹 the officials in the next world; God.

三曹 three special judges in Purgatory, robed in red, blue, and green.

曹²
11,636

雷曹 an assistant to the God of Thunder.

曹食虫 a tapeworm.

曹平銀 common sycee; the market tael.

曹州府 a Prefecture in Shantung.

曹效 to imitate.

曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao,—the famous general who played a leading part in the wars of the Three Kingdoms.

說曹操,曹操就到 talk of Ts'ao Ts'ao and he is sure to appear,—alluding to the rapidity of his marches and suddenness of his appearances.

曹操買馬,要看母子 when Ts'ao Ts'ao bought a horse, he wanted to see its mother,—from which he could infer what the offspring would be worth. [The characters 槽頭 (see 11,639) are sometimes substituted for Ts'ao Ts'ao.]

笑面孔曹操 a smiling Ts'ao Ts'ao,—one who is outwardly smiling but inwardly plotting.

作曹邱 to be a Ts'ao Ch'iu,—a personage mentioned in the

史記 as one who acted as a kind of go-between in spreading the reputation of others.

嘈¹
11,637

Noise; hubbub; din; to shout out all together.

嘈鬧 or 嘈嘲 to wrangle.

嘈噴 hubbub; din.

嘈耳 to deafen.

R. 豪

C. *ts'ou*

H. *ts'au*

F. *choa*

W. *zōe*

N. *zōa*

P. M. }

Y. *Sz.* }

K. *cho*

J. *sō, zō*

A. *tau*

Even Lower.

槽⁴
11,638

To stir

R. 號

See 造

Sinking Lower.

槽⁴
11,639

A trough; a manger; a distillery. See 11,636.

R. 豪

C. *ts'ou*

H. *ts'au*

F. *choa*, v. *soa*

W. *zōe*

N. *zōa*, *zōa*

P. }

M. }

Y. *ts'ou*

Sz. *ts'au*

K. *cho*

J. *sō, zō*

A. *tau*

Even Lower.

槽子 a trough; a four-cornered receptacle without a lid.

灰槽子 a hod for mortar; a spittoon on a stove bed.

水槽 a water-trough.

槽頭 the ends of the trough where animals are fastened to drink.

漏槽 a gutter under the eaves of houses to carry off the rain-water.

馬槽 or 槽道 a manger.

槽上 in the stable.

轉槽 a circular trough.

當槽兒的 an ostler at an inn.

跳槽 to change one's master.

獨槽貨 a cantankerous fellow.

槽坊 a distillery.

酒槽 a vat.

漕¹
11,640

A water-course; to transport by water.

R. 豪

N. *zōa*, *zōa*

See 槽

Even Lower.

漕運 to transport by water,—especially of grain from the south to Peking.

漕運總督 or 漕部堂 Director-General of the Grain Transport.

漕糧 or 漕米 tribute rice.

漕河 the Grand Canal,—along which part of the tribute rice is still carried.

漕船 a tribute-rice junk.

漕官 officials employed in the transport of grain.

漕標 troops employed on the grain-transport service.

截漕 to divert the tribute grain,—to famine districts.

漕規 fees on the grain collection.

糟²
11,641

Crisp; crumbling.

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

槽¹

II,642

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

槽¹

II,643

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

槽¹

II,644

槽¹

II,645

R. 豪

See 槽

Even Lower.

操¹

II,646

R. 豪號

C. ts'ou

H. ts'au

F. ch'oa, ch'au

W. ts'ue

N. ts'oa

P. } ts'au

M. }

Y. ts'oa

Sz. ts'au

K. cho

J. sɔ

A. ts'au

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

A sea-going junk.

Maggots in fruit.

槽食實者過半矣 the maggot has eaten more than half the fruit.

Same as II,637.

Old; worn-out. Used with II,608.

槽舊 old.

槽朽 decayed.

槽壞 or 槽爛 worn-out; spoilt.

釘槽木爛 nails worn out and wood rotten.

槽檳榔 worm-eaten betelnuts.

To grasp; to hold fast; to take in hand; to manage; to restrain, as opposed to 縱 II,991; to drill. See 3120.

操刀 to grasp a sword.

操屠刀爲業 to carry on trade as a butcher.

操作 to do manual work.

使學操作 made him learn coolie's work.

操琴 to seize a lute,—as when about to play.

操券而獲 to take the document and obtain,—the money.

其語操南音 he spoke with a southern accent.

操則存 hold fast (to righteousness) and it will remain with you.

操持 to take firm hold of.

心裏有操持 to have a strong will; to be resolute.

操¹

II,646

操心 to be anxious; to take trouble.

其操心也危 they keep their hearts under a sense of peril.

有志操 to be ambitious.

操切 to grasp and cut open,—hasty measures.

操刺 wild and fearless.

操勞 pains-taking.

操勝 or 操必勝之權 to have certain success within one's grasp.

操業 conduct; fulfilment of duties.

各操其業 each one attending to his own business, or doing his duty in his own sphere.

多操賣寶石業 they mostly engage in the trade in precious stones.

操守 to hold firmly to; unswerving integrity.

不變其操守 never faltered in his resolution.

操舟利南, 馳馬利北 if you take a boat it is best to go south, if you ride a horse it is best to go north.

操演 or 操練 to drill.

操兵 to drill troops.

操點 drill and roll-call.

大操 a grand review.

看操 to watch a review; to inspect troops at drill.

體操 physical drill.

Read tsao⁴. A principle; a purpose; a restraint imposed on oneself.

節操 moral principles.

風操 character; demeanour; mode of life.

冰霜之操 principles pure as ice,—chastity.

其操履無玷 of irreproachable character.

操行雖異 although their principles were widely different.

少無士操 in youth he was without any bent towards learning.

操¹

II,646

變其操 to swerve from the path of rectitude.

不貳其操 singleness of purpose.

充仲子之操 to carry out the principles of Chung Tzŭ,—an impossibility, because of their unpractical character.

琴操 lute-songs.

鄭

II,647

R. 號

See 造

Sinking Lower.

造

II,648

慥

II,649

R. 號

See 慥

Sinking Upper.

糙

II,650

R. 號

W. ts'ue

N. ts'oa, v.

ts'ioa

See 造

Sinking Upper.

皸

II,651

Name of a city in the 鄭 Chêng State.

See II,624.

Sincere.

君子胡不慥慥爾 is it not entire sincerity which marks the superior man?

Coarse paddy; common; inferior. [Colloquially ts'ao¹.]

粗糙寒蹇的 the rough and miserable appearance of a beggar.

擋糙的 for every-day use.

糙 ts'ao⁴ 蛋 muddled; ruined.

Same as II,650.

TSÊ.

則¹

II,652

R. 職

C. tsêk

H. tsêk

F. chaik, cheik,

W. tsê

N. tsah

P. tsê

M. tsê

Y. tsêk

Sz. tsê

K. chik

J. soku

A. tsê

Entering Upper.

Then; and so; so then; in that case; consequently; in accordance with; according as there may be. A pattern; a rule (see 6911); to take as a model. Used by Cantonese as an imitation of "cheque." Numerative of plays.

子於是日哭, 則不歌 on a day on which Confucius had been weeping, he did not sing.

則²⁸

11,652

地及則高如人 on reaching the ground, (the dwarf) became as tall as an ordinary person.

我心則悅 my heart will then be pleased.

顧我則笑 he looks at me and smiles.

是則不可無者也 if so, then I cannot do without it.

魚網之設,鴻則離之 it was a fish-net that was set, and a goose has fallen into it.

昊天上帝則不我遺 nor will Almighty God exempt even me.

高則高,華則華 in height they are higher, and for ornament they are more ornamented, —yet I prefer my own.

美則美矣然未大也 it is indeed beautiful, but not extremely so.

雖則年老 although advanced in years.

雖則如是 although it is so. 說了不則一番 he said it not once only.

我去則去,有 I am going, and if when I am gone....

有錯則謂人之錯 to attribute whatever mistakes there may be to others.

則將 will accordingly....; will then....

則品級之不同 according to the different degrees of rank.

然則 so then; well then.

則是 or 則個 or 則可 then it will be all right; in that case it will do, etc. See 6074.

如何則可 what is to be done? which is the best way?

恕罪則個 oh, pardon me!

皇天可憐,垂救則個 Almighty God, have pity on me and preserve me!

何則 how then? why so?

一則 and 二則 firstly and secondly.

一則以喜,一則以懼 in one sense a matter for rejoicing, in another sense a matter for anxiety, —(e.g.) is the advanced age of a parent.

則²⁸

11,652

一則也 alike; of one kind.

其則不遠 the pattern is not far off.

準則 a standard; a rule to go by; normal.

願依彭咸之貴則 I am ready to follow the noble example of P'êng Hsien,—and drown myself. Said by Ch'ü P'ing.

有物有則 there are things and there are the laws,—which govern them. [This phrase is extended to the functions of the body and the obligations of life generally.]

法則 a pattern; a rule; a law.

例則 laws and regulations.

不可依此以爲則 this must not be regarded as an invariable rule.

安有常則 how can there be a fixed law?—in such matters.

言而世爲天下則 his words are for ages a lesson to the empire.

天則 divine rules; the law of God.

閑之維則 (the horses) were trained into following certain rules.

則而象之 made him their model for imitation.

則古稱先 to imitate antiquity and follow in the steps of the ancient (rulers).

唯天爲大,唯堯則之 only God is great, and Yao alone has followed this pattern.

稅則 a Customs' tariff.

九則 the nine 州 divisions of the empire.

二百七十八則 278 plays, —in the collection.

See 11,696.

側

11,653

側

11,654

R. 職

F. chaik,

cf. 則

K. chik

A. tāk

Entering Lower.

A chain of mountains; hilly; mountainous.

則

11,655

則

11,656

R. 職

See 側

Entering Upper.

則

11,657

R. 職

See 則

Entering Upper.

則

11,658

R. 職

F. ch'ek

N. dzah

K. chik

J. oku, zoku

A. tāk

Entering Lower.

責

11,659

R. 陌

C. chak,

H. tsit, tsak

F. chaik

N. tsa

N. tsah

P. tsê

M. tsê

Y. tsêh

Sz. tse

K. ch'ek

J. saku, shaku

A. trik, trak

Entering Upper.

See 10,296.

To flog; to beat. Also read ts'ê⁴.

Sound of crashing or splitting.

The cuttle-fish, used for food, and supposed to be transformed from the crow.

烏鰐 the cuttle-fish (*Sepia*). Also known as 烏鰐. See 12,721.

To reprove; to punish. To require from; to ask for; to demand. To lay a charge on; duty; to be responsible. To press to crush.

責咎 to blame; to lay the blame on.

責人斯無難 it is easy to reprove others.

受責 or 見責 to receive reproof.

人之易其言,無責耳矣 men's being ready with their tongues arises simply from their not having been reproofed.

自責 to reprove oneself.

上令自責 the Emperer bade him apologise.

痛自刻責 he reproofed himself severely.

責懲 or 責讓 or 責備 or 責罵 or 責斥 to scold; to blame.

責罪 to reprove; to condemn.

責²⁰
11,659

責善 to urge to virtuous acts.

責令 to compel.

貸物而責其償 to lend things and enforce return of the same.

責言不可償也 to reproach for not being able to make good one's word.

責治 to chastise; to punish.

責罰 or 責銀 to punish by fine.

責問 to examine under the bamboo,—of recalcitrant witnesses.

責打 or 責杖 to beat; to flog.

責辦 to inflict penalties.

責負 to collect a debt.

責賂 to ask for a *douceur*.

責納 to charge a fee.

不責報 without asking any return; gratis.

躬自厚而薄責於人 to require much from oneself and little from others.

以不能爲之事責人，而又治人以不爲之罪 to set men impossible tasks, and then punish them for non-performance.

誕無我責 you must not lay the whole burden on me.

責成 to charge with; to carry through; responsibility.

以專責成 in order to assign to each his proper duty or responsibility.

吾亦無所過責矣 I do not therefore blame you severely,—the thing is done, and it is of no use.

責任 duty; responsibility; trust.

完了我的責任 my responsibility is at an end.

設立責任內閣 to establish a responsible Cabinet.

有言責者 he on whom rests the responsibility of speaking,—to the Emperor, in terms of reproof.

塞責 to fill up one's duty,—to discharge one's duties in a perfunctory manner.

責無旁貸 cannot shift the responsibility to any one else.

責²⁰
11,659嘖²⁰
11,660R. 陌
C. tsik, chak.
H. tsit
P. tsé²See 責
Entering
Upper.幘²⁰
11,661R. 陌
C. tsik
P. tsé²
M. chi, tséSee 責
Entering
Upper.歎¹³
11,662R. 陌
See 嘖
Entering
Upper.簣¹
11,663R. 陌
H. tsit
W. tsa²
P. schai, tsé
See 責
Entering
Upper.Read *chai*⁴. A debt.
Used for 債 232.

聽稱責以傳別 let the payment of debts be secured by means of witnesses and documentary evidence.

To call out; to bawl; to make an uproar.

嘖嘖稱善 loud cries of approval.

嘖嘖不已 praised him without ceasing.

英欽差嘖有煩言 the Br. Minister complains that....

A conical cap; a skull cap; a turban.

介幘 a civilian's cap.

平上幘 a military cap.

喪幘 a mourning-cap.

皙幘 white teeth.

絳幘鷄人報曉籌 the red-capped watchmen announce the hour of dawn.

To talk and laugh.

A mat to sit or sleep on.

易簣 to change the mat,—to die; referring to a story of 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ who died shortly after his mat was changed, for propriety's sake, during a severe illness.

卽捲以簣置廁中 he was rolled up in a mat and cast into a privy,—of 范曄 Fan Chŭ, 3rd century B.C.

綠竹如簣 with their green bamboos, like matting,—sc. dense.

蹟²⁰
11,664R. 陌
See 責
P. tsé²
Y. chik
K. chek
Entering
Upper.擇²⁰
11,665R. 陌
C. chak
H. ts'ak
F. teik, tah
W. dza
N. dzah
P. schai, tsé
M. tsé, ts'è
Y. tsèh
Sz. tse
K. ch'òk, tek
J. chaku, taku
A. trak
Entering
Lower.

Occult; mysterious; abstruse.

聖人有以見天下之蹟 the Sage (or Prophet) has that by which he can see the mysteries of the world.

探蹟索隱 to search out hidden mysteries.

To pick out; to choose; to take exception to.

擇選 or 擇取 or 揀擇 to choose; to select.

揀擇人才 to pick out men of talent.

擇吉日 to choose a lucky day.

擇鄰處 (*ch'u*³) to choose a neighbourhood,—as the mother of Mencius did, with a view to its influence on her son.

擇交 to choose one's companions.

擇婿 or 擇親 to choose a son-in-law.

罔有擇言在躬 they had no occasion to make choice of words in reference to their conduct.

擇其善者而從之 to choose the good and follow it.

良禽擇木 good birds choose their trees,—to roost in, and good men their company.

擇訂 to assign,—as a berth to a ship.

擇食 to choose what one eats,—to have particular fancies about food.

擇個空 *k'ung*⁴ 兒 to choose a time when one is without business.

擇定 to fix upon; to select.

擇肥而噬 to select the fat for eating,—to fleece the rich ones.

擇下 to select beforehand.

賢臣擇主 the virtuous minister chooses his sovereign.

不但君擇臣，臣亦擇君 not only does the sovereign choose his ministers, but the minister chooses his sovereign.

擇地 to select a spot.

擇²⁰
11,665

擇要 to select the important points.
擇着走 to pick one's way.
擇期 to choose a time.
正在揀擇際 she was just in the act of selecting her purchases,—when....
口無擇言 uttering no words which anyone might take exception to.
河海不擇細流故能成其深 rivers and seas do not take exception to small streams (as tributaries), and it is that which makes them deep. See 10,596.

澤⁴⁰
11,666
R. 陌藥
C. chak
H. ts'et, ts'ak
F. teik
W. dza
N. dzah
P. tsé
M. tsé
Y. tsé
Sz. tse
K. ch'ek, t'ek
J. chaku, taku
A. trak
Entering Lower.

A sheet of water; a mere; a marsh; moist; slippery; glossy; fertile; fat; to anoint; to soak; to enrich; to fertilise; to show kindness to. Used for 11,667. See 13,512.
彼澤之陂 by the shores of that marsh.
川澤 streams and pools.
澤國 a country submerged.
大澤 a boggy place,—is not fit for troops; used figuratively.
滑澤 slippery.
光澤 glossy; sleek; shining.
肥澤 fat; greasy.
香澤 to anoint with fragrant oils, etc.
手澤 soaked with the moisture of the hand,—of things which a person has been accustomed to handle.
手澤猶存 a relic of him is still in existence.
共飯不澤手 when eating in company, don't wash your hands,—wash them previously.
一日之澤 one day's soaking, —won't do any harm, said Confucius in reference to wine.
雨澤 moistened with rain; benefited.
澤宮 the damp palace,—where the rain comes from.
潤澤 to fertilise; to enrich by favours; glossy; moist; kind-hearted; agreeable.

澤²⁰
11,666

恩澤 kindness; favour; benefit.
澤流於後世 his good influence reached to after generations.
澤及禽獸 kindness reaching to dumb animals,—said of 成湯 T'ang the Completer. See 12,515.
澤及枯骨 kindness reaching to dry bones,—as when people bury scattered bones, etc.
澤民 to benefit the people.
澤蘭丸 pills for procuring abortion.
與子同澤 (tsé⁴⁰) I will share my underclothes with you,—that you may be able to go and fight.
澤州 a Department in Shansi.
澤瀉 *Alisma plantago*, L.

Read to²⁰. See 6029 (ho⁴).

澤⁴⁰
11,667
R. 藥陌
See 鐸譯
Entering Lower.

鶚¹⁰
11,668
R. 陌宅
See 宅
Entering Upper.

宅¹⁰
11,669

駝⁴⁰
11,670
R. 藥驪
See 驪
K. t'ak
J. taku, chaku
A. trak
Entering Upper.

賊¹⁰
11,671

The white pelican, known as 鶚鵲.

See 240.

The offspring of an ass and a cow, called 駝駝.

See 11,701.

蟹⁴⁰
11,672

R. 職賊
Entering Lower.

鰕⁴⁰
11,673

戢⁴⁰
11,674

摘⁴⁰
11,675

謫²⁰
11,676

R. 陌
C. chak
H. tsak
F. teik, tia, chak
W. tsa
N. tsah
P. chai, schai, tsé
M. tsé
Y. tsé
Sz. tse
K. chök
J. taku, djaku
A. trik, dik
Entering Irregular.

謫⁴⁰
11,677

窄⁴⁰
11,678

箬⁴⁰
11,679
R. 陌藥
See 蚱舂
A. trik
Entering Upper.

Grubs which eat the joints of grain. See 7690.

Same as 11,658.

See 1094.

See 228.

To reproach; to blame; to punish; to be in disgrace, as an official; to banish. [To be distinguished from 謫 9740.]

室人交徧謫我 the members of my family all emulously reproach me.

謫咎 to find fault with.

無瑕謫 no loophole for blame.

怒謫 to reprove angrily.

謫罰 to punish by fine.

謫奸 to reprove evil deeds.

余謫居於黃 I was then in disgrace at Huang-chou.

謫居之勝槩也 the consolations of exile.

謫降 or 謫仙 to be banished to earth,—from heaven.

日始有謫 the sun then changed in appearance.

Same as 11,676.

See 243.

Boards which support the tiles on a roof. A quiver. To squeeze. To brand.

爲門扇所箬 pinched in the door.

鑽箬 to brand; to tattoo.

箬⁴⁰
11,679

Read *tso*^{2*}. Ropes; tackle.

青絲爲君箬 black silk shall make thy rigging.

舢⁴⁰
11,680

R. 陌
C. *chak*, *cha*²
P. *cha*²
P. *cha*², *tsé*²
See 礫

A small boat.

兩兩三三舢舨舟 boats (passing) by twos and threes.

礫⁴⁰
Entering Upper.

𡗗⁴⁰
11,681

See 151.

仄⁴⁰
11,682

R. 職
C. *chak*
A. *tsét*
P. *chaik*
N. *tse*
N. *tsah*, *tséh*
P. *tsé*²
P. *tsé*
L. *tsék*
N. *tse*
K. *ch'ik*
A. *trák*
Entering Upper.

Inclined; slanting; oblique in tone, as opposed to 平 9310.

傾仄 inclined; slanting; leaning.

仄頭仄腦 to hold one's head aside.

身不要仄 the body should not be slanting,—in the presence of superiors, i.e. don't loll about.

仄厯 the moon in the east on the 1st day of the moon. Used in the sense of behindhand.

歉仄實深 to be fully conscious of one's shortcomings,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

平仄 even and oblique,—the two great divisions of tones for the purposes of poetry. The following is a specimen of the common five-word quatrain, showing where these tones must appear in properly constructed verse:—

仄平	平仄
仄平	平仄
仄平	仄平
平仄	仄平
平仄	平仄

平仄不調 (*tiao*²) to put evens and obliques in wrong places.

仄聲 the tones other than the 平 even tones.

仄聲韻 rhymes in the oblique

仄⁴⁰
11,682

tones,—occurring only in ancient poetry.

仄字 a word in an oblique tone.

赤仄 name of a coin.

漏仄 the appearance of water flowing.

仄足而行 to advance with slanting feet,—to sidle along in fear.

仄徑難行 a by-path where advance is difficult.

踈仄翹企 on the tiptoe of anxious expectation.

𡗗⁴⁰
11,683

The sun inclining to the west; the afternoon.

R. 職
See 仄
Entering Upper.

自朝至于日中𡗗,不

遑暇食 from morning to midday, and from midday to sundown, he did not allow himself time to eat,—said of 文王 Wên Wang.

日𡗗而市 to hold a market in the afternoon.

拙⁴⁰
11,684

See 2396.

輟⁴⁰
11,685

See 2426.

這⁴⁰
11,686

See 564.

稅⁴⁰
11,687

See 2419.

翟⁴⁰
11,688

See 241.

櫛⁴⁰
11,689

See 1478.

TS'É.

揀⁴⁰
11,690

To support; to assist. A riding-whip.

R. 陌
See 揀索
Entering Upper.

策⁴⁰
11,691

R. 陌
H. *ts'et*
P. *ts'è*²
See 册
Entering Upper.

A bundle of bamboo slips used for writing communications of over 100 words, as compared with *fang* (3435) which carried fewer words (see 1604); sometimes a single slip; a book; a pamphlet. A plan; a scheme; a stratagem. A riding-whip. A question; a query; a theme.

布在方策 inscribed on tablets of wood and slips of bamboo,—the former being for events of importance, the latter for more trivial items.

簡策 or 書策 writing-tablets; books; writings.

計策 a plan; a stratagem.

良策 or 神策 or 妙策 a capital scheme.

籌策 to devise a plan.

策士 a man of schemes; a clever strategist.

獻策 to propose a plan,—to the government, or to a superior officer.

推策 to divine.

不是長策 it is not a permanent scheme.

萬全之策 a perfect scheme.

策命 to order.

策應 to afford assistance to; to relieve (in a military sense).

警策後人 to be for a warning to posterity.

執策 to hold a whip; a groom.

以策注地 he stuck his whip in the ground.

策馬 to whip a horse.

策勵 to urge on; to impel.

金策 a pewter staff,—as used by Buddhists.

策論 questions and themes,—given at the examinations.

策問 or 策題 questions set at the public examinations. [Instituted by the Empress Wu Hou, A.D. 690.]

對策 or 射策 answers given by the candidates.

策⁴²

11,691

殿試策 questions set at the palace examination. See 11,202.

實策 papers in which the questions are fully treated by the candidates.

空策 the opposite of the above.

策中有人鏡芙蓉之語 in the theme occurred the words "man-mirror hibiscus."

策策 the whistling of wind.

策^{*}

11,692

R. 陌

See 策

Entering
Upper.

坼^{*}

11,693

R. 陌

See 拆

A. hsih
Entering
Upper.

To tear; to be torn; to crack; to burst; to chap. See 1167. [To be distinguished from 圻 1011.]

不圻不副 there was no bursting nor rending,—when 后稷 Hou Chi was born.

砍圻 to crack,—as a bowl.

聲喉圻 a squeaky voice; a falsetto.

手不圻裂 hands not chapped.

圻口膏藥 plaster for chapped hands.

龜圻 crackly like the shell of a tortoise,—used of chapped hands.

天崩地圻 the sky collapsed and the earth split open.

See 254.

拆

11,694

𠵽

11,695

側⁴²

11,696

R. 職

C. chak.
H. tset
F. ch'aiik, ch'aik
W. ts'e
N. tsah
P. ts'è²

The side; at or by the side; sideways; inclining to one side; perverted; prejudiced; low; mean.

南山之側 alongside the southern hill.

河側 by the riverside.

側⁴²

11,696

M. tsè, ts'è²
Y. ts'èh
Sz. ts'e
K. ch'ik
J. shiki, shoku
A. trak
Entering
Upper.

反側 to turn over and over,—as when restless in bed.

時無背無側 you thus have no (good men) behind you, nor by your side.

侍我側 stand at my side.

側門 a side door.

側稜 inclined; tilted; uneven.

側身 the body awry; lopsided; to turn half round.

側^{chai} 着身子躺着 or 側^{chai} 臥 or 側^{chai} 歪躺着 to lie on one's side.

側弁 a cap worn on one side.

側首 to half turn the head.

側耳而聽 to incline the ear to listen.

側邊 on one side.

偏側 or 側重一邊 leaning to one side; partial.

側重 to extol; to glorify.

側目 sidelong glances.

側臉 a side face; a profile.

不要放側 don't put it crooked.

側房 or 側室 a side room; a concubine.

掃清君側 to keep the sovereign's presence unpolluted by evil men.

側陋 low; mean; vile.

揚側陋 to exalt the humble and lowly.

Read tsè^{1*}.

側子 tubers derived from *Aconitum Fischeri*, Reichb.

側⁴²

11,697

R. 職

C. ch'ak.
H. ts'et
F. ch'aiik
W. ts'e
N. ts'ah
P. ts'è²
M. ts'è
Y. ts'èh
Sz. ts'e
K. ch'ik
J. shiki, shoku
A. trak
Entering
Upper.

To pity; to sympathise with.

側隱之心 feelings of commiseration,—for those in distress.

側仁 a humane sympathy.

痛側 to feel deep pity for.

心側 grieved in heart.

測⁴²

11,698

R. 職

H. tset, ts'et

See 側

Entering
Upper.

To fathom; to sound; to estimate.

不測 or 不可測 unfathomable; inscrutable; unexpected, as death, etc.

賤軀臨不測 the owner of a vile body (the impecunious man) approaches an abyss. See 2829.

倘俱有不測 in case both of them die, then...

你的意思我纔測開 I just begin to make out what you mean.

測量 to sound; to survey, as a coast, a river, etc.

測度 (to⁴) to calculate; to measure.

以本性而推測 to infer (or deduce a principle) from the nature of anything.

測字 to tell fortunes by means of words; logomancy.

吉凶難測 difficult to say whether it will be auspicious or not.

測測 sharp, as a knife.

冊⁴²

11,699

R. 陌

C. ch'ak.
H. ts'ak
F. ch'aiik, ch'ah
W. ts'a
N. ts'ah
P. ts'è², ch'ai
M. ts'è
Y. ts'èh
Sz. ts'e
K. ch'ek
J. saku, shaku
A. sak
Entering
Upper.

Tablets with writing or them; a list; a memorandum; a register kept by the headborough; tables statistics; records. See 12,854. [In K'ang Hsi, this character is given as 冊 under Radical 13.]

史乃冊祝曰 the grand historian (wrote) on tablets his prayer, as follows.

冊子 or 冊籍 or 冊簿

卷冊 or 書冊 records; archives; registers; documents.

一本冊 a register; a book or memoranda.

填冊 to fill up a register.

冊檔 the columns of a register

清冊 see 2188.

冊式 forms for a return,—a for a census.

造冊 or 作冊 to prepare document, tables, etc.

造冊處 Statistical Department (Customs).

册⁴⁰

11,699

黄册 the yellow register,—the census, "yellow" being a term applied to new-born infants.

門牌册 a list of the members of a family, pasted up outside the house.

烟戶册 or 丁册 or 戶口

册 register of inhabitants; statistics of population.

册葉 or 册頁 a long strip of paper folded to the form of a book; an album for the verses of friends.

必指卷第册葉所在 it is necessary to indicate on what page it is to be found.

春册 obscene pictures.

册王 to appoint as king or ruler. [In K'ang Hsi, under 冊].

册爲皇帝 they made him Emperor.

天册金輪皇帝 the divinely-appointed gold-wheel Emperor,—the title of the famous female sovereign 武則天 Wu Tsê-tien, who reigned during the latter half of the seventh century.

册命 a term used on credentials or letters-patent = By appointment.

筊⁴⁰

11,700

R. 葉洽
陌

C. ch'ak.
W. ts'at
N. ciah
P. ts'ê, ch'ie?
K. ch'ek, hiôp,
hiôp
J. hō, sak
A. giap
Entering
Upper.

To divine by grass-stalks. Used with 11,691.

筊筊 to divine.

天授神筊 God gave him an excellent plan.

Read chia^{1*}. To take under the arm.

筊箸 bamboo chopsticks.

TSEI.

賊⁴⁰

11,701

R. 職

C. ts'ak
H. ts'et
F. ch'eik
W. ʒe
N. dsah, sah
P. tssei
M. tsê, tsui,
tssei

A robber; a thief; a pirate; a rebel; the enemy; a term of abuse. To injure; to plunder. See 4727, 6227. Also read tsê^{2*}.

賊盜 or 賊寇 or 賊匪 or 賊犯 or 賊類 or 賊黨 robbers; brigands; rebels.

賊⁴⁰

11,701

Y. tsêk
Sz. tsui, tse,
K. chik, chök
J. zoku
A. tāk

Entering
Lower.

馬賊 mounted highwaymen.

海賊 or 水賊 pirates.

作賊 to be a thief.

賊頭 or 賊首 a head thief; a robber chief.

賊頭賊腦的 a villainous-looking fellow.

窩賊 to harbour thieves.

賊性 thief-nature,—given to thieving.

賊星 thief-star,—a shooting star.

毛賊 petty thieves.

長毛 (or 髮) 賊 the long-haired rebels,—the T'ai-p'ings.

以賊刼賊 set a thief to steal from a thief.

欲追賊而以賊爲導 set a thief to catch a thief.

賊有賊義 there is honour among thieves.

認賊作子 to treat a thief as a son,—to nourish a viper in one's bosom.

失賊 to suffer burglary.

見了壁洞,曉得失了

賊 seeing the hole in the wall, he knew that the place had been broken into by thieves.

夜夜防賊 guard nightly against thieves.

該賊之智亦黠矣哉 that thief was a cunning fellow.

賊店 an inn to which brigands, etc., resort.

賊去關門 when the thieves have gone to bar the door.

賊咬一口入骨三分 one bite of a thief goes three-tenths into the bone,—the accusations of bad men always carry a certain amount of conviction with them.

賊是小人,智過君子 a thief is an inferior man, but in cleverness he surpasses the superior man.

遠賊必有近脚 a distant robber has a near foot,—i.e. if he is a stranger, he has an accomplice who is not.

外賊好擋,家賊難防 outside thieves are easily kept away, but it is difficult to guard against thieves in the house.

賊⁴⁰

11,701

賊兵 the rebel troops; the enemy's forces.

賊眼 restless-eyed; suspicious.

賊滑 slippery; tricky; artful.

賊眉鼠眼 guilty-looking.

賊皮賊骨的 a confirmed criminal.

賊肉 stubborn,—of children.

賊餽餽虫 a damned lubberly creature.

殘賊 or 賊害 to injure; to destroy.

賊賢良 to oppress the virtuous.

蠱賊 a grub in grain; a mischief-maker; a secret plotter.

木賊 the Dutch rush (*Equisetum hiemale*, L.).

烏賊 a name for the cuttle-fish. See 11,658.

大眼賊兒 tadpoles.

屬大眼賊兒的 to be like a tadpole,—an idler.

TSÉN.

怎⁴⁰

11,702

R. 寢

C. chên
H. tsang
F. scheing
W. tsang', v.
tsa
N. tsêng, v.
dza
P. tsên, tsêng
M. } tsên,
Y. } tsêng
Sz. }
K. chîm
J. shin
A. chên
Rising Upper.

How? what? why? How-ever much.

怎麼 or 怎麼着 or 怎麼呢 what? how is it?

不怎麼 nothing! there is nothing the matter!

怎麼了 (lo¹) what's the matter?

怎麼了 (liao³) or 可怎了 (liao³) 也 how is it all to end? this won't do!

怎麼敢 or 怎敢 how can one dare...?

怎麼說 or 怎說 how do you say? what does he say? what do you mean by...?

怎麼沒風 how is it there is no wind?

怎麼樣 in what way? how? what do you mean?

不怎麼樣 I have no idea on the subject; I don't mean anything.

把誰怎麼樣 who cares? See 10,130.

怎³

11,702

他不能把我怎麼樣
he can't do anything to me.

那時,愛怎麼拆怎麼
拆 you can then pull down (the
wall) as much as you like.

怕他怎麼的 what should
I fear him for?

怎麼能 or 怎能 穀 how
can....?

怎麼好 how will it do? what
is to be done?

你怎麼好打爺的 how
can you strike your father?

不知道怎麼着好了
he did not know what to do,—
to escape.

纔怎麼 how is it?

怎麼這麼 why so....? how
is it so....? (in surprise or ad-
miration); how....! what a....!

怎麼會 how is it possible that
....? how the deuce....?

你問怎麼 why do you ask?

怎生行去 how are we to
go on?—in weather like this.
See 9865.

不知畢竟怎生結果
I cannot say how it will all end.

怎的 or 怎得 what's the
matter? however much....

怎的難 what (or where) are
the difficulties?

你問他怎的 what do you
ask him for?

不怎的 for no reason.

你怎的就去 why are you
going?

你待要怎的 what would
you do then?

怎得成工 how is it going
to be finished?

這便怎處 (ch'u³) what is to
be done now?

怎麼也找不着了 do
what I will, I can't find it.

怎麼說着他,叫他
however much you may scold
him, and bid him etc.,—he won't
obey.

這

11,703

See 564.

參

11,704

參

11,705

參

11,706

榛

11,707

岑¹

11,708

R. 侵

C. shēm
H. k'ēm, sem
F. k'iem
W. djang
N. dzang
P. M. { ts'ên
Y. Sz. {
K. chām
J. sin
A. sēm (shēm)
Even Lower.

涔¹

11,709

R. 侵

See 岑

Even Lower.

頰³

11,710

R. 寢

See 岑

A. sēm
Rising Lower.

覷

11,711

覷

11,712

覷

11,713

See 11,548.

TS'EN.

See 11,548.

See 666.

See 610.

A mountain peak; iso-
lated. Lofty.

此第岑寂 this is a lonely
house.

岑樓齊木 to bring a block
of wood to the level of a lofty
building,—and absurdly argue
that they are equally high.

Name of a river in Shensi;
mountain streams.

雨涔涔 a soaking rain.

涔涔淚下 her tears flowed
fast.

牛蹄之涔 the puddle left by
an ox's hoof.

Ugly; vulgar; coarse..

Same as 676.

See 675.

See 676.

𪗇

11,714

𪗇⁴

11,715

R. 吻 軫

震

C. ch'ên
F. ch'ing,
ch'ang
P. ch'ên
K. ch'un
J. shin
A. sên
Rising and
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

To shed one's milk teeth
See 11,093.

識

11,716

See 373.

TS'ENG.

See 11,735.

曾

11,717

增¹

11,718

R. 蒸

See 曾

Even Upper.

To add to; to increase,
as opposed to 損 10,440
and 減 1609.

增添 or 增益 or 增加 or
增長 (ch'ang³) or 增起來
to add to; to increase.

賦不加增 the revenue does
not increase.

不見增添 there is no in-
crease or addition.

無增無減 without increase
or decrease,—in volume.

增價 to raise the price.

增減無定 whether (the
price) will go higher or lower
is not certain.

增高 to make higher.

增補 to add on; to increase the
volume of; revised and enlarged,
—edition.

增入 to add to; to enter, as in
an account.

增刪 to emendate.

增輝 to add the brightness of
your presence.

增光 to add brilliancy to.

增光前人 to reflect honour
on one's ancestors.

增¹
11,718

增多 increased; much raised.
 增盛 increasing prosperity.
 戶口歲增 the population increases annually.
 增改新例 new and revised rules.
 增生 candidates admitted to the degree of 秀才 bachelor, over and above the ancient regulation number. See 3690.

憎¹
11,719

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

To hate; to abhor.
 可憎 hateful.
 憎恨 or 憎惡 (wu⁴) or 憎嫌 or 憎厭 to hate; to dislike.
 憎愛不常 now hating, now loving,—capricious.
 取憎於人或得人憎 to get disliked by people.
 文章憎命 his essay was unsuccessful,—at the examination.

槽¹
11,720

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper and Lower.

A hut; a pig-sty.
 槽巢 the summer dwellings of the ancient kings before the building of palaces.

甌⁴
11,721

R. 徑
C. tsêng
H. tsen
F. chaing
W. tsing
N.
P.
M. tsêng
Y.
Sz.
K. ching
J. sō, shō
A. tâng
Sinking Upper.

A boiler; a caldron; an earthenware pot for steaming rice.

飯甌 a rice-pot.
 甌爨 to cook in an earthen pot.
 甌上生塵 dust collecting on the saucepan,—from want of food to keep it in use.
 不顧破甌 not to cry over spilt milk.
 酒甌 (ching⁴) a still.

瞢¹
11,722

R. 蒸
See 層
Even Lower.

Dimness of sight.
 瞢瞢 to stare at.

矐¹
11,723

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

礧¹
11,724

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

縐¹
11,725

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

縐¹
11,726

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

罾¹
11,727

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

縐⁴
11,728

R. 徑
See 甌
Sinking Upper.

瞢¹
11,729

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Upper.

A dart; a bolt for a crossbow. See 11,726.

Rocky; stony.

Same as 11,720.

Silken fabrics. Used with 11,723.

繪幡 silken banners.
 繪繳 a bolt or arrow with silk fastened to it.
 繪繳不能及 beyond the reach of an arrow.
 以避繪繳 in order to avoid the arrow.

A large square fishing-net which can be lowered and raised by means of an apparatus fixed on the bank.

投罾 to lower the net.
 拉罾 to raise the net.
 扳罾守店 to work at the net and mind the shop as well,—diligent in business.

A cloth; a handkerchief.

To add; to state further.

贈⁴
11,730

R. 徑
C. tsêng
H. tsen, ts'en
F. chaing
W. zang
N. dzeng
P. tsêng
M. tsên
Y. tsêng
Sz. tsêng
K. ching
J. sō, zō
A. tâng
Sinking Lower.

To give a present; to bestow; to confer. Posthumous honours bestowed on ancestors.

贈送 or 贈別 to give a present at parting,—especially poems or words of advice from those who go to those who remain.

無以贈別 I have nothing to leave with you as a parting present.

以詩贈別 to give one a stanza at parting.

餽贈 to give a present at parting,—from those who remain to those who go.

贈之以芍藥 they gave each other small peonies.

何以贈之 what can I give him?

折柳贈行人 to pluck a sprig of willow and give to a friend setting out on a journey,—as a memento.

封贈 see 3582.

誥贈 patents of title for all ranks from 1st to 5th inclusive.

敕贈 patents for all the lower ranks.

特贈 a special patent. [This and the next two entries are seen in notices of death.]

例贈 to award a patent in accordance with the regulations.

待贈 expectant or brevet, as applied to titles of honour.

贈言 to send word to. Used specially in a bad sense of illicit love-messages.

鄆¹
11,731

R. 蒸
See 曾
K. ching, ch'ing
Even Upper.

Name of a small feudal State in Shantung.

鐙¹
11,732

R. 庚
See 撐
Even Upper.

The ring of metal when struck.

黑曾⁴

11,733

R. 經

See 贈

Sinking
Lower.

綜

11,734

A black face.

See 11,980.

TS'ENG.

曾¹

11,735

R. 蒸

C. ts'eng, tseng

H. ts'en, tsen

F. Scheing, ching

W. duang, tsang

N. dueng, v. dueng, zing, tseng

P. ts'eng, tseng

M. ts'en, tsen

Y. } ts'eng, tseng

Sz. } ts'eng, tseng

K. ch'ing, ching

J. sō

A. ts'eng, tseng

Even Lower

and Upper.

Past; done; finished; see 10,792. But; then; still. Used for 11,738. [Expl. as 詞之舒也 a stretcher-out of language, i.e. with regard to time, tense.]

曾經說過 I have already mentioned it; I have already censured him.

曾經照會在案 a despatch to this effect is on record.

曾經滄海難爲水 he who has had experience of the ocean doesn't think much of (ordinary) water,—such as a lake.

曾立章程在先 rules to which effect are already in existence.

知有人曾至焉者 by which he knew that some one had already been there.

曾有人來打聽 some one has already been to enquire.

曾鎮延安 he had formerly been Governor of Yen-an.

那 na³ 曾有 where was there? —i.e. there was not.

那 na³ 曾有見半個韃子的影兒 we didn't see the ghost of a Tartar.

本不曾哭 he was not crying before,—but as soon as, etc.

還喜得不曾用刑 he also rejoiced that he had not applied "torture."

昨夜不曾睡來 did not sleep last night.

並不曾 it is not the case,—that I did so and so.

曾¹

11,735

昨日並不曾見說起 I did not hear you mention it yesterday.

人不曾到其國 no one has ever been to that country.

委實不曾看見 we have really never seen it.

我不曾有子 I have never had a son.

你喫了飯不曾 have you dined?

問他可扭了腰了不曾 asked if he had not given himself a twist,—by falling.

當不曾聽見 made as though he had not heard.

不曾不曾 no, it has not.

可曾 or 曾否 has such-and-such been the case or not?

你可曾看見.... have you perchance seen....?

京中可曾下雨 has it been raining in the city?

曾幾何日 not many days ago.

曾是不意 I never thought of this,—of something unexpected.

曾是以爲孝乎 is this to be considered filial piety?

何曾去過 when did I go?—meaning that the speaker has not been, as averred, etc.

何曾不是好話 it was really very kind advice. See 3941.

我未曾去 I did not go; I have not been there.

你學的事成了未曾 have you learnt your business thoroughly yet?

早是驚覺,未曾走了 had I been roused sooner, he would not have got away.

曾城 a storeyed city,—for 11,738.

Read tseng¹. To add to; see 11,718.

曾元 or 曾孫 a great-grand-son.

曾祖 a great-grandfather.

曾祖母 a great-grandmother.

曾祖姑 a great-grand-aunt on the father's side.

曾¹

11,735

曾祖伯 (or 叔) 父 and 曾祖伯 (or 叔) 母 the elder (or younger) brother and his wife, respectively, of a paternal great-grandfather.

曾伯祖 a paternal great-grand-uncle.

曾臣 I, your servant.

曾子 Tseng Tzŭ,—a famous disciple of Confucius, to whom has been attributed the authorship of the 大學 Great Learning and the 孝經 Canon of Filial Piety.

割⁴

11,736

R. 經

See 贈

SinkingUpper.

嘈¹

11,737

R. 蒸

See 曾

Even Upper.

層¹

11,738

R. 蒸

C. ts'eng

H. ts'en, v. ts'en

F. cheing

W. zang

N. dueng, zeng

P. ts'eng

M. ts'en

Y. ts'eng

Sz. ts'eng

K. ch'ing

J. sō, zō

A. ts'eng

Even Lower.

To cut; to wound.

Noise; hubbub.

A layer; a stratum; a step; a degree; a storey (see 12,382); an item; a paragraph; a question at issue.

兩層紙 two layers of paper.

層層 or 層疊 layer upon layer; rising one above the other.

層見疊出 occurring more and more often.

千層紙 thousand-layer paper, —a name for talc.

層次 degrees; series; order.

是案尙欠層次 some of the intermediate steps in this case are wanting.

重 ch'ung² 加一層 add on another layer, or another storey.

層出不窮 layer upon layer without end,—used of stores of learning, fertility of resource, etc.

層巒聳翠 range upon range of lofty green hills.

三層樓 a three-storeyed house.

九層塔 a nine-storeyed pagoda.

層²

11,738

一層意思 a proposition; a proposal.

一層 a turn; a time; a matter.

第二層怎麼樣 how about the second clause?

層²

11,739

Hills rising one above the other. See 6862.

R. 蒸
See 曾

Even Lower.

層⁴

11,740

To miss one's footing; to shamle along. To strike in passing.

層到城門 he dragged himself to the city gate.

層層 dilatory; dispirited; foiled; baffled.

層層不前 to make no progress; not to advance.

功名層層 unable to succeed at the public examinations.

磨層 see 7974.

層棱子 to delay; to shilly-shally.

層一聲 the sound of a jump.

木簿層動火船 the raft scraped along the steamer.

TSO.

作⁴²

11,741

To act; to do; to cause; to be, in the sense of modal existence; to become; to behave. To get up; to stand up. To make; see 做 11,761, which is really only a vulgar form; specially used in reference to "readings" in ancient texts, etc. See 8676, 12,135.

作 (or tso¹) 爲 acts; conduct; doings; to represent something to oneself, as; to make believe it is; to treat as.

大有作為 he is a man of great deeds,—whatever he does is on a great scale.

作⁴²

11,741

作官 to be or become an official. See 11,761.

作揖 to make a bow.

作戲的 an actor.

作 (or tso¹) 反 to be a rebel; to rebel.

有王者作 a truly great ruler has arisen.

其雨未止,風又大作 the rain had not stopped, and it had begun to blow hard.

風雨交作 blowing and raining at the same time.

作福作威 sometimes lenient, sometimes severe,—of an official.

病發作 the disease has come; he has had a relapse.

我疾作 I have become ill.

作考選之人 to act as examiner and select,—from the candidates.

作新民 to stir people up to be good.

振作 to stir up; to rouse.

作 (or tso¹) 死 to seek one's own death.

耗子咬猫尾巴,要作死 like a rat biting a cat's tail, wanting to make away with itself.

作過死 he has half killed himself,—by excess, etc.

作保 to go security for.

作證 to act as witness; in witness whereof.

作主 to play the host; to take the responsibility; to advise how to act.

作速 to hurry; speedily.

作抵 to put one thing in place of another; to substitute; to tender in lieu of.

作押 to leave as security; to deposit.

作事 to transact business.

作頃 to decide; to settle.

作文章 to write essays.

賣文作字 to make a living by one's pen.

不有佳作,何伸雅懷 unless we produce elegant compositions, how can we express refined sentiments?

作⁴²

11,741

作樂 (yo^{1*}) to play music.

作聲 to make a sound; see 9883.

作詩 to make poetry.

作白玉 made of jade.

作成 to finish; to accomplish.

作成人 to give a lift to; to help.

作人 to be a man; to act as becomes a man. See 5624.

作大人 to be a high official.

作好人 to behave oneself; to act as peace-maker.

作好 (hao⁴) to be pleased.作家 or 作人家 to be economical. [Read 作家 tso¹ chia—a capable man at whatever is in question.]

這個人狠作家 this man is very thrifty, a good business man, etc. See 11,761.

作到家 well done,—as work.

作得狠好 very well done or made.

作意 plan of construction or arrangement,—of essays, etc.

這種樣兒事我作不出來 I don't do this sort of thing.

作下 to get ready, as food or clothes; to leave; to allow to remain, as seeds of a disease.

下作 mean; stingy; especially used of a greedy person who tries to get more than his share of food.

東作西成 sow in spring and harvest in autumn.

作惡 to act wickedly; to be naughty.

作歹 to do wicked acts; to behave badly.

天作之合 a marriage brought about in heaven.

何必改作 what necessity is there to rebuild in a different style?

作孚 to repose confidence in.

作朋 to be friends.

三作兩千餘言,誰耐久聽 (an essay) under three heads and consisting of over

作^{4a}

11,741

2,000 words, who could stand hearing all that?

作項 capital,—as opposed to interest.

作行 (*hsing*²) can; there is no harm in.....; it is possible. See below.

這個規矩到別處不

作行 (*hsing*²) this is not customary elsewhere.

自作自受 to suffer for one's own acts.

作癢 to itch.

作痛 to be painful.

作苦 to live austere.

作美 to give oneself airs.

作歌 to make a song.

作法 a way or mode of action; to perform an incantation, spell, etc.

作眼線 to be a witness.

作賀 to offer congratulations.

作道理 to adopt a course of action.

作伴 to be a companion.

作舖子 to keep a shop.

作招狀 made as though she was beckoning.

作得來 it can be done.

作得險 dangerous to do.

作臺 the platform or place for working, as in a tailor's shop.

作辭 to take one's leave.

作別 to part; to bid adieu.

作甚麼 what are you doing? why? for what purpose?

作木匠 to be a carpenter.

作函 to write a note.

作足 to reckon as full; to give oneself airs.

作夢 or 作夢不醒 to be dreaming; to labour under a delusion.

作弄 to do; to make.

作會 to be open,—as a club or society, on a special occasion.

作壽 to keep a birthday,—of old people.

作情 to oblige; to do one a favour; to decide for oneself.

作^{4a}

11,741

作媒 to act as go-between in arranging a marriage.

作親 to arrange a marriage; to marry.

作陪 or 作陪客 to help to entertain visitors.

作者 those who have done (this); active principles (Buddhistic).

不知作者 author unknown, —of a book.

此作古今皆有之 this kind (of poetry, viz. without a given thesis) belongs to all ages.

九頁第六行 *hang*², 力

作歷 page 9, col. 6: for 力

read 歷. [Errata.]

日字作謂字看 *yüch* must here be understood in the sense of *wei*.

加, 一作佳 one authority reads 佳 for 加.

亦作寬 it (*i.e.* 寬) is also written 寬. See 8846.舊本作天 the old editions read *tien*.籀舊作巫 *shih* appeared in old editions as *wu*.改子作兮 he changed *tsü* into *hsi*,—of an emendation.Read *tso*^{1*}. See 5394.

木作 a carpenter; a carpenter's trade or shop.

坭作 or 瓦作 a bricklayer; a bricklayer's trade.

作 *tso*² 料 condiments.作行 (*hang*²) or 作房 or

作場 or 作坊 or 作廠 a factory; a workshop where things are manufactured but not sold.

作頭 or 作房頭兒 or 作房眼兒 a head workman; a foreman.

五行 *hang*² 八作 all kinds of trades and crafts.

鳥怕入林, 匠怕入作 the bird fears to enter the forest, the workman fears to enter the workshop,—where powers are tested by competition.

昨

11,742

See 146.

作^{4a}

11,743

R. 藥
C. *tsok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk*
N. *dzoh*
P. *tso*²
M. *ts'o*², *tso*
Y. *tso*²
K. *chak*
J. *saku*
A. *tak*
Entering
Lower.

To be disconcerted; to be ashamed.

略無作色 not the least disconcerted.

意色無作 without appearing the least shocked.

俯不作于人 looking down, not to be ashamed before men. See 6497.

將即席容毋作 when you take your seat, let not your countenance be disturbed.

言之不作則爲之也 難 he who speaks without modesty will find it difficult to make his words good.

Yesterday; previously; some time ago.

昨日 or 昨天 or 昨兒 or 昨兒個 yesterday.

昨者 or 日昨 some days ago; recently.

昨夜 or 昨宵 last night.

[“Last” also with 歲, 冬, 夏.]

昨兒晚上 yesterday evening.

千年如昨 a thousand years are but as yesterday.

昨聞 I, yesterday (or lately) heard that....

An oak.

柞木 *Xylosma racemosum*, Miq.小葉柞 *Quercus sessiliflora*, Salisb.大葉柞 *Quercus dentata*, Thunb.Read *tsê*^{4*}. To clear away trees and bushes.

To pledge a host in wine. To recompense.

君子有酒, 酌言酢之 from the wine of the superior man, (his guests) fill the cup and present it to him.

昨^{2*}

11,744

R. 藥
C. *tsok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk*, v.
soh, *sioh*
W. *dzo*, *zo*², *zo*
N. *dzoh*, *zo*, *dzo*
P. *tsso*
M. *tso*
Y. *tso*²
Sz. *tso*
K. *chak*
J. *saku*
A. *tak*
Entering
Lower.

柞^{4*}

11,745

R. 藥陌
H. *tsok*
See 作
Entering
Lower.

酢^{4*}

11,746

R. 遇藥
C. *tsok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk*

酢⁴

11,746

W. tso²
N. dzoh
P. tso²
M. ts'ou², ts'o,
Y. tsa²
K. cho, chak
J. so
A. t'ou

Sinking and
Entering
Irregular.

酢漿草 *Oxalis corniculata*, L.

酢葉何草 *Cotyledon fimbriata*, Turcz., var. *ramosissima*, Max.

Read ts'ou⁴. Vinegar; wine; see 11,873. To recompense.

酢且不如中國 the wine (of the grape) is not equal to that of China.

橘酢正裂人牙 orange-wine sets the teeth on edge badly.

萬壽攸酢 myriads of years (of life) is the reward.

酢

11,747

齧

11,748

倣

11,749

R. 遇
See 聚
(but Upper initials)
Sinking
Upper.

To simulate; to make pretences.

Read chü⁴. To press; to urge; to hasten.

倣近 to crowd; to press upon.

倣迫心忙 in a hurry and flutter.

撮

11,750

緝

11,751

R. 曷
See 撮
Entering.
Upper.

The end of the thread in sewing.

結緝 to "fasten off,"—a seam, etc.

鑿

11,752

R. 藥號
C. tsok
H. ts'ok
F. chouk, ch'ök
W. zoh
N. zoh
P. tsau, tso
M. tso
Y. tsak
Sz. tso
K. ch'ak

To chisel out; hence, to force a meaning out of a text; to make a hole; a hole; to bore into; to mark. Also read tsao².

鑿個眼兒 to chisel out a hole; to bore a hole.

斧打鑿, 鑿入木 the hammer hits the chisel, and the chisel goes into the wood.

鑿⁴

11,752

J. saku, zaku
A. tak

Entering
Lower.

鑿開 to open out; to cut into and make a way.

穿鑿 to bore a hole; to give a forced interpretation; chopped or defaced, as dollars.

何所有圓鑿受方柄而能合者 in what place (i.e. how) can a round hole have a square handle put into it, and fit?

鑿通 to make a communication with, as by a tunnel.

鑿井 to make a well.

鑿冰 to hew out blocks of ice.

鑿木 to chisel wood.

鑿木鳥 a wood-pecker; also used for a talkative man.

鑿破 to cut a hole in; to scuttle, as a ship.

鑿牙 to hit a man on the teeth.

鑿齒 to knock out the front teeth,—as some tribes of Miao-tzu do.

石鑿 a stone chisel.

確鑿 certain; sure; reliable.

鑿鑿可據 a certain proof.

白石鑿鑿 the white rocks stand up grandly,—from the water below.

左³

11,753

R. 寄箇

C. tso
H. tso
F. cho
W. tso, tsu
N. tsou, v. tsia
P. tso
M. tso
Y. tsou
Sz. tso
K. cha
J. sa
A. ta
Rising Upper.

The left, as opposed to 右 13,436; now, since the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, the place of honour, the guest being always placed on the left of the host; the title of the senior of two officials; see 堂 10,760. In former times, the right was the place of honour; hence, the left came to be used figuratively as wrong (see 9876); inferior; bad, etc. Used for the east in Chinese topography. See 1053, 5609.

左邊 the left side; on the left; the side of a thing opposite to the left hand of the speaker. [In writing titles, that of the higher of two officials is placed in the right-hand column ob-

左³

11,753

jectively to the reader. Subjectively as regards the titles, the higher official is on the left of the lower official, and thus occupies the place of honour.]

尙左 to esteem the left,—as opposed to the right side.

東爲左, 西爲右 east is on the left and west on the right,—facing south, as the Emperor does.

男子由右, 女子由左 men go to the right, women to the left,—e.g. in a temple.

衝着自己左邊爲左 the opposite to one's own left is the left,—(e.g.) of a building.

先寫左邊 first write the left-hand,—part of a character; e.g. first 丩 and then 白=怕.

左手 the left hand.

左手交右手 the left hand joined (in a grasp) with the right.

左右 (read tso⁴ yu³) to assist.

左右 tso⁴ yu³ 之於帝 did all he could to advance his interests with the Emperor.

左右 right and left; backwards and forwards; this and that; near about; in the presence of; attendants; etc. etc. See 9876.

左右紛揮 waving (a fan) violently to and fro,—fanning vigorously.

左右爲難 difficulties in both directions,—an embarrassing alternative.

在帝左右 in the presence of God.

左右喚集鄉老 summoned together the headmen of the district.

左右綏之 I will comfort him in every possible way.

孩兒左右是要死的 I, your child, am determined to die.

不差左右 not much difference,—(e.g.) between the two amounts.

三日左右皆失笑 in about 3 days they will all laugh the other side of their mouths.

不離左右 did not leave her side,—as a child with its mother.

吩咐左右 ordered the attendants.

左³

II,753

左一躺右一躺 to lie first on one's left side and then on one's right.

左之右之 they turned to the left, they turned to the right.

欲左左,欲右右 those who want to go to the left, let them go to the left, and *vice versa*.

左宜右有 something turning up on the right while one is already occupied on the left.

左思右想 thinking first of this and then of that way,—out of the difficulty.

列於左 it is stated on the left,—that is, in continuation of the text which reads from right to left; as follows.

左讀 read from left to right,—the usual way being from right to left (of horizontals).

左近 neighbouring; a neighbourhood.

左証 or 左驗 to be a witness; to corroborate.

左相 Minister of the Left,—a title under the T'ang dynasty.

相左 or 兩左 each going to his left,—not to meet; at variance, etc.

意見相左 opinions at variance.

永無相左之處 never any disagreements.

我計亦左也 then I am wrong.

左道 heterodoxy; heresy; the black art.

左強 or 左脾氣的 or 左性 cantankerous.

左遷 see 1711.

面左而坐 to sit down facing the left.

左不過 most probably; on the whole; very likely; it is certainly; nothing else than.

左不過是他 it must be he.

山左 Shantung.

左傳 the *Tso Chuan*,—the famous commentary by 左邱

明 Tso-ch'iu Ming upon the 春

秋 Spring and Autumn Annals; also explained by some as the

左³

II,753

Helping Commentary (左 = 佐).

左侍郎 senior Vice-President of a Board.

左都御史 and 左副都御史 President and senior Vice-President of the Censorate.

To aid; to assist. See 3288.

助佐 or 佐輔 to help; to assist.

佐賢輔德 support the worthy and stand by the virtuous.

彼此相佐 they help one another.

皇天眷佐 Almighty God loved and helped him.

佐君布化 to assist one's prince in spreading reformation,—among the people.

佐證 corroborative evidence.

王佐之才 the talents of the ministers of 文王 Wên Wang,—now used generally of great abilities.

佐器 a useful vessel,—of an able man.

以佐夜飯 as an adjunct to supper,—of wine.

三十六佐 the thirty-six complementary drugs used in compounding medicines.

佐雜官 petty officials of the 8th and 9th ranks; subordinate officials generally.

佐棘 a sub-Director of the大理寺 Grand Court of Revision.

佐貳 Assistant Magistrates.

佐領 a "captain" under a Manchu Banner; a "major" in the Manchu garrison force; a "lieutenant-colonel" of Mongolian forces.

佐³

II,754

R. 箇

C. tso³

H. tso

F. choa

W. tso, tso

N. tson

P. tso, tso

M. tson

Sz. tso

K. cha

J. sa

A. ta

Sinking Upper.

𠂔³

II,755

R. 寄

See 左

Rising Upper.

坐⁴

II,756

R. 箇寄

C. tso⁴, tso²H. tso⁴, tso²F. soai², choa²W. tso²

N. tso

P. tso

M. tso²

Sz. tso

Y. tson²

K. chwa

J. sa

A. twa²

Sinking and Rising Lower.

To sit down; to squat down; to sit cross-legged, like Buddha; to kneel down; to sit, as in court; to rest; to remain; to "sit down," as a besieging army; to be situated; to set; to place; to assign. To get into trouble on account of; to be implicated in. Used for II,758.

坐下 to sit down.

側身坐下 to sit down sideways,—not facing another person.

這個桌子小,十二個人坐不下 (or 開 or 來) this table is too small for twelve persons to sit at it.

請坐 pray be seated,

半坐 to sit on the edge of one's chair,—as in the presence of a superior.

滿坐 to sit well back in a chair.

起坐 to rise from one's seat.

坐住 to sit still.

我現在有事,坐不住 I haven't time to sit down just now.

坐身不住 unable to sit up.

坐不穩 unable to sit steady.

坐不安 to be uncomfortable when sitting down.

坐臥不安 sitting and lying both uncomfortable,—of one in pain.

我知你沒甚坐性 I know you are not very fond of sitting down.

端坐 to sit upright.

你們都擠着點兒坐 sit a little closer together.

覺坐立皆無所可 he felt as if he could neither sit nor stand.

坐視 to sit and look on,—without doing anything.

坐煩了 to have sat a long time.

坐食山空 to sit and eat the mountain hollow,—to remain at home eating one's head off in idleness.

坐⁴

11,756

小子禮當侍坐 a child should stand in attendance on his seated (parents).

趺坐 to squat cross-legged.

坐車 to ride in a cart or carriage.

坐轎子 to ride in a sedan-chair.

坐船 to travel by boat.

坐客 a passenger; an attaché; an attendant.

坐艙 to be in charge of a ship's hold.

坐駕 on board of; riding in.

坐席 to be present at a feast.

坐牢 or 坐監 to be in prison.

坐堂 to sit in court.

坐位 a seat.

一個坐位 the same seat.

一個坐兒 sworn friends.

正坐 or 上坐 (or 座) or 首

坐 the seat of honour. [The second is also used for high Buddhist ecclesiastics.]

請上坐 please take the seat of honour.

上 *shang*³ 坐 to take one's seat. See 9729 *shang*⁴.

延以首坐 invited him to take the chief seat.

旁坐 side seats.

舍其坐遷 they leave their seats and go elsewhere.

坐號 the number of one's seat.

坐隱 a name for *wei-ch'i* (see 12,529), given by Wang T'an-chih.

坐化 to die,—of Buddhist priests.

坐提 to wait in the house of a person who is "wanted" until he is forthcoming.

坐討 or 坐索 or 坐催 to stick in a debtor's house, dunning him for money.

坐褥 a cushion.

坐向 the position of a house, or of a person seated, in reference to the four points of the compass.

坐落 situation, as of a house or land; to stop or remain at.

坐馬 a saddle-horse.

坐⁴

11,756

坐纛馬 mounted standard-bearers.

坐月子 the month of sitting, —i.e. the month after a woman's confinement.

坐婆 a midwife; a woman who procures abortion.

不知者不坐罪 those who did not know (they were doing wrong) are not punished.

坐罪于你 you will get the punishment.

坐飛謗貶 he got into trouble over some political squibs, and was banished to....

免其坐 remitted his punishment,—as of an unwilling accomplice.

反坐 to remove the punishment from a person falsely accused and give it to his accuser.

坐實 to assume a tangible shape,—as something which had before been vague.

坐黨, 死者數百人 of that faction (or secret society), several hundreds were killed.

其文內坐日係初七日 the date of the despatch was the 7th of the moon.

坐守無期 to remain without any hope or prospect of advancement or success.

豈真將坐守於此乎 do you really think he is going to besiege this (paltry) place?

坐贓 to place stolen property with innocent people in order to implicate them.

打坐參禪 or 打坐 to sit in meditation,—as the Buddhists do.

坐臘 or 夏坐 the retreat during the rainy season of Buddhist ecclesiastics into monasteries for purposes of meditation, etc. Chinese Buddhists substituted the hot season, viz. from the 16th of the 5th moon to the 15th of the 9th moon. Sanskrit: *vāṛṣā*.

坐師 to sit at the feet of.

與奸賊坐師 to take scoundrels as one's models.

坐地 to frequent in leisure time.

意欲坐地招夫 my idea was to seek for a husband in the neighbourhood.

坐⁴

11,756

坐桶 a close stool.

坐擁 to amass.

坐肆 to conduct the branch of a business.

坐等兒 to be in attendance,—a Peking *yamen* term.

坐蹲兒 to sit down suddenly on one's hams.

坐懷不亂之柳下惠 Hui of Liu-hsia who held a woman on his lap without disturbance,—a Joseph.

坐失 to let slip; to lose.

坐究 to submit to a penalty.

坐在火上 set it on the fire.

將他扶起, 坐在塔沿

上 raised him up and set him down on the edge of the steps.

坐莊 an establishment; a branch establishment.

崢⁴

11,757

R. 歌箇

See 矔佐

Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

座⁴

11,758

R. 箇

C. *tso*

H. *ts'o*

F. *choa*

W. *zo*

N. *dzou, zou*

P. *tso*

M. *tso*

Y. *tsou*

Sz. *tso*

K. *ch'wa*

J. *so, zo*

A. *twa*

Sinking

Lower.

A hill that appears ready to fall.

A seat; a divan; a dais; a stand. See 9729.

小座頭 a small seat.

座位 a seat; a throne.

各坐座位 each one sat down on his seat.

法座 the principal or public hall.

雅座 or 客座 a private room for friends.

寶座 a throne.

開光陞座 to light up the eyes and enthrone,—an idol. See 6389.

座子 a stand for a vase, etc.

滿座嗤笑 the whole company roared with laughter.

一座失色 all the party changed colour,—from alarm.

三座門 a name for the Imperial palace.

一香楠木座 a stand of scented *nan* wood (see 8131).

座⁴
11,758

八座尊 the honour of an eight-bearer (chair).

Read tso³. Numerative of hills, forests, buildings, etc.

一座城 a city wall; a city.

一座樹林子 a forest.

一座塔 a pagoda.

一座墳 a grave.

一座橋 a bridge.

一座莊 a village.

袷⁴

11,759

R. Vulgar.

See 坐

Sinking Lower.

𦵏⁴

11,760

See 11,839.

做⁴

11,761

R. 遇

C. tsou²

H. tso

P. choa

W. tsay, tso

N. tsou

P. tso

M. tsou

Y. tsou

Sz. tsu, tsou

K. chi

J. so, sa

A. tou

Sinking

Upper.

To make; to do; to perform; to move; to be in action. Vulgar form of 作 11,741 (q.v.).

做衣裳 to make clothes.

做活 or 做工 to do work; to labour.

這個活我做不上來 I can't do this work.

他做甚麼活呢 what work is he doing?

你做甚麼活來着 what work have you been doing?

你給我做甚麼活來着 what work did you do for me?—to an applicant for money.

你們做甚麼來了 what are you doing here?

他叫做甚麼名字 what is his name?

做不了 can't be done; unable to finish.

做不來 unable to do; not to be done,—as a difficult piece of work.

做不下來 cannot do it,—in time.

做⁴

11,761

做不得 not to be done,—as something improper.

做得狠好 very well done.

將無做有 to make something out of nothing.

一股氣兒做 do it right off, —without delay.

我不想做 I don't care about doing that,—e.g. of going into business, etc.

做訖 or 做成 to finish; to accomplish.

做頭 or 做法 way or manner of doing.

做張做致 to be affected; to attitudinise; to give oneself airs.

做不見 to pretend not to see.

做飯 to cook.

生米做成飯 the raw rice has already become cooked rice, —it is too late to change.

做開水 to heat water.

做漆 to varnish.

做油 to oil.

做人 see 11,741.

做官 to act as or perform the duties of an official. See 11,741.

見他做作, 愈有不然之意 seeing that he was playing false, he was still more dissatisfied.

若翻悔時, 做猪做狗 when I repent (of what I have said), may I become a pig or a dog!

See 2421.

Same as 2421.

啜⁴

11,762

歎⁴

11,763

槽⁴

11,764

R. 陌

See 昔

Entering

Upper.

The rough coarse bark of a tree.

鰐⁴

11,765

R. 藥

See 鵠

Entering

Upper.

剗⁴

11,766

R. 藥

See 錯

Entering

Upper.

厝⁴

11,767

R. 藥 遇

C. ts'ou²

H. v. t'ai²

F. ch'io², v.

W. ts'o

N. ts'u², v. so

P. ts'o², ts'u²

Y. ts'u², v.

Sz. ts'ou

K. ch'ak, cho

J. sak, so

A. t'ak, t'ou

Entering and

Sinking Upper.

措⁴

11,768

R. 遇

C. ts'ou

H. ts'z

F. ch'ou

W. ts'o

N. ts'u

P. ts'u, ts'o

M. ts'ou

K. cho

J. so

A. t'ou

Sinking

Upper.

A species of shark allied to the saw-fish, the skin of which is used for scabbards and the flesh eaten.

TS'O.

To make rhinoceros-horn into cups; to carve.

To bury; a tombstone. A cupboard or wardrobe.

安厝 to deposit a coffin in a temporary shelter.

浮厝 to bury temporarily,—until the feng shui is favourable for regular interment.

合厝 to coffin and bury.

厝注 the inscription on a tomb.

To arrange; to place; to put by; to employ; to collect; to raise; to publish.

故時措之, 宜也 therefore, whenever he employs (these virtues), they will be in accordance with right.

措手 see 10,011.

民無所措手足 the people cannot move hand or foot.

不知所措 did not know what to do,—of a dilemma.

學之弗能, 弗措也 if there is anything he has studied but cannot understand, (the superior man) will not intermit his labour.

刑措之治 an administration which does without punishments.

措意非高 his arrangement of ideas (in painting) is not lofty.

措辦 to collect together; to arrange; to furnish; to put into operation, as a Treaty.

措⁴

II,768

諒三百金還措辦得
來 I fancy I could manage to
raise Tls. 300.

措繳 to collect for some pay-
ment; to find security for.

失措 ceased to collect,—as pic-
tures.

何以措詞 what are you
going to say?—what words do
you rely upon (e.g.) to get you
out of the difficulty.

設措 to establish; to set up; to
start, as an enterprise.

措施 to give forth; to manifest,
as great abilities; to publish;
to distribute.

措理 to arrange; to adjust.

無措 no means; without means.

措⁴

II,769

R. 陌

See 噴

Entering
Upper.**錯**⁴

II,770

R. 遇藥

C. ts'ò, ts'òk, ts'ou²

H. ts'ò, ts'òk

F. ch'ò, ch'auk

W. ts'ò

N. ts'ù, ts'ou, ts'oh

P. ts'ò ts'ù

M. ts'ò, ts'ou

Y. ts'ù, ts'ak

Sz. ts'ò

K. ch'ò, ch'ak

J. saku, so

A. t'ak, t'ou

Entering and
Sinking
Upper.

To make a mistake; to
err; to be wrong. Confus-
ed; in disorder. To inlay;
ornamented. To polish; a
grindstone; used with
II,778. See 1297.

不錯 there is no mistake; you
are right.

錯不了 there will be no mis-
take made.

說錯 to say wrong; to be im-
polite of speech.

錯誤 or 錯失 to make a mis-
take.

錯誤改正 table of *Errata*.

數 shu³ 錯了 he has counted
wrong.

千錯萬錯,總是你錯
whatever mistakes there may be
they are all yours.

認錯 to acknowledge a fault.

賠錯 to apologise.

錯腳難反 a slip of the foot
is not easily recovered.

錯⁴

II,770

差錯 to be wrong; to deviate
from a fixed standard.

錯縫 fēng⁴ 子 fault crevices,
—a person's weak points.

錯骨縫 (fēng⁴) a bone out of
joint; a dislocation.

走錯 to take a wrong road.
See II,791.

錯過必改 faults must be
corrected.

錯過宿頭 he passed by mis-
take the place where he should
have lodged for the night.

錯過時候 to have passed by
the time,—at which something
should have been done.

錯過機會 to miss an oppor-
tunity.

既是選實日期,豈可

錯過 since the day has been
fixed, how can we but keep to it?

錯過是 apart from....; except;
unless.

錯過是至交,我不肯

讓 unless he had been a great
friend, I would not have yielded.

只怕錯了養兒湯 what
I fear is that you won't have
any milk for the child.

午錯時 a little after noon.

晌午錯了 it is past noon.

康熙字典有個錯字
in K'ang Hsi's dictionary there
is a wrong character,—i.e. the
character 錯 wrong.

錯禮 to offend against etiquette.

錯處 error; offence.

錯落 errors and omissions; con-
fused; involved.

挑錯 or 找錯 to find unne-
cessary fault.

錯愕 confused and amazed.

錯糅 complex; involved.

錯寫 to mis-write.

一錯眼兒 as soon as one's
eyes were off (him, etc.).

錯瞧 to be mistaken in sup-
posing; to make a mistake about.

瞧錯 to misread.

錯亂 in confusion.

錯雜 mixed up.

錯⁴

II,770

相錯成文 (though) mixed up
they make sense,—e.g. of the
words in a line of Chinese poetry
which are not in their natural
order.

疑錯簡也 I suspect that the
bamboo slips (=leaves of a
book) have got mixed up.

錯然 respectful; reverential.

苟錯諸地則可矣 if it is
put on the ground, that will do.

他山之石,可以爲錯
the stones of those hills may be
made into grindstones.

山珍海錯 (or ts'ou³) dainties
from hill and sea. [錯=藏.]

珍錯亦厭 one gets tired even
of dainties.

錯刀 the name of a coin, shaped
like a knife and inlaid with gold,
issued by 王莽 Wang Mang,
B.C. 2.

美人贈我金錯刀
a lady gave me a knife-coin in-
laid with gold.

飾以金錯 to ornament by
inlaying with gold.

以黃金錯其文 to inlay
the inscription with gold.

錯臂 to paint the shoulders,—
as savages do.

四時錯行 the four seasons
alternate.

其音錯錯 its cry is ts'ò ts'ò,
—of the magpie.

舉直錯 ts'ù⁴ 諸枉 employ
the upright and put aside the
crooked.

The irregular outline of
hills. Also read ts'ù¹.

嵯州 a Department in Kansuh
under the T'ang dynasty.

嵯峨之處 a mountainous
place.

To roll between the
hands; to rub.

柳細搓難似 it would be
difficult to roll willow-twigs to
be like,—what they are as rolled
by nature.

搓線 to twist thread.

嵯¹

II,771

R. 歌支

H. chia

See 搓差

A. sa

Even Upper.

搓¹

II,772

R. 歌

C. ts'ò

H. }

F. ch'ò

W. ts'ò

N. ts'ou

搓¹

II, 772

P. } ts'o
M. }
Sz. }
Y. ts'ou
K. ch'a
J. sa
A. sa, sai
Even Upper.

搓繩子 to make rope,—with the hands.

搓手 to rub the hands together.

急的直搓手 to rub the hands in excitement,—when not knowing what course to take.

將兩手搓熱 to warm the hands (e.g. of a drowned man) by rubbing.

揉搓 see 5654.

搓紙條 to roll paper spills,—for lighting candles, pipes, etc.

搓作一團 roll it into a ball.

搓香 to roll sticks of incense.

搓碎 to crumble in the hands.

搓磨 to worry; to scold.

摩搓 to stroke with the hand; to fondle.

搓澡 to scrub,—as when washing a person.

瑤³

II, 773

R. 歌 寄
C. ts'o
H. ts'o
F. ch'oa
See 搓
A. sa
Even and
Rising Upper.

The brilliant white appearance of a gem.

巧笑之瑤 how shine the white teeth through the artful smiles!

瑤兮瑤兮 how rich and splendid!—of a robe.

瘥

II, 774

See 252.

To polish.

磋¹

II, 775

R. 歌 箇
C. ts'o
H. ts'o
F. ch'oa
See 搓
A. sa, t'a
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

磋磨 to polish.

切磋 to cut and polish,—as ivory, etc.

切而復磋 to sketch out and then polish,—used of literary compositions.

Read ts'o⁴.

磋議 to come to an agreement after much discussion.

磋商 to discuss exhaustively.

蹉¹

II, 776

R. 歌
H. ch'ia
W. ts'o

To slip; to miss one's footing. To pass by.

蹉跌 to slip and fall; a slip in speech; an error or check in war.

蹉¹

II, 776

See 搓
A. sa, si
Even Upper.

𩚑²

II, 777

R. 歌
C. ts'o
H. ts'o
F. ch'oa
N. ts'ou
P. M. ts'o
K. ch'a
J. A. sa
Even
Irregular.

剉⁴

II, 778

R. 箇
See 銼
Sinking
Upper.

挫⁴

II, 779

R. 箇
W. ts'o,
See 銼
Sinking
Upper.

言語有蹉 a slip of the tongue.

將壽補蹉跎 to make up in old age for a wasted youth.

命運蹉跎 an adverse fate; bad fortune.

中坂蹉跎 to stumble when half way up,—used of failure in an enterprise.

見事當辦, 無得蹉跎 when you see that a thing ought to be done, do not let the moment slip by.

賓客不得蹉 the guests could not get by.

Salt; brine.

𩚑賈 (ku³) a salt-merchant.

鹹𩚑 salted; pickled.

𩚑務 the salt monopoly.

𩚑任 the office of Salt Commissioner.

To file; to trim; to cut.

剉折 to file in two.

剉光 to polish.

剉平 to file smooth.

剉角 to file off corners.

剉屍 to cut the corpse (of a criminal) in pieces.

To push down; to oppose; to maltreat; to grind (see 4424); to break. To fade, as a flower. See 8354.

志不可挫 a temper not to be rashly excited.

不以物挫志, 之謂完 not to run counter to the natural bias of things, this is to be perfect.

摧挫 to crumple up; to destroy.

挫磨 to force; to bully into.

挫了銳氣 to damp the eagerness of; to demoralise.

一毫挫於人 the slightest push from a person,—may be regarded as a deadly insult.

挫⁴

II, 779

受人家折挫 to be put down; to have one's ardour checked.

挫淨心思 to exhaust one's mental powers.

偶然失挫 accidentally upset it,—of a cup which was being handed.

Short; a dwarf.

矬²

II, 780

R. 歌
P. ts'o
M. ts'o
K. ch'wa
J. sa, za
A. ts'wa
Even Lower.

矬小 or 短矬 short in stature.

矬人或矬漢子 a short man.

矬子 a dwarf.

矬陋 squat and ugly.

身材狠矬 very short in stature.

我不能比人家矬下去 I won't be regarded as inferior to other people.

矬價錢 to lower the price.

矬峒場 a salt-marsh in Kuangtung.

磳³

II, 781

R. 寄
See 脞
Rising Upper.

Broken stones; rubble.

脞⁴

II, 782

R. 寄
W. ts'o,
See 銼
(in practice
Sinking).
Rising Upper
Irregular.

Minced meat; trifles. See 12,039.

京華脞錄 items of miscellaneous news from the capital.

莖⁴

II, 783

R. 箇
See 銼
Sinking Upper.

To chop straw for animals.

斫莖 to cut fine.

莖草 mare's-tail (*Equisetum*).**跔**⁴

II, 784

R. 箇
See 銼
Sinking Upper.

To slip; to stumble. See 7299.

鏗

II,785

R. 箇

C. H. ts'o

F. ch'oa

W. ts'o

N. ts'ou

P. M. ts'o

Y. ts'ou

Sz. ts'o

K. chwa

J. sa, za

A. t'wa

Sinking Upper.

A file. An iron pan.

一把鏗 a file.

釜鏗 a boiler; an iron pan.

爰

II,786

R. 箇

See 鏗

Sinking Upper.

To stumble.

爰拜 to stumble when making an obeisance.

菱

II,787

Same as II,786.

撮

II,788

R. 曷

C. ts'ut

H. ts'ot, v. tset

F. ch'auk

W. ts'ai

N. ts'ah

P. ts'o, ts'o

M. ts'o

Y. ts'ouh

Sz. ts'o

K. ch'wal

J. satsz

A. twat

Entering

Upper.

To take up with the fingers; to pick up; to gather up; to bring together. To put up, as a weapon. A pinch; a small quantity; a measure of 60 grains of millet. [Colloquially ts'ɔ'.]

撮土 to shovel earth.

一撮土 a pinch of earth; a small quantity.

撮糞土 to shovel dung.

把煤撮過來 bring a shovel-ful of coals.

撮箕 a refuse-basket.

撮擁 to hustle away.

撮起灰塵 (the wind) whirls the dust.

以兩指爪撮起 to scratch up the leaf of a book,—to turn over.

撮口 to screw up the mouth.

撮要 or 撮其要領 to pick out the chief points; to make a résumé.

撮借錢 to raise a sum of money by borrowing from several people.

撮合 to bring together; to collect.

從中撮合 to come to an arrangement; to compromise.

撮

II,788

撮牛奶 to milk a cow.

撮上轎 to force a person into a sedan-chair.

撮哄 to tempt; to lure.

燈心一撮 a pinch of (burnt) lamp-wick,—frequently seen in prescriptions.

暫撮 to produce hurriedly,—as when under stress of circumstances.

撮弄 to incite; to egg on (ts'o' lung).

撮草 to cut grass with 184 (Peking).

Read tsui'. A peak; a conical cap.

緇撮 a black cap.

妮

II,789

R. 覺

See 齷

Entering Upper.

Attentive; cautious; respectful.

嫻

II,790

Same as II,789.

TSOU.

走

II,791

R. 有宥

C. tsau

H. tsau

F. cheu, chau

W. tsau

N. tsöü

P. }

M. } tsou

Sz. }

Y. tsö

K. chu

J. sō

A. tēu

Rising Upper.

To walk; to go; to run; to go away; to travel. Radical 156. See 1064, 7678, 11,611, 12,500.

走着 on foot.

走來 and 走去 to come and to go,—on foot.

走來走去的 coming and going; to and fro.

走了沒有 has he gone?

都走了一個乾淨 they have all cleared out.

走不了 unable to walk or go,—as having no legs, or as being too far. Also, he can't escape.

走不了去 unable to go there on foot.

走不慣 unaccustomed to walking.

走

II,791

走得慢 the going is slow,—of a person, cart, boat, etc.

走得好 it goes well, etc. Also, to be quite well.

走得好不如死得好 to be well is not so good as to die well.

走不得 that road is not available,—as being too difficult or dangerous.

走過來 come here! draw near!

走不過去 one can't pass along,—owing to bandits, floods, etc.

也無走處 neither had he any (particular) place to go to.

叫他走開 tell him to go away.

走動 to move about; to have the bowels moved; to go to the w.c. (of women).

有走動 to be on intimate terms.

牆壁走動 the wall is leaning,—as when threatening to fall.

走不動 unable to walk,—from age, illness, etc.

走路 or 走道兒 to go along a road; to travel.

走路幫 to travel in company.

沒走到十里路就 I hadn't gone more than ten li when

路遠,走不到 it is too far to go.

那條道我走不着 (chao') I am not going that way.

走入 or 走進 to enter.

走脫 to slip away; to abscond.

走不脫 unable to get away,—as when under surveillance.

棄甲曳兵而走 they threw away their buff-coats, trailed their arms behind them, and fled.

走走 or 走跳 or 走個趟兒 to take a stroll.

奔走 to rush about.

走海 to travel by sea.

走馬 a riding-horse, as opposed to a draught horse; a horse which ambles. See 8764, 11,193.

走¹

11,791

走馬大門 a carriage-entrance.

但能走馬 he could only ride, —do nothing else.

走快馬 to race horses.

練習競走方法 to practise methods (=to train) for racing contests,—as athletes.

走魚 see 13,510.

走狗 a coursing dog. Used of a tale-bearer and mischief-maker.

鬪鷄走狗 to fight cocks and hunt dogs.

狡兔死, 走狗烹 when the wily hare is caught, the hound goes into the cooking-pot,—of ingratitude.

走獸 quadrupeds.

無脛能走 able to walk without legs,—of supernatural creatures.

走遞夫 letter-carriers; quadrupeds.

走更的 or 走籌 watchmen.

走場的 stage waiters.

走私 to smuggle.

走風 or 走漏消息 to let a matter leak out and become known.

不要走風 don't let it be known.

走黑的 a thief; a burglar.

走風不走月, 走雨不走雪 (burglars) work in wind but not in moonlight, in rain but not in snow.

走漏風聲 a rumour of it gets abroad.

走氣 to escape,—as steam, the spirit in liquor, etc.

不走樣兒 not to vary from the model or pattern given.

走了一個字 a word has been left out.

走了水了 there is a fire,—explained thus: (1) the water element has gone, and allowed the fire element to get too strong; (2) water has gone along in fire-engines.

走水 a fringed ornament on sedan-chairs etc.

走櫛 see 7485.

走²

11,791

走紅運 or 走好運 to have good luck.

走背運 to have bad luck.

走肚子 to have diarrhoea.

走石飛沙的風 a wind that sends the dust flying.

走板 to roll along the floor.

走偏了 to have gone everywhere.

走錯 to take a wrong road; displaced, as stonework.

國走 an old minister.

走卒 messengers.

走陣 to advance in regular order.

走堂 to serve in an eatinghouse.

走百病 to walk 100 paces on the 15th of the 1st moon, at night, in order to ward off all kinds of sickness during the coming year.

門走扇了 the door doesn't fit close,—as when warped.

Read *tsou*⁴. To make haste.

父師檢責驚走書 father and teacher scolded me so that I hurried to my books.

To beat the night-watches; to keep watch.

To grasp with the hand.

賓將撤, 主人辭 the guest proposed keeping watch at night, but the host declined.

Name of a tree. A watchman's rattle. A shield. Used with 10,244.

撤¹

11,792

R. 尤有

See 撤

Even Upper.

榧¹

11,793

R. 尤

See 榧

Even Upper.

緞¹

11,794

R. 尤有

M. *tsou*²A. *trén*

Even and Rising Upper.

葢¹

11,795

R. 尤

See 鄰

Even Upper.

諏¹

11,796

R. 尤虞

C. *tsau*H. *tsen*F. *cheu*W. *tsau*N. *tsöü*P. } *tsou*

M. }

Y. *tsö*Sz. *tsou*K. *ch'u*J. *shü, shu*A. *siu*

Even Upper.

耶

11,797

陬¹

11,798

R. 尤

See 陬

Even Upper.

鰕¹

11,799

R. 尤

See 鰕

Even Upper.

Grass; weeds. An arrow. A nest.

左射以葢 the archer on the left (in a chariot) discharges a strong arrow,—to give the charioteer time to dismount and attend to his horses.

Read *ts'uan*². To place a coffin under a shed.

To plan; to deliberate; to take counsel. To choose.

周爰咨諏 everywhere pushing my enquiries.

咨事爲諏 to collect information about governmental affairs.

共諏其正 to consult together as to the right course.

諏吉 to choose a lucky day.

擇諏 to choose.

Correct form of 11,800.

An angle; a corner; a nook; retired; secluded; distant.

陬隅 a corner; a nook.

山陬海隅 some distant nook of mountain or sea.

四陬 the four corners of anything.

偏陬 a secluded spot.

遐陬 a far-off nook.

列仙之陬 the land of the Immortals,—heaven.

孟陬 or 陬月 a name for the 1st moon.

卑陬 abashed; feeling shame.

Small fishes; minnows.

鰕生說我 a bad man advised me.

鄒¹

11,800

R. 尤

See 鄒

Even Upper.

Name of the town in the State of 魯 Lu where Confucius was born. Used with 11,798 and 11,811.

鄒人 the Man of Tsou,—the father of Confucius.

驟⁴

11,801

R. 宥

C. chau, v.

H. ts'ieu

F. chain

W. dau, dau

N. dzöü

P. } tsou, ts'ou

M. }

Y. tsö

K. ch'u

J. shu, djü

A. seu

Sinking

Lower.

A fleet horse; quickly; suddenly. A long bout of; constant; see 6046.

載驟駸駸 they hurried away with speed.

馳驟 to ride fast.

輪不暇轉, 足不及驟 no wheel could turn, no foot could run, fast enough,—to rival its speed.

驟然而來 he came in abruptly.

不可驟得 it can't be got off-hand.

驟行 instantly.

驟降 to fall fast,—as snow.

驟漲 to rise suddenly,—as prices.

驟雨 a squall of rain.

天驟下雨 it suddenly began to rain.

祖

11,802

See 11,826.

租

11,803

See 11,827.

阻

11,804

See 11,831.

僦⁴

11,805

R. 宥

See 縹

Sinking

Upper.

To hire oneself out to labour. A staid demeanour. Also read chow¹.

文僦僦 a pedantic style of talk.

擲¹

11,806

R. 尤

H. ts'eu

F. ch'eu

P. ch'ou, tsou

To grasp in the hand. To roll up. To unloose.

擲琵琶 to play the guitar with the fingers,—as opposed to the plectrum, before the T'ang dynasty.

擲¹

11,806

M. ts'ou

K. ch'u

J. shü, shu

A. sin, (shiu)

Even Upper.

兩手擲衣 to hold up the skirts with both hands.

擲下馬來 to get a person off his horse,—e.g. when in danger.

See 2457.

皺

11,807

縹

11,808

縹

11,809

謔

11,810

R. 巧尤

C. tsau, tsau²F. ch'eu, chain²

P. chow, ch'au

M. tsou

See 炒

K. ch'o

J. sō, shō, shu

A. trēu

Rising and

Even

Irregular.

To ridicule; to banter; to chaff. To exaggerate. To shout out.

弄謔 to banter; to indulge in repartee.

胡謔 to talk wildly or at random.

謔 ch'ao³ 鬧 to make a noise; to wrangle.

謔嚷 to howl out.

謔斷腸子 to kill one with laughing,—at one's talk.

鄒¹

11,811

R. 尤

C. tsau

H. tsen

F. ch'eu

W. tsau

N. tsöü

P. }

M. }

Y. tsö

S. tsou

K. ch'u

J. shü, shu

A. trēu

Even Upper.

The name of a small State in which Mencius was born, B.C. 372. See 11,800.

鄒平縣 a District in Shantung.

騶¹

11,812

R. 尤虞

C. tsau

H. tsen

F. ch'eu

W. tsau

N. tsöü

P. tsou

M. tsou, ts'ou

Y. tsöü

S. tsau

Name of a fabulous beast. A groom. To go. An arrow; used for 11,795.

騶虞 a beast said to be "righteous." It is like a white tiger with black spots; it will not tread on growing grass, nor eat living things; and only makes its appearance under princes of perfect benevolence and sincerity. [The whole of this interpretation

騶¹

11,812

K. ch'u

J. shü, shu

A. sou, trēu

Even Upper.

was challenged by 歐陽修 Ou-yang Hsiu, who declared that the term meant only the huntsmen of the prince's park.]

前騶 or 鳴騶 a man who rides ahead to clear the streets.

騶從 retinue.

材官騶發, 矢道同的 when good archers discharge their arrows, the arrows strike the target all together.

奏⁴

11,813

R. 宥

C. tsau

H. tsen

F. chain

W. tsau

N. tsöü

P. }

M. }

Y. tsö

S. tsou

K. chu

J. sō, shu

A. tēu

Sinking

Upper.

To report to the Throne; to memorialise the Emperor, formally, at fixed times, as opposed to 題 11,009. To advance; to go forward; to introduce. To exhibit; to display. To play on instruments; to beat time. See 12,651 wēn⁴.

敷奏以言 (the nobles) set forth a report of their government in words. See below.

奏皇上 or 奏上 or 陳奏 or 奏明 or 奏稱 to memorialise the Emperor.

奏奉諭旨 to memorialise and receive an Imperial reply.

奏請 or 奏懇 to petition the Emperor that

面奏 to state by word of mouth to the Emperor.

奏參 or 奏劾 to memorialise the Throne, impeaching another official.

奏定在案 the memorial and decision (of the Emperor) are on record.

題奏 to memorialise on ordinary subjects.

提奏 to memorialise on a single subject.

彙奏 to memorialise on several different subjects.

奏摺 or 奏書 or 奏章 (see 390) or 奏疏 a memorial to the Throne.

奏本 a memorial on routine business.

封口奏摺 a sealed memorial.

奏稿 a draft memorial.

奏⁴
11,813

片奏 a supplementary memorial.
奏報 to report to the Throne.
奏委 to memorialise requesting the appointment of....
奏事 to represent matters to the Throne.
奏爲 a memorial with regard to....
奏聞 to report for the Imperial information.
奏對 replies made to the Emperor at an audience.
奏准 to memorialise, requesting the Imperial sanction.
准奏 to sanction a memorial.
奏擬 to memorialise proposing that....
日奏罔功 to advance daily towards being without merit.
奏效 to have a beneficial result.
奏庶 to show the people.
敷奏其勇 he displayed everywhere his valour.
奏鼓 to beat a drum.
奏樂 (yo⁴) to play music.
各奏樂器 each played on some musical instrument.
樂既和奏 all the instruments perform in harmony.
凱歌迭奏 the song of victory frequently resounding.
節奏 to beat time.
奏手不遑 to be incessantly occupied.

做
11,814

See 11,761.

甃⁴
11,815

The brickwork of a well; to repair a well.

R. 宥
C. ts'au
F. chain, v. eu²
W. tsau
N. tsöü
K. ch'u
J. shü, shu
A. ju
Sinking Upper.

井甃無咎 there is no defect in the well.
缺甃之崖 in the hollow of a broken brick,—a frog may rest.
側想美人意, 應悲寒
甃沉 as I toss about thinking of the fair one, I am annoyed by the weight of the cold foot-warmer.

𦵏⁴
11,816

R. 尤
See 鄒
Even Upper.

湊⁴
11,817

R. 宥
C. ts'au
H. ts'ieu
F. ch'au
W. ts'au
N. ts'öü
P. } ts'ou
M. }
Y. ts'eo
Sz. ts'ou
K. chu
J. sō, shu
A. t'eu
Sinking Upper.

To knit the brows. See 2457.

TS'OU.

To collect; to bring together; to join in with a crowd. To run into; to hit on; to occur.

湊合 or 湊集 or 湊會 or 湊聚 or 湊弄 to collect; to assemble; to amass.

彼此相讓以湊合兩國 mutual concessions whereby the two nations may be brought into friendly relations.

湊齊二十萬兩 making a grand total of T's. 200,000.

湊上幾個人 he got together a few men.

湊在一處 to come together, or crowded together, in one place.

湊過來 to join in.

湊繳 to raise,—as money.

湊不出 unable to raise the amount.

湊辦 to raise; to procure.

湊數 or 湊够數 to make up the proper number,—by adding things of a different or inferior kind.

湊飾 to insert bad articles among good ones.

湊着使 to use, with something else.

湊喫 to eat together,—with something else.

湊成 to make in all.

湊借 to contribute as a loan.

湊分 fén⁴ 子 to make a subscription.

湊趣 to force oneself to comply.

湊個趣兒 to make a joke.

湊個熱鬧 to join in the fun.

湊巧 to hit off the lucky moment; by a lucky chance.

湊⁴
11,817

事有湊巧 as luck would have it.

時來福湊 a lucky hit; a stroke of luck.

湊⁴
11,818

Correct form of 11,817.

腠⁴
11,819

R. 宥
W. ts'au
F. chain, ch'au
See 奏
Sinking Upper.

Between the skin and the flesh. Also used in the sense of pores.

君有疾在腠理 your disease lies between the skin and flesh,—it is trifling.

腠理不密 your pores are not stopped up,—they are wide-mouthed and make you liable to cold.

輳⁴
11,820

R. 宥
F. chain, ch'au
See 奏
Sinking Upper.

The hub of a wheel. See 3710.

簇⁴
11,821

See 11,846.

櫛¹
11,822

R. 尤虞
See 擲
Even Upper.

The stick through a buffalo's nostrils, by which it is led.

筭¹
11,823

R. 尤
N. tsöü
See 擲
Even Upper.

A basket for straining spirit from the grains. [Distinguished from 筭 2646.]

剗⁴
11,824

R. 尤有
F. ch'au, ch'eu
J. so, shu
A. s'eu²
Even and Rising Irregular.

To mince; to cut up small.

助

11,825

祖

11,826

R. 虞

See 租

Rising Upper.

TSU.

See 2600.

An ancestor (*see* 9663); origin; beginning. A prototype; a model. To offer a sacrifice when starting on a journey.

祖宗 or 祖上 or 祖先 or 妣祖 ancestors; spirits of ancestors.

祖考 ancestors; spirits of ancestors.

祖妣 ancestors male and female.

先祖 ancestors; dead ancestors; my late grandfather.

烈祖 glorious ancestors.

皇祖 great ancestors; a great-great-grandfather.

祖廟 or 祖先堂 an ancestral hall or shrine.

祖墳 an ancestral grave.

祖基 ancestral land.

同祖 having the same ancestors.

祖父 a paternal grandfather.

我家祖 my grandfather.

曾祖父 a paternal great-grandfather.

高祖父 a paternal great-great-grandfather.

祖姑 a paternal great-aunt.

祖伯父 a senior paternal great-uncle.

祖叔父 a junior paternal great-uncle.

元祖 or 世祖 or 始祖 or 鼻祖 the first ancestor or founder of a family.

太祖 the first Emperor of a dynasty.

公祖大人 a conventional term of respect to the 父母

官 "father and mother" officials. See 3736, 6341. [大公祖

refers to officials above the rank of Prefect.]

法祖 to imitate one's ancestors.

祖

11,826

祖遺 inherited.

祖傳 handed down in the family,—as a prescription.

祖居 or 祖籍 a family seat; hereditary dwelling; ancestral home.

祖德 the virtues of one's ancestors.

數典不忘祖 in the enumeration of rules of conduct, etc., we must not forget our ancestors,—from whom they all emanated.

祖述堯舜 to hand down the doctrines of Yao and Shun, as though they had been his ancestors,—of Confucius.

祖識地德 he had been long acquainted with the quality of the land.

文章之祖 the father of prose composition,—*viz.* 左丘明 Tso-ch'iu Ming, author of the 左傳 Tso Chuan.

此諸篇之祖也 this was the prototype of the various compositions (poems).

祖師 the patriarch of a sect, especially of Buddhism (*see* 10,473); a patron saint.

成佛作祖 to become a Buddha or a Patriarch.

祖龍 the "First Emperor."

出祖 to set out after having sacrificed to the Spirit of the Way.

設祖帳 or 祖餞 to give a farewell banquet.

祖墳 to offer sacrifice before setting out for the grave on the next day.

祖道 to prepare a meal for mourners about to return home.

To rent; to lease.

租賃 to let to others; to rent for oneself.

租房子 to let or rent a house.

房租分文未交 had not paid a penny of the rent.

租地 to let or rent land.

租地批 or 租批 or 租契 or 租約 a deed of lease.

活租 a conditional or provisional lease.

租

11,827

租與 or 租給 or 租於 or 租下 to lease to.

招租 or 召租 "To let."

要出租 to wish to let,—house or land.

已經租出去了 it has already been let.

那塊地畝我租過來了 I have leased that piece of land.

租到 or 租用 to rent.

租子 or 租銀 or 租錢 or 租價 or 租稅 rent.

乾租 dry rent,—in money.

濕租 damp rent,—in kind.

保租 to be responsible for the rent.

包租 to rent at a fixed sum,—for the purpose of sub-letting.

轉租 to let to others; to sub-let.

重 *ch'ung*² 租 to fraudulently let to a second tenant.

催租 to dun for rent.

租息 the tax paid for rent of buildings erected on reclaimed foreshore.

納租 or 交租 to pay rent.

收租 to receive rent.

以運租自業 earned his living by collecting rents.

加租 or 增租 or 起租 to raise the rent.

減租 or 割租 to lower the rent.

租簿 a rent-account book.

租雇 to hire; to charter, as a ship.

租丁 a tenant-farmer.

租界 a term used for the "Concessions" at various Treaty ports, under which land is leased in perpetuity to foreign nations.

A silk band or cord; a girdle; tassels; fringe.

織組 to weave a silk band or ribbon.

絕於尺組之下 died by a foot of silk cord,—was strangled.

租

11,827

R. 虞

C. tsou

H. tsu

F. chu

W. tsii

N.

P.

M. tsu

Y.

Sz.

K. cho

J. so

A. tou

Even Upper.

組

11,828

R. 虞

W. tso

See 租

Rising Upper.

組³
11,828

素絲組之 ornamented with white silk ribbons,—of flag-staffs.

解組歸田 to undo one's girdle and return home,—to retire from official life. See 11,522.

組甲 cords to fasten the buff-coats of soldiers.

璣組 strings of not quite round pearls.

決擬組織半官報 decided to set about establishing a semi-official organ,—among newspapers.

秘密之組織 a private badge,—as of a secret society.

起
11,829

See 2978.

阻
11,830

Same as 2978.

阻³
11,831

To hinder; to impede; to stop. To rely upon; to trust to.

R. 語
C. cho
H. tsz
F. chu
W. tso, tsu
N. |
P. |
M. | tsu
Y. |
Sz. |
K. cho
J. sho, so
A. trö
Rising Upper.

阻止 or 阻滯 or 攔阻 or 擋阻 or 阻礙 or 阻擾 or 阻撓 to hinder; to obstruct; to impede; to hamper.

阻不住 unable to hinder him.

阻塞 to stop up; to obstruct.

阻路 to stop the way.

阻命 to obstruct or disobey commands.

阻却 to put off; to avoid.

阻禦 to check; to put a stop to.

阻駁 to oppose.

多方阻難(nan⁴) making all kinds of difficulties,—e.g. to prevent a person passing.

險阻 dangerous,—as places and matters.

事情被阻 the affair was stopped,—not allowed to be proceeded with.

隔阻 to cut off; to separate; to hinder from meeting.

山川修阻 hills and streams separate us widely,—as distant friends.

阻³
11,831

阻風于瓜步 I was wind-bound at Kua-pu.

阻欠 to fall into arrears.

把持嚇阻 to intimidate with a view to monopolise.

阻兵 to rely upon military power.

阻法度之威以督責於下 to trust to the majesty of the law for controlling the masses.

Read chu³. To stumble.

馬阻蹄 the horse stumbled.

俎³
11,832R. 語
C. cho
H. tsz, tsz
F. chu
W. tso
N. |
P. |
M. | tsu
Y. |
Sz. |
K. cho
J. so, sho
A. trö
Rising Upper.

A four-legged table or stand for meat at feasts and sacrifices (see 6388); dishes to hold food.

鼎俎 tripods and stands,—for worship.

俎豆之事 dish and platter business,—sacrifices; worship.

庖人雖不治庖,尸祝不越樽俎而代之

矣 though the cook may not be able to dress his sacrifices, the boy who impersonates the corpse does not step across the cups and dishes and do it for him.

越俎代庖 to exceed one's functions; to interfere; to meddle in other people's business,—based on the above sentence.

以越俎免 was cashiered for exceeding his duty.

起謀于樽俎 to concoct a plot among the cups and dishes,—of a feast.

刀俎上邊的肉 meat on the sacrificial knives and dishes,—used figuratively of people who are being victimised.

A servant; an underling; a lictor; a soldier; a company of a hundred soldiers; a pawn in chess. To finish; completely (see 6691); to die; see 11,838. Finally. See 431.

禁卒 or 監卒 a gaoler; a turnkey.

兵卒 or 卒伍 soldiers; troops.

卒²⁰
11,833K. chol, chul
J. sotss, shutss
A. tout
Entering Upper.

士卒 officers and men.

無名小卒 an unknown common soldier,—used as a term of contempt.

言未卒 he had not finished speaking, when

卒業後 on completing his course of study, he

卒爲善士 he afterwards became a scholar of reputation.

終卒 or 卒至 at the end; finally.

卒無子 after all he had no sons.

病卒 he took ill and died.

卒官 or 卒於官 or 卒于任內 he died at his post.

Read ts'u⁴. Hurried; urgent; suddenly. See 11,868.

卒急 urgent; in great stress.

倉卒至此 he came here in a great hurry.

卒然 suddenly; unexpectedly.

See 11,924.

See 11,925.

To grasp; to seize. To run against; to strike.

拑住頭髮 seized hold of his hair.

拑頸 to clutch by the throat.

一拑 a grasp; a handful.

雷電助撞拑 thunder and lightning helped to overcome me.

拑在地下 threw, or forced, him down on the ground.

拑擲於地 to dash a thing to the ground.

To fit a handle into a socket. The top of a pillar projecting above the cross-beam. A plug; a cork.

倅
11,834啐
11,835挫²⁰
11,836R. 月
C. ts'üt.
H. tsut, tsut,
F. chouk,
W. tsai, tsai,
N. tsah, tsah,
P. tsu
M. ts'u
Y. ch'ieh
Sz. ch'iu
K. chol
J. sochi, sotss
A. tout
Entering Lower Irregular.梓¹²
11,837R. 月
See 卒
Entering Upper.

殍⁴⁰

11,838

R. 月

See 卒

Entering
Upper.

耗⁴⁰

11,839

R. 月

See 宰

Entering
Upper.

足²⁰

11,840

R. 沃

C. tsuk

H. tsuk

F. chüük

W. chüo

N. tsch

P. tsu

M. tsou

Y. tsuk

Sz. chin

K. chok

J. soku

A. tuk

Entering
Upper.

To die; especially used of the death of high officials.

Hair growing; hairy; short hair.

The foot (see 810, 7143); the leg. Enough; sufficient; ample; complete; pure, as metal. To cut out in paper (Peking). Radical 157. See 9806.

無足 without feet,—as a bronze bowl.

足寒傷心, 民怨傷國 if the feet are cold the heart suffers, and if the people are discontented the State is injured.

蝮蛇不可使安足 snakes can't be made to stand on feet.

四千數足 some two thousand persons.

足指 the toes. See 1791.

手足 hands and feet; brothers. See 10,011.

失足 to slip; to stumble.

一失足成千古恨 a single faux pas lays up endless remorse.

足音 the sound of footsteps,—music to the ear of a lonely wanderer.

不爲空谷足音 he did not turn up,—as had been hoped.

足軟 weak in the legs.

足下 a conventional title, equivalent to "sir." See 4230.

神足 supernatural foot,—power of rapid and instantaneous locomotion, such as a magician has. Sanskrit: *riddhipāda*.

足几 a foot-stool.

高足 best pupil.

足²⁰

11,840

滿足 full up; complete.

心滿意足 quite satisfied.

不一而足 not being satisfied with one, or once; there is not only this one,—but others; used frequently of arguments to be adduced.

足壯 strong; healthy; robust.

足敷 sufficient to.

足敷不足 is the amount right?

足見 can well perceive.

足昭 can well demonstrate.

足紉 thoroughly consonant with.

足論 worth discussing.

天尙不足, 何況人乎 if God can't please everybody, how should man?

天足會 Society of the Natural Foot (not "Heavenly Foot," as absurdly mistranslated),—the Anti-Footbinding Society.

先天不足 his constitution is "not enough;" he is weakly. See 11,208.

不足之症 consumption; any wasting disease; anaemia.

不足處 annoyances; troubles.

不足掛齒 a mere trifle.

不足道 not worth mentioning.

不足爲外人道也 it is not worth while to mention this to outsiders.

不足以當大事 not equal to any important business. See 9990.

印文不足五字則以

之字足之 if the legend on the seal did not amount to 5 characters, 之 was inserted to make up.

不知足 not to know when one has enough; to be dissatisfied or discontented.

不知足而爲屨 not to know (the size of) a man's foot and yet to make sandals for him,—whatever error there may be is not likely to be a very exaggerated one.

不我足也 he is not satisfied with me.

自足 satisfied with one's own

足²⁰

11,840

possessions,—as money, learning, abilities, etc.

自足之心 self-satisfied; arrogant.

人心不足 man's heart is insatiable.

足可以行 it will do very well,—as a proposed plan.

何足怪 what is there wonderful in that?

維日不足 the days are not enough; time is not long enough for it.

未足三個月 not yet three full months.

豐足 abundant; ample.

二吾猶不足 I do not find two (tenths) enough,—how much less should I find one-tenth enough? Originally spoken in reference to taxation, this phrase is now generally applied.

以足萬足齊舉 (music was played) to enable all the feet to be lifted up together,—i.e. to keep time.

十足 ten parts all there,—complete.

足色紋銀 or 足紋 silver of the full standard of purity.

足足有一百兩 there is the full amount of one hundred taels.

足足穀用 enough for use.

足足找你半天 I have been hunting for you all day.

叫他 用金紙給足一副對子 tell him to take some gold paper and cut me out a pair of scrolls.

To be grieved; to be ashamed.

嗚嗚 the sound of whispering.

嗚¹⁰

11,841

R. 合

See 迺

A. huk

Entering
Upper.

槭¹⁰

11,842

R. 屋

See 蹙

Entering
Upper.

Acer palmatum, Thbg., the leaves of which are like the cotton plant.

蹙⁴²

11,843

R. 屋
See 蹙A. *hsuk*
Entering
Upper.

To be urgent; to press upon. To contract; to wrinkle.

政事愈蹙 the affairs of government are becoming more urgent.

近蹙 close pressing,—as a creditor upon a debtor.

促蹙 to impel; to urge.

蹙蹙 or 窮蹙 in great distress.

今也日蹙國百里 now the kingdom is being daily contracted by a hundred *li*.

顰蹙 to knit the brows. See 9272.

愁蹙 careworn; anxious.

蹙然 incontinently; suddenly.

Read *ts'u*⁴ = 11,875.

蹙鞠 to play football.

脚蹙手抹 touching with his foot and wiping with his hand,—of a strange method of painting.

蹙⁴²

11,844

R. 屋錫
See 蹙威Entering
Upper.To frown. Used with 11,843. Also read *ts'u*⁴.**族**²⁹

11,845

R. 屋

C. *tsuk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *chuk*
W. *ziu, zu, ju*
N. *dzoh*
P. *tsu*
M. *ts'u, ts'ou*
Y. *ts'uk*
Sz. *tsu, ch'iu*
K. *chok*
J. *soku, zoku*
A. *touk, tuk*
Entering
Lower.

To collect together; a tribe; a clan; a family; agnatic relatives; see 1167. To destroy.

雲氣不待族而雨 the clouds rain without waiting to collect together.

雖有族之難爲 although there are difficulties in the way,—of knotty parts in a carcass which check the butcher's knife.

族類 a tribe; a clan; a class.

百族 all living creatures.

山鬼水族 the bogies of the hills and the denizens of the deep.

彼族 that tribe; that lot,—used contemptuously, as "those beasts."

宗族 clan; family; kindred.

族²⁹

11,845

族隣 or 族人 fellow-clansmen.

族長 (*chang*³) or 族老 or 族兄 an elder of a clan.

族譜 the genealogical register of a clan.

出族 to turn out of a clan; to expunge from the clan register,—as is done in the case of members who very seriously misbehave themselves. See 11,852.

累及同族 to compromise or implicate one's clan or kindred.

歸復我邦族 to go back to my country and kin.

望族 a well-to-do family.

我們寒族人多 our poor relations are many.

族繁不及備載 (other) relatives too numerous to mention.

夷三族 a law introduced under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty, by which a criminal's father's, mother's, and wife's families were involved in the consequences of his crime and executed, one and all.

族兄弟 and 族姊妹 paternal male and female third cousins.

族姪 and 族姪孫 sons and grandsons of male paternal third cousins.

族祖姑 daughter of paternal great-grand-uncle.

族伯 (叔) 祖 elder (younger) son of ditto.

族姑 grand-daughter of ditto.

族伯 (叔) 父 elder (younger) grandson of ditto.

族秦者秦也 the destroyer of the Ch'in dynasty was the Ch'in dynasty itself.

Small bamboos. A frame on which silkworms spin. To crowd together. Used with 11,847. See 4574, 8979.

簇擁前來 to press forward in a crowd.

數百朶成簇 several hundred flowers forming a tuft.

花團錦簇 masses of embroidery,—applied both to clothes and compositions.

簇⁴²

11,846

簇簇 in crowds; gathered up, as hair; piled up.

中 *chung*⁴ 石沒簇 to hit a stone and bury its head in it,—of an arrow.

簇新的 newly appointed.

Read *ts'ou*⁴. To spring into life; to bud.

萬物簇生 all things springing into life,—as in spring.

泰簇 the third of the 律 pitch-pipes, corresponding with the 1st moon of the year.

The barb of an arrow; the head of a javelin. See 11,846. [Distinguished from 鏃 4875.]

以骨爲鏃 they used bone for their arrow-heads,—of the ancient Japanese.

毒藥以灌其鏃 poison for washing arrow-heads.

鏃⁴²

11,847

R. 屋

P. *tsu*², *ts'u*²
M. *ts'ou*

See 族

Entering
Lower.**鶩**⁴²

11,848

R. 覺陌

P. *cho, tsu*

See 族

K. *chak, ch'ak*
J. *saku, soku*
A. *touk, hsuk*Entering
Lower.**做**

11,849

昨

11,850

祚⁴²

11,851

R. 遇

C. *tsu*
H. *ts'z*
F. *chio*W. *dzu*
N. *dzu*
P. *tsu, tso*Y. *tsu*
Sz. *tsu*
K. *cho*J. *so, zo*
A. *tou*Sinking
Lower.

Dignity; honour; emolument. To bless. A year. Also = 位 12,612.

祚胤 see 13,287.

永錫祚胤 there will be granted to you for ever dignity and posterity.

永綏王祚 to ever preserve the prince's dignity,—i.e. to keep him on the throne.

佑天子之祚 to aid in preserving the dignity of the Emperor, as above.

祚⁴

11,851

天祚明德 God blesses intelligent virtue.

福祚 happiness and dignity.

祚永 long happiness.

帝祚 the happiness of the Emperor; the Imperial throne. See 13,294.

踐祚 to mount the throne.

冲齡踐祚 to ascend the throne during minority.

國祚綿長 the prosperity of the State long drawn out,—as under a peaceful and lasting dynasty.

國祚廢 the mandate of the dynasty was exhausted.

以保年祚 in order to secure length of life.

運祚不長 their lives were not long,—said of Emperors subsequent to 明帝 Ming Ti of the Han dynasty.

胙⁴

11,852

R. 遇

See 祚

Sinking Lower.

Sacrifices; worship of ancestors. Happiness. To confer upon. Used with 11,851.

胙肉 sacrificial flesh.

食胙 to eat the sacrificial food,—when the spring and autumn ceremonies are over.

停胙一年 to be debarred from joining in ancestral worship and sharing the meat for the space of one year,—a common clan punishment.

復胙 a further offering of the same sacrifices.

分茅胙土 to allot territory,—to feudal nobles.

胙之土 he rewards them with territory.

反胙 to return to the throne,—as at a "restoration."

胙城 name of a District in Honan under the 隋 Sui dynasty.

阼⁴

11,853

R. 遇

See 祚

Sinking Lower.

The steps leading up to the hall on the east side. Used with 11,851.

立於阼階 he stood on the eastern steps,—where the host received his guests.

登阼 or 踐阼 to ascend the throne.

噉⁴

11,854

R. 屋

See 蹙

Entering Upper.

蹴⁴

11,855

蹶⁴

11,856

R. 屋錫

C. ts'uk, dik;

H. ts'uk

F. s'öuk, tik;

W. ts'o

N. ts'oh

P. ts'u, tsu,

sti

M. ts'u, su, ti

Y. ts'uk

K. ch'uk, ch'ök

J. shoku, deki

A. ts'ik, dik;

Entering

Upper

and Lower.

籍⁴

11,857

R. 陌

See 籍齧

Entering

Lower

and Upper.

𪔐⁴

11,858

R. 馬

See 姐

Rising Upper.

𪔐⁴

11,859

牽⁴

11,860

To bring mouths together; to kiss. Also read ts'u⁴.

See 11,875.

To walk slowly and carefully.

Read ti^{3*} or ti^{2*}. Level and easy.

蹶蹶周道 the way to Chou should be level and easy.

To spear fish.

牢籍 a pen for cattle.

A dam; a mother; the female of animals. [Old form of 姐 1435.]

𪔐婢 a mother.

亞𪔐 or 阿𪔐 mother,—a term in use among Manchus.

猪𪔐帶耳環 like a sow wearing earrings,—out of place.

Same as 11,858. See 8110.

Same as 11,833.

怛¹

11,861

R. 御

See 狙

A. t'ö

Sinking Upper.

跛¹

11,862

R. 虞

See 粗

Even Upper.

粗¹

11,863

R. 虞

C. ts'ou

H. ts'ä

F. ch'ü, ch'ö

W. ts'ü, ts'üü

N. ts'ü

P. ts'ü, ts'ou

Y. ts'ü

Sz. ts'ü

K. ch'ü

J. so

A. t'ou

Even Upper.

TS'U.

To be suspicious. To be dull or stupid.

秦王怛而不信人 the Prince of Ch'in (the "First Emperor") was suspicious and did not trust people.

Chapped; cracked, as the skin in cold weather.

Coarse, as opposed to 細 4163; gross, as opposed to 精 2133; homely; rough; harsh; vulgar; boisterous.

粗米 coarse rice.

粗磁器 coarse crockery-ware.

粗夏布 coarse grass-cloth.

粗麻布 coarse linen.

粗斜紋布 drills.

粗陋 coarse-looking.

粗重 coarse; rough; heavy; clumsy.

粗香 common small joss-sticks.

粗比 a vulgar comparison.

粗樊 bulky; thick, as a cable.

粗活 or 粗工 heavy work; unskilled labour. See 6553.

粗粗的 roughly; without care.

粗風暴雨 a sudden rain-storm; blustering boisterous weather.

粗葵扇 untrimmed palm-leaf fans.

粗麥 oats.

粗大 coarse; large-sized; too big.

去粗留精 to discard the dross and keep the finer part,—in refining gold, etc.

粗茶淡飯 coarse homely fare.

粗¹

11,863

粗食粗肥 coarse food makes coarse fat.**粗魯** (or 鹵) rude; vulgar; coarse (of persons); clumsy (of things). Used as "I beg your pardon." See 7388.**粗率** rough.**聲粗以厲** in a rough harsh tone of voice.**粗完** to finish roughly,—without due care, as when in haste.**粗知** to roughly know,—to have a rough or superficial knowledge of.**粗能** ordinary abilities.**粗俗** vulgar; commonplace.**粗話** unparliamentary or obscene language.**動粗** to use force; to resort to violence.**手粗** having a coarse rough hand; wanting in delicacy of touch.**粗手笨腳的** clumsy,—as a workman.**粗疎** without attention to detail. Also, rough or coarse, as fabrics.**粗心浮氣** careless and unstable in character.**粗脖子** a goitre.**麇**¹

11,864

R. 御魚

See 助蛆

Even Upper.

麇

11,865

Same as 11,863.

麇

11,866

Same as 11,863.

萃⁴⁷

11,867

R. 質月

See 猝蟀

P. ts'ui

J. shitsa, sotsa

A. swét, tui

Entering Upper.

Lofty; rocky peaks.

山冢萃崩 the crags on the hill-tops crash down.**猝**⁴⁸

11,868

R. 月

C. ts'uit

H. sut, ts'ut

F. chouk

W. ts'ü

N. ts'ah

P. ts'ui

M. ts'ui

Y. ts'wei

Sz. ch'iu

K. ch'ol

J. sochi, sotsa

A. sout

Entering

Upper.

猝⁴⁹

11,869

R. 月質

See 揀猝

A. tout, sout

Entering

Lower.

促⁴⁸

11,870

R. 沃

C. } ts'uk

H. } ts'uk

F. ch'üuk

W. ts'ui

N. ts'oh

P. ts'ui

M. ts'ü

Y. ts'uk, tswak

Sz. ch'iu

K. ch'ik

J. shoku, soku

A. huk

Entering

Upper.

Hurried; urgent; impetuous. Used with 11,833 ts'ui⁴.**猝然** suddenly; unexpectedly.**倉猝** hurriedly; impetuous; sudden. See 11,591.**加以時倉猝** and further being in a great flurry at the moment,....**忙忙猝猝** or **疾猝** in a great hurry.**猝不及防** put off one's guard.

To butt against; to kick.

Read tsui⁴. To crowd together.**鷺蹕於林** the egrets gather in the forest.

To urge; to press; to constrain. Close; crowded. Used with 趣 3120.

促迫 to urge; to stimulate.**促之太甚** to urge a person too much; to over-persuade.**時候短促** time is pressing.**促織** to stimulate spinning,—a name for the house-cricket, the chirp of which resembles the click of a shuttle. See 1812, 3065.**以促歌** as an accompaniment to the song.**促膝談心** to bring knees close together and speak one's inmost feelings,—as friends talking confidentially.**局促** circumstances pressing,—and leaving no time for consideration, etc.**一月期限本已甚促** a month was a very short time to give.**恐御妹壽促** I fear that your Majesty's sister will not be long-lived.**促狹** ill-mannered; rude.

See 11,767.

厝

11,871

措

11,872

醋⁴

11,873

R. 遇藥

C. ts'ou

H. ts'z

F. ch'ou

W. ts'ü

N.

P.

M. ts'ui

Y.

Sz.

K. cho

J. saku, sa (su)

A. tak, t'ou

Sinking and

Entering

Upper.

See 11,768.

Vinegar. Used for 11,746 ts'o⁴.**高醋** best vinegar.**黑醋** black vinegar.**白醋** white vinegar.**做醋不酸** not to make vinegar sour,—even the vinegar he makes is not sour; he does nothing well.**失醋之本旨** thus missing the object of vinegar,—sourness.**酸文加醋** to add vinegar to sour composition,—of a pedant who talks bombastically while affecting purism of speech.**打醋的錢不買醬** the money for buying vinegar must not be spent in soy.**喫醋** to drink vinegar,—to be jealous. The phrase originated with the jealous wife of 房玄齡 Fang Hsüan-ling of the T'ang dynasty who readily drank up a bowl of vinegar (offered to her as poison) rather than allow the introduction of a concubine into her household.**喫醋不討小** if your wife is jealous, do not get a concubine.**喫醋娘子** a jealous woman.**有點喫醋的意思** she is rather inclined to be jealous.**喫薑醋** to drink ginger vinegar,—to have a child, mothers being made to drink a mixture of ginger and vinegar immediately after confinement, to prevent them from catching cold and to increase the supply of milk.**一斟一醋** (ts'o⁴ = 酢)**都非偶** to pledge in a bumper and to return the pledge, these are not fortuitous matters,—but, like everything else, matters of destiny.**今天有一點兒醋心** I am suffering a little from heartburn to-day.**醋螺子** a kind of marine polypus from which vinegar is made.

錯

11,874

See 11,770.

蹴^{4s}

11,875

To tread on; to kick.

蹴踢 or 蹴損 to trample under foot.

蹴爾而與 yū³ 之 to trample upon (food) and then offer it.

蓮鈎蹴鳳 her lily hooks (small feet) were encased in phoenix shoes,—the latter being made of grass and wood.

蹴鞠 (or 鞠) to play football,—the ball being stuffed with hair or blown up.

能蹴鞠 he could play football,—of 李邦彥 Li Pang-yen, a Minister early in 12th cent.

蹴然 alarmed; uneasy in manner,—as when something awkward is said.

簇

11,876

A nest. To collect; to crowd. Used with 11,846.

屋脊

簇

Entering and sinking Upper.

掬

11,877

Same as 11,863.

汩

11,878

Water bubbling up. An old name for the 新 Ché river.

覺藥

促泥

勺

11,878

漚汩 intermittent,—as applied to a spring, the water of which comes and goes at intervals.

漏汩 a clepsydra spring,—a spring as above, the intervals of which are so regular that it can be used for measuring time. There is said to be one outside 貴陽府 Kuei-yang Fu, the capital of Kueichou.

邦汩 (cho^{4s}) to spy into the secret affairs of a country.

揩

11,879

R. 感

See 管

A. tam

Rising Upper.

To grasp; to hold in the hand; to wring.

揩不住 unable to grasp tight.

揩着, 不撒手 hold it fast, don't let go.

揩着筆據 having documentary evidence in one's possession.

揩拳頭 to close the fists.

兩手揩空拳 two hands grasping empty fists,—empty-handed.

揩籌 to carry a tally,—as coolies loading or unloading cargo.

揩乾了 to wring dry.

Read tsan³. Used for 11,898.

揩錢 to put by money.

債

11,880

R. 寒

See 攢

Even Lower.

To lose one's way.

債沅 to wander about, as one who has lost his way.

躡

11,881

R. 寒

See 攢

Even Lower.

To jump. In Peking, read ts'uan¹.

躡蹠 to squat; to crouch.

鑽

11,882

R. 寒

See 翰

C. tsün

H. tsün

F. chwang,

choung,

chaung

W. tsö

N. tsöñ, chöñ

P. tswan

M. tsan

Y. tsou

Sz. tswan

K. ch'an

J. san

A. twan

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To bore a hole; to pierce; to worm one's way into. To skip. See 1622, 3964, 6884.

鑽窟窿 or 鑽眼 or 鑽穴 to bore a hole.

鑽過去 to bore through.

鑽入 to bore or creep into.

無隙可鑽 no crack or crevice to get into,—no opening; nothing to take hold of; no means whereby to effect.

恨沒個地洞鑽了進去 regretting that there was no hole in the ground into which

鑽¹

11,882

he could get,—wishing he could sink into the earth.

鑽謀 or 鑽營 or 鑽幹 (see 5810) or 鑽弄 to plan; to intrigue.

鑽木取火 or 鑽燧 to bore wood and get fire,—by the friction.

鑽着心 boring through the heart,—i.e. sticking close to something difficult, with the determination to master it.

鑽心透骨 to pierce the heart and penetrate to the bones,—as a nervous shock.

跳跳鑽鑽的 skipping.

Read tsuan⁴. An awl; a gimlet; an auger.

鑽子 an awl, etc.

拏鑽 tsuan⁴ 鑽 (tsuan⁴) to bore a hole with an awl.

繩鑽 an awl worked by a kind of bow, the string of which is twisted round the shaft.

鑽頭 the iron needle of the above.

鑽頭覓縫 see 7830.

蚊子鑽 a mosquito awl,—i.e. a very fine and sharp awl.

金剛鑽 the diamond-pointed awl,—used by menders of broken crockery, glaziers, etc.

鑽樑兒 the perpendicular door-post which revolves in a 門鑽兒 socket.

See 11,898.

攢

11,883

攢

11,884

R. 早

W. tsā², tsö

See 趙纂

A. twan

Rising Upper.

To continue; to carry on.

續禹舊服 to continue the old ways of Yü,—what Yü of old practised and did.

續大 t'ai⁴ 王之緒 to continue the work of king T'ai.

載續武功 to keep up the exercises of war,—as in the chase.

續女 the lady who succeeded,—to the throne, as Empress.

Same as 11,881.

躡

11,885

鑽

11,886

Same as 11,882.

摺

11,887

Same as 11,879.

鐫

11,888

See 11,956.

纂

11,889

To collect together; to compile; to write; to edit.
See 10,025. [Distinguished from 纂 11,903.]

R. 早

C. tsün

H. ts'ion

F. 'chwang,

ch'wang

W. tsö

N. chöñ

P. tsuan

M. tsan

Y. tsou

K. ch'an

J. san

A. t'uan

Rising Upper.

纂修 or 纂輯 or 纂訂 to compile; to revise or prepare for editing.

總纂 a Historiographer; a chief editor.

新纂 a new edition.

御纂 issued under Imperial authority.

書經傳 *chuan*⁴ 說彙纂 an edition of the *Canon of History*, together with the standard views and various opinions of critics.

纂出 or 自纂 to originate; to invent.

混纂 or 瞎纂 or 胡纂 to suggest wild schemes.

硬纂 to spin yarns; false, especially as applied to the horn headdress of old women worn on the stage by men.

燂

11,890

Same as 11,891.

膳

11,891

Fat; rich. A stew of fish.

R. 銑

See 吮 鐫

K. chön

J. sen

A. t'uen

Rising Upper.

剝

11,892

See 4831.

謙

11,893

To deceive; to humbug.

受人謙 to be humbugged.

R. 鹽

See 齏

Even Lower.

謙戳 to "stick" a person,—as with a bad bargain.

他謙你頑兒 he is hoaxing you.

竄

11,894

To run into one's hole, as a rat; to sneak off; to skulk away. Furtive; secret. To change.

R. 翰

H. 'ts'ün,

'ch'on,

'ch'un

P. } ts'wan

M. } ts'an

See 攢

Sinking

Upper.

逃竄 to run away and hide.

竄逸 to escape.

抱頭鼠竄 to cover the head and run off like a rat. [A flying Chinaman instinctively puts his hands over the back of his head.]

竄匿他方 to take refuge in another part of the country.

分竄 to fly in different directions.

竄逐 to flee into exile.

竄竊 to pilfer.

此爲後人竄入無疑也 this is without doubt an interpolation by a later hand.

點竄 to strike out and alter,—words in composition.

敏能竄謀 skilled in planning down to the minutest details.

即竄以藥,旋下病已 he was made to inhale the smoke of a drug, which carried it off, and the disease stopped.

攢

11,895

To throw away. To excite; to urge.

攢梭引線 to throw the shuttle and pass the thread.

攢梭 to excite; to stir up,—generally towards evil.

聽了甚麼人攢梭 who has been egging you on? who has been putting you up to this?

躡

11,896

To leap; to jump.

—躡 a start or leap forward

R. Vulgar.

See 攢

Sinking Upper.

爨

11,897

A cooking-stove; to cook; a mess. A general term for the tribes known as Lolos, mistaken by the Chinese for the surname of the reigning family.

R. 翰

C. ts'ün

H. ts'on,

ts'on

W. ts'ö

See 攢

Sinking

Upper.

炊爨 to blow up the stove for cooking.

家中無人炊爨 there was no one left to cook the food,—to do the housekeeping.

爨飯 to cook food.

分爨 or 各爨 to mess separately.

同(or共)爨 to mess together. 自己開爨 to have one's own mess.

搭爨 to join another mess; to board with.

析骸以爨 to split up for fuel the bones,—of children whose flesh has been devoured during a siege.

三十七部諸爨 the 37 tribes are all Ts'uan,—the Lolos and the Ts'uan are one and the same.

爨書 the Lolo script.

攢

11,898

To collect; to bring together. To lay a coffin under a shed. See 2493.

R. 寒翰

C. ts'ün

H. ts'on,

ch'on

F. 'chwang

W. tsö

N. chön

P. ts'wan,

tsan

M. tsan

Y. ts'ou

K. ch'an

J. san

A. t'uan

Even and

Sinking

Irregular.

攢聚 or 攢湊 to collect together.

攢錢 to subscribe or collect money. See below.

攢列 or 攢羅列聚 to collect and arrange in order; pile, as arms.

攢遠成營 to range (cart) round in a ring and make camp.

身攢萬箭 his body pierced with countless arrows.

攢動 surging,—as a mob.

攢毆 to collect and beat person.

攢³
11,898

攢輦 to prepare the Imperial chariot.

攢眉 to knit the brows.

攢珠 strung pearls.

攢花 to make a bouquet of flowers.

攢墓 a brick tomb, standing above ground.

起攢 to collect the bones in an old grave and re-inter them.

攢盒 a box divided into compartments.

Read *tsan*³. To hoard.

攢錢 to save money. See above.

先期攢錢 to put by money in advance,—against future requirements.

攢足了勁 with all one's might.

攢³
11,899

R. 寒
See 攢
Even Lower.

攢³
11,900

R. 寒
See 攢
Even Lower.

鄮³
11,901

R. 早 翰
See 纂
A. *tan, twan*
Rising Upper.

厝³
11,902

篡⁴
11,903

R. 諫
C. *shan*
H. *ts'ion*
F. *ch'wang*, v.
W. *ts'ü*
N. *ch'öñ*
M. *ts'wan*

A hamlet; a village. [Correctly read *tsuan*³.]

Read *ts'o*³. The ancient name of part of Kiangsu; also, of a portion of Honan.

See 11,767.

To rebel against the sovereign. To usurp the throne. [Distinguished from 纂 11,889.]

君不正臣欲篡 if the sovereign be not upright, his subjects will rebel.

篡逆 to rebel.

篡⁴
11,903

Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ts'wan*
K. *ch'an*
J. *san*
A. *swan*
Sinking Upper.

篡殺 to rebel and murder the sovereign.

篡漢稱帝 rebelled against the Hans and proclaimed himself Emperor.

滴血成篡字 the drops of blood formed the character rebel, —said of 方孝儒 Fang Hsiao-ju, a minister of the Emperor 建文 Chien Wên, whose tongue was cut out by the Emperor 永樂 Yung Lo, A.D. 1404.

篡位 to usurp the throne.

TSUI.

See 12,332.

嘴³
11,904

嘴³
11,905

R. 紙
C. *tsüü*
H. *tsui, ch'oi*
F. *ch'oui*
W. *tsü*
N. *chi*
P. *tswei*
M. *tswei*
Y. *tswei*
Sz. *ch'ui*
J. *sui*
A. *chuy*
Rising Upper.

The mouth; the bill of a bird; a mouthpiece; a spout; a nozzle. See 8511, 11,444.

一嘴喫 to eat at one mouthful.

嘴唇 the lips.

努嘴 to pout (see 3201); to make signs with the lips.

抿嘴 to purse up the lips.

把嘴張開 open your mouth wide.

張不開嘴 can't open one's mouth.

不住嘴 not to stop talking, eating, etc.

耐嘴不住 she could not hold her tongue.

不離嘴 without stopping,—of drinking.

親嘴 to kiss.

碎嘴 talkative; loquacious.

回嘴 to retort.

嘴快心直 blunt and candid.

嘴舌 talk; words; argument.

七嘴八舌 conflicting opinions; everybody putting in his word.

油嘴滑舌 slippery of speech, —not to be relied upon.

我插不下嘴去 I couldn't get a word in edgewise.

利嘴 sharp of tongue.

嘴³
11,905

莫多嘴 do not talk too much.
嘴說易 it is easy enough to say.

強嘴 or 嘴硬 persistent or obstinate in argument.

嘴強, 爭一半 strength of speech is half the battle,—e.g. in a lawsuit.

嘴巧 cunning of tongue.

嘴巴子 the cheeks.

嘴巴骨 the jaw-bone. Followed by 子 = "you blockhead!"

打嘴巴 to beat on the mouth, —with a piece of hard leather, as is done to women who give false evidence.

你又打了一人嘴 you have had another slap on the mouth,—another rebuke for something said or done wrong.

不答嘴 not to reply to; to take no notice of.

賣嘴乖 to make a boast or a display of one's eloquence,—in persuading people.

嘴臉 a face; reputation.

狗嘴鼻子 the muzzle of a dog.

撒嘴 or 鬆嘴 to let go,—as a dog biting.

搬嘴 or 辯嘴 to wrangle; to quarrel; see 8605. [The first is also to carry tales to one person about another; see 8592.]

撇嘴 a mouth awry,—used of persons, tea-pots, trumpets, etc. with wry mouths.

嘴損 to slander; to malign.

竟是嘴 all mouth; all talk,—and no deeds.

仗嘴 to trust to one's mouth,—words as opposed to deeds.

狗掀門簾, 仗着嘴 like a dog pulling aside a door-screen: all mouth.

小人的嘴甜心苦 the mean man is sweet in the mouth (i.e. in his words) but bitter at heart.

嘴大, 福也大 a large mouth means great happiness.

練肱膊, 練腿, 不如練嘴 better than practising arms and legs, is practising the mouth.

嘴³
11,905

嘴饞 or 好 *hao*⁴ 貪嘴頭 or
貪嘴 or 爲 *wei*⁴ 嘴 greedy;
gluttonous.

接嘴 or 幫嘴 to join in and
support another in argument.

嘴臊 (*sao*¹) foul-mouthed,—as
an abusive person.

鉤嘴兒 to hook by the mouth,
—as fishes. Used of one who
indulges in abusive language.

嘴頭兒 a snout; a nozzle; a
ready tongue.

嘴裏倒不出來 can't
pour it out of the spout,—as
something which is too thick or
in big pieces.

嘴子 a mouth-piece.

烟袋嘴兒 the mouthpiece of
a pipe.

太陽露嘴兒 the sun is just
appearing,—at dawn.

嘴脛 (*chiang*⁴) unreasonable;
contradictory.

嘴³
11,906

R. 支
See 紫
Even Upper.

堆³
11,907

最⁴
11,908

R. 泰
C. *tsöü*
H. *tsui*
F. *chau*
W. *tse, tsai*
N. *tsei*
P. *tswei*
M. *tsei, tsui*
Y. } *tswei*
Sz. }
K. *ch'we*
J. *sai, se*
A. *toui*
Sinking
Upper.

A species of tortoise,
known as 嘴龜 or 嘴螭,
found near the mouth of
the Yellow River.

See 12,168.

To assemble. Very; ex-
tremely; most important;
best.

投最 to collect; to assemble.
See 11,909.

最投 very suitable.

最美 very beautiful; very nice.

最難 very difficult.

最好不過 the best to behad.

最初 at the very beginning.

最要緊 very important.

最關緊要 of the greatest
importance.

最西之處 in the extreme
west.

最先 the very first; in the front
rank.

最⁴
11,908

最後子口 the last barrier;
the barrier nearest to a Treaty
port.

最優之禮 the most court-
eous treatment.

最不中用 very useless.

報最 to recommend for advance-
ment on the score of great
administrative ability.

以此爲最 to regard this as
the best.

林西仲所註爲最 Lin
Hsi-chung's commentary is the
best.

於將率之中,功爲最
among all the generals, his merit
was the greatest,—said of 周

勃 Chou P'o, 2nd century B.C.

佛說無爲最 there is noth-
ing in Buddha's teaching on
which more stress is laid.

最⁴
11,909

R. 泰霽
C. *tsöü, ts'üt*
F. *ch'auk*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ze*
P. *tsui, ts'ui*
M. *tsui*
Y. *ts'wëh*
K. *che, ch'e*
J. *sai, ze*
A. *twai², toui²*
Sinking
Irregular.

To assemble. Petty;
contemptible. Used with
藉; see 3215.

最芮 to collect; to assemble.
See 11,908.

最爾之國 a small and un-
important country.

罪⁴
11,910

R. 賄
C. *tsöü²*
H. *ts'ui²*
F. *chau²*
W. *zai²*
N. *ze*
P. } *tsui²*
M. } *tswei²*
Sz. }
Y. *tswei²*
K. *ch'we*
J. *sai*
A. *toui²*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A crime; an offence; a
wrong; a sin. Punishment;
retribution. See 3727, 4432,
5754, 11,916, 12,557.

罪過 or 罪戾 or 罪責 or
罪愆 crime; sin; wrong.

罪孽 see 8282.

犯罪 to commit a crime; to
incur punishment.

罪犯 or 罪人 a criminal.
[The latter is also to blame
people.]

禹湯罪己,桀紂罪人
(the Great) Yü and T'ang (the
Completer) blamed themselves,
Chieh (Kuei) and Chou (Hsin)
blamed others,—for whatever
went wrong.

罪⁴
11,910

犯了小罪 he has committed
a trifling offence.

犯了死罪 he has committed
a capital crime.

間成死罪 condemned to
death.

問罪 to indict; to condemn; to
convict.

定罪 to fix on the punishment;
to sentence.

罪衣 prison clothes,—these are
red.

罪名 crime; guilt; legal pun-
ishment.

罪名不小 his crime (or guilt)
is not slight.

打死也無罪名 even if
he killed him, he would have
no punishment.

該問你約束不嚴的
罪名 you ought to be punish-
ed for not keeping them in pro-
per order.

罪名難逃 it will be hard to
escape punishment.

罪不重 *ch'ung*³ 科 a crime
may not be punished twice.

罪不加衆 you cannot punish
a crowd.

罪上加罪 punishment added
to punishment,—as when a cri-
minal gets extra punishment for
trying to escape.

罪疑惟輕 in cases of doubt,
let the punishment be light.

我今也不罪你 I will not
scold you to-day.

罪民 I, the guilty person.

衆軍殺人,罪歸主將
when soldiers kill people, the
general is responsible,—used in
the sense *qui facit per alium*
facit per se.

罪合萬死 he deserves a
myriad deaths.

罪所應得 the punishment
was what he deserved.

罪跟人 punishment overtakes
the guilty.

吾今恐玉帝見罪
I now fear that God will be angry
with me (or punish me).

天討有罪 God searches out
the guilty.

罪⁴
11,910

無罪以爲富貴 to regard innocence as riches and honour.

罪惡 wickedness; sin.

罪惡貫盈 the measure of his iniquity is full.

吾知罪矣 it is my fault; I acknowledge my transgression.

背負荆條請罪 to bring a rod on one's back and ask for punishment,—as 廉頗 Lien

P'ao did to 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju, in acknowledgement of the latter's nobility of character.

明日當率來請罪 to-morrow we will bring him to apologise to you.

尚祈代爲告罪 I would therefore ask you to apologise for me.

罪可謝而怨未必盡釋 an apology does not necessarily remove all ill feeling.

赦你無罪 I forgive you!

不罪他 I will not blame (or punish) him.

我想個罪說 pardon my saying so.

得罪 to offend; to get into a person's bad books; "I beg your pardon."

受罪 to be punished; to be in discomfort, pain, difficulty, or distress of any kind.

只見活人受罪 one only sees living people punished,—no one can say what happens to the dead.

王子犯法,與民同罪 if the sovereign breaks the law, he must suffer like anybody else.

死罪可免,活罪難逃 he may escape the death penalty, but not the life penalty,—i.e. he will be punished in some other way.

庶無罪悔,以迄于今 probably no one has given occasion for blame or regret (in regard to this sacrifice) down to the present day.

花主要取一朵來贈他,他連稱罪過,決然不要 when the owner of the flowers wanted to give him

罪⁴
11,910

罪⁴
11,911

R. 賄

See 罪

Rising Lower.

睭⁴
11,912

R. 寘

W. zai,

See 悴

Sinking Lower.

醉⁴
11,913

R. 寘

C. tsüü

H. tsui

F. choui

W. tsai, tsü

N. tsei

P.

M. Y.

Sz.

K. ch'ui

J. sui

A. tui

Sinking Upper.

one, he kept on saying it would be a pity, and would on no account take it. See 6258.

人有彌天的罪過,當

不得悔改二字 a man may have the sky full of his guilt, but it is all nothing as against the two words *repentance* and *reformation*.

造 tsao² 罪 you are laying up punishment for yourself!

消罪 to absolve.

Mountainous; rugged.

A clear bright eye.

睭然見 hsien⁴ 於面 a mild harmony appearing in the countenance,—is one of the outward signs of a truly virtuous heart.

Drunk; intoxicated. See 2260, 2802, 6419, 8197, 11,608.

喝醉 or 喫醉 or 飲醉 to get drunk.

喫酒喫醉了 he has taken too much wine.

酒醉,心明白 drunk, but clear in intellect.

恕我酒醉 excuse me, I was drunk at the time.

醉酒 drunk; full of liquor.

醉以酒 to fill with wine; to make drunk.

醉死 dead drunk.

未嘗覺醉 he never felt tipsy,—in spite of drinking heavily.

醉餘 "hot coppers" from drunkenness.

醉醒 sobered.

醉倒 to fall down from drunkenness.

乘醉陵人 seized the opportunity of being drunk to insult people.

醉⁴
11,913

醉鬼 or 醉漢 a drunkard; a sot.

善醉而易醒 it soon makes you drunk, but you easily get sober,—of grape-wine.

酒可千日不飲,不可一飲不醉 you can go without wine for 1,000 days, but when you do drink you ought to get drunk,—a parody on 兵可千日 etc.; see 9279.

不能當醉一盃 if you can't, you must drink a cup of wine,—as a forfeit.

醉眼 the look of the eyes of a man who is drunk.

不知醉 not to be aware of having been drunk. Also, not to be affected by liquor.

無酒三分醉 no wine and yet three-tenths drunk,—used of foolish people who talk nonsense, etc.

醉後妙無敵 when drunk he was without a rival,—in painting.

醉後乾坤大 to a man who is drunk everything seems on a big scale.

裝醉 or 詐醉 to pretend to be drunk.

若要斷酒法,醒眼看醉人 if you want to leave off drink, look, when sober, at a drunken man.

一醉解千愁 once drunk and all sorrow is gone.

一醉或連日不醒 he sometimes was drunk for several days on end.

一醉老劉伶 "Lao Tzū" Liu Ling was always drunk.

醉者之墜車,雖疾不死 when a drunken man falls out of a cart, though hurt, he is not killed.

神具醉止 the spirits have drunk their fill.

中心如醉 I am as it were intoxicated,—with grief.

心醉六經 mentally intoxicated with the Six Canons,—i.e. with the Five Canons and Four Books, the latter counting as one.

醉¹
11,913

蓋心醉乎莊文 for I was drunk with the beauty of Chuang Tzu's style.

醉梅 to be drunk with gazing at a plum-tree in blossom.

醉意 a drunken fancy.

醉魄 to intoxicate the senses,—as music.

天如醉 the sky is as though drunk,—of a wild sunset.

醉生夢死 with only as much sense as a drunken or dreaming man.

醉夢中 in a drunken sleep.

醉飽 having eaten and drunk to satiety.

醉翁 a sobriquet given to 歐

陽修 Ou-yang Hsiu, from his fondness for wine.

醉人爲瑞 a drunken man regarded as an auspicious sight,—in the year of famine during the reign of 德宗 Tê Tsung of the T'ang dynasty.

醉心花 *Datura stramonium*, L.

醉草 or 醉馬草 a grass poisonous to cattle (*Stipa niv-rans*, Hance).

醉魚草 *Buddleia* sp.

策¹
11,914

R. 支
See 策
A. siu
Even Upper.

The mouth; used with 11,905. Stone needles used in acupuncture.

樵^{1,4}
11,915

R. 支
See 策
Even Upper.

A wooden pestle or rammer.

樵李 the old name of 嘉興縣 the District of Chia-hsing in Chehkiang.

皇¹
11,916

Same as 11,910. [From 自 nose and 辛 pain, referring originally to the punishment of cutting off the nose. Because it resembled 皇, it was changed under the First Emperor to 罪.]

崔¹
11,917

R. 灰
See 催
A. stoui
Even Upper.

催¹
11,918

R. 灰
C. ts'ui
H. ts'ui
F. ch'ui
W. ts'ai
N. ts'ei
P. ts'wei
M. ts'ui, ts'ei
Y. { ts'wei
Sz. }
K. ch'we
J. se, se, sai
A. stoui
Even Upper.

High mountains; precipitous.

崔嵬 a rock-covered height.

To urge; to press; to importune. [To be distinguished from 催 2226.]

催逼 or 催迫 or 催促 or 催償 to press, as for payment; to urge; to impel.

你去催他 go and hurry him up.

催生 midwifery.

催生娘娘 the goddess who gives easy parturition.

催請 to send and urge an invited guest to come,—as is usually done, conventionally, on the day of the feast.

乏价走催 I have no messenger to go and urge you,—to come to my feast, so please come without further ceremony. A conventional phrase used in letters of invitation.

催歸 a name for the goat-sucker or nightjar,—from its cry which is said to be a call to its mate to come home. See 12,317.

更漏已催 the water-clock was already urging,—the night was already far advanced.

催馬 to urge forward one's horse.

催開了馬 he urged his horse into a gallop.

催租 to press for rent.

催科 to press for taxes.

催頭 the tax-collector.

催討 or 催繳 or 催迫 to dun; to press for payment.

催辦 to urge that action be taken.

催報 to bid a subordinate hurry up with his report.

催傳 to peremptorily order the appearance of.

TS'UI.

催¹
11,918

催令 to insist on

催提 to press for the appearance of,—at a court.

日月催人老 the days and months hurry us to old age.

催¹
11,919

R. 灰
See 催
Even Upper.

The appearance of frost and snow. See 5469.

摧¹
11,920

R. 灰
See 催
A. stoui
Even Upper.

To break; to destroy; to thrust at; to censure; to be extinguished. To feed with forage. [To be distinguished from 摧 3262.]

摧折 to break; to snap off.

木秀於林, 風必摧之 storms destroy the finest trees.

初成爲風所摧 as soon as it was built it was destroyed by the wind.

摧剛爲柔 to force the hard to become soft,—the obstinate to become yielding.

摧抑 to repress; to restrain.

摧倒 (tao³) to push over.

摧壞 to destroy; to throw down.

摧拔 to throw down and uproot.

室人交徧摧我 the members of my family all emulously thrust at me.

先祖于摧 my ancestors would be extinguished,—i.e. the sacrifices to them would cease.

空悲蕙草摧 vainly lamenting the fading of her orchid (beauty).

濯¹
11,921

R. 灰 賄
See 催
A. stoui
Even Upper.

To be or look deep.

有濯者淵 deep is the pool.

璫¹
11,922

R. 灰 賄
See 催
Even Upper.

The lustre of gems.

璫璫 to glitter; to shine; applied also to plants which flower in clusters.

戈甲璫錯 spears and buff-coats in glittering confusion.

確

II,923

Same as II,917

倅

II,924

R. 隊月

See 翠卒

K. ch'wae, t'ui

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

An assistant; a deputy; added after the 姓 names of a sub-Prefect and of an assistant sub-Prefect. Used for II,833.

郡倅 a name for 同知 a sub-Prefect and 通判 an assistant sub-Prefect.

倅車 a second carriage,—to be used as a change.

啐

II,925

R. 隊質

C. s'ui, ts'ui

F. ch'ui, ts'ui

W. sai, ts'ui

P. ts'ui, ts'ui

M. ts'ui

K. ch'wae, ch'ui

J. sai, shotss

A. twai

Sinking and
Entering
Lower.

To scare. To sip; to spit.

啐唾沫 to eject saliva.

Read ts'ui*. Noise; hubbub.

嘈啐 the clamour of a mob.

悴

II,926

R. 寘

C. s'ui

H. ts'ui

F. ch'ui

W. sai, ts'ui

N. ts'ui

P. ts'ui

M. ts'ui

Y. ts'ui

S. ts'ui

K. ch'wi, v. ch'we

J. sui, dau

A. tui

Sinking
Lower.

Sad; downcast.

哀悴 grieved; sorrowful.

憔悴容顏 a melancholy countenance.

困悴 in straits; distressed.

暫榮暫悴 the ups and downs of life.

白髮雖未生, 顏已

先悴 although not yet gray-headed, his face was already aged.

淬

II,927

R. 寘隊

W. ts'ui

See 悴

Sinking
Lower.

Something to extinguish fire. To heat and then plunge into water, as iron; to temper. Cold. To flow. To dye. To dive.

淬硫 to plunge into sulphur,—as the wooden slips in use before the invention of lucifer matches.

如火淬水 like fire plunged into water.

淬

II,927

以藥淬之 hardened it with chemicals.

淬將下去 began to dive down.

粹

II,928

R. 寘隊

See 悴

K. sui, ch'wae

A. twai

Sinking
Lower.

To burn. Used with II,927.

有子臥而粹掌 Yu Tzū had an arrangement by which his hand was burnt every time he nodded with drowsiness,—when studying at night.

清水粹其鋒 to heat the point (as of a spear) and plunge it into water,—to harden it.

粹兒 slips of wood dipped in sulphur and used as matches.

瘁

II,929

R. 寘

See 悴

Sinking
Lower.

To be distressed, as by cares; to suffer; to be worn out. See II,926.

僕夫况瘁 the carriage-officers (with an army) appeared full of care.

日瘁 to be distressed daily.

生我勞瘁 with what toil and suffering (my mother) gave me birth!

盡瘁以仕 worn out in the government service.

殄瘁 to be torn with distress.

粹

II,930

R. 寘月

See 悴卒

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

To collect; to bring together. Also read tsu*.

擇粹 to collect from various sources or people.

會粹舊說 to make a collection of old sayings.

百貨出處, 不如粹處 that goods should be exported is not equal to gathering in goods.

萃

II,931

R. 寘

See 悴

K. ch'wi, v. ch'wae

Sinking
Lower.

Thick; close, as a jungle. To collect; to assemble. [To be distinguished from 萃 4565.]

萃森 thick-set; dense.

萃集 collected together.

萃淵藪 to collect (about a person as fishes in the) deep (and beasts in the) prairie.

萃

II,931

有鴟萃止 there are owls gathering together,—on the tombs.

羣萃而州處 to come together and dwell in one place.

王命所在, 理所萃也 wherever the Imperial commands reach, there does right (as opposed to might) flourish.

萃於一堂 brought together in one hall.

萃錦 collected embroidery,—used of flower-gardens, collections of elegant extracts, etc.

出類拔萃 to stand out from one's fellows and rise above the common level.

萃蔡 the sound of clothes rustling.

頽

II,932

R. 寘

See 悴

Sinking
Lower.

Worn out; wearied. Used with II,926, II,929.

翠

II,933

R. 寘

C. ts'ui

H. ts'ui

F. ch'ui

W. ts'ui

N. ts'ui

P. ts'ui

M. ts'ui

Y. ts'ui

S. ts'ui

K. ch'ui

J. sui

A. tui, t'ui

Sinking
Upper.

A bird with blue-green feathers; the hen kingfisher (see 3470); the hummingbird. See 5116.

翡翠 or 翠碧鳥 the kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*).

翠雀兒 a species of kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*); the larkspur (*Delphinium anthriscifolium*, Hce.).

翠毛 kingfishers' feathers.

翠花 flowers worked with kingfishers' feathers.

點翠 ornamented with kingfishers' feathers.

翠藍 or 翠色 kingfisher blue; turquoise blue

翠藍茶 *Spiraea Blumei*, G. Don., and other species, used as tea.

翠玉 a variety of jade. See 3470.

珠圍翠繞 girl with pearls and wrapped in kingfishers' feathers,—richly dressed.

翠館 a brothel.

翠蓋 a name for the lotus-leaf.

翠⁴

11,933

拾翠 to cull flowers.

翠微 half way up a hill-side; also, the blue-green neutral tints on hills. Macao.

樓臺宛然見于翠微之中 the towers and belvederes are seen wrapped in the blue-green tints of the hills.

空翠 fresh or moist mountain air; the void of ether; heaven.

空翠爽肌 the mountain air gave vigour to his limbs.

空翠濕人衣 the moisture of the mountain air wets one's clothes.

翠幄 a blue cart-cover.

翠鳳 a blue phoenix (hairpin).

翠竹 emerald bamboo.

翠簪 a kind of reed, used for making mats.

驀⁴

11,934

R. 賓

See 卒

Sinking Upper.

榱¹

11,935

R. 賄支

See 衰

Even Upper.

縗¹

11,936

R. 灰

P. } ts'wei,
M. } swai,
Sz. } shwai

See 衰

Even Upper.

隨

11,937

See 10,396.

脆⁴

11,938

R. 霽

C. ts'üi
H. ts'ioi
F. ch'woui
W. ts'ai
N. ts'ei
P. }
M. } ts'wei
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'wi
J. sei, se
A. nüe, tui

Sinking Upper.

脆

11,939

毳⁴

11,940

R. 賓 霽

C. ts'üi
F. choui, ch'oui
W. ts'ai
N. ts'ei
P. ts'wei,
ch'wei
M. ts'wei, ch'i
K. ch'wi
J. sei, se, sui
A. nüe

Sinking Upper.

窰⁴

11,941

R. 霽 霽

See 霽

Sinking Upper.

臙

11,942

Crisp; short, as cake or pastry; brittle.

乾脆 dry and crisp.

油炸的狼脆 fried very crisp in oil.

柔脆 or 軟脆 "short," without being crisp; mellow and soft.

鹹脆花生 salt and crisp ground-nuts, — boiled in brine and then baked.

爽脆 ready; smart; used of something one can bite off clean without leaving strings.

作事爽脆 to do business smartly.

脆快 prompt; decided.

子脆不壽 a delicate boy, unlikely to live.

脆而不酸 light, and yet not tart, — of wine.

Correct form of 11,938.

The down on birds; the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; downy; soft. Used for 11,938.

毳衣 robes of rank.

毳布 cloth with a nap on it; plush.

綿毳 raw cotton.

火毳 asbestos cloth.

甘毳養親 to feed one's parents on dainties.

毳旃之服 garments of fur and velvet, — applied to foreign clothes.

敵毳 weakness of the enemy.

To dig a hole.

Same as 11,938.

簣⁴

11,943

R. 泰

See 最

Sinking Lower.

久

11,944

尊¹

11,945

R. 元

C. tsün
H. tsun
F. choung
W. tsö
N. tsäng
P. tsun
M. tsên
Y. tswäng
Sz. tsun
K. chon, chun
J. son
A. toun
Even Upper.

A bamboo scrubbing-brush.

簣簣 a bamboo brush for cleaning saucepans, etc.

See 10,428.

TSUN.

Honourable, as opposed to 卑 8759 (q.v.) or 賤 1589; venerable; to honour. Applied conventionally to the relatives and belongings of others. Numerative of cannons, idols, etc. A bottle (see 11,948); a wine vessel used in sacrifices; a goblet.

尊卑 relative position or rank.

禮者自卑而尊人 propriety demands that we should abase ourselves and exalt others.

至尊 the most venerable, — applied to parents and to the Emperor. Also a term in dice-playing, viz. the combination of a 1 and a 1.

世尊 the world-honoured One, — Buddha.

尊者 the venerable one, — a title given to all Buddhist patriarchs, especially to those who have mastered the four spiritual truths. Sanskrit: *ārya*.

天上天下, 惟我獨尊 in heaven above or on earth beneath, I only am to be revered, — said by Buddha, and equivalent to the 1st commandment.

尊長 (*chang*³) an elder; a title of respect.

府尊 a Prefect.

天下有達尊三 there are three things universally acknowledged to be honourable, — viz. nobility, old age, and virtue.

尊嚴 dignity.

養尊 to stand upon one's dignity; to think a lot of oneself. See 13,382.

尊榮 of high standing.

尊¹
11,945

尊賤兩宥 worthy and unworthy, both excuse,—i.e. excuse mention either of my name or of yours; a phrase used at the end of a letter, when secrecy is desirable.

尊重 or 尊敬 or 尊崇 to esteem; to revere.

尊仰 to look up to with respect.

自尊自貴 to think a great deal of oneself.

屈尊你 excuse the poor accommodation!—said by a host to a guest to whom he has given a night's lodging.

令尊 or 尊大人 your father.

尊駕 or 尊兄 you, sir; yourself.

尊夫人 your wife.

尊壽 or 尊齒 your age.

尊恙 your complaint.

尊意 your opinion.

尊教 your words.

尊居 your abode.

尊書 your letter.

尊賬 your account.

尊行 (*hang*³) your place in the family; your firm.

尊軀 your person; your help.

尊姓 your surname.

尊名 your personal name.

尊篆 your 字 "style".

一尊砲 a cannon.

一尊菩薩 a god; an idol.

不復憂空尊 never again will you grieve (from poverty) over an empty bottle.

共有尊中好 (*hao*⁴) we are both fond of the bottle.

莫使金尊空對月 don't let the golden goblet and moon-light be with us in vain.

噲³
11,947

R. 阮

C. *ts'ün*

F. *choung*

See 蹲 蹲

樽

Rising Upper and Lower.

樽¹
11,948

R. 元

See 樽

Even Upper.

嶺¹
11,949

R. 元

See 樽

Even Upper.

樽³
11,950

R. 阮

See 尊

K. *chun*

Rising Upper.

樽¹
11,951

縛⁴
11,952

R. 阮元

See 樽

Rising Upper.

傳³
11,946

To assemble. To respect.

傳集 to come together.

傳敬有德 to respect the virtuous.

R. 阮

See 樽

Rising Up, er.

To talk together; conversation.

噲沓背憎 a multitude of (fair) words, and much hatred behind the back.

A goblet; a wine-jar; a bottle; a decanter. See 11,832. [To be distinguished from 樽 11,973.] See 11,945.

一樽酒 a cup or bottle of wine.

把樽對飲 to get a bottle and drink together.

花樽 a flower-vase.

Lofty, as a mountain peak.

To adjust; to regulate.

錢要樽着花 money should be carefully spent,—i.e. not lavishly.

樽省着點兒 be a little more economical.

錢老樽不下 he can't keep his money,—he is a spendthrift.

日用要樽著 let your daily expenditure be moderate.

樽節 to keep within bounds; to economise.

Same as 11,948.

Drawers worn by women. To assemble.

不能則恭敬縛紕以事人 if unable, then respectfully declare your inability so that some one else may take your place.

樽¹
11,953

Same as 11,948.

譚¹
11,954

Same as 11,947.

遵¹
11,955

R. 眞

C. *tsun*

W. *ciung*

See 尊

K. *chun*

J. *shun*

A. *toun, twên*

Even Upper.

To follow; to conform to; to obey.

遵照 or 遵依 or 遵按 or 遵從 or 遵行 or 遵辦 to act in accordance with or accordingly; to obey.

遵行儒教 to follow the regulations of Confucianism,—as opposed to Buddhism, etc.

遵命 or 遵令 to obey a command.

遵法 to obey the laws.

遵旨 to carry out an Imperial Decree.

遵守 to observe; to keep.

遵奉 to fall in with what a person says; in accordance with the orders of.

遵奉之日 days appointed to be kept for some special purpose.

選日遵路 to choose a day for starting on a journey.

遵王之路 to walk in the way of the ancient kings.

遵古學堂 schools for the preservation of the old classical learning.

遵斷 to obey a legal decree.

遵繳 to pay up (or hand over) obediently,—to a decision.

遵札 in accordance with instructions.

遵教 obedient; submissive.

遵循 to comply with.

誰敢不遵 who will dare to disobey?

鐃¹
11,956

R. 願

H. *ts'un*

cf. 蹲 存

Stinking Lower.

The butt-end of a spear.

鐃在尾而鈍 the *tsun* is at the tail end (of a spear) and is blunt.

進戈者前其鐃 when handing a spear present the butt-end.

僎

11,957

See 2715.

俊

11,958

See 3277.

峻

11,959

See 3282.

竣

11,960

See 3284.

餽

11,961

See 3288.

駿

11,962

See 3289.

雋

11,963

See 1648.

雋

11,964

Valiant; eminent. Used with 1648 and 3277.

R. 震

See 俊

Sinking Upper.

英雋 a hero.

雋異 extraordinary; unrivalled.

得雋 to vanquish an enemy; to be successful at the examinations; to have a good catch of fish.

TS'UN.

寸

11,965

R. 願

C. ts'un

H. ts'un

F. ch'auung,

ch'oung

W. ts'ü

N. ts'ing

P. ts'un

M. ts'en

Y. ts'weng

Sz. ts'un, ts'en

K. ch'un

J. sun, son

A. t'oun

Sinking Upper.

An inch, ten of which make the 尺 foot (1992). A little; small. Radical 41. See 9788.

尺寸 (colloq. ch'ih³ ts'un⁴) feet and inches; dimensions; measurement.

厚半寸强 (or 許) over half an inch thick.

其徑三寸少半寸 the diameter being rather less than 3 1/2 inches,—of a 1 ft. circumference.

得尺則尺, 得寸則寸 get a foot and it is a foot, get an inch and it is an inch,—every little is of importance; little by little.

寸

11,965

無寸男尺女 not a soul, man or woman.

寸步難行 it is difficult to move a step.

寸步不離 not to move a step from; not to let out of one's sight.

寸陰 an inch of shadow,—on the sun-dial; sc. time. [Cf. χρόνον πῶδα, Eur. Bacchæ, 889.]

寸陰是競 every inch of time is to be contested,—i.e. something ought to be achieved with it.

惜寸陰 be careful of time.

一寸光陰, 一寸金 time is money.

寸心 or 方寸 or 寸衷 the heart. [The second is also a square inch.]

得失寸心知 whether I am to succeed or to fail, my heart knows.

立方寸 a cubic inch.

一寸見方 an inch square.

方寸之木不可使高于城樓 you can't make an inch of wood higher than a city gate,—of impossibilities.

一寸眉擔萬種愁 an inch-long eyebrow bears a myriad cares.

寸口 or 寸脈 the place at the wrist where the pulse is felt, —strictly one inch from the end of the hand. See 8011.

若有寸進, 必當重報 if I have any success, I will heavily recompense you.

寸函 a short note.

特修寸字 I have therefore written you this short note.

三寸小金蓮 three-inch golden lilies,—very small feet.

寸食虫 a tapeworm.

七寸 the part of the neck immediately below the skull of a snake. See 1055.

寸功未立 have performed no public services at all.

剗

11,966

R. 阮

See 寸

Rising Upper.

To cut up small.

剗切 to cut up.

分剗節度 to divide according to the rhythm,—i.e. to mark the caesura.

忖

11,967

R. 阮

F. ch'oung

See 寸

Rising Upper.

To consider; to reflect.

忖思 or 忖想 to think upon; to ponder; to reflect.

自忖無能 I consider that I am without ability.

忖量 to suppose.

他人有心, 予忖度之 what other men have in their minds, I can measure by reflection.

村

11,968

R. 元

F. ch'oung

See 寸

Even Upper.

A village; a hamlet.

村子 or 村庄 or 鄉村 or 村落 a village.

村夫 or 村戶 or 村農 villagers.

村童 village boys.

村言 rustic talk.

村俗 or 村野 rustic; countrified.

撒村 or 村辱 to abuse; to blackguard.

村氣 rustic manners; ignorance.

壞鬼神村 to destroy the habitat of a supernatural being,—as of a tree-god.

邨

11,969

Same as 11,968.

皴

11,970

R. 眞

See 塗

Even Upper.

Cracked; chapped; riven. To draw.

皴裂 rough and cracked,—as hands from hard labour.

凍皴了 chapped from the cold.

手皴瘡 hands chapped and blistered.

皴皮 cracked skin,—a name for the lichee.

皴法 the rules or art of drawing.

斧劈皴 drawing in zigzags,—as the jagged outline of rocks.

皺¹

II,970

米皺 drawing in curves.

麻皮皺 drawing in straight lines.

皺紋極少 the lines he made in drawing were very few,—of a picture not much elaborated.

覷¹

II,971

R. 眞震

See 遼

Even Upper.

存¹

II,972

R. 元

C. ts'ün

H. sun, ts'un

F. choung

W. sō

N. dzēng

P. ts'un

M. ts'ēn

Y. ts'wēng

Sz. ts'ēn, ts'un

K. chon

J. son, son

A. toun

Even Lower.

To keep; to preserve; to store; to file; to detain; to remain; to be in existence, as opposed to 沒 8016 and 亡 12,502. [To be distinguished from 在 II,481.]

存良心 or 存天良 to preserve a good heart,—not to be evilly-disposed; not to be ungrateful, etc.

存厚道 to keep to a friendly and cordial treatment of others,—not to be mean, etc.

存心 to entertain feelings of; state of mind.

是何存心 what a (bad) heart he must have!

以仁存心 to preserve charitable feelings in the heart.

存仁 to act mercifully.

他存一個女石 she has a woman-stone,—i.e. she is jealous. See 12,084.

存下 or 存貯 to put away; to keep.

存案 or 存查 or 存照 to keep on record; to keep for reference.

存稿 to keep drafts; archives.

存關 to keep at the Custom-house; to file in the Customs' archives.

存庫 to keep in or pay into the treasury.

存行 (hang²) to keep in one's hong.

存棧 to keep in a godown.

存根 the counterfoil,—of a cheque, etc.

存²

II,972

存據 to keep as proof.

存放 to deposit in....

存備 or 存藏 to keep in store.

存活 to keep life together; to maintain life.

存住食 not to have digested one's food.

存不住 unable to keep a thing; unable to stay or remain in.

收存 to gather or store carefully; placed on deposit; deposited with.

存票 a Customs' drawback.

存款 or 存項 a balance in hand.

存財 to save money; savings.

不存客 guests not provided with lodging,—a notice seen at wayside eating-houses.

何處存身 where can we find refuge?—or "put up," as at an inn.

存養 to keep and bring up,—as children at a Foundling Hospital.

意存於中, 言發於外 the idea is in the mind, and is brought forth by words.

存一點後裔 to have left behind one a small quantity of posterity,—e.g. a single male heir.

分毫無存 not a scrap of anything left,—of a looted ship.

貨物無存 there are no goods left.

人無存一 not a man left.

無以自存 to have no means of support.

存歿 alive or dead.

存亡 existing and not existing; preserved and lost; alive and dead; see 11,481.

以示有存亡也 so as to show that possession (e.g. of the throne) and loss (of it) are,—real facts in life.

尚存 still alive, as parents; still in existence, as things.

吾存尚儉薄 when alive, I was all for economy.

不待生而存 to be in existence even before birth,—of the spirit which animated Han Wên-kung.

存²

II,972

增¹

II,973

R. 元

See 寸

Even Upper.

蹲

II,974

鰓³

II,975

R. 阮

C. ts'un

F. choung

cf. 鐫

Rising Lower.

宗¹

II,976

R. 冬

C. } tsung

H. } chung

F. } w.

N. } tsung

P. } tsung

M. } tsung

Y. } tsung

Sz. } tsung

K. chong

J. sō, su

A. toun

Even Upper.

告存 or 告問存否 to enquire after the health of aged officials, as the Emperor does monthly after they have reached the age of eighty to see if they are still alive. [告 = 問.]

Joyful; happy. [To be distinguished from 增 II,948.]

See 12,212.

A species of bleak (*Leuciscus squaliobarbus curriculus*). Used in Japan for the salmon.

TSUNG.

Of or belonging to ancestors; ancestral; clans or families descended from a common ancestry; family; kindred; kind; class; sect; school, as of doctrine, art, etc. To follow; to turn towards (see 478); to honour; a standard or criterion. See 3146.

祖宗 ancestors; see 11,826.

宗廟 the ancestral temple,—of the Imperial family.

宗學 the school for the Imperial family.

宗祠 an ancestral hall,—of ordinary persons.

宗緒 the line of descent.

懼墮宗主 fearing that their ancestral line would be broken.

以續蔡門宗祀 so as to continue the line of the Ts'ai family.

宗派 the branches of a family.

宗姪 a cadet of the family.

宗¹

11,976

宗族 or **宗家** or **宗親**
kindred; ancestry; lineage.**同姓不同宗** of the same
name but not of the same family.**宗子** those of the same surname
as the sovereign. Also, the eldest
son or lineal representative.**宗室** the Imperial Clansmen or
descendants in the male line from
the founder of the present dy-
nasty. Otherwise known as
"Yellow Girdles;" see 5124.**宗人府** the Imperial Clan
Court,—for regulating all affairs
relating to the Imperial Kindred.**宗卿** literary designation of the
President (an Imperial Prince)
of the above.**宗丞** Vice Director of the above.**宗伯卿** Director of the Court
of Sacrificial Worship.**太宗伯** President of the Board
of Ceremonies.**宗師** a name for the **學台**
Literary Chancellor.**宗徒** the Catholic term for an
apostle.**這一宗馬** this kind, or
breed, of horse.**一宗美事** a creditable affair;
a noble act.**二宗經** the Canon of Dualism,
—the sacred books of the Zoro-
astrians and Manichaeans.**三宗怪** three kinds of strange
things.**大宗** the chief classes or des-
criptions of goods; staples. Also,
the elder branches of families.**大宗師** the Great Teacher,—
sc. **道** TAO; the title of one
of Chuang Tzu's chapters.**宗樣** a kind, or sort.**宗宗件件** every sort and
kind.**他另一宗秉性** he has
quite another disposition,—i.e.
one of his own, different from
other people's.**宗旨** standard; requirements;
object; aim.**本大臣始終爭執之****宗旨** the principle which I,
in my official capacity have
always maintained.**宗**¹

11,976

天宗 the heavenly bodies.**地宗** rivers, seas, mountains, etc.**南北宗** northern and southern
schools,—of painting.**禪宗** the meditative school of
Buddhism, founded by Bôdhi-
dharma, in which instruction was
to be oral, not from books. See
11,208.**淨土宗** the Pure Land school
of Buddhism, which emphasises
the doctrine of a Paradise; see
2176. Also known as **蓮宗**
Lotus School.**你宗那^{na}一家** which sect
do you belong to?**宗原** source; origin.**靡神不宗** there is not a god
whom I have not honoured.**莊子宗老而黜孔**
Chuang Tzu makes Lao Tzu
his master, and rejects Confucius.**宗師造化** to make Nature
one's model,—in painting.**亦可宗也** he can make them
his guides and masters.**一代之宗臣** a model offi-
cial,—of Hsiao Ho.**以自然爲宗** to adopt "let-
ting things take their course with-
out interference" as a criterion.**宗喀巴** Tsongkhábá,—the
great 15th-century reformer of
Buddhism in Tibet, and founder
of the yellow, as opposed to the
red school.**六宗** see 13,234.**宗宣** ellipt. for **殷高宗**
and **周宣王**.

Same as 11,997.

A bitch having one pup
at a litter.**猯生猫** to give birth to a single
kitten.

Same as 11,999.

綜⁴

11,980

R. **宋**See **棕**Sinking
Upper.To arrange or hold the
threads in weaving; to
gather up; to take count of.**綜粉緒** to get together the
confused threads of a texture;
to arrange in order.**錯綜其數** to group together
in different combinations,—as
the lines of the 8 Diagrams.**其錯綜有經緯** there is
order in its confusion,—there is
method in his madness.**綜算** to total up; to strike a
balance.**綜核名實** to bring together
and compare a man's reputation
with his actual behaviour; to
take note of what is nominal and
what is real.**博綜古今** to take a com-
prehensive survey of all history.A little pig; a litter of
pigs.Presents of cloth given
as tribute by border tribes
under the Han dynasty.A footstep; a track; a
trace; a work, as of a paint-
er. See 8979. [Vulgar form
of **蹤**.]**欲求一踪** was very anxious
to have something by him,—as
a picture.**及覺已無踪矣** by the
time it was noticed, there was
no trace,—of the things.**踪跡** footsteps; traces.**不見踪跡** no work (paint-
ing) of his extant.**問來踪去跡** to ask whence
a person has come and whither
he may be going.**猯**¹

11,981

R. **東**See **宗**

Even Upper.

賻¹

11,982

R. **冬**Same as **賻**See **棕**cf. **從**

Even Lower.

踪¹

11,983

R. **冬**See **宗**A. *tsung*

Even Upper.

踪¹

11,983

踪影 or 踪緒 or 踪兆
a sign; a vestige; a trace; a clue.

無踪無影 not a trace to be seen.

形踪詭密 to cover up, or conceal, movements cunningly.

追踪 to follow up a clue.

萍踪無定 duckweed steps, without fixed object,—wandering aimlessly, like duckweed on water.

駢

11,984

Same as 12,005.

鬃¹

11,985

A horse's mane; see 12,005. The back part of a lady's hair.

R. 冬

F. chōng, chōng

See 宗

Even Upper.

假鬃 a chignon; an arrangement of false hair.

頭鬃尾票 a ticket given in Batavia for the poll-tax on Chinese.

馬上有鬃 there is broken glass, etc., on top of the wall.

从

11,986

Same as 12,028.

從

11,987

See 12,028.

從¹

11,988

A kind of mushroom.

R. 冬

See 從

Even Upper.

慫³

11,989

To alarm; to rouse.

慫動 to stir up; to excite.

聞發火, 無不慫然 on hearing an alarm of fire, every one is excited.

慫恿 to urge; to egg on.

癰⁴

11,990

A disease of young children, caused by indigestion.

R. 宋冬

See 縱

Sinking and Even Upper.

縱⁴

11,991

R. 冬宋

H. tsiung
F. chung, chōng

See 宗

J. shō, shu
A. tung

Even and Sinking Upper.

To be lax; to yield to; to be lenient, as opposed to 枉 12,496; to tolerate; to overlook; to let go; to let fly.

縱敗禮 by self-indulgence to violate the rules of propriety.

無縱詭隨 let us give no indulgence to the wily and obsequious.

縱容 to tolerate; to allow.

縱子行兇 to allow one's son to act wickedly.

故縱 to purposely allow; to connive at the escape of.

繪事本天縱也 (skill in) painting is a natural endowment.

縱放 or 縱釋 to let go; to allow to escape.

縱養 to keep no check on,—a child.

縱慣 accustomed to be allowed to do as one likes.

縱性 to follow one's inclinations.

縱着他的意 according to his wishes; leaving the choice to him.

縱着了 creased,—as clothes.

縱延 remiss; dilatory.

一擒一縱 letting them go as fast as caught.

縱馬 to give a horse its head.

縱虎入室 to let a tiger into the house,—to nourish a viper in one's bosom.

縱步 to take long strides.

縱火 to set fire to.

縱酒 to give way to drink.

縱米 glutinous rice.

Read *tsung*³. Although; even if; admitting that. Used with 11,989.

縱你滿身是手, 也 even though you had hands all over your body, still etc. etc.

縱然 granting that it is so,

縱使 although; even if, etc.

縱使你飛上天去, 我也 even though you fly to heaven, I....

縱⁴

11,991

縱使爾爲乞丐, 我亦 even if you are a beggar, yet I....

縱不知情, 亦應革換 though not cognisant of the facts, still they must be removed from office.

縱其否也 and even if not.

縱有 although there is

縱遇 if it should happen

縱與 to encourage; to stimulate.

Read *tsung*¹. Perpendicular; vertical. Used for 從 *tsung*¹ 12,028. See also 1992, 3912.

縱生者人 man alone is born to walk erect.

有縱有橫 there are vertical and horizontal. See 12,028.

縱橫側立 arranged as "headers and stretchers,"—in building.

縱橫寰宇 travelled the length and breadth of the empire.

聳

11,992

See 10,461.

縱

11,993

Same as 11,981.

蹤

11,994

Correct form of 11,983.

𡵚¹

11,995

R. 東

See 宗

Even Upper.

To gather the feet under the body, as a bird flying. Ornaments on a horse's head. Name of a small feudal State. [This phonetic is usually written as in the following ten characters.]

墉¹

11,996

R. 東江

See 宗

Even Upper.

To sow seed without first ploughing the ground.

櫻¹

11,997

R. 東

See 宗

Even Upper.

The coir palm of central China (*Trachycarpus excelsa*, Thunb.); the coir palm of Kuangtung (*Caryota ochlandra*, Hance). Coir.

櫻欄 the first of the above.

櫻欄木 palm-tree wood,—used for posts, etc.

櫻繩 coir rope.

櫻毯 or 櫻簞 coir matting.

櫻箱 coir trunks.

櫻箕 coir rain-clothes.

櫻色 dark brown.

櫻筍 clusters of the flower-buds of palms,—used for food.

櫻竹 *Rhapis flabelliformis*, Ait. Also, a species of bamboo, the canes of which are known as "coir canes" or "ground rattans."

稷¹

11,998

R. 東

See 宗

Even Upper.

A sheaf of grain containing forty秉 handfuls. A skein of eighty縷 threads. A dry measure of 640斛 4948. To collect.

稷東 a sheaf of grain.

糝⁴

11,999

R. 送

C. *tsung*
F. *choung*, v.
chǎng

See 宗

Sinking Upper.

Dumplings of millet or glutinous rice-flour, filled with meat or sweet-stuff.

端陽糝 dumplings eaten at the Dragon Festival on the 5th of the 5th moon, which is known as 解糝節 and is connected with some game with leaves.

余與一友解糝 I was playing dice with a friend.

三角糝 a three-cornered dumpling.

假糝 false dumplings,—certain head-ornaments worn at the above festival.

狗啖糝 like a dog swallowing a dumpling,—he doesn't get the flavour of it; applied to persons who read fast without understanding.

鸞¹

12,000

R. 東送

See 宗

Even Upper.

鸞

12,001

鸞¹

12,002

R. 東

See 宗

Even Upper.

菱¹

12,003

R. 東

See 宗

A. *tung*, *tung*
Even Upper.

菱¹

12,004

R. 東

See 宗

A. *tung*
Even Upper.

駮¹

12,005

R. 東

See 宗

A. *tung*, *tung*
Even Upper.

駮¹

12,006

R. 東董

See 宗

A. *tung*, *tung*
Even Upper.

The uneven flight of a bird. Used with 11,995.

Same as 11,996.

To run aground. To reach.

A twig; a soft switch.

折菱答之 (a loving mother) breaks off a soft twig to beat him,—her naughty child; so as to vindicate right principle while not hurting the child severely.

An ornament on a bridle.

A horse's mane; see 11,985.

拉住馬駮 to hold on to a horse's mane.

打駮 or 剪駮 to trim a mane.

編駮 to plait a mane.

猪駮毛 a hog's bristles.

駮刷 a brush of bristles.

外倒 *tao*³ 駮 a mane which falls on the animal's off side.

A caldron. A skein; see 11,998.

駮邁 to proceed all together.

鰲¹

12,007

R. 東

See 宗

Even Upper.

終

12,008

愔³

12,009

R. 董

See 總

Rising Upper.

總³

12,010

R. 董東

See 宗

Rising Upper.

A large sea fish with a round body and a long nose.

See 2894.

Disappointed.

生不逢辰, 殊覺愔恹 to be born at the wrong time (*i.e.* out of harmony with one's generation) is mortifying indeed.

To bring together and tie up; to unite; to sum up; to comprise. To manage; to control.

總角 see 2215.

總束 to tie together in bundles. 總余轡乎扶桑 I have tied up my team in (*or* to the branches of) Fusang.

總共 or 攏總 or 總總 兒的 or 一共總兒 all together; one and all; the whole lot.

總計 making a total of; in all. 總算 to add together; to reckon up.

一總多少 how many are there in all?

一總都是我的 they are all mine.

總然 although; nevertheless.

總然不凍死, 亦必餓死於途中 even if not frozen to death, we shall die of hunger on the way.

你總也不是 you also are in fault.

你總也不當去 you ought never to have gone.

總目 a general index; a table of contents.

總冊 a general table; a statistical summary.

總例 a general rule.

總簿 a ledger.

總³

12,010

總數 a total.

總會 a club; a society.

總牘 a miscellaneous collection of cases or records of a court.

總口 a central Customs' station.

總卡 a principal barrier; a head barrier office.

總單 a cargo certificate.

總釐單 a cargo certificate issued by the *likin* office at one of the Yang-tsze ports of call, for delivery at a foreign Custom House.總抽 to collect *likin* in the gross.

總須你去 it must be you to go,—no one else will do.

總是你的理是 of course you are always in the right,—used sarcastically.

總要小心火燭 you must be very careful with the lights,—so as not to set fire to the house, etc.

總不改 he won't make a change (or reform),—do what one will in the way of remonstrance.

總不能 unable to do it anyhow.

總期有成 in the full hope of accomplishing.

總無功效 never making any progress or showing any improvement.

總不行 or 總歸不行 it won't do at all.

總有 there are at least.....; there is certainly.....

總該有的 it should be here or in existence; there ought to be some.

總賣 to sell wholesale.

總兵 or 總鎮 a 鎮台 or Brigade-General, Chinese forces, in command of a division. Used for a senior post-captain in a foreign navy. [The term dates from the Yüan dynasty.]

總戎 literary designation of the above.

總督 a term for the Viceroy or Governor-General of one or more provinces; adopted under the Ming dynasty. See 1910.

總³

12,010

法大總統 the President of the French Republic.

總捕 Chief of Police,—a title added to a 海防同知 Maritime sub-Prefect.

總事 chairman,—of the Municipal Council, Shanghai.

總領事官 a Consul-General.

總稅務司 an Inspector-General of Customs.

總營造司 an Engineer-in-chief.

總差 an Inspector of Police (Hongkong).

總信差 a chief letter-carrier.

總管 (see 6348) or 總辦 or

拏總 to have the general management of; a general manager.

總頭 or 管總的 or 亞總 a head man; a foreman.

總理 to have the general management of; to superintend.

總理委員 a deputy in general charge of matters.

總理各國事務衙門 the *yamên* in general control of matters concerning foreign nations,—the Tsung-li Yamên, founded 1 Jan. 1861; reconstituted 1902; see 9484.

總代理 a general agent,—in business.

總署 a head or general office; the Tsung-li Yamên.

總還是 of course it is only....; after all it is.....

總巡 a Tide-surveyor.

總甲 a head or chief tithing.

總筋 the seat of the senses.

總帶 in command.

總旗 a principal banner; the banner of a commanding officer.

總之 or 總言之 or 總而言之 to sum up; in one word; in short.

總結 general recapitulation; summary.

總起 the general theme, thesis, or subject; a general introduction.

總名 general name for; a generic name.

總³

12,010

總滙 to collect together,—as in cities.

總司 to generally superintend.

百官總已 the officers all attended to their several duties.

穗³

12,011

R. 董

See 總

Rising Upper.

摠

12,012

種

12,013

億

12,014

億⁴

12,015

R. 董送

See 總

Rising Upper.

總¹

12,016

R. 東

See 葱

Even Upper.

忽¹

12,017

R. 東

See 葱

Even Upper.

榕¹

12,018

R. 東

See 葱

Even Upper.

A sheaf of grain. Used with 11,998.

納穗 to pay the land-tax.

Same as 12,010.

See 2886.

Same as 12,015.

Wearied; worn-out, having no leisure.

倥傯 very busy; overwhelmed with business.

Dark green.

TS'UNG.

Hurried; excited.

匆忙 in a great hurry.

行色匆猝 he seemed to be in a desperate hurry.

匆匆不及 too hurried to be able to accomplish or attend to.

Aralia spinosa, L.

璵¹

12,019

R. 東
See 葱
Even Upper.

A precious stone of a greenish blue colour.

聰

12,020

Same as 12,036.

葱¹

12,021

R. 東
C. } ts'ung
H. }
F. ch'ung, v.
ch'ung
W. }
N. }
P. } ts'ung
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'ong
J. sō
A. t'oung
Even Upper.The spring or Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*, L.), common in northern and central China. See 10,793.

葱頭 onions.

葱心 or 葱白 the white or heart of an onion.

葱心綠 a light green.

葱白兒 a kind of cream colour.

葱黃 a light greenish yellow.

蔥花 minced onion.

蔥花兒 the nutcracker (*Mucifraga caryocatactes*).

蔥鬚 (or 鬚) the rootlets of onions.

山葱 or 落葱 *Allium victorialis*, L.冬葱 the shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*, L.).胡葱 *Allium cepa*, L.洋葱 the leek (*Allium Porrum*, L.).鹿葱 *Hemerocallis fulva*, L.雅葱 *Scorzonera albicaulis*, Bge.

佳氣葱葱 benign influences gather around.

葱靈 an ancient name for a baggage-waggon.

葱嶺 the Onion Range,—the Belurtagh mountains in Turkestan.

A black and white horse; a piebald.

五花驄 a horse of several colours.

陌上遊驄 a horse galloping along the high road.

後話雖多,玉驄難繫 though I have much to say, I will not detain your steed.

聰¹

12,022

驄馬御史 a name given to 桓典 Huan Tien, a Censor of the After Han dynasty.

不知爲驄馬貴介 I did not know you were the son of a Censor.

穩

12,023

Same as 12,018.

樂¹

12,024

R. 冬
See 蜜
A. tung
Even Upper and Lower.

joy; enjoyment.

樂樂 to take pleasure in.

常戚戚而無樂 he is always sad and never joyful.

淙¹

12,025

R. 冬江
終

The noise of flowing water.

山岷岷,水淙淙 rugged rocks and rushing water.

雨淙淙 the pattering or plashing of rain.

琮¹

12,026

R. 冬
See 蜜
Even Upper and Lower.

Badges of rank worn under the Chou dynasty, made of jade and varying in size according to the rank indicated.

貢¹

12,027

R. 冬
See 宗從
Even Upper and Lower.

A tribute of cloth, formerly paid by the people of Yunnan and Ssüch'uan.

從¹

12,028

R. 冬宋
C. } ts'ung,
tsung,
sung,
ts'ung,
tsiung

To follow; to pursue; to comply with; to agree to; to obey; to carry out. From; by; through; since; whence. [To be distinguished from 徒 4119 and 徒 12,126.] See 3941.

從²

12,028

H. } tsung,
siung,
sung
F. } ch'ung,
ch'ung,
ch'ung
W. } juoa,
ch'ung
N. } dzung
P. } ts'ung,
M. } tsung
Y. } sung
Sz. } ts'ung
K. } chong,
ch'ong
J. } djō, djū
sō, su
A. } tung, t'ung
Even Upper and Lower.
Sinking Lower.

率從 to follow.

你出頭,我從着 you take the lead and I'll follow.

從人 to follow a person. See below.

從一而終 to die faithful to one husband,—as a widow who will not remarry.

舍是,其焉從 if I discard this, what am I to follow?

從遊 to follow a person on his travels,—as a friend or servant.

從神 to escort a god,—as attendants.

改惡從善 to reform.

從良 to reform,—as a prostitute by marrying, a course open to any woman who can find a man willing to marry her, in spite of the fact that she is the property of the brothel-keeper.

三從 the three states of dependence,—of a woman; in youth on her father, in middle life on her husband, and in old age on her son.

夫婦從 husband and wife in harmony.

從心 at will; at discretion.

從心所欲 to follow one's heart's desire.

從龍入關 following the Dragon entered the Passes,—entered China with the first Manchu Emperor. Cf. came over with the Conqueror.

依從 according with; to follow the suggestions of; to agree to. See 5754.

闔從門者聲 shé² is composed of mén² as radical, and ché² as phonetic.

天從一大也 tien is composed of one and great. See 11,208.

內從門自外而入也 nei (within) is composed of chiung (border waste-land) and ju to enter.

皆從竹 all have "bamboo,"—as their Radical.

庚音與從白 the character 庚 is read yā¹, and its radical is 白.祀誤從視 for sū read shih. 從 (or ts'ung¹) 容 naturally and

從²
12,028

easily; unembarrassed; dignified and complaisant; leisurely.

說諸侯之計,當相從

也 arguing that the plans of the various nobles should be acquiesced in.

月之從星 the course of the moon among the stars.—brings wind and rain.

從事 to discharge one's business.

不得冒昧從事 one must not put through business (or take action) at random,—i.e. without being quite clear as to what is required.

聖人不從事 the true Sage does nothing,—yet all things are accomplished.

從物 easy-going.

從公 to carry out one's duties; performance of duty.

或從繁或就簡 either to lead a busy life or a life of leisure.

任從你 as you please; at your own discretion.

曲從 to comply against one's inclination.

恒多遷就以曲從 he took every opportunity of sacrificing his own inclination to hers.

順從 to fall in with; to comply, from a sense of duty.

願從 to comply because one wishes to.

天不從人願 God does not comply with man's wishes.

于何從祿 from whom shall I henceforth get support?

何從而得之 where did he get it from?—of an idea.

無從入手 there is no way to begin.

無從潛藏 there is no place for concealment.

從長 thoroughly; with thoroughness.

從長計較 an effectual method.

從便 to suit one's convenience; conveniently.

從豐 liberally; plentifully.

從優 liberally; exceptionally.

從優議叙 to be awarded the highest mark of approval.

從²
12,028

從寬 leniently.

從嚴 severely; with severity.

從實 truthfully; with truth.

從輕減罰 to fine on a reduced scale.

從重治罪 to punish severely.

價亦從廉 the price, too, is moderate.

從時 to make the best of the circumstances in which one finds oneself.

從緩 to postpone.

從征 to serve under,—of soldiers.

從舊 formerly.

從死 accompaniments of death; sacrifices at the death of an Emperor.

從而 while doing so, to.....; therewith at the same time.

從頭至尾 from first to last.

從中 amongst them; from a mid-point (between two opponents); hence, as a mediator.

從命 to obey a command.

從班 a holder of purchased rank.

從杖履 to follow the staff and shoes of a man; to accompany.

從兵 or 從軍 to take up arms; turn soldier.

從俗 to conform to custom.

從宜從俗 to do at Rome as the Romans do. See 6949.

從衆 to do as others do.

從衆爲定 the majority decides.

從小 from childhood.

從今而後 henceforth.

從來 hitherto.

王問所從來 the king asked what had happened,—during his sleep.

從前 formerly.

從根 or 從頭 from the first. [Followed by a negative=never.]

從那³兒 whence?

從此 from this,—of time or place.

從未過去 he has not passed by this way.

從由 from; proceeding from.

從²
12,028

從新 anew.

從旁觀之 looking on from the side,—as a bystander.

從旁助審 to sit as assessor.

Read *tsung*⁴. To follow; a follower; an accessory; secondary, as opposed to 正 687; see 品, 9273. A clan; a family. Used for 12,010.

從者 or 從人或隨從 followers; attendants.

從我者 my followers.

從不過數人 with only a few followers.

台從 your Excellency and suite.

不分首從 no distinction made between principals and accessories.

從犯 an accessory criminal, as opposed to 正犯 the principal.

從三品 the 2nd class of the 3rd grade,—of officials. See 9273.

從子 a nephew.

從兄弟 or 從堂兄弟 paternal first cousins of the same surname. [Preceded by 再 and 三 the above phrases stand for second and third cousins, respectively.]

從兄之子 a second cousin once removed.

Read *tsung*¹. To plough from north to south; perpendicular. See 1992, 3912, 11,991.

從衡 = 合從連衡 to confederate (or) to unite under one head, i.e. Federation or Imperialism,—the rival systems advocated by politicians at the epoch of the 列國

從衡家 writers on politics.

從說 arguments in favour of an offensive and defensive alliance between Feudal States as opposed to 衡說 arguments in favour of Imperialism.

世儒家而獨喜從橫事 of an old literary family, he alone was fond of active politics.

德

12,029

See 11,989.

樅

12,030

R. 東冬
See 宗從J. shz, shu
A. tung
Even Upper.

璫

12,031

R. 冬江
See 樅K. chong,
ch'ong
A. tung
Even Upper.

莖

12,032

R. 冬董
See 樅K. chong,
ch'ong
A. tung
Even and
Rising Upper.

蠅

12,033

R. 冬
See 樅K. chong,
ch'ong
A. tung
Even Upper.

鏃

12,034

R. 冬江
See 淙憲K. ch'ong,
ch'ang
A. tung
Even Upper.

恩

12,035

Same as 12,017.

A conifer, identified in Japan with *Abies firma*, S. & Z. Straight up, like a row of trees. A drumstick.

樅金鼓 to beat gongs and drums.

The tinkling of pendent gems.

Grassy.

草莖蓉 *Orobanché ammobila*, C. A. Mey.肉莖蓉 a *Phelipea*,—brought in a salted state from Mongolia.Read *sung*³. To fill up; to crowd.

騷擾衝莖 many persons crowding to get in.

A kind of gadfly which deposits its eggs in the skin of cattle.

A javelin. To stab with a spear.

使人鏃殺吳王 he employed a man to stab the king of Wu.

Read *ch'uang*¹. To beat a drum or bell.

聰

12,036

R. 東
See 葱
Even Upper.

The faculty of hearing; quick of apprehension; clever.

耳聰目不明 the hearing good but the sight dim.

達四聰 to hear with the ears of all,—as the Emperor should.

冒瀆聖聰 to venture to trouble the Imperial ear,—as with a grievance, suggestion, etc.

蒙蔽主聰 to throw dust into the Imperial eye.

聰思聰 in hearing, (the superior man) is anxious to hear distinctly.

聰明 or 聰敏 or 聰慧 clever; quick; intelligent.

天聰 or 天生的聰明 natural quickness of intellect.

聰

12,037

叢

12,038

叢

12,039

R. 東
C. } ts'ung
H. }
F. chung
W. sung
N. dzung
P. }
M. } ts'ung
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ch'ong
J. sz, sz
A. tung
Even Lower.

Same as 12,022.

Same as 12,039.

Crowded together; close; thickset.

雜在叢中 mixed with the crowd. See 2829.

叢林 a thick wood; a monastery of the 禪 *ch'an* school of Buddhism = Japanese *Zen Shu*.

一叢數本 a cluster (of flowers, etc.) having several roots.

臨老入花叢 when old, to take to flowery groves,—*sc.* to brothels.

愁思叢集 sorrows and anxieties crowding round.

叢于厥身 concentrated upon your person,—as public resentment.

叢葬處 a public burying-ground.

叢生 many growing together; rife.

叢生這樣 so crowded as this.

書叢 a bookseller's shop.

叢書 collections of reprints.

叢脞 small and trifling; vexatious; fussy.

簾

12,040

R. 東
See 簾
Even Lower.

淥

12,041

R. 東
See 簾
Even Lower.

土

12,042

杜

12,043

R. 虞
C. tou¹
H. tu
F. tou²
W. du
N. du
P. tu²
M. tou²
Y. } tu²
Sz. }
K. tu
J. to, iss
A. du
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A wicker basket, called 籠簾, with a small mouth.

A place where waters meet.

鳧鷖在淥 the wild ducks and widgeons are where the waters meet.

TU.

See 12,099.

To stop; to impede; to prevent. The russet pear-tree.

杜門謝客 or 閉門杜客 to shut one's door to visitors.

杜門不出 to shut the door and not go out.

杜口 to silence; to satisfy.

杜漸防微 to stop beginnings; to nip in the bud.

杜私運 to stop secret traffic or smuggling.

杜弊 to stop corrupt practices.

杜衅端 to prevent strife or bloodshed.

杜絕 to cut off; to separate finally.

杜絕文契 or 官杜絕契 a deed of conveyance witnessing that the sale or transfer is irrevocable.

杜撰 not classical; fictitious; bogus; not acc. to rule. Also, to restrict; to impose one's will upon; to trammel.

杜康 used in the sense of "John Barleycorn" = liquor.

何以解憂, 惟有杜康 how can one get rid of sorrow? only by liquor.

杜伯 a scorpion.

杜鵑 the goatsucker or nightjar. See 3138.

杜⁴

12,043

杜鵑花 the red azalea (*Rhododendron indicum*, Sw.).白杜 *Euonymus europæus*, L.
var. *Hamiltonianus*.白杜鵑 the white azalea (*Rhododendron ledifolium*, Don.).黃杜鵑 the yellow azalea (*Rhododendron sinense*, Sw.).杜仲 *Eucommia ulmoides*, Oliv.

野杜仲 a climbing plant with black-spotted stalks and leaves like the orange.

杜梨 a pear with small fruit (*Pyrus betulæfolia*, Bge.).

有杕之杜 there is a solitary russet pear-tree.

杜蘅 *Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.杜莖山 *Masa doræna*, Bl.

杜多 = 頭陀 11,441.

杜嚕香 a name for gum olibanum.

杜若 see 5644.

肚⁴

12,044

R. 夔

C. ㄙㄨ

H. ㄊㄨ

F. ㄌㄨ², ㄌㄨW. ㄌㄨ²

N. ㄉㄨ, ㄌㄨ

P. ㄌㄨ

M. ㄌㄨ, ㄌㄨ²

Y. ㄌㄨ

Sz. ㄌㄨ

K. ㄌㄨ

J. ㄌㄨ, ㄌㄨ²

A. ㄌㄨ

Rising Lower.

The belly.

肚腹 the belly; the bowels.

肚腹軟 to suffer from indigestion.

肚腹痛 colic; belly-ache.

肚腹子 or 肚腑 the bowels; the viscera.

肚臍眼 the navel.

肚脾 the stomach.

小肚 the pubic region.

肚子 the belly; (read *tu³ tsü*) the entrails.

走肚子 or 跑肚子 or 瀉

肚子 or 鬧肚子 to have diarrhoea.

肚子疼 or 肚痛 to have the belly-ache.

肚飽 a bellyful of food.

餓着肚子走路 to travel on an empty stomach.

有肚子 to be pregnant.

肚裏明白 to understand; to be intelligent.

他肚子裏頭有學問 he is a man of learning.

肚⁴

12,044

一肚子氣 or 一肚子火 full of anger.

一肚子糲子 full of starch, —stupid.

肚內有火 he has "fire" inside; he is bilious.

肚量 a belly capacity,—which may be either large or small, as below.

他的肚量大 his belly capacity is great,—i.e. he is a great eater. Also (used for 度 12,089), he is able to put up with or tolerate persons and their objectionable behaviour, etc.

肚帶 girths. Also the man who advances funds to a newly-appointed official and accompanies him to his post.

帶肚子 subordinates to whom an official is under some monetary obligation, and who must therefore be treated with consideration, as a woman in the family way. Also used of a pregnant widow who marries again.

堵³

12,045

R. 夔

W. ㄌㄨ²

See 都

Rising Upper.

To block up; to stop; to shut off; to guard; to invest. Fifty cubits' length of wall.

堵頭 an end-piece,—of anything. See 5032.

堵塞 to block or close up.

堵住門口 to block up the doorway.

那個窟窿你還沒堵住 you haven't stopped that hole.

堵嘴 to stop the mouth; to gag.

被痰堵死 choked by phlegm.

防堵 to stop up and cut off,—as the flow of a stream, etc.

防堵 or 巡堵 to be on guard to prevent the passage of,—as of an enemy.

堵禦 to ward off; to guard against.

堵剿 to obstruct and scatter,—as bandits.

百堵皆作 a hundred lengths of wall arose at once.

堵³

12,045

觀者如環堵 the spectators stood around like a wall.

吏民皆安堵 officials and people may all remain undisturbed in their homes.

阿堵 this. Used for "money."

舉卻阿堵中物 take away this thing here!—a phrase used by a man named 王衍 Wang Yen of the 晉 Chin dynasty, to avoid uttering the word "money," his wife having piled cash round the bed to force him to break his rule.

正在阿堵中 is purely a question of money.

曙³

12,046

R. 夔

See 都

Rising Upper.

Morning; dawn.

睹³

12,047

R. 夔

W. ㄌㄨ, ㄌㄨ²

See 都

Rising Upper.

To gaze at; to observe.

睹而不見 to gaze at without seeing.

目所未睹 what the eye has not seen.

目睹眼見的 seen with one's very eyes.

睹此情形 in view of these circumstances.

無細不睹 able to discern the smallest objects,—as a hawk in the sky.

覩³

12,048

Same as 12,047.

覩貨羅 Tochari.

賭³

12,049

R. 夔

W. ㄌㄨ, ㄌㄨ²

See 都

Rising Upper.

To gamble; to bet; to stake; to risk. See 13,435.

賭錢 or 賭博 to gamble.

盡財賭博 to stake one's all.

賭局 or 賭博廠兒 or 賭場 or 賭館 a gambling-house.

開賭 to start a gambling-house.

賭棍 or 賭鬼 a gambler.

賭客 or 賭徒 frequenters of gambling-houses.

賭³

12,049

賭攤 gambling-booths.

賭債 gambling debts.

滾賭 or 翻賭 to repudiate gambling debts.

人不對不賭 only gamble with equals.

錢不對不賭 don't gamble with one whose means are not equal to your own.

賭個勝敗 to play for a win or lose,—to risk a gamble.

打賭 or 賭個東兒 or 打個賭賽 to stake something, as a dinner or a theatrical entertainment, for which the loser has to pay.

柳因邀其賭 Liu accordingly asked him what he would bet.

賭眼力 to exert one's power of sight,—to decide between the relative merits of various things.

賭采 or 賭勝 to enter for a prize,—as when backing oneself to do anything, or in any competition where the winner takes a prize.

花賭 gambling in connexion with women.

賭輸 to lose in betting or gambling.

久賭無勝家 no gambler wins in the long run.

久賭神仙輸 at gambling even 神 will lose in the long run.

鬆心賭, 別揪心賭 gamble with an unstrung mind (i.e. prepared either to win or lose), and not with an over-anxious mind.

剃頭洗澡, 莫賭錢 don't gamble after shaving or bathing.

賭近盜 gambling is next door to thieving.

十賭九騙 of ten who gamble nine cheat.

信了賭, 賣了屋 he who trusts to gambling will have to sell his house.

賭錢場上無父子 in a gambling-house there are no fathers and sons,—all natural ties are forgotten.

賭³

12,049

勸君莫賭是贏錢 advising you not to gamble is really to win money for you.

賭具 things used in gambling,—as cards, dice, etc.

賭帳 a gambling account; a debt of honour.

聚賭 to assemble for gambling purposes.

單嫖雙賭 men go to brothels alone, but gamble in pairs,—i.e. with confederates.

賭命 to risk one's life.

賭口齒 to have a slanging match.

賭氣 to get angry; to do something in a fit of anger, or "come what may."

一賭氣他走了 he went off in a rage.

賭誓 or 賭咒 to vow; to take an oath.

都¹

12,050

R. 虞

C. tou

H. } tu

F. } tu

W. tü, dü

N. tu

P. }

M. } tu, tou

Y. }

Sz. }

K. to

J. to, cho, tse

A. dov

Even Upper.

The capital; the metropolis; a large city. A subdivision of a 縣 District, in some places equivalent to a 堡; see 8712. To abide in. Elegant; refined; excellence; beauty. Abundant; full; all; every one; both (of two); altogether. An interjection or exclamation.

京都 or 都城 or 都門 or 都下 or 都中 the capital; the metropolis; Peking.

都門紀事 Notes from the Capital,—a newspaper heading.

遷都 to remove the seat of empire.

建都 to establish one's capital.

陪都 the second or subordinate capital,—Moukden.

東都 Lo-yang.

上都 Xanadu,—the residence of Kublai Khan, not far from Jehol; east of 桓州 Huan-chou, north of the river 灤 Luan, south-west of 慶州 Ch'ing-chou, known as 千里松林

都¹

12,050

from the number of pines there, and 80 里 N.W. of Dolon-nor. Known under the Yüan dynasty as 開平府.

鳴聞於天都 the cry was heard in Paradise.

都轉鹽運使司 Superintendent of the Salt Transport.

都察院 the Censorate or Court of Censors at Peking. [The title dates from the Ming dyn.]

都憲 or 都老爺 Censors. See 13,645.

都御史 President of the Censorate, according to the words prefixed, viz. (1) 左 President, (2) 右 Associate President, (3) 左副 Senior and (4) 右副 Junior Vice President.

都通大 the Censorate, the 通政司 Office of Transmission (see 12,294), and the 大理寺 Grand Court of Revision of criminal cases.

都事 an assistant secretary.

都頭 or 巡捕都頭 a Chief of Police.

都尉 (under the Hans) a captain or commander; (under the Mings) an Emperor's son-in-law. Now used in the titles of the 6th and 7th orders of nobility.

都統 a Lieutenant-General in the Manchu army; a military title under the T'ang dynasty.

副都統 a Manchu Brigade-General or Deputy Lieutenant General.

都督 a Commander-in-Chief.

都司 or 都府 or 都闕 a first captain in the Chinese army; a commander in the navy.

都虞司 Pay and Commission Office for the Household Brigade.

都監 a general manager, esp. in a Buddhist temple.

身都卿相之位 holding the post of Minister of State.

都嚕 a bunch, as of grapes, cash, etc. Also used for a sound like Trrr! (or turh), used insultingly.

你帶得上都嚕麼 can you pronounce Trrr?—can you roll your r's?

都¹

12,050

你帶着甚麼都嚕 what
are you *tu-lu*-ing for? what are
you swearing about?

我都嚕不幹了 or 我
都嚕偏不幹 I'm damn-
ed if I do it!

鳴都都了 the *tu tu* has
sounded,—the play is over; see
6654, 2825. Also used in the
sense of "There's an end of it!"

都嚕 to mutter.

洵美且都 she is truly admir-
able and elegant.

都雅 well-bred.

桃有都 there is a refinement
in peaches.

貌雖不都 although not pos-
sessed of beauty.

與麗都者相處 to be
thrown together with beautiful
girls,—as by living in the same
house.

若都不可得 if all cannot
be obtained.

大都 for the most part; on the
whole. See below.

命工人存其大都
I bade a painter keep a rough
sketch,—of a picture.

都貨邏 Tochari. See 12,100.

皇陶 *yao*² 曰都 Kao-yao said
"Oh!....."

都盧 see 4885.

都史多 Tushita. See 11,424.

Read *tau*¹ in the north.

都是一樣 all are alike.

都來了 they have all come.

一切都收到了 they have
all been received,—of things.

都爲一集 they all formed
one collection.

大都如是 for the most part
thus.

都未去過 I have not been
to any (of those places). Also,
none of us have been to (that
place).

送, 都不要 I won't take it
even as a present.

我都有 I have all of them,—
e.g. of books.

我們都有 we all have them.

都¹

12,051

R. 虞

See 都

Even Upper.

凸

12,052

塗

12,053

毒³

12,054

R. 沃

C. *tuk*, v. *tau*²H. *tuk*, v. *t'au*²F. *tuk*, *tök*, v.*t'au*²W. *du*², v.*dau*²N. *doh*P. *tu*M. *tau*Y. *tuk*Sz. *tu*K. *tok*J. *toku*, *doku*A. *douk*

Entering

Lower.

Name of a plant. See
6210.

See 11,142.

See 12,113.

Poisonous; hurtful; evil.
[To be distinguished from
毒 42.]

毒藥 poison.

服毒 to take poison,—on pur-
pose.

中 *chung*⁴ 毒 to take poison,—
by accident.

中毒而死者十三人
thirteen persons died from the
poison,—in what they had eaten.

毒斃 or 毒死人 to poison
a person.

以毒攻毒 to counteract one
poison by another.

毒箭 poisoned arrows; see
11,847.

五毒 the five poisonous reptiles,
viz. the viper, scorpion, centi-
pede, toad, and spider. Also,
the five punishments of the Ming
dynasty. Also, syphilitic poison;
a prostitute who is visited by
five men consecutively being
supposed to become syphilitic
with the fifth.

流毒於人 to circulate poi-
son amongst people,—to injure
people.

便毒 venereal ulcers,—strictly
speaking, those on the right side,
as opposed to 魚口 those on
the left.

毒氣 poisonous exhalations;
malaria.

被其毒者不知幾凡
I can't say how many have suf-
fered at his hands,—of a high-
wayman.

毒手 a malicious villain.

毒心 malicious; spiteful.

毒害 to foully injure.

毒³

12,054

毒口 a spiteful tongue.

最毒不過的是婦人

心 there is nothing more poi-
sonous than the heart of woman.

蜂蠆小毒 the trifling poison
of a bee's sting,—of a petty act
of revenge.

毒打 a cruel beating.

毒化化的 fiercely melting,
—as the sun's rays.

惡毒 or 狠毒 cruel; brutal.

闔室毒之 the whole family
were disgusted with him.

礪⁴

12,055

R. 屋

See 獨

Entering
Lower.纛¹²

12,056

R. 沃號

C. *tuk*H. *t'au*²F. *tuk*W. *edu*N. *dou*P. *tu*, *tau*²M. *tau*Y. *tuk*Sz. *tu*K. *tok*, *to*J. *toku*, *dō*A. *dau*

Entering and

Sinking

Irregular.

督¹⁰

12,057

R. 沃

C. *tuk*H. *touk*W. *tu*N. *tok*P. *tu*M. *tu*Y. *tuk*Sz. *tu*K. *tok*J. *toku*A. *douk*

Entering

Upper.

A stone roller. See 7446.

A banner used in funeral
processions. Also, a ban-
ner carried before the com-
mander-in-chief of an army,
and inscribed with the char-
acter 帥.

坐纛馬 mounted standard-
bearers.

祭纛 (*t'u*⁴) to sacrifice to the
flag.

To superintend; to direct;
to rule; to reprove. The
middle seam in the back
of a coat. A Viceroy or
Governor-General.

督理 or 督辦 or 督管 or
監督 or 督查 to superin-
tend; to manage.

督人作工 to act as overseer
of work.

督率 or 督帶 or 督同 to
lead; to conduct.

督兵 or 督陣 or 督帥 to
lead troops.

督催 to superintend and urge
on,—to keep a person up to the
mark.

督¹⁸

12,057

教督 to instruct; a bishop.

督責 to admonish.

督過 to reprove faults. [*Kuo* is here used verbally.]

家督 the eldest son.

緣督以爲經 make the middle course your rule,—*medio tutissimus ibis*.

總督 or 督憲 or 督堂 or 總督部堂 a Governor-General; a Viceroy. See 6461.

督撫 Governor-General and Governor.

督撫司道 the provincial authorities,—*viz.* Viceroy, Governor, Treasurer, Judge, Salt Commissioner, and Intendant of Grain.

督辦船政 Superintendent of the Arsenal.

海關監督 a Superintendent of Customs.

督理粵海關部 Superintendent of Customs at Canton.

督臣 your minister the Governor-General.

督字 the Governor-General's despatch.

端督 Governor-General Tuan.

督糧道 an Intendant of Grain.

督飭 to take part with one's subordinates in.....

提督 see 11,003.

瀆⁴²

12,058

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering Lower.

To trouble; to harass; to annoy; to be rude to; to defile. [Vulgar form of 12,063 *q.v.*]

敬瀆者 I venture to trouble you,—used at the beginning of a letter.

瀆聽 or 瀆聰 to importune one to listen,—to representations, etc.

冒瀆 to annoy with representations, petitions, etc.

褻瀆煩數 to rudely bother with continual applications.

干瀆 to reiterate a request or application.

瀆神 to bother the gods,—with repeated prayers.

瀆⁴²

12,058

再三瀆, 瀆則不告 (*ku*⁴) repeated applications (to the oracle) bring no response.

上交不諂, 下交不瀆 neither flatter your superiors nor be rude to inferiors.

瀆犯聖境 to violate a sanctuary.

A case; a sheath; a box; a coffin.

劍匱 a scabbard.

啓匱 to open a casket.

韞匱而藏 put it away in the case.

不貴珠而貴匱 to think more of the case than of the pearls.

以窾木爲匱 to use a hollow tree for a coffin,—as the ancients did, so as neither to defile the springs below, nor to cause a smell above ground.

匱⁴²

12,059

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering Lower.

瀆⁴²

12,060

R. 屋

See 獨

Entering Lower.

瀆⁴²

12,061

瀆⁴²

12,062

R. 屋

See 獨

P. *tu, tu*

Entering Lower.

瀆⁴²

12,063

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering Lower.

A still-born child or animal; a abortion.

胎生者不瀆 there were no miscarriages of the womb.

A ditch; a drain; a river. Correct form of 12,058 *q.v.*

溝瀆 a gutter; a kennel; a sewer.

四瀆 the four great rivers of China,—*viz.* 江河淮 and 濟, the Yang-tsze, the Yellow River, the Huai, and the Chi.

嶽瀆諸神 the gods of hill and stream.

牘²²

12,064

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering Lower.

Writing tablets; records; archives; documents.

取筆牘授之 took pen and paper and handed them to him.

尺牘 a letter; a note.

尺牘者古文之唾餘 letters are but the spittle of literature,—*i.e.* of no importance.

削牘 to write a letter,—from the old belief that a knife was used to scratch words on bamboo tablets. See 10,783.

公牘中 in official documents.

長篇累牘 long-winded tedious documents.

案牘 records of cases, lawsuits, etc.

無案牘之勞形 to have none of the bother of records,—used of the joys of private life.

牘積如山 a huge pile of arrears of work.

牘²²

12,065

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering Lower.

A calf; a victim for sacrifice.

老牛舐牘 the old cow licks her calf.

舐牘之愛 the devotion of a mother's love.

初生之牘不畏虎 the new-born calf does not fear a tiger.

牘不畏虎 like the calf which is not afraid of a tiger,—*sc.* foolish.

牘鼻褲 short breeches worn by coolies.

帶牘子 bringing her brats,—of a widow with children remarrying. Cf. 12,044.

護牘子 to take the part of one's own brats.

璵²²

12,066

R. 屋

See 獨

Entering Lower.

A kind of white jade from the K'un-lun mountains.

牘²²

12,067

Same as 12,062.

黷²²

12,068

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering
Lower.

To blacken; to defile; to insult. Frequently; forwardly.

黷濁 dirty; defiled.

嫖黷貴幸 to take liberties with one of the Imperial ladies.

狎黷 to take liberties with; to be rude to.

窮兵黷武 *see* 2362.

兵不可玩, 武不可黷 soldiers must not be used as playthings, and warfare must not be prolonged.

極武黷征 to be extremely warlike and constantly fighting.

讀²²

12,069

R. 屋有

P. *tu*

See 獨寶

Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

To read; to study, as distinguished from casual reading for amusement, etc., but also used in a wider sense. To pronounce; *see*

書 10,024.

讀書 to study books,—especially the Confucian canon.

讀書人 a reader of books; one of the literati. [Read *tu*.]

讀其書 he studies their books,—referring to the ancients.

何必讀書, 然後爲學 why must one study books before one can be accounted learned?

子孫雖愚, 經書不可不讀 though your sons and grandsons may be stupid, they must not leave the canonical books unread.

讀夜書 to burn the midnight oil.

讀出病來 to study oneself ill.

默讀 to read to oneself.

讀者 he who reads this,—(e.g.) notice.

伴讀 a fellow-student.

熟讀 to have thoroughly studied.

對讀 to compare by reading aloud,—of the original essays of candidates and the red-ink copies submitted to the Examiners.

中冓之言不可讀也 the story of the inner chamber

讀²²

12,069

cannot be particularly related,—for the awkward disclosures that would be made. *See* 6151.

讀禮 reading the Ritual,—and not attending to business; used strictly of an Emperor mourning for a parent, but also employed by private individuals.

授讀 to teach, as a tutor.

但日讀若某字而已

(the old authorities) only said "to be read like such-and-such a character,"—when wishing to give the sound of a word; referring to the days before the spelling system (*see* 3413) had been introduced from the west.

郭象讀執 Kuo Hsiang reads *chih*²,—for 蟄 *chih*².

誤讀 to read a word with a wrong pronunciation.

Read *tu*⁴. A sentence; a clause, as between commas. *See* 句 2947.

讀²²

12,070

R. 屋

P. *tu*

See 獨

Entering
Lower.

To utter evil words; to murmur.

謗讀 or 誹讀 to slander; to abuse.

怨讀 to speak resentfully.

篤²²

12,071

R. 沃

P. *tu*

See 督

Entering
Upper.

Sincere; earnest; generous; magnanimous. Largely. To consolidate. To be great. Serious, as an illness.

篤實 sincere; true; really.

篤厚 honest; straightforward.

篤信好 *hao*⁴ 學 with sincere faith he unites a love of learning.

篤學 diligent at study.

篤恭 sincerely respectful.

求賢不篤 to call for good men (to aid in the government) but not to be in earnest.

篤宗族以昭雍睦 respect kindred, in order to display the excellence of harmony.

篤行不倦 to act nobly without weariness.

天之生物, 必因其材而篤焉 God in producing

篤²²

12,071

things is bountiful to them according to their qualities.

篤生武王 she was blessed in giving birth to Wu Wang.

公劉克篤前烈 the noble Liu (ancestor of Wên Wang) was able to consolidate the merits of his predecessors.

以篤周祜 in order to consolidate the prosperity of Chou.

篤敦友誼 to consolidate friendly relations. *See* 12,203.

危篤 very dangerous,—of illness.

病篤 or 篤疾 a severe or dangerous illness.

自知病篤 he knew that his disease was mortal.

娃情彌篤 Wa's love for him began to gain intensity.

篤耨香 the resin of *Shorea robusta*, Gaertn.; frankincense.

獨²²

12,072

R. 屋

See 獨蜀

Entering
Lower.

To shake the head.

首獨倅作態 to shake the head in a wisacre sort of way,—as a doctor.

獨²²

12,073

R. 屋

C. *tuk*H. *t'uk*F. *tuk*W. *du*N. *doh*P. *tu*M. *tu, tou*Y. *tuk*Sz. *tu*K. *tok*J. *doku*A. *douk*Entering
Lower.

Solitary; single; only; childless. Lost in thought; contemplative. Used to give force to an interrogative. A species of baboon.

獨夫 the lone man,—a bad ruler who is deserted by all.

獨立 to stand alone.

離人獨立 to be isolated; to stand alone.

離人而立於獨 in a fit of absent-mindedness.

獨坐 to sit alone.

獨處 (*ch'u*²) or 獨門獨院 to live alone.

君子必慎其獨也 the superior man must be watchful of himself when alone.

單獨 or 單人獨馬 alone; single; solitary; single-handed.

獨樹 a tree by itself.

獨²⁵

12,073

獨樹一幟 to set up a separate flag; to take a course or line of one's own.**獨獨的** only.....; none but.....;alone.**獨人一身** a single person.**獨人** a single person; a selfish or egotistical person.**獨他** he alone.**獨子** an only son.**獨子留養** only this one son left to nourish,—his parents; a plea often used to save a son from the death-penalty.**獨有此人可辦** only this man can put the matter through.**獨角** the unicorn.**獨步** to step alone,—to be without a rival.**不獨** not only.**不止獨一** not one only.**獨自** oneself.**各有獨見** every one has his own opinion.**獨害** selfish; egotistical.**獨異** a peculiarity.**獨是此人不樂** only he is not happy.**孤獨** or **獨根** orphaned; friendless.**給孤獨** the giver to orphans and the friendless,—a name of Sudatta (or Anātha-pindada), the famous disciple of Buddha.**念我獨兮** reflecting on my solitary condition.**無虐癸獨** do not oppress the friendless and the childless.**獨斷獨行** to decide and act on one's own responsibility.**其行獨** his actions are unrestrained,—by regard for the opinion of others.**獨若不聞** as though careless of what was going on.**獨往古來事** lost in thought, I wander back into antiquity.**獨遊** to roam about lost in contemplation.**奚獨後予** why put us last?**夫獨無族姻乎** has he then no family nor relatives by marriage?**獨**²⁵

12,073

汝獨不知 don't you know that.....?**此味獨何鹹** how does this come to have a salt taste?**獨活** the root of an umbellifer not yet determined. Also applied to various species of *Angelica* and *Peucedanum*.**獨行菜** *Lepidium sativum*, L.**獨牛** a small species of *Begonia*.**獨**²⁵

12,074

R. 屋

See 獨禿

Entering
Lower
and Upper.**獨**²⁵

12,075

R. 屋

C. tuk₂, chuk₂,
shuk₂
N. dok
K. ch'ok, tok
J. toku, doku
A. doukEntering
Lower.**突**

12,076

突

12,077

R. 月

See 突

Entering
Lower.**突**

12,078

R. 月

See 突

Entering
Lower.**突**

12,079

A case or covering.

弓獨 a bow-case.

A skull.

空獨體 an empty skull.

聖獨 a term used by the Roman Catholics for "relic."

See 12,120.

Brusque; forward. See 10,767.

The flue of a furnace.

Used for 12,120. See 3226.

楔²⁵

12,080

R. 月

See 突

Entering
Lower.**𪔐**²⁵

12,081

R. 月

See 突

Entering
Lower.**𪔐**²⁵

12,082

R. 兀沃

C. v. tuk₂
Even and
Entering
Lower
and Upper.**妒**²⁵

12,083

R. 遇錫

C. tou
H. tu
F. tou
W. tü
N. } tu
P. }
M. tou
Y. } tu
Sz. }
K. tu
J. to, tsu
A. douSinking
Upper.**妬**

12,084

蠹²⁵

12,085

R. 遇

C. tou
H. tu, tu²
F. tu, tou²
W. di², v. tsü²
N. } tu²
P. }
M. tou,
Y. }
Sz. } tu²
K. }

To plant out trees. To fix, as a pivot in a socket.

A small burrowing animal which lives in the same hole with the 鷄 12,109.

The anus or rectum; the buttocks; the rump. Used with 臀 12,242.

𪔐底 the end,—as of a passage or street.

Jealous; envious.

妒婦 a jealous woman.

十個婦人九個妒 out of ten women, nine are jealous.

最妒不過的是婦人 心 it is impossible to be more jealous than a woman.

生妒心 to give way to jealousy or envy.

療妒無方 there is no cure for jealousy.

因妒生忌 estrangement springing from jealousy.

爵高者人妒之 men envy those high in rank.

Same as 12,083. See 11,972.

Grubs in wood; worms in books; hence, the depredations of dishonest officials. See 8077.

蠹蟲 or 蠹魚 worms in books, etc. A "bookworm" is also so called.

蠹殘鼠齧之餘 the balance (of a book) that remains from the attacks of worms and the teeth of rats.

蠹⁴

12,085

J. to, tsz
A. dou
Sinking
Upper.積穀生蠹 stored grain
breeds weevils.蠹國害民 to prey upon one's
country and injure the people.遂肆其蠹蝕主義 they
then proceeded to put into prac-
tice their schemes for preying
(on the people).蠹役 or 蠹吏 or 蠹書 or
蠹差 rapacious underlings.剔其積蠹 to get rid of the
peculation which has grown up.

蠹毛虫 a hairy caterpillar.

Same as 12,085.

蝕⁴

12,086

咄⁴

12,087

R. 月曷

C. tut, chut

F. chiok

W. ch'ue

N. tak

P. tu², to², ch'o²

v. ch'u, ch'wa

Y. ch'uk

K. tol, t'al

J. tetsz, setsz

A. dout

Entering

Upper.

To make an exclamation;
to cry out; to mutter. Read
chu² in Peking.祖師聞言，咄的一聲
when the Master heard these
word he cried out "Oh!"咄咄怪事 oh! oh! what an
extraordinary thing!—four wordswhich 殷浩 Yin Hao of the
晉 Chin dynasty amused him-
self by writing all day long in
the air. See *Biog. Dict.*咄咄子陵 alas! alas! Tzu-
ling,—why will you not come
and help me with the govern-
ment? said to 嚴光 Yen
Kuang of the Eastern Han dyn-
asty by the Emperor Kuang Wu.咄咄而去 went off in a huff;
scolded him away.咄咄逼人 to come stuttering
up against a person,—as a
drunken man; "dear me, most
striking,"—as 王敬 said of his
father's writing.咄咄可辦 or 咄嗟而
辦 no sooner said than done.非咄嗟所能立辦 it
cannot be done just by uttering
an order to do it.樁⁴

12,088

R. 黠月

See 黠兀

A. dout, ngout

Entering

Lower.

The stump of a tree.

楮樁 the hard roots of trees.
[Defined as 樹根堅.]

木桔樁 the stump of a tree.

度⁴

12,089

R. 遇藥

C. tou, tok

H. t'u, t'ok

F. tou, touk

W. dü, do

N. du, doh

P. tu, sto

M. tou, to

Y. tu, tak

Sz. tu, to

K. to, t'ak

J. to, dz, taku

A. dou, dak

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

A measure (see 忽 4927);
capacity; a limit; a dimen-
sion; an astronomical, geo-
graphical, or thermometri-
cal degree; a rule; a regu-
lation; an interval in music.
To cross over; to pass; to
surpass. Used with 12,091.
See 1664, 5649.度量衡 measures of length,
capacity, and weight.度量 (liang⁴) measure and ca-
pacity; consideration. See below.他度量太 he is very liberal-
minded.無度 without limit; unrestrain-
ed; reckless.飲酒無度 to drink more wine
than one can stand.費用過度 extravagant ex-
penditure.酒色過度 too fond of wine
and women.

合度 same as 合式 9984.

度曲 to sing songs.

度支 expenditure; means.

度支告匱 means exhausted.

五度 the five measures of length,
viz. 分, 寸, 尺, 丈, 引.

度法 superficial measure.

法度 laws; statutes.

皆中 chung⁴ 其度 fitted him
exactly,—of a coffin.

中度 the happy mean; see 8412.

度有三曰線曰面曰
體 there are three dimensions,
namely, length, breadth, and
thickness.

度外 out of the estimate.

遙度 to form a wrong estimate;
to be out in one's calculations.

失度 to be out of proportion.

度數 certain times, periods, or
distances; degrees of latitude,
longitude, etc.

程度 standard; grade; pitch.

我們程度不彀 our stand-
ard (of civilisation) is not high
enough,—to admit of popular
government.度⁴

12,089

度覓 to search for.

度脫 to deliver from human
form.一度一度的 (wound) round
and round.遺失尺度 to be out of pro-
portion,—as details in a drawing.言語失度 his language was
out of order or incoherent.

滿度 a major interval (music).

虧度 a minor interval.

怎生得度 how shall we ever
be able to pass through?—this
jungle.家貧難度 so poor as to find
it difficult to exist.不能度此處月光于
彼處 we cannot transfer
moonbeams from here to there.百度 the principles of govern-
ment; the official body; the
measures of all conduct = a rule
of correctness.百度惟貞 his conduct will
be correct.節度使 high provincial author-
ities under the T'ang dynasty.印度御簡節度大臣
the Viceroy of India.風度 or 局度 or 氣度
(see 1064) bearing; manner;
behaviour.有風度 to be handsome or
fine looking.風度能若九齡乎 are
their manners anything like
those of [Chang] Chiu-ling?其氣度未免驕橫
his demeanour was necessarily
haughty and aggressive.寬宏大度 very liberal-mind-
ed.初度 a birthday; to keep a
birthday; to begin business.

度命 to manage to live.

度日 to pass the day; to make
a living.白度日月 or 虛度光
陰 to lead a useless life.六度 the six means of passing
to Nirvāna, *viz.* charity, moral-
ity, patience, energy, tranquillity
of contemplation, and wisdom.
Sanskrit: *pāramitā*.

度⁴

12,089

度亡 to save the dead,—from hell. See 506.

佛能度一切衆生,不能度一切不信之人 Buddha can save all living creatures, but he cannot save unbelievers.

度牒 a priest's diploma. See 11,122.

度爲沙彌 made a Buddhist novice of him.

佛差我來度他 Buddha sent me to save him,—by converting him.

手度 to ordain,—priests; see 9617. [Cf. "the laying on of hands of the presbytery."]

Read to⁴. To estimate; to calculate. As an initial word = I thought, I guessed, etc. See 13,052.

揣 (or 揆) 情度理 to consider the circumstances and weigh the principles; to take all things into consideration.

予忖度之 I am able by reflection to measure,—the minds of others.

量 liang² 度 to measure,—as a ship. See above.

量入度出 to base expenditure upon income.

以意度之 to apply one's mind to the consideration of.

堵³

12,090

R. 慶
See 堵
Rising Upper.

To stop up; to stuff. See 12,045.

堵住 to stop up; to fill.

堵罐子口 to stop up the mouth of a jar.

把話堵他的嘴 said something which stopped his mouth,—shut him up.

渡⁴

12,091

R. 遇
See 度
Sinking Lower.

A ferry; to ferry across; to ford; to cross. Used with 12,089.

鄉渡 an unlicensed ferry.

餉渡 a licensed ferry.

渡頭 or 擺渡 (to⁴) a ferry.撐擺渡 (to⁴) to run a ferry-boat.渡⁴

12,091

渡船 a ferry-boat.

渡人或渡夫 a ferryman.

渡帖 a ferry-boat license.

渡江 or 渡河 or 渡水 to cross a river.

問箇渡口 to ask where the ford may be.

擺渡 to⁴ 把我渡 to⁴ 過去 ferryman! ferry me across.

渡淺 to ford shallows.

古渡 an old ford.

人之渡生,如客渡海 man goes through life as a traveller crosses the sea.

端陽競渡 to race boats at the Dragon Festival.

渡化人 to ferry across and reform,—to convert people.

渡法 a contrivance to attain an end; a plan.

說法渡人 to preach (Buddhist) salvation.

To gild; to plate.

鍍金作 (to⁴) a gilder's shop.

鍍銀 to wash with silver.

鍍一層金 washed once with gold.

鍍首飾 gilt head ornaments.

鍍⁴

12,092

R. 遇
See 度
Sinking Lower.啄⁴

12,093

See 2400.

斃⁴

12,094

R. 遇
See 如易
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To ruin.

耗斃下土 this wasting and ruin of our country.

墮斃 ruined; defeated.

Read i⁴. To become weary; to tire of. To explain.

服之無斃 I will wear it without getting tired of it.

庸鼓有斃 the large bells and drums fill the ear.

解斃甚明 to explain very clearly. Used for 5494.

獸⁴

12,095

R. 陸遇
See 斃度
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To break; to ruin. [Vulgar form of 12,094.]

獸壞決裂 completely destroyed.

事獸垂成 the affair was knocked on the head when just on the point of completion.

肝¹

12,096

R. 虞
See 都
J. to, ts
Even Upper.

A paunch.

胛肝 a big belly.

塢³

12,097

R. 慶
C. u
H. v. au²
F. ou²
W. v. vu²
N. u
K. o
J. u, wo
A. u, ou
Rising Upper Irregular.

The goatsucker; same as 杜鵑 12,043.

踈⁴

12,098

R. 月
See 突
Entering Lower.

To be hindered; to make no progress.

T'U.

土³

12,099

R. 慶
C. t'ou
H. t'u
F. t'u, v. ts'u
W. t'ü
N. t'u
P. t'u
M. t'ou, t'u
Y. t'u
S. t'u
K. to
J. to
A. t'ou
Rising Upper.

Earth, as one of the five elements (see 4624); the earth; territory; land; soil; ground; mud; dust; of the soil, sc. local. Radical 32. See 10, 10,315. [To be distinguished from 士 9992.]

凡人非土不生 without earth, no one could exist.

水土 water and earth,—climate. See 3727.

土星 or 煞土 the planet Saturn.

后土 Earth (see 10,129) personified as a ruler; the god of the soil.

土³

12,099

皇天后土 king Heaven and queen Earth; heaven above and earth beneath.

后土富媪 (*ao*³) queen Earth, our rich mother.

后土爲社 Hou-t'u is the god of the soil; see 9803.

日居月諸, 照臨下土
O sun! O moon! which illumine this lower earth.

土地神 or 土地老兒
the god of the soil, as worshipped in every family or group of 25 families, etc. See 9803.

土地誕 the birthday of the above, on the 2nd of the 2nd moon.

土地龕 shrines erected to divinities of the soil.

土地公公 a god of wealth, distinguished from 財神 by being worshipped outside the house instead of in it.

豕土 the altar to the 社 spirits of the land; see 2897, 9803.

五色土 earth of five colours, —referring to the 社 altar of the suzerain under the Chou dynasty, built of blue, red, white, and black earth, on the E., S., W., and N., respectively, and yellow in the middle; from this altar the vassal lords were enfeoffed by a clod from the side on which the fief in question lay, the clod being used to form a new altar for the vassal lord. See 7689.

國土 crown lands.

土國 to do the field work in a State.

爾土宇販章 your territory is great and glorious.

姊妹兄弟皆列土 all her sisters and brothers got grants of territory.

土田 land and fields.

故土 one's native place.

守土不離 to remain at home, —and not go abroad.

樂土 a place of happiness; an elysium on earth.

桑土 mulberry orchards. Read *tu*³; the roots or the bark about the roots of the mulberry-tree.

土紅 opaque or dull red. See 7035.

土³

12,099

面如土色 his face of an ashen hue.

臥龍躍馬終黃土 Wo-lung (Chu-ko Liang) and Yo-ma (Kung-sun Shu) became yellow earth at last.

黃土與金同價 gold is not thought more of (in London) than clay (in China).

百昌生於土而反於土 all things are born from earth and return to earth. Cf. "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

歸土 or 入土 to revert to dust; to die.

土工 a man whose business it is to see that dead people when placed in their coffins bear no marks of violence. Used in Amoy as "coffin carrying." A grave-digger.

土木工 building work in general.

土木爲災 calamities of earth and wood,—a euphemism for the hardships of forced labour for the Emperor in procuring wood, etc., for his use.

土木形骸 to regard one's body as mere clay or wood,—to neglect personal appearance.

土木繁興 idolatry very prevalent.

土牛木馬 dolts and dullards.

塵土 or 灰土 dust; dirt.

土戶 villagers.

土門土戶 mud huts.

土塊 a clod of earth.

土籠 a basket for carrying earth.

土山子 a mound.

土坡 or 土埃子 a bank; a slope.

土角 a cape; a promontory.

土股 a peninsula.

土腰 an isthmus.

前人灑土, 眯了後人的眼 those who go first scatter dust and those who follow have their eyes blinded,—used of suffering for the faults of predecessors.

土氣 exhalations from the ground.

土³

12,099

土氣兒 dust in the air.

酥土 spongy soil.

凸凸凹凹的土 or 鼓堆土 uneven, rugged ground.

黑土 black soil. Also, a slang term for opium.

烟土 or 洋土 opium.

大土 Patna opium.

小土 Malwa opium.

土行 (*hang*²) an opium-dealer's.

土局子 an opium-shop.

土產 or 土貨 native or local products.

土物 articles of a country; local produce; a speciality.

土煤 native coal.

土人或土民 natives.

土妓 local prostitutes.

土匪 local robbers.

土話 *patois* or local dialect which cannot be written down, as opposed to 字眼的話 speech for which characters exist.

用土語不見俗乃是 to use common language so that its vulgarity shall not be noticeable, is etc.

土音 local accent; brogue.

土絲 silk from the Canton district; fine raw silk.

破土 or 動土 or 探土 to test the soil,—as geomancers do.

脾土不和 stomach and soil not in harmony. See 10,128.

土染洋布 native-dyed foreign cottons.

土布 Nankeen cloth.

土兵 local soldiers; militia.

土著 (*cho*²) indigenous; natives.

此間土著 this is my home.

土棍 or 土惡 or 土豪 or 土霸 bad characters of the place.

土基 slabs of soil used as foundation for walls.

土城 or 土台 or 土堡 mud ramparts.

土壁 a mud wall

土³

12,099

土雞瓦犬 clay chickens and tile dogs,—playthings.

土人兒 clay figures of men.

土作 (ts'o¹) the trade of a navvy.

土坯 unburnt bricks.

土壤 frontier; border; marches.

土偶 an earthen image; a block.

土垠子 a rise in the level of the ground.

小人懷土 the mean man clings to earth,—to material comforts.

土脈 the soil,—from an agricultural point of view, rather than from a geomantic one which speaks of 地脈. The "body" of porcelain.

吾土 my country. See 4587.

土庄茶 locally packed tea,—refined tea, which having been used once is again dried, refined and mixed with various foreign matters, such as pigs' blood, steel filings, willow-leaves, and genuine tea-leaves. This refreshing compound is the "Maloo Mixture" of Shanghai; also known as "lie tea" or 詞魂王 "resurrection tea."

風土民情 local customs and feelings; manners and customs.

土司 a savage tribe; a native chieftain; an aboriginal township in Kansuh, etc.

土狗 the mole-cricket.

土鴨 land duck,—a frog.

土大黃 *Rumex aquaticus*, L.

土茯苓 china-root.

土靛 dried indigo; a kind of Prussian blue made in China.

土礬 gypsum.

土耳其國 Turkey.

土耳其金花土 Turkey opium,—so called from its coloured wrappers.

土魯番 Turfan.

吐⁴

12,100

R. 虞遇

See 兔

Rising and Sinking Upper.

To throw up; to vomit; to spit out; to disclose.

Also read *t'u³* in certain colloquial phrases. See 10,259.

吐瀉 or 上吐下瀉 vomiting and purging.

吐⁴

12,100

嘔吐 to retch and vomit.

嘗吐驗之 he tasted the vomit to see (if she had been poisoned),—of Ts'ai Shun and his mother.

吐痰 to throw up phlegm.

吐血 to spit blood.

吐血 to vomit fire,—as a conjuror.

吐霧 or 噴雲吐霧 to vomit cloud and spit fog,—as genii do.

吐盒 a table spittoon.

吐藥 an emetic.

吐舌 to put out the tongue.

吐出實情 to come out with the truth.

吐話 to disclose; to speak openly.

半吞半吐 half concealing, half telling.

吐花 to blossom.

吐嘴 to bud,—as flowers.

吐字甚難 had great difficulty in getting out words,—when writing an essay.

詩人吐屬 these are the words of a poet,—used in praise of a friend's verses.

吐屬不凡 this is no ordinary stuff,—as above.

剛則吐之 the hard is spit out,—while the soft is swallowed.

吐氣揚眉 he has got rid of his vexation and raised his eyebrows,—he is happy again.

吐納之術 the art of breathing out (the old) and sucking in (the new),—and so acquiring immortal life.

吐握之禮 the politeness of spitting out (food) and grasping (the hair),—as Chou Kung did; see 9457 and 12,742.

吐番 *po¹* (or 蕃) Tibetans.吐綬鷄 the horned pheasant (*Cerionis temmincki*).Read *to³* (some say *t'u⁴*).

吐谷渾 name of a southern barbarian tribe, said to have been afterwards merged in the Turfan.

吐呼 (or 火) 羅 Tochari.

主³

12,101

R. 虞

See 土

Rising Upper.

辻

12,102

忪

12,103

R. 虞

See 吐圖

余

A. *dou, ji*
Even Upper and Lower.

桫

12,104

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

稌

12,105

R. 虞遇

虞

See 圖度

Even and Sinking Lower.

途

12,106

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

Cyperus tegetiformis, Roxb., used for making mats.

Same as 12,126.

Anxious; careworn.

Name of a timber tree used for making furniture. Same as 2303.

An ancient name for rice, supposed by some authorities to refer specially to glutinous rice.

豐年多稌 in years of plenty, glutinous rice is abundant.

A road; a path; a journey; a pursuit; a career. See 12,113.

途路 or 途程 a road; a journey.

途中 or 途間 on the road; en route.

征途 the path or vale of life.

途次 a halting-station; a stage.

途人 a traveller; a stranger.

半途而廢 to fail when half way; abortive.

首途 to begin a journey.

沿途平安 may you have a pleasant journey!

長途 a long journey.

途²

12,106

醫卜長途 he was an itinerant physician and fortune-teller.

殊途同歸 to get back to the same place by different roads.

行旅不出其途 travellers would not take that road,—e.g. for fear of robbers, etc.

岐途 a branching road.

士途 or 宦途 (see 5085) an official career.

當途 to be in the road; to have power; an influential position; a mandarin; = 當道 see 10,780.

正途人員 officials who have become such by the right path,—i.e. by examination, as opposed to purchase.

前途 the road ahead,—a phrase used in letters and conversation in reference to some one whose name it is desirable to conceal; *sc.* So-and-so; "Brooks of Sheffield." See 3113.

自顧前途 to look on ahead; to take thought for one's future.

視沾體塗足爲畏途 looking on soiling the body and dirtying the feet (*sc.* on agriculture) as an objectionable pursuit.

途蓬萊 to go to fairy-land,—to die; see 8902.

途值走來 just then he came in.

酴²

12,107

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

A kind of liquor, known as 酴酥酒 or 酴醪酒; the "mother" of spirit.

酴醪 see 7821, 12,114.

駮²

12,108

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

A kind of wild ass.

駮²

12,109

R. 虞魚

See 圖

Even Lower.

A bird said to live in the same hole with the 駮 12,081.

畚²

12,110

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

Name of a mountain and of a region from which 大禹 the Great Yü married a wife, known as 畚山氏.

畚²

12,111

涂²

12,112

R. 虞魚

See 圖

Even Lower.

Same as 12,110.

The name of a river in Shansi, of another in Shantung, and of a third in Ssüch'uan. Used with 12,113.

涂月 the 12th moon.

塗²

12,113

R. 虞麻

See 圖

Even Lower.

Mud; mire. To plaster; to smear. A road; used with 12,106.

塵塗 dust and dirt,—the world.

塗坭 soft mire.

如塗塗附 like adding mud to one in the mud.

雨 yü² 雪載塗 the snow falls and the roads are all mire.

塗牆 to plaster a wall.

塗飾 to plaster in colours.

見豕負塗 a hog covered with mud,—an unpropitious combination of the Diagrams.

塗汚 to daub; to smear.

塗炭之苦 utter misery; ruin.

塗改 or 塗竄 or 塗乙 to blot out; to alter.

塗抹 to erase.

塗銷 to strike out; to cancel.

塗留 to blot out and to keep,—to correct a composition; to criticise.

塗面 or 塗膏 to paint the face.

塗朱擦粉 to lay on rouge and white powder; to paint the face.

塗鴉 to scribble,—as a child does.

塗山 name of a mountain in Anhui.

遇諸塗 met him on the road.

塗之人 a man on the road; an

塗²

12,113

ordinary person; the "man in the street;" see 13,618.

五塗 the five highways of the empire. Used in the sense of "this world."

五塗無恒宅 this world offers no permanent dwelling-place.

大塗 a synonym for 大道 the Great Way.

糊塗 foolish; blurred. See 4936.

荼²

12,114

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

A bitter edible plant; the sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*, L.). A flowering rush. A kind of *Polygonum*. [To be distinguished from 茶 208.]

荼毒 bitter and poisonous.

寧爲荼毒 they find enjoyment in bitter poisonous ways.

富貴二字不啻遭我荼毒了 riches and honours only cause one to stray into evil ways.

有女如荼 there were girls like flowering rushes.

苦荼 an old name for the tea-plant.

荼蘼 see 7821, 12,107.

倩荼 to borrow.

Read *shu*¹.荼與 *Shu Yü* or 神荼 *Shén¹* *Shu¹*,—one of the two figures pasted on the doors of Chinese houses to act as guardians. Their chief duty is to oppose the entrance of devils, whom they bind with rushes and throw to tigers. The other is named 鬱壘 *Yü⁴ Lü⁴*.

Same as 12,114, used in the sense of the tea-plant.

槩²

12,115

槩柴 *Cunninghamia sinensis*, R. Br.禿²

12,116

R. 屋

C. *tuk*, H. *tut*.

Bald; bare. See 916.

十個禿子, 九個詐 out of ten bald men, nine are deceitful.

髮禿 or 禿頭 bald-headed.

秃¹²

12,116

F. t'uk₅
W. t'o, t'u
N. t'ah
P. t'u
M. t'u
Sz. t'u
Y. t'uk
K. tok
J. toku
A. t'ouk

Entering
Upper.

秃頭光棍 a bald-headed scoundrel.

秃頭巷 a blind-alley; a cul-de-sac.

賊秃 and 秃驢 bald-headed thief and bald-headed donkey, —terms of abuse often applied to priests.

秃子當和尚 like a bald-headed man becoming a priest, —the very thing for him!

豹花秃子 a man who is bald in patches.

亮秃子 or 肉蛋秃子 a perfectly bald man.

秃尾驢 a mule with a hairless tail.

光秃 bald; bare; stripped.

筆秃墨枯 pen worn to a stump and ink all gone,—from amount of writing done.

木葉盡秃 the trees are all bare of leaves.

秃袖 plain tight sleeves.

秃骨刺差的 disjointed; abrupt.

秃納河 the Danube,—from the German Donau.

痒¹²

12,117

R. 屋

See 秃

Entering
Upper.

A scabby bald head.

痒瘡 sores on the head.

誑¹²

12,118

R. 屋

See 秃

Entering
Upper.

Cunning talk; falsehood; slander.

鵠¹²

12,119

R. 屋

See 秃

Entering
Upper.

A bird moulting.

鵠鼻 an owl.

鵠鵠 see 2309. Also said to be the white ibis (*Ibis melanocphala*).

突⁴²

12,120

R. 易月

屑

C. t'it₅
H. t'ut₅
F. t'ouk₅
W. dō
N. dah
P. t'u
M. t'u
Y. t'ih
Sz. t'u
K. tol
J. doch, totsx
A. dōut

Entering
Lower.

To rush out (see 4575); to run against; to offend. Sudden; abrupt. Smooth. See 10,767, 12,781.

突出 to protrude,—as the eyes. See 6405.

衝突 to run against; to collide.

學生與管理員屢起

衝突 there was constant friction between the students and the Director.

東衝西突 charging right and left,—through the enemy.

突門 name of a city gate under the Han dynasty.

突而 or 突然 suddenly.

突然來的 coming suddenly.

突突的 pit-a-pat,—as the heart.

未幾見兮突而弁兮 when you see the (lad) after a short time, lo! he wears the cap,—he is grown up.

突厥 *Durko*, or Turks. A name adopted by a group of Hsiung-nu who had been defeated by the Hsien-pi in the 5th cent. A.D., from the helmet shape of a hill where they took refuge, *durko* being a Turkish word for helmet. Their empire was destroyed by the Ouigours in the 8th cent.

西面突厥 the western Turks.

See 11,375.

脫

12,121

兔⁴

12,122

R. 遇

C. t'ou
H. t'u
F. t'ou
W. t'ü
N. t'ü
P. t'ü
M. t'ou
Y. t'ü
Sz. t'o
K. to
J. to, tsx
A. t'ou

Sinking
Upper.

A hare (called *t'u* because it 吐 *t'u* vomits forth its young). See 4956. [To be distinguished from 免 7898, which is said to be really the correct form.]

山兔 or 野兔 a hare (*Lepus tolai*).

家兔 or 白兔 a rabbit,—not indigenous in China.

赤兔 a supernatural beast of auspicious omen, which appears when virtuous rulers govern the empire. Also, the name of 關帝 Kuan Ti's horse.

跳兔 the jumping hare or Siberian jerba (*Dipus annulatus*).

兔⁴

12,122

兔頭蛇眼 suspicious; unsociable; sly.

又兔闕 he also had a hare-lip.

兔園 name of a park belonging to 梁王 of the Five Dynasties.

狡兔有三窟 the wily hare has three holes to his burrow. Cf. Two strings to one's bow.

不見兔不撒鷹 not to fly the falcon before one has seen the hare.

現放着臥兔,要擊走兔 letting a sleeping hare escape and trying to catch a running hare.

兔翻花 to "double" as a hare.

守株待兔 to watch a stump and wait for the hare,—referring to a rustic of the Sung State who saw a hare kill itself by running against the stump of a tree, and waited for another to come and do likewise. See 2547.

玉兔 a hare supposed to dwell in the moon and to assist in pounding the drugs which compose the elixir of life. Worshipped on the 15th of the 8th moon. [There is an allusion to this in the 天間 of 屈平 Ch'ü P'ing which demolishes the Indian origin claimed by Mayers.]

兔兒爺 Mr. Hare,—referring to the hare in the moon; also to the clay figures exposed for sale in the 8th moon.

兔兒叉 a kind of arrow with five points.

兔擣碓 a toy having the head of a hare and provided with a string to beat a little drum in imitation of the sound of pounding.

兔不喫窩邊草 the hare doesn't eat the grass alongside of its own nest.

兔子 a catamite.

兔兒苗 *Calystegia sepium*, R. Br.

兔絲 see 12,124.

兔腦砂 cinnabar.

木兔 the eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*).

𧈧²

12,123

R. 虞
See 圖

Even Lower.

莧²

12,124

R. 虞遇
W. du, t'ü

See 圖 𧈧

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

𧈧²

12,125

徒²

12,126

R. 虞
See 圖

Even Lower.

A tiger was known as 烏𧈧 to the people of the 楚 Ch'u State.

The dodder plant. Used for 12,122.

莧絲 (or 莧) *Cuscuta chinensis*, Lem., and *C. japonica*, Chois.

莧葵 a plant described as resembling the mallow.

莧瓜 *Thladiantha dubia*, Bge.

於 𧈧 a tiger. See 12,123.

See 10,850.

To go on foot; a foot-soldier; a follower; a retainer; a servant; an apostle (see 11,976). Empty; vacuous. Only; in vain. A degree of banishment. [To be distinguished from 徒 4119 and 從 12,028.]

徒行 or 徒步 to go on foot.
徒步求之兩蜀間 on foot he searched for him all over Ssüch'uan.

徒卒 infantry.

俗徒跣 they commonly go barefoot.

其徒數十人 his followers were many tens in number.

公徒三萬 thirty thousand infantry.

徒衆 the people.

實繁有徒 truly a great crowd.

徒伴 pupils and followers.

徒弟 or 門徒 pupils; apprentices; disciples.

教徒 Christian converts.

奸徒 a villain.

無禮之徒 a rude fellow.

胥徒 runners; lictors.

徒手 empty-handed; unarmed.

能徒手 with the hands only

徒²

12,126

they can,—make cloth, i.e. without a loom.

徒首 without a head-covering.

徒爾 merely; simply.

非徒無益且 not only would it be of no advantage, but.....

不徒在文章 does not consist only in essay-writing.

徒費 futile.

徒事 or 徒然 vainly; uselessly.

豈徒然也 how is it without profit?—of reading.

徒悲無益 mere weeping is of no avail.

徒勞無益 all one's trouble for nothing.

徒善不足以爲政 virtue alone is not a sufficient qualification for government.

徒法不能以自行 laws alone cannot carry themselves into practice.

徒罪 banishment,—to another part of the same province for a term not exceeding three years.

See 流 7248.

間徒 to condemn to banishment, as above.

成形之徒不可更也 there is no changing a movement which has already assumed shape.

司徒 Minister of Instruction under the Chou dynasty.

To jump about.

跣踰科頭 jumping about and wearing no helmets,—of brave troops eager to fall upon the foe.

跣²

12,127

R. 虞

See 圖

Even Lower.

圖²

12,128

R. 虞

C. t'ou

H. t'ü

F. tu

W. diu

N. du

P. t'ü

M. t'ü, t'ou

V. }

Sz. }

K. to

J. dz, to

A. dou

Even Lower.

A map; a diagram; a picture; a portrait. To plan; to scheme; to desire; to reckon on; to calculate. A parish or subdivision of a 堡 or 都 "hundred;" see 6029, 8712, 12,050. [Described as 一個十字四個口字; see 8994.]

圖式 or 圖樣 a cut; an illustration; a plan; a chart.

圖²

12,128

地理圖 a geographical map.

天文圖 a map of the stars.

草圖 the rough draft of a map.

總圖 a general map.

散圖 a special map.

圖冊 a sketch of a dead body with list of wounds,—filed at an inquest.

圖闕 the map, or illustration, is wanting,—in a book.

圖形 an outline sketch.

畫影圖形 to draw the portrait of,—especially of a thief, as a means of identification.

把我們畫了形圖 painted our portraits.

圖說 with plates and descriptions,—of illustrated books. Also, a plan of ground leased, with particulars appended.

圖像 a picture; a portrait.

烟雨圖 smoke (mist) and rain pictures,—as painted by 米襄陽 Mi Hsiang-yang of the T'ang dynasty.

半身美人圖 the half-length portrait of a beauty.

行樂圖 the picture of one who is enjoying pleasure,—the portrait, drawn from life, of a person engaged in his favourite pursuit. After death, this picture is called a 影 shadow.

圖畫 to draw pictures; to delineate.

使畫工圖之 caused a painter to paint his portrait.

功臣圖閣 portrait-gallery of meritorious officials.

圖書 a private seal or stamp, usually bearing the owner's 名 personal name. Also, an illustrated book. Also, an abbreviation for 河圖洛書 the diagram of the Yellow River and the writing of the river Lo,—the famous mystic combinations of spots in Chinese cosmogony.

打圖書 to seal.

諱圖 the 名 personal name.

圖記 a stamp; a seal; a label; a "chop."

圖籍 seals and books.

圖²

12,128

圖章 a seal.

圖免 to plan to evade,—as payment of duty.

圖報 to hope to repay,—as a kindness.

圖謀 to plan; to plot.

圖維 plots; plans; schemes.

遠圖 far-reaching schemes.

圖錢 to plan to make money.

圖名利 to aim at reputation and riches.

圖需 to desire; to aim at; to seek.

貪圖 to greedily desire.

你圖甚麼 what are you planning?

遂急圖兩廣 and then were in a hurry to get hold of the Two Kuang.

置爲緩圖 to set aside for future consideration; to postpone; to neglect.

蔓難圖也 that which is allowed to spread becomes difficult to deal with.

圖財 and 圖吞 to be avaricious.

圖益 from interested motives.

以圖嬉戲 for fun.

圖賴 to repudiate.

圖飽私囊 or 以圖肥己 with the intention of filling their own pockets.

我圖爾居 I have consulted about your residence.

我儀圖之 when I think of the matter.....

圖伯特 Tibet; see 11,601.

屠²

12,129

R. 虞魚
F. tio

See 圖

Even Lower.

To kill; to butcher, especially of pigs.

屠戶 or 屠夫 or 屠人 a pork-butcher.

屠刀 a butcher's knife. See 3589.

屠宰 to slaughter,—as animals.

禁屠 or 斷屠 to prohibit the slaughter of animals,—as is done in times of pestilence, famine, etc., to propitiate the gods.

屠²

12,129

以屠狗爲事 made his living as a dog-butcher.

鼓刀以屠 he brandished his knife and was about to slay.

死屠戶, 還連毛兒喫

猪肉麼 when our butcher dies, do you think we shall eat pork with the bristles on?—there are more butchers than one.

屠戮 to slaughter; to slay,—as an enemy.

即屠城虜三千人 he thereupon put to the sword 3,000 prisoners taken with the city.

屠滅 to exterminate.

屠蘇 rustic huts of hermits.

屠蘇酒 wine mixed with water in which a certain drug has been steeped, and drunk on New Year's Day as a specific against the plague.

屠者 Left Doghri (= 左賢), —a Turkic title.

Read *ch'u*².

休屠 Hsiu-ch'u,—the father of Chin Mi-ti.

To be ill.

我馬瘡矣 my horses became quite disabled.

予口卒瘡 my mouth was all sore.

See 11,394.

Same as 11,394.

The colour of yellow silk. Used with 11,453. See 料 2270.

The seam at the back of a garment.

偏裃之衣 clothes which have no middle seam at the back, and the sides of which are of different colours.

短²

12,135

R. 旱

C. tün

H. ton

F. twang, v.

lou

W. tö, dö

N. töñ, töññ

P. twan

M. tan

Y. tou

Sz. twan

K. } tan

J. } tan

A. dwan

Rising Upper.

Short, as opposed to 長 450; deficient. A fault. See 2143.

不長不短 neither long nor short,—just the size required.

不說長短 not to enter into details.

短刀 or 短劍 or 短兵 a short sword; a dagger.

短人 a dwarf.

短點兒 a little shorter.

短促 terse.

短於史識 wanting in historical knowledge.

短了一個腿 it's a leg short,—of a three-legged dog.

短于財 short of money.

短扣 to deduct.

志短 wanting in energy or determination.

短處 a shortcoming; a fault.

勿言人之短 don't speak of the shortcomings of others.

人各有短 all men have their faults.

護短 to screen a person's faults.

短氣 short of breath,—as when dying.

渾家李氏却有些短見薄識 his wife, *nee* Li, was a woman of some small experience.

短見寡聞 of limited experience.

尋短見 to attempt suicide.

行個短見 to commit suicide.

他作的事過於見短 he is too narrow-minded (also parsimonious) in what he does.

見短的人 an ungrateful man.

短情 wanting in proper feelings; ungrateful.

作出這個短頭的事來 to do an unprincipled act of this kind.

短缺 something wanting; deficient.

短³

12,135

短少 to be less than; to fall short of.....; few; insufficient; not many.

爲人短小 he was a small man.

不幸短命 alas! he died young.

短命鬼 one who dies young; (abusively) may your life be short!

短工 a job; piece-work; day-labourers.

短禮 I am wanting in politeness,—e.g. I ought to have called on you before.

短垣自踰 to jump over low walls,—to act in a summary manner, neglecting to observe the proper procedure.

短不了 it cannot or will not be wanting.

短後 a soldier's jacket.

端¹

12,136

R. 寒先
See 端專
Even Upper.

端¹

12,137

R. 寒
See 端
Even Upper.

端¹

12,138

R. 寒
C. tün
H. ton
F. twang
W. dö, tö
N. tön, tün
P. twan
M. tan
Y. tou
Sz. twan
K. } tan
J. }
A. dwan
Even Upper.

The cause or origin of anything. Also read *chuan*¹, and used for 2702.

To cut; to trim; to order.

依仁端行 to make one's acts conform to a charitable standard.

A beginning; an end; an extremity; a clue; a pretext (see 1537). A cloth measure of 一丈八尺 18 feet. Correct; proper; firm. Doctrines. See 4772, 8979.

萬端 all matters.

造端 to make a beginning.

端倪 see 5429.

端緒 a clue.

端頭 a cause; a reason.

開端 to do a thing for the first time; to make a precedent.

此端一開 if this practice is allowed to become general.

借端 to make a pretext.

端¹

12,138

一端 a part,—as opposed to 全體 the whole.

不止一端 not one point (or matter) only.

布一端 a *tuan* of cloth.

端至一金 1 tael per *tuan*.

鬧出事端 to make trouble,—as by mischievous behaviour.

無端 without any reason or cause; (=沒頭續) à propos de bottes; see 12,805.

無端生有 to make trouble out of nothing.

測之無端 fathoming gives no bottom. Used fig. of depth in composition.

無端讀書史 to study without any definite result forthcoming.

思 *ssü*¹ 無端 thinking of nothing in particular.

發端 a *point de départ*.

輕于發端 to make light of giving rise to trouble.

叩其兩端 to discuss from end to end.

執其兩端 (Shun) seized the two extremes,—and determined the mean.

不外兩端 comes under one or other of the two (following) alternatives.

端正 or 端方 correct; upright.

不端不正 wavering; not firm.

端莊 grave; dignified.

端人也, 其取友必端矣 the friends of an upright man must also be upright.

端容 a grave countenance.

端整 proper; in order.

端佑 upright and aiding.

端裕 upright and generous.

端飭 strict; conscientious.

端然不動 he remained immovable,—under the shock.

端然坐下 with all due decorum sat down.

端坐 to sit motionless.

端視良久 looked steadily at it for some time.

端¹

12,138

端的是男兒 verily he is a man.

你端的要錢幾何 how much will you really take for it?

你去問他一個端的 go and get a definite answer.

端陽 or 端午 5th of 5th moon, on which day is celebrated the Dragon Festival in memory of the patriot 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan. See 6249, 7479.

端陽競渡 the racing of dragon-boats on the above festival.

端月 the 5th moon.

端門 the south gate of a palace under the Han dynasty.

天端 spring-time.

端詳 minute in detail; full particulars. Also, to catch one's eye; to have an eye on one.

百端交集 many thoughts come crowding upon him.

端上來 to bring on; to set on, as food.

端飯 or 端菜 to serve a meal.

端苗子 to aim; to take aim.

四端 four corners; the four fundamental principles,—viz. 仁 charity, 義 duty to one's neighbour, 禮 propriety, and 智 wisdom.

風鐸鳴四端 the (hanging) bells at the four corners (of the building) ring to the wind.

異端 heterodox principles, i.e. other than those of the Confucian canon. Used colloquially in the sense of a false interpretation of a passage, etc.

攻乎異端, 斯害也矣 the study of heterodox doctrines is injurious indeed!

力排異端誰助我 who will help me to crush heterodoxy?

異端的話 unorthodox talk; a false interpretation.

玄端 black mourning clothes, without seam, worn under the Chou dynasty. Also (read *mien*³), a black cap worn by nobles.

端肅拜 to pay one's respects.

朝端 the Imperial Court.

端¹
12,138

端公 a Censor; a Shaman.
端硯 inkslabs from 端溪, the modern 德慶 Department in Kuangtung.

端木生涯 to earn one's living like Tuan-mu,—a Confucian disciple (子貢) said to have been engaged in trade.

端¹
12,139

R. 寒
See 端
Even Upper.

段⁴
12,140

R. 翰
H. t'on
F. taung
W. dö²
See 斷
Sinking
Lower.

A species of small badger found in Shansi.

A piece; a section; a part; a paragraph. [To be distinguished from 段 4194.]

一段地 a piece or lot of land.
一段水 a piece of water.

逐段相間以節 the sections (of the bamboo) are separated from one another by knots.
大段 a large piece; a paragraph, as opposed to a sentence.

末段 the concluding paragraph.

段末 the end of a paragraph.

讀者不能尋其段落 readers will not find any paragraphing,—the sense runs on without check.

言無片段 words without sequence; random talk.

體段 proper demeanour.

不失精神體段 did not lose the spirit or the dignity,—of the picture, in the copy.

手段 skill; knack; power; trick. See 7468.

和尚之手段何其狡也 this was a cunning trick for a priest to play, wasn't it?

好手段 good workmanship.

我有降龍伏虎的手段 I have the power of subduing dragons and tigers.

竟出以壓制手段 promptly took measures for suppressing,—the disturbance.

用強迫手段 to use violence.

段⁴
12,140

段員 the various deputies in charge of a subdivision of a District.

卵段 an addled egg.

段⁴
12,141

R. 翰
See 段
Sinking
Lower.

(1) The lime-tree (*Tilia*) of which there are several species in China. (2) *Hibiscus syriacus*, L. = 2047. A pole. [To be distinguished from 段 1161.]

Read *hsia*³. Manacles; fetters.

To forge metal.

煅鍊 to work, as metal; to bring to perfection.

煅鍊入人罪 to bring a man in guilty by "working" the case,—by tampering with the depositions, etc.

煅灰 to calcine.

煅⁴
12,142

R. 翰
C. tün²
H. ton²
N. töün²
W. dö²
See 段
Sinking
Irregular.

礪⁴
12,143

R. 翰
See 礪
Sinking Upper.

A coarse stone used for whetstones. [This character is held by some to be a corruption of 礪.]

以礪投卵 a whetstone dashed against an egg,—of the impact of an army.

緞⁴
12,144

R. 翰
See 緞
Sinking
Lower.

Satin; silk cloth; thick silk.

緞子 satins in general.

緞疋 satin piece-goods.

絲緞 see 10,259.

花緞 or 局緞 brocaded satin.

閃緞 "shot" satin.

摹⁴ 本緞 flowered satin.

緞布 cotton damasks.

斜文緞 twilled levantine silk.

巴緞 Ssich'uan satin.

浣花緞 a variety of the above.

股⁴
12,145

R. 翰
See 股
Sinking
Lower.

蔎⁴
12,146

R. 翰
See 蔎
Sinking
Lower.

Meat boiled with cinnamon and ginger, and then dried, was known as 股脩. See 253.

Hibiscus syriacus, L. See 12,141. [To be distinguished from 蔎 1163.]

鍛⁴
12,147

Same as. 12,142.

鞣⁴
12,148

R. 翰
See 鞣
Sinking
Lower.

The stiffening put in at the heel of a shoe.

斷⁴
12,149

R. 旱翰
C. tün², tün², tün²
H. ton², t'on²
F. twang², twang², taung², taung²
W. dö², dö²
N. töñ, döñ, töñ²
P. twan
M. tan
Y. tou
Sz. twan
K. tan
J. tan, dan
A. dwan
Rising and
Sinking
Irregular.

To cut off; to sever; to discontinue; to interrupt. To decide; to give judgment. Decidedly; certainly. See 2949. [Distinguished from 斷 13,256.]

斷髮剪爪 to cut the hair and the nails.

用刀斷開 to cut in two with a knife.

一刀兩斷 to sever at one blow.

斷半 to cut in half.

中斷之爲兩頭 he cut it into two equal parts.

斷絕 to cut off; to disconnect; to sever.

斷路 to cut off a retreat; to block up a road and make it impassable.

斷水取魚 to cut off the water (in a stream) and take the fish,—to "bale out."

斷後 without posterity.

往來不斷 backwards and forwards without ceasing.

斷而不連 dissevered.

斷⁴

12,149

此處花無斷時 flowers bloom here all the year round.

恐怕打斷你的清韻 fearing to interrupt your sweet strains.

家音已斷年餘 already more than a year without news of home.

望斷鄉關 to have lost sight of one's home,—as by travelling to a distance.

斷氣 to breathe one's last; to die.

斷了飲食 to be without food; unable to eat, as one at point of death.

斷屠 to stop the slaughter of animals for food.

斷腸人 a man with lacerated bowels,—from grief, laughter, etc. See 11,013.

斷腸草 *Gelsemium elegans*, Benth., the root of which contains a poisonous alkaloid, resembling strychnine.

斷交 to break off friendship.

斷絃 to snap the guitar-string, —used of the death of a wife.

斷乳 to wean.

斷酒 to give up drinking wine.

斷癮 to stop the craving,—for opium.

斷橋 the broken bridge,—refers to a dream of Ajatasatru, the famous king of Magadha, who was at first a bitter opponent of, and subsequently a convert to, Buddhism.

擬斷 or 決斷 or 斷結 or

斷定 or 斷明 to decide; to settle; to give judgment. See 9851.

遽斷 to decide summarily.

沒決斷 indecision.

斷得定 judgment in the case has been given.

斷獄 to decide criminal cases.

斷追 to decide a case and recover the money.

斷令 to settle a case and make an order of Court.

斷令交出 to order that payment (or delivery) be made.

斷押 to sentence to imprisonment.

斷⁴

12,149

斷償 or 斷繳 to sentence a man to pay.

斷罰 to inflict a fine.

公斷 a just decision.

枉斷 an unjust decision.

失斷 to give a wrong judgment,—through ignorance of the real facts.

獨斷獨行 to act according to one's own opinion,—without listening to others.

斷疑 to solve doubts.

斷其疑惑 cleared up all his doubts.

於段末用斷語 with an opinion (or criticism) given at the end of each paragraph.

高氏斷歸錢青 it was decided that Miss Kao was to marry Ch'ien Ch'ing.

斷不透是病是喜 could not decide for certain whether she was ill or *enceinte*.

若我斷不出此事 if I cannot succeed in settling this matter.

這案我斷不出來 I cannot decide this case.

斷個八九 to judge roughly of the value.

應以實否改換英國

裝式爲斷 we must consider the fact whether he has or has not adopted the English dress as the test,—of his present nationality.

斷就 to have foretold the result; to know what the end will be.

斷禍福 to divine as to one's lot in life.

斷然 or 斷乎 or 斷斷乎 certainly; undoubtedly; verily.

斷斷不敢 on no account would I venture.

斷不肯 absolutely unwilling to.

斷不能 utterly unable to.

斷無此理 there is positively no justification for this; you have no right to act thus.

斷非他人 it is certainly no one else.

斷難相允 it is really impossible to accede,—to your request.

斷⁴

12,150

R. 翰

Y. tou²

Sinking.

搏²

12,151

R. 寒

See 團

Even Lower.

搏²

12,152

R. 寒

See 團

Even Lower.

溥²

12,153

R. 寒

See 團

Even Lower.

糰²

12,154

R. 寒

See 團

Even Lower.

團²

12,155

R. 寒

C. t'un

H. t'on

F. t'wang

W. dö

N. döñ, döññ

P. t'wan

A bamboo fence laid across a stream to catch fish.

蟹斷 a fence to catch crabs.

T'UAN.

To be grieved. [To be distinguished from 博 9378.]

勞心搏搏兮 my toiled heart is worn with grief.

Round; to roll round with the hand. To lead, as troops. [To be distinguished from 搏 9373.]

毋大搏飯食 don't roll your food into big balls and eat it,—don't put too much into your mouth at once.

搏合 to roll together.

黃土搏人 to model men out of clay.

搏三國之兵 to lead the soldiers of three States.

A heavy fall of dew. [To be distinguished from 溥 9498.]

Dumplings.

湯糰 dumplings eaten at the Feast of Lanterns,—and in some parts at other festivals.

歡喜糰 the name of a sweet dumpling.

糰粉 a paste for thickening gravies, etc. made from bean-flour.

A round mass (see 7451); a sphere; a lump; an agglomeration; to collect; to coil; to surround. Trainbands; volunteers The female of crabs.

團圓 a perfect circle; full, as the

團²

12,155

M. t'an
Y. t'ou
Sz. t'wan
K. tan
J. tan, dan
A. d'wan
Even Lower.

moon; together; closely united, as husband and wife.

團圓媳婦 a girl who, from reasons of poverty, is transferred to another family to be brought up therein as the *fiancée* of one of the sons.

團圓工人 to support workmen from a general fund,—as when on strike.

團團然 round.

團團似明月 round like the bright moon.

團團如磨驢 round and round like a donkey in a mill,—dog-in-a-wheel.

團團的轉着 whirling round and round,—as dust.

團團圍住 hemmed in on all sides; sitting round in any order.

一團和氣 genial-looking; pleasant.

一團絲 a ball of silk.

一團麵 a lump of dough.

團合 to gather together; to be huddled up.

縮做一團 to coil up, as a snake; to retire into one's shell, as a person worsted in argument, etc.

團龍 a coiled dragon, as seen in embroideries, etc.; name of a kind of tea.

八團花 the eight large round designs, of flowers or dragons, seen on the outer robe worn by officials.

花團錦簇 very ornamental; very well put through.

團魚 a turtle (*Trionyx sinensis*).

團聚 or 團結 or 團積 to accumulate; to collect together; to draw in.

一家團聚 the whole family complete, or re-united.

疑團 doubtful; in doubt.

團練 trainbands; militia.

團總 a trainband captain.

團丁 militiamen.

團紳 the gentry connected with the trainbands.

團拜 a festive gathering or banquet; festivities.

團蕉 mat-sheds.

糶

12,156

湍²

12,157

R. 寒

C. t'un
H. chon
F. ch'wang
W. t'ō
N. t'ōū
P. t'wan,
t'wan
Y. t'ou
K. }
J. } tan
A. t'wan

Even
Irregular.

湍²

12,158

R. 寒

See 湍

Even Upper.

煥

12,159

象⁴

12,160

R. 翰

C. t'un
F. t'wang,
twang
W. t'ō
P. t'wan,
t'wan
M. t'an
Y. t'ou
K. }
J. } tan
A. j'uen

Sinking Upper
Irregular.

祿⁴

12,161

R. 翰

See 象

A. j'uen
Sinking
Upper.

Same as 12,154.

Water rushing; a rapid current; a torrent.

堆出於岸, 流必湍之 projecting parts of the bank are sure to be swept away by the current.

湍河 a branch of the river 漢 Han in Honan.

湍瀉 to crumble away,—as the banks of a river.

The red blaze of fire.

邀臣入雲端之幕 he invited me to enter the ornamented red tent,—the sleeping-chamber.

See 5084.

A hog running; a hedgehog. The "definitions" of the 易經 *Canon of Changes*, said to have been added by 文王 Wên Wang.

象曰 the definition means.... [Passages beginning thus are doubtfully attributed to Confucius.]

Black robes formerly worn by the Empress. Their colour was afterwards changed to yellow.

瞳³

12,162

R. 旱阮

C. tung, tün
F. chüing
P. t'wan
K. t'an
J. tan, ton
A. t'oung,
d'wan
Rising Upper.

腫

12,163

腫

12,164

對⁴

12,165

R. 隊

C. t'ou, v. t'ou
H. tui, toi
F. tui
W. tai, dai
N. tai
P. t'wei
M. tai
Y. }
Sz. } t'wei
K. te
J. te, tai
A. dui
Sinking
Upper.

Land outside a city; country; a hamlet.

蘇家瞳 the village of the Su family.

瞳怨 reckless; regardless of right and wrong.

Same as 12,162.

Same as 12,162.

TUI.

To be opposite to; to oppose; to correspond with; to make a pair. To reply; to answer. To compare. See 464, 2119, 4959, 10,075.

對席 a *vis-à-vis* at table.

對江 or 對岸 on the opposite side of the river.

對說 or 對答 to reply to.

對兒 a match for; mate; an equal.

對面 or 對過兒 (see 4372) or 對徑 opposite to.

對面笑 to smile at; a dagger.

對隣 opposite neighbours.

相對 to be opposite to; to be in the company of.

明年此夕相對不 this time next year shall we be together or not?

對設 to place opposite each other.

對調 (tiao⁴) to change officers to each other's posts.

對讓 yielding to each other.

對子 or 對聯 antithetical couplets written on scrolls.

出一個對子 to propose or make one half of an antithetical couplet,—to be completed by some one else.

作對子一聯 to compose a couplet.

對⁴

12,165

一副對子 a pair of scrolls.

對子馬 men on horseback in front of the *trousseau*.

對對兒 to match couplets,—to make a second line to a first given you.

對不上來 unable to make the second line, as above.

對光 of the right power,—as spectacles.

對不足 or 對不住 unable to look a person in the face,—in consequence.

對口 the back of the neck; to verify a statement, as by reference to a third person.

生對口瘡 to get a boil on the back of one's neck.

對平 a balance.

對針兒 the needle of a balance.

對峙 or 對立 confronting heights,—things or ideas of equal power or influence.

殺他對命 kill him as a set-off against the life,—of some one killed.

對飲 to drink together,—as boon companions.

不俟對看 it was not necessary for him to see the object before him,—in painting.

對打 to fight with.

對陣 opposing armies.

對敵 to fight; to oppose.

婦女多反對之 women mostly oppose it.

對賽 to compete.

對手 a match for; one's equal; an equal number of fingers held out by two opponents at the game of morra.

與之對手 have a game (e.g. of chess) with him.

對奕 to play at *wei-ch'i* with a person.

對頭 a foe; an enemy; an antagonist; hostile; in or from an opposite direction.

明天再打對頭 we meet again to-morrow.

對縫 fitting closely at the edges.

對服 to pacify; to satisfy.

對⁴

12,165

對服得住 to get on well with a man; to be sufficiently good for the purpose.

對於時事 his attitude in regard to affairs of the day....

對於此問題小有齟齬 in reference to this question there is a slight hitch.

恰對 apposite.

對景 seasonable.

對付 to come to terms about; to agree about; to make shift to; to manage as best one can.

對謙 to bandy compliments.

其樂無對 the pleasure of it is unrivalled.

對眼 pleasing to the eye.

對勁兒 adapted one to the other by identity of views, feelings, etc.—as friends.

一對 a pair,—of shoes, vases, etc.

不對 not a pair; not on good terms; not agreeing, as conflicting statements, etc.

對之如面 as like as life,—of a portrait.

對證 a witness in a law case.

對質 to confront witnesses.

親與口對狀 he appeared in person to answer to the charge.

無以爲對 or 失對 to have no answer to make.

對換 to exchange.

對一對 to compare,—as original and copy.

對讀 title of petty officials, who compare exam. essays with the copies in red.

對數 to check or audit accounts.

對合 in partnership.

對合子利 cent per cent.

對開 to divide equally between two; used for half a dollar.

對開舖子 two partners starting a shop with equal capital invested by each.

照對 to "accept" a time draft.

對經 (or 坐) 草 *Hypericum Sampsoni*, Hance.對⁴

12,166

R. 隊 寔

C. töü

H. chui³F. toui³

W. dai

N. dei

P. twei, t'wei,

chui

M. twei, tswei

Y. } twei,

Sz. } ts'wei

K. te

J. tai, dei

A. doui

Sinking

Lower.

對⁴

12,167

R. 隊

See 隊

K. te

J. tai, de

A. dou

Sinking

Lower.

堆¹

12,168

R. 灰

C. töü

H. toi

F. toui

W. tai

N. tai

P. twei

M. tai, v. ti

Y. } twei

Sz. } twei

K. t'we

J. tai, te

A. doui

Even Upper.

To hate; to detest.

罔弗對 there is no one who does not hate them.

元惡大對 such chief criminals are greatly abhorred.

怨對粉粉 resentment and hate making themselves heard on all sides.

Abundant vegetation.

A heap; a pile; a mass; a crowd.

一堆煤 a heap of coal.

一堆人 a crowd of people.

堆作一堆 pile it up into a heap.

土堆子 a dust-heap; a mound.

草堆 a pile of straw.

堆下 to pile up.

堆下笑來 broke into a smile.

滿面堆着笑 smiling all over his face.

悽慘之言堆于滿紙 pitiable words filled the whole document.

堆積如山 piled up like a mountain.

堆金積玉 to accumulate wealth.

堆垛 a heap; to pile up; mensuration.

堆石 to pile up stones.

堆着磊着的 in heaps.

糞堆 or 灰堆 manure-heaps.

堆塞 to block up,—as a crowd of people.

堆房 a warehouse; a wholesale dealer's. Also, a lumber-room.

堆¹

12,168

堆花燒酒 spirit which will keep frothy when poured out, —a sign of its excellence.

堆子 or 堆撥 a watch-house; a sentry-box. See 574.

堆兒兵 street watchmen; patrol.

官堆 a police-station.

堆卡 a barrier where some petty octroi is exacted.

碓⁴

12,169

R. 隊

H. toi

F. tai

See 對

Sinking Upper.

A pestle worked by a treadle and used to hull grain.

碓白 a pestle and mortar.

碓頭 a pestle. See 2659.

碓架 or 碓牀 the frame by which the pestle is worked.

登碓 or 踐碓 to mount the pestle,—i.e. to get on the treadle.

碓搗 to pound.

碓房 an establishment for hulling grain.

多春幾百碓 give it a few hundred more poundings.

水碓 a pestle worked by water-power.

掛碓 to suspend work.

今天牙掛碓 I have eaten nothing to-day.

雲碓無人, 水自春 cloud-pestles (i.e. up in the mountains) have no men, the water (of the streams) alone does the pounding.

兌⁴

12,170

R. 泰

C. töü, töü²

H. tui, t'ui

F. tau², tau²W. dai², de²

N. tei, dei

P. twei

M. tei

Y. } twei

Sz. }

K. t'e

J. tai, de

A. dwai

Sinking Upper

and Lower.

To weigh; to exchange; to pay. Permeable. The 58th Diagram. To pass through. Used for 悅 13,776.

兌銀子 to weigh silver.

兌銀 to cash a draft.

兌收 to weigh in,—as a bank receiving bullion.

兌給 or 兌交 to weigh out; to pay to.

彈兌 to weigh silver,—fillipping the steelyard.

兌出去 to dispose of; to make over,—in bulk.

兌⁴

12,170

發兌 or 出兌 to sell wholesale.

兌換 to exchange,—as silver for cash, and *vice versa*.

兌支 to advance cash.

七二兌 payment at the rate of .72 for Tls. 1.00, i.e. a discount of 28 per cent. See 5190.

兌折七扣 to count (e.g.) every Tls. 100 as Tls. 50 and then to further consider each tael as only 7 mace. Thus, the discount on Tls. 100 comes to no less than Tls. 65.00.

匯兌 to effect an "exchange" upon some other place.

兌稅 to pay duty.

兌錢糧 to pay the land-tax.

行道兌矣 roads for traveling were opened.

松柏斯兌 paths were made through the firs and cypresses.

塞其兌 gratify men's desires.

[兌 = 悅]

See 5727.

銳

12,171

駢⁴

12,172

R. 泰

See 兌

Sinking Lower.

隊⁴

12,173

R. 隊 II.

C. töü

H. tui, v. chui

F. toui

W. dai

N. dei

P. }

M. }

Y. } twei

Sz. }

K. te

J. tai, dei

A. doui, trui

Sinking

Lower.

A group; a company of fifty men; a regiment. To fall; used with 2818.

成羣結隊 people gathering in groups,—as for a disturbance.

一隊人 a crowd of people.

家丁小隊 members of the family and servants.

隊伍 companies of fifty and files of five,—rank and file; the ranks.

隊伍不齊 ranks not even,—of badly-drilled troops.

兵隊 a detachment of soldiers.

隊長 (chang³) a commanding officer.

馬隊 a cavalry regiment.

步隊 infantry.

隊⁴

12,173

擺隊 or 列隊 to draw up troops,—in marching or fighting order.

演隊 to drill troops.

出隊 to go out to battle; to take the offensive; to attack.

傾隊出追 to pursue with all one's forces.

收隊 to retreat.

後隊 the rearguard.

車按行 hang², 騎就隊 the carts go in single file, the horsemen in a body.

洋鎗隊 foreign-armed troops.

難于歸隊 it is difficult to get back to my company,—as when an army has been routed.

飛行艦隊 the airship or aeroplane force.

潛行艇隊 the torpedo force.

樂隊 a band,—as of a regiment.

領隊大臣 Commandant of the Forces,—at various posts in Mongolia and Turkestan.

自

12,174

Same as 12,168.

泊

12,175

Same as 12,168.

𪔐¹

12,176

R. Vulgar.

P. v. twei

Even Upper.

To squat.

一邊兒𪔐着去罷 go and squat on one side,—get out! clear out of this!

碓¹

12,177

R. 支

See 堆槌

Even Upper

and Lower.

To collect stones together.

碓山子石 to make artificial rockwork.

餛¹

12,178

R. 灰

See 槌堆

Even Lower

and Upper.

Steamed dumplings.

隔年前餛 last year's dumplings,—bygones.

拈餛舐指不知休 to handle dumplings and keep on licking one's fingers,—gluttonous.

鐔⁴

12,179

R. 眞賄

See 鐵

Sinking
Lower.

𦏧⁴

12,180

𦏧⁴

12,181

鐵⁴

12,182

R. 隊

N. dei

K. dei

J. dei, dai

A. doui

Sinking
Lower

退⁴

12,183

R. 隊

C. t'ou

H. t'ui

F. t'ui, v.

t'au

W. t'ui

N. t'ei, v. t'ing

P. t'wei

M. t'ei, t'wei

Y. t'wei

Sz. t'ui, t'ei

K. t'we

J. tai

A. t'oui

Sinking
Upper.

The butt of a spear.
Bells with small mouth.
Used with 12,182.

𦏧矛鏑鐔 trident spears with
gilt ends.

Read to⁴. A covering for
a coffin.

Same as 12,166.

Same as 12,166.

A spear with a metal butt.
Used with 12,179, and with
12,211 (see 810).

T'UI.

To go back, as opposed
to 進 2075 (q.v.); to retire;
to withdraw from; to de-
cline; to reject; to abate;
to yield. To exorcise; see
3073. See 5727.

退去 to retire.

退縮 to shrink back; to draw in.

退堂 to leave the court or bench.

退兵 to withdraw troops.

退胡虜 to drive back the bar-
barians.

退敵之策 a plan for putting
the enemy to flight.

戒成不退 war has done its
work, but he withdraws not,—
from evil.

太尹喝退高贊, 喚尤
辰上來 the magistrate or-
dered Kao Tsan to stand down
and Yu Ch'ên to come forward.

退潮 ebb tide.

退不了 you can't get out of it.

退套 to get out of doing anything
to which one was committed.

進退人才 to bring forward
and to reject talents,—e.g. of
subordinates. See 2075.

退⁴

12,183

退人以禮 to get rid of a
person courteously.

乞退衆人 please send every
one away,—to be in private.
See 9319.

退妖怪 to exorcise devils.

退城 to evacuate a city.

退一舍之地 to withdraw
to a distance of one *shé* (35 li).

退閃 to step back; to get out
of the way.

退回 to retreat; to shut out, as
cargo.

退回單 a "shut out" report.

退回去 to pay back,—e.g.
bargain money.

退貨 to return goods that one
has bought.

退票 a protested bill.

退步 to take a step backwards.

倒 *tao*³ 退 or 倒退着走
to go backwards.

你倒退幾步兒 go back
a few steps.

退位 to abdicate.

退工 to throw up employment.

退租 to throw up or refuse to
renew a lease.

退辦 to throw up the manage-
ment of.

退出來 to surrender; to give
up.

退還 to return unaccepted.

退却 to decline.

退讓 to yield.

退讓已到極處無可
再加 the utmost concessions
we can make.

退色 to fade.

退光 polished; burnished.

身退 to draw back; to retire
from public life.

退汗 to stop sweating,—as by
resting from exertion.

其中退然 he is of a very
weakly constitution.

黛玉病漸減退 Tai Yü's
illness gradually abated.

退親 to break off a matrimonial
engagement.

退⁴

12,183

退婚文 (or 書) a document
renouncing an engagement, as
above.

若只得此退畫足矣
I should be content if I could get
one such picture as this discarded
one.

退皮 to peel,—as after scarlet
fever.

退手 to desist from further
action; to stop.

退毛 to pluck, as a fowl; to
take the bristles off (a pig).

退臙 to get out of condition,—
as a horse.

The leg; the thigh. See
4351.

腿³

12,184

R. 賄

C. t'ou

H. t'ui

F. t'oui

W. t'ai

N. t'ei

P. t'wei

M. t'ei

Y. t'wei

Sz. t'wei

K. t'we

J. tai, te

A. t'oui

Rising Upper.

腿脚 leg and foot.

大腿 the thigh.

小腿 the lower half of the leg.

腿肚子 the calf of the leg.

腿膀 the inner part of the
thigh.

腿腕子 the ankle.

前腿 a fore-leg.

後腿 a hind-leg.

腿帶子 garters.

腿包 gaiters worn by women.

火腿 a ham.

茶腿 a tea ham,—i.e. one good
enough to be served with tea.

金腿 hams from 金華 Chin-
hua in Chehkiang.

快腿 or 飛毛腿 a fast
runner.

腿遲 slow of gait,—of the old.

跑細了腿 I have walked all
the flesh off my legs.

跪的工夫大了, 腿酸
了 my legs ached from kneeling
so long.

拏起腿來走了 went off
abruptly.

籬圈腿 bandy legs.

狗腿 a dog's leg,—a policeman.

探着腿 to stretch out a leg.

象腿 like an elephant's leg,—
large; coarse, etc.

登腿 to die (slang).

推¹

12,185
R. 支灰
C. t'ui
H. t'ui
F. ch'ui, t'ui
W. t'ai
N. t'ei
P.
M. t'wei
Y.
Sz.
K. ch'u, t'we
J. sui, tai, tei
A. sui, t'oui
Even Uprer.

To push; to shove; to abstain from; to decline (*see* 6341); to shirk; to extend; to include. *See* 3044.

推倒 (*tao*³) to push over; to overthrow.

推開 to push open, as a door; to have nothing to do with; to evade; to put aside; to change the topic.

把門推開 push open the door.

那件事我總要推開
I must try to get off (or out of) that business.

這個意思你總得推開
you must find out the meaning of this.

他把我推下去了 he
pushed me down,—(*e.g.*) a slope.

他把我推在河裏頭
he pushed me into the river.

我推不上來 I can't push it up,—as a cart up a hill.

把那個碟子推過來
push that plate over here.

推他起身 make him get up.

推磨 (*mo*⁴) to turn a mill.

推舟 to row a boat. *See* 10,143.

推車 to push a wheelbarrow.

推誠 to display sincerity; to extend, or place, unreserved (confidence, etc.) to or in.

推班 a Court postponement,—as when on certain occasions all transaction of public business is postponed in the Palace.

推算 to calculate; to reckon; to cast destinies (*see below*); to express in terms of; to find the equivalent, as (*e.g.*) the same date in the Chinese and Gregorian calendars.

推算可得 it can be ascertained by calculation.

推拒 to push away; to dismiss.

推之不去 couldn't get rid of him,—said of a certain rapacious magistrate.

推賴 to evade; to back out of.

推廣 to extend, as a principle; to develop; to enlarge upon. Also, a kind of *likin* tax levied under the Ming dynasty.

推¹

12,185

推廣先生之意 to enlarge upon your idea.

推移 to enforce the adoption of.

推究 or 推求 to push enquiries; to pursue investigations.

推恩 to extend favours to.

推敬 to respect,—a person.

推落 to throw over; to push down (to the ground); to run one down; to speak ill of, so as to get a person dismissed.

推放 to force to or into.

推命 or 推步 to tell a fortune, in the latter case by the stars.

有術士推其造 a fortune-teller cast her nativity.

推擁 to hustle.

推提仁義 to discard charity of heart and duty to one's neighbour.

推辭 or 推却 to decline; to refuse.

推來推去 each refusing to take it.

推讓 to decline,—as an honour; to yield to.

皆推讓其文 all yielded to him as the most elegant writer; acknowledged the superiority of his compositions.

推賢讓能 to give way to the virtuous and able.

推不出 unable to decline.

推前擦後 to shirk.

推不知 to pretend not to know.

他只推耳聾 he kept on pretending to be deaf.

推諉 to back out; to shirk.

推脫 to get out of doing anything.

甚麼事你也推不了
you won't be able to shirk anything.

推故 or 推託 to allege as an excuse; to put forward.

推以有客 excused himself on the ground of visitors.

推說樓上有風 alleging as an excuse that it was draughty upstairs.

推¹

12,185

推 爲 to include as; to consider or treat as,—of subjects.

推類 to put or consider in the same category; to argue by analogy.

推其原 to analyse.

推原其故 analysing the cause; the reason for this is....

推舉 or 推薦 to recommend for promotion.

推陞 to be promoted.

推轂 to push the wheel; to recommend for promotion.

推重 to value; to esteem.

與人交,推其長者違其短者 in friendship, exalt a man's good points and avoid bringing out his weak ones. [Apropos of borrowing a mean man's umbrella!]

獨推老子 he exalted Lao Tzū alone,—of all the Sages.

寒暑相推 cold and heat follow one another.

推己及人 to put oneself in another's place; to see a thing from the other's point of view.

天下推爲望族 the whole empire regards them as a model family.

閭黨推其長厚 the neighbourhood will acknowledge his greatness of mind.

推心置腹 to place one's own heart in another man's body,—to be loyal in friendship.

推給別人 to hand over to some one else.

推功與將佐 to transfer the credit to one's lieutenants.

解推 or 解衣推食 to take off one's clothes and give up one's food,—as to a friend in need. The first is also to explain.

推亡固存,邦乃其昌 by investigating the ruin of these and strengthening the existence of those, the States will all flourish.

推敲 push or knock,—to make verses (*see* Biogr. Dict., *Chia Tao*); to discuss the pros and cons.

不能推敲 I can't choose my words well.

推¹

12,185

以今文推而寫之曰
turning it (e.g. from tadpole)
into modern script, it ran....

天子三推 the Emperor
ploughs three furrows,—every
spring, in honour of agriculture.

推官 a Police Magistrate under
the Sung dynasty.

摧¹

12,186

Motherwort (*Leonurus
sibiricus*, L.), and (in Män-
churia) *L. macranthus*, Max.

中谷有摧 in the valley grows
the motherwort.

R. 支灰
See 吹推
Even Upper.

魑¹

12,187

A fabulous animal, like
a small bear.

R. 支灰
See 吹隤
Even Upper
and Lower.

煇⁴

12,188

To scald off, as hair or
feathers.

煇小鷄子 to scald a chicken,
—as is done before plucking,
to make the feathers come out
easily.

用開水煇毛 scald off the
hair (or feathers) with boiling
water.

R. 灰
See 推
(but with *t*
initial always)
Even Upper.

忒

12,189

See 10,848.

太

12,190

See 10,573.

頽¹

12,191

The chin. A scorching
whirlwind. To descend (see
7228); to collapse; to fall.

維風及頽 the wind is follow-
ed by a tornado.

泰山其頽乎 the collapse of
Mt. T'ai.

頽然 drooping; relaxing.

頽然而下 gradually decay-
ing; growing worse.

頽壞 destroyed, as by a collapse.

頽墮 to overthrow; to ruin.

頽倒 to fall down.

R. 灰
P. *t'wei*, *t'ui*
See 隤
Even Lower.

頽¹

12,191

頽唐 decrepit; failing.

頽惰 lazy; inert.

頽思而就牀 to lie down
and meditate.

其醉也如玉山之將

頽 when he is drunk, he is like
the Jade mountain about to fall,
—said by 山濤 Shan T'ao of

a friend named 叔夜 Shu Yeh.

玉山頽 the jade hill fallen,—
dead drunk.

癩¹

12,192

A spasm caused by stone.

R. 灰
See 隤
Even Lower.

藟¹

12,193

A plant called 牛藟,
identified with dock (*Rumex
crispus*, L.).

R. 灰
See 隤
Even Lower.

𪔐⁴

12,194

To moult.

R. 脫
See 𪔐
Entering
Upper.

𪔐⁴

12,195

See 11,377.

𪔐³

12,196

Lameness.

R. 𪔐
See 腿
Rising Upper.

𪔐³

12,197

Same as 12,184.

墳

12,198

Same as 12,200. Used
for 6340.

𪔐¹

12,199

R. 灰
See 隤
Even Lower.

隤²

12,200

R. 灰
C. *t'ui*
H. *k'wei*
F. *toi*
W. *dai*
N. *dei*
P. } *t'wei*
M. }
Y. } *t'wei*
Sz. }
K. *t'we*
J. *tai, de*
A. *doui*
Even Lower.

Jaded. See 5182.

To collapse; to over-
throw; ruined; worn-out;
used with 12,191. Soft;
yielding.

傾隤 to fall in ruins.

隤名 to blast one's reputation.

士衆滅兮名已隤 all
his troops exterminated, and his
reputation gone,—said by 蘇

武 Su Wu of the Han dynasty,
at the destruction of 李陵 Li
Ling's army by the Tartars.

隤

12,201

Same as 12,193.

TUN.

甄¹

12,202

R. 元
See 敦
Even Upper.

敦¹

12,203

R. 元寒
願隊

An earthenware basin
used in distilling.

Honest; sincere; gener-
ous; sound; staunch. To
give force to; to consoli-
date. To press; to urge.

敦厚 or 敦大 honest; sin-
cere; staunch.

敦請 to cordially invite.

敦友於誼 be sincere in
dealing with friends.

敦睦 cordial; friendly.

敦化 to reform.

敦倫 to pay due regard to (social)
obligations; sexual intercourse.

敦孝弟 (*t'ui*) to pay due regard
to filial and fraternal obligations.

鋪敦 *tun*² 淮潰 he displayed
his masses of troops along the
bank of the Huai.

敦篤 to consolidate.

敦敦篤篤的 strongly
built; of solid physique.

C. } *tun*
H. }
F. *tung*
W. *tü*
N. *teng*
P. *tun*
M. *tün*
Y. *teng*
Sz. *tün*
K. } *ton*
J. }
A. *doun*
Even Upper.

敦¹

12,203

敦促 to press; to urge.

敦迫 to urge on.

敦牂 a term for years which contain the cyclical character 午.

Read *tui*¹. To be thrown on. Solitary. To be select; to be polished. To deal with; to polish off.

王事敦我 the affairs of State are thrown on me.

敦彼獨宿 quietly and solitarily we passed the night.

敦琢其旅 the polished members of his suite.

敦商之旅 he "polished off" the troops of Shang,—referring to the achievements of Wu Wang.

Read *tui*⁴. Sacrificial vessels. Vessels for holding grain.Read *tiao*¹. To be ornamented.

敦弓 ornamented bows.

Read *tuan*². Growing thickly.

敦彼行葦 in thick patches grow the rushes by the way-side.

噉¹

12,204

R. 元

See 噉

Even Upper.

墩¹

12,205

R. 元

C. *tên*, v. *tên*H. *tun*F. *tsung*, v.F. *tsung*W. *do*, *lō*, v.Y. *tsai*N. *têng*P. *tun*M. *tsin*S. *tun*, *tên*K. *ton*J. *ton*A. *doun*

Even Upper.

An artificial mound; a tumulus; a beacon mound; a square block of stone or wood.

高墩 a high mound.

烟墩 or 烽火墩 a small furnace, shaped like a brick kiln and placed at some commanding point, to be lighted as a signal in case of danger from invasion, etc. Dried wolf's dung was burnt by preference, in consequence of the dense smoke yielded.

墩堡 or 墩臺 a beacon mound,—upon which the furnace was placed.

墩¹

12,205

五里墩 five-li beacons,—a name for these furnaces which were scattered at intervals of five li all over the country.

門墩兒 the two built-up stones before a house door.

蠟燭墩 a kind of rude candle-stick.

香墩 a stand for joss-stick; a nickname for hired waiters at weddings, etc.

繡墩 an ornamental stool.

凉墩 an earthenware or porcelain stool, for sitting upon in hot weather.

墩石頭 to be attached by a chain to a big stone,—as a punishment for theft.

墩布 a mop.

墩煌 name of a place at the western extremity of the Great Wall, in Kansuh.

白墩子 petuntse,—a white earth prepared by pulverising and levigating a partially decomposed granite, and used in combination with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

擎¹

12,206

R. 元

See 敦

Even Upper.

檟¹

12,207

R. 元灰

See 敦 隤

A. *doui*

Even Upper

and Lower.

燉⁴

12,208

R. 元灰

C. v. *tên*, *tun*H. *tun*F. *tung*N. v. *têng*P. v. *tun*M. v. *tên*Y. v. *têng*S. v. *tun*K. *ton*J. *ton*, *dou*A. *doun*

Even Irregular.

To strike with the fist.

擎得慌 jolting.

The wooden cover of a coffin.

檟子 a wooden block.

To stew; to heat.

燉肉 to stew meat.

清燉 to stew without soy.

隔水燉酒 to heat wine by putting the wine-kettle in boiling water. See 12,221.

燉茶 to warm up tea, as above.

燉皇 the noise of burning. See 12,205.

蠹¹

12,209

R. 元

See 敦

Even Upper.

褡¹

12,210

R. 元

See 敦

Even Upper.

騣¹

12,211

R. 元

See 敦

Even Upper.

蹲¹

12,212

R. 元

F. v. *sch'iong*N. *dseng*, v.

sgu

P. v. *tun*M. v. *tên*

See 蹲

Even Upper.

A water-beetle, known as 蠹蝸 or 蠹蝸.

A satchel; a bag.

To castrate animals.

騣鷄 to castrate a cock.

To squat down on one's heels; to reside. To assemble.

蹲不住 unable to squat down,—as children who have to practise before they can sit on their heels.

蹲到腿痠 I have squatted until my legs ache.

踞蹲 to squat; to crouch.

自己蹲在戥盤裏 sitting in a scale-pan,—i.e. weighing himself, or by play upon the words, 自稱 praising himself.

狗蹲 a dog sitting on its hams.

摔個狗蹲 to get a back fall.

蹲乎會稽 he settled himself at Kuei-chi.

蹲 *tun* 甲而射之 he set up buff-coats and shot at them,—piercing seven with one arrow.Read *ts'un*². To move in time to music.

蹲蹲舞我 I lead on the dance, do I.

A bin of osier or straw plait, to hold grain; it is coiled as the grain is stored. See 10,793.

米囤 a rice-bin.

囤⁴

12,213

R. 阮元

C. *ts'un*H. *ts'un*, *tun*F. *tsung*

囤⁴

12,213

N. *dēng*
P. *tun*²
M. *tēn, tēn*²
Y. *tēn*
K. *ton*
J. *ton*
A. *t'wēn, down*
Even and
Rising
Irregular.

開囤發糶 to open the bin and give out grain,—as in times of distress.

貼囤 to restrict the export and price of grain,—as in famine times.

走了囤 the grain is spoilt.

囤積 to store up; to hoard.
See 12,232.

埤³

12,214

R. *tun*
See 敦
Even and
Rising Upper.

A marsh.

田地 fields and marsh lands.

Read *tun*². A village.

鄉埤兒 a country hamlet.

饨⁴

12,215

R. *tun*
See 屯
Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

Sad; melancholy.

拽⁴

12,216

R. *tun*
See 頓
Sinking Upper.

To move; to shake.

沌⁴

12,217

R. *tun*
C. *tun*²
H. *tun*
F. *toung*²
W. *do*
N. *dēng*
P. *tun*
M. *tēn*²
Y. *tēng*²
Sz. *tēn*²
K. *ton*
J. *ton, don*
A. *down*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

Turbid; confused; chaotic. See 5239.

Read *ch'uan*³.

沌陽 the modern 漢陽縣 in Hupeh.

沌口 a sub-District of the above.

眊³

12,218

R. *tun*
P. *v. tun*
See 諄
Even and
Sinking
Upper.

Dimness of sight. To doze.

目眊難分善惡 he is dull of sight and cannot tell good from bad.

眊睡 or 打眊兒 to nod; to doze.

困眊 dozing from weariness.

眊丫 the world. Arabic: *dunyā*.

筭

12,219

鈍⁴

12,220

R. *tun*
C. *tun*
H. *tun*
F. *toung, v. toung, poung*²
W. *do*
N. *dēng*
P. *tun*
M. *tēn*
Y. *tēn*
Sz. *tun, tēn*
K. *ton*
J. *ton, don*
A. *down*
Sinking
Lower.

Same as 12,213.

Blunt; dull; obtuse.

刀鈍 the knife is blunt.

鈍刀子殺人 to be always fault-finding.

鈍尖 a blunt point.

兵不鈍鋒 the weapons not blunt-pointed.

頑鈍 dull; foolish.

遲鈍 incapable; inefficient; unbusinesslike.

訥鈍 or 鈍口 to stammer.

鈍角 an obtuse angle.

頓⁴

12,221

R. *tun*
C. *tun, tun*²,
v. *tēn*²
H. *tun*
F. *toung, taung*
W. *tang*
N. *tēng*
P. *tun*
M. *tēn*
Y. *tēn*
Sz. *tun, tēn*
K. *ton, tun*
J. *ton*
A. *down*
Sinking
Upper.

A time; a turn; a period; a meal; a rest in music. To bow the head; to stamp; to put in order. Suddenly; forthwith. To injure; to let go. A ton. See 11,038.

少頓下 make a short pause,—in reading.

頓處最健 very vigorous periods,—of composition.

句頓 paragraphs; periods.

頓挫 new paragraph,—in directions to readers.

一頓飯 a meal.

無一頓飯工夫 not the time of a meal,—a short interval.

喫一頓, 挨一頓 living from hand to mouth.

頓頓 at every meal.

打了一頓 gave him a beating.

頓捨 to discard; to do without.

頓首 to bow the head,—a conventional phrase of respect used on cards, etc.

頓脚 or 頓足 to stamp the foot.

頓擗 to contrive by magic.

安頓 to prepare, as a room for a guest; to get ready for; respectable; to keep quiet.

所携麗人何處安頓 where are you going to put the lady you bring with you?

委頓 failing; flagging.

頓⁴

12,221

精神委頓 failing energies.

整頓 to get ready; to prepare.

頓悟 to suddenly understand; to "twig." See 12,704. Also, sudden inspiration (Buddh.).

頓改前非 to suddenly reform.

飲此頓覺四體融和 drink this (grape-wine), and you will at once feel a delightful sensation all over your body.

頓壞 ruined; destroyed.

甲兵不頓 not a weapon will be broken,—the necessity for fighting being removed.

隔水頓酒 to heat wine by putting the kettle in boiling water. See 12,208.

頓牟掇芥 (?) amber picks up snips. See 4922.

載六千五百頓 of 6500 tons burthen.

Read *tun*⁴. See 7699.

To store; to warehouse.

躉船 a receiving-ship; a hulk.

躉關 stored under bond; bonded.

躉貨 to buy up goods.

躉家 one who buys up and raises prices; a receiving-house of thieves.

躉當 (*tang*⁴) sale of unredeemed goods at a pawnshop.

躉賣 or 成躉 to sell wholesale.

大躉兒 in the lump.

一大躉兒賣 to sell in a lump.

躉鋪艇 pleasure-boats at Canton.

盾⁴

12,223

R. *tun*
C. *tun*
H. *tun*
F. *toung*
W. *aiung, do*
N. *dēng*
P. *tun*
M. *tēn*
Y. *tēn*
Sz. *tun*
K. *ton, tun*
J. *ton, tun*
A. *t'wēn*
Rising Lower
Irregular.

A shield; a buckler. See 7688. Used with 12,225.

龍盾 a shield with dragons on it.

掌五盾 to have charge of five kinds of shields,—the duty of a petty military official.

櫓盾 the defensive nettings and guards on a junk's poop.

腠⁴
12,224

R. 月願
C. v. s'ên
H. t'un, t'ut,
See 突盾
A. dout, down
Entering and
Sinking
Lower.

Fat, especially as a pig.
Also read tu⁴.

肥腠 or 充腠 very fat.

遁⁴
12,225

R. 阮願
C. tun²
H. t'un
F. taung²
W. dö²
N. dëng
P. tun
M. }
Y. } t'ên
Sz. }
K. ton, tun
J. ton
A. down²
Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

To hide away; to conceal oneself; to vanish.

遁去 to withdraw.

遁跡山林 to retire to the mountains.

曳柴而偽遁 they dragged branches behind them (to raise a dust) and pretended to fly.

遁世無悶 to leave the world without regret.

隱遁 to conceal oneself.

無遁飾 without suppression or embellishment.

遁法 the art of becoming invisible.

使之無遁形 caused it (a bogey) not to be able to become invisible.

塹⁴
12,226

Same as 12,205.

不³
12,227

R. 曷屑
C. v. t'ên
H. v. t'un
W. djüc
J. gats, gechi
A. sngên
Entering
Lower.

A mound; used for 12,205. Classically read ai⁴ and o⁴.

白不子 fine quartz powder used in the manufacture of porcelain,—petuntse; see 12,205.

不子 the stump of a tree.

T'UN.

吞¹
12,228

R. 元
C. t'ên
H. t'un
F. t'oung, v.
W. t'ö
N. t'ing

To swallow; to bolt. To appropriate. See 2202.

吞下 to swallow.

吞不下喉 unable to swallow.

吞丸 to swallow a pill.

吞金 see 2032.

吞¹
12,228

P. t'un
M. }
Y. } t'ên
Sz. }
K. t'on
J. ton
A. t'ên
Even Upper.

狼吞 or 虎吞 to swallow greedily.

吞天下 to seize the whole empire,—as the First Emperor did.

吞天沃日 to swallow the sky and wash the sun,—descriptive of huge waves.

吞月任行雲 while passing clouds swallow (i.e. obscure) the moon.

吞吐 (t'u³) swallowing and spitting out,—to speak hesitatingly.

半吞半吐 to conceal half and tell half.

吞氣 to repress one's anger.

吞聲 to refrain from saying anything; to remain silent, as under injustice.

吞鉤之魚 a fish which has swallowed the hook,—in its greed. Also, used of a person who has been "caught."

吞佔 to usurp.

吞并 or 兼吞 to engross; to monopolise. [The latter is also to absorb, as territory.]

吞騙 to cheat out of one's fair share.

僥吞 or 樓¹吞 to embezzle; see 9972.

哼¹
12,229

R. 元
C. t'un
H. chun
F. tung, t'oung
N. t'ing
P. t'un
K. t'on
J. ton
A. down
Even Upper.

To move slowly.

大車哼哼 his great carriage moves heavily and slowly.

Read chun¹. To chatter.

瞰¹
12,230

R. 元
N. } t'eng
Y. }
K. ton
See 吞
A. down
Even Upper.

The sun appearing above the horizon.

朝瞰 sunrise.

夕瞰漸墜 the evening sun was sinking.

See 12,208.

燉¹
12,231

屯²
12,232

R. 眞元
C. t'ün
H. t'un
F. t'oung, t'ung
W. dö
N. dëng
P. t'un, chun
M. } t'ên
Y. }
Sz. t'ên, t'un
K. tun, chun
J. don, chun
A. down, truên
Even Lower.

To collect; to assemble. A village; a camp.

屯積 to amass; to hoard. See 12,213.

屯貯 to store.

屯糧 to store grain.

屯賣 to sell wholesale.

屯戶 wholesale dealers.

屯聚 to assemble.

屯蟻 a colony of ants.

屯養 for 團圓 see 12,155.

屯子 or 屯兒 a village.

屯裏 the country.

屯兵 soldiers quartered out in villages.

屯田 land allotted to military settlers, or to tenants who are bound to render service under the grain-transport system.

屯扎 or 屯紮 to encamp.

屯戍者多 encampments of soldiers many in number.

分屯要害 to place garrisons at important points.

屯駐 to post; to station at.

屯溪 name of a market-town in Anhui, whence comes the green tea known as "Twankay."

Read chun¹. To begin to grow. Hard. Stingy. See 3906.

草木屯然 plants and trees beginning to sprout.

屯難 (nan⁴) in great stress.

屯厚 very thick.

屯其膏 stingy with his favours. Popularly, to intercept the favours (e.g.) of the Emperor.

庵¹
12,233

R. 元阮
See 屯頓
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To dwell together; a village.

純¹
12,234

Same as 12,240.

輓²

12,235

R. 元

See 屯

Even Lower.

逌²

12,236

R. 眞

C. chun
F. tung
W. ciung
N. ching, sdeng
P. stun
Y. t'en
K. tun, chun
J. chun
A. truên

Even Upper
Irregular.

鈍

12,237

鈍⁴

12,238

R. 元

C. t'en, st'en
F. tung, toung²
W. sdang
N. sdang
P. st'un, t'un²
J. ton, don
A. sdoun

Even Lower.

鈍³

12,239

R. 允

See 屯

Even Lower.

豚¹

12,240

R. 元

C. t'un
H. t'un
F. toung
W. dö
N. deng
P. t'un
M. }
Y. } t'en
Sz. }

A war-chariot.

Unable to get on. See 287. [To be distinguished from 逆 8227.]

那層冰厚凍尙且遭

逌况 that thick layer of ice was not fit to be walked upon, how much less (this etc.).

See 12,220.

A fresh-water porpoise found in the Yang-tsze, and known as 江鈍 or 河鈍. See 5422, 6427.

拚死喫河鈍 if you want to risk your life, eat porpoise, —believed to be poisonous.
一喫河鈍百無味 once taste porpoise, and all other food will be insipid,—premissing that it is well cooked.

A sucking-pig. To shuffle along without lifting the feet.

肥豚 a fat little pig.

豚蹄 pig's pettitoes.

豚茆 or 豚棚 a pig-sty.

河豚 or 江豚 see 12,239.

不察于鷄豚 to take no

豚²

12,240

K. } ton

J. } ton

A. down

Even Lower.

遯⁴

12,241

R. 阮願

See 遁

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

臀⁴

12,242

R. 元

See 豚

Even Lower.

褪⁴

12,243

R. 願

C. t'en

H. t'un, t'ui

F. t'au, t'auing

W. t'ai

N. t'eng

P. t'un

M. t'en

Y. t'eng

Sz. t'un, t'en

K. t'on

J. ton

A. t'oun

Sinking

Upper.

渚¹

12,244

R. 元

See 渚

K. tun, t'on

A. down

Even Upper.

count of chickens and pigs,—not to pay attention to trifles.

如追放豚 like chasing a run-away pig.

豚犬之兒 my sons (conventional).

To hide; to conceal oneself. The 33rd Diagram. See 13,276.

遯于荒野 concealed in the wilds.

我不顧行遯 I do not think of making my escape.

昊天上帝, 寧俾我遯 O Almighty God, grant me the liberty to withdraw!—into retirement.

遯跡 to conceal one's whereabouts.

遯世 to escape from the world.

The buttocks. Used with 居 12,082.

To draw in; to take off; to take out.

褪手 or 褪袖 to draw the hand back into the sleeve.

褪頭 to draw in the head,—as a turtle.

褪頭縮腦 to draw down the head between the shoulders,—from fear.

倒退一步 to take a step back.

先把手套兒褪下去 take off your glove first.

花瓣褪了 the petals have come off.

褪骨鷄 a boned chicken.

褪了顏色 the colour has faded out.

To vomit. The planet Jupiter.

渚灘 a name for the cyclic years which have 申 in them.

Read yüñ¹. Serpentine; tortuous.

余³

12,245

R. 阮

N. t'ing

P. v. m'ing

See 吞

Rising Upper.

冬¹

12,246

R. 冬²

F. t'ong

See 東

Even Upper.

Floating, as a drowned body.

隨風飄余 drifting about with the wind.

余來余去 drifting hither and thither.

TUNG.

Winter.

冬天 or 冬日 a winter's day; winter.

冬天熱, 瘟疾大 a warm winter brings widespread sickness.

冬令 or 隆冬 winter time.

元律迎冬 the beginning of winter.

冬至 or 冬節 the winter solstice.

冬至先生忙 the tutor is busy at the winter solstice,—when engagements are made for the ensuing year.

做冬 or 過冬 (also to pass the winter) to celebrate the winter solstice.

冬月 or 冬至月 or 仲冬 or 冬回仲律 the 11th moon.

三冬 the three winter months.

嚴冬時候 in the depth of winter.

殘冬 or 杪冬 at the end of winter.

客冬 last winter.

冬衣 winter clothes.

經冬不死 not dying in winter,—as perennials.

斗柄北指, 天下皆冬 when the handle of the Dipper points north, winter prevails in the empire.

冬溫夏清 (keep your parents) warm in winter and cool in summer.

冬不藏精, 春必瘟病 if one does not store vitality in winter, illness will come in the spring.

天門冬 Asparagus lucidus, Ldl.

冬¹

12,246

麥門冬 *Ophiopogon spicatus*,
Gawl.**冬葉** *Phrynium capitatum*,
Willd.**冬青** see 12,250.**冬**¹

12,247

R. **冬**See **東**

Even Upper.

東¹

12,248

R. **東** 1.C. } *tung*H. } *F. tung, fong*

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. } *tung*

Y. }

Sz. }

K. } *tong*J. } *tō*A. } *toung*

Even Up

The east, which is the place of honour and of the master of a house or manager (see 左 11,753). Spring. Shantung; but in Shantung used for Manchuria. See 西 4031.

東方 or **東邊** the east.**東方作矣** or **東方亮** or**東發** 哨兒 or **東邊發****紅兒** day is breaking.**向東** eastwards.**付之東流** to throw to the east-flowing stream,—to trouble no more about a thing.**東關** the eastern suburb of a city; the Chefoo Customs.**東君** Lord of the East,—the sun. Also, the master; your master.**東土** or **東域** China.**東洋** Japan.**東洋車子** a jinricksha.**熟諳遠東情狀** conversant with the affairs of the Far East.**東陵** Imperial tombs to the east of Peking.**東京** Tokio. Also, Tongking. Has also been applied to **河南府**, to **開封府**, and to Moukden. See 12,050.**東甌** Tung-ou,—a kingdom in Chehkiang, under the Han dynasty.**東南西北** N.E.S. and W.**不分南北東西** not to distinguish N.E.S. and W.,—to have lost one's bearings.**東**¹

12,248

不分東西 to be stupid.**東西** east and west; a thing.**東西洋各國** foreign countries of the east and west.**流汗幾東西** how many times you sweated east and west! —to an old horse.**東西南北之人** a famous man.**你不是東西** you are not a thing,—you are beneath contempt.**甚麼東西** what is this? what sort of a thing are you?**眼中看過了若干好東西** he had seen a great many fine things.**東食西宿** to eat one's cake and have it too,—referring to a young lady who wished to eat with the rich and ugly lover, and sleep with the poor and handsome one.**東成西就** complete on all sides.**東倒西歪** out of line; toppling over; in a ruinous condition.**東拉西扯** pulling east and hauling west,—to borrow money; to accuse others when blamed oneself; rambling; at random.**拿東忘西** forgetful; absent-minded.**東一拳, 西一脚** striking and kicking in all directions.**東粘一層, 西粘一缺** on one side there was a layer (of paper), on the other the empty space (it had been torn from).**男東女西歸坐** they sat down, the men to the east and the women to the west.**東北首** towards the north-east.**東帶南** east by south.**東隅** the place where the sun rises. See 13,575.**東門** the east gate.**東門雪恥** to wipe away the disgrace (of defeat) at the eastern gate,—of the 吳 capital. Referring to 勾踐 Kou Chien, prince of 越 Yüeh.**東**¹

12,248

東閣 a title of one of the four Grand Secretaries. See 0763.**東宮** the Heir-Apparent. Also, one of two Imperial consorts of equal rank.**文東武西** civil officials to the east (left), military officials to the west (right),—of the Emperor.**東三省** the three eastern provinces,—(1) 黑龍江 the Amur, (2) 吉林 Kirin, and (3) 奉天 Fêng-tien or 盛京 Shingking.**東科爾** Tongkhor,—the body-guard of the former kings of Tibet.**若東風之吹焉** unhappy; discontented.**東家** he who is east in the family,—the master of a household; an eastern neighbour.**小東人** the young master,—son of an employer.**舖東** the proprietor of a shop.**房東某某** the various owners of the house.**財東** a capitalist.**股東** a shareholder; see 13,429.**東道** or **東兒** a spread; a treat, a dinner given by the loser of a bet, etc.**擺上東道來** to give a spread.**其他東道雜費不在其內** treating and other expenses not included.**東道銀** vails; fees**公差得了他的東道** the runners got a bribe out of him.**東道主** the one who stands treat; the host; a caterer; a manager.**東道主頗不易做** the part of manager is not an easy one to play.**明天是我的東兒** tomorrow it will be my turn to stand treat.**賭個東兒** to bet, the loser to stand treat.

東¹

12,248

作東兒 to play the host.

我出東兒 I will be the host.

老東 a Shantung man.

調兵赴東 to send troops into Manchuria,—from Shantung. [Ellipt. for 東三省.]

東廬 *Nitraria Schoberi*, Willd.**凍**¹

12,249

R. 東

See 東

Even Upper.

凍⁴

12,250

R. 送

F. *toung*, v. *taöng*

See 棟

Sinking Upper.

Inferior; humble; rustic.

To freeze.

凍冰 or 結凍 or 凝凍

or 上凍 to freeze; to coagulate.

今年這個河凍不上 the river won't freeze this year.

水壺的蓋兒凍住了 the cover of the water-pot is frozen on.

冬日之閉凍也不固, 則春夏之長 *chang*³ 草木也不茂 but for hard winter frosts, there would be no vegetation in summer.

凍死 frozen to death.

凍冷 icy cold.

凍手凍腳的 cold hands and feet.

凍得恹恹的 shuddering with cold.

凍得慌 freezing hard.

凍嚴了 frozen hard.

凍瘡 chilblains.

凍破 to chap.

寧走凍河一寸, 不走

開河一尺 one may walk on freezing ice an inch thick, but not on thawing ice a foot thick.

東風解凍 the east wind breaks up the frost,—in spring.

不免凍餒 he will not escape cold and hunger.

凍醒 waked by the cold.

凍着了 chilled; to have caught a chill.

凍⁴

12,250

呵凍 to warm by breathing on.

守凍 or 打凍 to lie over, or stop work during the winter.

攤凍 to spread and allow to harden,—as bean-curd.

凍青樹 (1) *Xylosma racemosum*, Miq.; (2) *Ligustrum lucidum*, Ait.凍綠皮 the bark of *Rhamnus davuricus*, Pall., and *R. tinctorius*, W. & K., which furnishes a green dye.**凍**¹

12,251

R. 東

See 東

Even Upper.

棟⁴

12,252

R. 送

C. *tung*H. *tung*, v. *taöng*W. *tung*N. *tung*P. *tung*M. *tung*Y. *tung*Sz. *tung*K. *tong*J. *tö, tss*A. *doung***凍**¹

12,253

R. 東

See 東

Even Upper.

棟⁴

12,254

R. 送東

F. *toung*

See 棟

Sinking Upper.

鬚⁴

12,255

R. 送

See 棟

Sinking Upper.

Stupid; dull.

The smaller beams in a roof. Name of a tree.

棟梁 lesser and greater beams.

棟梁之材 great ability,—used of distinguished civil or military officials.

堂毀棟折, 傷其躬 the falling hall and the breaking beams wounded his body,—alluding to the distress felt by

徐孺子 Hsü Ju-tzü at the execution of his friend 陳蕃 Ch'en Fan of the After Han dynasty.

A tributary of the Yellow River. Heavy rain or dew.

瀧凍 wet through; soaked.

A rainbow. See 10,970.

Hairy.

動⁴

12,256

R. 董送

C. *tung*²H. *tung*², v. *taöng*²F. *toung*², *taöng*²W. *tung*²N. *tung*²P. *tung*²M. *tung*²Y. *tung*²Sz. *tung*²K. *tong*J. *tö, ad*A. *doung*²

Rising and Sinking Lower.

To move, as opposed to 靜 2179; to displace; to shake; to stir; to take action; to excite; to rouse; to influence (see 13,817). Animals. See 5324, 6263, 5990.

別動 don't move! stand still!

不必動 there is no need to use (that thing); there is no need to call in (that man).

動不得 (that thing) mustn't be touched; (that man) mustn't be interfered with,—implying danger in both cases.

搖動 or 動擲 to shake; to joggle; to wave, as trees; to move, as a ship.

山搖地動 the hills totter and the earth quakes.

一枝動, 百枝搖 one branch moves and a hundred branches shake.

動產 movable property; personality.

不動產 immovable property, such as land and houses; realty, or real estate.

這個小車子我挪不動 I can't move this barrow.

這個箱子我掀不動 I can't move this box.

起不動 unable to lift,—as being too heavy.

眼看, 手勿動 look, but don't touch.

日月運動 the sun and moon move in their orbits.

動作 actions or movements of the body, such as walking, throwing, etc. Also includes display of emotions, such as anger, joy, etc.; etiquette.

動靜 motion and rest. [Applied to characters with two meanings under two different tones.]

伺窺其動靜 watched to see what he was about.

不好的動靜 unseemly conduct.

動刑 to apply the (legal) instruments of punishment.

動用 to apply; to employ, as a fund for payments.

動⁴

12,256

動衆 to move the many; popular movements; agitations.**動不動** whether stirring or at rest; forthwith; incessantly; without cause; at nothing; for nothing; forever; always.**亂動** to move irregularly.**動身** to set out; to start.**走動** to move along.**走不動** unable to walk.**走動走動** to go to stool.**動履** or **舉動** conduct; action.**行動** proceedings; way things are going.**妄言妄動** rash words and rash acts.**動起手腳來** to begin to move or take action against.**晝伏夜動** lying low by day and operating at night,—as robbers.**動疑** to excite suspicion.**動怒** or **動氣** or **動火** to lose one's temper.**動聲色** to show by one's manner; to show signs of.**動容貌** to change countenance; to get angry.**一時大動公憤** there was at once a great outburst of public indignation.**動心** to excite the mind,—as avarice, lust, etc.**於富貴不動心** not to be moved by desire for wealth and rank.**驚心動魄** to cause alarm.**動情** to excite the passions or emotions.**性情好** *hao*⁴ **動** of a restless disposition.**動勁** to use force.**動粗** or **動魯** to resort to violence.**動人** to move or excite one.**動人得很** very moving or fascinating.**毫無所動於中** it has not caused any excitement in China.**民教動生事端** cases of friction between Chinese and Christian converts.**動**⁴

12,256

以動其來 in order to get him to come.**動手** to start work; to start fighting; to lay hands on.**動干戈** or **動刀兵** to begin war.**動房事** to have sexual intercourse.**動窩兒** to budge.**驚動** to trouble; to set in motion; to start, in alarm.**驚動官** to call in the aid of officials,—as in serious cases.**行由足發,動由神御** we walk with our feet, but it is the mind which makes them move.**動輒得咎** getting into trouble at every step.**動土** to stir the ground; to begin building.**發動** to move,—as plants in spring, etc.**動聽** to excite a desire to hear.**決不爲人言所動也** cannot possibly be dictated to.**非禮之動,寧不愧心** a step taken without propriety must always be a cause for shame.**胎動不安** the discomfort of a quickening womb.**數動踰百** his animals numbered over one hundred.**動物** the animal kingdom. See 1849, 6588.**動物學** zoology.Moved; affected; excited.
[Read *t'ung*⁴ in Peking.]**心慟** the heart moved,—by sympathy, etc.**一慟而絕** overcome by his feelings, he expired.**慟哭** to be moved to tears. See 9883.**抱冤哀慟** grieving over an injustice.**號慟** to lament bitterly.**慟罵** to abuse roundly.**慟**⁴

12,257

R. 送

C. *tung*²,*t'ung*²H. *t'ung*F. *tung*²W. *dung*

N.

P.

M. *tung*

Y.

Sz.

K. *tong*J. *tō, dō*A. *dung*

Sinking

Lower.

湮³

12,258

R. 東送

腫

See 同棟

Even, Rising
and Sinking
Lower and
Upper.

The milk of cows or mares (see 7324), said to have been formerly used to wash the Emperor's feet. Used with 12,305. The sound of drums. Muddy; turbid.

數日湮流 for some days milk came (to his breast),—of Yüan Tê-hsiu.**湮然擊鼓** to beat a roll upon the drum.**董**³

12,259

R. 董¹.

See 懂

Rising Upper.

To correct. To store up. Used with 2886 *chung*³.**董之用威** correct them with the majesty,—of the law.**董正治官** to strictly regulate the officers of government.**董勸** to seriously urge.**董重** to respect.**董事** a manager; a director; a governor; a trustee.**董事會** an executive committee, etc.**學董** school managers.**紳董** the gentry and elders.**振董** to clap the hands.**當董其身以自潔** one must be careful of one's person to keep it clean.**古董** curios; antiques; bric-à-brac.**董字** a style of writing invented by 董其昌 Tung Ch'i-ch'ang of the Ming dynasty.

To understand. See 7781.

懂³

12,260

R. 董

C.

H.

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K. *tong*J. *tō, tō*A. *tung*

Rising Upper.

懂得 to understand.**你懂不懂** do you understand?**一個字都不懂** I don't understand a word.**假裝不懂** to pretend not to understand.**懂人意** to understand a person's wishes or meaning.**懂人情** to understand human nature.

懂³

12,260

懂情理 to understand principles and their modification by circumstances,—i.e. to be able to take a proper view of things.

不懂局 not to understand how things are done; not to be an expert.

不懂眼 (or 眼色兒) not to understand the eye,—not to take a hint.

不懂人事 not to understand affairs in general. [Specially, of reproduction of the species.]

懵懂 bewildered; demented.

瀟³

12,261

The noise of anything falling into the water.

R. 董

See 董

Rising Upper.

燠³

12,262

Same as 4854.

姁³

12,263

A graceful neck.

R. 東送

See 通洞

Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

戙³

12,264

Boards used in building a boat; the beam on a boat to which the hawser is fastened.

R. 送東

See 洞

Sinking

Lower.

戙³

12,265

Same as 12,264.

洞⁴

12,266

A hole; a cave; a grotto; a ravine. To see through; to understand.

R. 送董

F. t'ung, t'ung, t'ung

See 動

Sinking

Lower.

無底洞 a bottomless pit. See 9274.

能洞裂石城 able to make a breach in a stone rampart,—of guns.

水洞 a source; a spring.

洞穴 or 洞兒 a cave.

洞⁴

12,266

仙洞 or 洞府 a fairy grotto.

空洞 the void of ether; the sky.

門洞 the covered way through a city gate.

洞房 houses which connect; the nuptial chamber. [洞 is also understood in this combination in the sense of 深. See the poem by 杜甫 with this title.]

何必連闔洞房 why must our doors adjoin and our houses connect?

洞開 opened,—as a screen before a recess.

胡龍洞 Mongolian dragon cave,—a praying-wheel or machine into which written prayers are thrown. The wheel is then turned, sometimes by water power, and each revolution counts as a recital of the prayer.

天地鴻洞 (t'ung²) heaven and earth are mutually connected.

上洞天, 下漏泉 connecting with Heaven above, and reaching to the Springs below.

鼓浪洞天 Drum-wave (Island) is a paradise upon earth.

三十六洞天 the 36 heavenly mansions of the Blest.

梭行諸洞天 visited (in his flying car) the various heavenly mansions.

靈書藏洞天 the divine Books are kept in heaven.

洞識 to thoroughly understand.

洞察 to thoroughly investigate.

洞燭 to show up; to throw a light on; to be thoroughly aware of.

洞燭其奸 I see through his treachery.

洞悉 or 洞晰 or 洞明 or

洞鑒 to know fully; to comprehend; to thoroughly appreciate.

洞悉無遺 perfectly acquainted with.

洞然于心 my mind is quite clear on the point.

洞洞 truly; sincerely; profoundly.

洞⁴

12,266

黑洞洞 profoundly dark.

洞疑 undecided.

洞庭湖 the Tung-t'ing lake in Hunan.

胴⁴

12,267

R. 送

See 洞

Sinking

Lower.

術⁴

12,268

R. 送東

See 同洞

Sinking

Lower.

同²

12,269

R. 東

C. } t'ung

H. } t'ung, t'ong

F. } tung, t'ong

W. } tung

N. } tung

P. } tung

M. } tung

Y. } tung

Sz. } tung

K. } tung

J. } tung

A. } tung

Even Lower.

A side-street. Also read t'ung⁴. See 4939.

T'UNG.

Together; with; the same as; alike; identical, as opposed to 異 5505. See 於 13,515 and 與 13,522.

同居 to live together.

同我一塊去 go with me.

這兩個字不同 these two words are not the same.

同姓不同宗 of the same name but not the same ancestors.

同胞兄弟 uterine brothers.

同堂兄弟 descendants through males of the same grandfather.

將無同 about not the same,—really the same.

靡所與同 nothing in common.

同類 or 同等 or 同列 or

同羣 or 同輩 of the same class or kind.

同類之貨 goods of the same denomination.

同是一貨 it is the same cargo; all one kind of goods.

同樣 of the same kind.

同樣 (or 式) 三紙 triuplicate copies of a document.

莫有同者焉 all different; no duplicates.

同²

12,269

同心 or 同意 of one mind.
 同情的 of the same disposition.
 同重 of the same weight.
 同時 at the same time.
 其爲樂未可以同日而語也 the joys (of prince and hermit) cannot be mentioned in the same day.
 大家同快 all jolly together.
 同喜 the same to you,—of congratulations.
 同罪 same punishment.
 同樂園 name of the theatre in the Imperial palace.
 同契 to agree together with.
 同志 the same purpose; the same object.
 同事的 colleagues.
 同道 in the same line.
 同霑 to share in favours granted.
 同年 or 同榜 graduates of the same year.
 同年團拜 banquet given at the New Year by graduates of the same year to their examiners.
 同進士出身 fellow-graduates of the third class at the 殿試 palace examination.
 同考官 associate examiners.
 同學 or 同窗 or 同硯 fellow-students.
 同伴 or 同夥 a companion.
 同謀 to plot together.
 不謀而同然 an undesigned coincidence.
 同行 *hang¹* 的 誼氣 *esprit de corps*.
 同行 *hang²* 是冤家 two of a trade never agree.
 同行 to be fellow-travellers.
 同行同坐 to walk and sit together; to be always together.
 同席 a fellow-guest.
 同止同息 to rest at the same time.
 同品 of equal rank.
 同室 a form of polygamy known in Foochow.

同²

12,269

同衾 or 同床共枕 sleeping together.
 同房 in the same room.
 同社 of the same temple; fellow-countrymen.
 同鄉 or 同井 a fellow-countryman.
 同杯 drinking together.
 會同 to assemble together; to join with; to co-operate with.
 同往 or 同赴 to go in company with.
 同到 to arrive together.
 一同 or 一同着 together with.
 同一 alike; equally; in conformity with.
 一一相同 all alike.
 擇期相同 the date chosen by each was the same.
 同着 or 同係 accompanying; with.
 同中 with the middleman.
 同中有異, 異中有同 differing even where they agree, and agreeing even where they differ.
 大同小異 for the most part the same but with slight differences.
 直同鷂鷹之攫雀也 exactly like a kite seizing a bird.
 同家 of the same family.
 同署 in the same office.
 義同 having the same meaning.
 同此 the same as this; to the same effect.
 同前由 to the same effect as the former statements.
 同用 equally applicable; synonymous.
 同侍 to attend on.
 同堅 to unite; to strengthen.
 同步 or 同路 to go together; to be on the same path; bound for the same place.
 同姦 to have illicit intercourse with.
 同僚 or 同寅 fellow-officials.
 同人 men of the same class; name of the 11th Diagram.

同²

12,269

不同人 not like other people; eccentric.
 哀敬同深 sorrow and respect equally profound.
 雷同 *see* 6824.
 同知 a sub-Prefect. [The term dates from the Ming dynasty.]
 同通州縣 sub-Prefects, assistant sub-Prefects, Department and District Magistrates.
 同功絲 silk reeled from dupions.
 同安 name of a District near Amoy.
 同治 T'ung Chih,—the year-style of the Emperor who reigned from 1862 to 1875.
 同文館 a college established (1867) in Peking (and at Canton) where foreign languages, etc. were taught. *See* 12,633.

侗²

12,270

R. 東
 H. *si'ung*
 See 侗
 A. *t'oung*
 Even Upper.

Ignorant; simple. *See* 6596.

能侗然乎 can you be without knowledge?—referring to the value of natural simplicity.

峒²

12,271

R. 東送
 C. *tung²*,
t'ung
 See 同洞

通

Even and
 Sinking
 Lower.

A territorial division under the Ming dynasty. Used with 12,266.

恫²

12,272

R. 東送
 See 侗
 A. *doung*,
t'oung
 Even Upper.

To be dissatisfied. To moan with pain. *See* 12,009.

神罔時恫 the spirits had no occasion for dissatisfaction.

哀恫 alas! alas!

呻恫 to moan and groan.

恫喝 to threaten; to bully.

桐²

12,273

R. 東董

See 同桶

Even and
Rising Lower.**桐**¹

12,274

R. 東

F. tung, t'ong

See 童

Even Lower.

To draw off; to skim.
To shake.**桐馬酒** to make koumiss;
hence *t'ung ma* came to mean
a milch-mare.A name applied to vari-
ous trees.**梧桐** or **桐麻** or **井桐** or
孤桐 *Sterculia platanifolia*,
Linn. f. See 12,707.**桐杖** the *wu-t'ung* staff carried
at the funeral of a mother. Its
joints are 內 inside, as opposed
to the joints of the bamboo staff
carried at the funeral of a father.**桐子樹** or **桐樹** or **罌子
桐** *Aleurites cordata*, M. Arg.**桐子** seeds of the above.**桐油** wood-oil made from the
above seeds.**桐油灰** putty.**桐葉灰** ashes from the leaves
of the above, used for filling
censers in which joss-stick is
stuck.**泡桐** or **花桐** *Pawlonia im-
perialis*, S. and Z.; the 桐 of
the Classics, the wood of which
is good for making lutes.**胡桐** *Populus euphratica*, L.**胡桐淚** resin from the above.**甌**¹

12,275

R. 東

See 同

Even Lower.

The gutter tiles on a
roof.**痾**²

12,276

R. 東

See 通

A. doung,

t'oung

Even Upper.

To moan with pain. Used
with 12,272.**痾聲徹耳** a moan pierces
my ear.**痾瘵** distressed; in pain.**痾瘵在抱** to sympathise
with the distressed.**洞**²

12,277

R. 東董

See 同

Even Lower.

To plane; to smooth
away.**筒**³

12,278

R. 東

See 銅

Even Lower.

A tube; a pipe; a duct.
The body of the 胡琴
2109. Used with 12,292.**筒子** a tube; a pipe; a chimney;
a gun-barrel.**烟筒** a chimney; a tobacco-pipe.
See 7699.**竹筒** a bamboo tube.**射筒** a kind of bamboo from
Cochin China; a sumpitan; or
pipe for shooting poisoned ar-
rows with the breath, like a pea-
shooter.**號筒** a speaking trumpet.**信筒** or **封筒** a bamboo tube
used for the safe conveyance
of letters and other documents.**風筒** a ventilator; a windsail.**一筒鼻涕** a snivel tube,—a
crying booby.**綢**²

12,279

R. 東送

See 同

Even Lower.

'A sort of cloth.

鴻綢緹獵 crowding along in
confusion.**舩**²

12,280

R. 東

See 同

Even Lower.

A long swift boat. See
7773.**苘**²

12,281

R. 東

See 同

Even Lower.

A cultivated plant, known
as 苘蒿 = *Chrysanthemum
coronarum*, L., and (in
Hongkong and Ssüch'uan)
C. segetum, L.**衛**²

12,282

See 12,268.

衲¹

12,283

R. 東

See 籠

Even Lower.

A coat with short sleeves.
Also read *lung*², and used
for 7499.**訶**¹

12,284

R. 東送

See 同

Even Lower.

All together. Hasty, as
in speech.**銅**¹

12,285

R. 東

C. } t'ung

H. } t'ung

F. } tung, t'ong

W. } tung

N. } tung

P. } tung

M. } tung

Y. } tung

Sz. } tung

K. } tung

J. } tung

A. } tung

Even Lower.

Copper; brass; bronze.

紅銅 or **赤銅** or **紫銅**
copper.**黃銅** brass.**白銅** tutenague.**自然銅** copper ore.**響銅** sounding brass,—the metal
of which the best gongs are made,
copper and zinc with about five
per cent of tin; also, eight parts
copper to two parts tin.**銅器** copper ware.**銅器出則腐敗矣** when
the bronze articles were brought
out (of the ground), they crum-
bled to dust.**銅匠** a coppersmith; a "brass-
man."**打銅舖** a brazier's shop.**銅絲** copper or brass wire.**銅條** copper rods.**銅磚** copper in slabs.**銅葉** or **銅片** sheet copper.**銅板** bar copper. Also, metal
type, as opposed to wooden
blocks.**銅箔** brass-foil.**銅釘** copper nails.**銅錢** copper cash.**銅錢草** *Androsace saxifragi-
folia*, Bge.**銅洋錢** brass or copper dollars.**銅帽** or **火門銅帽** gun
caps.**銅盤** a copper or bronze basin.**銅鼓疔** a form of syphilitic
sore.

銅²

12,285

銅鐵 copper and iron.

銅礦 copper mines.

銅青 copperas.

銅綠 verdigris.

食銅 to eat into copper,—as an acid.

廢銅 old copper.

銅臭 to stink of copper,—of a *nouveau riche*.**銅**²

12,286

Name of a fish.

銅魚 the snake-fish (*Ophioccephalus argus* and *O. pkinensis*).

銅綠魚 a fresh-water perch, common in Peking.

R. 東
See 同
Even Lower.**全**

12,287

Same as 12,269. [To be distinguished from 全 3175.]

捅

12,288

To advance. To strike against; to break through.

捅破 to break a hole through.

捅一個窟窿 punch a hole in it.

捅鳥巢 to break into a bird's nest.

不要捅他 don't break through it.

捅螞蜂窩 to stir up a hornet's nest; to have confidence in a person.

捅出禍來 to provoke misfortune.

R. 腫
See 桶
A. jung
Rising
Irregular.**桶**

12,289

A tub; a cask; a barrel.

水桶 a bucket.

打一桶水 to draw a bucket of water.

桶梁 the wooden cross-bar at the top of a Chinese bucket,—to lift it by.

吊桶 a bucket to let down into a well.

太平桶 tubs in the street which hold water to be used in case of fire.

馬桶 a commode,—the bucket having been invented by 馬鈞 Ma Chün, 3rd cent. A.D. See 2176, 7576.

R. 董
C. } t'ung
H. }
F. t'ung
W. } t'ung
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. t'ung
J. t'ung, tsu
A. dung,
doug, jung
Rising Upper
and Lower.**桶**

12,289

冰桶 ice-buckets,—used in summer to cool rooms.

扶桶 to support a woman at parturition.

子孫桶 the tub into which a new-born child is received.

圍得鐵桶相似 hemmed in as though by a ring of steel.

甌

12,290

Same as 12,275.

痛

12,291

Pain; painful; sore; sorely; very; extremely. See 10,376, 10,894.

忍痛 to bear pain.

這樣痛我忍不住 I can't bear this pain.

痛定思痛 to recall past pain (or sorrow).

楚痛發於人而金木非楚痛也 pain proceeds from within the individual, the instruments of punishment are not the pain.

牙痛 toothache.

竟一痛而絕 had a single spasm and died.

痛得狠 very painful.

痛打 or 痛毆 to beat cruelly.

痛哭 to weep bitterly.

痛恨 bitter hatred.

痛悔 to repent bitterly.

痛快 extreme joy; outspoken; frank; to the point.

憐痛 to compassionate.

痛心切齒 to gnash the teeth with rage.

海內之士莫不痛之 there was not a scholar in the empire who did not regret him.

痛哉 alas!

痛改前非 to thoroughly reform.

痛飲 to drink deeply.

痛憤 deeply moved.

R. 送
C. } t'ung
H. }
F. t'ung, v.
tiang
W. }
N. }
P. } t'ung
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. t'ung
J. t'ung, tsu
A. t'ung
Sinking
Upper.**簫**

12,292

R. 東腫
See 筒勇
桶Even and
Rising Lower.

A tube; a pipe. Used with 12,278. See 9032.

箭簫 a quiver.

筆簫 the cap to protect the brush of a Chinese pen.

十二簫 the twelve pitch-pipes. See 7548.

信簫子 a pillar post-box. See 13,426.

鼙

12,293

R. 東冬
See 同
Even Lower.

The noise of drums beating.

通

12,294

R. 東
C. } t'ung
H. }
F. t'ung, t'ong
W. }
N. }
P. } t'ung
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. t'ung
J. t'ung, tsu
A. t'ung
Even Upper.To go through; hence, to come to the front; to succeed, as opposed to 窮 2362; to be open, as a road; to be in communication; to be improperly intimate with; to be in collusion; to act upon; to pervade; to circulate (see 9896 *shih*); to reach all points; general; wholly; thoroughly; complete. To apprehend; to understand.

通路 a way communicating with; a thoroughfare.

路不通行 no thoroughfare.

通行 (*hang*) to be conversant with trade customs, secrets, etc. See below.

通亮 to let through the light; transparent.

穿通 to bore through; to thread, as a needle.

通至山後 right through to the back of the hill,—as a tunnel.

通不過 unable to get through or bore through.

東海通謂之滄海 the Eastern ocean is known throughout as *ts'ang hai*.

通風 a thorough draught; to communicate; to let the cat out of the bag.

貨不流通 the goods don't sell.

通¹

12,294

未通中國 has not yet had intercourse with China.

通寶 a circulating jewel; money; currency.

相通 in communication.

交通之便利 the convenient and profitable means of communication and transport,—found in Europe.

實爲交通上之障礙 (delay in building railways) is a great hindrance to the development,—of the country.

不通 blocked up; obstructed; costive; wanting in intelligence. See 4562.

通家 the relation of a father to a son's tutor; family alliance. Also, an expert.

與人通家 connected by marriage. Also, on terms of intimate acquaintanceship.

通房 free to any part of the house.

通幽 to penetrate seclusion; to pierce a mystery.

觸類旁通 to infer; to reason by analogy.

通透 incisive.

通達 to penetrate; to pass freely.

通達世情 versed in the ways of the world.

貫通 relevant.

可通神 enough to move the gods,—as a large bribe. See 1736.

十兩通神,百兩通天 ten taels will move the gods, and a hundred, God himself.

神通 supernatural power.

神通善書二人 two men possessed of a marvellous skill in writing.

通天的本事 divinely endowed.

手眼通天 hand and glove with Providence,—all powerful, in a bad sense.

通天白蟻 syphilitic eruptions on the forehead.

通明 clear and intelligible.

開通 clear-headed; judicious.

不要假裝開通 don't pretend to be an authority.

通¹

12,294

開通兒 to perform the overture.

通開 to clear out,—as a drain.

通事 a linguist; an interpreter.

通有無 to exchange gots and no-gots,—to trade.

通商 commercial intercourse; trade; especially trade with foreign nations.

通商以來 ever since the beginning of trade relations.

通商章程 trade regulations; the rules appended to the tariff.

通商稅則 the tariff for foreign trade.

通商各款 the various clauses (of the Treaty) referring to foreign trade.

通商各口 the various Treaty ports.

通商公所 a Chamber of Commerce.

通商總局 a Board of Foreign Affairs,—at Foochow.

通行 for general circulation; general; current. See above.

通行曉諭 to proclaim generally to all.

通行出口入口 to traffic inwards and outwards at a port.

通行布告 to address a circular note,—to the diplomatic body.

通知 to communicate to; to be fully acquainted with.

通白 or 通示 or 通曉 to make generally known.

通論 (in logic) universal, as opposed to 偏解 particular.

通同 to be connected with; to be guilty of complicity; to conspire.

通同舞弊 to take part in corrupt practices.

通線 to set a connecting thread,—used of corrupt practices. Cf. wire-pulling.

放錢買通 to scatter money and buy collusion.

通靈 magic; supernatural powers.

通籍 to be appointed an official.

通連 a cordial understanding.

通¹

12,294

通稟 to petition through a lower to higher authorities.

通飭 or 通咨 to issue circular instructions.

通詳 or 通報 to report to a high authority through an intermediate officer.

通計 a general estimate.

通統 every single one; all.

通力 a general or common effort.

通力合作 to act with united effort.

通釋 a complete or thorough explanation

通通的要 to insist on having all.

言之不通也 your words do not cover the whole ground, are inadequate.

通貞 thoroughly pure.

莊書一通 wrote it all out.

通籌 to give a thorough consideration to.

通盤 all round; completely; really; in point of fact; the whole affair.

通長 the whole length; all through.

通身 the whole body; from first to last.

通身潔白 his whole body was spotlessly white.

通共 all; wholly; completely.

藩與蕃通 the characters 藩 and 蕃 are synonymous.

通用 in common use; interchangeable; synonymous.

通用旗號 the Commercial Code signals.

前古通用者金 in antiquity, gold was in general use,—as money.

通套 of general application.

通書 a calendar; an almanac. Also, the written paper fixing the marriage day.

通勝 an almanac.

通花 figured on both sides,—of fabrics.

通學 day thooling,—as opposed to 常學 boarding-school.

通¹

12,294

通話 to have communication with.**通信** to send a note to inform.**通信過禮** the letter announcing the day fixed for the wedding and the sending of the ceremonial presents.**三面傍江，一面通早** washed on three sides by the river, and connected with the land on the fourth.**通糧道** to keep one's communications open.**通政司** the Office of Transmission in Peking, for forwarding memorials, etc. from the provinces to the Council of State.**通庚** the exchange of names, dates, etc. as a preliminary of marriage.**通融** see 5762.**通名** to announce a visitor. Also, a general name = **總名**.**聞卒不爲通** the porter would not announce him.**粗通兒** of limited intelligence.**能通詩書** could understand (or knew by heart) the Odes and Book of History.**無所不通** there is nothing which he does not understand.**琴棋書畫無所不通** music, *wei-ch'i*, literature, and painting, were all understood by her.**變通** to accommodate oneself (or a matter) to circumstances.**私通** illicit intercourse.**久之與常氏通** after a time he became improperly intimate with Mrs. (née) Ch'ang.**莊公通焉** Duke Ch'ang committed adultery with her.**打通** to knock a hole through.**打通通兒** to come to an arrangement.**通文墨** well educated.**通判** an assistant sub-Prefect. [The term dates from the Sung dynasty.]**五神通** five supernatural powers attained by every one who becomes an Arhan. Sanskrit: *pāñchābhijñā*. See 9819.**五通神** the name of an evil**通**¹

12,294

spirit which plays mischievous pranks with women.

通州 T'ung Chou, near Peking.**通奉大夫** honorary title of the 2nd class of the 2nd rank.**通議大夫** honorary title of the 1st class of the 3rd rank.**三通** the three kinds of cyclopædia, as follows:—**通典** dealing with costumes, manners and customs, etc.**通志** geographical.**通考** biographical.**通條花** *Helwingia rusciflora*, Willd.**通條葉** *Stachyurus præcox*, S. and Z.Read *t'ung*⁴.**通快** thorough; lively; frank; open; clear, as a pipe.**通**¹

12,295

R. 東

See 通

Even Upper.

Fatsia papyrifera, Bth. & Hook. f., the pith of which is cut into the so-called "rice-paper."**通紙畫** rice-paper pictures.**通草花** artificial flowers of rice-paper.**木通** *Akebia quinata*, Dcne., and several species of *Clematis*.**佟**²

12,296

R. 冬

F. tōng

See 同冬

Even Lower.

A name.

佟萬 name of a scholar of Liao-tung.**佟**²

12,297

R. 冬

See 通彫

A. dōung

Even Upper and Lower.

Blazing, as a fire.

佟紅的火苗 fierce red flames.**佟**²

12,298

Same as 12,293.

童²

12,299

R. 東

C. } *t'ung*H. } *t'ung*F. } *tung*W. } *dung*N. } *dung*P. } *tung*M. } *tung*Y. } *tung*Sz. } *tung*K. } *tong*J. } *tō, da*A. } *doung*

Even Lower.

A boy under fifteen years of age; a girl; a virgin; undefiled; pure. Bare. Used for 12,310.

童子 a boy; a girl.**童子癆** the wasting disease of childhood,—consumption.**童兒** or **童男** a boy.**童女** a girl.**童貞** a virgin.**成童** to arrive at boyhood; over eight years of age; a youth, under the Chou dynasty, who had reached the age for **束髮** putting up the hair.**童年** in boyhood.**童奴** or **童僕** a servant-boy.**童蒙求我** the boy enquires of me....**三尺童子無有不知** every schoolboy knows.**童便** boy's urine,—used as a medicine.**童叟不欺** neither young nor old cheated here,—a shop-sign.**書童** a boy who waits upon a student or literary man.**神童** a wonderfully clever boy; an inspired youth,—especially of Hsieh Chin.**童生** a student,—one who has received a certificate of competency from the District Magistrate, enabling him to compete at the examination for the 1st degree.**童天王** a fancy name for the above.**文童** and **武童** civil and military students, as above.**小童** a term by which the wife of a feudal prince spoke of herself.**童心未離** he has not got rid of his boyish disposition,—of one who acts childishly. See 9990.**反老還童** to become youthful in old age,—through a process of Taoist regeneration.**童牛** a young calf.**童羖** a young ram.

童²

12,299

彼童而角 to look for horns on a young ram,—is waste of time.

鶴髮童顏 crane hair and boy colour,—white hair and a youthful complexion.

山童 hills bare of vegetation,—like the head of a boy who has not been capped.

頭童 bald.

尻骨童童 the end of her spine was prominent.

桑樹童童 the mulberry-trees grew luxuriantly.

童梁 *Gymnothrix japonica*, Kth.

童養 for 團圓 see 12,155.

僮²

12,300

R. 東

F. tung, t'ung

See 童

Even Lower.

A boy; a servant. Used with 12,299. The appearance of a high headdress.

僮子 a servant-boy.

被之僮僮 with head-dress reverently rising aloft.

瞳²

12,301

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The sun just rising.

瞳矓 or 瞳矓日 early dawn.

瞳²

12,302

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The moon just rising.

瞳矓 first streaks of moonlight.

幢²

12,303

R. 江冬

See 童

Even Lower.

A tree from the flowers of which a cloth is made.

Read *ch'uang*³. A pole; a flag-staff. See 4885.

馬乳幢 a churning-staff.

緣幢 to climb a pole.

𦘒²

12,304

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The feathers in disorder.

潼²

12,305

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

A tributary of the Yellow River. Used for 12,258.

潼關 name of a pass and of a sub-Prefecture in Shensi.

潼潼 lofty.

生潼 or 出潼 to have milk,—as a woman.

犢²

12,306

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

A calf without horns.

獐²

12,307

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The name of a dog.

苗獐 the Miao-tzu.

瞳²

12,308

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The pupil of the eye, said to become square at the age of 800. See 8046.

瞳仁 the pupil of the eye.

瞳人 the reflected image seen by one person in the pupil of another.

綠水灌瞳人或瞳人

轉背 fancy names for cataract.

重 *ch'ung*² 瞳 double pupils,—attributed to the Emperors Yao and Shun and to 項羽 Hsiang Yü, 3rd century B.C.

種²

12,309

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

Grain which, though sown first, is gathered last. See 7433.

獐²

12,310

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

A young ram without horns. See 12,299.

𦘒²

12,311

Same as 12,280.

董²

12,312

R. 東

See 同董

Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

The roots of the nelumbium. A kind of sedge; see 11,271.

董蒿菜 an edible plant like celery.

鸛²

12,313

R. 東

See 童

Even Lower.

The hornbill. See 7778.

慟²

12,314

彤²

12,315

R. 冬

See 童

Even Lower.

See 12,257.

Red. Name of a small feudal State.

彤弓 a red bow,—i.e. lacquered to preserve it from damp.

彤雲 red clouds.

彤管 a red reed or tube,—a present from a girl to her lover, the exact meaning of which is not known. See Chinese Classics, IV, p. 69.

統³

12,316

R. 董宋

F. tung
W. }
N. }

See 桶

A. t'ung

Rising Upper.

To gather into one; all; collectively; the whole. To rule; to control. The end of a cocoon; a beginning; a clue. Numerative of tablets. See 12,294.

統同 to collect together; to bring or place together.

統衆 to collect a crowd.

大統 the great connected whole,—the empire.

統例 the general principle,—of a document or book.

承統 to receive or carry on the succession,—as the Heir-Apparent on the death of the sovereign.

入承大統 to succeed to the government of the empire.

正統 the true line of succession,—as among rival dynasties See 1676, 5731.

以正統予魏者, 司馬光之誤也 to assign the

統³

12,316

true line of succession to the House of Wei (one of the Three Kingdoms), was an error on the part of Ssu-ma Kuang.

正統不歸 his was not the rightful line of sovereignty.

統歸 to fall entirely under the control of; to become the sole property of; to unite and fall into (the sea, as rivers).

天下歸一統 all the empire under one sway.

一統 altogether; wholly.

一統碑 a stone tablet.

統共 the total; the whole lot.

統計多少 amounting to how much in all?

統云 to say generally; to summarise.

總統 to oversee the whole; a General Commandant of Manchu forces, or of the modern "braves," a President of a republic.

統帶 to be in command of.

統兵 to lead troops.

統帥 a generalissimo.

統轄 in general command of.

統領 a Commandant.

兵輪統領 senior Naval Officer.

統屬文武 in control of the civil and military.

失了體統 to depart from the proper custom; to outrage propriety.

不成體統 improper; unseemly.

見女兒不統口 seeing that the girl did not heed her.

沒有個肯統口許他

一二十兩 there was no one who would oblige him with ten or twenty taels.

統冀 or 統希 or 統望 to earnestly hope.

統開 to first appear; to come into being.

統緒 a clue; succession in a dynasty.

創業垂統 to lay the foundation of a State and hand down the beginning thus made.

子³

12,317

R. 紙

C. } tsz

H. } F. chü, chi

W. }

N. }

P. } tsz

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. chü

J. shi

A. ti, ti

Rising Upper.

TZÜ.

A child; a son (*see* 8602); posterity; seed; eggs; the young of animals, birds and insects; interest on loans. An enclitic. An officer; a gentleman; a complimentary designation of men, and also (*see* 8177) of women; a bride; a wife (*see* 10,164); "you, sir" in direct address. A philosopher. The 4th grade of nobility, commonly rendered by "viscount." The first of the 地支 Twelve Branches; *see* Tables *Vd.* The north. 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. A numerative of skeins, etc. Radical 39. [To be distinguished from 子 1505 and 子 13,651.]

子孫 sons and grandsons. *See* 10,760, 11,424.

子孫蕃衍 a numerous posterity.

子孫餽餽 posterity cakes, — cakes which have a lot of little cakes inside, given to brides with the hope that they may be similarly fertile.

孫子 (*sun*¹ tsü atonic) a grandson.

妻子 wife and child. Also, (atonic) a wife.

子女 sons and daughters.

子婦 a son's wife; a son and his wife (*see* 3288).

太子 or 元子 the Heir-Apparent. Also, the sons of feudal nobles.

太子細 too careful; too much attention to detail.

長 *chang*³ 子 or 宗子 or 冢子 the eldest son.

少子 the youngest son.

又子 any other son.

獨生子 an only son.

子³

123,17

子子 (*tsü tsü*³) all the sons; (*tsü*³ *tsü*) a ball; a bullet.

遺腹子 a posthumous child.

支子 or 別子 sons of concubines. *See* 10,920.

或是猶子,或是半子 either an adopted son or a son-in-law.

有子萬事足 he who has sons has abundance of all things.

無子之情狀難堪也 a childless condition is hard to bear.

得子 may you have sons!

子宮 the womb.

子系 or 子嗣 or 子息 posterity.

子姪 sons and brothers' sons.

世子 sons of feudal nobles.

公子 the son of a duke; used conventionally for a young gentleman.

赤子 a baby; the people.

聖子 the holy Son,—a term used for Christ.

母子 mother and son.

子母 interest and principal; parts and whole. *See* 3190. *Cf.* 子母.

子母相權 the equivalence of a unit and the sum of its fractional parts. Also, interest (paid) equals the (original) capital. *See* 3190.

君子 the superior man. *See* 3269.

小子 children; "my children;" young men; comrades; my son; I, the sovereign.

二三子 my friends; my disciples,—as a form of address.

子弟 young fellows; apprentices, as opposed to 父兄 the master workman. *See* 19,950.

子弟班 amateur actors.

昊天其子之 may God adopt him as his son!—of Wên Wang.

子弟子 I did not treat him as a son.

父母不予 his father and mother disowned him.

子不子 sons do not behave as sons should.

子³

12,317

子惠困窮 to be kind to those in distress, as if they were one's children.

子兒 a small boy; seed.

子兒表 a small watch.

父在, 子不敢自專 while the father is alive, the son may not act on his own responsibility.

棍棒頭上出好子 the rod across the head produces a good child.

嚴父出孝子 a strict father makes a filial son.

子嫩 tender.

子了天花 to have the small-pox.

虎生三子必有一豹 if a tigress has three cubs at a birth, one of them will be a leopard,—i.e. something extraordinary.

其子七兮 her young ones are seven in number,—alluding to the turtle-dove (!).

螟蛉有子 the mulberry-insect has young ones. See 7958.

小鷄子 (tzu) a chicken.

鷄子 (tzu) 兒 hens' eggs.

魚子 fish-roe, see 10,106.

下子 to lay eggs,—of insects.

花子兒 flower-seeds.

十子九成 nine seeds out of ten coming to maturity.

十子兒掛麵 ten strings of vermicelli.

子來幾日矣 how long is it since you came, sir?

樂子之無知 I should rejoice to be like you, without consciousness,—addressed to a tree.

子曰 the Master said,....

孟子 Mêng the philosopher,—Mencius.

諸子百家 all authors.

子集 miscellaneous authors; miscellanies.

三子 identified by some with Tzü-lu, Yen Yu, and Kung-hsi Hua (*Conf. Anal. XI*); by others with Mencius, Hsün Tzü, and Yang Tzü,—as examples of wisdom.

子³

12,317

十子全書 the complete works of the ten Taoist philosophers.

箕子 Viscount Chi.

子時 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

子午砲 a gun fired at midnight and midday.

甲子 see 1167.

子口 a small port affiliated to a larger port; an inland Customs' barrier.

子口稅 transit dues.

子卡 an out-barrier.

子虛子 a term for an imaginary person in fiction.

子彈 bullets; ammunition.

子藥 powder and shot.

黑子 a black spot.

子規 or 子鵲 the goatsucker or nightjar.

To carry; to sustain; to take care lest.

仔肩重任 to fill an important post.

仔細 carefully; minutely.

Read tsai³. A diminutive. Used with 11,495.

猪仔 little pigs,—a term applied to the coolies who were kidnapped and taken to Cuba, Peru, and elsewhere.

火船仔 a steam-launch.

Twins; two of a sort.

生仔 to have twins.

孖生 a twin.

孖 (ma¹) 菰烟 a hybrid term for cigarettes.

Same as 12,323.

To be diligent; untiring.

惟日孜孜 be diligent from day to day.

孜孜爲善 diligently practise virtue.

籽³

12,322

R. 紙

See 子

Rising Upper.

籽¹

12,323

R. 紙支

See 子

A. 紙

Rising Upper.

字⁴

12,324

R. 寘

C. tsz

H. sz

F. chei, chi

W. { sz

N. { sz

P. { tsz

M. { tsz

Y. { tsz

Sz. { tsz

K. chä

J. dji

A. 紙

Sinking

Lower.

The seeds of various kinds of grain. [Unauthorised: used for 12,317.]

五穀籽 seeds of the five staple grains.

籽粒 seeds of grain.

籽花五包 five bales of seed cotton.

To hoe earth round plants.

To suckle; brood; offspring. To love; to cherish; see 3471. A name or style taken at the age of twenty, which may be used by friends, or of one another by brothers; see 3884, 9114. To betroth a girl. A written character (explained as derivative characters bred from the earlier picture forms); a word, in which sense it was first used under the First Emperor, circa B.C. 220. See 5668, 5979, 6595, 6833, 7940, 9026, 10,118, 11,791, 13,626.

牛羊孕字 sheep and oxen bring forth and nourish their young.

字爾幼孩 nourish your young children.

父不能字厥子 the father cannot love his son.

其肯字我乎 will he be willing to love us?

字小 to be kind to the small or weak. Also, the character is small.

君父之前稱名, 他人則稱字也 a man's prince and father call him by his *ming* (7940), other people call him by his *tsü*. See 3884.

字⁴

12,324

以字顯 (or 行) best known by his *tzü*,—not by his 名; e.g. Su Tung-p'o. See 4624.

特字之 specially addressed him by his style.

表字 or 別字 (see below) a fancy name or style.

善念別字 was in the habit of reading out characters wrongly,—e.g. calling 進 *chin* 退 *t'ui*.

尊字 what is your *tzü*?

字人 to become engaged to marry a man.

未字 not yet betrothed.

待字未嫁 she was awaiting betrothal prior to marriage.

八字 see 8504, 10,291. Also applied in the tax register to

舊管 balance taken over, 新收 amount just collected, 開除 amount expended, and 現存 balance in hand.

以文爲字乃始於史記 the use of *tzü* for *wén* began with the *Shih Chi*.

可去這個字 you can scratch out (or omit) this word.

字字有意 each word has a meaning.

寫字 to write.

字法 the formation of a written character in reference to order of strokes, etc.

視犬之字如畫狗也 to see the character for dog is like looking on a picture.

茂密字 characters of many strokes,—as opposed to 單; see 10,600.

一字一金 a gold for every word,—of a poet who received a *ting* 錠 (= Tls. 10) for every word of a poem.

字學 study or knowledge of characters.

孳生字歷人 to flood a person with unfamiliar characters.

字典 or 字彙 a dictionary.

蠅頭小字 characters no bigger than flies' heads.

字⁴

12,324

中有一人字金蘭 (in the room) was a lady embroidering a golden orchid.

我字重念 the word "I" must be emphasised.

指無字之字 to point out the characters *wu* and *chih*,—to a child.

那 *na* 裏聽他半個字 would not listen to a word he had to say.

拆字 to resolve characters into their constituent parts (e.g. 信 *faith* is made up of 人 *man* and 言 *words*), as is done by fortune-tellers, writers of acrostics, and others.

字句 a phrase; see 12,723.

字義 the meaning of a word.

聖人強字之曰 the sage, using words in a forced sense, says....

活字 or 鉛字 or 挑字 movable type.

字體 shape of words; style of written or printed text.

字部 the radicals.

字母 the "initials" as opposed to "finals" (see 13,843) in the Chinese system of spelling; see 3413. —Also used for the letters of the foreign alphabet.

字韻 the "finals" in the Chinese system of spelling.

華字 fancy terms or words.

P字頭 it begins with a "P."

草字頭 it has "grass" (i.e. Radical 140) at the top.

字面 language; phraseology; meaning.

使字面光彩 to make the language (e.g. of an essay) elegant.

字眼 an expression; a phrase; a wrongly-used word. Also, power of comprehension.

字眼的話 speech for which characters exist,—not mere *patois*. See 12,099.

虛字眼 a grammatical particle.

挑字眼 to find fault; to pick holes.

別字眼 to dispute; to wrangle.

字⁴

12,324

他的字眼淺 he is slow at understanding,—the meaning of a passage.

別字 = 白字; see 8556.

字語 style; see 5520.

字形 or 字樣 the shape of a character. The first is also "form of words."

字形相近 the characters nearly resemble one another.

寫出一個字樣來 write out a form or muster.

不曾提着一個取經的字樣 he has never said a word about going to fetch Sacred Books.

內有不敢再作等字樣 in it were the following words:—I will not venture to do so again, etc.

立字 to execute a deed.

字號 see 3884.

字據 a license.

字式 a copy-slip.

臨字帖 to copy a slip.

刷字帖 to take a rubbing,—from a tablet.

字格 black lines placed under writing-paper to keep the columns straight.

字畫 written scrolls.

字跡 handwriting; tracings for writing over.

字經三寫, 烏焉成馬 when words are thrice transcribed *wu* and *yen* become *ma*,—owing to copyists' errors.

神字 the Japanese adaptation of the Korean alphabet, supposed to have been once used by the gods.

字文 or 字行 communications from the 府尹 Governor

nor of 順天府 are so called.

[The first also means "script;" see 10,600.]

字位 lettered seats for candidates at the public examinations.

字, 背, 輪, 郭, 肉, 好, the obverse, reverse, outer rim, rim of square hole, ground between the rims, and hole,—of a cash. See 5665.

字⁴

12,324

字兒 the character side or obverse of a coin; see 7638. Also, the different strengths of lenses as classified under the 12 characters of the 地支.

寫一個字兒 to write a note, notice, memo, etc.

你帶着甚麼字兒的眼鏡兒 what strength of spectacles do you take?

一張字 a writing; a document.

一字 see 5342.

特⁴

12,325

R. 眞

See 字

Sinking Lower.

些¹

12,326

R. 紙

F. chie

See 紫

Rising Upper.

蔑⁴

12,327

R. 眞

See 裝被

Sinking Lower.

眥^{3.4}

12,328

R. 眞 霽

C. ts'ü

H. tsz

F. chü, v. ch'ü

W. ts'ü, v. ts'ü

N. tsü

P. tsz, tsz'

Y. tsz

K. chü

J. shi

A. tsü, tsü

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

The females of certain animals.

特馬 a mare.

特牛 a cow.

To slander. Used with 12,333.

眥 眥 to waste time in idleness.

The skin shrivelled by age.

The corner or canthus of the eye. See 25.

內眥 the inner corners of the eyes.

外眥 or 銳眥 the outer corners.

內眥肉 a caruncular growth in the eye.

拭眥揚眉 to rub the eyes and raise the eyebrows,—to have a good look.

眥欲裂 with eyelids ready to split,—so wide open.

掩骼埋眥 to bury corpses, —after a battle, etc.

紫³

12,329

R. 紙

C. H.

F. chie

W. N.

P. M.

Y. Sz.

K. chü

J. shi

A. ti

Rising Upper.

Purple; a dark red brown; see 9009.

紅紫 red and purple,—were colours Confucius would not wear even when in undress.

惡⁴ 紫之奪朱也 I hate the way in which purple (a secondary colour) usurps the place of vermilion (a primary colour).

紫禁城 the Imperial city,—a section of Peking, occupied by the Emperor.

紫宸 the Court; the palace.

紫塞 the Great Wall.

取青紫 to succeed at the public examinations,—from the dresses worn by graduates.

紫花布 nankeen cloth.

紫檀 red sandal-wood.

紫臉 a swarthy complexion.

紫河車 the after-birth.

阿紫 Sir Auburn,—a polite title for a fox, instead of the objectionable 狐.

紫黑 black and blue,—of bruises.

紫金 red gold.

紫糖 brown sugar.

紫馬 bay horse,—a Prefect; from a famous official of that rank who rode a horse of that colour.

紫泥書 (or 封) a despatch with a purple seal, usually understood to be from the Emperor, as the letter announcing a 狀元 chuang yüan's success.

驚拆紫泥書 trembling I open the Imperial despatch.

紫寶石 the ruby.

紫府 heaven.

紫極霄 the empyrean.

紫微 name of a star-god invoked when building; the crape-flower (see 12,587).

紫微星拱照 may the Tzü-wei star take care of,—this house.

清都紫微帝之所居 Ch'ing-tu (pure capital) is the abode of the god Tzü-wei.

紫微垣 15 northern circumpolar stars; see 12,587.

紫³

12,329

紫黃銅器 copper and brass ware.

紫竹林 Tzü-chu-lin,—red bamboo grove, the name of the foreign settlement at Tientsin.

紫羅蘭 the violet.

紫茉莉 jalap (*Mirabilis jalapa*, L.).

紫草 same as 12,395.

紫草茸 or 紫草龍 or 紫梗 a kind of gum-lac.

葛巾紫 a name for the peony.

紫珠 *Callicarpa* sp.

紫金牛 *Ardisia japonica*, Bl.

紫菜 laver (*Purpura laciniata*, Ag.).

紫姑 the kitchen goddess.

Same as 12,335.

茵¹

12,330

裝⁴

12,331

R. 眞 支

霽

See 至 茲

劑

Sinking and Even Upper and Lower.

觜¹

12,332

R. 紙 支

C. tsü, tsü

F. chwi, chü

P. chwei, tsz

M. chwei, tsz

K. ch'wi, chü

J. shi

A. chui

Rising and Even Upper.

訾³

12,333

R. 紙 支

F. chie

See 紫

Rising Upper.

The 21st zodiacal constellation; see Tables, Vb. Also read tsui¹.

觜觿 three small stars in the head of Orion.

Read tsui³. Used for 11,905.

To defame; to slander; see 4132 and 12,326. To dislike. Also written 訾.

訾訾 or 訾毀 to revile; to abuse.

毋苟訾 do not recklessly defame.

訾議 to criticise unfavourably.

𦣻¹
12,333

𦣻 𦣻 slanderous.

𦣻 食者不肥體 those who dislike (or eat without relishing) their food, don't get fat.

Read *tsü*¹. Used with 12,334 and 12,340. Also, to consider; to think; to estimate. To restrict. A disease or blemish.

不𦣻而得 to obtain without thinking or trying to.

財貨無𦣻 boundless wealth.

禮之𦣻也 a defect in the ceremonial.

𦣻¹
12,334

K. 支
See 𦣻
A. *ti, ti*
Even Upper.

A fine paid to escape punishment. Property; wealth. Used with 12,342.

𦣻贖 to redeem by a money payment; to ransom.

𦣻財 property; wealth.

輕𦣻好 *hao*¹ 義 to make light of riches and to consider only duty to one's neighbour.

家𦣻 family property.

工𦣻 wages.

家不中𦣻 his family was poorer than the average.

富於𦣻 well-to-do.

𦣻遣 to send, with allowance for travelling expenses.

𦣻⁴
2,335

R. 寘支
See 慈漬
K. *chä*
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A putrid carcas

髭¹
12,336

R. 支
See 𦣻
A. *ti, ti*
Even Upper.

The moustaches. Used for 12,339.

髭鬚長尺餘 moustaches and beard over a foot in length.

去髭毛 they remove hair from the face,—of the Loochoo islanders.

𦣻¹
12,337

R. 佳支
See 柴菑
Even Lower and Upper.

𦣻¹
12,338

姿¹
12,339

R. 支
See 𦣻
Even Upper.

To show the teeth.

𦣻此着牙 showing the teeth.

𦣻此牙露 *lou*¹ 齒 projecting teeth.

𦣻此牙子 a person with projecting teeth.

Same as 12,326.

Mien; carriage; beauty; temperament.

姿色 or 姿容 or 姿貌 beauty.

以姿色不完 because she was not very pretty, he.....

姿態 mien; carriage.

天姿 natural beauty; disposition.

天姿國色 a peerless beauty.

丰姿 elegant and beautiful; fascinating.

姿質風流 gifted and dashing; see 1892.

龍鳳之姿 the air of a dragon or phoenix,—majestic beauty.

仙姿 divine beauty.

性姿 disposition; temper.

恣¹
12,340

R. 寘
C. *ts'z*
H. *tsz*
F. *chöü*
W. *ts'z*
N. }
P. } *tsz*
M. }
K. *cha*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Sinking Upper.

Lust; licentiousness; to throw off restraint.

放恣 or 縱恣 to give rein to one's passions; to break all bounds.

恣肆 licentious.

恣意 to follow one's fancies; at random.

實屬恣意任性 this is really most unwarrantable behaviour.

恣行無忌 to follow one's inclinations regardless of all persons or consequences.

恣所欲爲 to follow the promptings of lust.

恣害良民 to perpetrate wanton outrages on harmless people.

𦣻¹
12,341

R. 支
See 𦣻
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

資¹
12,342

R. 支
See 𦣻
Even Upper.

Common millet (*Panicum miliaceum*, L.).

𦣻盛 (*ch'eng*⁴) vessels of millet, —used in sacrifice.

六𦣻 the six grains;—*viz.* three varieties of millet, rice, pulse, and wheat.

Property; valuables; fees; subscriptions; means of living. To help; to protect; to trust to; to depend on. See 3738, 9909.

資產 or 資財 or 資業 property.

吾山資已足 my hill property is enough for me.

資俸 salary.

資益 gain; profits.

資本 capital.

資貨 goods; stock.

歲月之資 annual and monthly expenditure.

薪水之資 the expenses of salaries, etc.

資斧自備 paying one's own expenses.

香資 fees paid to priests for masses, etc.

酒資 or 茶資 or 烟資 or 檳資 wine-money or betel-nut money,—given to letter-carriers.

信資照例 postage to be paid (by recipient) according to current rates.

信資已付 postage prepaid.

出分 *fén*¹ 資 to give a subscription,—as to the expenses of a friend.

借資 to borrow money.

資主 the owner,—as of a ship.

資助 to aid.

資給 to assist,—as a destitute person.

資送 to assist in forwarding,—as a destitute person to his home.

藉資挹注 as a means whereby to help out, or make up the deficit.

萬物資始 see 9982.

資¹

12,342

萬物資生 he protects the lives of all creatures.

資約 or 資攢 saving; economical.

無所資賴 nothing to rely upon.

以資保護 to depend on for protection.

以資教養 so as to assist in bringing up,—children. See 9806 nieh¹.

資兵 to despatch troops.

資稟 or 資質 natural disposition.

人各有資稟 every man has his idiosyncrasies.

資格 or 資考 or 資序 or 資分 standing; seniority.

資格差遠 very far apart in official standing.

不拘資格 or 無論其資格之深淺 no matter whether high or low in rank.

選民資格 qualifications (necessary) for the electorate.

違選資格七條 seven points which disqualify for the franchise.

不以資考爲限 not to stick to seniority,—but to promote able men.

資江 name of a tributary of the洞庭 Tung-t'ing lake.

趙¹

12,343

R. 支

See 咨

Even Upper.

咨¹

12,344

R. 支

C. H. } tsz

F. chü

W. N. }

P. M. } tsz

Y. Sz. }

Unable to advance. See 2978.

尙趙趙 still not advancing,—as when hesitating whether to go on or not.

足將進而趙趙 as the foot is on the point of advancing, hesitation arises.

To consult about; to plan. To communicate by letter with an equal. An interjection; alas! ah!

訪問於善爲咨 to enquire of good men is tsü¹.

朝廷疑滯皆咨之 on all doubtful or difficult points, he was consulted by the Court.

咨¹

12,344

K. chü

J. shi

A. ti

Even Upper.

謀事曰咨 to plan things is called tsü¹.

咨謀 to plot; to plan.

無處不咨 he enquired everywhere.

咨文 an official despatch between equals. [Letters from the Foreign Office to Ministers, communications between Governors-General or Governors and the Tsung-li Yamên, letters from the King of Korea, etc. etc., were so called.]

移咨 or 咨會 or 咨行 to send a communication as above.

咨報 a report,—as from a Minister to the Foreign Office.

咨開 a despatch stating that.....

咨覆 to reply to.

咨明 to explain to; to notify.

咨催 to urge.

咨請 to write and request; to move.

咨解 to send accompanied by a despatch.

咨調 to request the production of a man, etc.

咨准 to receive from in reply to a communication.

咨送 to send to.

咨呈 to submit to the consideration of,—used (e.g.) by an officer while temporarily holding a higher appointment than his own, to a high official, provided that his personal rank allows of the use of a 咨 in correspondence.

仍用呈文惟不用咨字 (Provincial Assemblies in correspondence with Prefects, Magistrates, and others) are still to retain ch'êng but are not to use tsü.

文王曰咨 Wen Wang said Alas!

Read tsü¹. To sigh.

何爲咨嗟 why do you sigh?

怨咨 to murmur and sigh,—of the poor in summer.

諮

12,345

Same as 12,344.

諮政院 the modern Chinese Senate or Imperial Assembly, an advisory body of ninety-one members, nominees of the Throne.

諮議局 the modern Provincial Assembly. See 6461.

諮議局應自稱本局 Provincial Assemblies must style themselves pén chü,—in their correspondence with Viceroys and Governors.

茲¹

12,346

R. 支

F. chü

See 咨

A. ti, ti

Even Upper.

This; here; now; thus; therefore. Used for 11,482.

念茲在茲 when I think of him (or it), my mind rests on him (or it),—used in a general sense for mental concentration; fix your mind on what you are doing.

挹彼注茲 to pour from this into that,—to supply the deficiency of one from the abundance of the other.

望閣下再任茲土 I trust that you will be appointed here again some day.

茲者 or 今茲 or 茲間 now; at the present moment.

何能待來茲 why wait for some future time?—to enjoy oneself. See 7291.

茲因 now because of.....

茲查 it appears; as; since.

茲定 it is now determined.

如茲 thus; in this fashion; now.

昭茲 brilliantly.

負茲 a term for the sickness of a feudal prince.

滋

12,347

孳¹

12,348

R. 支

See 咨

字

Even and

Sinking Upper

and Lower.

Same as 12,344.

To breed; to produce. To be diligent; used with 12,321.

孳息 to reproduce the species.

鳥獸孳尾 birds and beasts breed,—in spring.

萬物孳生 all things produce,—after their kind.

孳孳 with diligence.

𪗇¹
12,349

R. 支
See 咨
Even Upper.

Name of a hill in Shantung, which gives its name to the 𪗇陽縣 District of Tzū-yang.

滋¹
12,350

R. 支
F. *chü, schü*
See 慈咨
Even Upper.

Rich; fertile; juicy; thick; muddy. To stir up; to excite. Name of several rivers. Used with 12,346.

滋味 taste; flavour; satisfaction; sense of pleasure.

心裏滋味 one's feelings.

有滋有味 interesting.

非滋味乃之也 could not be influenced by a flavour,—of wine bestowed.

滋潤 to fertilise; rich, of glaze on porcelain.

滋補 to supply what is wanting; to strengthen.

滋養 to nourish.

滋蕃 to increase.

滋長 (*chang*³) to grow larger.

滋生 to sprout; to increase. See 8079.

滋蔓 to put forth tendrils,—as creepers.

滋深 very deeply; severely.

滋擾 to stir up; to excite.

滋鬧 to make a disturbance.

滋亂 to stir up rebellion; to make a disturbance.

滋事 to make trouble; to get up a row.

鎡¹
12,351

R. 支
See 茲
Even Upper.

A hoe.

雖有鎡基,不如待時 a man may have the implements of husbandry, but that is not equal to waiting for the proper season.

𪗇¹
12,352

R. 支
See 茲
Even Upper.

Name of a small fish

黹¹
12,353

R. 支
See 茲
Even Upper.

Black.

則¹
12,354

See 11,652.

甬¹
12,355

R. 支
F. *schü*
See 咨
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

The round lid of a tripod.

梓³
12,356

R. 紙
See 子
Rising Upper.

Lindera tzü-mu, Hemsl., the wood of which is much used for cutting blocks for printing (see 6888, 11,623). See 1395, 1398, 2085. [The classical 梓 has been identified with 楸 2303.]

梓里 one's native village,—alluding to the large trees to be found in most Chinese hamlets.

桑梓 mulberry and *Lindera*,—one's native place. See 9566.

梓匠 a wood-engraver; a type-cutter.

活板行梓 to print with movable types.

不壽諸梓 not to perpetuate in print. See 10,019.

不日即當附梓 will be sent to press at once.

付梓以公同好 printed for the benefit of the public.

梓行于世 had a good circulation,—as a book

梓宮 a coffin containing the body of an unburied Emperor.

梓童 a term of address used by the Emperor to the ladies of the seraglio.

梓潼 name of a district in Ssüch'uan.

滓³
12,357

R. 紙
H. *tsai*
F. *chai*
W. *tsz*
See 子
A. *tri*
Rising Upper.

Sediment; dregs. See 2222.

坭滓 slime; mud; hence, poverty.

醋渣滓 the sediment of vinegar.

消滓 to settle or clear a liquid,—as muddy water is settled with alum.

棄塵滓 to renounce the pomps and vanities of the world.

弟³
12,358

R. 紙
See 姊
A. *ti*
F. 'sing Upper.

To stop. Vulgarly used for 弟 10,950.

姊³
12,359

R. 紙
C. *tsz*
H. *tsi*
F. *chi*
W. *tsz*
N. *chi, tsi*
P. }
M. } *tsz*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *chü*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

An elder sister.

姊妹 sisters in general.

姊妹花 a term for prostitutes who live in the same house.

七(或十)姊妹 a monthly climbing rose.

姊丈 an elder sister's husband.

姊弟 sister and brother.

洑³
12,360

R. 霽
See 姊濟
K. *che*
A. *t'e*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

The name of a river in Honan. [Same as 13,765, 9.v.]

洑酒 clear wine

秭³
12,361

R. 紙
See 子
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

A hundred millions.

第³

12,362

R. 紙

See 止

A. *ti, tri*

Rising Upper.

The planks of a Chinese bed; a sleeping-mat. [Distinguished from 第 10,955.]

牀第之言不踰闕 do not let words spoken in bed pass beyond the threshold.

牀第易誣 it is easy to blacken a man's private character.

肺³

12,363

R. 紙

See 姊

A. *tri*

Rising Upper.

Broken victuals.

姊

12,364

Same as 12,359.

自⁴

12,365

R. 寘

C. *tsz*H. *ts'z*F. *chöü, chü, chci, chi*W. *zz*N. *zz, zi*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. *chä*J. *dji*A. *ti*

Sinking

Lower.

The nose; see 百 8560, 鼻 8919. From, with reference either to time, place, or person. Self (see 3743, 5423, 13,626); oneself; personally. Naturally; spontaneously; as a matter of course. According as. To use. Radical 132. See 5464, 10,016.

自此 henceforth; from this place.

自此為止 to cease from this time forth.

自古以來 from of old until now.

自後 or 自今以後 henceforth.

自從 or 自打 since; from the time when.

自從他去 ever since he went.

自打開張之後 ever since beginning business.

自明日起 from to-morrow.

自日落起, 至日出止 from sunset to sunrise.

自接函之時 ever since the receipt of the letter.

不自我先 why was not (this time) before my time?—so that I should escape it.

自⁴

12,365

自滬至京 from Shanghai to Peking.

來自何處 whence have you come?

問其所自 he asked where it came from.

非有神而何自 if there is no God, whence do they (wind, rain, etc.) come?

自天 from heaven; from God's point of view.

自我看來 so far as I can see; from my point of view.

自淺以至深 from shallow to deep.

自易以及難 from easy to difficult.

自己 or 自家 or 自各 *ko²*
兒 or 自己各 *ko²* 兒 or 自己一個 (Nanking) self; one-self. See 921.

自己人 or 自家人 persons who are regarded as oneself,—members of the household; servants. Also, intimate friends.

你自己 you yourself.

自己誇自己 to praise oneself.

自顧自 every man for himself.

你自作自受 you must take the consequences of your own acts.

自作自爲 on one's own responsibility,—without consulting any one.

自來 naturally; always have been.

自來困 naturally indolent.

自來醉 drunk without drink.

自來舊 old before it was new,—as something made from bad material, etc.

自來水 water laid on to a house.

自來火 lucifer matches.

自來自出 to come and go of oneself; self-locomotion.

不請自來 he came without being invited.

自造 or 自製 made by one-self; own manufacture.

自食 to provide one's own food.

自⁴

12,365

自取 to help oneself.

自序 author's own preface.

自找 to bring upon oneself.

自行 moving of one's own accord; automatic.

自行簡舉 to call attention to one's own remissness.

自行出首 to go of one's own accord and lay information against oneself.

自行出洋 to emigrate of one's own free will.

自行赴卡 to proceed to the Customs' barrier of one's own accord.

自行車 a clockwork toy cart; sometimes used for a bicycle (see 574).

自誤 oneself to blame.

自大 proud; conceited; self-important. See 2521.

自許 to think a lot of oneself.

自勒 suicide by hanging.

自持 self-control.

自守 self-control; looking after one's own affairs only.

自不量力 or 不自量 to fail to know one's own power or resources; overweening.

自任 to accept a charge or responsibility.

自相君臣 they arrange among themselves the relationship of sovereign and subject,—they are independent or autonomous.

自主之權 sovereign rights of a State; free will.

自治 self government,—i.e. popular or representative government.

自斟自飲 drinking all by oneself.

自怨自愧 self-abasement; self-disgust.

自言自語 to soliloquise.

自思自想 to ponder over.

自輕自賤 very modest and unpretending.

自悟前失 to see the mistake one has made.

自分 to accept a position; to consider it one's lot or fate.

自⁴

12,365

不自己 could not stop. See 5464.

自鳴鐘 a striking clock.

自外 from without; to regard oneself as an outsider, *i.e.* as one not entitled to lay aside conventional ceremony, etc.

自外生成 to put away from one the natural,—to violate every moral law; to throw off all restraint.

自照行李 look after your own luggage.

自幸 to congratulate oneself.

自謙 modesty; modest.

自明 self-evident.

不施脂粉,自有美艷 she was beautiful without using cosmetics and powder.

自足 or 自來足 sufficient to oneself; proud, as a self-made man.

自滿 vain; self-confident; self-sufficient; conceited; haughty.

自用 self-trusting; presumptuous.

自是 self-opinionated; overbearing; arrogant.

自是非人 to think oneself right and others wrong.

而各自是也 but each has its own characteristics,—of two portraits of the same person.

自非金石,榮枯有常 not being of metal or stone, he flourished and perished as usual.

不自由 not within one's own control; not in accordance with one's wishes. See 13,407.

官法如爐,不自由也 the law is like a (hot) stove, you can't handle it as you please.

不如得自由也 it is not equal to getting one's independence.

由自 see 13,407.

自得 content with oneself.

自在 happy; comfortable; easy; in good health. Also, self-existing; independent.

今日有些不自在 I am not very well to-day.

安然自在 or 自在逍遙 or 自自在在 comfortable; jolly; happy-go-lucky.

自⁴

12,365

成人不自在,自在不成人 to succeed, you must not take it easy: take it easy, and you will not succeed.

大自在 the great and independent,—a designation of Siva, the third god of the Hindu Trimurti.

觀世音自在 the goddess Kuan Yin. See 6363.

無我無人觀自在 no self (subjective), no others (objective), in the contemplation of happiness.

自若 as before; without change.

續自若 went on with her spinning as before.

威風自若 dignified and unmoved.

自立 independent.

非決意籌還國債,斷難自立 unless we decide to pay off our national debt, we shall find great difficulty in asserting our independence.

自然 (see 12,521 *wei*², 11,976)

or 自然而然的 or (Ssü-ch'uan) 自不然 of itself what it is; naturally so; self-existent; of course.

自然之物 a natural product.

狠自然 very natural; not forced.

則起語必不出於自然 (if you do the last half of a 4-line verse first), the beginning will not be natural,—but forced.

那是自然的 that is naturally so or a matter of course.

中國諸事皆聽自然 in China, things are allowed to take a natural course.

太自然了 too fond of taking it easy; too indolent.

自然如此 it is necessarily thus.

自然是不願意 of course he is unwilling.

漸近自然 gradually becoming natural,—as something one gets by practice to do without effort.

自⁴

12,365

自然銅 natural copper,—copper ore.

自以爲然 oneself regarding it as right.

我醜自醜,却有些本事 ugly I may be, but still I have a certain amount of ability.

沉者自沉,浮者自浮 I must take the chance of their sinking or swimming.

小自小,倒也結實 he may be small, but he is strong.

自必 will not fail to; unavoidably.

自性 the essential nature of a being.

自如 as one pleases.

自應 or 自當 must necessarily.

自宜 it is naturally fitting.

自可 may certainly; will.

自有 thus having.

自自回回 the Japanese titmouse (*Paris minor*) and Peking titmouse (*Paris pekinensis*).

To soak; to steep. See 8494.

浸漬 to soak through and through.

水漬 water-soaked,—of damaged goods.

非用鹽漬則臭壞 if not soaked in brine, it will go bad.

痕漬 or 印漬 spotted; stained,—as, when damaged by seawater, etc.

漸漬於失教 he gradually became a pervert from the faith.

漬鱗 bespattered

漬⁴

12,366

R. 寘

C. tsik, ts'z'

H. tsit

F. chöü

N. tsz

P. chi, schi,

tsz'

M. chi, tsz'

K. chi, v. chü

J. shi, dji

A. ti

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

齎¹

12,367

R. 支

See 咨

A. ti, ti

Even Upper.

Sacrificial dishes. Used with 12,341.

齋¹

12,368

R. 支

See 咨

A. ts'i, tsi

Even Upper.

屣¹

12,369

R. 支

See 咨

Even Upper.

留¹

12,370

溜¹

12,371

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

緇¹

12,372

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

耜¹

12,373

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

蓄¹

12,374

R. 支

See 咨

K. ch'ii

A. tri

Even Upper.

The hem of a garment.

齋縗 half-mourning.

A mountain peak.

Same as 12,374.

Name of a river in Shantung.

溜澗之水合, 尙有能辨之者 the waters of the Tzû and Shêng rivers may be mixed, yet there are people who can tell which is which. [Conf. said 易牙嘗而知之 I Ya could tell by tasting.]

Black silk; dark; drab; hence, Buddhist (see 4790).

緇泥 black mud.

緇衣之宜兮 how well do the black robes befit you!

緇黃 elliptical for 緇衣黃

冠 dark robes and yellow caps, —Buddhist and Taoist priests.

盡緇黨 all the company of Buddhist priests. See 7396.

To plough. Used with 12,374.

Fields one year under cultivation; to till.

Read tsai¹. To injure. Used for 11,487.

無蓄無害 there was no injury, no hurt,—when the mother

蓄¹

12,374

of 后稷 Hou Chi brought forth her son.

蓄人者必反蓄之 he who speaks evil of others is apt to be evil spoken of himself.

輜¹

12,375

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

The ends of the axle-tree. Baggage waggons. See 9230.

輜重 baggage; impedimenta, as of an army.

鎰¹

12,376

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

A weight of silver equal to six 銖 10,038. Petty; trifling.

鎰銖計較 (or 較量) to look after small amounts,—to take care of the pence, etc.

則失者鎰銖 in which case the loss (or misses) will be trifling.

鰩¹

12,377

R. 支

See 蓄

Even Upper.

A sea fish with a round body and greenish back, found in Kiangsu.

𩺰¹

12,378

Same as 12,335.

𩺰⁴

12,379

R. 眞

H. ts'i

F. ch'ü

See 子

Sinking Upper.

To cut meat into slices; minced meat.

傳¹

12,380

Same as 12,381.

刺⁴

12,381

R. 眞

C. ss²

F. ch'ü

P. M. tsu

K. chü

J. shi

A. trai²

Sinking Irregular.

To stick in; to stab; to erect; to establish.

刺刃于腹 to stab in the belly.

次⁴

12,382

R. 眞

F. ch'ü

See 此

Sinking Upper.

TZ'Ü.

Second; next in order (see 3118); inferior; lower [Expl. as 不前不精 neither first nor best.] A time; a turn; an interval. A place (= 處). To reach; to arrive at. See 4696, 10,382, 10,952.

次子 the second son.

次的取妻叫 the second son married a wife named.....

次之 to be secondary; inferior.

又次之 one grade lower still.

粵人多而甯人次之 Cantonese predominate and Ningpo men come second.

次早 next morning early.

次日侵晨 next day before dawn.

次年 the following year.

次層 the lower storey,—as opposed to 上層.

次便 the lower place,—not the seat of honour.

次序 or 次第 (see 10,955) order; sequence.

言語失次 rambling in one's statements.

位次 an appointed place; a seat; a position.

草次 or 造次 out of order; irregular; flurried.

次死之刑 the punishment next in order to death,—castration.

美石次玉 a gem, inferior to jade.

石之次玉者 among minerals next in order (of value) to jade.

次於 next in order to.

左次 to be defeated in battle.

依次 successive; in due order.

白與黑相次文 alternate black and white stripes.

層層次次 rising by stages,—as a climax.

次⁴

12,382

次硝 refuse saltpetre.

次等 or 次一等 second class or quality.

賤的東西總次罷 cheap things are always of inferior quality.

一次 once.

非止一次 not once only, — but often.

頭次 the first time.

歷次 on successive occasions.

此次 on this occasion.

其次 the next in order or quality.

在其次 in its place or order.

是又其次也 this is one time more.

不次 not in turn; out of the order.

不次超升 to get promoted over the heads of one's seniors.

用人多不以次 promoted many not acc. to their seniority.

官次最微 his official position was quite a subordinate one.

國計無取次 affairs of State will not be taken in proper order, — receive due attention, if we are always drunk.

政事日無次 or 國計無取次 no interval, or time, for the business of the State.

一個更次就再不能睡了 but then I could not sleep for a whole watch, — for two hours.

客次 or 旅次 an inn.

途次一晤 to meet on the road.

張大次 to set up a large tent.

不入於胸次 not to find any place in the breast, — of evil passions.

次^{tsu¹}且^{tsu¹} (for 趑趄) to hesitate to enter; to halt.

舟次上海 the ship touched at Shanghai.

次白溝卒 on reaching Pokou, he died.

舍, 信, 次 (to encamp) for one,

次⁴

12,382

two, and three days, respectively, — of an army on the march.

王次于河朔 the king halted on the north of the river.

晚次 a night halt.

日次于蒙汜 the sun sets in Mêng-ssü.

次¹

12,383

To help. To be fitted on. Nimble; active.

胡不次焉 why do you not help me?

次飛 Tz'ü Fei, — a famous swordsman of old.

次飛射士 Tz'ü Fei archers, — a term applied under the Han dynasty to good troops.

次²

12,384

Same as 12,407.

次²

12,385

Calthrop (*Tribulus terrestris*, L.); see 920. Thatch on houses.次²

12,386

福祿如茨 happiness and emolument like the caltrop, — abundant; or (2) thick as thatch.

牆有茨, 不可襄也 the tribulus grows on the wall, but it cannot be removed, — the remedy would be worse than the disease.

牆茨貽羞 the tribulus on my wall makes me ashamed, — mine is not a virtuous and respectable family.

茨以生草 to thatch with fresh grass.

茅茨 a thatched cottage.

茨姑 *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L. See 6210.次²

12,386

See 1753.

次³

12,387

This, as opposed to 彼 8966; subjective.

此人 this man.

此處 this place.

此生 or 此世 this life.

如此 like this; thus.

此端 this matter.

R. 紙

C. } ^{ts'z}H. } ^{ts'z}F. } ^{ch'ü}W. } ^{ts'z}N. } ^{ts'z}P. } ^{ts'z}M. } ^{ts'z}Y. } ^{ts'z}

Sz. }

此³

12,387

K. ch'ü

J. shi

A. t'ü

Rising Upper.

此等案件 such law-cases as these.

此項貨物 this class of goods.

在此 he is here; it is this.

此後 henceforth.

此外 besides this.

止此 or 至此為止 stop here; go no further.

至此揚聲 on arriving here, call out, — to attract attention.

此是他人之事 this is another person's affair.

以此為憑 to accept this in proof or in witness of.

此刻 the present time.

此即 or 此係 this is.....

此布 or 此達 or 此泐 this for your information, — used at the end of notes.

此照 this is the arrangement to be followed.

此復 this in reply.

專此 or 特此 this is specially to; for this special reason.

此致順頌升祉 while communicating to you the above, allow me to express my best wishes.

此請台安 or 此頌升祺 with best wishes.

Small; petty.

眈眈彼有屋 those wretched creatures (minions of the sovereign) have houses, — while the people are homeless.

眈眈之物 a trifling matter.

此²

12,388

R. 紙

See 此

Rising Upper.

次¹

12,389

R. 支

See 資磁

Even Upper

and Lower.

庇⁴

12,390

R. 寘

See 次

Sinking Upper.

The wooden part of the plough to which the share was fastened.

泚³

12,391

R. 薺紙

C. ts'ai

H. tsz

F. sae, ch'ü

N. ch'ü

P. ts'z

Y. tsz

K. ch'e, ch'ä, ch'ä

J. sei, sai, shi

A. ts'i

Rising

Irregular.

玼³

12,392

R. 支紙

See 慈泚

Even and

Rising Lower

and Upper.

疵¹

12,393

R. 支

See 慈

A. ts'i, ts'i

Even Lower.

砒¹

12,394

R. 支

See 雌

Even Upper.

苳³

12,395

R. 支紙

See 慈紫

薺

Even and

Rising Lower

and Upper.

跣³

12,396

R. 紙蟹

P. ts'ai,

M. tsz, ts'z

Y. ts'ae, ts'z

Fresh; bright.

新臺有泚 fresh and bright
- is the new tower.其顙有泚 the perspiration
started out upon their foreheads,
—on seeing wild animals devour
the unburied bodies of their
parents.非爲 wei⁴ 人泚 it was not
on account of other people that
this perspiration flowed.A flaw in a gem. Fresh;
bright. Used with 12,391,
12,393.誰孰無玼 who is without
fault?

鮮玼 fresh and bright.

玼兮玼兮 how rich and
splendid!—of a robe.A flaw; a fault; a scab;
a mole.疵瑕 or 疵病 a flaw; a defect;
a fault; a blemish.吹毛求疵 to blow up the
hair (on fur) and try to find a
defect,—as fault-finders.小疵 a trifling blemish,—in
character.Brimstone, or block sul-
phur, is known as 砒黃.
Used for 12,397. See 5128.A plant yielding a red
dye, known as 苳草 or 苳
蓂 = *Lithospermum offici-*
nale, L., var. *erythrorhizon*.To walk on the ball of
the foot (see 10,858); to
trample. Also read ch'ai³
or ts'ai³.

跣蹈 to step; to tread.

跣³

12,396

See 此

K. ch'ä

J. shi, sai, se

Rising Upper.

雌¹

12,397

R. 支

C. ts'z

H. tsz

F. ch'ü

W. ts'z

N. ts'z

P. ts'z

M. tsz

K. ch'ä

J. shi

A. ts'z, ts'z

Even Upper

Irregular.

差³

12,398

伺⁴

12,399

R. 寘

C. ts'z

H. ts'z, ts'z

F. ts'z

W. ts'z, ts'z

N. ts'z

P. ts'z

M. ts'z, ts'z

Y. ts'z

S. ts'z

K. ts'z

J. shi

A. ts'z

Sinking

Lower

Irregular.

跣穩 to tread firmly.

脚跣兩頭船 standing in
two boats at once,—likely to fall,
as between two stools.跣不下了 no place to put
one's foot,—as when there are
many people in a small space.用脚跣着 tread on it with
your foot.跣 ts'ai³ 道兒 to feel the way
with one's foot.The female of birds, as
opposed to 雄 4699 (q.v.);
also of animals (see 4920).雌鷄啼鳴 the hen crowing,
—the wife wearing the breeches.

伏雌 a brooding hen.

雌兒 a young girl; a "filly."

雌黃 ochre, formerly used when
making erasures on yellow paper;
hence, to correct; to criticise.

See 196.

To wait upon. To ex-
amine; to spy.伺候 or 伺應 to wait upon,
—of servants.難伺候 he is a difficult man
to get on with,—of a superior
officer.轎子伺候 get my sedan-
chair ready.我不伺候這個 or 伺
候不過來 I can't be both-
ered with this.服伺不來 unable to serve a
person,—e.g. who is bad-tempered.覘伺其門 hanging around
the door,—for what they could
pick up.

伺查 to examine into.

窺伺 or 伺探 to spy upon.

伺劫 to waylay and rob.

祠¹

12,400

R. 支

N. z

See 詞

Even Lower.

詞²

12,401

R. 支

C. ts'z

H. ts'z

F. ts'z

W. ts'z

N. ts'z

P. ts'z

M. ts'z

Y. ts'z

S. ts'z

K. ts'z

J. shi, dji

A. ts'z

Even Lower.

To worship ancestors;
to sacrifice; a shrine. See
10,286祠堂 the ancestral hall,—where
the tablets of ancestors are kept.神祠 an old name for an an-
cestral tablet.生祠 a shrine put up in honour
of a person still alive.

奉祠 to reverently worship.

昭忠祠 a kind of national
Walhalla, instituted by the Em-
peror Yung Chêng, about 1730.賢良祠 the Temple of Wor-
thies, instituted in 1731 by the
Emperor Yung Chêng.An expression; a phrase;
a part of speech; an inter-
jection. A legal plaint; see
10,447. A form of poetical
composition. [The 詞 was
invented by the T'ang poets,
and Li Po is the greatest
master of that form.] Used
with 12,402. See 3376,
10,448.言詞 words; language; an ex-
pression.言詞輕利 his speech was
clear and intelligible,—of a man
who had suffered from an im-
pediment.

詞句 wording; text.

口詞 utterance; speech; deposi-
tions; evidence.文詞 written language; com-
position.詞不達意 language which is
inadequate to the meaning to be
conveyed.讀者不以詞害意可
也 do not let the form of ex-
pression divert the reader's at-
tention from the meaning of the
text.

詞意 gist; import; meaning.

以有事爲詞 alleging busi-
ness as the reason,—e.g. for
coming.詞涉吞吐 speech became in-
volved between swallowing and
spitting out,—she hesitated to
speak.

詞²

12,401

情見 *hsien*⁴ 乎詞 feelings expressed in words.

意內而言外謂之詞 thought in outward verbal expression is called *ts'ü*.

狀詞 a plaint; an accusation.

作詞 to draw up a petition for another man.

砌詞 false allegations.

質詞 or 對詞 the evidence on both sides.

中國之詞訟亦烈矣哉 ah! a lawsuit in China is a very severe affair.

竹枝詞 a pasquinade.

詞林 the Han-lin Academy.

蹇詞也 *chien* is here an exclamation.

詞客 men of ability.

Read *ssü*⁴. Used for 10,257.

辭²

12,402

R. 支
See 詞

Even Lower.

Words (see 13,626); speech; an expression; a phrase (see 7940); instructions; statements. To resign; to take leave; to decline; to shirk. A form of poetical composition. Used with 12,401. [To be distinguished from 亂 7461.]

駭異之辭 an expression of astonishment.

辭達而已矣 if the words convey the meaning, no more is required.

吉人辭寡 the prudent man's words are few.

辭之輯矣 if your words were harmonious.

辭致溫婉 he conversed very pleasantly.

辭氣倉皇 speaking in a great state of agitation.

下說辭 to enter upon negotiations,—as belligerent States.

辭說分明 speaking clearly and to the point.

各執一辭 each holding to his own version.

辭²

12,402

門侯受辭, 辭稱 the gate-keeper received his written statement, or card, which said that....

虛辭 false statements.

明清于單辭 clearness in expression.

好辭句 well turned,—of composition.

嘆語辭 an interjection.

語助辭 an auxiliary particle.

新名辭 a new terminology.

五辭 the five pleadings,—the statements with the evidence on both sides, called "five" because the penalty might be one or other of the five punishments.

推辭 to decline, as an office; to make excuses.

辭疾 to decline on the ground of ill health.

辭咎 to repudiate a charge.

辭位 to abdicate; to retire.

辭館 to leave or throw up an engagement,—as a tutor.

辭退 to give up a position; to leave a place; to refuse.

辭不下來 he can't get out of,—taking the post.

辭職 or 辭官 to resign office.

辭歇 to dismiss from employment.

辭朝 (*ch'ao*²) or 陛辭 to have a parting audience of the Emperor.

告辭 to resign; to take leave; used by a visitor taking leave.

辭別 or 辭出 or 辭行 to take one's leave.

辭行帖 a P.P.C. card.

辭帖 a card declining an invitation.

不辭而行 to go away without taking leave.

辭謝 to decline with thanks; to beg to be excused; to thank and take one's leave.

不辭遠 not to make any excuses on the score of distance.

不辭遠近來 to come irrespective of distance.

不辭勞苦 not to shirk trouble or inconvenience.

辭²

12,402

辭前挨後 to shirk.

固辭 to decline firmly.

以才拙爲辭 making want of ability his excuse.

不獲辭 it is inexcusable.

辭賬 to give up business.

辭塵世 to bid adieu to the world.

耳辭朝市喧 my ears free from the buzz of Court and market-place.

辭却 to resign; to dismiss.

辭脫 to resign; to get out of.

辭路 not to go by a certain road; to give up a line of life; to die.

辭工 to leave work; to come off duty.

Same as 12,402.

辭

12,403

辭

12,404

茲

12,405

慈

12,406

R. 支

C. } *ts'ü*

H. } *ts'ü*

F. } *schü*

W. } *ss*

N. } *ds, v. ss*

P. } *ts'ü*

M. } *ts'ü*

V. } *ts'ü*

Sz. } *chü*

J. } *shi, dji*

A. } *ti*

Even Lower.

Kind; gentle; indulgent, as a mother; compassionate.

慈母 or 慈親 a mother. [The former is, legally speaking, a concubine, directed by the father to rear children after the natural mother's death.]

家慈 my mother.

令慈 your mother.

慈恃下 my mother is alive.

承慈命 I have received my mother's commands.

慈躬 my mother's body.

以修慈父 in order to cure his loving father.

慈心 tender-hearted.

慈悲 compassionate; merciful.

慈愛 or 仁慈 to love tenderly; compassionate.

慈幼 to love the young.

慈愉 kind and joyful.

慈善 or 慈祥 merciful and propitious.

慈²

12,406

他的意思慈善 his intention was kindly.

慈不掌兵 compassionate men are not fit to command armies.

慈烏 a young crow.

慈竹 a bamboo with many suckers.

慈菰 or 慈姑 *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, L. Also (in south China) *Monochoria hastata*, Solms. See 12,385.山慈姑 *Tulipa edulis*, Baker, the bulbs of which, called 光菇, are used as a drug.茅慈姑 bulbs of *Cœlogyne bulbosoides*, Franchet.

Crockery; porcelain.

磁器 porcelain.

磁瓶 a porcelain vase.

縹磁 or 細磁 fine porcelain.

官窰磁 porcelain from government furnaces.

以白磁爲之 white porcelain was used to make it.

磁石吸鐵 the loadstone attracts iron. See 615.

磁芒 porcelain dust,—used for polishing gems.

Hairy and poisonous caterpillars.

毛蟊 hairy caterpillars.

蟊毛 to erect the hair or feathers.

龍蟊 cantharides.

蟊蝟 a hedgehog. See 12,412.

鵂¹

12,409

The fishing cormorant.

See 7421.

諫⁴

12,411

R. 寘

See 次

Sinking Upper.

刺⁴

12,412

R. 寘

C. ts'z, ts'ek.

H. ts'z, ts'ink,

ts'iak,

F. ch'ü, ch'ie

W. ts'z

N. ts'z, ts'ih

P. ts'z

M. ts'z

Y. ts'z

Sz. ts'z

K. ch'z

J. shi

A. ts'z, ts'ik

Sinking

Upper.

To criticise; to ridicule.

諷諫 or 諫諫 to reprove.

A thorn; see 2260, 3519, 7655, 12,413. A tentacle. To prick; to stab; to kill; to brand; to dig into. A tablet; a card; name and surname at the beginning of a Memorial. To criticise; to blame. [To be distinguished from 刺 6653.]

蜂刺 the sting of a bee.

魚刺 the small bones and dorsal spines of fishes.

刺字 to write, as with a stylus; to brand words on criminals.

刺臉 or 刺面 to brand the face,—e.g. with the character for "thief."

刺手背 to brand the back of the hand,—as was done to impressed soldiers under the Sung dynasty.

刺肘 to brand the elbow.

刺配 to brand and banish.

刺牙 to pick the teeth.

行刺 or 刺殺 to assassinate.

臣刺君 Ministers slay their sovereigns.

刺客 a term applied to a hero who risks or lays down his life for his country, such as the famous 荆軻 Ching K'o (see Biogr. Dict.); a soldier of fortune; an assassin; a bold retainer.

想是有仇家差來刺客 I fancy some enemy has sent an assassin.

鎗頭刺 a bayonet.

刺斜殺來 to attack in flank.

刺蝟 or 毛刺 a hedgehog (*Erinaceus dealbatus*).

挑刺 to run,—of sewing.

乃刺 *ch'i* 船而去 where-upon he pushed off his boat and departed.刺⁴

12,412

刺地 to dig the ground.

抱刺子懷 to carry about a tablet in one's bosom,—as 彌衡

衡 M. Hêng of the Han dynasty did for three years in a vain search for employment, until the inscription was obliterated. Used of disappointed ambition.

刺探 to spy out; to investigate.

投刺 to send in one's card,—originally engraved tablets of wood.

展其刺呼 he told his names, etc.

說刺 or 譏刺 or 諷刺 (see 3558) or 刺責 to blame; to reprehend.

是以爲刺 that is why he is blamed.

此刺王氏五侯奢僭 this (poem) is directed against the extravagance of the five nobles of the Wang family.

刺時 to satirise the age.

刺訊 to interrogate.

刺刺不休 to converse much without ceasing.

刺史 the Governor of a province under the Han dynasty; the magistrate of a Department under the Sung dynasty.

Read *ch'i*.

刺繡 to quilt.

刺⁴

12,413

R. 寘

See 刺

Sinking

Upper.

A thorn. Used with 12,412.

刺兒 or 刺芳子 thorns.

如背上之刺 like a thorn in the back. See 11,263.

挑刺 or 挑開刺來 to take out a thorn.

芒刺 the beard or awn of barley.

刺玫 or 刺花 or 刺梨 wild roses.

荆棘之刺 thorns on brambles.

刺松 *Juniperus chinensis*, L.刺包 (or 棒) 頭 *Aralia spinosa*, L.刺蘭棵子 *Rosa laevigata*, Michx.

荊⁴

12,413

荊菓兒 a prickly fruit,—used of disagreeable people.
荊撓 itchy.

廁

12,414

See 10,296.

廁

12,415

Same as 10,296.

賜⁴

12,416

R. 寘

C. ts'z

H. sz, ts'z

F. sŭi

W. } sz

N. } ts'z

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. sŭ

J. shi

A. ſi

Sinking
Upper.

To bestow upon an inferior; used conventionally of anything given by another person. Used with 4157, *q.v.* for further entries.

賞賜 or 賜予 to bestow upon; to confer upon.

欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.

賜恩 or 賜惠 to confer a favour; to do a kindness.

賜福 to bestow blessings.

賜爵 to confer nobility.

賜宴 to bestow a banquet.

賜⁴

12,416

賜祭 to bestow sacrifices,—to honour the spirit of some dead person.

賜卹 to grant special rewards,—as to the family of a deceased official.

賜教 to bestow instruction or an opinion; to condescend to teach.

賜命 to give orders.

賜覆 to favour with a reply.

乞賜回音 kindly send a reply.

賜示 to be kind enough to inform.

賜辦 to be good enough to deal with.

賜覽 to condescend to examine; gracious perusal.

賜孔明坐 graciously invited K'ung-ming to take a seat.

賜光 to honour with your presence.

賜飯 to bestow food on; to keep to dinner.

賜頂戴 to bestow a "button."

賜⁴

12,416

賜帛 to bestow silk,—*i.e.* to allow an offending official to strangle himself instead of suffering at the hands of the executioner.

賜公死 he allowed the duke to kill himself.

拜賜 to return thanks for favours.

受賜 to be a recipient of bounty.

蒙賜顧 to be favoured with the patronage of another,—as a tradesman with that of his customers, or a host with that of his visitors.

Same as 12,406.

Same as 12,408.

Same as 12,408.

慈

12,417

蚝

12,418

載

12,419

WA.

瓦³

12,420

R. 馬

C. nga

H. nga

F. ngwa,

ngwa²

W. } ngo

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. } wa

Sz. }

K. }

J. gwa

A. ngwa

Rising Lower.

A tile; earthenware; pottery; a potsherd. Radical 98.

瓦磚 tiles and bricks; a tile.

瓦片 a piece of tile. See below.

瓦匠 a bricklayer.

瓦作 a tiler's trade or shop.

瓦木工 tilers' and carpenters' work.

瓦屋 (also a place-name) or 瓦房 a tiled house.

瓦屋子 or 瓦梭子 the common ribbed *Arca* shell,—so called from its resemblance to a tile.

板瓦 flat tiles.

牡瓦 or 覆瓦 or 甌瓦 convex tiles.

瓦³

12,420

仰瓦 tiles placed convex side up.

看瓦 tiles placed upright,—as on a wall.

陰陽瓦 concave and convex tiles,—alternately.

瓦桁 or 瓦隴 the concave channels of a tiled roof.

瓦鱗 overlapping tiles.

瓦面 a roof.

瓦口 the ends of a tiled roof.

瓦苔 moss on tiles.

瓦上之霜 hoarfrost on tiles.

鋪瓦 to lay tiles.

弄瓦之慶 the joy of a play-with-a-tile,—*i.e.* of having a daughter. [A tile was used by women as a weight for the spindle, and was therefore allotted to girls.] See 400.

瓦³

12,420

瓦解冰消 the tiles are broken and the ice melted,—the glory is departed. See 5016, 8865.

勢必瓦解 there is sure to be a smash up.

知其瓦合 knew that the tiles fitted,—that there was no danger.

寧^{ning} 爲玉碎, 不爲瓦全 better be a bit of broken jade than a whole tile.

溜瓦片 to slide the tiles down,—from the roof of a house; *sc.* the approaching break-up of a home.

片瓦無存 not a tile left.

瓦器 earthenware.

瓦器棺材 coffins made of baked clay.

瓦盤 an earthenware dish.

瓦³

12,420

瓦罐 an earthen jar.

瓦缶金玉 gold and jade among tiles and potsherds,—the lily among thorns.

瓦松 *Cotyledon fimbriata*, Turcz., var. *ramosissima*, Max.瓦雀兒 the sparrow (*Passer montanus*).瓦⁴

12,421

A mud hovel. To lay tiles.

幾時瓦瓦 when do you put on your roof?

哇¹

12,422

To vomit. Wanton; lewd. See 6281.

哇一聲 to make the noise of vomiting.

作出哇狀 as if about to vomit.

出而哇之 he threw it up.

强之出而哇 if forced (to eat meat), he would throw it up.

哇咬 lewd songs.

哇喇 the crying of babies. See 12,436.

白哇 *Lilium giganteum*, Wall.娃²

12,423

A beautiful woman. A baby.

女娃子 a girl baby; a pretty girl.

女嬌娃 a fine elegant woman.

小娃娃 a little baby.

娃娃臉兒 "baby-faced," —rosy.

磁娃娃似的 like a porcelain baby,—fat and pretty; referring to temple images.

山之娃 a bear found on the mountains of Ssüch'uan (*Ailurus fulgens*, F. Cuv.)洼¹

12,424

Name of a river. A winding ditch. Used with 12,428.

蛙¹

12,425

R. 麻佳

See 娃

Even Upper.

The edible water-frog (*Rana Reinhardti*). Used with 12,422.

井底蛙 like a frog at the bottom of a well,—it can see only a small portion of the heavens.

井蛙不可以語於海

者 you cannot speak of ocean to a well-frog,—the creature of a narrower sphere.

式怒蛙 to bow to the angry frog,—as a prince of 楚 Ch'u (or 越 Yüeh) did when he met one on his road as he was leading his army to battle, hoping that his men would be similarly enraged.

蛙怒 as angry as the frog (above),—excited.

蛙鼓六更天 frogs beat the sixth watch,—i.e. when all the watches are finished and daylight comes, the frogs begin.

紫色蛙聲 a painted face and a wanton voice.

蛙

12,426

蛙

12,427

洼¹

12,428

R. 麻

See 娃

Even Upper.

A puddle; a hollow; a swamp.

窪凹 a hollow where rain collects.

窪田 or 窪地 marsh land.

窪子 the lapwing or peewit (*Vanellus cristatus*). Also, the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*).白窪子 or 白霜窪子 the egret (*Egretta modesta*).凹¹

12,429

R. 合肴

C. nêp, au

H. au

F. nah, naeh,

W. hiai, oa

N. oa, v. ih,

P. wa, yau,

sau, ye

A hollow; an indentation; a cavity; concave, as opposed to 凸 11,142. Also read ao³. Used with 12,437.

凹坑 a pit.

凹地 a hollow.

山凹 a dip in the hills.

凹¹

12,429

M. wa,

Y. orh, wa

Sz. ya

K. yo

J. o

A. êp, au

Very Irregular.

凹字 hollowed-out words,—i.e. not cut in relief.

凹下去 to be concave.

古硯微凹, 聚墨多 when the old ink-stone gets slightly hollowed, the ink collects in abundance.

凹凸 hollows and projections; chiaroscuro in drawing.

凹凸花 flowers in intaglio and in relief.

遠望眼暈如凹凸, 近

視即平 from a distance it appeared to the deluded eye as though consisting of hollows and projections, but when near it was seen to be smooth,—of a painting, like a cube-pattern oil-cloth.

空²

12,430

R. 點

See 挖

Entering Upper.

A deep hollow.

挖¹

12,431

R. 點

C. wat, we,

wet,

H. wet, wat,

wa, wa, ya

F. wak

W. wa

N. wah

P. wa

M. wa, wa,

Y. waah

Sz. wa, wa,

K. al, wal

J. wats, yechi

A. êt, hwat

Entering Upper.

To scoop out; to excavate; to gouge.

挑挖 to clear out,—as a choked drain, etc.

挖井 to dig a well.

挖窟窿 to dig a hole.

挖窟 or 挖苦 to chaff; to ridicule.

挖補 to scratch out a word and paste over the erasure a new piece of paper.

挖耳 to pick the ears. See 3336.

挖眼睛 to gouge out an eye.

挖斷路 to break up a road, —so as to make it impassable.

挖掘 to dig out; to excavate.

挖心兒的 hollow in the middle; concave.

挖河機器 dredging-machines. See 8197.

挖刻人語 to find fault with what others say.

挖刻 to scoop out; to engrave; to carve.

挖墊 in relief.

剜

12,432

幹

12,433

襪⁴

12,434

R. 月

C. mēt

H. mat,

F. wak

W. mo

N. mah

P. wa

M. wa

Y. waah

Sz. wa

K. mal

J. metsx, betsx

A. miet

Entering

Lower.

See 12,466.

See 6377.

Stockings; socks. [Commonly written as below.]

襪頭 stockings; socks.

一對襪子 a pair of stockings or socks.

棉襪 wadded socks.

穿襪子 to put on (or wear) stockings.

襪襪 lined socks.

脫襪子 to take off socks.

大筒襪 long socks or stockings.

插在襪筒 stick it in your stocking.

襪線之才 abilities like the thread in socks,—not very long when the socks are pulled to pieces, as 李白 Li Po, the poet, said.

綾波襪 silk stockings or socks, —worn by women.

錦綉襪 a stocking taken from the dead body of the famous 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei and exhibited at so much a head.

襪

12,435

呱⁴

12,436

R. 虞麻

See 姑窪

Even Upper.

To cry as a child; to wail. Also read *ku*¹.

呱的一聲哭了 burst out into a loud cry.

小兒遺母呱呱載道 children who had lost their mothers were wailing on the roads.

呱呱臥於牀間 lay squalling on the bed.

鳥乃去矣后稷呱矣 when the bird flew off, Hou Chi began to cry.

窰¹

12,437

R. 麻

See 娃

Even Upper.

A cavity; a hollow; a puddle. Used with 12,428, 12,429.

窰地墊高 to fill up a hollow; to raise land by filling in.

地卑窰 low-lying land.

坑坑窰窰的 full of hollows, —as a bad road.

草窰 a grassy plateau,—applied to Mongolia.

窰隆是若 like bass and treble notes.

窰窰 the God of Silkworms.

噉

12,438

搯³

12,439

R. 麻馬

See 娃

cf. 抓

Even and Rising Upper.

蹤³

12,440

R. 馬福

See 娃

Rising and Sinking Upper.

Same as 12,436.

To seize; to grasp.

To step; to tread.

蹠蹠 to toddle.

To talk; to chatter.

啍啍 the prattle of children.

啍¹

12,441

R. 支佳

See 娃兒

Even Lower.

外⁴

12,442

R. 泰

C. } ngoi

H. } F. ngwoi, ngie

W. wa, ngwa

N. we, nga, v.

wei

P. } wai

M. } Sz.

Y. wae

K. we

Outside, as opposed to 內 8177; to exclude. Specially applied to relatives through the female branches. Provincial; foreign, as opposed to 中 2875. Extra; over and above. See 9860.

外頭 or 外面 or 外邊 outside.

外⁴

12,442

J. gai, ge

A. ngwai

Sinking

Lower.

外面兒 or 外貌 external appearance; exterior.

外人 an outsider. Also, a foreigner.

恃外人爲護符者 those who trust to foreigners for protection.

外婦 a kept mistress.

外家 the mother's family. Also, the "separate establishment" for the above.

外行 (*hang*²) outside the business; not in the trade; an outsider; a raw hand; unskilled.

外父 an adopted father.

外祖父 a maternal grandfather.

外甥 a sister's son.

外甥孫 a sister's grandson; a grand-nephew.

外姪孫 a brother's daughter's son.

外孫 a daughter's son.

外表兄 a cousin of a different surname.

外姓 of a different surname.

外廂 the outer buildings of a house.

外舍 or 外庭 an outer or receiving-room.

外欠 outside debts; debts due to oneself from others.

現於外者,本於內者也 visible externally, having its origin internally,—the outward and visible sign.

忿其外而遺其中 to rail at the husk and miss the kernel.

置之度外 to leave out of the calculation.

堯舜之道不外孝弟 (*ri*⁴) the doctrines of Yao and Shun do not exclude filial piety and fraternal love.

趣不外來 the pleasure was not from without,—but subjective.

外號 a nickname.

外科 surgery.

外話 slang.

外套 an outside garment; an overcoat.

外⁴

12,442

外罩 to wear over the rest of one's clothing.

外道 ceremony; ceremonious language.

外心 want of constancy; unfaithfulness; estrangement.

外城 the exterior or "Chinese" city of Peking.

外七 the exterior seven,—the gates of the above.

中外 metropolitan and provincial; at home and abroad; Chinese and foreign.

中外官 metropolitan and provincial officials.

國家令典, 中外通行 the laws of the State obtain equally in the metropolis and in the provinces.

不益中外之累 not to add to the troubles within and without the family.

外任 a provincial appointment.

外放 to be sent to a provincial post.

外班 extra-metropolitan.

出外 to go abroad.

你出一轎外, 我聽說 that time when you went abroad, I heard that....

外方 foreign parts.

方外 beyond the limits of the universe. See 3435.

方外散 san³ 人 a term applied to priests, hermits, religious fanatics, etc. See 3435.

自外來 to come from abroad.

外溢 to flow abroad; to be diverted to foreign countries; see 9624.

外省 a province other than that of the speaker.

外鄉 a neighbourhood other than that of the speaker.

外江人 a stranger,—from some other part of the country.

外客 a traveller; a stranger.

外口 a subsidiary port.

外野 the country; uninhabited parts.

外洋 the open sea; the ocean.

外⁴

12,442

外洋口 a foreign port.

外洋別地 other countries abroad.

外國 or 外邦 foreign nations, as opposed to China. See 2875, 13,376.

外國清明 the foreign ch'ing ming (see 2188),—Good Friday.

外侮 foreign aggression.

外寇 foreign bandits; foreign rapacity or attack.

外境 foreign territory; beyond the frontier.

外援 foreign aid.

外揚 to spread a matter about; to divulge.

外務 (or 政) 大臣 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (see 9484).

意外 beyond expectation; unlooked-for.

喜出望外 overjoyed.

格外 extra; extraordinary.

格外所需 exceptional requirements.

除此之外 beyond this; with the exception of these.

外此悉無餘耳 beyond this, there is nothing more.

除扎飭外 in addition to issuing instructions,....

其大無外 nothing greater than this.

外獎 an exceptional reward.

外小人 to keep off the mean man,—from becoming an associate.

外委 a sergeant or corporal.

外註 marginal commentaries.

外崇 the spirit of the grave-boundary.

外史 an official under the Chou dynasty, whose duties seem to have been connected with education; unofficial history.

外財不富命窮人 adventitious wealth cannot enrich a man destined to be poor.

歪¹

12,443

R. Vulgar.
C. wai, v. 'me
H. 'we
F. wai, 'wai
W. wai
N. we, wa, hwa
P. } wai
M. }
Y. wae
Sz. wai
K. wae
J. ai
A. oi
Even Upper.

Awry, as opposed to 正 687; aslant; oblique; out of the straight.

歪扭 crooked; awry.

七歪八扭 all bent and twisted.

歪嘴 a wry mouth.

歪頭 or 歪脖子 wry-necked.

歪戴着帽兒 to wear one's hat awry.

坐歪 to sit crooked.

東歪西倒 tumbling about from side to side,—of a drunken man.

船歪着 the boat is not trim.

企歪 to stand crookedly; to loll.

歪心 a depraved heart.

歪霸橫梁 (lang²) domineering; overbearing.

晌午歪了 it is past noon,—alluding to the slanting shadow on the sun-dial.

歪刺 a chattering good-for-nothing.

歪柄 (or 頸) 傘 umbrellas with curved handles, only allowed to officials of the 1st rank.

歪話 offensive language; preposterous.

孬⁴

12,444

W. hwa
N. wa, we
A. kwai
Doubtful.
cf. 歪

Bad. Used with 10,541.

嗝¹

12,445

R. 麻歌
See 夸戈
A. wa
Even Upper.

A wry mouth.

蛙

12,446

胥

12,447

See 12,425.

See 12,943.

歲¹

12,448

R. 灰佳

See 威

J. ai

A. ovi, wai

Even Upper.

聵⁴

12,449

R. 隊卦

C. 'k'ui

H. k'wei

F. kwoui,

kwoui

W. 'wai

N. gwei

P. M. }

Y. Sz. }

K. we, hwe

J. kwai, ge

A. kwi, hui,

k'wai

Sinking

Lower.

剏¹

12,450

R. 寒

C. yün

H. ngan

F. ngwang

See 頑

J. gwan

A. ngwan

Even Lower.

園

12,451

姦⁴

12,452

岼²

12,453

R. 寒

See 玩

Even Lower.

忼⁴

12,454

R. 寒

See 玩

Sinking

Lower.

Mountainous; precipitous.

Deaf from birth; hence, dumb. [To be distinguished from 聵 5207.]

發聵振聵 to rouse even deaf people,—of vigorous or stirring words.

形同聵聵 both deaf and dumb. See 5207, where the popular usage is given.

WAN.

To trim; to cut round.

剏角 to pare off the corners.

Same as 12,450.

A beautiful woman.

A mountain peak.

To desire; to long for.

忼歲惕日 to desire length of life.

忼忽 the confusion arising from too great love of life,—to which principles are sacrificed.

玩⁴

12,455

R. 翰

C. wan

H. swan, ngan

F. ngwang,

ngwang²

W. ngō,

N. ngouñ,

ngwoñ,

waan,

ngwaan

P. M. }

S. wan

Y. wou, ou

K. wan

J. kwan

A. ngwan

Sinking

Lower.

To find pleasure in; to amuse oneself with; to handle; to examine; to test.

玩賞 to find pleasure in.

玩月 to enjoy the moonlight.

玩景 to enjoy the scenery.

遊玩 to stroll for amusement.

玩之無盡 the enjoyment of it is without end,—never palls.

晚年唯玩周易老子 in his later years he amused himself only with the Changes of Chou Kung, and with Lao Tzu.

玩延 to delay.

玩泄 to dawdle.

玩生 to become careless in one's business.

玩人喪德 by trifling with men, he ruins his virtue.

玩物喪志 by finding his amusement in things (i.e. in collecting curios, etc.), he ruins his aims (or fritters away his energies).

古玩 curios; antiques.

細玩 to examine carefully.

玩上下文, 來路去路 examine into the context, its whence and its whither.

玩索 to turn over and over in one's mind,—as an abstruse point which one is trying to master.

玩味 to test a flavour.

Read wan². To play; to trifle.

玩頭 something to amuse one; amusement.

玩耍 or 玩弄 or 玩戲 to play; to romp; to toy with.

玩法 to trifle with the law.

玩器 or 玩物 or 玩藝 or

玩意見 playthings; toys.

狠有個玩意見 is very amusing.

玩意見書 amusing books.

玩兒 or 鬧着玩兒 to play about.

不是玩兒的 it is not a joke,—of anything which involves risk.

玩⁴

12,455

親友都鬧着他玩兒 his relations and friends all teased him about it.

玩笑 to jest; to joke.

說玩笑話 to chaff; to rag.

玩梁 acrobatic feats.

玩杠子 to exercise on the horizontal bar.

玩票 amateur actors.

玩蠍子扒 to walk like a scorpion,—on the hands with the heels over the head.

頑²

12,456

R. 刪

C. wan

H. ngan, wan

F. ngwang

W. ngwa, wa,

ma

N. waan,

ngwaan

P. M. }

S. wan

Y. waa

K. wan

J. gwan

A. ngwan

Even Lower.

Stupid; doltish; useless; heedless. Used for 12,455.

頑民 the stupid masses.

頑兒 my stupid son,—my son.

頑童 a stupid youth.

頑戶 a rogue; a slippery rascal.

頑夫廉 the corrupt become pure,—when they hear of the character of 伯夷 Po I.

冥頑不靈 stupid and not quick of apprehension.

頑石 a mere block of stone; fancy stoneware.

生公說法, 頑石點頭 when Shēng Kung preached, even the stupid stones bowed their heads.

頑劣 good for nothing; useless.

頑梗 or 頑悍 obstinate.

疎頑 careless; heedless.

奸頑 sly; artful.

頑健 my lubberly strength,—used conventionally of one's good health.

頑軀 my lubberly body.

頑固 obstinate; disinclined for "progress,"—a modern term. See 12,633.

Read wan¹.

頑疲 obstinate; perverse.

完²

12,457

R. 寒

C. yün

H. won, wan,

yen

To finish; to complete; whole; unbroken. To settle. See 長 chang² 450.

還沒做完了 he has not finished making it yet.

完²

12,457

F. wong
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. }
M. } wan
Sz. }
Y. ou
K. wan
J. kwan
A. kwan, hwön
Even Lower.

今天怕趕不完 I'm
afraid I shan't finish it to-day.

完工 to finish a job.

完事 to bring a matter to an
end.

用完了 all used up.

完結 or 完訖 or 完竣 or

完畢 to settle up; to end off.

完婚 or 完娶 or 完嫖 or

完姻 to complete a marriage.

講完 to have done talking.

完滿 to culminate; to end.

完上來了 beginning to come
to an end.

完之復可百年 it may
last another hundred years,—of
a picture.

完聚 to reassemble; to bring
together, as people parted.

完案 to put an end to a case.

完足 in full.

完責任 to acquit oneself of
one's responsibility.

不完 incomplete; see 12,339.

命工完理之 I instructed
an artist to restore it,—by clean-
ing, as a picture.

傷於完好 interferes with
the completeness,—of the book.

完備 all ready; fully prepared.

完全 complete; whole; preserv-
ed entire. See 10,603.

無完裙 she has not a single
dress without a hole in it. [=無

完全之裙.]

完人 a finished man,—complete
in all respects.

完固 well-made and strong.

完卵 unbroken eggs.

釵完當爲男子 if the
hair-pin was unbroken, the child
would be a boy,—of an omen.

體幾無完膚 hardly a whole
spot on his body.

褌 (or 短) 褐不完 torn and
tattered clothes,—poverty.

完納 to pay up.

完數 to settle an account.

完過 payment has been made.

完²

12,457

垸²

12,458

R. 寒
See 完
Even Lower.

皖³

12,459

R. 潛
C. wan
H. kon
F. wang
W. wa
See 皖
A. vien, hwan,
hwön
Rising Lower
Irregular.

統

12,460

皖

12,461

翫⁴

12,462

R. 翰
See 玩
Sinking
Lower.

盥

12,463

胥

12,464

宛²

12,465

R. 元阮
C. ün
H. won
F. wang
W. yüe
N. wouñ
P. } yüan,
M. } wan
Y. ou

不得完成 unable to com-
plete or pay up.

完清 all paid off; account squar-
ed.

完稅 or 完餉 to pay duty.

Lime and varnish mixed
for lacquering. See 10,917.

築垸 a bank or dyke.

To be brilliant; bright.
See 4540. [To be distin-
guished from 皖 5060.]

皖彼牽牛 bright shines the
Cow-boy,—certain stars in the
neck of Aquila. See 1388.

有皖其實 with its fruit so
bright,—of a pear-tree.

Same as 12,483.

Same as 6351.

To be disgusted with.
Used with 12,454, 12,455.

Correct form of 12,472.

Same as 12,473.

Of course; without warn-
ing. To give way; to yield;
courteously; obligingly; un-
concernedly. Also read
yüan³. [Distinguished from
苑 13,718.]

宛其死矣 you will drop off
in death.

宛³

12,465

Sz. yüan, wan
K. wön, wan
J. yen, on, won
A. yüen
Even and
Rising Upper.

宛轉 to turn or come round;
to bring things round to a point
desired; persuasive; at length.

宛轉如循環 to come round
(to the same point) as though
moving in a circle.

宛轉蛾眉馬前死
finally (i.e. after all argument
was exhausted) she of the moth-
eyebrows (Yang Kuei-fei) perish-
ed before their horses,—at Ma-
wei.

求親友宛轉於家君
之前 ask your relatives and
friends to try to arrange the
matter with your father.

宛若 just as; very like; accord-
ing to; still. Also, the wives
of brothers; sisters-in-law.

宛是夢所 evidently (or
strangely like) the place seen
in his dream.

宛如瓦 curved like a tile.

宛然左辟 politely he stands
aside to the left.

其棺宛然而隨手灰
滅 there was the coffin (of Ts'ao
Ts'ao) in statu quo, but when
it was touched, it crumbled away
to dust.

宛在水中央 and lo! there
he was in the middle of the
water.

宛在有 sure enough there
was

綾巾宛在 and sure enough
there was the silk handkerchief.

宛平縣 the District in which
the western part of Peking is
situated.

宛邱 an old name for part of
陳州府 Ch'ên-chou Fu in
Honan.

Read yüan¹.

大宛國 the kingdom of Fer-
ghana,—or modern Khokand,
from which came the best horses.

控大宛 he reined in his horse
(= arrived).

Read yüan⁴. Small.

宛彼鳴鳩 small is the cooing
dove.

剗¹

12,466

R. 寒
C. 'un, wan,
wat.
F. 'wang
N. 'wouh
P. 'wan, wa
M. } 'wa
Y. }
K. } wan
J. }
A. wan, lwan
Even Upper.

To cut; to cut out; to pick out; to scoop out.

剗削 to cut away; to pare.

剗割 to cut out.

剗骨上的肉 to cut away flesh from bones.

雕剗 to engrave.

剗地 to dig; to hoe.

剗菜 to cut up vegetables by the roots.

拏刀子剗出桃核來 pick out the peach-stones with a knife.

拏匙子把瓢子剗出來 scoop out the inside with a spoon.

剗心待人 to treat people as though ready to cut out one's heart for them.

有洞若神剗 there was a cave which seemed as though dug out by the gods.

剗眼剗皮的 savagely; brutally.

碗¹

12,467

R. 寒元
See 簪
A. wan, yüen
Even Upper.

Remnants; snips; the "cabbage" of tailors.

挽¹

12,468

R. 翰阮
See 碗苑
Sinking and
Rising Upper.

To bend the wrist. Used with 12,473.

晚³

12,469

R. 阮
See 鴛
Rising Upper.

The declining sun.
白日晚晚其將入兮 the bright sun is declining towards evening and is about to set.**挽**

12,470

Same as 12,472.

湏³

12,471

R. 阮
See 鴛
Rising Upper.

碗³

12,472

R. 旱
C. un
H. won
F. wang
W. yüe
N. ouh
P. }
M. } wan
Sz. }
Y. ou
K. wan
J. wan
A. wan, yüen
Rising Upper.

Eddying water.

湏演 to whirl round and round, as an eddy.

A bowl. See 6176. [vulgar form of 12,463.]

飯碗 a rice-bowl.

一碗飯 a bowl of rice.

施捨一碗發財飯 give me a bowl of rice for luck,—a beggar's cry.

大海碗 a large bowl.

火碗 a bowl with a heater to keep the food warm.

鋸碗 or 鉗碗 or 碼碗 to mend bowls by clamping or riveting.

喫人碗半, 由人使喚 if you eat of a man's dish, you must obey his orders,—as a servant.

破碗詛嘴 to take an oath by breaking a bowl.

喫個碟乾碗淨的 to lick the platter clean.

碗口大的瘡 an ulcer as big as a bowl.

金碗玉杯而盛狗屎可乎 should filth be put into a golden bowl or a jade cup?

碗子青 acorn-black. See 4289.

腕⁴

12,473

R. 翰
See 腕
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

The wrist; a flexible joint.

手腕 the wrist.

肘腕 the elbow.

活動腕子 a flexible wrist.

腕力 wrist-strength,—as in penmanship, archery, etc.

扼腕太息 to clasp the hands and sigh deeply.

把腕而教之畫 held his hand and taught him to draw.

To grow luxuriantly.

苑 or yu⁴ 彼柳斯 luxuriant grow those willows.有苑 or yu⁴ 其特 luxuriantly rises the springing grain.**苑**³

12,474

W. yüe
N. yüeh
P. 'yüan, yü
M. yü
Y. 'wou
K. wön, ul
J. yen, on, otz
A. 'yüen
Rising and
Entering
Upper.

紫苑 a medicinal plant which in Japan is identified with *Aster tataricus*, L. The source of the Chinese drug is unknown.沙苑 yu⁴ 子 seeds of a leguminous plant used for kidney disease because of their shape.

Also known as 潼蒺藜.

豌¹

12,475

R. 寒
P. 'wan
Even Upper.

The garden pea (*Pisum sativum*, L.).

糖豌豆 sugared peas.

黎豌豆 a spotted bean,—given to animals.

金麥豌豆 *Ervum Lens*, L.**髀**⁴

12,476

R. 翰
C. 'wan, 'yün
H. 'won
F. 'wang, v.
'kwang
W. 'wa, 'yüe
N. 'wouh
P. 'wan
M. 'wan, v.
'wan
Y. 'ou, v. 'waa
Sz. }
K. } wan
J. on
A. wan
Sinking Upper
Irregular.

The knee-pan; the knee-joint.

張進昭截左髀廬子墓 Chang Chin-chao cut off his left knee-pan and took up his abode at the grave,—of his parent.

彎¹

12,477

R. 刪
See 灣
A. lwan
Even Upper.

To curve; to bend; see 8327. Used for "feet" from the curve of a Chinese lady's small foot. Used with 12,478.

彎弓 to bend a bow.

我的指頭還是彎不過來 I can't bend my finger yet.

把鐵絲兒彎過來 bend a piece of iron wire into a ring.

木頭彎了 the wood is bent.

彎腰 to stoop.

一彎新月 the crescent moon.

彎蛾 arched eyebrows.

束雙彎 to bind the feet,—of women.

彎¹
12,477

轉彎 or 拐彎 to turn a corner. [The first is also to speak through an intermediary.]

彎彎曲曲的 winding; serpentine.

彎尺 a carpenter's square.

灣¹
12,478

A curved shore; a bay; a cove; an anchorage. Used with 12,477. See 10,577.

河灣 a bend in a river.

南灣 the Praya Grande at Macao.

沙灣 a sandy bay.

灣子 a bend; a pool.

灣泊 to anchor.

灣一灣船 to stop, of a boat; to make fast by the banks.

灣着了 at anchor.

灣着指頭算 to reckon by holding up so many fingers.

婉³
12,479

Complaisant; obliging. See 13,721.

婉順 accommodating; obliging.

婉婉聽從 to be friendly and pleasant, accommodating and yielding.

Read wên⁴ or mien³. The betrothal, some say the birth, of a girl.

挽³
12,480

To lead; to pull; to seize; to bend; to induce; to draw back; to restore.

挽扶 to lead to.

挽留 to detain; to hold back.

挽之不留 couldn't keep him,—said of a certain virtuous official.

挽住 held him back,—from going.

當去挽不住 when it is one's time to go, there is no holding back,—of destiny.

挽³
12,480

要挽住我的心 she wants to bind my heart,—to hers.

挽頸 to throw one's arms around some one's neck.

挽手同行 went away hand in hand.

挽袖 to roll up the sleeves.

挽弓 to hold a bow in the hands; to draw a bow. See 10,603.

挽柩 to hold the ropes and escort a coffin,—to be a pall-bearer.

挽邀 to persuade; to induce.

挽髻 or 挽着纂 to make up the hair into a knot.

挽回主權 to recover sovereign rights.

挽回不得 cannot be brought back or restored,—as a past state of things, etc.

挽救 to rescue.

挽詞 or 挽歌 funereal elegies; poems in memoriam. See 12,482.

挽頹風 to reform degenerate customs.

挽起眉毛去作人 to pull oneself together and behave like a man.

晚³
12,481

Late; evening; late in life.

不晚 it is not late; not behind time.

那時說不晚 it will be time enough to say so then.

他來的晚 he came late.

晚來一天 to come a day late.

晚起 to get up late.

悔之晚矣 it is too late to repent.

相見恨晚 I regret that we met so late in life.

享晚福 to enjoy happiness in one's closing years.

晚年 or 晚節 late in life.

歲晚 late in the year.

晚婚 to marry late in life,—as a widow re-marrying.

晚運 to succeed late,—in getting a degree.

晚去一時 to delay going a moment.

晚³
12,481

晚輩 a younger generation.

晚生 later born by one generation; used conventionally for "I", as opposed to 先生

再晚 later born by two generations.

晚田 or 晚禾 the second crop,—where two different crops are grown on the same land.

下晚 or 晚夕 or 晚上 or 晚間 evening.

晚宴 a banquet in the evening.

昨晚 yesterday evening.

今晚 this evening.

傍晚 or 挨晚 near evening.

晚飯 supper.

晚香玉 *Polianthes tuberosa*, L.

輓³
12,482

To pull a wheel-chair; to draw a hearse.

輓聯 or 輓祝 or 祭輓 or

輓額 (or 軸) funeral scrolls sent by friends on the occasion of a death. [The characters on the last are either of paper *appliqué* or of metal.]

輓詩 or 輓言 a funeral ode; an elegy.

緋³
12,483

To hate. Crimson. To run through; to string. To bind up the hair. To seize.

R. 潛諫

緋臂雙金環 to place two gold bracelets on the arms.

高緋 to do the hair high up.

手緋 to seize.

緋去舟 to hold fast his departing boat,—and not let it go.

万³
12,484

Same as 12,486.

卐⁴
12,485

Sauvastika, or the fourth of the auspicious signs in the foot-print of Buddha. Used as a fancy form of 12,486. [To be distinguished from Svastika or "Thor's

𠂔⁴
12,485

Hammer," the crampens of which turn to the right.]

蓮花 𠂔 字總由天 the lotus-flower and the sauvastika must have come from heaven.

𠂔 字欄杆 a balustrade the wood-work of which is arranged in the pattern of this character.

𠂔 字不到頭 never-ending *wan*,—a name for the above pattern.

𠂔 字錦 ornamentation on silk, piece-goods, etc., after the above pattern.

𠂔 字菓 *Hovenia dulcis*, Thbg.

萬⁴
12,486

A cloud of insects; hence, a myriad; ten thousand (see 千 1725); many; all; certainly. A general term for dances; some say a dance with shields and battle-axes. See 12,760.

百萬 a million.

十千萬 a hundred millions.

萬萬 ten thousand myriads; innumerable; certainly.

萬萬不可 you can on no account do so.

萬倍 ten-thousandfold.

萬古 from all antiquity.

萬世 or 萬代 generation after generation; for all time.

公侯萬代 may you be ennobled for ten thousand generations!

萬全之計 a perfect or absolutely satisfactory mode or scheme.

萬狀 myriad shapes; all sorts of.....

萬物 all things; all creation.

萬事 everything.

萬事休 all things cease,—at death.

萬歲爺 a popular title for the Emperor. [*Wan sui* becomes in Japanese *Banzai*!]

萬歲牌 the Imperial tablet, worshipped on certain occasions.

萬⁴
12,486

萬歲 璫 same as the 波斯璫 11,623.

萬壽 the Emperor's birthday.

萬壽菓 *Carica papaya*, L.

天子萬年 may the Emperor live ten thousand years!

萬年青 *Rohdea japonica*, Roth. Also, *Tupistra chinensis*, Baker.

萬緣 all interest in, or connection with, external objects.

萬慮不寧 very anxious.

萬慮皆空 to be free from all care.

萬不及一 not one in ten thousand equals it.

萬一 or 萬分之一 ten thousand to one (i.e. 1 to 9999 by the formal measure of probability); there is just a possibility; if by any chance. See 2801.

萬一死了 only one chance in ten thousand that he will die.

萬一失手 if you do perchance make a slip.

萬無一失 or 萬不失 — wholly perfect; to fail in no single point; absolutely safe.

萬死一生 ten thousand to one against escaping with life.

萬分 in the highest degree.

萬安 perfectly safe.

萬方 all places.

萬里 ten thousand *li*; a great distance.

萬里長城 or 萬里 the Great Wall.

萬里赴戎機 at the Great Wall they snatch their arms.

萬里無雲 not a cloud in the sky.

萬國公法 international law.

萬國圖 a map of the world.

萬福 every blessing,—said by women.

萬靈 all spirits.

萬民 or 萬夫 all the people; the masses.

萬民衣 the clothing given by the people of the place to a popular official on his leaving them.

萬⁴
12,486

萬夫有罪在余一人 if the people have done wrong, I alone am to blame.

萬名傘 umbrellas given to popular officials by the people, bearing the names of the subscribers.

萬不能 quite unable to.

萬勿復言 on no account reply.

萬無此理 there is no such principle.

萬不得已 cannot on any account.

九月將萬 in the 9th moon the dances were about to be performed.

蔓⁴
12,487

To creep, as plants; to spread over; to ramify. See 7141, 7626. [In spite of K'ang Hsi's initial 無, this character should be read *man*.]

野有蔓草 on the moor is the creeping grass.

蔓蔓日茂 daily spread more vigorously.

方出蔓子 it has just put forth tendrils.

爬蔓子 a climbing plant.

蔓爬着 creeping.

瓜蔓 the melon vine.

葛蔓 a species of bean that furnishes fibres for cloth.

蔓延 to spread about; diffusive; prolix.

不蔓不枝 without rambling or branching,—sticking to the point at issue.

無使滋蔓 not to allow rambling,—wandering from the point.

Read *man*³. A kind of turnip.

蔓菁 a kind of turnip with a green tuber above ground; rape turnip (*Brassica rapa*, L.).

芥蔓菁 the same with a white tuber below ground.

R. 願
C. man
H. wan
F. wang
W. wa, va, ma
N. vaan
P. }
M. } wan
Sz. }
Y. waa
K. man
J. ban, man
A. van
Sinking
Lower.

R. 願
See 慢
Sinking
Lower.

鄧¹

12,488

R. 寒翰

See 墮

Even and
Sinking
Lower.墮¹

12,489

R. 寒願

See 恒獻

K. hwan
J. kwan, ken
A. hien²Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.丸¹

12,490

R. 寒

C. yün

H. yen

F. wong

W. wang

N. woun, wong

P. } wan

Y. ou

Sz. yüan

K. hwan

J. kwan, gwan

A. hwön, hwan

Even Lower.

Name of an ancient city.

An ancient badge of rank.
Used with 5075.A ball; a pill; a pellet;
a bullet.

丸藥 pills; to make pills.

使婢丸藥 he caused the
maid to make some pills.

吞丸 to swallow pills.

蠟丸子 pills coated with wax,
—to cause them to operate
slowly. Also, pills made with
wax. Also, pills of wax used to
enclose secret reports to the
Emperor by the famous minister
Yen Chên-ch'ing.蜜丸子 pills mixed with honey,
—to lubricate the passages.水丸子 pills made without any
coating or mixture but the simple
drugs.彈丸 a pellet or bullet for a
cross-bow.彈丸之地 a pellet-sized (*i.e.*
tiny) bit of land.

睪丸 the testicles.

結丸 to become lumpy.

松柏丸丸 the pines and the
cypresses grow symmetrically.切糕丸 pills made from the
fragments of dumpling left un-
sold,—*sz.* "bread pills."和丸教子 mixing pills to
teach her son,—said of the
mother of 柳仲郢 Liu
Chung-ying of the T'ang dyn-
asty, who gave her son bitter
pills to prevent him from dozing
over his books.丸¹

12,490

丸泥亦可封函關 with
a pellet of mud I could close
the Han pass,—said by 王遠
Wang Yüan of the Han; now
used in the sense of energy and
self-reliance.

弄丸 to juggle with balls.

探丸 to draw lots,—as was the
custom in an Anarchist society
under the Emperor Ch'êng Ti,
(4th cent.) red and black balls
meaning various officials to be
killed, while the drawer of a white
ball had to pay funeral expenses
of friends.洟¹

12,491

R. 寒

See 丸

Even Lower.

癢¹

12,492

R. 刪

See 頑

Even Lower.

To shed tears.

洟瀾 to weep copiously.

Numbness in the hands
or feet.

WANG.

A king; a prince; a ruler;
royal.今爲人王者自思之
let the rulers of the present day
take warning by this.唐王 the Emperor,—used of the
T'ang sovereigns.

王爵 the rank of prince.

王邸 literary designation of the
皇子 sons of the Emperor
under the present dynasty.王府 a king's palace; the esta-
blishment of the princes of Im-
perial lineage.王大臣 the prince and minis-
ters,—who formed the Tsung-li
Yamên.

王妃 a prince's concubine.

議政王 a Prince Regent.

王子 a prince. Also, the Chi-
nese "Rip van Winkle," who
spent seven days with the Immor-
tals, a term equivalent on earth
to several hundred years. See
Biog. Dict., 2155.王¹

12,493

王子去求仙 Wang Tzû
went to try to obtain immor-
tality. See Biog. Dict., 2240.

明王 wise rulers.

先王 the ancient kings,—re-
garded as fountains of wisdom.三王 (1) 文王 Wên Wang,
his father, and grandfather; (2)大禹 the Great Yü, 成湯
T'ang the Completer, and 文王 Wên Wang with 武王
Wu Wang, these last two count-
ing as one.天王 heavenly prince,—name of
3 stars (Antares and $\sigma\tau$ Scorp.)
in the zodiacal constellation 心.Also, title adopted by Hung
Hsiu-ch'üan, leader of the T'ai-
p'ing rebels.天王在位, 化成道昌
when the Heavenly Prince (con-
stellation) is dominant, regener-
ation is complete and truth is
triumphant.四天王 the Four Heavenly
Kings,—who guard the world
against the attacks of evil spirits.
Sanskrit: *chaturmahârâjas* or
lôkapâlas. Their statues are seen
at the entrance to Buddhist tem-
ples, and they are known to the
Chinese as 多聞 Vaishrama,
持國 Dhritashtra, 增長
Virudhaka, and 廣目 Viru-
paksha.親王 and 郡王 the uncles
or brothers and cousins of the
Emperor; princes of the 1st and
2nd orders.王爺 your Imperial Highness,—
to a prince, as above.王侯 or 王公 princes and
nobles; the high nobility.王孫 a prince's descendants;
hence Wang-sun, a double sur-
name. Also, an ape. [Manchu:
wasuri monio.]王室之胄 of Imperial lin-
eage.王產 estates belonging to the
Imperial princes.

王業 rule: sway.

王位 the throne or rank of a
prince.王城 the capital of one of the
tributary states,—*e.g.* of Korea
and Annam.

王¹

12,493

番王 the Mongol princes.

王事 Imperial affairs.

王法 the laws of the land.

王法無親 the law takes no count of relationship,—is no respecter of persons.

法王 the prince of the Law,—Buddha.

王化 civilising influence,—as of good government.

王化所不及 beyond the reach of civilisation.

王父 a grandfather.

王春 the 1st moon; the new year.

王不出頭誰作主 if there was no head to (i.e. dot on the top of) 王, where would 主 be?—if the prince did not take the lead, who would direct the course of affairs?

王帚 or 王華 *Kochia scoparia*, Schrad.王瓜 *Thladiantha dubia*, Bge.王不留行 (in central China) small reddish seeds from a *Leguminosa*; (in south China) the receptacles of a species of *Ficus*; (in Peking) *Silene aprica*, Turcz. [The name is explained as "King can't prevent it from creeping."]Read wang⁴. To rule; to govern.

王此大邦 to rule over this great country.

王天下 to rule over the empire.

以木德王 he reigned under the influence of the "wood" principle,—i.e. the national colour was that which corresponds with wood, sc. 青 see 2184.

Read wang³. To go to.

下民之王 the resort of the masses.

昊天日明, 及爾出王 God is intelligent, and is with you in all your goings.

尪¹

12,494

R. 陽

C. hong, wong

H. } wong

F. } wong

W. oa

N. wong

P. }

M. }

Y. } wang

Sz. }

K. }

J. 3

A. kang,

k'wong,

wong

Even Upper.

A crooked or rickety person; feeble; emaciated. See 8139.

暴¹ 尪 to expose an emaciated person to the sun,—as a means of putting an end to a drought.

夏大旱, 公欲焚巫尪 in consequence of the great drought during the summer, the duke wished to burn a witch and an emaciated person.

賤之如尪 to despise as a mere weakling.

足尪僂而懶步 went as if loth, with lagging steps.

尪羸 out of condition,—as horses.

尪纖弱懦 puny and feeble.

生男如狼猶恐其尪 you may have a son like a wolf (in strength), and yet you fear lest he be puny.

旺⁴

12,495

R. 漾

See 王

Sinking

Lower.

Bright; shining; brilliant; blazing; glorious; prosperous.

火旺 the blazing of fire.

旺旺的 bright; shining.

發旺 to show signs of vigour; to prosper; to flourish; to make a fortune.

越拔越長的旺了 the more they pulled it out, the more luxuriantly it grew.

興旺 prosperity.

生意興旺 trade is brisk.

旺地 a prosperous place.

火燒旺地 fires break out most in busy places.

旺運 good fortune; great luck.

他的運氣旺 his luck was good.

血氣旺 in good health.

丁財兩旺 may you have both children and wealth in abundance!

健旺 or 壯旺 robust; vigorous.

旺相 *hsiang*⁴ 堂 the shrine of the God of Wealth.枉³

12,496

R. 養

C. } wong

H. } wong

F. wong, oung

W. yüoa

N. wong, v.

P. } wang

M. }

Y. } wang

Sz. }

K. }

J. 3

A. wong

Rising Upper.

To do or suffer a wrong; oppression, as opposed to 縱 11,991; crooked, as opposed to 直 1846. In vain; useless; nugatory; petty (see 3494).

冤枉 a wrong; a grievance. See 3831.

大冤大枉 truly a great wrong!

呼枉 to proclaim one's wrongs.

無枉無縱 without injustice and without leniency.

屈枉人 to act unjustly towards people.

枉死鬼 the spirit of a man who has died through injustice.

枉死城 the abode of the above spirits in the nether world.

壞衣枉粧 to spoil one's clothes and destroy one's get-up,—in order to look ugly.

枉矢 a crooked arrow.

舉直錯諸枉 employ the upright, and put aside the crooked.

枉誓願 to force to make a vow.

矯枉 to straighten or right wrongs.

矯枉過直 (or 正) to straighten the crooked beyond the straight,—so that it is still crooked; used of excessive measures.

枉尺而直尋 to bend a foot and straighten a fathom,—to do a small wrong to secure a great good.

但事既矯枉 but since this would be a very exaggerated proceeding.

枉然 in vain.

枉爲走一遭 you have taken your trip in vain.

枉法 to render the law nugatory.

枉費心思 waste of thought.

枉居人世 to be of no use in the world.

不枉了一番工夫 you have not altogether wasted your time.

枉駕 or 枉臨 or 枉顧 to

枉³

12,496

waste time in going to visit,—used conventionally.

承示於明日後日枉

顧 you inform me that to-morrow or the next day you are going to waste your time in coming to see me.

汪¹

12,497

R. 陽
C. }
H. } wang
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. } wang
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Upper.

Expanse of water.

汪子 a pool.

汪洋 or 汪洋大海 the open sea; expanse of ocean.

藍汪汪的天 an expanse of blue sky.

大量汪容 or 汪汪千

頃波 of great ocean-like capacity,—for forgiveness, forbearance, etc.; magnanimous.

汪汪 in abundance,—of water.

淚汪汪 tearfully.

迂⁴

12,498

R. 漾
See 王
Sinking
Lower.

To go; to travel. To be afraid of. To deceive.

魂廷廷若有亡 frighten-
ed almost to death.子無我廷 do not frighten
me.人實廷女 people are de-
ceiving you. [女=汝.]是廷吾兄也 it was I who
deceived my elder brother.

偃

12,499

Same as 12,494.

往³

12,500

R. 養
C. }
H. } wang
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. } wang
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Rising Lower.

To go; to proceed to-
wards; to visit. Past; gone;
formerly.

往矣 be off!

往反 or 往還 or 往轉 or

往復 to go and come back.

前往 to proceed to.

往前走 to go to the front; to
advance; to marry again, of a
widow.

往後 or 往下 hereafter.

往後頭走 to go to the back.

發往 to banish to.

往³

12,500

打個往回 to go there and
back.來往 to come and to go; to
and fro; intercourse; dealings.兩下兒有來往 the two
parties visit one another. Also
used of an intimacy where con-
tributions are exchanged on the
occasion of weddings, deaths, etc.有信來往 letters pass be-
tween us.往來寒熱 cold and heat al-
ternating,—of fever and ague.寒來暑往 when cold comes,
heat goes.何往 or 往那 na³ 裏去
whither are you going?往好裏學 direct your studies
towards what is good.向往 (wang⁴) the bent of the
mind.以指畫向往 as a means
of indicating (by gesture) one's
intention.

往性 obstinate.

往晤 to have an interview with.

吾輩亦不先往 we (the
Consuls) will also not make the
first visit,—to him.

往拏 to go and arrest.

往日 or 往時 or 往年 or

往世 or 往古 or 往昔
past time; past ages.前日無怨, 往日無仇
there has never been any grudge
or ill-feeling between us.往時遺風 antiquated no-
tions.

往常 constantly; usually.

往往如此 it is often thus.

古人往往有之 very com-
mon with the ancients,—of a
literary turn.一往深情 a lifelong and un-
faltering devotion,—to some per-
son or subject.

往罪 past sins.

往事休題 let bygones be
bygones. See 2292.

徃

12,501

Same as 12,500.

亡²

12,502

R. 陽虞
C. }
H. }
F. }
W. }
N. }
P. }
M. }
Y. }
Sz. }
K. }
J. }
A. }
Even Lower.

To go away; to be ab-
sent; escaped; lost; des-
troyed; dead; gone, as op-
posed to 存 12,972.出亡 to flee; to become a fugi-
tive.人之云亡 (good) men are
going away.民卒流亡 the people are all
wandering fugitives.窺亡而報之 watched the
opportunity of his being out to
return the visit.人亡人得 one man's loss is
another man's gain.

亡失 lost; gone.

亡不可復見 gone, never to
be seen again; dead.無少亡者 nothing was mis-
sing.

亡金 the missing money.

父母雙亡 parents both dead.

與吾亡友, 交最善 very
intimate with my dead friend.

亡夫 a dead husband.

亡過 died.

亡沒 or 死亡 or 亡故
perished; dead and gone.

亡靈 deserted,—as a house.

亡是公 a term for an imagin-
ary person in fiction.

敗亡 defeat and death.

陣亡 to die in battle.

亡人 a fugitive; an exile.

未亡人 one who has not died;
used specially of widows; I, the
widow.不隨死而亡 not to perish
at death,—to have an undying
reputation.雖終而不亡 though dying,
not to perish utterly.曷維其亡 how can it be for-
gotten?—of grief.亡新 the accursed Wang Mang,
—the usurper.亡命 to abscond; to evade (jus-
tice.)亡命徒 a ruffian ready for any
crime.

亡²
12,502

Read *wu*². Not; without.
See 8121.

亡幾 or 亡何 in a little while.

亡而爲有 having not, and yet affecting to have.

貧亡 very poor.

今也則亡 there is not now such another as he.

妄⁴
12,503

R. 漾
C. *mong*,
mong
H. } *wong*
F. }
W. *voa*
N. *voŋg*
P. }
M. } *wang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *mang*
J. *mō, bō*
A. *vong*
Sinking
Lower.

Erroneous; false; wrong; incoherent; foolish; wild; reckless.

離妄無真 without error, there cannot be truth.

認妄爲真, 雖真亦妄 to regard error as truth does not make error into truth.

妄作妄爲 disorderly behaviour.

切不可妄爲 pray, let there be no disorderly behaviour.

從今後不敢妄爲 henceforth I will not venture to misbehave.

妄告 or 妄控 to accuse falsely.

妄證 false witness.

妄語 to tell a deliberate lie.

妄追 a wrongful claim.

真實無妄 genuinely honest and without guile.

妄冒 to falsely assume the name of.

妄取 to misappropriate; to speculate; to squeeze.

妄誕 wild or unfounded stories.

不妄與人 he did not recklessly give them to people.

妄殺 to give no quarter.

妄人 a brutish fellow.

妄想 to indulge in vain hopes.

妄想爬高 vainly hoping to attain eminence,—as the frog who longed to be a wild swan.

妄對 to answer at random,—without thought.

妄評 wild or rash criticisms.

狂妄 rowdy; disorderly; hare-brained.

妄⁴
12,503

妄自尊大 to wildly boast oneself.

妄議 wild counsels; reckless proposals.

忘²
12,504

R. 陽 漾
C. *mong*,
mong²
H. *mong*
F. *wong*
W. *voa*,
smang
N. *voŋg*,
smoŋg
P. *wang*,
*wang*²
M. *wang*,
*wang*²
Y. *wang*
Sz. *wang*
K. *mang*
J. *bō, mō*
A. *vong*
Even and
Sinking
Lower.

To forget; to be absent-minded.

忘本 to forget the source,—from which one has acquired anything valuable; to be ungrateful.

忘食 forgetful of food,—as when preoccupied.

受恩莫忘 do not forget a kindness.

忘恩, 思小怨 forgetful of kindness while mindful of petty wrongs.

不能忘情 I can never forget,—old times, love, kindness, etc.

實有遺忘 I really forget,—where I met you.

忘死了 I clean forgot.

中心藏之何日忘之 'tis stored up in my heart, how can I ever forget?

守此忘彼 mindful of one and forgetting the other.

忘年 a friendship in which difference of years is forgotten.

忘神 to be out of one's senses.

坐忘 to be in a state of mental abstraction.

忘者之心 the intelligence of the absent-minded,—is like dead ashes; see 9350.

好⁴ hao⁴ 忘, 急求記事珠 he who is given to forgetting should seek the memory pearl,—such as was given as a present to 張說 Chang Yüeh of the T'ang dynasty, and by holding which in his hand he could recall anything which had slipped his memory.

忘八蛋 or 忘八羔子 turtle's egg or spawn,—a term of abuse; see 6421.

忘憂 wine.

Read *wang*⁴.

忘記 or 忘却 to forget.

忘不了 or 忘不到 or 忘

不下 I shan't forget it.

這件事我竟忘下咯 I keep on forgetting this.

芒²
12,505

See 7655.

茫²
12,506

See 7650.

亾²
12,507

Same as 12,502.

諤⁴
12,508

R. 漾
See 望
Sinking
Lower.

望⁴
12,509

R. 漾 陽
C. } *mong*
H. }
F. *wong*, v.
yong
W. *voa*, *moa*
N. *voŋg*, *moŋg*
P. }
M. } *wang*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *mang*
J. *mō, bō*
A. *vong*
Sinking
Lower.

The full moon; see 4480. To face; to gaze at; to keep a look-out; to look for; to expect; to hope; ambition (see 7504). See 10,176; 12,185. [Commonly written as below.]

望日 or 望月 the 15th day of the moon,—because on that day the moon faces the sun.

望日蓮 the sunflower.

七月望前三日 on the third day before full moon in the 7th month,—I wrote this preface. Cf. three days before the Ides.

日望一日, 年望一年 day after day and year after year.

望見 to look at; to see.

望不見 unable to see; out of sight.

望看 or 探望 to go to see; to visit.

他永遠不來望看我 he never comes to see me.

望親 to visit relatives.

望候望候 to visit.

望他就打 aimed a blow at him.

人望所歸 a point on which all eyes converge; a cynosure; a centre of hopes.

虧朝望 to fail to keep up

望⁴
12,509

appearances at Court,—as by appearing in an unsuitable dress.

望遠 to gaze to a distance.

企望 to stand on tiptoe to look; on the tiptoe of expectation.

引領而望 to crane the neck to look.

望穿雙眼 or 望穿秋水 to bore through with both eyes by gazing,—used of a long-expectant attitude.

望臺 a look-out; a signal-station; the "bridge" on a ship. See 4258.

望橋 a "bridge," as above.

望樓 a look-out; a signal-station. See 7343.

望準 to take bearings.

在望中 within view.

望風捕影 to gaze at wind and seize shadow,—used of unrealities, false rumours, etc.

望君歸 watching for the sovereign's return,—a name for the figures which crown the pillars at the main gateway of the Imperial palace.

望柱 stone pillars at the tombs of persons of position.

望望然去之 he walked away with a haughty air.

望不能 or 望不到 to long for; to be anxious for. [In Nanking, the first is used in the sense of 難道; see 8135.]

望長久遠 intended to be permanent.

望示 to look forward to the receipt of instructions; also = please inform me.

盼望 to earnestly hope. See 8644.

失望 or 絕望 to lose hope.

絕望之詞 an ejaculation of despair,—as Alas!

諸人議論大失孤望 the discussion has dashed Our hopes.

無所望 without hope.

你也休作十分大望 and don't you expect too much!

奢望 very ambitious.

不承望 contrary to expectation.

望⁴
12,509令聞 *wén*⁴ 令望 the subject of praise, the object of hope.

喜出望外 overjoyed.

民望 the hope of the people.

遂懷怨望 after which he had a feeling of resentment,—and desire for vengeance.

窃有望於後之君子也 I venture to place my trust in some future man of the superior order.

望海謀生 to look to the sea for a living.

望切 to earnestly hope; expectantly.

望切雲霓 longing for clouds and for (the absence of) a rainbow,—during a drought; *sc.* earnestly desiring.

有厚望焉 I earnestly hope so.

望想 to long for.

久望 long hoped-for; long attempted.

掛望 to be anxious about.

望乞 to beg; to request.

望求 to entreat.

望族 or 鄉望 people who are respected in a neighbourhood.

望重 highly distinguished.

望六 or 望花甲 in sight of sixty.

我是望六的人 I am nearly sixty.

望小山而去 he went away towards the hill.

凡二十一望 twenty-one families in all.

望江南 *Cassia sophera*, L. Also, *Senecio japonicus*, Sch. Bp.

望帝 a Ssüch'uan name for the goatsucker. See Biog. Dict. under 杜宇 Tu Yü.

望舒 the driver of the chariot of the moon.

望雲騅 a famous horse belonging to the Emperor Tê Tsung of the T'ang dynasty. It was the only one out of eight to survive the hardships of a campaign in Ssüch'uan.

望⁴
12,510网³
12,511

R. 養

See 網

Rising Lower.

罔³
12,512

R. 養

W. *voa, moa*

See 網

Rising Lower.

Same as 12,509.

A net. Radical 122.

A net; see 12,515. Not; without. To deceive (see 7809); in vain. [To be distinguished from 岡 5894.]

天之降罔 God is letting down his net,—is sending calamities upon mankind.

神罔時怨 the spirits had no occasion for dissatisfaction.

罔敷求先王 you do not widely study the former kings.

士也罔極 it is you, sir, who transgress the right.

視人罔極 a man can be seen through and through,—when standing face to face.

罔水行舟 to sail a boat without water.

罔有攸赦 there can be no forgiveness for him.

罔大罔小 no matter whether great or small.

罔然 irresolute; undecided.

不可姦罔 one must not be treacherous and false.

罔上 to deceive one's superiors.

欺天罔人 to deceive God and man.

學而不思則罔 learning without thought is labour lost.

罔兩 see 12,518.

罔象 an imaginary monster which devours the brains of the dead underground.

To lose one's self-possession.

惘然 irresolute; undecided.

惘惘 disconcerted.

惘³
12,513

R. 養

N. *mōng*

See 網

Rising Lower.

網³

12,514

R. 養

See 網

Rising Lower.

網³

12,515

R. 養

C. mong

H. miong

F. wong, v.

maōng²

W. moa

N. vōng, mōng

P. wang

M. wang

Y. wang

Sz. wang

K. mang

J. bō, mō

A. vōng

Rising Lower.

Same as 12,517. 網菓 is used at Canton for the mango.

A net; network; a web. See 10,321.

一張網 a net.

一網打盡 to catch all (the fishes) with one throw of the net.

設網 or 張網 or 布網 to set a net.

撒網 to make a cast with a net.

漏網 to slip through the net,—to escape from justice.

脫了羅網 got out of the net; escaped.

自投羅網, 別怨人 when you voluntarily jump into the net, do not blame others.

網開三面 he opened the net on three sides,—referring to a story of 湯 T'ang who insisted that a fowler should open his net as above, so that only those birds might be caught whose destiny was clearly in that direction.

天網 the net of God,—which catches sinners.

天網恢恢, 疎而不漏 the net of God is vast and its meshes great, but no one escapes.

大網撈大魚 big nets catch big fishes. Used figuratively of financial operations.

塵網 or 時網 the entanglements of mortality. See 9921.

網絡 network on the top of a sedan-chair.

網利 to net profit.

調³

12,516

R. 養

See 罔

Rising Lower.

To slander; to accuse falsely

高歌返故室, 自調非所欣 he returned home singing songs (i.e. with a light heart), for falsehood was not to his mind.

輞³

12,517

R. 養

See 網

Rising Lower.

輞³

12,518

R. 養

N. vōng

See 網

Rising Lower.

The fellow of a wheel.

牙輞 spokes and fellow.

九輞十八輻 there are 18 spokes to 9 divisions of the fellow,—in the wheel of a Peking cart.

A sprite; an elf. An animal which eats dead men's brains. It fears pine-trees and tigers; hence the former are planted at graves, and stone tigers are also set up.

魍魎問景 ying³ 曰 the Penumbra said to the Umbra.

民知神仙, 故魍魎魑

魅莫能害 the people fear the gods, and so the spirits of river and mountain are not able to hurt them.

尢¹

12,519

R. 陽

See 尙

Even Upper.

尢¹

12,520

Lame. Radical 43.

Same as 12,519.

WEI.

To do. To make. To cause. To be. See 12,580.

無爲 to do nothing; to remain passive; (the doctrine of) inaction; non-interference; Quietism. Name of a Department in Anhui. See wei³, below.

無爲, 無所不爲也 do nothing, and there is nothing which cannot be done.

上德無爲而無不爲也 perfect virtue does nothing, yet accomplishes everything.

上仁爲之而無以爲也 perfect charity operates, but without a cause,—it must be spontaneous.

上義爲之而有以爲也 perfect duty to one's neigh-

爲³

12,521

bour operates, but with a cause,—it is evoked by circumstances.

無爲之業 the business or occupation of inaction; *dolce far niente*.

無爲之教 the do-nothing doctrine,—as taught by Lao Tzū and the early Taoists.

無爲自然 to do nothing and to be as one is,—without effort.

自然也者即無爲之異稱 tzū jan (spontaneity) is only another name for *wu wei* (inaction).

無能爲 it is impossible to be done.

王問胡爲 Wang asked him what he was doing.

我不爲 I won't do it.

所爲 that which is done; acts; deeds.

君子之所爲, 衆人固不識也 what the superior man does, the masses do not understand.

任其所爲 let him do as he likes.

人必有所不爲而後有所爲 that which man does not do must precede that which he does do.

無所不爲 there is nothing which he does not do; he sticks at nothing.

爲所欲爲 to do what one wants to do.

不知所爲 I did not know what I was doing.

有爲, 必有所以爲 where something is done, there is necessarily something by which it is done; every effect has its cause.

有作有爲 to be a man of action; to be energetic.

爲非作歹 to act wickedly.

靡不敢爲 there is nothing which he dares not do.

莫爲 do not do. Also, there is no Cause, referring to the theory of chance taught by 季真 Chi Chên. See 9896.

何爲 what is...? what is this? what will he do? what are you doing? See wei³.

爲¹

12,521

何爲是盛族 how does he come to be your relative?

借問何爲者 I ask, Who are these men?

腿與足以木爲者 the legs and feet were made of wood.

何以伐爲 what has he to do with attacking it?

爲之 see wei⁴ and 7423, 12,407.

由是終身不復爲之 henceforth, to the end of his days, he never played (polo) again.

汝安則爲之 if you feel at ease (in doing it), do it.

吾亦爲之 even so, I would do it.

皆以金爲之 were all made of gold. See 12,407.

以角爲之 made of horn.

署爲之燬 the office was destroyed by fire.

爲之於未有 act before the necessity arises. See wei⁴.

約四十丈布爲之 taking about 400 feet of cloth to make them.

且爲之夫者 besides, her husband,—would not have been etc.

不可爲之計 a "counsel of perfection."

爲詩 to make a poem.

莊子爲此又何以爲

莊子 if Chuang Tzu made this stuff, what made him Chuang Tzu?—the great writer he is.

欲以宋爲君 they wanted to make Sung their king.

不可爲也 it cannot be worked up, handled, manipulated, etc. See 9819.

功名不可爲 fame should not be made for, aimed at.

疾不可爲也 the disease is incurable.

爲要 to be important.

五者闕一則未爲能 if one of these five points is wanting in him, he will not be able to be,—filial.

爲滿 for a period of...

爲照 or 爲憑 or 爲據 as a proof.

爲²

12,521

爲證 as a witness.

爲時 to last; to endure.

爲盜 to rob.

爲學 to study.

爲力 to use force.

爲從 to aid and abet.

爲禮 to perform a courtesy.

爲頭的 or 爲首 the chief or head; the leader.

爲計 to have a plan or means.

爲其友所知 to cause his friends to know.

爲政 to govern.

爲理 to arrange; to settle.

爲人 to be a man; class of man; a man's character. See wei⁴, and 5624.

爲人在世 to be a man among men; as one of mankind.

其爲人也 as a man, he... (see 10,387).

使後世知其爲人 so that posterity may know what sort of a man he was.

爲人子的當孝 as a son a man should be filial. See 5624.

爲禁 prohibited.

爲善 to be virtuous; to be satisfactory.

爲期 or 爲限 as a limit of time.

爲業 as a business or means of livelihood.

爲望 is what he hopes.

爲是 to be right or correct.

以去爲是 to consider it right to go.

以此爲先 to put this first,—in importance.

以不欲爲言 alleging unwillingness.

不以爲然 not to accept as right; not to agree with.

不以爲恥 not to regard as a cause for shame.

以爲不可 or 不以爲可 to regard as impracticable or improper.

爲官 to be an official.

爲³

12,521

爲君難, 爲臣不易 it is difficult to be a sovereign and not easy to be a minister.

一朝爲天子 one fine morning he became Emperor.

爲今之計 a plan for the present juncture.

羞與爲伍 ashamed of being his companion.

Read wei⁴. Because of; for; by; to; on behalf of; wherefore.

爲何 or 爲甚麼 or 爲着何故 why? for what reason?

你爲何知我賤名 how do you come to know my name?

何爲 wei⁴ 來爲 (wei²) what has he come to do?

奚勞謝爲 why bother (a benefactor) with thanks?—better repay by deeds.

爲這個 on account of this.

爲着 on account of.

爲的是 the object being...; with a view to...

未必無爲 there must be a cause.

爲利 for gain.

爲己 for oneself.

爲我 the egoistic or selfish system of 楊朱 Yang Chu was so called. See 12,680.

非以爲自爲王也 it is not for my own sake but for my sovereign's.

爲王誦之 he repeated it to the king.

爲國致命 to die for one's country.

爲公爲私 on public and private grounds.

今之學者爲人 now-a-days, men study with a view to the approbation of others.

爲 wei⁴ 人爲 (wei²) to act on behalf of others. See 12,680 and wei².

不知者以爲 wei² 爲 wei³

肉 those who did not know thought it was on account of the meat.

爲²

12,521

有爲 *wei*¹ 爲 *wei*² 之 he had a reason for doing so.爲之致死 would die for him. See *wei*².

府主不爲之理 the Prefect did not set the matter right for him.

至骨爲之折 so that the bone was broken by it,—of a blow.

爲之蓋棺乃去 having covered up his coffin for him, they departed.

有一歌, 請爲歌之 I have a song which I should like to sing to you.

爲捕役執去 he was seized by the constables.

爲守光所殺 he was slain by [Liu] Shou-kuang.

毬爲鐵所擊 the ball being struck by the iron (hammer),...

爲此 on this account.

爲此照會 I therefore send this despatch.

爲照覆事 in the matter of a reply to your despatch.

False; pretended; counterfeit; artificially produced. Colloquially also read *wei*³.

虛僞 false; fictitious.

僞神 a false god.

作僞 to act hypocritically; forged, as a book etc.

若僞作者 if faked,—as sham antiques.

僞作不得 couldn't be forged,—as a document.

僞爲不知 pretended not to know.

僞充 to falsely pretend to be. 至誠而無僞 thoroughly sincere and without guile.

僞念 having false thoughts; false-hearted.

遷僞周總戎 was appointed Brigade General under the pretended Chou dynasty (A.D. 690).

無載爾僞 let nothing be done in hypocrisy.

僞器 see 1124.

僞⁴

12,522

僞錢 counterfeit money.

僞造 to counterfeit; to fabricate, as false documents.

低僞 spurious; adulterated.

人之性惡, 其善者僞也 man's nature is evil, his goodness is artificially produced.

爲³

12,523

R. 支紙

See 爲僞

Even and Rising Lower.

爲³

12,524

R. 紙

See 爲

Rising Lower.

爲³

12,525

R. 紙

See 爲

Rising Lower.

闢³

12,526

R. 紙佳

See 爲櫃

J. *ki, kwai, ke*
A. *shwai, vi*

Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

口

12,526a

韋²

12,527

R. 微尾

H. *wei, wei*
F. *sui, sui*²

See 圍韋

Even and Rising Lower.

Disconcerted; ill at ease.

Elegant; handsome.

Grass; plants. Name of a place in the 晉 Chin State.

于爲 name of a song by 元德秀 Yüan Tê-hsiu. of the T'ang dynasty.

To open a door; to develop.

闢門而與之言 opened the door and spoke with him.

堂堂陣自闢 quietly the line of battle deploys.

See 5162.

A prepared hide; see 6073. A thong of leather. See 3986. Radical 178.

佩韋 a leather girdle.

依韋 in harmony.

韋陀 the Vêdas. Also, the name of a Bôdhisattva who stands, with drawn sword, at the door of every Buddhist monastery.

韋²

12,527

石韋 thongs to unite tablets; the fronds of the *Polypodium lingua*, Sw., a fern used as medicine.

不韋 an old name of 永昌府 the Prefecture of Yung-ch'ang, in Yunnan.

偉³

12,528

R. 尾

H. *wei*F. *wei*W. *syü, yü*², *hi*²

See 韋

Rising Irregular.

Great; powerful; strong; fine-looking; extraordinary. See 6495.

實天地之偉器也 truly the mightiest instrument in heaven and earth,—of the pen. [Cf. Byron, "that mighty instrument of little men."]

偉男子 a fine fellow.

英偉 a brave man; a hero.

俊偉 a fine, handsome man.

帝偉之 the Emperor was much impressed by his appearance.

識者或偉之 my acquaintances might think it strange.

圍²

12,529

R. 微

C. *wai*H. *wai*F. *wi*W. *yü*N. *wei, v. yü*P. *wei*M. *wei*Y. *wei*Sz. *wi*K. *wi*J. *i*A. *vi*

Even I ver.

To surround; to hem in; to besiege; to "drive," as game. Circumference. A span with the fingers or with the outstretched arms. Used with 12,540.

圍住了 surrounded.

好些人把他圍住了 he was surrounded by a crowd.

重重 *ch'ung*² *ch'ung*² 圍住 surrounded by several lines,—of troops.殺出重 *ch'ung*² 圍 to cut one's way through surrounding forces,—and get out.

四面圍之 to surround,—as a city, as an animal one wants to catch, etc

圍牆 a surrounding wall.

圍城 to besiege a city.

範圍 plan for besieging; bounds; sphere; scope. See 3429.

其範圍尚須推廣 its scope must be still further enlarged.

斬圍 to break through the lines,—to the relief of besieged.

僞⁴

12,522

R. 眞

C. *ngai*H. *ngui*F. *ngoui, ngwoi*W. *ngü*N. *ngwei*P. *wei*M. *wei*Y. *wei*Sz. *wi*K. *wi*J. *gi*A. *ngui*

Sinking Lower.

圍²

12,529

解圍 to break up the lines of besiegers; to separate and pacify persons fighting.

圍困 besieged; enclosed.

圍繞 or 圍環 or 圍裹 to enclose; to enwrap; to environ.

把他圍在當中 they surrounded him.

圍桌 or 圍掛 the curtain or valance to a table.

圍屏 a folding screen.

九圍 the nine divisions of the empire.

圍子 the top or hood of a cart or chair.

圍子 or 土圍子 a mud rampart.

圍閘 a sluice.

圍捕 or 圍拿 to surround and capture.

圍攏 or 圍擁 to press round.

圍棋 the surrounding game or Game of War,—the object in which is to place pips or men on a large-sized draught-board in such a way as to enclose and appropriate territory.

下圍碁 to have a game of *wei-ch'i*.

見二人圍棋 saw two men playing *wei-ch'i*.

圍嘴兒 a bib.

圍腰兒 a cholera-belt or flannel round the waist.

圍搜 to surround and search out.

打圍 to drive game; to hunt.

圍場 a hunting-ground.

打圍玩 *wan*² 兒 to play the hunt game,—a favourite game with Bannermen.

打飯圍 to cadge for meals; to sponge.

打茶圍 to go a round of the brothels.

親自合圍 to take part in the hunt,—as the Emperor.

大數十圍 several spans in circumference.

幃²

12,530

R. 微

See 圍帷
Even Lower.

幃³

12,531

R. 尾

See 偉
Rising Lower.

漳²

12,532

R. 微

See 圍
Even Lower.

煒³

12,533

R. 尾

C. *wai*
See 偉
Rising
Irregular.

璋³

12,534

R. 尾

See 葦
Rising Lower.

緯⁴

12,535

R. 未尾

C. *wai*
H. *wei, woi*³
F. *hwui*²
W. *hui*²
N. *wei, v. yü*
P.
M. *wei, wei*
Y.
Sz.

A curtain; women's apartments.

夜守靈幃 to watch by a coffin all night,—referring to the curtain which is always hung up to screen a corpse.

幃帳隱千金之體 with-in this curtain lies a very precious one.

慈幃 the loving curtain,—a mother.

閨幃之中 in the women's apartments.

Bright sunlight.

To flow back, as water.

漳源 name of a lake in Hupeh.

A raging fire; blazing; glowing.

光煒 a bright light.

赤煒 a red glow.

煒盛 blazing; scorching.

煒煜赫然 glowing red.

A kind of reddish jade or jasper.

The woof of a web, as opposed to 經 2122; transverse lines. An excursus or appendix to a book. Fringe; tassels. See 373.

有經有緯 having warp and woof,—of great learning and ability.

經天緯地之才 ability fit

緯⁴

12,535

K. *wi*J. *i*A. *wi*

Sinking and
Rising
Irregular.

to make the warp and woof of the universe.

緯道 lines running east and west; parallels of latitude.

緯度北 northern latitude.

五緯 the five planets.

緯線 silk tassels; parallels of latitude. See 2122.

緯帽 a red-lined hat with a fringe or tassel; worn in summer by the literati and officials.

緯 *wei*³ 經 false classics.

Read *wei*³. To tie up; to bind.

農緯厥耒 the husbandman ties up his plough,—as at the end of the season.

The common reed (*Phragmites communis*, Trin.), a wisp of which is sometimes hung at doors to keep off evil influences (see 434). See 7414.

葦蓆 reed mats.

割葦子 to cut down reeds,—for fuel, etc.

葦塘 or 葦坑 marshy ground covered with reeds.

葦錐 the sprouts of reeds.

一葦 a boat. See 3856.

縱一葦之所如 to let the boat drift,—as when going for a row or sail.

葦串兒 or 葦扎兒 the reed sparrow (*Calamodyta orientalis*).

蟬⁴

12,537

R. 未

See 圍

cf. 胃

Sinking
Lower.

Wingless insects.

褱²

12,538

R. 微支

See 揮圍

褱

K. wi, hui

J. i, ki

Even Upper.

A scent-pouch. A kneepad. Beautiful; admirable. [Distinguished from 褱 5542.]

漢帝之德，侯其褱而
the virtue of the Emperor of
the Han dynasty was excellent
indeed.

Read *hui*¹. The sacrificial robes of a queen.

違¹

12,539

R. 微

See 圍

Even Lower.

To oppose; to disobey; to disregard; to leave alone, as opposed to 推 12,185.

于物無違 not coming into conflict with the affairs of this world.

違章 to disobey regulations.

違禁 to offend against a prohibition.

違禁貨物 contraband goods.

違此例 to offend against this rule.

違理 contrary to principle.

違令 to disobey orders.

違心之論 utterances which are contrary to right.

作違心之事 to do something opposed to what is right.

違背 or 違犯 to disobey.

違背合同 to commit a breach of contract.

陽奉陰違 openly receiving (an order) and secretly disobeying it.

不違農時 not to neglect the season for agriculture.

違却前盟 to repudiate a former agreement.

違言 contradictory.

何至或有違言 how should there possibly be any dispute as to the terms?—of a document which has been fully explained.

鄭息有違言 Chêng and Hsi had some strife of words.

言行 *hsing*⁴ 相違 words and actions in contradiction to one another.

違延 disobedience and delay.

違¹

12,539

不違時 to be punctual.

違式 to deviate from the sample.

違悖 unfit; unseemly; improper.

違拗 obstinate.

毋違 or 勿違 let none disregard,—these commands.

如有敢違 if any dare disregard or disobey.

違阻 to oppose; to interfere with.

違避 to abscond.

違教許久 I have long been without your instructions.

久違芝顏 I have not seen your felicitous face for a long time.

久違 it is long since we met,—the short colloquial form of the two preceding sentences.

違顏半月 I have not seen you for a fortnight.

睽違以來 or 自違雅範 since I last had the pleasure of seeing you.

帝命不違 the favour of God did not leave him.

違和 indisposed; unwell.

厥心違怨 they will disobey and rebel in their hearts.

依違 halting between two opinions.

從違 to side with and against, respectively.

君子如夷，惡 *wu*⁴ 怒是違 let superior men do justly, and the animosities and angers would disappear.

闈²

12,540

R. 微

See 圍

Even Lower.

Doors of the palace; doors leading to the women's apartments.

入闈 to enter the examination-hall,—as the examiners for the 2nd and 3rd degrees.

出闈 to leave the examination-hall,—as the examiners, after issuing the list of successful candidates.

春闈 the spring examination,—for the 3rd degree, held triennially at Peking.

闈¹

12,540

秋闈 the autumn examination,—for the 2nd degree, held triennially in every provincial capital.

闈墨 examination ink,—the candidates' essays.

舉鄉闈 to have passed the examination for the 2nd degree.

闈姓 examination names,—a form of lottery on the names of successful competitors.

北闈 examination at Peking of 監生 (see 1640) for the 2nd or master's degree.

棘闈 the examination-hall,—so called from the walls being overlaid with brambles to prevent any attempts at scaling.

A fresh breeze.

長風隨以增扇 a steady breeze to help fan us.

颶³

12,541

R. 尾

See 偉

Rising Lower.

衛⁴

12,542

R. 霽

C. wai

H. *wei, wei*³F. *oui, woui*W. *yü*

N.

P.

M. *wei*

Y.

Sz.

K. *wi*J. *yei, ye*A. *ve*

Sinking Lower.

To escort; to guard. A first-class grain-transport station. Name of an ancient feudal State occupying southern Chihli and eastern Honan; hence, an ass, for which animals this State was famous. A term used with 縣 District.

護衛 or 衛顧 or 防衛 to protect; to guard.

衛閭閻 to guard villages and hamlets; to protect the country.

兵船可以衛商船，擁護而去 men-of-war can convoy merchantmen.

衛身 or 衛生 to take care of one's health.

衛生丸 life-preserving pills.

榮衛 constitution; health.

營衛 a fortified camp.

衛千總 a lieutenant in charge of a grain-station.

衛籍 the rolls of a grain-transport station's garrison.

衛喇特 Weirad,—the name of the four tribes of the Sungar nation, finally destroyed in 1757.

衛⁴

12,542

衛藏 (*tsang*⁴) Central Tibet.

衛國 the State of Wei. B.C.

1022-241.

變儀衛 the Imperial coach-house and grounds at Peking.

天津衛 the military district of Tientsin.

衛嘴子 a tonguey Tientsinese.

上 *shang*³ 京下衛 up to Peking, down to Tientsin.衛矛 *Euonymus Thunbergianus*, Bl.衛⁴

12,543

To talk in one's sleep.

衛道其實 people who talk in their sleep tell the truth.

衛⁴

12,544

To exaggerate.

衛³

12,545

That which is right; the right.

昭韙見戒 to exemplify right and to declare against wrong.

犯五不韙 to offend in five particulars,—as was done by 息

侯 the marquis of Hsi before going into a battle, which he consequently lost.

韙³

12,546

Gorgeous; splendid, as trees in bloom.

衛

12,547

Correct form of 12,542.

畏⁴

12,548

To fear; to dread; to be dreaded. See 10,845.

畏怕 or 畏懼 or 畏忌 to fear; to dread.

畏天命 to stand in awe of God's will.

畏⁴

12,548

N. *wei*
P. *wei*
M. *wei*
Y. *wei*
Sz. *wei*
K. *wei*, *vi*, *ii*
J. *i*
A. *ui*
Sinking Upper.

君子有三畏 the superior man respects three things,—God, the teachings of the sages, and worthy men.

畏惡 to dread and abominate.

畏敬 to stand in awe of.

畏疑 to dread and suspect.

弗畏入畏 he who is without apprehension will find himself amidst what is to be feared.

畏畏 to dread that which should be dreaded.

無畏 without dread,—a title given to every Buddha.

無畏山 a mountain in Ceylon which gave its name to a sect of Buddhist schismatics.

子無畏 pray sir, do not be afraid!

畏羞 bashful.

畏縮 shrinking; timid.

畏首畏尾, 身其餘幾 fearing for both head and tail, what is there left of the body to fear for?—the case is desperate.

畏途 to fear the road,—to avoid the transport of goods for fear of the difficulties.

畏風 to be afraid of the weather.

畏罪 in fear of punishment.

畏避 to skulk.

望則生長 to see and to be afraid.

深畏 much to be dreaded.

後生可畏 a youth should be treated with respect,—in view of what he may become in manhood.

畏語兒 the Ouigours,—descendants of the Huns. See 3986.

偎¹

12,549

R. 灰
C. *ui*, *wai*
See 煨
Even Upper.

To hug; to fondle.

偎近 to get close together; to cuddle.

偎臉 to hug the face; to embrace.

相偎 to hug; to dally with.

偎傍 keeping close; walking lovingly together.

Same as 12,565.

喂

12,550

煨²

12,551

R. 灰
See 煨
Even Upper.

The pivots, top and bottom, on which a Chinese door works.

煨鳴 the pivot creaks.

煨

12,552

Same as 12,556.

煨¹

12,553

R. 灰
C. *ui*
H. *wai*
F. *wai*
W. *wai*
N. *wei*
P. *wei*
M. *wei*
Y. *wei*
Sz. *wei*
K. *wai*
J. *oui*, *ye*
A. *oui*
Even Upper.

To bake in a vessel containing glowing embers covered with a layer of ashes.

煨黃 or 煨焦 to bake brown.

煨炭 to burn coal or charcoal. Also, the brown peat-coal found in the north of Chihli.

蹈煨炭 to walk through a blazing fire,—as Taoist magicians do.

用以煨酒 used for heating wine,—of a clay stove.

猥⁴

12,554

R. 灰賄
See 煨
Even and Rising Upper.

The sound of a dog barking. A litter of three pups. Many; numerous; to collect. Humble; rustic.

賢者則猥來就之 worthy men came hurrying in crowds.

水猥盛則放溢 when there is too much water, it overflows.

猥承獎譽 I am deeply obliged for your recommendation.

猥瑣 or 卑猥 vulgar; unpolished.

猥狎 submissive; timid; humble.

猥褻 improper liberties.

礮¹

12,555

R. 灰
See 煨
Even Upper.

Rough, stony ground.

礮秧 the sound of flutes bursting into music.

隈¹

12,556

R. 灰
See 煨
Even Upper.A bend in a coast-line;
a bay.

隅隈 a cove.

委³

12,557

R. 紙支
C. wai
H. wei
F. wi
W. yui, wai
N.
P.
M. } wei
Y.
Sz.
K. wi
J. i
A. hui, ui
Rising Upper.To give up; to throw
away; to relegate. To send;
to depute.委而去之 given up and
abandoned,—as a city.委身 to give oneself over; to
submit.已委身於人 had already
transferred her affections to an-
other.委身以待暴怒 to submit
to be a victim of his wrath.委心任窮通 with mind at
ease I face either failure or
success.委之於壑 threw them (the
bodies) into a ditch.

委棄 to throw away.

委下 to put down,—as a burden.

委地下而去 threw it down
and went away.委罪國寶 threw the blame
on Kuo Pao.委過 to shift the blame,—to an-
other.如土委地 like earth crum-
bling to the ground.尚可委之天數 may be
relegated to the category of Fate.

委命 to yield to fate.

委蛇至夏 dragged on till the
the summer,—of a law suit.差 ch'ai' 委 or 委用 to dele-
gate; to depute.

奉委 appointed to go; deputed.

奉委到縣 when on receipt
of instructions (to go), he had
reached the District city.

委辦 to commission.

委員代辦 to depute an
officer to act in place of.委員 an official deputed to per-
form certain duties; a deputy.委驗 to appoint to hold an in-
quest.**委**³

12,557

委託 to commission a person
to do anything.

委查 to depute to enquire.

委署驍騎校 sub-Lieu-
tenant of Provincial Banner
Forces.額委 a second sergeant or cor-
poral in the Chinese army.

額外外委 a lance-corporal.

委靡 disastrously unsuccessful;
dispirited; without energy.

委實 or 委的 really; truly.

委的沒有 I really have not
got any.

委係 it is really....

委無 really was not.

委婉 to speak one fair; winning;
insinuating.原委 or 端委 beginning and
end.盡悉原委 to be familiar with
all the details.眾芳委時晦 all these per-
fumed flowers sooner or later
must pass away.委曲 crooked; tortuous; involv-
ed. Also, exceptional; deserv-
ing especial consideration.委曲不同 exceptionally un-
like.

委屈 a wrong; a grievance.

恐怕委屈他 afraid of
thwarting him,—as a spoilt child.委頓 wrecked; ruined; broken
down, as by sickness, suffering,
etc. Also, to fall prostrate.委 wei' 輸 to pay up,—as taxes,
etc.委委 wei' wei' 佻佻 easy
and self-possessed.委兀兒 the Ouigours. See
3986.

See 12,681.

倭

12,558

殘³

12,559

R. 支寘
See 委
A. ui
Even Upper.Diseased; weak. Used
with 12,560.**痿**³

12,560

R. 賄支
See 委
A. wai, nyui
Rising Upper.

Paralysis; want of power.

痿痺 want of power in the limbs.

下痿 or 足痿 weakness of
the legs.

陽痿 impotence.

有痿疾 he is impotent.

痿人不忘起 the paralytic
never ceases to want to get up,
—said by 韓信 of his own
desire to leave 劉邦 Liu Pang.**萎**^{1,3}

12,561

R. 紙支
寘
See 委
A. ui
Rising and
Even Upper.To wither, as plants.
Used for 12,584.無木不萎 no tree which is
not withering.零萎 or 萎落 to wither; to
decay.

枯萎 decayed; dead.

哲人其萎乎 the wise man
withered like grass!**蜚**³

12,562

R. 紙支
See 委
Rising Upper.The wood-louse, known
as 蜚螻. See 12,585.**諉**³

12,563

R. 寘
K. wi, wue
J. ni, dji
A. nui, ui
Sinking
Lower.To shirk; to evade. To
implicate; to lay the blame
on. See 11,285.

推諉 to back out of; to evade.

諉謝 to decline with thanks.

何諉之拘 why do you de-
mur?諉託 to shift on to some one
else's shoulders.諉以不知其爲日人
tried to get out of it by saying
that he did not know the man
was a Japanese.

諉宕 to put off

諉累 to involve in.

諉卸地步 to enter a protest.

逶¹

12,564

R. 支
See 威
K. ii
A. ui
Even Upper.To walk crookedly; to
sway in walking.逶迤 by a winding path. See
7576. Also, an appearance of
length, as buildings which stretch
out a long way.

逶蛇 to swagger.

餵⁴

12,565

R. 賄 寔

C. wai

H. wei

F. 'wi, v. ch'ei'

W. yü

N. yü, wei

P. }

M. } wei

Y. }

Sz. }

A. nyui, ui,

hui

Sinking Upper.

To feed (active), especially of animals.

餵馬 to feed a horse.

餵飽他 give it a full feed.

餵足 to give a full meal to.

餵孩子 to feed a child.

餵眼 to delight the eye,—as one's children do.

Read *nei*³. Hungry. Stinking; putrid. See 8179.餸¹

12,566

R. 支

See 委

A. ui

Even Upper.

The best cut of venison.

魏⁴

12,567

R. 未

W. ngwai

N. ngwai, wei

See 偽

Sinking

Lower.

High; lofty; elevated. Used with 12,568. See 1.

魏關 or 象魏 the gate of the Imperial palace.

魏國 the Wei State, B.C. 403–241, which occupied the southern part of Shansi and the northern part of Honan.

魏紀 the Wei dynasty, A.D. 220 to 264, founded by 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao.

元魏 or 北魏紀 the northern Wei dynasty or House of Toba, A.D. 386–535.

Lofty; eminent.

道高德魏 a lofty doctrine and an eminent exemplification thereof.

魏蕩 majestic and greatly (virtuous).

嵬背魏 a name given to the troops with which 岳飛 Yo Fei attacked the northern Tartars.

魏⁴

12,569

R. 未

See 魏

Sinking

Lower.

Sprouts on old plants or trees.

魏⁴

12,570

R. 未

See 魏

Sinking

Lower.

嵬⁴

12,571

R. 灰 賄

C. }

W. } ngai

See 桅

K. we

J. kwai, ge

A. ngoui

Even Lower.

Asafoetida; used with 12,567.

Rocky; precipitous. See 11,917, 12,568. [Distinguished from 莧 10,237.]

馬嵬坡 the Ma-wei-p'o (death),—hanging, from a place of that name where the famous Yang Kuei-fei is said to have been hanged on a pear-tree, or, according to another account, strangled in her tent.

Rough; stony; rocky.

硯碓 rocky and steep.

Read *k'uei*⁴.

硯礪 stony; rocky, as a mountain road.

硯³

12,572

R. 賄 尾

N. 'k'wei

k'wei'

K. wi, v. we

J. kwai, ke

A. k'oui, ui

Rising Upper.

隗^{2.4}

12,573

R. 賄 灰

See 嵬

Rising and

Even Lower.

Name of a small feudal State. Lofty; eminent.

胃⁴

12,574

R. 未

C. wai

H. wei

F. oui

W. yü

N. }

P. } wei

M. }

Y. }

Sz. wei

K. wi

J. i

A. vi

Sinking

Lower.

The stomach; see 9078. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables, Vb.* The stars μ 39, 41, Arietis. [To be distinguished from 胃 2463, 2467.]

翻胃 to turn the stomach; to make one sick.

不對胃, 往上撞 it does not agree with the stomach, and causes nausea.

胃火 fire in the stomach,—biliousness; indigestion, etc.

去胃火 to get rid of the stomach fire,—by anti-bilious medicines.

胃寒 cold in the stomach,—to which is attributed loss of appetite, want of tone, anaemia, etc.

反胃 flatulent.

胃⁴

12,574

胃氣痛 gripes; colic.

胃口 the pylorus: the appetite.

胃口不清 or 無胃口 I have no appetite.

開胃 to open or excite the appetite,—by tonics.

胃脈 one of the pulses on the right wrist.

寬胃 to treat the stomach liberally.

胃之宿主天下和平 the constellation *wei* determines harmony to the empire.媚⁴

12,575

R. 未

See 胃

Sinking

Lower.

A younger sister.

惛⁴

12,576

R. 未

See 胃

Sinking

Lower.

Anxious.

渭⁴

12,577

R. 未

See 胃

Sinking

Lower.

A tributary of the Yellow River in Shensi (see 涇 2121); an affluent of the river 汾 Fèn in Shansi. Rushing; roaring, as rapids.

涇以渭濁 the muddiness of the Ching river appears from the (clearness of the) Wei river,—i.e. at their junction. [In 1790, the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, dissatisfied with the interpretation, sent a Viceroy to examine the rivers. The latter reported that the Ching was really clear and the Wei muddy, so that the transl. should run "The Ching R. is made muddy by the Wei R."]

清渭 the clear waters of the Wei, acc. to the old interpretation.

涇渭相入而清濁異 the Ching and the Wei run into one another, but are distinguished by their clearness and muddiness, respectively.

沸渭 bubbling and rushing,—anxious; disquieted.

渭⁴
12,577

渭陽之情 the relationship of
uncle and nephew.

渭城 a name for 咸陽. See
4498.

蝟⁴
12,578

The hedgehog; the por-
cupine.

R. 未
W. yü, dsü²

刺蝟 or 蝟鼠 the hedgehog
(*Erinaceus dealbatus*).

See 胃

Sinking
Lower.

踽踽如蝟 to roll up like a
hedgehog.

毛髮蝟立 his hair stood on
end,—like quills upon the fret-
ful porcupine.

兩手捧刺蝟 like holding a
hedgehog in the hands,—it's a
pity to throw it away and yet
it is painful to keep it, *sc.* a
dilemma.

黃鼠喫刺蝟 like the weasel
eating the hedgehog,—like prey-
ing upon like.

刺蝟喫糞, 他說香 the
hedgehog eats filth, but it's nice
to him.

事如蝟集 affairs as numer-
ous as the prickles of a hedge-
hog,—very hard pressed for time.

蜂房蝟聚 bee houses and
hedgehog gatherings,—of a den-
sely-populated place.

蝟毛繞喙 bristly hair sur-
rounded his mouth.

猬⁴
12,579

Same as 12,578.

謂⁴
12,580

To speak; to say; to be
said; to be called.

R. 未

或謂孔子 some one spoke
to Confucius.

See 胃

Sinking
Lower.

孔子謂韶 Confucius said of
the Shao (music) that....

孰謂 who will say that...?

竊謂 I venture to say.

是之謂大同 this is what is
called a great concord.

此謂知本 this is called
knowing the root.

此謂之 or 此之謂 this is
called....

此之謂也 this is the purport
of it.

謂⁴
12,580

皆潔濯之謂也 all (these
phrases) have reference to clean-
liness and bathing.

夫子之謂也 this, sir, was
in reference to you.

此張公謂我矣 by this,
Mr. Chang meant *me*.

其斯之謂與 (*yü*²) is not
that saying illustrated by this?

何謂 what is meant?

用此何謂 of what use is it
to take this?

有謂當如此 there are
those who say it ought to be
thus.

無所謂善, 無所謂惡
he can be called neither virtuous
nor wicked.

甚無謂 very improper; very
irregular; senseless; groundless;
absurd; illogical.

愚而無謂 silly and senseless.

諸解無謂 the various com-
mentaries give no sensible ex-
planation.

勿謂言之不預也 do
not say you were not warned in
time!

不謂 unexpectedly; who would
have thought that....?

所謂伊人 that person of
whom I think.

所謂有眼無珠 to have
eyes but no pupils, as the say-
ing goes.

自謂無愧 I say that I have
nothing to be ashamed of.

誰謂 who says....?

謂狗爲獅 to call a dog a
lion.

匈奴謂天爲撐犁 the
Hsiung-nu call God Tengri.

謂天蓋高 you say of the
heavens that they are high.

退不謂矣 why should I not
say so?

天實爲之, 謂之何哉
God has done it, what then shall
I say?

字音謂 the sound and mean-
ing of a character.

駮⁴
12,581

Vulgar.

See 胃

Sinking
Lower.

威¹
12,582

R. 微

C. wai

H. wei

F. wi

W. ii

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. wei

K. wi

J. i

A. ui, wai

Even Upper.

An ass.

To be terrible; to over-
awe (*see* 2934); majestic;
imposing; stately; pomp.

虎威 tiger majesty,—awe-inspi-
ring. *See* 4956.

威風 an awe-inspiring reputa-
tion (*see* 9574).

狼覺威風 he felt himself
very awe-inspiring.

威氣 stern demeanour; majesty.

威權 or 威勢 authority;
power; majesty.

威儀 a sense of decorum; dig-
nity of demeanour.

威嚴 or 威烈 stern; majestic.

威武 martial-looking; terrible.

威猛 fierce; ferocious.

威逼 or 威嚇 or 威脅 to
coerce; to terrify. [The last is
also to enter into a corpse, for
mischievous purposes, as demons
do.]

殺威 a threatening air.

威震 to terrorise.

威宣 his august name is widely
known.

威望 acknowledged authority or
power; prestige.

威福 the terrors inspired and
the blessings bestowed by the
Emperor.

發威 to manifest sternness; to
stand on one's dignity.

作威 to inspire terror; to put
on a severe countenance.

官威不如牙爪威 offi-
cials do not inspire so much awe
as their underlings.

北威齊魯 on the north he
overawed the Ch'i and Lu States.

威目 to impress the eye,—as by
a military display.

威姑 a husband's mother.

械¹

12,583

R. 微
See 威
Even Upper.**葳**¹

12,584

R. 微
See 威
Even Upper.**蟻**¹

12,585

R. 微
See 威
Even Upper.**微**¹

12,586

R. 微 5.
C. mei
H. { mi
F. {
W. { vi
N. {
P. wei, swei
M. {
Y. { wei
Sz. {
K. mi
J. mi, bi
A. vi
Even Lower.

The young of a tiger.

械 箭 a commode.

Flourishing; luxuriant.

葳 蕤 the rhizome of a variety of *Polygonatum vulgare*, Desf.; a maiden of tender years.**紫葳** *Tecoma grandiflora*, Lois.**葳** 靈仙 a drug produced from several plants. The name is given in Hupeh to *Clematis Armandi*, Fr., and *Caulophyllum robustum*, Max.

A wood-louse. See 12,562.

Small; minute; slight; trifling; mean; subtle; obscure; invisible. Not; but for. Ulcerated legs. See

紫 12,329.**微** 小 small.**微** 妙 minute; subtle.**微** 細 small; fine; trifling.**微** 細 之 事 unimportant matters or details.**兵** 微 將 *chiang*¹ 寡 troops insignificant and generals few.**微** 毫 trifling; unimportant.**累** 微 just a little.**搏** 之 不 得, 名 曰 微 what one fails to grasp (because of its minuteness) is called *wei*².**精** 小 之 微 也 the infinitesimal is a subdivision of the small.**微** 薄 thin; trifling; mean.**微** 賤 or **輕** 微 vulgar; unrefined.**微** 風 a slight breeze.**微** 利 small profits.**微** 弱 sickly; feeble.**微**¹

12,586

微 物 a trifling article,—used of presents.**微** 忱 my true feelings.**無** 微 不 至 to the last atom.**恨** 無 微 情 以 効 愛 I regret that I have no trifle wherewith to repay your love.**微** 嫌 a little spite.**微** 詞 a slighting or derogatory expression.**些** 微 看 見 I can see a little,—as when looking at anything from a distance.**微** 然 or **微** 微 的 in a slight degree; slightly.**微** 臣 a petty official,—used depreciatingly of oneself.**微** 碍 之 處 petty obstructions.**微** 笑 to smile.**微** 明 a faint light; moderate intelligence.**衰** 微 in a state of decadence.**上** *shang*³ 翠 微 to go up on the hills.**隱** 微 secret; occult.**微** 服 or **微** 行 in mufti; in disguise.**微** 言 subtle or profound language; in parable.**通** 微 教 師 profoundly learned teacher,—a term applied to P. Schall, S. J., by the Emperor K'ang Hsi.**于** 是 乃 微 于 其 意 here he becomes mysterious in his language.**微** 乎 其 微 how subtle are its mysteries!**微** 時 before he came to the front, or became known.**微** 我 無 酒 it is not because I have no wine.**微** 禹 吾 其 魚 乎 but for Yü (who drained the empire), we should all have been fishes!**若** 微 神 道 but for their religion,—what would restrain them?**微** 迎 擊 則 吳 事 去 矣 had he not met and smitten him, it had been all over with Wu.**微** 特 not only.**微** 獨 西 人 not only foreigners,—but etc.**微**¹

12,586

寧 適 不 來, 微 我 有 咎 better that something should keep them from coming than that blame should attach to me.**既** 微 且 腫 with legs ulcerated and swollen.**微** 子 去 商 the viscount of Wei withdrew from the House of Shang,—disapproving of the acts of 紂 辛 Chou Hsin.**大** 微 垣 a space within stars in Leo and Virgo, with Coma Berenices and stars near.**薇**²

12,587

R. 微
W. mi
See 微
Even Lower.A leguminous plant (*Vicia gigantea*, Bge.); a kind of fern (*Osmunda regalis*, L.). See 薔 1290, and 12,329.**紫** 薇 花 the crape flower *Lagerstræmia indica*, L.) [This flower was planted under the T'ang dynasty in the 中 書 省 Grand Secretariat, in which sense the term is now used.]**白** 薇 *Cynanchum amplexicaule*, Hemsl., and other species.**盥** 薇 to wash one's hands in rose water.**微**²

12,588

R. 微
See 微
Even Lower.

A shower of rain.

Read *wei*⁴. A mountain torrent.**危**¹

12,589

R. 支
C. ngai
W. ngü, ngüe
F. ngui
See 桅
K. wi
A. ngui
Even Lower.Precipitous; perilous; dangerous. Bold; dignified. The twelfth zodiacal constellation; see *Tables, Vb.***危** 險 or **危** 殆 or **危** 急 dangerous; hazardous.**危** 處 a dangerous place.**危** 病 a dangerous illness.**危** 驚 or **危** 篤 dangerous,—as an illness.**危** 亡 in great danger,—as a State from rebellion, etc.**臨** 危 in danger; at point of death.**救** 出 人 的 死 危 to save a person from deadly peril.

危¹

12,589

危在旦夕 the danger lies between morning and evening,—(e.g.) death is a question only of hours.**不自知危** he does not know his danger.**國危** the dangers to a country,—as from its enemies.**危邦不入** do not go into a disturbed country.**危難之間** in times of danger.**危乎其危** how perilous it is!**危橋** unsafe bridges.**傾危** in danger of falling.**危樓高百尺,手可摘****星辰** a tower a hundred feet high, from which one could pick the stars with the hand.**安不忘危** in peace do not forget danger.**前危後則** let the danger of those in front be a warning to those who come after.**危言危行** (*hsing*⁴) bold words and bold actions.**端然危坐** sitting in a dignified attitude.**三危山** a mythical region, the home of the **三青鳥** of **西王母**.**峩**²

12,590

R. 灰支

See 桅

A. ngui

Even Lower.

桅²

12,591

R. 灰支

C. wai

H. ngui

F. ui

W. wai

N. ngwei, wei

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. wi, we

J. gi, ge, gai

A. ngoui

Even Lower.

桅 A mast. A yellow dye-wood.**桅杆** a mast.**桅杆頂上設筵** like giving a feast at the mast-head,—i.e. trying to be lofty, or doing things on a lofty scale; used of fine writing.**桅梢** or **桅尾** the top of a mast.**桅盤** or **桅斗** the truck.**起桅** or **豎桅** to step a mast.**眠桅** to unstep or lower a mast.**桅**²

12,591

桅夾子 the steps or supports to a mast or flagstaff.**桅夾艙** the hold where the masts are stepped.**三隻(或枝)桅** three-masted.**大桅** the mainmast.**桅頭旗** a flag.**滄**²

12,592

R. 支

See 危

Even Lower.

鮓¹

12,593

R. 灰

See 桅

Even Lower.

唯³

12,594

R. 紙支

C. wai, wai

H. wei, wei

F. wi, mi

W. ü, yü

N. wei

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. yü

J. i, yui

A. jui

Even Lower

Rising

Irregular.

Name of a small river in Hupeh.

A kind of shad, with a head like a sturgeon, found in the Yang-tsze.

To answer promptly; see I, 8366.

唯而起 he answered and rose up.**男唯女俞** men answer *wei*³, women answer *yü*³.**莫不唯唯** every one answered promptly.**其魚唯唯** the fishes go in and out freely,—of the worn-out fish-trap.Read *wei*². Only; but for. Used with 12,596, 12,598.**唯酒食是議** only about the wine and food will they have to think.**其障唯添一孩子** 仍是舊圖焉 the picture on the screen, but for the addition of a child, was just the same as before.**歲唯丁卯** the year was a *ting mao*,—A.D. 7, 67, etc. See *Tables Vf*.

A side curtain to a carriage. See 340.

帷幔 or **帷帳** a curtain.**帷薄** a curtain to a door.**帷薄不脩禍延家國****帷**²

12,595

if the curtain (between the men's and women's apartments) is not thick enough to keep them apart, misfortune will come to the family and to the State.

帷薄不修 to be lewd.**帷房** a bedchamber.**生妻去帷** a wife married to some one else.**帷幕** a cloth partition; a tent.**下帷讀** to let down the curtain and study; to "sport one's oak."**帷裳** a skirt; an apron.**惟**³

12,596

R. 支

C. wai

H. wei

F. mi

W. yü

N. vi

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. yü

J. i, yui

A. jui

Even Lower.

To think of; to consider; to care for. Only; but; and; and so; namely. An initial particle; also often used to introduce a parenthetical or subordinate clause in the sense of "but for..." or "with the exception of..." (see 12,594 *wei*³). Used as a copula to connect subject and predicate. Used with 12,598 (*q.v.*).**心而惟** ponder over them in your heart.**載謀載惟** we consult, we think about,—the rites.**惟其意不惟其物** it is the intention, not the thing, which one looks at,—of presents.**惟獨** only.**惟獨他有** he alone has any.**非惟未與謀** not only had she not conspired with him,—**並不知** but she did not even know, etc.**惟有一人** there is only one person.**豈惟一人** how is it only one person?—it is more than one.**惟恐** I fear (*or* think) however that....**惟你不去** you alone do not go.**惟是不去** under the circumstances he will not go.**惟當如此** it can only be thus.**亦惟汝故** it is also on your behalf.

惟^{12,596}

惟煩 I am compelled to request....

惟命是聽 or 惟命是從 to accept one's destiny; to be guided entirely by the orders of; to be a creature of.

敢不惟命 I must obey. See 7962.

不惟 not only.

惟他是問 he will be solely responsible.

惟利是視 to look solely to profit.

視遠惟明 in looking at what is distant, try to get clear views.

惟查前案 however, on examining into previous cases,—it appears, etc.

惟然 and this being so.

雌^{12,597}R. 實宥
See 雌
Sinking
Lower.維^{12,598}R. 支
See 惟
Even Lower.

To tie; to hold together; to hold fast. Only; but. An initial particle. Used with 12,596. Numerative of screens. See 1098.

維繫 to tie up; to bind.

繫之維之 tether it by the foot, tie it by the 'collar,—of a horse.

四方是維 he should be keeping together the four quarters of the empire.

君子實維 superior men are the bonds,—of the social state.

縛纜維之 fastened by the band of the rope.

維挽 to haul on,—as a rope.

維持 to regulate.

維持市面 (or 道) to regulate the market,—to prevent it from fluctuating.

以資維持 so as to aid in the regulation of,—trade.

維^{12,598}

以維風化 in order to take care of the public weal.

中國維新, 不棄故舊 China, while embracing the new must not cast aside the old.

周雖舊邦, 其命維新 although Chou is an old State, its appointment (as sovereign State) is recent.

再四思維 to ponder carefully over.

維今 now.

維時 at that time; in the meantime.

維難 or 維艱 in difficulties. See 6239.

行動維難 it is very difficult to take any action.

維谷 in a dilemma.

維予與汝 only you and I.

四維 the four points of the compass. Also, the four social bonds:

禮 ceremony, 義 duty to one's neighbour, 廉 honesty, and 恥 a sense of shame.

有屏風一維 there was a screen.

維那 the director of meditation in a Buddhist temple. [Sanskrit: *karmadāna*].Read *p'i*². See 9783.淮^{12,599}R. 支
See 惟
Even Lower.臺^{12,600}R. 尾元
C. *mei, mun*
H. *'mui, mun*
F. *ni, nkwí, mwong*
W. *mi, mang*
N. *vi, mēng*
P. M. *wei, mēn*
Y. Sz. *mi, mun*
J. *bi, mi, bon, mon*
A. *vi, moun*
Rising
Even Lower.

Name of a river in Shantung.

Indefatigable; unwearied.

臺臺文王 full of earnest activity was Wên Wang.

君子達臺臺焉 the superior man makes felt his earnest endeavours.

Read *mēn*². A gorge.

鳧鷖在臺 the wild ducks and widgeons are in the gorge.

尾^{12,601}R. 尾 5.
C. *mei, v. mei*
H. *mui*
F. *mwí*
W. *mi, v. m*
N. *vi, mi*
P. *wei, i*
M. *mi*
Y. *mi, bi*
Sz. *vi*
K. *mi*
J. *mi, bi*
A. *vi*
Rising Lower.The tail of an animal, fish, etc.; end; extremity; stern. To follow. A spit of land; a promontory. One of the zodiacal constellations; see *Tables Vb*. Also vulgarly read *i*³.

首尾 or 頭尾 head and tail; beginning and end.

不知首尾 I don't know the circumstances.

尾巴 a tail.

尾巴擱起來 tail sticking up.

尾巴打拉下來 tail hanging down.

攪尾巴 to lash the tail.

說尾巴的話 as a last word; at the worst.

垂尾之民 a race of people with tails,—mentioned in the Topography of 永昌 Yung-ch'ang in Yunnan.

搖尾 or 擺尾 or 掉尾 (see 11,069) to wag the tail.

搖頭擺尾兒 to fawn on; to flatter.

夾尾 to put the tail between the legs. See 11,149, 11,344.

尾夾於髀間 it sticks its tail between its legs,—of a bull when fighting another bull.

鯉魚二百餘尾 two hundred tails of fishes,—two hundred fishes. See 13,510.

曳尾之龜 a drag-the-tail tortoise,—used of brothel bullies, who trust very much to their heels.

尾姦 sodomy.

尾末 or 尾底 the end; the bottom; the utmost.

札尾 at the end of the letter.

尾後 afterwards; subsequently.

尾後追呼 followed in pursuit, shouting.

尾來 to come last.

尾零 or 數尾 the odd amount over and above.

尾數 outstanding accounts.

尾銀 unpaid parts of an account.

尾³

12,601

收買銀尾 broken silver bought here.

尾曲 the lower part, as of a hall, etc.

尾綴 to follow up.

跟尾 or 尾之而行 to follow.

疑而尾之 his suspicions being aroused, he followed him.

瑣兮尾兮 fragments and a remnant are we.

三尾子 the servant of a yamèn servant.

尾閭 a rock called the "eye of the sea," to which all the waters of the ocean converge; the posterior.

尾參 *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All.媿³

12,602

To comply with. Active. Used with 12,600.

R. 尾

See 尾

Rising Lower.

洧⁴

12,603

Name of a small river in Honan.

R. 紙

P. wei³

Rising Upper.

瘡³

12,604

A bruise. Used for 12,574.

R. 紙

See 瘡

Rising Upper.

鮪³

12,605

The snouted sturgeon.

R. 尾紙

C. ui

H. wei³

F. wi

W. hui

N. P.

M. Y. } wei

Sz.

K. yu

J. i

A. vi

Rising Upper.

未⁴

12,606

R. 未⁵

C. mei

H. wei

F. ei, i, mwei

W. vi

N. vi, mi

P.

M.

Y. } wei

Sz.

K. mi

J. bi, mi

A. vi

Sinking Lower.

The eighth of the 地支 Twelve Branches; see *Tables Vd.* Not; not yet, as opposed to 已 5464; not having; not being. [To be distinguished from 未 7999.] See 1787.

未時 1 to 3 p.m.

未月 the 6th moon.

未有 there never has been; there were not.

未有無因而作 none were produced without some special reason,—of pictures.

京師未有之創舉 an entirely recent innovation in Peking.

未曾 ts'eng² 出口 not yet spoken (of words); not yet left port.

未必 it is not by any means certain that.

未定 not settled; uncertain.

未列 not enumerated.

未領執照 not to have taken out a license or certificate.

未撤之先 before being removed.

未獲 not acquired; not secured; not caught, as thieves.

未知死活 not knowing whether dead or alive.

未知如何了結 I have not yet heard how the case has been settled.

未詳 or 未知其詳 not to know the details of.

未幾 in no long time; shortly.

未來 future.

未及 not yet.

未協 or 未妥 unsatisfactory.

未盡事宜 inadequate for the requirements.

未能 cannot; may not.

未抵 not arrived at.

未敢 not to dare.

未得 have not been able to obtain.

未便 inconvenient; undesirable.

未經 has not yet....

未⁴

12,606

未經完稅 has not yet paid duty.

未悉 does not know or understand.

未免 cannot be prevented; unavoidable.

未然 not so; it cannot be.

防患於未然 to prevent calamities beforehand.

君子防未然 the superior man takes precautions beforehand.

未入流 unclassified officials.

吾未嘗無誨焉 I have never refused instruction to any one. See 449.

未可擅便 it should not be done on your own responsibility.

爹爹未可造次 father! do not be hasty.

未若 it is not so good as....

未遂於心 not in accordance with one's wishes.

強姦未遂 to make an abortive attempt to rape.

未士 used for "Mr.",—from the Cantonese.

味⁴

12,607

Taste; flavour; sense of taste. See 6174.

五味 the five flavours, viz. 鹹, 苦, 酸, 辛 (or 辣), 甘, salt, bitter, sour, acrid, sweet.

五味子 see 12,608.

味兒 or 味氣 or 味道 or 滋味 smell, taste or flavour; point or beauty of composition.

有氣味 it stinks. See 5085.

旗漢氣味不投 Manchus and Chinese do not hit it off.

沒有味道 it has no flavour (or point).

沒有人味 he doesn't smell like a man,—he's a beast.

不是味兒 the smell is horrid; this is not the right way (to do it).

殊無味 very insipid; very dull; uninteresting.

詩之味 the beauty of poetry.

走味 or 變味 to lose flavour,—as by exposure. See 4361.

味⁴

12,607

合味 to blend flavours.

入味 to be interested in; to appreciate.

未入味 not of a suitable or agreeable flavour.

味料 condiments; spices.

味其言 to test or appreciate the flavour of his words.

野味 country flavours,—game, etc.

海味 sea flavours,—*bêche de mer*, birds'-nests, etc.

筵間味無多品 there were not many dishes at the banquet.

食不重 *ch'ung*² 味 he dined off a few dishes.

一味 one flavour; persistently; throughout.

更加一味 add another flavouring.

一味藥 one drug or ingredient,—in a prescription.

仍屬一味延擱 still at his old game of procrastination.

一味好 *hao*⁴ 寫字 his hobby is writing.

回味 or 醒味 to bring back the palate; hence used as a name for the olive. Also, to become aware of, or alive to, the state of affairs, etc.

回味最佳 excellent for bringing back the palate.

開味 to enjoy oneself; cheerful; to like; to have an appetite.

味⁴

12,608

R. 未

See 味

Sinking Lower.

濺⁴

12,609

R. 泰隊

易

See 濺

K. *we*, *hwe*, *ye*A. *we*, *k'wai*

Sinking Upper.

穢⁴

12,610

R. 隊

C. *wai*H. *wei*F. *woui*W. *yü*N. *wei*P. *wei*, *hwei*M. *wei*Y. *hwei*Sz. *wei*K. *ye*J. *i*, *oui*A. *we*

Sinking Upper.

葳⁴

12,611

R. 隊

See 穢

Sinking Upper.

位⁴

12,612

R. 寘

C. *wai*H. *wei*F. *oui*, *ui*W. *yü*N. *wei*P. *wei*M. *wei*Y. *wei*Sz. *wei*K. *wi*J. *i*A. *vi*

Sinking Lower.

Dirt; filth; noisome; vile (see 10,845); mean; to debauch.

污穢不堪 I cannot stand the filth; abominably dirty.

無起穢以自臭 do not let wicked thoughts arise to ruin yourselves.

穢氣 foul air; a bad smell.

穢言 foul language; indecent talk.

穢事 improper doings; disgraceful affairs.

穢史 an unfair history.

穢亂宮中 lewdness and debauchery in the palace.

穢德彰聞 the bad odour of such a state is plainly felt on high.

君子比德于玉, 廉而不穢 the superior man regards

virtue as a gem: he is honest, but not mean.

Overgrown with weeds.

Position; place; situation; degree (see 4839); a seat; a throne (see 1676). Numerative of persons, used respectfully.

方位 relative positions,—as above, below, right, left, etc.

位居 a position; an abode.

位居頗上 he was higher in rank than P'o.

爵位 rank.

高位 or 大地位 a high position.

位卑而言高 his rank is low but his words are big.

不在其位, 不謀其政 he who is not in the place (of power), does not administer the government.

幼小在位 on the throne while still a mere child.

位⁴

12,612

君子在野, 小人在位 superior men are in obscurity while mean men are in power.

不患無位 not to be concerned that one has no place.

卒于位 died at his post.

女正位乎內 the proper place for woman is within.

反坐我的上位 and yet you sit above me.

各歸位所 each went to his own place.

無所位置 no place to put it.

起位 to rise in one's place; to make a speech.

位置 place; position; post.

公之位置在此二者之間 his place (as a poet) is between these two.

山水在於位置 scenery depends on the position,—of its component parts.

其位置之自近而遠由大及小不爽毫

毛 his perspective, linear as well as aerial, is faultless,—of Chiao Ping-chên, who studied foreign methods.

予以重要之位置 to give him an important post.

座位 a seat.

有位處沒有 are there any seats?

客位 the guest's seat,—on the host's left.

牌位 a tablet, recording the name of a person for worship.

先祖之神位 an ancestral tablet.

位次 order; sequence; series.

本位 proper place or seat; standard.

向以湖北銀圓爲本位 have hitherto taken the Hupeh silver dollar as the standard.

龍位 or 天位 the Imperial throne.

失位 to lose the throne.

讓位 to resign the throne.

那時明帝即位 at that time Ming Ti was on the throne.

位⁴

12,612

有幾位客 how many guests are there?

三位一體 three persons in one body,—used for the Trinity.

諸位 or 列位 you gentlemen,—in direct address.

See 5251.

彙

12,613

遺

12,614

墳⁴

12,615

R. 紙支

See 唯

Rising Lower.

磴⁴

12,616

R. 隊

Rising Upper.

To break to pieces; a mill for grinding.

有聲如磴 with a sound like that of crushing.

王戎有水磴 Wang Jung had a water-mill.

風磴 a windmill.

See 5727.

銳

12,617

睿

12,618

叡

12,619

尉⁴

12,620

R. 未物

C. wét, v.

f'ong

H. wei, v.

f'ong

F. ou, ouh,

W. yüe, yüe,

N. ing

P. { wei, yün,

M. { v. f'ang

Y. wei, yüng

Sz. wei, yün

cf. 燙

K. wi, ul

J. i

A. { ui, ui, wét

Sinking and

Entering

Upper

Irregular.

To iron. Also read yün⁴. See 13,827.

尉衣服 to iron clothes.

把襖子尉開 iron out the creases.

尉 yün⁴ 斗 a flat-iron.Read yü⁴.

尉貼 to bring about a reconciliation.

尉⁴

12,621

R. 未

H. { wei

W. { yü

P. { wei, yü

See 畏

Sinking

Upper.

To quiet; to soothe; to make peace. See 1302 (hsiao⁴), 12,622. [As surname, always Wei.]

廷尉 officials who formed a kind of Board of Punishments under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.

尉氏縣 Wei-shih Dist., in Hunan.

太尉 Grand Marshal.

尉遲恭 Wei-ch'ih Kung, one of the two guardians painted on the door of every yamen. [He has a black face and the fingers of one hand twisted up; see 1191. He was the leading general in the wars which ended in the establishment of the T'ang dynasty. See 2093.]

尉繚 Wei Liao,—an old authority on tactics.

Read yü⁴. A military official. See 4385.

輕車都尉 title of hereditary noble of the 6th rank.

騎都尉 ditto 7th rank.

雲騎尉 ditto 8th rank.

恩騎尉 ditto 9th rank. [For one life only.]

尉州 Yü-chou, in Chihli.

慰⁴

12,622

R. 未

W. { yü

See 畏

A. { ui, ui

Sinking

Upper.

To pacify; to soothe; to comfort.

安慰 to soothe; to calm.

弔慰 to condole with,—on a death.

慰冥 to appease the spirits,—by sacrifices, etc.

受慰 to be comforted.

慰母心 to comfort a mother's heart.

慰愜其心 to gratify the heart.

以慰我願望 in order to gratify my longing.

慰悅 to be gladdened.

慰問 to make kind enquiries after one's health.

撫慰 to encourage and appease,—i.e. to address words of encouragement to reformed criminals, etc.

尉⁴

12,623

Same as 12,620.

尉⁴

12,624

R. 未

H. { wei

See 畏

Sinking

Upper.

A fishing-net with small meshes.

蔚⁴

12,625

R. 未

H. { wei

F. { ou, wou

W. { yü

See 畏

Sinking

Upper.

(1) *Incarvillea sinensis*, Juss. (2) *Artemisia japonica*, Thunb. Luxuriant; abundant; fine; elegant. Obscure.芄蔚 *Leonurus sibiricus*, L.

蒼蔚 or 蔚茂 luxuriant vegetation.

髭鬚蔚然 his beard grew very thick.

人民蔚起 the population increases rapidly.

其文蔚也 the text is obscure.

Read yü⁴. A Department in Chihli.

蔚藍天 a clear blue sky.

蟬⁴

12,626

R. 未

See 畏

Sinking

Upper.

An ant with wings; the "white ant."

蔚⁴

12,627

R. 未

See 尉

Sinking

Upper.

The appearance of clouds rising.

蔚然雲起 how rapidly the clouds rise!

屺⁴

12,628

R. 支

See 危

Even Lower.

A lofty peak.

𪔐³

12,629

R. 紙

See 唯

Rising Lower.

𪔐³

12,630

R. 紙

See 委

Rising Upper.

葦³

12,631

R. 尾紙

See 葦

N. 'wei

Rising Lower.

葦⁴

12,632

R. 泰

C. wui, wai

H. wei

F. woui, v.

W. kwai

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. hwei

Sz. wei

K. we, hwe

J. ai, ye

A. houi, we

Sinking

Lower.

文²

12,633

R. 文 12.

C. mien

H. wun

F. ung, v.

mung,

mwong

W. vang

N. veng

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. mun

J. mon, bun

A. van

Even Lower.

A cry to call in ducks.

To bend; to turn awry.
See 𪔐 9040.𪔐 天下正法 to pervert
the just laws of the empire.福兮禍所𪔐 happiness is
turned away by misfortune.林木茂𪔐 the trees interlace
their foliage.

Grass; herbage.

Read yüan³. A bud.

桑葦 mulberry buds.

出葦 to put forth buds.

WĒN.

Streaks; lines; veins;
strokes; see 12,636. Var-
iegated; elegant; refined,
as opposed to 俗 10,313.
Picture characters, before
字 compound characters
came into use (see 7940,
12,324); the written lan-
guage; of or belonging to
literature; literary; scholar-
ly; to write (see 8764).
Civil etc. etc., as opposed to文²

12,633

武 12,744 (*q.v.* for further
meanings and illustrations).
The obverse of a coin, as
opposed to 8061 *man*⁴. Nu-
merative of *cash* and coins.
Radical 67. See 314, 3183,
4624, 4711, 4822, 9254,
10,012, 10,024, 10,075,
11,375 *to*⁴, 13,130.雖未成文 although the stri-
pes (on a tiger-cub) are not yet
formed. See 762.此傳當有成文 this state-
ment must have written autho-
rity. See 762.出口成文 impromptu; im-
provisation.水文 a vein in a stone or crys-
tal.

文貝 veined tortoise-shell.

文彩 elegant; ornamental.

文彩可觀 a beautiful sight.

文物 a work of art.

文章 (see 10,014) whatever is
figured or brilliant and orderly
or defined; an elegant literary
composition (in which thought
ranks before mere style, see
5520); an essay; literature. See
390.無款識無文章 without
inscription and without orna-
ment.萬物皆有文章 all things
are beautifully ordered,—as in
autumn, when fruits have come
to maturity.自己的文章, 人家的
老婆 one's own compositions
but other men's wives,—are most
appreciated.孔子門前賣文章 to
sell essays at the door of Con-
fucius,—to teach one's grand-
mother.文章自古無憑據
essays have ever been uncertain
of success.文章須自出一家風
骨, 何得與人間生
活也 every man's essays (writ-
ings) should have a style of their
own, and not be imitations of
other people's.文²

12,633

文章實關氣運, 非人
力也 literary skill is bound
up with the prosperity (of a
State) and cannot be attained
by man's efforts alone.文章憎命 his essays hate his
destiny,—which is not in the line
of success. Used of a candidate
who has frequently failed for his
degree.他識文章 he is a man of
education.落花水面皆文章 the
petals fallen on the water arrange
themselves in elegant shapes.織文鳥章 on our flags was
the blazonry of birds.文雅 or 斯文 refined; po-
lished.凌辱斯文 to insult refined,
—persons.斯文掃地 refinement sweep-
ing the ground,—as when a lit-
erate misconducts himself.不文 unpolished; inelegant;
rude.文明 refined; enlightened; civi-
lised; clear-sighted; inclined to-
wards progress. See 3280, 12,456.刑訊一事爲文明各
國之所無 extraction of
evidence by torture is not prac-
tised by any civilised nation.溫文不及寶釵 in gentle-
ness and refinement not equal
to Pao-ch'ai.文字 written characters; writ-
ing; literature. See 12,521.文字出門須檢點 be
cautious in what you commit
to writing.文字者聲之象也
words written are the symbols
of sounds spoken.文字到此際無可著
筆 the force of language can
no further go.文字異者 various readings
of a text.

文字交 a literary friendship.

文墨事 literary pursuits.

不通文墨 uneducated.

由是文治興焉 from this
time the cultivation of literature
flourished.

文¹

12,633

文房四寶 *see* 8720.

同文 the same characters or text; a similarity of literary tastes.

天下書同文 all over the empire, the written character is the same. *See* 6451, 12,269.

先文 ancient records.

古文 ancient forms of writing; picture characters; ancient style of composition, referring specially to compositions earlier than the modern "essay."

韻古文均 the old form of 韻 was 均.

古文苟字 (it) is the old form of 苟³.

拈古文精液 to grasp the true spirit of ancient literature.

作文 to write; to compose.

唯文異耳 the characters, however, are different.

原文 the original text.

正文 the correct text.

白文 or 大文 the text,—as opposed to commentary.

上下文 the context.

英文 English writing; the English text.

華文 the Chinese text.

華文參贊 "Chinese Secretary."

洋文 foreign written languages.

文義 meaning; tenor; sense.

溺於文義 devoted to literary elegances,—rather than to sound sense.

文話 the literary or polished language.

文法 rules or method of composition.

文從字順 smooth-flowing,—of style.

文理 style of composition; the classical style.

不通文理句法 not in accordance with the requirements of composition,—almost = ungrammatical.

文²

12,633

文致 the sense or purport of a document. Also, to reduce to the written language the purport (e.g.) of evidence. *See below.*

文才 literary talents.

文境之奇,盡於此矣 the force of language can no farther go.

其一覽而盡者即非

佳文 if you can exhaust it at one reading, you may be sure it is not a masterpiece.

文之奔放馳驟萬馬

辟易 the crash, dash, smash, of his style is like the stampede of ten thousand horses.

文不加點 the style leaves nothing to be desired.

文思大進 great intellectual improvement.

文思乃發 whereupon inspiration comes,—for composing.

文人 or 文家 a literary man.

文人相輕自古而然 for literary men to esteem one another lightly has always been the rule.

愧非文人 ashamed at not being educated.

文風以江浙爲極盛 for literary pursuits, give me Kiangsu and Chehkiang,—said

曾國藩 Tsêng Kuo-fan.

文行 *hsing*¹ 兼優 learning and conduct both excellent,—used of B.A.'s chosen to be 拔貢 8527.

文宗 Literary Chancellor or Provincial Director of Education.

廣文 Director of Studies,—attached to a Prefecture.

文籍 books; documents. *See* 1736.

布帛菽粟之文 writings (as indispensable as) clothes and food,—referring to literary masterpieces.

文書 or 文報 official despatches. *See* 2215, 10,024.

無文書 they had no written language,—as savages.

文內 in the despatch.

憑文 an official commission.

文²

12,633

文稿子 or 文草 draft of a despatch.

投文 to deliver a despatch.

明文 specific order in writing.

文開 a despatch stating.

文復 a despatch in reply from a superior.

移文 official correspondence between equals.

文移 to inform an equal by despatch.

文送 to send with a despatch.

文件 or 文卷 papers; documents; despatches.

文案先生 the secretary in a *yamen* who has charge of correspondence and judicial cases.

文行 to write to.

文約 a written contract; an agreement.

文巡捕 the Governor-General's civil orderly officers.

文華殿大學士 Senior Grand Secretary.

文王課 a method of divination from the fall of three copper cash.

文王鼎 a tripod of Wên Wang's date; commonly used for any tripod ornamented with the 八卦 Eight Diagrams.

文定 same as 納徵; *see* 720.

文員 or 文職 a civilian, as opposed to 武職 a military official.

文官 a civil official. Also, the head of a troupe of actresses.

文官 (or 光 or 冠) 果 *Xanthoceras sorbifolia*, Bge.

文廟 a Confucian temple.

不幸爲文君 I am alas! a widow.

文生 same as 童生; *see* 12,299.

文元 a title given to a 舉人.

文公 the "Prince of Literature,"—Han Wên-kung; *see* Biog. Dict. 632.

長文公 a very learned person.

文昌帝君 the God of Literature,—supposed to reside in the Great Bear.

文²

12,633

文殊 the Indian "Manjusri," worshipped in China as the God of Wisdom, and popularly identified with the above. He is depicted as riding on a lion, the symbol of bravery.

文筆塔 stone columns or small pagodas in the form of the ordinary Chinese writing-brush, generally erected to improve the *fêng shui*. Known to foreigners as the "Confucian Pencil."

說文 see 10,164.

文爲王面 having the king's face on the obverse.

一文錢 a cash; a coin. See 1736.

一文不使, 兩文不用 won't spend one cash or use two, —very stingy.

一文不值 not worth a cash.

分文不給 he won't give a single candareen or a single cash.

文魚 the snake-fish (*Ophiocephalus argus*).

Read wên⁴. To gloss.

小人之過也必文 the mean man is sure to gloss his faults.

文飾 to gloss. See 9907.

文致其罪 to impute guilt to a person,—who is really innocent. See above.

文²

12,634

R. 吻聞

C. mên, v.

H. wên

F. sung, oung²

W. vang

N. vêng

P. M. wên

Y. wêng

Sz. wên

K. mun

J. bun, mon

A. vên

Rising Lower.

To rub off; to wipe away.

文拭 to wipe off; to clean.

文淚 to wipe away tears.

文摩 to rub.

汶²

12,635

R. 聞

C. mên

H. wên

F. oung²

Name of a river in Shantung.

Read min³. Name of a large affluent of the Yangtsze in Ssüch'uan.

汶²

12,635

W. vang

N. vêng²

See 文

A. vên

Sinking

Lower.

紋²

12,636

R. 文

See 文

Even Lower.

Read mên². To defile.

汶濛 dirty; defiled.

新浴者必振衣, 安能

以身之察察受物

之汶汶者乎 the bather

fresh from the bath must shake

the dust from his clothes, for

how can he allow his pure body

to be defiled with the dust of

things?

汶汶乎 obscure; unknown.

Marks; lines; figure; pattern. See 11,970, 10,011.

水波紋 ripples on water.

紋理 or 羅紋 the lines on the hands.

陰鸞紋 lines on the hand or face indicating good fortune.

並無紋跡 there is not the least trace.

橫紋 cross lines; against the grain.

縐紋 wrinkled; crumpled; corrugated.

至於衣紋生熟亦能

分別 it was also possible to

see whether the creases of the

clothes were recent or not,—in

the painting.

花紋 the figures on textures.

紋水 the difference from fluctuation in the price of silver.

紋銀 pure silver.

紊²

12,637

R. 聞

C. lun²

H. fun

F. oung²W. wang²

See 文

A. vên

Sinking

Lower.

Tangled; involved.

紊亂 in confusion; in a state of anarchy.

有條而不紊 there is order and not confusion.

不容紊 not to suffer the least disorder.

朝政日紊 the government grew daily more disorderly.

蚊²

12,638

R. 文

C. mên

H. mun, min

F. ung, v.

A mosquito.

虎蚊 or 花蚊 the striped or "tiger" mosquito.

聚蚊成雷 enough mosquitoes will make a noise like thunder.

蚊²

12,638

hung-

smwong

W. vang, mang

N. mêng

P. M.

M. Y.

Sz. wên

K. mun

J. bun

A. vên, man

Even Lower.

避蚊香 or 蚊烟香 or 打

蚊烟 a preparation burnt in houses to get rid of mosquitoes.

蚊拂 a mosquito-whisk.

蚊帳 mosquito-curtains.

七月半蚊子嘴似個

鑽 half through the 7th moon, the mosquito's bite is like an awl. See 5002.

鋼甲蚊子 small steel-armoured gunboats; mosquito-boats.

蚊母鳥 same as 11,234.

熏 (or 焮 or 噲) 蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

雯²

12,639

R. 文

See 文

Even Lower.

Coloured, as clouds.

月雲素雯 moon-clouds are white-coloured.

赤雯 glowing red,—as sun-clouds.

雯錦 variegated cloud-colours.

鯪²

12,640

R. 文

See 文

Even Lower.

A fish, called 鯪鰭魚, striped with blue and having a white head, said to be found in the western sea, and able to fly; the flying-fish.

鷓²

12,640a

R. 文

See 文

Even Lower.

A young quail.

盥¹

12,641

R. 元

See 溫

Even Upper.

To feed a prisoner. Compassionate.

媼³

12,642

R. 皓月

C. ou, wên

H. wên

F. ung, ung

W. yung

An old woman; a mother. Also read ao³

老媼 an old dame.

媼婆 a female corpse-examiner.

媼娘 an old maid.

媼¹

12,642

N. *oa, 'oa*
P. *au*
M. *'au, o*
Y. *oa*
Sz. *au*
K. *o*
J. *ō, un*
A. *au, wēn*
Irregular
Rising Upper.

翁媼 the father and mother; the parents.

媼神 the Goddess of Earth.
See 12,099.

愠⁴

12,643

R. 問
H. *wēn*
F. *oung*
P. *wēn, yūn*
See 氤
A. *wēn*
Sinking
Upper.

To be irritated; indignant; hurt. Also read *yūn*⁴.
See 3607. [Commonly written as below.]

人不知而不愠, 不亦君子乎 not to feel hurt because men have not heard of him, is not that to be a superior man?

愠怒 or 愠色 irritated; angry.

喜愠無常 glad and vexed by turns.

愠于羣小 I am hated by the herd of mean creatures.

肆不殄厥愠 though he could not prevent the rage,—of his foes, he did not let fall his own fame; said of Duke T'an-fu.

搨³

12,644

R. 阮願
C. *wēn*
H. *wun*
F. *oung*
N. *wēng, v. wēh*
P. *'wēn, ngēn*
M. *'ēn*
J. *won*
A. *oun*
Rising and
Sinking Upper.

To dip; to immerse. To wipe. Used by some for "baptism."

搨淚 to dry one's tears

Read *ēn*⁴. To press down.

搨倒 to keep down on the ground by force.

搨琴 to play the piano,—an Anglo-Chinese term.

楨¹

12,645

R. 元月
See 溫楨
K. *n, ol*
J. *on, otss*
A. *wēn*
Even and
Entering,
Upper.

The fruit of *Crataegus pinnatifida*, Bge., known as 楨梲, from which jam is made. Identified in Japan with *Pyrus cydonia*, L.

溫¹

12,646

R. 元
C. *wēn*
H. *wun*
F. *ung*
W. *yüē*
N. *wēng*
P. }
M. } *wēn*
Sz. }
Y. *wēng*
K. *on*
J. *on, un*
A. *oun*
Even Upper.

Warm; bland; gentle. Name of a river in Honan. [Correctly written as below.]

溫煖 warm.

溫水 warm water.

溫開水 water that has been boiled but is no longer actually boiling, though still hot.

溫泉 hot springs.

溫風 a warm breeze.

溫和 (*huo*² or *ho*², see 3945) warm; genial; benign.

溫服 to take warm medicines.

溫器 vessels for heating food.

溫飽 warm and full,—fed and clothed.

話溫涼 to talk about warm and cool,—about the weather and such conventionalities.

溫柔 or 溫良 or 溫厚 amiable; mild; bland; gentle.

溫柔鄉 the gentle district,—sc. femininity. Also, a brothel.

溫舊情 to talk over old times; to renew old associations.

溫書 to look over one's books, —to refresh one's memory of them.

溫故而知新 to go over the old and add new,—of a course of study.

溫溫恭人, 如集于木 we must be mild and humble, as though perched on trees.

溫其如玉 bland and soft-looking as jade.

溫謹 a warm regard for.

色思溫 (the superior man) wishes his countenance to be benign.

溫存 to hold in one's embraces; to cherish. Also, genial.

溫潤 luxuriant.

溫語 kind words.

溫克令儀 mild and self-restrained,—of good manners.

熅

12,647

See 13,827.

瘟¹

12,648

R. 元
See 溫
Even Upper.

Pestilence; plague; epidemic.

瘟疫 or 瘟症 or 瘟病 or 瘟災 or 瘟痘 pestilence; an epidemic; any prevailing disease.

瘟氣 malaria; infection.

解瘟 to stop an epidemic,—as the gods are supposed to do.

遭瘟 to catch the plague; to have the ill luck to....

辟瘟 a prophylactic.

See 13,833.

蘊

12,649

問⁴

12,650

R. 問 13.
C. } *mun*
H. }
F. *ung, mwong*
W. *vang, mang*
N. *wēng, mēng*
P. }
M. } *wēn*
Sz. }
Y. *wēng*
K. *mun*
J. *bun, mon*
A. *wēn*
Sinking
Lower.

To ask; to enquire; to investigate. To send. To hold responsible; to sentence. See 向 4283, 訊 4895, 凌 7228. [To be distinguished from 問 1601.]

問答 (see 127) or 問對 to ask and to answer; a dialogue.

問得甚圓, 答得甚方 a very square answer to a very round question,—not to the point.

問題 a "question" or problem, —as in politics, commerce, etc.

華工問題 the question of Chinese labour.

問詞 an interrogation.

焉亦問詞 *yen* is also an interrogative.

不得問 he got no answer.

不問 no matter whether.

不問好歹 no matter whether good or bad; at random; recklessly.

不問行的住的遠的近的 without reference to his being in motion or at rest, or far or near,—at random; recklessly.

不問不聞 if not enquired into, it will not be known. Also, to take no interest in.

那兩箇老者見問 at this question, the two old men....

問明白 to enquire until one is clear on the subject.

問⁴

12,650

問細底 to enquire thoroughly into.

逼問 to ply with questions.

他也不深問 besides, he did not question him very closely.

往下要再問 wanted to question him further.

泛問 a superficial enquiry.

反復詰問 to cross-examine.

問俗 to ask the customs of a place.

不恥下問 not to be ashamed to learn from one's inferiors.

請問 or 借問 I beg to ask.

問人 to enquire.

問路 or 問程 to ask the way.

問道 to ask the way; to seek instruction. Also, to ask; asked saying....

問道於盲 to ask a blind man the way,—to seek instructions from those who do not know.

不遑問及他事 no leisure to ask about other matters.

問心 to examine one's heart; to enquire after; to send friendly messages to.

雜佩以問之 I will send him presents from my girdle.

問好 or 問安 or 問候 to enquire after.

問個好兒 to give one's kind regards.

問安點頭 to nod the head when one's health is enquired after,—as 郭子儀 Kuo Tzū-i was obliged to do to his grandchildren, who were so numerous that he did not know them all.

問疾 to enquire after a sick person.

承問 many thanks for your enquiries.

問知 to ascertain.

問及 to ask about.

非問之所及 it is not to be got at by asking,—for an explanation.

須要問過母親來 I must go and ask my mother first.

問話 to question.

問⁴

12,650

問供 to elicit evidence.

問價 to ask the price.

問住 or 問乾 or 問窮 or

問窘 or 問短 or 問倒

to reduce to silence by one's questions or arguments; to "stump" by a question.

我把他問住了 I "stumped" him,—with a question he could not answer.

問名 to ask names,—same as

通庚 the second preliminary of a marriage.

問到家 to enquire thoroughly; to get out all the information required.

問案 to try cases.

問官 the official who tries a case.

惟誰是問 who will be held responsible? See 12,596.

問定 or 問擬 or 問罪 to sentence to; (see 11,910) to convict.

問死罪 to sentence to death.

問流 to sentence to banishment. See 7248.

問斬 to sentence to decapitation.

莫問我們討命 do not make us pay with our lives!

問賠問抵 to give judgment for money compensation or for making good,—the damage.

To hear; news. To smell.

聽聞 to hear.

不忍聞 cannot bear to hear,—as a distressing story.

如此我聞 thus I have heard,—the opening phrase of Buddhist sūtras.

風聞 see 3554.

傳聞 there is a rumour that; hearsay.

新聞 news.

新聞紙 a newspaper.

昨兒聞得 I heard yesterday that....

聲聞于外 the sound was heard outside.

聞²

12,651

聞道 to hear TAO; to hear the Truth.

聞報 to hear it reported; to learn of; to come to one's knowledge.

聞信 to hear news of.

慘聞 sad news; a shocking story.

聞知 or 聞訊 to hear of; to ascertain.

聞一知二 to hear one and know two,—to be naturally apt; to learn with but little instruction.

聞所未聞 to hear something one has never heard before.

均言聞所未聞 all say they never heard of such a thing.

聞人 a celebrity. Also, a surname.

聞見 to hear and to see; to hear of; to smell.

多聞多見 to have great experience.

百聞不如一見 a hundred hearings are not equal to one seeing. [Segnius irritant etc.]

所見爲實, 所聞爲虛 what one sees is true, but what one hears is false,—the eyes are better guides than the ears.

甚麼我都聞不見 I can't smell anything,—having no sense of smell.

我聞不出甚麼味兒來 I don't smell anything,—as a bad smell.

聞香 to smell the fragrance.

其臭難聞 the stink is horrible.

Read wên⁴. To make known to; to state.聞音聞, 又如字 wên is read wên⁴ and also in its normal tone (as above).

給他使之聞之 to cause him to make it known,—by talking of it before him.

奏聞上帝 to lay a statement before God.

聖聞周達 his fame as a sage is spread far and wide. [Cf. quod audis what you are reputed to be.]

聞²

12,651

R. 文問

C. mên

F. ung, oung

W. vang

N. vêng

P. } wên

M. }

Y. wêng

Sz. wên

K. mun

J. bun

A. vên

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

聞²

12,651

不求聞達 not to seek to make oneself known.

以孝義聞 to gain a reputation for filial piety and right conduct.

有人聞諸王 a man informed the king of it.

聲聞於王 the noise reached the ears of the king.

聞於四國 to make known throughout the empire.

魏時聞於中國 were made known in China at the time of the Wei dynasty,—of a foreign people.

聞於時者 notabilities of the day.

令聞 see 12,509.

聞²

12,652

To look closely at. An old form of 12,651.

R. 文

C. mên, v. shan²

See 聞

Even Lower.

聞²

12,653

Same as 12,652.

吻³

12,654

To cut asunder.

R. 吻

See 刎

Rising Lower.

刎³

12,655

To cut across.

自刎 or 刎死 or 刎喉 or 刎頸 to commit suicide by cutting the throat.

刎頸交 a cut-throat friendship, —in which either party would die for the other.

刎頸以見 *hsien*⁴ 志 to cut one's throat to show that one is in earnest.

R. 吻

C. mên

H. wêt,

F. ung

W. wang

N. vêng

P. wên

Y. wêh

K. mun

J. fun, mon

A. vên

Rising Lower.

吻³

12,656

The corners of the mouth; the lips.

吐唇吻 to pout.

能弄唇吻 he has the gift of the gab.

接吻 to join the lips; to kiss.

R. 吻

12.

See 刎

Rising Lower.

吻³

12,656

口吻不合 your lips don't fit, —your statements are contradictory.

口吻猶黃 your mouth is still yellow,— you are a greenhorn. Cf. Bajan or bec jaune.

適相吻合 was exactly the same,—in amount.

俱相吻合 tallied in every respect,—with what the others had said.

莫輕決吻 don't be too ready to make assertions.

刺破小吻 to deflower.

Same as 12,656.

異吻若方笑 as though smiling in astonishment.

鵲吻 the figure of a fish with uplifted tail, seen on roofs. See 1980.

吻³

12,657

脗³

12,658

To join; to fit. Used with 12,656.

R. 吻

See 刎

Rising Lower.

脗合 to unite in wedlock.

穩³

12,659

Same as 12,660.

穩³

12,660

Firm; stable; secure. Used for 12,642. See 9412, 11,193.

R. 阮

See 溫

Rising Upper.

穩當 (*tang*⁴) or 穩住 or 穩妥 or 安穩 stable; safe; secure; steady; comfortable; unblemished.

墊穩 to make firm,—as a table, by placing something under one of its legs.

走的穩 it goes smoothly,—as a boat or a horse.

馬背不如牛背穩 a horse's back is not so stable as a cow's.

站穩 to stand firmly.

踏穩地步 to take a firm stand.

把穩 to take firm hold of; to grasp firmly.

穩³

12,660

拏不穩 to hold or grasp insecurely.

那件事我拏不穩 I can't manage that matter satisfactorily.

穩重 sedate; reserved; dignified.

穩睡 to sleep soundly.

穩坐着喫 to do nothing for one's living.

統⁴

12,661

Mourning; the ropes to a bier held by mourners.

R. 聞

See 聞

Sinking

Lower.

統服 mourning-clothes.

執統 to hold the cords of a bier.

袒統 see 10,704.

Read *mien*³. Used for 7903.

麻統 a cap of sackcloth.

喂³

12,662

Same as 12,656.

氓³

12,663

Same as 12,638.

蟲³

12,664

Same as 12,638.

豐⁴

12,665

A crack, as in porcelain.

碎豐 very much cracked.

打破一道豐 he has made a crack in it.

驚豐 a dangerous crack.

R. 聞

See 聞

Sinking

Lower.

瓮³

12,666

Same as 12,677.

翁¹

12,667

An old man; a title of respect. See 12,642 *ao*³. The "leg" of a boot. [To be distinguished from 翁 3522.]

老翁 an old gentleman; venerable sir; my, your, or his, father.

八十一翁 an old man of eighty-one.

R. 東

C. yung

H. wung

F. } ung

W. } ung

N. } ung

P. wêng

M. ung, wung

翁¹

12,667

V. ung
Sz. ung, wèng
K. ong
J. ō
A. oung
Even Upper.

漁翁 an old fisherman.

白頭翁 a hoary-headed old man; the name of a drug and of a small bird.

家翁 the master of the house; my husband. See 7496.

不痴不聾不爲家翁 unless stupid and deaf, a man cannot be the head of a family, —who should ignore trifles.

富家翁 a rich old gentleman, not in official life.

尊翁 your father.

吾翁即若翁 my father is your father,—if you boil him, send me a bowl of the soup; said by 劉邦 Liu Páng to 項羽 Hsiang Yü when the latter threatened to boil his father if he would not own allegiance to him. [They had been sworn brothers.]

翁父 old father,—a polite way of addressing a eunuch; more curtly, by the first char. only = old man.

翁姑 or 翁婆 a husband's father and mother.

婦翁 wife's father; father-in-law.

翁婿 father-in-law and son-in-law.

賀新翁 to congratulate a bridegroom.

堂翁 a title given to a District Magistrate by the 左右堂 Assistant District Magistrate and District Police-master.

翁仲 the statues of men at tombs,—from the statue of the famous warrior 元翁仲 Yüan Wèng-chung, erected by the First Emperor.

The lowing of cattle.

翁吼 the lowing of cattle.

嗡嗡 the hum of insects.

A gust of wind.

飛塵塢起 the flying dust is blown up by the wind.

塢然起於窮巷之間 a gust blows through the deserted lanes.

滂³

12,670

R. 董

See 翁

Rising Upper.

腦³

12,671

R. 董

See 翁

Rising Upper.

蓊¹

12,672

R. 董

F. oung²

N. ung

P. wèng

M. ung, ngung

K. ong

J. ō, o

A. oung

Rising Upper.

螞¹

12,673

R. 東

See 翁

Even Upper.

鞦¹

12,674

R. 東

See 翁

Even Upper.

額¹

12,675

R. 東

See 翁

Even Upper.

雍³

12,676

甕⁴

12,677

R. 送

C. ung

H. wung

F. aung

W. yung, v.

wai

N. ung

To rise; to float, as clouds.

滂渤 a rising fog.

滂染 blurred; smudged.

Fetid; stinking.

The stalk of a flower.

蓊臺 plants with tufted heads on slender stalks.

Read wèng³. Luxuriant.

樹蓊蓊其相樛 the trees blend their luxuriant foliage together.

The slender-waisted wasp or *Sphex*.

牛螞 lice in cattle.

螞蠅 a kind of gadfly.

The "uppers" of a boot.

The neck feathers of a bird.

See 13,468.

A tall earthen jar, sometimes with metal handle attached to two ears. A jar for containing the ashes of the dead. See 6067, 12,791, 13,474.

甕缸 a jar for wine or water.

甕⁴

12,677

P. wèng
M. ung, wung
Y. ung
Sz. ung, wèng
K. ong
J. ō, o
A. ung
Sinking Upper.

打滿甕水 fill the jar with water.

古甕 old jars; antiques.

甕牖 a small round window like a jar's mouth.

請君入甕 oblige by stepping into the (fiery) jar,—a phrase used by 來俊臣 Lai Chün-

ch'ên to 周興 Chou Hsing who was suspected of treason, the former having first got the latter to state that the best way to extort confession was to place the suspect in a jar surrounded by fire. Cf. "Thou art the man!"

甕中捉鱉 to have a turtle in a jar,—to be able to put one's finger on a man.

視已爲甕之鼃 regarded him as an already trapped turtle.

甕洞兒 the archway underneath a city gate.

甕城 the opening or entrance of the archway as above. Also used with—

甕圈 (ch'üan¹) the enceinte of a city gate at Peking, being a sort of court-yard inside the outer gate, from which (in the case of the 前門) three gates open into the city, the middle one being for the Emperor only.

甕算 the calculation of the jar,—referring to a poor man who had only a jar in the world. In his excitement at calculating what he would do when he became rich he hit the jar a blow and smashed it to atoms. Cf. the story of the Barber's Fifth Brother, Arabian Nights.

甕頭春 newly-made wine.

Same as 12,677.

The nose stuffed, as with a cold.

鼃鼻狗 a dog with a cold in its head.

鼃噴 the thick speech of one who has a cold.

蛇聾虎聾 snakes are deaf and tigers can't smell.

WO.

我³

12,680

R. 哥

C. ngo

H. nga, ngo,

Sngai

F. ngo, ngwai

W. ng

N. ngo

P. wo

M. wo, ngo

Y. ou, wou

Sz. wo, ngo

K. a

J. ga

A. nga

Rising Lower.

I; me. Subjective, self or egoistic, as opposed to 人 5624 (*q.v.*) and 彼 8966, and 物 12,777 (*q.v.*). See 208, 8211. [To be distinguished from 找 488.]

我自己 I myself.

我與你 I and you.

我的 mine.

我的呢 and mine? where is mine?

我們 or 我等 or 我曹 or 我輩 we.

我朝 (*ch'ao*²) our dynasty.

在我 it is my affair; it is on my shoulders.

我說一句無知的話 I will say a sentence of random talk,—don't be offended at what I say.

未生我,誰是我 who was I before I was born?

向者之我非復今我也 the "I" of past time is not the "I" of to-day.

無分爾我 making no distinction of "you" and "me,"—treating another as if one's very self.

不爲我則天下議其爲人 if not egoistic, the world concludes a man must be altruistic. See 12,521 *wei*¹.

我顧我 I will look after myself.

我行我法 I will follow my own methods.

無我你去不得 without me, you cannot go.

無人無我 neither others nor self,—in a state of complete abstraction.

忘形骸,無人我也 to be without consciousness of one's physical frame, is to be without consciousness of others and self.

則我之爲我果在何地 what then becomes of consciousness of one's personal identity?

倭¹

12,681

R. 歌

C. H.

F. } wo

W. u

N. ou

P. } wo

M. } wo

Y. ou

Sz. wo

K. }

J. } wa

A. }

Even Upper.

The country of dwarfs; a term applied contemptuously to Japan. See 3945.

倭奴國 the country of Dwarfs; Japan. Also explained phonetically as the country of Wonu = Yamato.

倭國其人性嗜酒 the Japanese are much given to alcoholic drinks.

倭縵 Japanese silks.

倭饅廢 (*wo*¹ *wang*⁴ *fei*⁴) a noodle.Read *wei*⁴. To bend; to yield. Bent; winding; compliant; facile.

周道倭遲 the way from Chou was winding and tedious.

Muddy.

洩倭 dirty,—as a beggar.

To slip; to sprain a limb. Curly.

蹠足 or 蹠脚 to sprain the ankle.

蹠腿 to sprain the leg.

鬚都蹠了 his beard is all curly. See 3232.

See 1.

See 2.

A whirlpool. A dimple.

旋渦 an eddy.

笑處無微渦 not the smallest dimple on her cheek.

Read *ko*¹. A river in Anhui. Used in geographical names.猢¹

12,687

R. 歌

See 窩

Even Upper.

窩¹

12,688

R. 歌

C. H.

F. } wo

W. u

N. ou, v. Fou

P. } wo

M. } wo

Y. ou

Sz. wo

K. }

J. } wa

A. }

Even Upper.

A lap-dog; a sleeve-dog (see 6141).

嬌猢睡猶怒 the petted lap-dog snarls even in its sleep.

A nest; a hole; a hollow; a haunt; a den (see 11,039). To shelter; to receive secretly. To curve; to bend round.

窩子 a nest; a lair.

鳥窩 a bird's nest. See 13,048.

一窩蜂 a swarm of bees.

一窩蜂似的來了 they came like a swarm of bees.

一窩八口 a family of eight persons.

跣窩 a rut.

架窩 a mule litter (Shansi).

酒窩 dimples on the cheeks.

胳膊窩 the arm-pits.

爭嘴窩子 the depression or hollow at the back of the neck.

心窩 the pit of the stomach.

窩心 to feel put out; annoyed.

窩心脚 a kick in the stomach.

窩風的地方 a place out of the wind.

窩棚 or 窩鋪 a shed; a shanty.

止求安樂 *lo*⁴ 之窩 I only want a quiet retreat,—for my old age.

窩價 reserve fund; nest-egg. See 6385.

窩雞子兒 poached eggs.

窩脂 a hawfinch (*Eophona personata*).

窩狐 the racoon dog.

窩巢 a nest; a lurking-place; a haunt, as of thieves.

窩賭 a gambling-hell.

窩脚 to catch one's foot; to trip.

窩作死 to die in great wretchedness; to die a disappointed man; (of animals) to die of confinement.

窩匪 to harbour criminals.

窩¹

12,688

窩藏 to harbour; to conceal plunder.**窩主** or **窩家** a receiver of stolen goods.**窩集** or **窩留** to harbour.**窩娼** to harbour prostitutes.**窩脖兒** neck-benders, — porters.**窩過來** to bend round inwards.**挪窩** or **騰窩** to shift or stir from one's place.**蒿**¹

12,689

R. 歌

See 窩

Even Upper.

訛

12,690

臥⁴

12,691

R. 箇

C. } ngo

H. } ngo

F. } ngo

W. } ngo

N. } ngo

P. } ngo

M. } ngo

Y. } ngo

Sz. } ngo

K. } ngo

J. } ngo

A. } ngo

Sinking

Lower.

A term for various plants like lettuce.

蒿苣 lettuce.**蒿笋** dried stems of a variety of lettuce.

See 3320.

To lie down; to rest.

坐臥不寧 unable either to sit or lie with ease.**臥床** or **臥榻** to lie on a bed; a bed or couch.**臥床不起** dangerously ill.**臥息** to rest.**睡臥** to sleep.**不得臥** insomnia.**臥房** a bedroom.**臥內** in the bedroom.**出入臥內** to have the *entrée* to one's bedroom, — on very intimate terms.**高臥** to sleep high, — to have retired from the world and to be therefore raised above one's fellows.**臥月明** to sleep in the moonlight.**臥薪嘗膽** to sleep on brushwood and eat gall, — to nurse vengeance.**倒臥在地** he is lying on the ground, — at the point of death.**那 na 裏有個倒臥** there is a dead body in there.**臥名利者寫生危** those who give up the pursuit of reputation and wealth get rid of many dangers in life.**臥**⁴

12,691

臥箱兒 a pad or cushion inside a passenger-cart.**臥涼船兒** a fashion of dressing women's hair, so as to stick out behind.**臥兔** a fur hat worn in the north.**臥龍** sleeping dragon; a name for Chu-ko Liang (see 7479).**握**

12,692

齧⁴

12,693

R. 覺

C. } ik, ak, v. } u

H. } v. } au

F. } auk

W. } v. } de

N. } oh, v. } au

P. } wo, v. } wu

M. } wo

Y. } uk

Sz. } v. } ang

K. } ak

J. } aku, oku

A. } auk

Entering

Upper.

嫫³

12,694

R. 寄

C. } lo

See 窩

A. } lwa

Rising

Upper.

姬³

12,695

R. 寄

See 訛

Rising

Lower.

譌

12,696

沃

12,697

See 12,742.

The teeth too close together. Paltry; mean; dirty.

齧齧 (northern) worried; vexed; (southern) rubbish; filth; dirty. [Also read *wu¹ tsu⁴*.]**駑駘誠齧齧** truly the old horse is good for nothing.**爲人齧齧** a narrow-minded man.**地上齧齧, 如何坐得** the ground is dirty; how can you sit down?

Beautiful; elegant. A waiting-maid.

嫫嫫 fascinating.**二女嫫** two women to wait on him.

Elegant; delicate. See 12,694.

Same as 3320.

眈譌作眈 *tan* (with eye) is wrongly used for *tan* (with ear), — in the sense of pendent ears; see 10,613.

See 12,793.

五³

12,698

R. 虞

C. } ng

H. } ng

F. } ngu, ngou²

W. } ng

N. } wu, ng

P. } wu

M. } wu

Y. } wu

K. } o

J. } go

A. } ngu

Rising

Lower.

WU.

Five. See 龔 283, 常 440, 戒 1531, 經 2122, 精 2133, 爵 2218, 虫 2932, 二 3363, 方 3435, 福 3707, 刑 4621, 行 4624, 官 6341, 倫 7464, 內 8177, 楮 8807, 色 9602, 代 10,547, 帝 10,942, 臟 11,584, 毒 12,054, 味 12,607, 言 13,025, 音 13,209, 吟 13,258.

五月五 or **五當** *tang¹* **五** or **五端五** the 5th of the 5th moon, — the summer solstice; the Dragon-boat festival. Also, *Hemleya chinensis*, Cogn.

第五 the fifth.**三五** the 15th of the moon.**五五** twenty-five.**五五爲二十五** five fives make twenty-five.**五十** fifty.

行年五十當知四十九年之非 in his 50th year, a man should see the mistakes of the previous forty-nine.

五百 runners or lictors under the Hou Han and T'ang dynasties, who with whips cleared the way for officials.

把前話一五一十的 對他說了 told him the whole of the above story in detail.

四分五裂 broken up, — of things, associations, etc.

凡花皆五出 all flowers have five petals, — except snowflakes which have six.

五陰 or **五衆** or **五蘊** five attributes of every human being, viz. form, perception, consciousness, action, and knowledge. Sanskrit: *skandha*.

五絕 (elliptical for **五言絕句**) a stanza (see 3213) having five words to each line.

五子 or **五子砲彈** a jingal cartridge.

五³

12,698

五供 the five vessels on Buddhist altars.

五分像 a half-length portrait.

五分明 half light,—the earliest glimmering of dawn; one of the day periods.

五官不正 his features are all irregular.

五官擲位 to have St. Vitus' dance.

五寺 the five Imperial Courts, viz.:—

大理寺 Court of Revision.

太常寺 Court of Sacrificial Worship.

太僕寺 Court of the Imperial Stud.

光祿寺 Banqueting Court.

鴻臚寺 Court of State Ceremonial.

五行 *hang²* 八作 (*tso¹*) small tradesmen of various sorts.

五顏六色的 all sorts of colours; all the colours of the rainbow.

五爪龍 the Imperial five-clawed dragon; a name for various climbers with quinary leaves.

五原 name of a city in 延安府 Yen-an Fu, Shensi.

五加皮 the root-bark of various Araliaceous shrubs. Also, *Acanthopanax aculeatum*, Seem., and *A. spinosum*, Miq.五斂子 *Averrhoa carambola*, L.伍³

12,699

R. 戾

See 五

Rising Lower.

A file of five men; a company; a comrade. A group of five families mutually responsible. To associate with. Used for 五 12,698, to prevent fraud by alteration of figures.

行 *hang²* 伍 the ranks; risen from the ranks. See 4624.

擺隊伍 to draw up troops.

失伍 to break the ranks.

廬井有伍 the families were grouped in fives and were mutually responsible.

四時爲伍 the Four Seasons

伍³

12,699

shall be responsible,—for the performance of the contract.

我不與你伍 I will not associate with you.

羞與爲伍 ashamed to associate with him.

擢之閭伍之中 to advance a person from a humble station.

吾²

12,700

R. 虞麻

See 午

A. *ngou*

Even Lower.

I; me. To impede; to resist; to defend. See 12,680.

吾非某人 I am not So-and-so.

吾與汝, 弗如也 I grant you, you are not equal (to him).

不吾知也 I am not known, —to fame.

仍不失故吾也 thus I shall not lose my old self,—but remain virtuous as I was before.

吾輩 or 吾等 we; us.

可與吾輩相並 they can rank on equal terms with us.

吾姊妹皆住處士苑中 all we girls live in your garden, Sir.

吾子 my son; you, Sir.

吾兄 elder brother,—you, Sir.

吾友 my friend.

支吾 see 1873.

金吾 the name of an official under the Han dynasty whose duty it was to keep the streets clear at night. Also, the name of a fabulous bird which keeps off misfortune. Hence, a red staff, on the gilded ends of which the bird is caryed.

金吾白梃如雨, 不能止 policemen in vain rained blows upon them, but could not stop them.

金吾不禁 the *chin-wu* not prohibiting,—referring to the Feast of Lanterns when people were allowed to patrol the streets freely all night.

執金吾 he who holds the red staff,—an official under the Han dynasty who preceded the Emperor when travelling, in order to prevent accidents.

唔²

12,701

R. Vulgar.

C. *ng, v. ng*N. *v. ng*

See 吾

Even Lower.

圉²

12,702

R. 語

H. *ngi*W. *ng*

See 語

Rising Lower.

嵒²

12,703

R. 虞語

See 午

A. *ngou*

Even Lower.

悟⁴

12,704

R. 遇

H. *ngu*F. *ngwo*N. *ngwu*

See 午

A. *ngou*

Sinking

Lower.

A sound; a euphonic particle.

To imprison. See 7201. Also read *yü³*.

拘罪人於圉中 to confine criminals in prison.

Rocky. See 2973.

To awake; to become conscious of; to apprehend; to make to apprehend.

醒悟 to awake as from sleep or wine, or to a sense of; to become aware of.

自悟 to come to one's senses.

執迷不悟 misguided and not awaking to a sense of one's position.

恍然大悟 it suddenly flashed upon him.

覺悟 or 悟會 to apprehend; to become aware of; to understand.

因此悟彼 to understand one thing because of another,—by analogy.

至今未悟 I have never yet understood it.

足以開悟學者 enough to open the eyes of students,—to the truth.

所悟者多 many things (thus) became clear to me.

有悟性 he has quickness of apprehension, a power of inference, aptitude for arguing by analogy, etc.

悟道 to become aware of the Doctrine,—i.e. of its truth, etc.

悟⁴

12,704

你的話我纔悟過來
I begin to understand you.

悟過悶來了 he has come
to a clear apprehension of it.

心神頓悟 the mind suddenly
recalls it,—as something which
had been forgotten.

馬鈞悟而作 Ma Chün re-
discovered,—the compass, the
use of which had been forgotten
under the Han dynasty.

悟主 to open the eyes of one's
sovereign.

梧²

12,707

梧桐一葉落,天下盡
知秋 when the first leaf falls
from the *wu-t'ung*, all the world
knows that autumn has come.

梧桐子 dryandra seeds,—used
as a medicine.

梧桐鳥 a hawfinch (*Eophona*
personata).

臭梧桐 a species of *Cleroden-*
dron.

身量魁梧 he is a fine well-
built man.

渚²

12,708

Name of a river in Hunan,
of another in Fuhkien, and
of a third in Shantung.

虞

See 午

A. *ngou*
Even Lower.梧⁴

12,709

A wild ox. To butt; see
10,907.

R. 遇

C. *ng*, *ng*¹
H. *ng*
F. *ngu*
W. *ng*
N. *ngu*
P. M. } *wu*²
Y. Sz. }
K. o
J. goA. *ngou*,
*ngou*²
Sinking Lower
Irregular.郢²

12,710

Name of a town in the
魯 Lu State.

R. 虞

See 午

Even Lower.

鋤²

12,711

Name of a hill. See 6524.

R. 虞語

魚

See 午語

Even and
Rising Lower.語²

12,712

Flying squirrels and fly-
ing foxes.

R. 虞

See 午

A. *ngou*
Even Lower.寤⁴

12,713

R. 遇

C. *ng*
H. *ngu*, *ngu*²
F. *ngwo*
W. *ng*
N. *ngu*
P. }
M. } *wu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. o
J. go
A. *ngou*Sinking
Lower.

悟

12,714

To awake; to be awake.

寤寐求之 waking and sleep-
ing he sought her.

獨寐寤言 alone he sleeps
and wakes and talks.

驚寤 to be startled from sleep.

契契寤嘆 sorrowful I awake
and sigh.

寤生 born (as his mother was)
waking from sleep,—said of 莊

公 Duke Chuang.

悟

12,714

Same as 12,771.

牙

12,715

R. 虞

See 鳥

Even Upper.

汙

12,716

R. 虞遇

麻

C. *u*
H. *wu*
F. *u*, *ou*
W. *ü*, *ü*²
N. *wu*, v. *swu*
P. }
M. } *wu*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. o
J. *wo*, *u*
A. *ou*Even and
Rising Upper.

Dirty and stagnant water.
Filthy; impure; vile; mean;
to defile. To be laid under
water; see 6691. A pool.
Also read *wa*¹; see 10¹.
[To be distinguished from
汙 3784.] See 漫 7633.

舊染汙俗 long stained by
filthy manners.

染汙心 to be lascivious.

不羞汙君 not to be ashamed
of (serving) an impure prince.

汙吏 impure officials.

爲汙 to be a mean thing to do.

汙眼汙眼 you don't see
clearly; you are mistaken.

汙臭 or 汙穢 or 汙濁
foul; filthy.

汙辱 to insult.

汙塗 to defile.

汙淫 to have illicit connexion
with.

汙名 a foul reputation.

同流合汙 evil companions
associate in evil,—birds of a
feather, etc.

汙池 ponds and lakes.

梧⁴

12,705

R. 遇

See 梧

Sinking
Irregular.

晤

12,706

R. 遇

H. *ngu*F. *ngwo*

See 午

A. *ngou*Sinking
Lower.

To see; to meet. To
apprehend. Used for
12,704.

面晤 or 晤會 to have a per-
sonal interview.

晤面之時 at the time of our
interview.

久不相晤 or 許久未
晤 for a long time we have not
met.

仁兄大人如晤 it is
as though seeing my honoured
brother face to face,—a phrase
used in letters.

晤商 or 晤叙 or 晤言 to
discuss at an interview.

把晤有期 the time will
come for us to grasp hands and
see each other's face again.

晤解 to have one's doubts re-
solved; to understand.

梧²

12,707

R. 虞

See 午

A. *ngou*

Even Lower.

Name of a tree. See
12,274.

梧桐 *Sterculia platanifolia*,
Linh. f.,—upon which alone the
phoenix is said to alight; see 3560,
5731. Also, the name of a kind
of finch.

家有梧桐樹,引進
鳳凰來 a *wu-t'ung* tree will
attract the phoenix to your home,
—virtue brings happiness.

汗¹

12,716

汗澤 the pelican; see 4991.

Read *wu*⁴. To wash.

薄汗我私 I will wash my private clothes clean.

汗住了 (the cart) has stuck fast in the mud.

To plaster; to whitewash.

坊牆 to plaster or whitewash a wall.

坊人 a plasterer.

坊鏟 a trowel.

糞土之牆不可坊也
a dung wall must not be plastered,—it is not worth it.

Same as 12,717. [To be distinguished from 朽 4673 and 枋 4326.]

Same as 12,716.

Same as 12,716.

Ancient term for all species of the *Corvine*. Black. A negative. How? Where? In what? = 惡 *wu*¹ 12,779. The obverse of a coin. Used with 12,723. [To be distinguished from 鳥 8246.] See 3285.

莫黑匪鳥 nothing black is seen but crows.

誰知鳥之雌雄 who can tell the male from the female crow?—wise as he may be.

紛紛鳥合 collecting with a rush like crows,—over food.

鳥合之衆 a lawless crew; roughs and vagabonds. Explained as "black clouds collecting for a storm."

學鳥哺 to learn to feed (one's parents) as crows,—*sc.* to be filial. See 12,808.

鳥私念切 full of filial feelings,—as above.

鳥¹

12,721

烏鴉 a crow; a rock; a raven.

粉洗烏鴉白不久
a white-washed crow will not long remain white.

烏鴉不與鳳凰棲 crows don't roost with phoenixes.

烏鴉命 a crow (*i.e.* a black or unlucky) destiny.

發烏 to look dull or dead,—of colour.

金烏 or 三足烏 the sun.

慈烏 or 孝烏 the white-throated blackbird common about Peking.

烏鴛 the black drongo (*Dicrurus cathacrus*).

風烏 or 相風烏 a copper bird so-called was set up in the palace at Ch'ang-an, apparently as a weathercock.

風轉相烏 the wind turns the *hsiang wu*.風烏細轉 the *feng wu* is slightly turning.

烏黑 black.

烏雲 black clouds,—the tail tied up round the head; the hair over a woman's temples.

烏紗帽 a black official cap.

烏周色也 black was the distinguishing colour of the Chou dynasty.

烏木 ebony (*Maba elliptica*, Forst.).

烏棗 black dates.

烏豆 a variety of black bean.

烏衣 or 烏雀 the swallow. See 4790.

烏魚 the black fish (*Philypnus sinensis*).

烏賊 the cuttlefish. See 11,658.

烏烟 or 烏土 or 烏米 opium.

烏鬼 a fishing-cormorant. See 7421.

烏鬚藥 hair-dye.

烏綢 black silk.

烏鷄 the silk fowl.

烏事 disgusting things.

烏龜 a tortoise; brothel proprietors; a cuckold.

鳥¹

12,721

烏龜梢 *Stephania hernandifolia*, W. & A.

鳥師 the "professors" who teach prostitutes to sing and play.

烏白 heads or tails?—the latter being the side of a *cash* which bears the name of the Emperor.

烏有 there is not; gone.

烏有此事 the thing never happened; no such thing.

歸之烏有 to revert or be relegated to the category of non-existence.

殊竟烏有 he was nowhere to be found.

烏能赦放 how can they release him?

烏乎 alas! See 12,723.

烏藍婆拏 *ullambhana*; see 13,543.

烏拉 a post or post-horse station, —in Mongolia and Manchuria.

烏拉齊 the official in charge of a post-station.

烏拉草 the celebrated *ula* grass.關東地方出三寶, 貂皮人參烏拉草 Manchuria produces three valuables: sables, ginseng, and *ula* grass.

吉林烏拉 Kirin-ula, —the city of Kirin.

烏邱嶼 Ockseu Island.

烏珠克 Mongolian (*ujuk*) for 字 12,344.烏頭 or 烏獨 or 光烏 or 川烏 tubers of aconite (*Aconitum Fischeri*, Reichb.). The first is also a name for a kettle.

烏頭馬角 when crows have [white] heads, and horses horns, —never.

烏藥 *Lindera strychnifolia*, Villar.烏薺莓 a species of wild *Vitis*.

烏爹泥 a name for catechu.

烏禾 *Panicum crus-galli*, L.

烏孫 a race, driven westwards from Ili by the Hsiung-nu (end of 2nd cent. B.C.). Various identified with the Russians, Hungarians, and others.

坊¹

12,717

R. 虞

See 汗

W. 4

Even Upper.

朽¹

12,718

汚¹

12,719

溶¹

12,720

鳥¹

12,721

R. 虞

C. H.

F. W.

N. 4

P. 4

M. 4

Y. 4

Sz. 4

K. 0

J. 0, 4

A. 04

Even Upper.

烏¹

12,721

烏護 the Ouigours. See 3986.

烏滸 the Oxus.

烏斯國 (or 藏) the name for Tibet under the Ming dynasty; see 11,601.

劊¹

12,722

A grass-cutting knife.

R. 虞

See 烏

Even Upper.

嗚¹

12,723

An exclamation of regret. [To be distinguished from 鳴 7960.]

R. 虞

See 烏

Even Upper.

嗚呼 alack and alas!

直等嗚呼之後 waited until after the "alas!",—until he was dead.

多有嗚呼字句 the phrase "alack and alas!" was always cropping up.

嗚咽 a sob; an angry cry.

嗚都都的那麼多 lots; plenty.

嗚都都的 (in Nanking) filthy.

塢⁸

12,724

A bank; a wall; an entrenchment.

R. 遇 虞

C. wu, ㄨ

H. u, v. ㄨ, ㄨ²

F. ou

W. u, v. ㄨ, ㄨ²

N. u

P. M. wu

K. o

J. o, u

A. ou, u

Sinking and Rising Upper.

幘³

12,725

A turban.

R. 虞

See 塢

A. u

Rising Upper.

搗³

12,726

To cover with the hand; to hide. See 9300.

R. Vulgar.

P. ㄨ, wu

Rising Upper.

把手搗着 put your hand over it.

搗着耳朵搖核桃 to

搗³

12,726

stuff the ears and shake a walnut, —to hear if it is good or not; sc. labour in vain, self-deception, etc.

搗了 spoilt by mildew or by fading.

搗死 to kill by smothering.

槁¹

12,727

A wild fruit-tree, known as 槁杼 = 楡杼 12,645.

R. 虞

See 烏

Rising Upper.

歔¹

12,728

To vomit. Also, to bring mouths together; to kiss.

R. 虞

See 烏

Even Upper.

煬³

12,729

To bank a fire.

R. 虞

See 烏

Rising Upper.

鄔⁴

12,730

Name of a place.

R. 虞 虞

See 烏

Even and Rising Upper.

隲

12,731

Same as 12,724.

嗚⁴

12,732

To hawk; to clear the throat.

R. 月

See 搗 脣

J. ㄨ, ㄨ², ㄨ³

Entering Upper.

溫

12,733

Same as 12,646.

膾⁴

12,734

R. 黠 月

C. ut, wut

P. wu

K. ol

J. atsz, yechi

A. ㄨ, ㄨ²

Entering

Upper.

巫¹

12,735

R. 虞

C. smou

H. smu

F. ㄨ, ㄨ², ㄨ³

W. wu, wü

N. wu

P. }

M. } ㄨ

Y. ㄨ

Sz. wu

K. mu

J. bu, fu, mu

A. wu

Even

Irregular.

Fat; fleshy.

膾腩 (na**) corpulent.

膾腩獸 a seal, the testicles of which are brought from Kokonor to be used as a medicine.

膾腩 sick; infirm.

A wizard or witch; a magician; a medium. See 3796.

巫婆 a witch.

男巫 a wizard.

巫術 magical arts.

巫醫 wizards and doctors.

巫山 name of a famous range of mountains in Ssüch'uan.

巫山之女 the title of a nymph whom 襄王 Hsiang

Wang of the 楚 Ch'u State saw in his dream. See 5927.

巫咒 or 巫祝 to recite spells.

古者巫以降神 of old, it was the function of the 巫 to bring down spirits.

神降而託於巫也 when the spirit comes down, it enters the body of the medium.

勿笑小巫也 do not laugh at my poor skill.

誣¹

12,736

R. 虞

See 巫

Even

Irregular.

To make false representations, or slanderous charges.

以勾串匪黨誣服 falsely confessed that he was in collusion with a gang of thieves.

誣告 or 誣控 to accuse falsely.

誣告反坐 in false accusations, the same punishment which would have been allotted, if true, is awarded to the accuser.

誣捏 to trump up a charge.

誣證 false witness.

誣指 to falsely point out or charge with.

誣輕爲重 to charge with what is really a trifling offence so as to make it appear to be a grave one.

誣¹

12,736

誣良爲娼 to charge a virtuous woman with unchastity.

誣罔善人 to slander an honest man.

虛誣惑世 slanderous charges bring distrust among men.

誣陷 or 誣賴 to falsely implicate.

架誣 a trumped-up charge.

屋¹

12,737

R. 屋¹.

C. } uk

H. } uk

F. ouk, uh

W. u

N. oh, wêh

P. wu

M. } wu

Y. } wu

Sz. } wu

K. ok

J. oku

A. ouk

Entering Upper.

A room (in the north); a house (in the south). To stop.

一間屋子 a room in a house.

一間屋 a house; a room.

屋裏 a wife.

屋裏人 a concubine.

在屋裏 in the room.

外屋 outside rooms,—not bedrooms.

書屋 a library; a study.

房屋 houses; buildings.

屋舍 or 屋廬 a house or cottage.

蓋屋 or 起屋 to build a house.

與人不睦, 勸人起屋 if you are at enmity with a man, advise him to build a house,—you will have a fine revenge. Cf. Fools build houses, etc.

同屋住 to live in the same room or house.

屋壁 the wall of a room or house.

屋租 house-rent.

屋契 the lease of a house.

屋主 the landlord.

屋客 the tenant.

屋簷 eaves.

白屋 a hut covered with white sedge; see 8556.

場屋 the examination hall; see 6542.

神屋 tortoise-shell.

夏屋渠渠 a large house and spacious.

屋漏 the court-yard in a Chinese house, surrounded by buildings.

屋¹

12,737

尙不愧于屋漏 nor should you do anything to be ashamed of in (the privacy of) your court-yard.

宋社既屋 the Sung dynasty being now at an end.

偃⁴

12,738

R. 覺

See 握

Entering Upper.

Restrained; kept in order.

偃促 hindered; hampered.

爲法所偃制 kept in restraint by the law.

偃佺 the name of a certain 仙人 or Immortal.

剮⁴

12,739

R. 覺屋

See 握屋

Entering Upper.

To put to death.

喔⁴

12,740

R. 覺屋

P. wu

See 握屋

Entering Upper.

The cackling of fowls.

喔喔儼司晨 the cock crows regularly at dawn.

喔喔不絕聲 grunted without ceasing,—of pigs.

幄⁴

12,741

R. 覺

See 握

Entering Upper.

A tent. A mosquito-net.

幕幄 a tent.

覆幄之恩 the benefit of his covering tent,—of his protection.

運籌帷幄之中 to devise plans in his tent,—as a general.

握³

12,742

R. 覺

C. êk, ak

H. wok

F. auk, ouk

W. o

N. oh

P. wo, wo?

M. wo, wu

Y. uk

K. ak

J. aku, oku

A. ouk

Entering U per.

To grasp; to hold tight. Also read wo⁴.

握定 to grasp firmly.

握固 to close the fist tightly.

握手 to grasp the hand,—as of a friend.

握嘴 to cover the mouth with the hand or sleeve.

握著眼睛 covering the eyes with the hand.

握別 to grasp one by the hand on taking leave.

握要 to grasp the essential point or part of any matter.

握³

12,742

把握 something to catch hold of and thereby obtain control.

毫無把握 there is nothing to take hold of,—in that matter, i.e. no point from which to begin.

毫無製辦把握 we haven't the slightest idea how to set about making them.

握內 or 在握 or 在掌握之中 in one's grasp; under one's control.

握髮而待士 to entertain visitors with (half-washed) hair in the hand,—as Chou Kung did rather than not see them. See 9457.

一握一握的 pulsating; throbbing.

詩扇一握 a fan with verses inscribed on it.

渥⁴

12,743

R. 覺

P. wo, wu

M. wu

See 握

Entering Upper.

To soak; to steep; to enrich. Name of a river in Kiangsi. Correctly read yo⁴.

渥蒙聖恩 steeped in the Imperial bounty.

恩渥 enriched with favours.

渥澤旁敷 great bounty extending on all sides.

顏如渥丹 his countenance as though rouged with vermilion.

得神馬渥洼水中 to find a divine horse in the Yowa river,—in Shensi, as was said to have been done by 暴利長 Pao Li-ch'ang of the Han dynasty. See 天馬 7576.

武³

12,744

R. 覺

C. mou

H. wu

F. u

W. } wu

N. } wu

P. } wu

M. } wu

Y. } wu

Sz. } wu

K. mu

J. mu, bu

A. vu, vo

Rising Lower.

Military, as opposed to 文 12,633; warlike (see 12,068); fierce; violent; firm; majestic. To continue, as a line of ancestry. A fat ox; see 2544. A foot-print; see 9886. The rolled-up rim of a hat.

武官 (see 6341) or 武職 or 武將 or 武員 or 武弁 military officials.

附屬武官 a military attaché. 武職的衙門沒有枷

武³

12,744

in military *yaméns* there are no canques, — such a punishment being altogether too mild.

武備 military affairs.

武備院 the Imperial Armoury.

武備學堂 the military school, at Tientsin.

武學 a military graduate of the 1st degree. See 4839.

武童 a military student.

武藝 military arts.

武器 military weapons.

文憑印信, 武憑號令 the civilian trusts to his seal, the military man to his flag.

文以經邦, 武以戡亂 civilians to administer the government, soldiers to put down rebellion.

文能安邦, 武能定國 civilians give a nation peace, soldiers give it security.

吉民尚武之一班 one feature of the estimation in which the people of Kirin hold the military profession, — is etc.

以武定禍亂, 以文理華夏 he put down disorder by might and then proceeded to govern China by right.

止戈爲武 "to stay" and "spears" (*sc.* hostilities) make up the character *wu* (*sc.* true prowess).

棄文就武 to lay down the pen for the sword.

武本事 military accomplishments.

武人 or **武夫** or **武家** a hero; a warrior; an athlete.

整軍修武 to prepare for war.

武廟 a temple to the God of War.

威武 awe-inspiring.

折獄以武 to settle a case by violence.

勢將用武 they were on the point of resorting to violence.

無用武之地 there is no scope for his talents, — primarily of a general.

武斷一鄉 to be the "best man" in the country round.

武火 a "quick" fire.

武³

12,744

武士 executioners.

武旦 acrobats; boys who personate women in plays.

武后 or **武則天** the Empress Wu, — who usurped and held the throne during the latter half of the 7th century.

武彝 or **武夷** Bohea, — from the name of a range of hills in Fuhkien which produces this tea.

武陵 Hangchow.

武履 to tread on a foot-print.

一元大武 the creature with the large footprints, — the ox.

玄武 a black rolled rim (to a cap). Also the figure of a tortoise with a snake twined about it, said by some to indicate the north, by others to symbolise the God of Courage; see 10,629.

縞冠玄武 a white silk cap with a black rim.

龜與蛇合謂之玄武 the tortoise coupled with the snake is called *hsüan wu*.

An inferior kind of gem, known as **珣玦**. See 3615.

珣³

12,745

R. 虞

See 武

Rising Lower.

珣

12,746

鸚³

12,747

R. 虞

See 武

Rising Lower.

吳²

12,748

R. 虞 虞

See 午

A. *ngou*
Even Lower.

To bawl; to brag. The province of Kiangsu.

吳國 name of an ancient feudal State.

吳紀 one of the Three Kingdoms, A.D. 229–280.

吳縣 one of the Districts forming the city of Soochow, which was formerly the capital of the Wu Kingdom above.

吳淞 Woosung, — at the mouth of the Shanghai river.

吳²

12,748

吳淞港 the Soochow Creek, — at Shanghai.

粉壁有吳畫 on the white-washed wall were pictures by Wu Tao-tzu.

吳茱萸 *Evodia rutecarpa*, Bth.

悞⁴

12,749

R. 遇

H. *ngu, ngu*F. *ngwo*N. *ngu*

See 晤

A. *ngou*

Sinking

Lower.

To neglect; to delay. Used with 12,751.

悞工 to hinder work, — by delay or neglect.

悞事 to cause failure in a matter.

故悞 to purposely hinder or cause to fail.

悞卯 to miss answering one's name at roll-call.

臨期不悞 not to be behind-hand at the time required.

耽悞 to hinder by neglect, etc.

失悞 to miss an opportunity.

悞了時刻 you have let the right moment pass; you have come too late.

每多悞會 he very often misunderstands, — what is meant.

蜈²

12,750

R. 虞

N. *wu, v. mêng*

See 午

A. *ngou*

Even Lower.

The centipede, called **蜈蚣**. See 10,990.

蜈蚣窗 centipede windows, — Chinese blinds.

蜈蚣風箏 a kite shaped like a centipede.

蜈蚣草 *Pteris longifolia*, L.

誤⁴

12,751

R. 遇

See 悞

A. *ngou*

Sinking

Lower.

To make a mistake. Used with 12,749.

錯誤 to make a mistake.

誤心 inadvertently.

誤殺 to kill in mistake for some one else.

萬勿誤擊 pray don't strike the wrong one by mistake.

誤犯 to unintentionally break the law.

誤罰 to wrongly fine.

筆誤 to make a slip of the pen.

誤書 wrongly written.

誤⁴

12,751

作漢北誤 to make the phrase *han pei* (instead of 漢北) is a mistake.

曲有誤, 周郎顧 if the song is out of tune, Chou Lang (Chou Yü) looks up,—of a good ear.

誤害 to injure by mistake.

誤疑 to wrongly suspect.

誤傳 to make a wrong report.

誤會 to misunderstand.

一誤豈容再誤 having made one mistake, how can I let you make another?

誤認 to mistakenly recognise.

誤入險途 to run unwittingly into danger.

貽誤 to leave behind mistakes, —in what one has done.

訂誤 *Errata*; see 9114, 12,028.

誤遺正遺 for *i* read *ch'ien*.

誤用 (of officials) made an ill-judged appointment.

誤約 to violate an agreement.

誤辦 to blunder in business.

誤公 to obstruct public business.

誤人的事 to prevent, or hinder, a man's business or plans.

誤差 (*ch'ai*¹) to interfere with, or hinder, one's official duties.

无²

12,752

R. 虞

W. *vu, u*

See 無

Even Lower.

無²

12,753

R. 虞

C. *mon*H. *vu*F. *vu*W. *vu*N. *vu*P. *vu*M. *vu*Y. *vu*Sz. *vu*K. *vu*J. *vu, mu*A. *vu*

Even Lower.

Not, as opposed to 有 13,376; nothing; negative; without.

有無 having and not having (see 12,294); existence and non-existence; the truth or falsehood of.

有無違禁 whether or not there is any violation of the prohibition.

無中生有 or 將無作

有 from nothing to make something; a pure invention; pure imagination.

無²

12,753

豈能強 *ch'iang*³ 無作有 how can a negative be forced into a positive?

寧 *ning*⁴ 可無了有, 不可有了無 better go from nothing to something than from something to nothing.

有的不知無的苦 having, one does not realise the bitterness of not having.

無有 not to be or be possessed of; fictitious.

無有此事 it is not so; no such thing.

余亦心疑其果無有也 I too began to suspect that it was really all an invention.

分文無有 without a farthing.

無所不有 there is nothing which is not there.

出于無而還于無 it springs from nothing and reverts to nothing.

無可求 nothing left to pray for.

See 沒 8016.

三無 the three nots,—*viz.* 天

無私覆, 地無私載,

日月無私照, the sky covers, the earth carries, and the sun and moon shine upon, no one in particular.

無常 see 440.

無爲 see 12,521.

無論 see 7475.

人無愚智 men, no matter whether fools or sages,... [無 is elliptical for 無論].

無則言無 if not, then say not.

無不明矣 (the mind) will be thus thoroughly intelligent.

無不努力向前 not one but exerted himself to push forward.

無是無非 to have no reason at all; without rhyme or reason.

無非是充數而已 merely to complete the number required.

無非是借此出氣 he adopted this course merely as a vent for his feelings.

無²

12,753

無得推諉 there is no way of shirking it.

無得妄作胡爲 there must be no foolish attempt at rowdy behaviour.

一無所得 he did not secure a single one.

無一不曉 nothing which he does not know.

無一不佳 all alike admirable.

無一可用 not one of any use.

無如 but; however; notwithstanding,—frequently implying regret. See 5668.

無子粒 a small grape without pips.

無灰老酒 old wine without sediment.

無盡無休 endless.

無二鬼 vagabonds.

無及了 unattainable.

無見 without judgment or discrimination.

無稽之談 mere unsupported statements.

無事 no business; no trouble; peace.

無事生事 to make trouble out of nothing.

無事片 a "Nil Return." [Such forms are presented to the Throne by the *Yamen* on duty when there is no subject on which to memorialise.]

無時 to have no luck; unfortunate.

無時無 no time at which there is none; ever present.

無時無响的 in season and out of season.

無道之至 utterly unscrupulous or unprincipled.

無上乘 the acme; the highest degree.

無心中 inadvertently.

無住 dead to the world.

無着 unsettled.

無力能勝 no strength to (or can) bear it.

無來由 (a man) of no antecedents; a vagabond. Used as a transcription for "Malay."

無³

12,753

無量 measureless; the name of four different mountains in Yunnan.

易經無大無 the Canon of Changes does not contain *wu* in full,—but 勿. See 13,515.

無念爾祖 think on your ancestors. [The first 2 characters are usually said to = the second alone; in other words, the negative is ignored. Ssü-ma Kuang however says that the meaning is, Can you not think of your ancestors? or in expanded form

毋亦念爾之祖乎.]

無花 without flowers; unornamented.

無花菓 the common fig (*Ficus carica*, L.).

無花布 drills and jeans. See 5002.

無方 without limit.

無成 unsuccessful; incomplete.

無文 illiterate.

無怪乎此 it is not to be wondered at.

無漏子 the true date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*, L.).

無石子 Aleppo galls,—produced by *Quercus infectoria*, Oliv.

無娘藤 *Cuscuta japonica*, Choix.

Read *mo*³. See 8128.

無³

12,756

R. 虞

C. *mon*H. *wu*F. *u*W. *fu*N. *fu*P. M. *wu, fu*Y. *wu, fu*S. *wu, fu*K. *mu*J. *bu, ko*A. *vo*

Rising and Even Lower.

無³

12,757

R. 虞

See 武

A. *vu*

Rising Lower.

無³

12,758

R. 虞

See 虞

Rising Lower.

無²

12,759

R. 虞

H. *wu*W. *wu, fu*Y. *wu, fu*

See 武

A. *vu*

Even and Rising Lower.

舞³

12,760

R. 虞

H. *wu*

See 武

A. *vo, vu*

Rising Lower.

To love; to cherish.

無然 the appearance of being surprised,—as when one is taken aback by an unexpected remark.

Read *hu*¹. Great. Arrogant.

亂如此無 such great disorders.

毋無毋傲 be neither arrogant nor proud.

Name of a river in Hunan.

An earthen jar with a small neck, for holding wine.

Luxuriance of weeds; jungle; waste; neglected.

蕪穢 full of weeds.

蕪茂 luxuriant growth.

蕪雜 vague; confused,—of style.

蕪札 my poor letter,—a conventional phrase.

蕪菁 the rape-turnip (*Brassica rapa*, L.). See 3585.

蕪湖 Wü-hu,—a District and Treaty port on the Yang-tze, in Anhui. [Colloquially read *wu*³ *hu*.¹]

蕪萸 the fruits of a species of elm.

蕪廢 or 荒蕪 out of cultivation; neglected.

To make postures to music; to dance (see 2170). To brandish; to fence.

舞則選兮 his dancing is so choice.

跳舞 to dance; to tumble, as acrobats.

舞³

12,760

歌兒舞女 singing-boys and dancing-girls.

舞者擊膊拊髀 the dancers beat their arms and slapped their thighs.

打舞 to posture,—in the dance.

萬舞洋洋 the various dances all complete. See 12,486.

舞袖 to wave the sleeves,—in the dance.

舞象 the military dance.

舞象之年 the 15th year of age.

舞勺 the civilian dance.

舞勺之年 the 13th year of age.

舞劍 or 舞刀 to brandish a sword; sword-play.

舞技勇 to show off feats of strength.

舞弄 to play a double part; to play a trick; to give exhibitions of...

舞弄掉 to squander.

舞手弄脚 to exhibit acrobatic feats.

舞文弄墨 to indulge in fine writing; to "sling ink."

顛狂柳絮隨風舞 the willow-catkins falling at random are the sport of every wind.

鼓舞 to urge; to stimulate.

藉勢舞權 relying on one's position to make abuse of authority.

舞弊 to indulge in malpractices.

To skip about, as when elated.

朝舞山 name of a mountain in Shantung.

Same as 12,757.

Same as 12,753.

嫵³

12,754

R. 虞

See 武

A. *vu*

Rising Lower.

無³

12,755

R. 虞

C. *mon*H. *wu*F. *u*W. *fu, fu, wu*N. *fu*P. M. *wu*Y. *fu*S. *wu*K. *mu*J. *mu, bu*A. *vu*

Rising Lower.

舞³

12,761

R. 虞

See 武

A. *vo*

Rising Lower.

舞³

12,762

舞³

12,763

有³

12,764

R. 虞

See 無

Even Lower.

毋²

12,765

R. 虞

See 無

Even Lower.

Not; negative. Used at Canton with 12,753.

Not; negative; do not. [To be distinguished from 毋 8067.] Radical 80.

毋違, 特示 do not disobey! a special Proclamation!

毋違此示 do not disobey this Proclamation!

毋任違背 do not allow them to disobey; do not recklessly disobey.

毋乃 or 毋亦 used to introduce a rhetorical question.

毋亦學者自誤其趨耳 is it not rather a case of study in a wrong direction?

毋庸議 there is no need to discuss this.

毋令一名漏網 do not let a single man escape.

毋得 must not....

毋須 there is no occasion to....

毋必 no arbitrary predeterminations.

毋 (or 無) 爲小人儒 be not a scholar after the style of the mean man.

坐乎將毋 may I sit down?

Read *mou*¹. A pointed black cloth cap, called 毋追, worn under the 夏 Hsia dynasty. [Seen on the head of the Great Yü in the Wu family sculptures.]

侮³

12,766

R. 虞

P. *wu, wu*, *hu, fu*

See 武

K. *mo*A. *vu*

Rising Lower.

To insult; to neglect; to ridicule.

人必自侮然後人侮之 a man must insult himself before others will.

輕薄者往往自侮 those who play the fool often get themselves into trouble.

侮慢 to slight; to be rude to.

侮上 arrogant.

侮³

12,766

內衅悉除, 外侮不作 stop all quarrels within, and there will be no disrespect without.

狎侮 to take liberties with.

無啓寵納侮 do not open the door to favourites, and thus bring upon yourself contempt.

侮弄 to make game of; to humbug.

Same as 12,747.

鵬

12,767

侮

12,768

午³

12,769

R. 虞

C. *ng*H. *ng*F. *ngu*W. *ng*N. *ng*P. *ng*M. *ng*S. *ng*K. *o*J. *go*A. *ngu, ngo*

Rising Lower.

The seventh of the 地支 Twelve Branches (see *Tables Vd*); 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; midday; the south. Used with 12,773.

上午 or 午前 the forenoon.

下午 or 午後 the afternoon.

正午 or 中午 or 午時 or

午刻 or 晌午 (*shang³ huo³* in Peking) noon; midday.

天時交午 it is the hour of noon.

初午 11 a.m.

正子午 due north and south.

午門 the Imperial palace,—from the position of the throne, facing the south.

停午 or 歇午 to rest from work at noon.

午飯 the midday meal.

午堂 the noon session,—of a court.

午夜 midnight.

午時茶 medicine tea,—a compound of various drugs, prepared chiefly at Canton.

使者旁午 the attendants dispersed in different directions. See 8675.

公卿邀請旁午 the various officials called him to them.

公事旁午 press of official work.

午月 the 5th moon.

午³

12,769

端午 the 5th of the 5th moon.

午日 a day with *wu*³ as one of its cyclical characters,—i.e. every 12th day.

件³

12,770

R. 虞

H. *ng*

See 午

A. *ngu*

Rising Lower.

An equal; a match; an opponent. Used for 12,699.

以觥偶不件之辭相

應 to argue over paradoxes of odd and even.

件作 underlings who examine corpses at inquests and shout out what marks or wounds they find.

忤⁴

12,771

R. 遇

C. *ng*H. *ng*F. *ngu, ngwo*W. *ng, ng²*N. *ngu², wu*P. *ng*M. *ng*Y. *ng*S. *ng*K. *o*J. *ko, go*A. *ngou*

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

Obstinate; perverse. Used with 12,773.

忤意 set in one's own opinion.

大忤溫意 running directly counter to [Huan] Wên's wishes.

狷直忤物 from timidity and rectitude running counter to people.

忤逆兒 a disobedient son.

忤觸 or 獨忤 rude; unmanly.

忤梁冀免官 for opposing Liang Chi he was cashiered.

昨³

12,772

R. 虞

See 午

A. *ngu, ngou*

Rising Lower.

Noontide. See 12,769.

迕⁴

12,773

R. 遇

C. *ng*H. *ng*F. *ngu*

See 午

A. *ngou²*

Sinking Lower

Irregular.

To oppose; to resist; disobedient. Used with 12,771.

相迕 conflicting.

迕旨 to oppose the Imperial will.

錯迕 in disorder; pell-mell; blowing from all quarters, like a typhoon.

蹴之迕足 hard to the tread.

勿⁴

12,774

R. 物

N. *v. fêh*W. *fai, v. fai*

A signalling flag, with 3 streamers. Do not; not. See 7475.

勿謂 do not say that..... See 12,580.

勿⁴⁵

12,774

M. wu, fu

See 物

J. futsu, hotsu

Entering
Lower.勿, 到其時, 又謂有
意苛求阻其遊歷do not, when the occasion arises,
again say that I am going out
of my way to interfere with their
right to travel.勿剪勿伐 do not clip it, do
not fell it.蓋亦勿思 because they will
not think.

勿事 must not employ.

勿乃仙乎 surely you are an
Immortal?勿勿諸其欲其饗之
也 Oh that they (the spirits) may
accept!—my sacrifice.

顏色勿勿 anxious-looking.

吻⁴⁶

12,775

R. 物

See 物

Entering
Lower.

High; lofty.

沕⁴⁶

12,776

R. 物

See 物

Entering
Lower.

Profound; distant.

沕穆 abstruse; vague; recondite.

Read *mi*⁴⁴. Dirty.物⁴⁶

12,777

R. 物 5.

C. mit
H. wët
F. uk
W. vai
N. vëh, vah
P. wu
M. wu
Y. wêh
Sz. wu
K. mul
J. motsu, butsu
A. vët
Entering
Lower.Matter; substance; living
creatures; animals; things
in general. The affairs of
this world; worldly, as op-
posed to spiritual; see
12,539, 12,771. Objective;
altruism, as opposed to 我
12,680. See 1800; 3435,
6980, 8942, 12,365, 13,294.

物量無窮 matter is infinite.

賤而不可不任者物
也 low in the scale, but still to
be allowed for, is matter.因於物而不去 to accom-
modate oneself to matter and
not ignore it.無物之象 the form of that
which is without substance.物色 substance and colour; ex-
ternal appearance; to search out.物⁴⁶

12,777

迷于物色 deceived by ap-
pearances.物色訪之 hunt for one (a
sage) everywhere.冊紙何從物色 where
will you find the (proper) paper
for the documents,—to be imit-
ated?聽得哭聲悲切, 都來
物色 hearing sounds of violent
weeping, all came to see what
it was.物化 change of substance,—
death; referring to the doctrine
of metempsychosis.

物故 died; dead. See 6190.

物理 physics.

物理之當然 the eternal
fitness of things.甚得物情 got at the heart
of things; made himself very
popular.

萬物 all things; all creation.

凡物 all things; all creatures,
exclusive of man.長年無愛物 in late life
one has no love for all living
creatures.物之罕至者也怪之
可也畏之非也 at
things which rarely happen, we
may be astonished, but should
not be frightened.物極必反 when things come
to the worst they must mend.人物 men and things (including
animals); a fine fellow.大家人物 a worthy scion of
a noble family.立人物 to take up the position
of a respectable member of socie-
ty, duly fulfilling all moral and
social obligations.充人物 to make a false show
of acting as above.雖人物不揚 though not a
handsome man,....人物遇之多斃 men and
animals struck by it (a rain of
iron) were mostly killed.人與物相忘 man and
creatures unconscious of each
other's existence, i.e. not afraid.大物 an ox. Also explained as
"man."物⁴⁶

12,777

龍爲神物 the dragon is a
divine creature.

食物 eatables.

貨物 goods; merchandise.

物料 stuff; material.

物件 things; packages.

物類 classes of things; catego-
ries.物以類聚 animals collect
acc. to their kind,—birds of a
feather, etc.物傷其類 animals grieve for
their likes. [By the substitution
of 物 for the original 惡 (see
12,779) this sentence has been
made to apply to 兎死 etc.
(see 4956). See also 6853.]物產 produce of a country;
products.地大物博 its area is large
and its products many.遇物誨之 took every oppor-
tunity of teaching him,—i.e. by
explaining everything they saw.物外 beyond the domain of
objective existences; transcen-
dental.

物業 raw material.

物不天來 the materials (for
building Buddhist temples) do
not come from heaven,—but
from earth.物直所直 the intrinsic or
real value of a thing.物各有主 everything has its
owner.

格物 see 6029.

豈復與山人有物我
之見哉 where any longer
was the distinction of *you* and
I between myself and the her-
mit?—of two persons who got
drunk together.物我兼利, 古之道也
to advantage both others and
self was the Way of the ancients.賤物貴我, 君子不爲
也 to hold others cheap and
to rate self high, is what the
superior man will not do.多招物議 to cause a great
deal of talk; to attract much
criticism.

物⁴²

12,777

遭人物議 to be badly spoken of by every body.

至義不物 perfect duty to one's neighbour takes no count of the object of its operation.

不物 irregular; out of the common; eccentric.

蠢然一物 a mere thing without intelligence.

空洞無物 empty space; the void of ether.

不可方物 impossible to foresee.

三物 the three means of civilising the people, viz. by the 六德 six virtues, the 六行 six courses of action, and the 六藝 six fine arts.

以不仿前人而物之 to value them in proportion to their originality,—of pictures.

物馬而頒之 the horses were given out (for war) with reference to their strength,—so as to have uniformity for each war-chariot. See 7679.

物論 the treatment of topics from various points of view, subjectively and objectively, etc., as opposed to 衆論. See 4599.

齊物論 to level down or reduce to identity the opposite points of view, as above; the obliterator of contraries,—a name for wine.

言有物 let your words have a definite object.

則物不得爲 *wei*⁴ 己有 in which case things might be rather awkward for him.

芡⁴²

12,778

R. 物

See 物

Entering Lower.

惡⁴

12,779

R. 藥遇

C. *ok*, *wu*H. *ok*, *wu*F. *auk*, *ou*W. *o*, *u*N. *oh*, *u*

To hate; to dislike.

恨惡 or 憎惡 or 疾惡 to abhor; to loathe.

可惡 or 厭惡 hateful; abominable; detestable.

無我惡兮 do not hate me.

惡⁴

12,779

P. *o*, *ngo*, *v*.*ngo*, *wu*M. *o*, *wu*Y. *ak*, *wu*Sz. *o*, *wu*K. *ak*, *o*J. *aku*, *o*, *u*A. *ak*

Entering and

Sinking

Upper.

惡利口之覆邦家者 I hate those who with their sharp tongues overthrow States and families.

衆惡之必察焉 when the general public hates a man, it is necessary to examine into the case,—i.e. there is something in it.

君子惡傷其類 the superior man hates injury to his kind. See 6853, 12,777.

無羞惡之心非人也 he who has no feelings of shame and abhorrence is not a man.

惡狠狠的說 said with a voice of horror,—at what had happened.

惡貫 the seeds of *Arctium Lappa*, L.

Read *wu*¹. How? where? in what? An interjection.

惡乎 how? by what means?

惡敢當我哉 how dare he withstand me?

惡得賢 how can he be deemed worthy?

居惡在 in what should we rest?—in charity.

惡在其爲民父母也 what has become of their parental relationship to the people?

彼惡知之 how should he know?

惡, 是何言也 Oh! what words are these!

Read *o*.

惡啦 filthy; dirty; soiled. [From the Manchu *oori*, same seed.]

惡啦半片 half covered with stains or dirt.

惡那西約 the giraffe.

Read *o*³.

惡心 a feeling of physical disgust; nausea.

Read *o*⁴. Wicked, as opposed to 善 97-10; vicious; foul; bad.

惡處 a bad point, as in a person's character.

惡俗 evil customs.

惡⁴

12,779

惡言 bad language.

惡草 noxious plants.

惡苦 intensely bitter.

苦惡 depraved; vicious.

惡犬 a fierce dog.

惡態 a fault; a failing; a dreadful or bad appearance.

惡濁 foul; unclean.

惡口傷人 to injure people by foul language; to slander.

惡口的人 a foul-mouthed person.

作惡不改 to be a hardened villain.

惡貫滿盈 the measure of his iniquity is full.

從惡如崩 following vice is like going down with a landslide.

惡恐人知, 便是大惡 the evil which one fears to be made known, is *ipso facto* great evil.

惡有惡報 evil is rewarded with evil.

惡人 a wicked man; sometimes applied to a leper. Also, the lowest and most despised of Indian castes. Sanskrit: *chandāla*.

惡人自有惡人謀 evil-doers will fall a prey to evil-doers.

如惡 *wu*⁴ 惡臭 as when we hate a bad smell.

臭惡不食 [Confucius] did not eat food which smelt bad.

中 *chung*⁴ 惡 to have nightmare.

元惡 a ringleader in crime.

惡棍 or 惡霸 or 惡徒 bad characters; roughs; rowdies.

惡瘡 foul ulcers; venereal sores.

惡疾 a foul disease; especially, leprosy.

歲惡 a bad year,—for crops.

惡衣 tattered clothes.

十惡 the ten great crimes, viz.

謀反 rebellion, 謀大逆 high treason, 謀叛 rioting,

惡逆 parricide, etc., 不道 murder, mutilation, etc., 大不

敬 sacrilege, 不孝 unfilial

惡⁴

12,779

conduct, 不睦 discord, 不義 failure in duty to one's neighbour, etc., 內亂 incest. 惡木 a poisonous tree.

噁⁴

12,780

R. 遇藥

C. v. u²

See 惡

Entering and Sinking Upper.

兀⁴

12,781

R. 月

C. ngét

N. wáh, ngwah

See 机

J. kotss

Entering Lower.

High and level on the top. To cut off the feet. Determined. This.

兀趾 to have the feet cut off. Persons thus punished were used as doorkeepers.

蜀山兀 the hills of Ssüch'uan stripped,—of their trees.

兀立 standing bolt upright.

突兀 boldly resolute. Also, bold as a figure of speech.

突兀壓神州 grandly dominating Shên-chou,—of a lofty pagoda.

兀然不動 very determined.

兀兀以窮年 to steadily make the best of the years.

自家也兀自做得來的 he also insisted on being able to do some himself.

兀的 this.

兀朮 (*chu*²) head or chief. Man-chu: *uju*. [Correctly 烏珠.]

兀那女子 hi, you girl there!

扞⁴

12,784

R. 月

See 机

Entering Lower.

机⁴

12,785

R. 月

C. ngét, v. u²

H. wut, v. ngut

F. wok

W. ngö

N. wáh, ngwah

P. wu²

M. wu

Y. wêh

Sz. wu

K. ol

J. gotss

A. ngout

Entering Lower.

硯⁴

12,786

R. 月

See 机

Entering Lower.

飢⁴

12,787

婺⁴

12,788

R. 遇

C. mou

H. wu

F. ou

W. wu, wü

N. wu

P. wu

M. wu

Y. wu

Sz. wu

K. mu

J. bu, mu

A. wu

Sinking Lower.

騫⁴

12,789

R. 遇

See 婺

Sinking Lower.

To move; to sway. To fill up.

天之机我 God moves and shakes me.

則是以大机 thus it is very uncomfortable,—of a badly-made cart.

A stump of a tree; hence, sterility. A stool. See 10,832. [Distinguish from 机 838.]

邦之机隍曰由一人 the decadence of a State may be due to one man.

机檟子 a square stool.

Stones; gravel. See 7449.

Same as 12,782.

Name of a star, known as 婺女, variously placed in Capricorn and Hercules.

孀婺 a widow.

婺源縣 name of a District in Anhui.

To gallop; boisterous; violent.

忽馳騫以追逐兮 they suddenly hurry together in order to drive me out.

務⁴

12,790

R. 遇

See 婺

Sinking Lower.

To attend to earnestly; to regard as essential; to be necessary; must. Business; duty; function. In Peking = Customs' office. Used for 12,766. See 3277, 13,318.

務本 to attend to the root,—to that which is fundamental and essential.

務民之義 to devote oneself to duty towards one's neighbour.

務財用 to make revenue one's chief care.

小人務于利 the mean man makes gain his chief object.

務在必得, 不靳直 the essential point being to get hold of (the girl), without reference to the price.

務心 to apply one's mind.

務期 or 務祈 or 務希 to earnestly hope that....

務使 it is essential to secure that....

務宜 or 務須 or 務得 (*tei*³ in Peking) or 務當 or 務必 or 務要 it is absolutely necessary; must positively.

務得不分良莠 must necessarily fail to discriminate between good and bad.

務獲 to arrest without fail.

事務 function; duty; business.

事務讀書 to devote oneself to study.

不交世務 he had nothing to do with the affairs of the world,—as a recluse.

不知世務 ignorant of affairs; unpractical.

他務未遑 no leisure for other matters.

不務正業 does not attend to his proper business.

本務 one's business or duty.

公務 public affairs.

家務 private affairs.

教務 missionary affairs.

沒甚麼外務事 he has no particular vices.

以生財爲先務 to regard

伢⁴

12,782

R. 月

See 机

Entering Lower.

Uncomfortable.

跛伢 to limp.

岬⁴

12,783

R. 月

See 机

Entering Lower.

A bare hill.

五岬 a mountain in Ssüch'uan.

務⁴

12,790

acquisition of wealth as of first importance.

熱心學務 to be very keen on education,—of the people.

以學校爲急務 to regard schools as of pressing importance.

當務之急 of the utmost importance at the present moment.

務農 to devote oneself to agricultural pursuits.

外禦其務 *wu*³ (brothers) will oppose insult from without,—though they may quarrel among themselves.

到務 received at the office.

霧⁴

12,791

Fog; mist; vapour. See 4201.

雲霧 or 霧氣 or 霧露 fog; mist; spray.

滿天霧氣 a mist overspreading the sky.

黃霧 a thick fog.

霧裏看花 to see flowers through a mist, *sc.* indistinctly.

霧鬢 misty tresses,—of a woman's hair.

霧淞覆 *fou*⁴ 淞霧, 窮

漢置飯甕 when fog-pall covers fog-pall, the poor man may put out his rice-bowl,—there will be a good harvest.

霧燥 damp; muggy.

霧霏 in great quantities.

霧⁴

12,791

霧鳥 the fog-bird or bird of Paradise, so called from the cloudlike character of its plumage.

戊⁴

12,792

R. 宥

C. *mou*H. *wu*F. *mwo*W. *m², wu², smu*N. *vu*P. *M.*Y. *Sz.* } *wu*K. *mu*J. *bō, mo*A. *mou, mēu*

Sinking

Lower.

沃⁴

12,793

R. 沃².C. *yuk*H. *wok, yuk*F. *ouk, auk,*v. *wok*W. *ō*N. *oh*P. *wu², wo²,*M. *wo*Y. *uk*K. *ok*J. *yoku, oku*A. *ouk*

Entering

Upper.

The fifth of the 天干 Ten Stems; see *Tables Ve.* Flourishing. Originally read *mou*⁴; changed to avoid a taboo. [Distinguished from 戊 4735, 戎 5746, 戌 10,083, 戊 13,778.]吉日維戊 a lucky day was *wu*⁴.

立春五戊 fifty days after the "beginning of spring."

To water (see 12,228); to irrigate; to enrich. Fertile; rich; glossy. See 12,901.

沃枝葉不如培根本 watering the branches and leaves is not so good as banking up the roots.

沃手 to wash the hands.

沃水 see 11,429.

冷水沃面, 可以解醒 cold water applied to the face will wake up,—a drunken man.

如湯沃雪 like hot water going through snow,—easy.

欲沃以巨觥 wished to make him drink big goblets.

沃雨 to wet by rain.

沃⁴

12,793

啓乃心, 沃朕心 open your mind and enrich my mind.

深資啓沃 I entirely rely upon you to enlighten me.

灌沃我心 shed your fertilizing influence upon my mind.

沃壤 fertile soil.

衍沃 level and rich,—as soil.

沃沃 or 沃然 glossy.

何用沃州禪 why go to meditate at Wu-chou?—a hill famous for its Buddhist monastery.

水沃鳥 the sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).Read *wo*⁴.

其葉沃若 its leaves look rich and glossy.

鎔⁴

12,794

To wash or plate with silver or gold.

R. 沃

See 沃

Entering

Upper.

嫗⁴

12,795

See 13,553.

懌³

12,796

To soothe; to cherish.

R. 夔

See 武

A. *vo*

Rising Lower.

YA.

牙²

12,797

R. 麻

C. } *nga*

H. }

F. }

W. *ngo*N. *yüo, ngo,*v. *wo*

P. }

M. }

Y. } *ya*

Sz. }

K. *a*

The teeth; strictly speaking, the molars or back teeth; see 1989. Tooth-edged; serrated; hence, a flag with serrated edges; see 12,831. Cogs. Ivory. Of or belonging to brokerage. Radical 92..

牙齒 the teeth. See 2922.

牙齒打鼓 the teeth drum-

牙²

12,797

J. *ga, ge*A. *ña*

Even Lower.

ming, *i.e.* chattering, as from cold.

門牙 the front teeth.

槽牙 or 板牙 the molars.

牙車 or 牙關 or 牙骨 or

牙床子 (correct 2778) the jawbone.

牙關緊閉 the jaws firmly closed; lockjaw.

叉牙 broken, irregular, teeth.

牙²

12,797

奶牙 milk-teeth.

奶牙未脫 milk-teeth not yet out,—young; unsophisticated.

替牙 to shed the milk-teeth.

剔牙 to pick the teeth.

牙籤子 or 剔牙杖 a toothpick.

牙縫子 the space between the teeth.

牙疳 a gum-boil.

牙²
12,797

牙刷子 a tooth-brush.

牙灰 or 牙粉 or 刷牙散
tooth-powder.

猪牙 or 敖牙 projecting teeth.

猪牙皂 *Gleditschia officinalis*,
Hemsl.

倒牙 the teeth on edge,—from
eating sour things. See 7088.

牙齒發麻 the teeth on edge,
—from a scratching noise, etc.

把牙根恨麻了 my hate
for him has set my teeth on edge.

咬牙切齒 to grind the teeth,
—with rage.

牙虫 the insect which is sup-
posed to destroy teeth.

虫牙 (tooth-ache from) decayed
teeth, as above.

風牙 and 火牙 (tooth-ache
from) cold and biliousness, res-
pectively.

牙疼 or 牙痛 tooth-ache.

水扎牙疼 to make the teeth
ache with cold water.

牙科 dentistry.

滑牙利嘴 smooth-tongued.

誰謂鼠無牙 who can say
that rats have no teeth?

牙爪 teeth and claws; used of
official underlings, of the retain-
ers of a wealthy man, etc.

牙將 a constable.

打牙咽下肚 to swallow a
knocked-out tooth,—to quietly
put up with a loss.

磨牙 to rub the teeth together,
—to have a chat. Cf. chin-
wagging.

牙音 dentals.

桌牙子 the ornamentation be-
tween the legs of a table.

牙清口白 clearly under-
stood,—as between two parties
to a contract.

牙機巧制皆隱在尊
中 the cunning mechanism of
cogs and wheels is all concealed
in the goblet-shaped receptacle.

象牙 ivory.

牙色 ivory white; faded.

牙²
12,797

牙工 or 牙匠 a worker in
ivory.

牙扇 an ivory fan.

牙牌 dominoes.

牙撥 an ivory plectrum,—for
playing on stringed instruments.

牙旗繽紛 ivory-mounted
banners crowding thickly round.

初建牙 when first he set up
his standard.

斬於牙下 beheaded him be-
neath his standard,—in his camp.

牙行 (*hang*²) licensed establish-
ments or "farms" for conduct-
ing the transfer of certain goods
from seller to buyer at fixed rates
of commission.

牙帖 a license, as above; so
called from its dentated edges,
like Indenture.

牙人或牙僮 a broker; a
middleman. [牙 was origin-
ally 互.]

人牙子 a broker who manages
sales of women or children.

牙婆 a female broker.

君牙 the Minister of Instruction
under 穆王 King Mu.

牙馬臺 Yamato, an ancient
kingdom of Japan.

牙曠 ellipt. for Po Ya and Shih
K'uang (see Biog. Dict.).

牙³
12,798

Not fitting one into
another. See 225.

R. 馬
See 雅

A. *nia*
Rising Lower.

牙¹
12,799

R. 麻

C. *snga*, v.

snga, a

H. *ya*, *snga*

F. *sha*, *sya*,

snga

N. *syiio*, *snga*,

sya

P. *a*, *ya*

M. *a*, *ya*

Sz. *a*, *ya*

To open the mouth wide;
to wrangle; to creak. A
final particle; see 17.

殿門開了呀的一聲
the door of the shrine opened
with a creak.

牙角何呀呀 how threaten-
ing look the fangs and horns,
—of the dragon, referring to an
eclipse of the moon.

牙欄治木 Kranjee-wood.

呀¹
12,799

K. *ha*

J. *ka*, *ke*

A. *jia*

Even Upper

and Lower.

呀²
12,800

R. 麻

M. v. *ya*

See 牙

Even Lower.

呀³
12,801

R. 福馬

See 訝

Sinking and

Rising Lower.

呀²
12,802

R. 麻

N. v. *ngo*

See 極棚

Even Upper

and Lower.

呀⁴
12,803

R. 福

F. v. *snga*²

See 牙

Sinking

Lower.

芽²
12,804

R. 麻

See 牙

Even Lower.

呀欄米兒 cochineal.

得 *tei*² 呀步了 we must start
(Manchu *yabumbi*).

A child whose milk-teeth
are not shed.

呀兒梨 the Peking winter
pear.

A verandah; a shed.

The fellow of a wheel.
Used for 12,976.

To roll with a stone
roller; to polish; to calender.

碾呀麥子 to extract the
grain of wheat from the ear by
rolling it, as above.

呀光 to impart a gloss to; to
smooth.

呀坊 a calendering shop.

呀螺 smooth mottled shells.

A bud; a shoot. [Com-
monly written as below.]

發芽 or 冒芽 or 萌芽 or
滋芽 to put forth buds or
shoots.

芽筍 a sprout; a shoot. Also,
a tenon.

稚芽穿地 the tender shoots
pierce the ground.

芽菜 bean-sprouts.

黃芽白 (or 菜) Shantung
cabbage.

芽²

12,804

月芽 the sprouting moon; the new moon.

芽茶 tea-buds,—one quality of tea.

訝⁴

12,805

R. 福

H. 'nga

W. 'ngo, ngo²N. yüo³

See 牙

Sinking Lower.

To wonder at; to take exception to. Used with 12,806.

嗟訝 to complain; to lament.

無訝無訾 neither objecting, nor abusing.

驚訝 to be startled; surprised.

怪訝 to be astonished at; to take umbrage at.

不訝其無端 not to be startled by its introduction *à propos de bottes*.迓⁴

12,806

R. 福

W. ngo²

See 訝

Sinking Lower

To go to meet; to receive, as a guest. Used with 12,805.

敬迓 to respectfully await,—a coming guest.

迓于道左 he waited at the left of the road.

迎迓 to receive or greet.

以迓田祖 in order to propitiate the gods of the land,—and get a good harvest.

拈香之迓時暘 to burn incense in order to get fine weather.

雅³

12,807

R. 馬

N. yüo

See 牙

Rising Lower.

Elegant; refined; classical, as opposed to 俗 10,313; courteous. Used conventionally of the sayings and doings of others. Frequent; usual. See 6497. [Originally stood for 12,808.]

蘇杭雅扇 elegant fans from Hangchow and Soochow.

雅辭 elegant language.

佳雅 elegant and refined.

雅得狠 very refined.

雅俗共賞 (something which) both the refined and the vulgar can take pleasure in.

雅正 refined and correct,—as in behaviour.

文雅 cultured.

雅³

12,807

言多雅致 very refined in language.

大雅君子 a highly refined and superior man.

大雅 and 小雅 names of two books of the *Odes*.

面斥不雅 to abuse a person to his face for coarse behaviour.

雅觀 a fine sight.

觀之不雅 an unseemly sight.

閒雅 or 幽雅 or 雅淡 the retirement (from the world and its temptations) of a man of culture. The last is also "plain" or "uncoloured."

雅座 a room set apart for literary friends; the sanctum of a literary man.

雅意 your idea.

雅囑 your orders; your directions.

雅愛 your love.

雅教 your words.

雅誼 your determination. See 5354.

雅儀避謝 I beg to decline your kind presents.

雅論 your polished conversation.

子所雅言 the topics usually discussed by Confucius,—were the *Odes* and the books of *History* and *Rites*.

安帝雅聞 the Emperor An had often heard that....

兩生雅聞其酒狂 the two gentlemen were well aware that he was noisy in his cups.

雅操 (*tsao*⁴) constancy.

雅闌 a red colour.

雅量 a great capacity for wine,—from a fancy name, *ya*, for wine-beakers.雅斗 *Dendrobium nobile*, Ldl.鴉¹

12,808

R. 麻

F. v. wa

N. o, yüo, v. a

Sz. ya, v. wa

See Y

A. ñya

Even Upper.

Ancient term for all species of the *Corvinæ*. Also written 鵲. See 12,810.

老鴉 the crow.

老水鴉 the fishing cormorant. See 5351.

烏鴉 and 鴉鵂 see 烏 12,721.

鴉¹

12,808

粉洗烏鴉白不久 you may pipeclay a crow, but he won't be white long.

鴉陣 a flock of crows.

鴉飛不過的田宅 an estate a crow could not fly over,—so extensive.

鴉飛鵲亂 flocking together like crows and magpies.

鴉聲不聞 or 鴉沒雀 淨 not a sound to be heard.

鴉知反哺 variously explained as (1) the crow knows how to return the feeding got from its parents in youth, by taking care of them in old age; (2) the crow can disgorge its food (to feed its parents). Used in illustration of filial piety.

花鴉乃鳥中至賤至

淫之物 the black and white crow is the vilest and most licentious of birds.

寒鴉 or 慈鴉 white-necked or parson crow (*Corvus torquatus*); the eastern jackdaw (*Ycos dauricus*).

寒鴉過 the jackdaws passing,—one of the day periods in winter only; it is just before broad daylight.

松鴉 the jay. Also applied to the mynah.

陽鴉 a small black crane with a long white neck. found in Fuhkien.

中庭地白樹棲鴉 the ground in the courtyard is white (with moonlight), and the crows are roosting in the trees.

塗鴉 to scribble,—as a child.

病目塗鴉不成字 the scribble of a person with bad eyesight which does not take the shape of words.

鴉片 opium,—said to be a corruption of the Arabic *afyun*. See 13,029.

金鴉 the sun; said to contain a three-legged raven. See 12,721.

齧¹

12,809

R. 麻

F. 'nga

See 牙

Even Lower.

Uneven teeth. See 93.

亞⁴

12,810

R. 福

C. a

H. ⁵a, aF. ⁵aW. o, v. ⁵a

N. yūo, o

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. }

A. }

Sinking

Upper.

Ugly; deformed. Secondary; inferior. To press down; to overwhelm. A prefix to names; used with 1. Used for 12,813.

亞旅 subordinate officials.

亞次 secondary; inferior.

亞聖 the "Second Prophet,"—Mencius.

亞飯 the second meal.

亞元 the second in order of the 進士 "doctors" or 舉人 "masters."

亞子 second to; nearly equal to.

不亞于人 not inferior to other people.

花枝低亞 the branches were weighed down with flowers.

花蕊亞枝紅 red buds weigh down the branches.

花亞欲移竹 the flowers are so obscured that it is desirable to get rid of the bamboos.

亞父 (fu³) second father,—a term of respect. [The 字 of 范增 Fan Tsêng.]

亞如 or 亞似 or 亞賽 very like; greatly resembling.

管蕭之亞 people like Kuan Chung and Hsiao Ho.

其音亞亞 its cry is ya ya,—of the crow.

婭⁴

12,813

R. 福

H. ⁵aF. ⁵a

See 亞

Sinking

Upper.

A term of address between the sons-in-law of a family.

婭婿 a title given to each other by brothers-in-law whose wives are sisters.

並無姻婭 there is no relationship between us.

吾等可作姻婭 we can establish a family relationship,—by the marriage of our children.

𡗗¹

12,814

R. 麻福

See 亞

A. ⁵ia

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

Crooked; awry.

𡗗⁴

12,815

R. 馬福

N. v. o³

See 亞

A. a

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

To shake; to take.

𡗗¹

12,816

R. 麻

N. o, yūo

See 丫

A. ⁵ia

Even

Upper.

A fork in a tree.

𡗗枝 or 𡗗杈 a forking branch.

一副𡗗棍 a pair of crutches.

𡗗⁴

12,817

R. 馬福

See 亞

A. a

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

The braying of an ass. See 4078.

Dumb.

瘡³

12,818

R. 馬

C. }

H. }

F. }

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

ya

瘡吧 or 瘡子 a dumb man.

瘡吧喫黃連 like a dumb man eating gentian,—he keeps his troubles to himself (苦在心裏 the bitterness is in his mind, he can't speak of it).

擠着瘡吧說話 to make

瘡³

12,818

K. }

J. }

A. }

Rising

Upper.

a dumb man speak,—of an impossibility.

吃瘡吧虧 to suffer like a dumb man,—without saying anything about it.

裝瘡 to pretend to be dumb.

瘡口無言 he is dumb and won't speak,—of sulky people, or as when unable to speak from anger.

音太瘡 the sound is too dull,—wanting in timbre, as a cracked bell.

嗓子瘡 my throat is hoarse.

瘡嗓子 a man who suffers from constitutional hoarseness.

有點瘡 to be a little hoarse.

𡗗¹

12,819

R. 麻

See 亞

A. ⁵ia

Even

Upper.

Rough; uneven.

𡗗⁴

12,820

R. 福

See 亞

A. a

Sinking

Upper.

A kind of rice; grain in the ear.

𡗗⁴

12,821

R. 點

See 軋

K. al

J. atsz, yetsz

A. hwa³

Entering

Upper.

Earth closely compressed. See 12,862.

扎

12,822

See 125.

軋⁴

12,823

R. 點

C. chat³, yüt³

F. chak, cik

W. tsa

N. tsah

P. ya³

Y. tsaah

The creaking of wheels under a heavy burden; to crush; to "squash."

軋軋耕車 chū¹ 鬧晚晴 crea³ nk go the farmers' carts whe³ evenings are fine.

軋軋 the rushing sound of a torrent.

剏¹

12,811

R. 麻福

See 亞

A. a

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

To cut; to stick a knife into.

啞³

12,812

R. 麻馬

陌

See 瘡

Rising

Upper.

Dumb. See 12,818.

啞密密的, quietly; on the sly.

Read ya¹. Noise; see 5338.

啞嘔 the stammer of children learning to speak.

軋⁴⁰

12,823

K. al
J. atsa, yechi
A. ap, bat
Entering
Upper.

名也者相軋也 in the struggle for fame men crush one another.

每以氣相軋 were always trying to "squash" one another.

惡其軋己 hating to be cut out by him.

勢像磨軋 as though about to be crushed flat.

小者軋, 大者死 crushing for smaller, death for greater, crimes.

清風軋忽 the clear breeze blows steadily.

軋出花衣 to gin cotton.

萬物生軋軋 all things are produced painfully, or with effort.

天地軋 the universe is in labour. See 141.

軋芬 confused; indistinguishable; small; fine.

魚⁴

12,824

R. 點
See 軋
Entering
Upper.

Name of a fish. See 12,870.

押¹⁵

12,825

R. 洽
C. at, ap.
See 鴨

and 壓

Entering
Upper.

To press down (used with 12,828); to stamp; to sign. To deposit; to pledge; to mortgage (see 11,177). To detain in custody; to keep.

按押 to press down.

押註 to affix a signature; to endorse.

押字 or 押署 to sign.

要他押了個字 wanted him to sign it.

押定 to conclude (an agreement) by signing.

簽押^{ya²} or 畫押^(ya²) to affix a signature.

花押^(ya²) a kind of monogram or paraph, consisting of two or more characters blended together and used as a signature.

畫花押^(ya²) to affix one's signature, as above.

各押了花押^(ya²) each one affixed his signature.

押¹⁵

12,825

畫押^{ya²} 號 to affix one's mark or signature.

暗押^{ya²} 號 to put a secret mark in or on.

押名 to sign one's name.

押日子 to affix the date.

押歲錢 money given to children at the New Year for luck.

押孤丁 to put down a stake on a single number.

押欸 a sum deposited; earnest-money. Also, a mortgage loan.

押賬 to give something as security for a debt.

押契 a written security for a loan; a mortgage deed.

押租 to secure to oneself the right of determining a lease.

押批銀 a deposit on a lease.

押房 to mortgage a house.

押鋪 or 小押 an unlicensed pawnshop, where pledges are received for short periods at exorbitant rates.

押抵 or 押典 or 押當 or 押質 to mortgage; to pawn.

押貨 to hypothecate goods.

押賠 to be a pledge of payment.

押頭 the security for a loan.

押清 to pay off the balance of a debt.

押封 to seal, as property; to attach.

管押 or 看押 or 押起來 or 押守 to detain in custody.

押候 to detain in custody for trial.

押送 or 押發 or 押解 to send in custody to.

押送囚車 to forward a criminal in a cage.

押帶 to take in custody to.

押繳 or 押追 or 押案追比 to imprison until payment is made.

押坐 to confine; to put under arrest.

押住不放 to detain in custody and not release.

押¹⁵

12,825

押運糧草 to act as commissariat escort.

押司 a magistrate's secretary.

押所 a house of detention.

押護 to act as defence to; to surround as a defence.

押虎兒 the Peking street guards.

押冬 to keep through the winter, —as fruit, etc.

押袖 to keep in the sleeve = pocket, as something for use.

押船 to impress boats, —for government purposes.

押陣 or 押後陣 to keep the rear of an army up to its duties.

押令 to force; to compel.

押他作 to force him to do it.

押寨夫人 the wife of a brigand chief.

A duck.

一隻鴨子 a duck.

鴨蛋 or 鴨卵 ducks' eggs.

鴨蛋魚 goldfish without dorsal fins.

鴨羹 duck soup.

鴨條 fillet of duck.

雛鴨 or 鴨苗 or 乳鴨 ducklings.

焙鴨 or 敷鴨 to hatch ducks by artificial heat.

野鴨 the mallard duck (*Anas boschas*).

玉眼鴨 the white-eyed pochard (*Nyroca baeri*).

麻鴨 a speckled duck.

薰鴨 smoked ducks.

臘鴨 or 板鴨 dried salted ducks.

黃鼠狼單咬病鴨子 it's the sick duck alone that the racoon devours.

打着鴨子上架 driving a duck to roost, —impossible.

鴨子踢死人 a duck kicking a man to death, —of something which has never happened.

鴨自呼名 ducks call out their own name.

鴨蹠 a duck's waddle.

鴨¹⁵

12,826

R. 洽
C. H. { ap.
F. ak
W. a
N. ah, v. aah
P. ya
M. ya
Y. yaah
K. ap
J. o
A. ap
Entering
Upper.

鴨¹⁵

12,826

丫¹

12,827

R. 麻

C. H. } a

F. } a

W. yōe, ya

N. yūo, o

P. } ya

M. } ya

Y. } ya

Sz. } a

K. J. } a

A. } a

Even Upper.

壓¹²

12,828

R. 洽

C. at.

H. ap

F. ak, v. tak

W. a

N. ah

P. ya

M. ya

Y. yaah

K. ap

J. ō, atsz

A. ap, yem

Entering

Upper.

鴨跖草 *Commelyna communis*, L.鴨舌草 *Monochoria plantaginacea*, Kth.

A fork; a bifurcation. [To be distinguished from 了 7073.]

丫杈 a fork,—as of branches.

手丫巴 the fork of the fingers.

丫巴腿兒座 to sit cross-legged.

丫頭 or 丫鬟 a slave-girl,—so called from the two tufts of hair worn.

To press down; used with 12,825; to crush. To urge. To subject; to repress. To "floor;" see 12,324

壓實 to press down into a solid mass.

壓平 to flatten; to level, as by rolling.

壓滿 or 壓盛 (or 裝) 滿 to cram full.

拏重東西把他壓住 press it down with something heavy.

壓住運 to counteract ill luck.

壓在底下 to put underneath, e.g. to flatten a thing; crushed underneath, e.g. two or three persons fallen on the top.

壓載之物 ballast.

裝作壓載 to be shipped as ballast.

壓載噸數 registered or net tonnage.

壓紙 to keep a piece of paper down by putting something on it,—as paper money deposited on graves.

壓倒 to keep pressed down.

壓壞 to spoil by crushing.

壓破 to break by crushing.

壓塌了 to break down by weight.

下石壓殺之 they threw down stones and crushed it (a tiger in a pit) to death.

壓死人 to crush a man to death.

壓¹²

12,828

叫車壓死 to be run down by a cart and killed. [Read *ya*⁴ = to get under the wheels, etc.]

壓酒 to press a person to drink.

鎮壓 or 彈壓 to repress; to quell, as a riot

壓服 to bring to subjection.

雪壓蘆花出酒旗 from among the snow-laden reeds the flag (sign) of a tavern peeps out.

壓邪 to repress evil influences.

壓驚 to calm fears.

一福壓百禍 one happiness neutralises a hundred misfortunes.

壓得下 to suppress; to overcome.

壓法 in defiance of the law.

壓除 to repress and get rid of.

壓制 to overbear; to subject.

See 12,140.

皆屬壓制方法 all these are part of the repressive system,—in force against women.

壓派 to insist on.

壓勝 to exert a dominant influence over.

壓馬 to ride for the exercise of a horse or for training it.

太陽壓山兒 the sun going down behind the hills,—i.e. just setting; one of the day periods.

壓脊 bending the back,—servility.

壓寶 a kind of thimble-rig.

See 13,039.

See 12,838.

A flag (see 12,797); the pavilion or tent of a general where the flag was planted; an official residence; an office. A term applied to the 2nd and 16th days of each moon. To have audience of a superior. See 12,010.

衙門 or 衙署 the official

衙¹

12,831

residence of a mandarin; a *yamén*. [This term dates from the Sung dynasty.]上衙門 to go to the *yamén*.衙門雖小,法度一例 the *yamén* may be a small one, but the law is the same.有麼衙門田,有麼衙門地 what fields has a *yamén*?what land has a *yamén*?—from which to derive revenue.

上衙 to pay respects to superiors on the 2nd and 16th of the moon.

衙役 *yamén* runners; constables, etc.衙吏 *yamén* clerks.

二衙 and 三衙 and 四衙 popular names of the three functionaries who act as assistants to District Magistrates.

四衙比二衙多兩牙 the fourth assistant magistrate has two teeth more than the second,—a play on the word *ya*¹, referring to the more grasping character of the lower officials.

排衙 a ceremony of purification performed on return from an inquest.

滿衙 the completion, on the 16th of the 12th moon, of the annual term of service of *employés* in shops, when they are notified if their services will *not* be required during the ensuing year.

早晚衙集 morning and evening people gathered to have audience.

Read *yü*².

衙衙 busy.

See 12,974.

耶

12,832

摑⁴²

12,833

R. 點

C. at.

F. ak

W. a

N. wah

P. wa, ya, ye

M. ya

Y. waah

Sz. wa, ya

K. al

J. wats, achi

A. lwat, it

Entering

Upper.

To pull up; to eradicate.

閔其苗之不長而摑

之 grieved that his corn-shoots were not growing, he pulled at them,—causing them to wither.

YAI.

駱³

12,833a

R. 蟹

See 矮

Rising Upper.

厓

12,834

嗥²

12,835

R. 佳

See 涯

J. ge, gai

Even Lower.

崖²

12,836

R. 佳

W. nga

N. ye

See 涯

A. fyi

Even Lower.

Stupid.

每憶童駱時 whenever I
think of the days of my foolish
boyhood

Same as 12,836.

The snarling of a dog.

A steep bank; a cliff;
a precipice. Used with
12,838.

崖子 or 崖岸 a steep bank.
The second also means pride;
unapproachableness.

山崖 or 崖石 a cliff; a rock.

崖際 the edge of a cliff.

懸崖 an overhanging cliff.

飛崖絕壁 sheer and inacces-
sible cliffs.

上崖 to go ashore.

崖門 name of a place in Kuang-
tung where the last Emperor of
the Sung dynasty died.

乖崖 perverse; contrary; not
in harmony with either men or
things. A nickname given to
himself by 張詠 Chang Yung
of the 宋 Sung dynasty.

生崖 means of subsistence.

崖畧 summary; abridgement.

崖薑 a fern (*Polypodium For-*
tunei, Ksze.).

崖鬍子草 a grass (*Eriopho-*
rum comosum, Wall.).

崖花子 *Pittosporum pauciflo-*
rum, H. & A.

崖白菜 *Rehmannia rupestris*,
Hemsl.

捱²

12,837

R. 佳

C. ngái

H. ngái

F. ngái, v.

S. ngái, ae

W. nga, v. ngóe

N. ye, nga

P.

M. } ngái, ai

Sz. }

Y. sae, syae

K. ae

J. kai, gai

A. fyi

Even Lower.

To endure; to put up
with; to suffer; used with
10. To delay; to procrast-
tinate.

捱不住 unable to endure;
unbearable.

捱苦 to endure hardships.

且苦捱着 but to strive hard
to bear it, until etc.

捱世界 to put up with the
world; to accept one's lot with-
out repining.

捱著寒冷 to struggle
against, or put up with, cold.

難道捱得過三年
五載 (your resolution) would
scarcely last out several years.

哭一步, 捱一步 strugg-
ling along in tears.

捱了打 to have had a beating.

捱上餓 to come to starve.

不能延捱 there must be no
delay.

捱了一會, 是一會
a moment delayed is a moment
gained.

捱到晚間 so things went on
until the evening,—e.g. of a sick
person.

捱捱蹭蹭 procrastinating;
dilatatory.

A bank; a shore; a limit.
Used with 12,836.

水涯 or 涯渚 a bank; a
shore.

天涯 the horizons; the utter-
most ends of the earth. See 8927.

各在天一涯 we are at op-
posite ends of the earth.

無涯 boundless.

吾生也有涯而知也

無涯 my life has a limit, but
knowledge has no limit,—ars
longa, vita brevis.

閣下作何生涯 what is
your profession, sir?

以刀筆爲生涯 trusting
to his pen for his livelihood.

詩酒老生涯 poetry and
wine are my old profession.

涯²

12,838

涯²

12,839

R. 佳卦

See 厓解

A. gai

Even and
Sinking Lower
and Upper.

挨

12,840

隘⁴

12,841

R. 卦陌

C. ái

H. ái

F. ai, ngái

W. a

N. ah, yih,

ye²P. yai²

M. ngé, ai

Y. ae, yae

Sz. yai, nge

K. e, ek

J. A. ai

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

水上生涯 a business on the
water,—referring to traffic over
frozen rivers.

Stupid; doltish.

See 10.

A pass; a defile; straits;
narrow; confined; hamper-
ed. See 4221.

隘口 the entrance to a pass.

險隘 a dangerous pass.

隘巷 a narrow lane.

貧隘 having narrow means; in
poverty.

急若窘隘之中 excited
as though in perilous straits.

YANG.

羊²

12,842

R. 陽

C. yōng

H. } yōng

F. }

W. yae

N. yāng

P.

M. }

Y. } yang

Sz. }

K. }

J. yō

A. jōng

Even Lower.

A sheep or goat, classi-
fied as one of the six do-
mestic animals; see 2669.
Radical 123. See 458, 8346.

棉羊 the sheep. See below.

山羊 the goat.

公羊 or 丁羊 a ram. See
1460.

母羊 a ewe.

羊羔子 (see below) or 羊崽
子 a lamb.

一羣羊 a flock of sheep.

羊咩咩 the sheep are
bleating.

羊角 a ram's horn.

羊角風 a whirlwind.

羊角燈 horn lanterns.

羊角瘋 epilepsy.

羊²
12,842

羊皮 sheepskin.
羊毛 wool.
羊絨 fine wool.
羊很 intractable as a goat.
羊肉 mutton.
羊肉床子 a butcher's block,
—from which mutton is sold in
the streets.
羊肉虎口 mutton to tigers,
—natural prey.
羊腿 a leg of mutton.
羊圈 (*chüan*⁴) or 羊欄 a
sheepfold.
亡羊補牢 to mend the fold
after the sheep have got out.
人死爲羊, 羊死爲人
men die and become sheep, sheep
die and become men,—in their
next lives.
牽羊入虎羣 to lead a
sheep among a crowd of tigers.
伴君如同羊伴虎 asso-
ciating with a prince is like a
sheep associating with a tiger,—
risky.
撞羊頭 to butt with the head.
死羊頭, 藍了眼了 like
a dead sheep's head, his eyes
have turned blue,—he is in ex-
treme distress.
紅羊劫 a great calamity,—a
phrase first used by Chang Chu.
[紅羊 is said to have been
substituted for 丁未 the cy-
clical name of an unlucky year.]
叱石成羊 to bid stones
become sheep,—as 黃初平
Huang Ch'u-p'ing was able to
do, after 40 years of Taoist en-
lightenment.
羊撞籬笆, 進退兩難
like a sheep stuck in a wattle
fence, advance and retreat equal-
ly difficult.
羊有跪乳之恩 lambs
have the grace to suck kneeling.
羊羔美酒, 犒賞三軍
lamb and fine wine, to feast the
(victorious) army.
擔酒牽羊 to carry wine and
lead in sheep,—used of liberal
hospitality.
牽酒擔羊 to lead in wine
and carry sheep,—an ironical
form of the above.

羊²
12,842

羊質虎皮功不就
a sheep's body in a tiger's skin
achieves no successes.
一羊難敵衆犬 a single
sheep can't stand against a lot
of dogs,—used abusively.
擲 (or 赶) 棉羊 to throw
dice.
羊脂玉 white jade.
白羊 name of an ancient Turkic
state. Also, silver dollars.
羊城 Ram City,—Canton; so
called from five immortals who
rode into Canton, under the Chou
dynasty, upon five rams. The
rams were turned into stone,
and may be seen to this day.
羊躑躅 *Rhododendron sinense*,
Sw.
羊齒 a large fern (*Pteris* sp.).
羊奶子 *Elæagnus glabra*,
Thunb.
羊蹄 dock (*Rumex crispus*, L.).
羊鹿 the spotted deer (*Cervus*
manchuricus or *C. mandarinus*).
盤羊 the argali (*Ovis jubata*,
Pet.).
青羊 *Antelope caudata*, A. M.-
Edw.
黃羊 *Antelope gutturosa*, Pall.
found in Mongolia.
黃羊祀竈 to offer mutton to
the kitchen-god.
駝羊 or 封羊 the humped
goat of Kansuh.

佯²
12,843

R. 陽
W. *siat, yae*
See 羊
Even Lower.

To feign; to pretend.
佯笑 to pretend to laugh.
佯狂 to feign madness.
佯醉 to feign drunkenness.
佯善 to pretend to be good.
佯爲不知 to pretend not to
know.
此爲善詐佯者也 this
man is very skilful at deceiving.
佯向 to look blank; a vacant
look.

埕²
12,844

R. 陽
See 羊
Even Lower.

徉²
12,845

R. 陽
W. *siat, yae*
See 羊
Even Lower.

恙⁴
12,846

R. 漾
F. *yong*³
See 樣
Sinking
Lower.

洋²
12,847

R. 陽
See 羊
Even Lower.

An elf; a sprite. See
3542.

犢埕 a clay sheep buried with
the dead. [Correct 3542.]

To ramble; to stray.
See 419, 3439.

A worm, which eats
men's hearts; hence 無恙
meant originally "I have no
worms; I am well." Illness;
indisposition. [To be dis-
tinguished from 恙 5940.]

貴恙 or 尊恙 your complaint.

賤恙 my complaint.

抱恙 to be ill.

有恙在身 he is ill.

別來無恙 have you been
quite well since we parted?

奈恙何 I fear it is all up with
him,—of a patient.

The ocean; vast; exten-
sive. That which comes
from over the sea; foreign.

洋面 or 汪洋 the expanse of
the ocean; open sea.

一片汪洋大海 an
expanse of ocean,—e.g. of an
inundation.

外洋 outer seas beyond those
familiar to the Chinese; foreign
parts.

洋外 beyond the seas.

登舟放洋 to go on board
and put to sea.

出洋 to go abroad.

望洋自歎 to look at the sea
and sigh,—from a sense of one's
own insignificance.

遠涉重洋 to travel
to a distance across many a sea.

遠隔重洋 far sepa-
rated by many a sea.

洋²

12,847

東洋 the eastern sea; Japan.
 河水洋洋 the waters of the Ho, wide and deep. See 12,760.
 牧野洋洋 the wilderness of Mu extended far and wide.
 盡皆洋洋走開 all the people took themselves clean off.
 洋洋乎 swelling, as water. Also, as music.
 名聲洋溢乎中國 his fame overspread the Middle Kingdom.
 洋務 matters in which foreigners are concerned.
 洋務委員 a deputy appointed by a Taut'ai to act as a kind of buffer between himself and foreign officials.
 事關洋場 the matter is one involving foreign interests.
 洋料 foreign glassware.
 洋貨 foreign goods in general.
 洋土各貨 foreign and native goods.
 洋燈 foreign lamps.
 洋操 foreign drill.
 洋蚨 or 洋銀 or 洋錢 foreign coin; Mexican dollars.
 洋例銀 the local currency at Hankow (1 Haikuan tael = local tael 1.0875).
 洋葱 foreign onions.
 洋藥局 an opium *likin* office.
 洋廣局 an office where *likin* on foreign and Canton goods is collected.
 洋稅 Maritime Customs' duties.
 洋行 (*hang*²) a foreign hong or firm.
 洋東 the head of a foreign hong.
 洋商 foreign merchants.
 洋人或西洋人 foreigners. [The term 西洋, with picture of European foreigners, is given in the 異域國志 of the 14th cent.]
 洋官 foreign authorities.
 洋文 foreign writing.
 洋信 foreign correspondence.
 洋毯 a foreign rug.

洋²

12,847

洋式船隻 foreign-type vessels.
 洋漆 lacquer.
 洋棉紗 or 洋紗 cotton yarn. [The latter is also used for cotton muslin.].
 洋布 piece goods in general, — shirtings.
 洋標 or 洋扣布 T-cloths.
 洋紅花布 Turkey-red shirtings.
 洋紅素布 Turkey-red cloths.
 洋紅手巾 red handkerchiefs.
 洋紅兒 the long-tailed tit (*Orites glaucogularis*).

焯

12,848

痒³

12,849

R. 養陽

C. yōng
 H. yong
 F. yong, siong
 W. yae
 N. yāng
 P. M. } yang
 Y. Sz.
 K. yang
 J. yō, shō
 A. tōng
 Rising and Even Lower.

蚌

12,850

漾⁴

12,851

R. 漾

See 樣

Sinking Lower.

漾⁴

12,852

R. 漾

See 樣

Sinking Lower.

攪⁴

12,853

R. 漾

See 樣

Sinking Lower.

樣⁴

12,854

R. 漾

C. yōng

H. } yong

F. } yong

W. yae

N. yāng

P. } yang

M. } yang

Y. } yang

Sz. } yang

K. yang

J. yō

A. yang

Sinking Lower.

A model; a pattern. See 12,854.

A pattern; a sample; a kind; a sort; a style. See 4937.

樣子 or 樣式 or 模樣 a pattern; a muster.

不是樣子 it is not correct; it is not "the thing."

樣式房 models of houses to be built according to design.

照樣作 do it in the same way.

別走樣 don't deviate from the pattern.

樣冊子 a tailor's pattern-book.

新樣 new-fashioned.

這樣打扮 this fashion of dress.

樣制甚樸 very simple in form, or style,—as a vase.

捐了甚麼花樣 what class (of official post) has he bought?

花樣太多 he has too many patterns for flowers,—he is too full of plans or suggestions.

一樣 or 一個樣 the same kind; alike.

一樣大 the same size,—as something else.

一樣三張 in triplicate.

都是一樣 all are the same kind.

樣樣 all kinds; each kind.

怎樣 or 怎麼樣 how? in what way?

裝模作樣 to put on airs; to be affected.

有樣兒了 smart; fashionable.

Waves; ripples; rapids. Name of one of the head waters of the 漢 Han river.

搖漾 to stir up waves,—as the wind.

輕漾微風 small waves and a light breeze.

漾⁴

12,855

R. 漾

See 樣

Sinking Lower.

漾⁴

12,855

漾出來 to overflow.

河水漾到岸上 the river has overflowed its banks.

盪漾 the rippling of water,—as under a gentle breeze.

漾波 rippling waves.

養³

12,856

R. 養²².漾²³.

C. yǎng

H. yong

W. yae, yae²

N. yāng

P. yang

M. yang

Y. yang

Sz. yang

K. yang

J. yǎ

A. jǒng, jang

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

To bear, as children; to nourish; to rear; to provide for (see 1352); to support; to maintain.

養兒 or 養子 to give birth to a son; to rear a son. [The second is also "to adopt a stranger." See 966.]

養兒防備老 children are reared to be a support in old age.

未有學養子而後嫁者也 there is no such thing as girls learning to have children before they are married.

養了一個孩子 she has had a child.

養育嬰孩 to give birth to a child.

養下來 to give birth to.

鬼娘養的 you son of a she-devil.

養娘 a foster-mother.

生養 to give birth to; to rear; to bring up.

生兒養女 to bear sons and daughters.

他女人不能生養 his wife is barren.

那個人不會養生 that man can't earn a living. Also, is immoderate in drinking, smoking, etc.

作養生 to be a "brought up",—of a girl who is sent when very young to be brought up in the family of her future husband.

養頭 something worth bringing up, or worth its keep.

養活 to keep alive; to support.

養活精神 to take care of one's mental energies.

這個鳥我養不活 I can't keep this bird alive.

那些個人你養活不

養³

12,856

起 you can't afford to support so many persons as that.

養不起 unable to keep,—as an expensive servant.

養不過來 unable to support,—as a large family.

養成樹木 to grow trees.

養不成 unable to rear.

養不住 unable to keep at home,—of persons or animals.

養花果 to produce flowers and fruit,—the oxidation of metals and pottery, referring to the iridescence seen on bronzes and pieces of pottery which have lain long underground.

教養 to nourish and educate; to bring up.

奉養高堂 to take care of one's father and mother.

唯女子與小人爲難養 girls and servants are the most difficult to have in the house,—to behave to.

養狗 to keep a dog.

養熟 to tame,—as birds and animals.

養兵 to keep up an army.

養贍家口 to provide for a family.

養家之費 family expenses.

何必月費多金養此小輪船 why spend a large sum every month in keeping up this small steamer?

養身 to take care of one's health.

養身工夫 a kind of "movement cure" practised by the Chinese.

養眼神兒 to take care of one's sight,—by remaining so many hours a day with the eyes closed.

回家養老 to go home (from public life) and take care of one's remaining years.

養病 to nurse one's health.

養病院 a hospital.

養傷 to be under medical treatment for injuries.

養榮湯 a restorative or tonic draught.

養靜 to live in retirement.

養²

12,856

棄養 to reject nourishment,—to die.

養移 體 rearing changes the body,—as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

養命 to support life.

養小叔 to intrigue with a husband's brother.

養漢子 to keep a man as a paramour.

養漢老婆 a woman who supports her husband by selling her virtue.

姑息養奸 by ignoring (e.g. small faults) to educate to crime.

養尊處優 to occupy a dignified position.

中心養養 distressed in mind.

Read yang⁴. To nourish. See 3574. Also with 歸, 迎, etc.

供養 see 6572.

今之孝者, 是謂能養 the filial piety of the present day means mere provision of food,—instead of the deeper sentiment.

告終養 (colloquially yang³) to apply to retire from public life in order to attend upon aged parents.

侍養 to attend to the wants of

To long for. Used with 12,859.

心養難撓 the itchings of the mind are hard to scratch,—it is difficult to satisfy one's longings.

徒心煩而技養 in vain my heart grieves and my ability itches,—to be able to show it-self. See 12,859.

Same as 12,855.

To itch; see 12,849.

癢酥酥的 to itch terribly.

越發癢癢起來 began to itch more than ever.

養³

12,857

R. 養

See 養

A. jǒng

Rising Lower.

養³

12,858

養³

12,859

R. 養

F. yong,

siong²

癢³

12,859

W. yae

See 養

A. yang

Rising Lower.

忍痛易, 忍癢難也 it is easier to bear pain than itching, —great trials than small ones.

痛癢相關 pains and itches matters of sympathy,—of close friends who sympathise with each other's troubles. See 8439.

不知痛癢 not sensitive to pains and itches; numb.

技癢難撓 the itching of ability is hard to scratch,—referring to the feeling of irritation experienced by one who is conscious of his power but is not given the opportunity. See 12,857.

彈癢癢 to scratch an itch.

素性觸癢 naturally very ticklish.

怕癢花 the sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*, L.).

似倩麻姑癢處搔 as though engaging the goddess Maku to come and scratch one's itches! [*Biog. Dict.* 1476].

央¹

12,860

R. 陽

C. yōng

H. yang

F. yong

W. yae

N. yāng,

ngiaŋg

P. M. } yang

Y. } yang

Sz. } yang

K. ang

J. ā, yā

A. ōng, ang

Even Upper.

The middle; see 2875. To beg; to entreat; see 6622. [To be distinguished from 央 6327.]

中央 the middle; the centre.

夜未央 it is not yet midnight.

時亦猶其未央 while the hour is not yet late.

未央宮 name of a famous pavilion at 長安 Ch'ang-an under the Han dynasty, the scene of much nocturnal revelry. Portraits of heroes were hung on its walls.

未央之術 method of nourishing vitality,—as practised by Taoists.

樂無央耶 the joy then did not come too late, eh?—slightly sarcastic.

央請 or 央求 or 央浼 or 央及 or 央託 or 央告 or 央煩 to solicit; to entreat

我就央別人去說 then I will ask some one else to go and say so.

央中 to request a middleman.

央媒 to engage a go-between.

央央 ample; vast; extensive; splendid; musical.

映¹

12,861

R. 陽

See 史

A. an, ōng

Even Upper.

A sound; an echo. Used with 12,860.

映咽 water stopped in its course.

Read yang⁴. To vomit.

映奶 to throw up milk—as babies from overfeeding.

Fine dust. To fill.

塵塊 dust; sand.

氣塊然太虛 ch'i (1064) fills the empyrean.

塊扎 boundless, as space; inscrutable.

Discontented; dissatisfied. Used with 12,869.

每懷鬱快 whenever he felt low-spirited,....

塞其快快心 to pacify his discontent.

實深快快 very much dissatisfied with.

塊¹

12,862

R. 陽養

See 秧

Even Upper.

快⁴

12,863

R. 漾

See 秧

Sinking

Upper.

挾³

12,864

R. 養

See 秧

Rising Upper.

殃¹

12,865

R. 陽

See 秧

Even Upper.

A misfortune; a calamity; retribution. See 10,447. A departed spirit, especially of a father.

遭殃 to suffer misfortune.

殃及于身 evil has come upon me.

庶免爲池魚之殃及也 so as to avoid the evil suffered by the fish in the moat,—which were all killed when the city walls took fire, the water in the moat being taken to extinguish the fire. Another explanation is that a man, named Pond Fish, was burnt to death when a city-gate caught fire, and that the saying arose as a play on his name.

殃及嬰兒 to cause injury to a little girl.

殃¹

12,865

作不善降之百殃 he who does evil will suffer all kinds of evil.

殃盡必昌 when the retribution (due to the wickedness of one's ancestors) has been exhausted, prosperity will come again.

殃害 to injure.

災殃 or 殃禍 or 殃咎 a calamity.

以除疾殃 in order to get rid of the plague of sickness.

出殃 to get rid of the death atmosphere, as by burying a corpse. Used abusively to children who are always gadding away from home.

殃榜 a notice of death, with particulars of age, illness, etc. affixed to the front of a coffin when carried out for burial. Also, a pass for a corpse to be carried through the city gates at Peking. See 12,883.

避殃 to avoid offending the spirit,—as when choosing a grave.

找我的殃 to seek to victimise me.

Expansive.

維水泱泱 its waters are wide and deep.

雲山泱泱 the clouds roll round the mountains.

Read yang³. Disturbed; agitated.

泱泱 the appearance of expanse. See 7670.

Same as 12,865.

Young shoots of grain.

秧苗 sprouting grain.

稻秧 or 禾秧 rice-shoots.

插秧 to transplant young shoots.

秧種 to plant.

秧田 fields where rice is sown and kept for transplanting.

瓜秧 melon-sprouts.

秧子 shoots; sprouts; a wealthy person's child.

泱¹

12,866

R. 陽

See 秧

Even Upper.

秧¹

12,867

R. 陽

C. yōng

H. } yang

F. } yang

W. yae

N. yāng

P. } yang

M. } yang

Y. } yang

Sz. } yang

K. ang

J. ā, yā

A. ōng

Even Upper.

秧¹

12,868

R. 陽

C. yōng

H. } yang

F. } yang

W. yae

N. yāng

P. } yang

M. } yang

Y. } yang

Sz. } yang

K. ang

J. ā, yā

A. ōng

Even Upper.

秧¹

12,868

狗起秧子 the bitch is on heat.

秧歌 songs sung at the transplanting of young grain. Also, songs sung at processions, etc. by men on stilts.

魚秧 young fishes; small fry.

這是念秧兒,要工錢的意思 this was a hint that he wanted his wages.

鞅⁴

12,869

A martingale; a halter. Used with 12,863.

牛鞅子 a cow's tether.

鞅掌 harassed; perplexed. [Chu Hsi says = 失容.]

鞅 yang¹ 罔 having nothing to depend on; without resources.

鞅鞅憤死 died of mortification.

魮¹

12,870

A kind of sheat fish (*Pseudobagrus fulvidraco*), known as 魮魮, peculiar to China.**鶩**¹

12,871

The hen of the "mandarin duck." See 13,719.

氘

12,872

Same as 12,883.

阳

12,873

Same as 12,883.

易²

12,874

To expand; to open out; glorious.

峴²

12,875

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

揚²

12,876

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

A mountain in Shensi, known as 首峴, where 伯夷 Po I and 叔齊 Shu Ch'i (12th century B.C.) starved themselves to death rather than support life with the "grain of Chou."

To raise; to hold up; to spread; to extend; to display. To praise. To scatter; to winnow. A battle-axe. A high forehead. [To be distinguished from 揚 10,984.]

揚不起來 cannot lift up, — one's arms.

揚旗 to hold up a banner.

揚鞭 to flourish a whip.

揚鑣 to raise the bridle; to jerk the rein.

揚塵 to raise a dust.

海不揚波 the sea raised no waves, — in the Golden Age.

揚帆 to set sail.

揚聲 to cry out; to spread a report.

止步揚聲 stop here and call out, — to announce the presence of a stranger.

揚揚 happy-looking; rising; spreading, as tones or pleasant smells.

揚揚得意 self-satisfied; elated by what one has achieved; see 4868.

揚名 to become famous.

揚于王庭 his fame reached the king's palace.

言揚行舉 to advance a man for his words and deeds.

揚清激濁 to advance the pure and get rid of the evil.

揚眉 or 揚目 to open the eyes wide, — in astonishment. See 7714.

揚氣 to be high-spirited.

飛揚 to soar, — as a bird.

時維鷹揚 like an eagle on the wing.

揚之水不流束薪 rippling water will not float away a faggot.

揚²

12,876

勿任遠揚 do not allow it to spread abroad; do not allow him to get away to a distance.

張揚 or 宣揚 or 傳揚 to spread about, — as a report.

隱惡⁰⁴而揚善 conceal what is evil and make known what is good.

發揚 to expand; to relax.

一抑一揚 now low, now high, — of musical cadence.

聲音揚抑 his voice now rose and now fell.

且勿揚之而先抑之幸甚 please do not praise until you have blamed.

讚揚 or 頌揚 or 稱揚 to eulogise.

游揚 to sing praises everywhere.

揚掌 to clap the hands; to applaud. See 421.

不可以簸揚 it cannot be used as a sieve.

揚場 a winnowing-ground.

揚場 (or 長) 去 to go off abruptly.

戚揚 battle-axes, small and large.

清揚婉兮 lovely, with clear eyes and fine forehead.

拜識清揚 I have the honour of your friendship.

其貌不揚 not having good features.

揚州府 a Prefecture in Kiang-su.

揚子江 the river Yang-tsze.

The rising sun; sunshine; fair weather.

陽谷 the Bright Valley, — or valley of sunshine in the extreme east of the empire under Yao, where an official was stationed to verify the accuracy of the calendar.

雨暘時若 rain and sunshine alternating.

The poplar; the willow; the aspen.

白楊 (in N. China) the white poplar (*Populus alba*, L.); (in central China) the aspen (*Populus tremula*, L.). Also, a sword.**陽**²

12,877

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

楊²

12,878

R. 陽

N. yāng, v. nyāng

See 羊

Even Lower.

楊²

12,878

大葉楊 *Populus alba*, L.小葉楊 or 青楊 *Populus suaveolens*, Fischer.楊柳 the willow (*Salix babylonica*, L.).

楊柳兒青放空鐘 when the willows are green it is the time to play "diabolo." See 1596, 6595.

楊柳腰 a willow (i.e. slim) waist.

楊柳小蠻腰 the willow waist of Hsiao-man.

穿楊 to pierce a willow leaf, with an arrow from a great distance, as 養由基 Yang Yu-chi could do.

楊板子 willow planks,—cheap coffins for the poor.

楊枝水 water in which willow-twigs have been soaked,—used by Buddhist priests for healing purposes.

枯楊生梯 an old man marrying a young wife.

楊梅 see 7705.

楊梅瘡 a syphilitic rash.

楊梅痘子 a venereal ulcer.

楊梅結毒 to be infected with syphilitic virus.

楊桃 (in S. China) *Averrhoa carambola*, L.; (in central China) *Actinidia chinensis*, Pl.赤楊 (in Japan) *Alnus maritima*, Nutt.黃楊木 boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*, L.).松楊 *Cornus macrophylla*, Wall.**煬**²

12,879

R. 陽 漾

See 羊

Even Lower.

瘍²

12,880

R. 陽

See 痒

Even Lower.

To roast; to heat at the fire; to fuse.

煬炙 to roast; to toast.

煬金 to fuse metals.

煬暴 impetuous; ardent.

An ulcer; a sore.

爛頭瘍 a head covered with sores.

禱²

12,881

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

錫²

12,882

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

陽²

12,883

R. 陽 7a.

See 羊

Even Lower.

To exorcise demons; to drive out evil influences, especially at the New Year.

Ornaments or bells on the headstall of a horse's bridle. [To be distinguished from 錫 4157.]

High and bright; the sun; heat, as opposed to cold; the principle of light and life; hence, of or belonging to this world; upper or front, as opposed to under or back. The male or positive principle in nature, as opposed to 陰 13,224; represented in geomancy by 龍 the dragon. Alkali, as opposed to acid. The south of a hill; the north of a river. The 10th moon. See 3969, 5455, 10,406, 11,544.

陽德 or 太陽 or 老陽 the sun.

沒太陽 sunset.

太陽無時不照 the sun never sets on,—e.g. the British Empire.

兩太陽 the temples.

夕陽 or 斜陽 where it is bright in the evening,—sc. the western slopes of hills; similarly

朝陽 the eastern slopes of hills.

陽鳥 sun birds,—wild geese, which travel southwards in summer and northwards in winter.

雲陽 the spiritual essence which informs trees, etc., and enables them to speak with the human voice.

孔陽 very brilliant,—of colour.

陰陽 see 13,224.

陰盛陽衰 as the Yin increases, the Yang decreases.

陽²

12,883

陽氣 the male or positive principle in nature, which was developed, simultaneously with the 陰 female or negative principle, from the 太極 Great Monad, and by the interaction of which all things are produced and cosmic harmony is preserved.

陽精 the male element of a substance.

日爲陽之精 the sun is the concrete essence of the male principle.

陽九 the nine calamitous years which occur at certain intervals and are due to some irregularity of the yang principle. [There are other similar periods of 7, 5, and 3 years, nine in all, of which five (yang) are characterised by drought and four (yin 13,224) by excess of moisture.]

丁陽九 to have reached the yang chiu period,—the extreme limit of misery. [丁 = 邁.]

陽春 or 青陽 spring-time.

陽春有脚 spring-time on feet or a walking spring,—said of the virtuous 宋璟 Sung Ching of the T'ang dynasty, referring to his benign influence.

十月小陽春 the 10th moon is like a little spring. Cf. St. Luke's summer.

陽春砂 the hairy Chinese cardomum (*Amomum villosum*, Lour.).

春日載陽 the spring days lengthen out.

集重 ch'ung² 陽 the void of ether; the sky.重 ch'ung² 陽節 the 9th of the 9th moon.

端陽 the 5th of the 5th moon.

陽事 or 赴陽臺 sexual intercourse.

陽物 the membrum virile.

壯陽 to strengthen one's virile powers,—as by nourishing food; also, by aphrodisiacs.

元陽 or 眞陽 chastity,—e.g. of a priest.

陽世 or 陽間 the world of light, as opposed to the nether world.

陽間地獄 a hell upon earth.

陽¹

12,883

陽算 years of life.

陽壽 long life; life on earth.

你今陽壽該終 your life on earth must now cease.

弟陽人也,我皆陰鬼 you, sir, are a living man, while we are all disembodied spirits.

辭陽 to depart this life.

陽報 a recompense in this world.

陽榜 the death certificate which has to be shown before a corpse can pass out of the city gates at Peking. See 12,865.

陽文 or 陽字 characters carved in relief.

陽剛 bold; vigorous, as handwriting.

陽面 the upper face, as of a leaf; the front, as of a fan.

平陽 a plain.

南山之陽 on the south side of the southern hill.

渭陽 north of the river Wei.

天子當陽 the Emperor faces the south.

正陽 facing due south.

正陽門 the name of the south gate at Peking, popularly known as the 前門.

向陽門第 a house facing southwards.

陽月 the 10th moon.

歲亦陽止 the year will be in the 10th moon,—by the time we return.

君子陽陽 my husband looks full of satisfaction.

颺²

12,884

仰³

12,885

R. 養

C. yǎng

H. ngiong,

F. ngiong,

W. ngiae

N. ngiang

P. } yang

M. } yang

Y. niang

Sz. yang

K. ang

J. gō, giō

A. ngōng

Rising Upper.

稽首颺言曰 he prostrated himself and said in a loud and rapid voice.

颺場 a place for winnowing grain.

To look up; to look up to with respect, as opposed to 俯 3683; used by courtesy to inferiors. Face upwards, as opposed to 仆 3740; hence, to swallow.

仰而思之 to look up and think; to muse.

仰頭 to raise the head; to look up to.

仰天 to look up to heaven.

仰之彌高 the more I looked up at them, the more lofty they appeared,—of the Confucian doctrines.

仰屋 to remain idly at home.

仰屋而居 to live in idleness.

仰望 to look up to in hope.

仰仗 or 仰賴 or 仰託 to trust to; to rely upon.

常仰中國 they look to China,—for tea.

仰沐 or 仰蒙 to be indebted to,—for acts of kindness.

仰慕 or 企仰 to look up to with respectful regard.

人所素仰 he was much respected.

仰息他人 to fawn upon others,—for aid.

仰遵 to obey.

仰求 or 仰祈 or 仰懇 to implore.

仰禮 to respectfully sympathise with.

仰見 to look up to; to respectfully observe.

仰邀 to respectfully invite.

仰酬 a respectful return for,—kindness.

久仰 see 2273.

仰面 the front of the body. See 3947.

仰臥 or 偃仰 or 仰八脚 to lie on the back.

仰³

12,885

一仰一合 one below and one on the top of it,—as one inverted bowl on the top of another bowl. See 1737.

爲 *wei*⁴ 此票仰 I have therefore to issue this warrant instructing you.....

仰即遵照辦理 you will therefore be so good as to act in accordance with these instructions.

右仰知悉 oblige by making yourselves acquainted with what is on the right,—i.e. with the text of this Proclamation.

仰成而已 I only hope that you will be able to do it for me.

仰藥 to swallow medicine,—from the throwing back of the head.

仰藥而死 to drink poison and die.

乃仰阿芙蓉 the result being that he swallowed some opium,—and committed suicide.

訃¹

12,886

R. 漾

See 仰

Sinking

Lower.

獯¹

12,887

R. 江

See 映

A. āng

Even Upper.

蟬³

12,888

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

要⁴

12,889

R. 嘯

C. iu

H. yau

F. yau², iu

W. yōe

N. yoa

P. } yau

M. } yau

Sz. }

To cease, as sound; to stop talking.

A stubborn dog. See 3846.

The mantis.

Read *mi*³. The black weevil in rice, known as 强蟬.

YAO.

To want; to need; to require from (see 414); to be about to. Necessary; important; essential. [To be distinguished from 要 10,103.]

要不要 do you want it or not? In Ssüch'uan = occasionally.

颺²

12,884

R. 陽

See 羊

Even Lower.

To be tossed about, as by wind or wave; to fly. See 12,924. Read *jang*² in Peking.

舟遙遙以輕颺 lightly, lightly, speeds my boat along.

飛颺 to fly aloft.

鷹飽則颺去 when the falcon has satisfied its hunger, away it flies.

遁跡遠颺 to flee far away.

要⁴

12,889

Y. yoa
K. yo
J. yō
A. yēu
Sinking and
Even Upper.

要甚麼 what do you want?

要錢 to want money; avarice;
greed.要飯 to want rice,—to be a
beggar.要要飯 to be on the point of
becoming a beggar.人要要臉 a man must be
careful to have face,—to do
nothing disreputable.不要臉 shameless; disrepu-
table.

要主 a purchaser.

等有要主來 wait till some
one comes who wants,—the
article.

莫要莫要 please don't!

要後期 begged her to make
an appointment with him.定要如此 it must be in this
way.你要給我買東西 do
you buy things for me.向他要回來 get it back
from him.不要 not to want; probably;
perhaps.

不要是 probably; perhaps.

不要命的人 one who is
reckless of his life; a desperado.要是我辦 if I am to manage
it,.....

要死 likely to die.

並不是要死 he won't die.

要活 likely to live.

天可就要晴 the sky is
clearing; it is going to be fine.將要到天津 I am just
going to Tientsin. Also, just on
the point of arriving at Tientsin.我要走了 I am going; I'm
off.

要緊 or 緊要 important.

至要 very important.

要事 or 要務 important busi-
ness.兵法有要言 there is an
important saying in the *Art of*
War....非要而何 if that isn't being
important, what is it?要⁴

12,889

要故 a cogent reason.

要端 essential points.

不切實要 they do not deal
with real needs,—as academic
teachings.要地 or 要區 important
ground.引私人居要地 to place
one's friends in important posts.要隘 an important strategical
point; the key to a position.要路 the fair-way,—as of a river.
See yao¹.要道 a much-used thoroughfare;
important doctrines.此之謂要道 this is called
an important rule of conduct.

要信 an important letter.

要人 an important person; a
personage.不喜見要人 I don't like
meeting "lions."

要犯 a dangerous criminal;

要政 an important administra-
tive measure.時來要作 on important busi-
ness.擇要 to choose out the most
important points.握要 to grasp or hold on to the
essential points.

要在 the grand object is to....

要在隨處留心 the main
point is to be on the look-out
for anything,—however trivial.其要何說 in what does its
importance consist?—of a book.豈非後生必讀之要
哉 is it not such (poetry) that
students should make a point
of reading?小要 the junction of coffin and
lid.要歸 a point of divergence; a
common meeting-point.

要之 to sum up.

Read yao¹. To meet. To
complete; to gather to-
gether. To seek for. To
intercept. To force; to
coerce. To make an agree-

要⁴

12,889

ment. The waist; old form
of 12,893. Used with
12,895.

要會 to meet together. [*Yao*
is the final account at the end
of the month, *hui* of the year.]

要我乎上官 she will meet
me in Shang-kung.

倡予要女 (= 汝 *ju*²) give
us the first note and we will
complete the song.

要譽於鄉黨 to seek the
praise of one's neighbours.

以要人爵 with a view to
obtain human ennoblement.

使數人要於路 sent
several men to intercept him.

遣一旅要路篡取之
sent a battalion to intercept him
on the road and seize him. See
yao⁴.

要其有酒食 *ssü*⁴ 者 to
intercept those who had wine
and food.

雖曰不要君 although it
may be said he was not coercing
his sovereign.

皇太后固要上 the Em-
press Dowager brought pressure
to bear upon the Emperor.

要求 or 要挾 or 要勒 to
be importunate; to insist on
having; to demand with threats;
to exact.

要脅 extortionate.

竊石而要之 he determined
to steal the stone.

要之歸 he made him go home
with him.

而不敢要之 but does not
venture to constrain him.

要之以禮 to force by cour-
tesy.

要盟可犯 an extorted treaty
may be violated.

要約 to make an agreement.

久要不忘 don't forget the
old agreement.

要服 the domain of restraint,
—an outer zone of territory set
apart by the Great Yü for ba-
nished criminals.

全要領 keep a whole skin;
take care of yourself.

要⁴

12,889

盈要 to fill the waistband,—with perfumes.

雖...要....although....after all....

雖不在聖要爲大賢 although not one of the inspired, still he was a great sage.

僂³

12,890

R. 篠

See 要

Rising Upper.

嘍¹

12,891

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

嫵³

12,892

R. 篠

See 杏

Rising Upper.

腰¹

12,893

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

The chirping of grasshoppers and other insects.

嘍嘍聒耳 the chirping noise is enough to deafen one.

嘍喝 the buzzing of mosquitoes.

Slender; slim.

嫵嫵 graceful; supple.

The loins; the waist; the middle. See 6751.

腰部 the loins or central portion of the body.

腰骨 the waist.

腰眼 the small of the back.

腰背 the lower part of the back.

弓腰 bending back so as to touch the ground with the head.

閃了腰 or 扭了腰 to strain the back,—as by lifting too heavy weights, etc.

腰帶子 or 圍腰 a waistband; a girdle.

細腰 or 柳腰 or 纖腰 a small waist. See 12,878.

細腰的可愛 having a lovely small waist.

細腰者 slender waists,—wasps.

腰圓 stout in the waist; in good condition.

腰圓式 waist-round shape,—oval.

腰¹

12,893

腰裏沒錢 no money at his waist,—as carried by the Chinese.

自拔腰 to pay for anything oneself.

腰刀 a short sword; a dagger.

腰牌 a soldier's belt-ticket or certificate of authority.

腰也難伸 it will even be difficult to straighten the waist,—to stand upright.

折腰 to bend the loins; to make obeisance.

不爲五斗米折腰 not to bend the back for five bushels of rice,—the allowance of a magistrate in early times. Said by 陶淵明 T'ao Yüan-ming (A.D. 365–427) on resigning office after only eighty-three days. See 559.

彎腰 hunchbacked.

彎下腰 to bend the waist; to stoop down.

直不起腰來 not to be able to straighten the back,—as when doubled up with laughing.

點頭躬腰 to bow the head and bend the back,—in salutation.

抱後腰 to clasp round the waist from behind.

電腰風脚 of the lightning loins and the wind-speed foot,—eulogistic of a fleet horse.

腰疼 or 腰痛 pain in the loins.

腰子 the kidneys of animals.

腰站 intermediate stations.

山腰 half-way up a hill.

腰截 to chop in two at the middle.

半中腰 midway; at the middle.

蔓¹

12,894

R. 蕭嘯

See 要

Even Upper.

Polygala tenuifolia, Willd., and *P. sibirica*, L., the root of which is used for coughs.

四月秀蔓 the *Polygala* blooms in the 4th moon.

蔓蔓 luxuriant.

褰¹

12,895

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

驪³

12,896

R. 篠

See 杏

cf. 嫵

Rising Upper.

凹

12,897

邀¹

12,898

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

A fold; a pleat.

裙褰 the pleats in a skirt.

壓褰 to make folds or pleats.

褲褰帶 the waistband.

Name of a fabulous horse, 驪裏, which could travel 10,000 *li* a day.

See 12,429.

To meet; to invite; to request; to engage; to require; to demand. See 12,049.

邀截 to intercept.

邀接 to invite and go to receive.

邀請 or 相邀 to invite.

邀明月 to invite the moon to come out and join her presence,—as when one feels lonely.

邀賓 or 邀客 to invite guests. Used of the second invitation = to remind; see 10,330.

邀他來 invite him to come.

邀會 to invite a person to join,—as in a consultation, etc.

虛邀 to invite in a conventional way,—not wishing the invitation to be accepted.

邀福 to invite blessings,—as by worshipping the gods, etc.

邀約 to invite; to request to.

邀買人心 to court popularity.

邀令 to desire one to.

邀集 to invite to meet together.

不敢仰邀獎叙 I do not venture to ask for any expression of commendation.

邀功生事 to make trouble through a desire for glory.

See 13,349.

約

12,899

葯

12,900

夭

12,901

R. 蕭 篠

C. yiu
H. yau
F. yau
W. yue
N. yoa
P. }
M. } yau
Sz. }
Y. yoa
K. yo
J. yō
A. yōu

Even Upper.

Same as 12,958.

Fresh-looking; young; tender. A calamity. [To be distinguished from 天 11,208.]

夭之沃沃 the glossiness of tender beauty.

桃之夭夭 the peach-tree is young and beautiful.

夭冶之容 a seductive countenance.

夭夭是掾 God is pounding them with calamities.

舒夭紹兮 oh, to have the chains of my mind relaxed!

Read yao^s. To die young; used with 12,904.

五十不爲夭 fifty cannot be reckoned young,—for death.

夭壽 premature death and old age.

夭亡 to die young.

森然無一天者 not a single one (of the babies) died.

未嫁而夭 she died unmarried.

憤悵夭逝 to die prematurely from vexation of spirit.

夭矯 curling and straightening,—as a snake's tail. Used of

天魔 Mara. See 7973.

呌

12,902

R. 肴

See 拗

Even Upper.

妖

12,903

R. 蕭

See 天

Even Upper.

Supernatural; magical; strange; bewitching; uncanny. See 12,901.

妖怪 or 妖魔 or 妖孽 or 妖異 a bogey; an imp; a goblin; a supernatural manifestation.

妖氣 or 妖氛 an evil atmosphere,—i.e. a general sense of evil beings on the war-path.

妖¹

12,903

妖變 portents.

妖巧 strange; weird.

妖術 magical arts.

妖人 a magician; a wizard.

妖精 uncanny,—as a fox, etc.

妖書 books of magic.

妖言 magical spells, etc.

降 *chiang*⁴ 妖 a descending of the bogies,—as when the spirits manifest themselves at a *séance*. Read *hsiang*² *yao*¹ = to vanquish evil spirits.

凡物反常則爲妖 everything that deviates from its normal condition is uncanny.

土木爲妖 the baneful influence of earth and wood,—said of the materials of a house in which there are frequent deaths, bad luck, etc.

妖姬 a fascinating woman,—in a bad sense.

妖嬈 fascinating; seductive.

而不妖 and yet not meretricious,—of beauty.

To die prematurely; used with 12,901. To kill.

妖命 an untimely fate.

妖亡 or 妖折 to die prematurely.

妖壽不貳 not to bother about premature death or long life,—but to cultivate virtue and leave the rest to God, is the true interpretation of the word "destiny."

不妖夭 do not kill the newborn,—of animals.

Calamities caused by terrestrial disturbances, as opposed to 災 11,487. [To be distinguished from 祆 4477.]

祆孽 supernatural manifestations ceased.

A thistle (*Cnicus chinensis*, Max. and other species) known as 鉤芙蓉 or 苦芙, found in Kiangsu.妖³

12,904

R. 篠

See 天

Rising Upper.

祆¹

12,905

R. 蕭

See 天

Even Upper.

芙³

12,906

R. 皓

See 襖

Rising Upper.

堯¹

12,907

R. 蕭

C. iu

H. yau

F. ngieu

W. ngia

N. ngioa, nyioa

P. } yau

Y. yoa

Sz. yau

K. yo

J. kiū, giū

A. ngieu

Even Lower.

嶢¹

12,908

R. 蕭

See 堯

Even Lower.

岳

12,909

甬²

12,910

R. 尤 蕭

See 由 遙

A. jieu, ju

Even Lower.

徭

12,911

啍²

12,912

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

嫖²

12,913

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

徭²

12,914

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

Lofty; eminent. Name of the legendary Emperor 唐帝堯 T'ang Ti Yao, whose reign (B.C. 2357–2255) coupled with that of the Emperor Shun (10,155) is representative of China's Golden Age. See 1498, 11,652.

堯讓天下於許由 Yao offered the empire to Hsü Yu.

Lofty; eminent.

See 13,366.

A jar; a pitcher.

Same as 12,914.

Joyful; merry.

Handsome. To sport; to make fun.

姑嫖 the name of a mountain, taken from that of a princess who at death was changed into the 蓼 flower (*Cuscuta*).

The duty of a vassal; work done for the State; forced labour.

徭役 official *corvées*,—including military service as well as labour upon public works.

搖¹

12,914

差 *ch'ai'* 搖 to be employed upon public works; to collect the land-tax.

搖糧 rations supplied to those employed on public works.

無計避征搖 no way of escaping from one's service as vassal,—commonly applied to payment of the land-tax.

搖²

12,915

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

Distressed in mind.

搖亂 perturbed; flurried.

心中搖搖 deeply distressed.

搖²

12,916

R. 蕭 嘯

See 遙

Even Lower.

To shake; to move; to be agitated; to sway; to waver. See 曳 5475, 9485.

搖動 to move; to shake; to wave; to be disturbed.

搖晃 to joggle.

搖手 to wave the hand,—as the Chinese do, from side to side, the fingers pointing upwards and the palms turned away from them, in token of reassurance, dissent etc.

搖手道, 列位休驚 waved his hand and said Gentlemen, be not afraid!

搖頭 or 搖首 to shake the head.

搖頭不算, 點頭算 shaking the head means no, nodding the head means yes.

搖頭擺尾 shaking the head and wagging the tail,—originally used of the movement of fishes.

搖尾 to humble oneself.

搖首不飲 shook his head, declining to drink.

搖鈴兒 to shake a bell,—as a hawker of thread, etc.

搖鼓兒 to shake a drum,—as the calico-seller.

搖鐘 to shake a bell.

搖船 or 搖櫓 to scull a boat,—from the stern; to “yuloh.”

搖攤 shaking and apportioning,—a game with dice.

輪高則搖 if the wheels are high, (the cart) will jolt.

搖²

12,916

搖車 a swinging cot; a hammock.

搖搖 to shake up; vacillating.

搖搖擺擺的 or 大搖大擺的 swaggering along.

搖搖欲墜 shaking as if about to fall.

風雨所漂搖 rocked by wind and rain,—as a nest.

搖散 to scatter,—as flowers etc.

搖席 to disturb the company.

搖蕩 to move; to disturb.

搖旗 to wave a flag.

飛鳴行搖 singing when flying and wagging when walking,—the wagtail.

搖惑 to perturb; irresolute; wavering.

意似搖然 he seemed to vacillate.

心始搖 they began to waver.

搏扶搖而上 it mounts upon a typhoon,—of the rukh. See 3613.

招搖誘騙 to give oneself airs and humbug people. See 466.

招搖無忌 to give oneself unbearable airs.

太招搖 too flashy or “loud.”

A jackal. See 7990.

搖民 a tribe of aborigines inhabiting the Department of 連州 Lien Chou.

搖²

12,917

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

瑤²

12,918

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

A beautiful stone or gem, next in value to jade; green jasper.

瑤箋 or 瑤函 your “valued favour,” your letter.

瑤陛 the Imperial throne; a name for Peking.

瑤池 a lake in the mysterious country of 西王母 the Western Royal Mother (see 8067); a name for Peking.

駕返瑤池 her chariot has returned to the lake (above),—she is dead.

瑤臺 a beautiful terrace near

瑤²

12,918

瑤池 (above); a name for Peking; your wife.

瑤琴 a lute with jasper mountings.

瑤光 the star ʔ Benetnach in the Dipper.

窑²

12,919

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

A brick-kiln; a furnace for burning pottery; porcelain. A brothel.

燒窑 a furnace or kiln.

瓦窑 a kiln for making tiles or pottery; a breeder of many daughters.

官窑 a government porcelain furnace.

窑變 porcelain with a variegated glaze.

定窑 porcelain from Ting-chou.

窑匠 a potter; a brick-burner.

窑工 potter's work.

窑貨 pottery; earthenware; a prostitute.

窑印 the furnace stamp on pottery.

窑桶子 a coal mine (Peking).

窑黑兒 a miner.

逛窑子 to visit brothels.

謠²

12,920

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

A ballad; to sing. A false report; a rumour; a canard. See 2405.

謠歌 or 謠言歌兒 a rustic ditty.

童謠 shepherd songs; ditties.

謠頌咸集 both ballads and eulogistic songs,—were made in his praise.

我歌且謠 I play and sing.

謠言 or 謠傳 false reports.

造謠言 to make up false stories,—and spread them.

謠謊山 a mountain of lies,—a big lie

躍²

12,921

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

To leap; to skip.

輶

12,922

Same as 12,963.

遙

12,923

Distant; remote. See 4303.

R. 蕭

C. yiu
H. yau
F. yeu
W. yœ
N. yoa
P. } yau
M. }
Y. yoa
Sz. yau
K. } yō
J. }
A. jieu

Even Lower.

遙望 to gaze afar off.

遙遠 far off; distant; long.

路遙知馬力 by a long journey one can gauge the strength of a horse; see 4562, A.

遙遙無期 at a far distant date,—e.g. I cannot say when.

遙互 extending; stretching out.

遙臨 approaching from a distance.

飄

12,924

To float about; to drift with the wind.

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

飄飄 or 飄颻 to float about; to wander at random.

縱步飄飄 to wander about without any fixed object.

鰲

12,925

The flying-fish. See 12,640.

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

鷁

12,926

A term including kites, sparrowhawks, harriers, etc. A paper kite.

R. 蕭

F. yœ, v. yoh

See 遙耀

Even and Sinking Lower.

鷁鷹 a kite (*Milvus govinda*).

鷹鼻鷁眼不可交 don't be friendly with a falcon-nosed kite-eyed man.

鷁子 a sparrowhawk.

放鷁子 to fly kites.

海鷁魚 the sting-ray,—supposed to be transformed from the fish-hawk.

音

12,927

To hum an air.

R. 蕭

See 遙

Even Lower.

爻

12,928

To intertwine; crosswise. To change. Radical 89. Correctly read *hsiao*³.

R. 肴

C. } ngáu
H. }
F. }
W. oa
N. yoa
P. } hsiau
M. }
Y. hsiao
Sz. hsiau
K. hio
J. hō
A. hau

Even Lower.

六爻 the six lines of a Diagram; see 卦 6311.

初爻 the lowest of the six lines of a Diagram.

上爻 the highest line of a Diagram.

卦爻 the sixty-four Diagrams attributed to 伏羲 Fu Hsi multiplied by six, thus yielding a total of 384 Diagrams.

世爻 the Diagrams which refer to oneself,—when arranging them for divination.

應爻 the Diagrams which refer to others.

爻亂 confusion; complications.

肴

12,929

See 4332.

嶠

12,930

Name of some mountains in Honan.

R. 肴

See 肴

Even Lower.

嶠函之固 the strongholds of Yao and Shun.

嶠函關 name of a pass in Honan.

殺

12,931

To eat; to use as food; viands; used with 4333. Mixed; confused; used with 12,932. Also read *hsiao*³.

R. 肴

See 肴

Even Lower.

其實之殺 the fruit may be used as food.

嘉殺 dainty viands.

殺列 set out; arranged, as dishes at a feast.

殺雜 mixed; miscellaneous.

混殺 in confusion.

淆

12,932

Mixed; confused; see 12,931. Name of an affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi. See 7913.

R. 肴

See 肴

Even Lower.

淆亂 in confusion; complications.

清濁混淆 the pure and the dirty mixed up together.

餽

12,933

See 4333.

佻

12,934

See 11,072.

姚

12,935

Handsome; elegant. A Department in Yunnan.

R. 蕭

C. yiu
H. yau
F. yeu
W. yœ
N. yoa
P. } yau
M. }
Y. yoa
Sz. yau
K. } yō
J. }
A. jieu

Even Lower.

姚冶 fascinating.

Read *tiao*¹. Undisciplined.

楚師輕姚 the troops of Ch'u were wanting in steadiness.

Read *yao*⁴.

票 (or 嫖 or 剽) 姚 a military title under the Han dynasty.

珧

12,936

Mother-of-pearl.

R. 蕭

See 姚

Even Lower.

江珧 or 玉珧 shells containing mother-of-pearl, found in the Yang-tsze.

筵

12,937

The laths over rafters, on which the tiles of a roof are laid.

R. 蕭

See 姚

Sinking Lower.

艘

12,938

A large boat.

R. 蕭

See 姚

Sinking Lower.

對艘 cargo-boats.

Read *tiao*⁴. Used with 11,083.

咬

12,939

To bite; to gnaw.

R. 巧

C. } ngáu

H. } ngau, ngen,

F. } v. ka²

W. } ngoa

N. }
P. yau

M. au, yau

Y. oa, orh

Sz. yau

K. yo

J. hō, hio

A. giau

Rising Lower.

咬一口 to take a bite.

賊咬一口, 入骨三分 the bite of a thief goes three-tenths into the bone,—alluding to the mischief of a bad man's accusation even of an innocent person.

一口咬定 to stick to what one says.

咬傷 to be bitten,—as by a dog.

這個梨硬, 我咬不動 this pear is so hard I can't bite it.

咬³

12,939

把這條繩子咬開 bite
this string in two.

那條狗咬人 that dog bites.

狗咬下我一個指頭

去了 the dog has bitten off
one of my fingers.蝎螫狗咬當 tang⁴日之
災 a scorpion's sting and a
dog's bite are the (pre-ordained)
misfortunes of the day on which
they occur.老鼠把帶子咬斷了
the rat has bitten my girdle in
two.咬破 or 咬穿 to bite through;
to bite to pieces.

咬牙 to grind the teeth.

咬着牙罵 to curse with
clenched teeth.咬着牙說 to force oneself to
say, — something unpalatable.咬着舌 to clip one's words in
speaking.咬着字 to pronounce words
strictly according to their proper
sounds.咬嚼 to chew; to masticate; to
backbite.咬文嚼字 to talk pedanti-
cally.証供咬實 the evidence of
the witnesses fully convicts him.

齧

12,940

Same as 12,939.

接

12,941

Same as 12,947.

杳

12,942

See 7868.

舀

12,943

To bale out. Also read
wai⁸.

舀酒 to ladle out spirits.

舀一大碗 ladle out a bowl-
ful.舀不乾 (kan¹) you can't bale
it dry.拏碗把水舀過來 bale
the water in with a bowl.舀³

12,943

K. yo

J. yō

A. jieu, ju

Rising

Irregular.

么

12,944

么¹

12,945

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

吆¹

12,946

R. 蕭

See 要

Even Upper.

拗³

12,947

R. 巧效

C. 'au, au'

H. 'au, au'

F. 'au, au'

V. 'a

W. 'oa'

N. 'oa'

P. 'au, 'yau,

niu'

M. au', 'liu

Y. oa', or h'

Sz. au

K. yo

J. yō, ō

A. 'au

Rising and

Sinking Upper.

把船裏頭的水舀出
去 bale the water out of the
boat.

水舀子 a ladle.

Same as 12,945.

Small; diminutive; ten-
der. Radical 52.

么麼 or 么小 tiny; minute.

骰么 the ace or "one" of dice.

么二三 one, two, three, — a
term in dice-playing.么和 (no²) a "one" and a "three"
at dominoes.六么曲 name of a tune which
was first called 錄要, and
subsequently corrupted into 綠
腰 and 六么.

么豚 the last of a litter of pigs.

To cry goods, as a street
hawker.

吆呼 or 吆喚 to cry goods.

吆喚甚麼 what is he crying?

吆喝 to scold; to rate.

吆二喝三 bawling; clamour-
ing.To pull; to drag. To
break; to snap off. Also
read niu⁸.

拗辯 to contradict.

拗不過 unable to override.

拗出禍來 to bring trouble
on oneself.拗轉說 to speak in a round-
about way.拗斷 or 拗折 (she²) to break
in two.

拗碎 to break to pieces.

Read ao⁴ or niu⁴. Ob-
stinate; perverse.

拗性 or 拗頸 or 拗張 or

拗³

12,947

拗執 or 拗氣 or 拗當
obstinate; pig-headed.人拗損財, 牛拗損力
an obstinate man wastes his
money, an obstinate ox wastes
its strength.

拗子 an obstinate fellow.

拗煞 perverse; untoward.

一不拗衆 the majority must
prevail.眈³

12,948

R. 篠有

See 沓

Rising Upper.

窈³

12,949

R. 篠

C. 'miu, 'iu

H. 'liu, 'yeu

F. 'liu, 'yeu

W. 'yōe

N. 'yōa

P. 'yau, 'mian

M. 'mian

K. yo

J. yō

A. 'yēu'

Rising

Irregular.

窈³

12,950

R. 効

See 鞦天

Sinking Upper.

詎³

12,951

R. 效

See 拗天

Sinking Upper.

鞦

12,952

Same as 12,950.

嶽

12,953

See 13,367.

曜⁴

12,954

R. 嘯

See 耀

Sinking
Lower.

Bright, as the sun; to dazzle; illustrious. Also read *yüeh*⁴.

日曜 the rays of the sun.

照曜 dazzling; bright.

七曜 the seven brightnesses,—the sun, moon, and five planets.

金光曜眼 the brightness of the gilding dazzles the eyes.

顯曜于人間 to become illustrious among men.

耀

12,955

Same as 12,956. See 5504.

耀⁴

12,956

R. 嘯

C. *yu*H. *yau*F. *yeu*W. *yöe*N. *yoa*P. *yau, yüe*M. *yau*Y. *yoa*Sz. *yau*K. *yo*J. *yö*A. *jieu*

Sinking

Lower.

To shine brightly; glorious. Used with 12,954. A Department in Shensi.

光耀 bright; brilliant.

榮耀 illustrious; glorious.

榮宗耀祖 to shed lustre upon one's ancestors.

耀武 to make a show of military prowess,—sometimes in order to frighten the enemy.

耀眼 dazzling; glittering.

誇耀里黨 to "show off" in one's village.

樂

12,957

See 7331.

藥⁴

12,958

R. 藥¹⁰.C. *yök*H. } *yök*

F. }

W. *ya*N. *yah*P. *yo', yau'*M. *yo*Y. *yak*Sz. *yo*K. *yak*J. *yaku*A. *jök*

Entering

Lower.

Medicinal herbs; medicines; drugs; poison. To administer medicine. A lake in Kiangsi. Also read *yo*^{4*} and *yüeh*^{4*}. See 2854, 5380, 6633.

官藥 official remedies,—i.e. those mentioned in the 本草 *Herbal*.

草藥 medicinal simples,—those used locally, like our "herbs" by herbalists.

藥材 or 藥料 ingredients; drugs.

藥石 drugs and acupuncture.

多蒙藥石 I have received much wholesome advice from you.

藥⁴

12,958

藥舖 or 藥局 or 藥店 an apothecary's shop.

藥方 or 藥單兒 a prescription.

開藥方 to write a prescription.

藥不執方, 合宜而用 take medicines not by prescription but as required.

喫藥 or 服藥 to take medicine.

喫藥不忌口 to take medicine without dieting,—is useless.

服藥有靈 the medicine I take produces wonderful effects.

一服藥 or 一劑藥 or 一

帖藥 a dose of medicine,—as made up from a prescription.

藥引子 'drugs added to compound prescriptions in the sense of vehicles, to convey the medicine to that region of the body in which it is to take effect. Hence, a disguise.

配藥 or 合藥 or 抓藥 to make up prescriptions.

打藥 to buy drugs; a purgative.

打打藥 to buy a purgative.

良藥 or 妙藥 or 聖藥 an efficacious remedy.

藥丸 pills.

藥水 medicine in liquid form.

藥餌 medicine in solid form.

藥油 ointment.

藥粉 or 藥末 or 藥散 (*san*³) a powder.

和藥 and 猛藥 milder and more drastic remedies,—given in the earlier and later stages (*i.e.* towards convalescence) of an illness, respectively.

藥資 expenses of medicines.

藥死 to poison; to drug.

飲藥而死 took poison and died.

藥酒 medicated spirits, *i.e.* spirits in which drugs have been boiled.

藥沙鍋 a medicine kettle,—a kept mistress, *q.d.* a "ministering angel" in sickness.

藥書 medical works.

藥性發作 the medicine began to take effect.

藥⁴

12,958

藥性有君臣 drugs are classified as "prince" and "minister." See 3269.

藥灌滿腸 to fill one's belly with drugs.

藥之不藥 when they gave him medicine he refused to take it.

甫疾易藥 it is easy to cure a disease at the beginning.

勿藥 requiring no drugs; convalescent.

喜占勿藥 happily medicines are not necessary.

行藥 to walk after taking medicine.

大藥 the elixir of life; see 10,618. Also, opium.

藥緣 medicine affinity,—of drugs which will cure certain persons but not necessarily others.

藥醫有緣人 medicine cures the patient for whom it has an affinity.

不可救藥 medicine won't save him.

雖有神藥不如少年 there is no medicine like youth.

藥師王 Vaidūrya Buddha. See 7244.

黑髮藥 black hair-dye.

火藥 gunpowder.

火藥庫 a powder-magazine.

洋藥 opium.

生藥 raw opium.

熟藥 prepared opium.

藥花 dried opened flowers of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*, L.).

白藥子 or 黃藥子 roots (not identified) used as drugs.

藥殺 the Jaxartes.

See 5644.

若

12,959

瘧⁴

12,960

R. 藥

P. *yau*²

See 瘧

Entering

Lower.

Fevers of various kinds. Also read *nio*^{4*}.

瘧疾 intermittent or remittent fevers.

寒瘧 or 牝瘧 the cold stage of a fever.

壯瘧 the hot stage of a fever.

瘧⁴
12,960

發瘧子 to have fever and ague.
鬼瘧 malignant fever.
杜陵佳句堪已瘧也
the lovely phrasing of Tu Fu's
poems is positively a cure for
malarial fever.

鑰⁴
12,961

R. 藥
C. yök
H. yok
F. yoh
W. ya
N. yah
P. yau, yo
M. yo
Y. yak
Sz. yo
K. yak
J. yaku
A. jök
Entering
Lower
Irregular.

A lock; a key. See 9941.
Also read yo⁴⁴.

鑰匙 a key.
喚鐵匠對了匙鑰 hav-
ing called in a blacksmith to
fit a key to a lock.

二姑娘帶鑰匙, 當家
不能主事 like a daughter
carrying the keys: though house-
keeper, she has no real power.

投鑰 to put a key in a lock.

闖鑰 to break through locks,—
to force one's way in.

北門之管鑰 the key of the
north gate,—used of any power-
ful official who guards the north-
ern frontier.

諸門扃鑰 all the doors were
barred and bolted.

盲³
12,962

R. 孫
H. 'miao
F. mieu, yen
See 查
Rising
Irregular.

Sunken eyes; deep.
Used with 12,948.

盲一目 blind of one eye.

曠盲 wide; extensive.

Read mien³.

盲然喪其天下焉 the
empire existed for him no more,
—of the Emperor Yao, when his
eyes had been opened to the
vanity of all human things.

輶³
12,963

R. 蕭
F. sien
See 遙韶
Even Lower.

Distant. A cart open on
all four sides.

星輶 the travelling carriage of
an Imperial Envoy.

漾³
12,964

R. 孫
See 遙
Rising Lower.

Boundless.

雉³
12,965

鳴³
12,966

R. 篠
C. 'siu, 'miu
H. 'syau
F. yeu
W. 'yöe, 'chöe
N. 'yaa
K. yo
J. yö
A. jieu, nieu
Rising
Irregular.

Same as 12,919.

The cry of the hen
pheasant.

有鳴雉趨 there is the note
of the hen pheasant.

趨⁴
12,967

R. 嘯
See 耀
Sinking
Lower.

To run away.

神騰鬼趨 (enough to make)
angels fly away and demons dis-
appear,—from fright.

扰⁴
12,968

Same as 12,943.

駢⁴
12,969

R. 嘯
See 熬
A. ngieu
Sinking
Lower.

A rough road. Also read
nao⁴.

駢駢 irksome; difficult.

YEH.

夜⁴
12,970

R. 禡
C. ye
H. ya
F. ya, ye
W. yi
N. ye, ya
P. { ye
M. { ye
Y. yei
Sz. ye
K. { ya
J. { ya
A. gia, ja
Sinking
Lower.

Night; darkness. [Ori-
ginally meant to relax;
hence the time when all
the world relaxes, the νυκτὸς
ἀμολγῶ of Homer.] See
4602, 10,012.

夜間 or 夜中 or 夜上 or
夜裏 in the night.

主夜中 the favourite concu-
bine,—of an Emperor.

夜晚 or 夜深 or 半夜 or
夜分 late in the night.

夜得毋深乎 it's very late,
isn't it?

夜將半 nearly midnight.

夜⁴
12,970

半夜睡不着 (chao³) unable
to sleep half the night.

夜半鐘聲到客船 the
sound of the midnight bell reach-
es the traveller's boat.

夜夜夜半啼 nightly it cries
in the night.

夜來之事 affairs or events
of the previous night.

夜分乃寐 went to bed only
at midnight or very late.

入夜 evening; dusk.

夜黑 a dark night.

月夜 a moonlit night.

居歡惜夜促, 在感怨

宵長 in happiness we grieve
that the night is short, in misery
we complain that it is long.

夜靜 the stillness of night.

夜終 or 成夜 the whole night.

坐夜 to sit up all night,—the
eve of burial.

夜行 to travel by night; thieves.

巡夜 or 查夜 or 下夜 to
keep night-watch.

分設查夜局 to establish
night-watch stations at various
points.

五夜 the five night-watches
under the Han dynasty, known
as 甲, 乙, 丙, 丁, 戊.

The first was devoted by the
Emperor to public affairs; the
second to study. See 5341.

犯夜 to be out late at night.

禁夜 to prohibit persons from
being out late at night,—es-
pecially without a light.

放夜 to keep the city gates open
all night,—as on the 15th of the
1st moon.

夜票 a permit to work a vessel
at night.

夜冷 an auction.

夜冷出投 an auction sale.

夜郎 name of an aboriginal
tribe, under the Han dynasty,
occupying the frontier of Ssi-
ch'uan and Yunnan.

夜郎自大 as cheeky as a
Yeh-lang (chief),—who consid-
ered himself the equal of the Son
of Heaven.

夜⁴

12,970

夜夜防賊 nightly guard against thieves.

夜不閉戶 the doors were not closed at night,—in the Golden Age.

夜不收步 not halting by night.

夜景 scenery by night.

夜臺 or 夜室 the grave.

長夜 the long night (of the grave); the interval between the earthly lives of a human creature; the interval between the disappearance of one Buddha and the arrival of the next.

夜壺 a chamber utensil.

夜壺梁兒 the handle of a *pot de chambre*; unshaven hair left front and back on a child's head and resembling the bridge-like handle of a Chin utensil.

夜草 fodder for the night.

不分晝夜 to make no distinction between day and night.

夜以繼日 to lengthen the day by taking in the night.

以日爲夜 making day into night,—by sleeping.

子夜 midnight. A term for "songs," from the name of a poet of the Chin dynasty.

不能隔夜 it won't keep over-night.

牀上夜叉 a shrew. See 186.

夜來香 *Pergularia odoratisima*, Smith.夜合 *Albizia Julibrissin*, Durazz. and *A. Lebbek*, Bth.夜合花 *Magnolia pumila*, Andr.

夜合資 brothel fees.

夜落金錢 *Pentapetes phoenicea*, L.

夜光 the glow-worm.

啞⁴

12,971

R. 福

See 夜

Sinking Lower.

The cry of birds at night.

水鳥夜啞 the waterfowl cry at night.

掖⁴

12,972

R. 陌

H. *yit*, v. *yet*

See 液

Entering Lower.

To support under the arms. Side apartments in the palace. Used with 12,973.

扶掖 to support; to uphold.

誘掖 to lead and support,—a person in a given course.

左右掖門 side gates on the right and left,—of the principal gate.

掖庭 side rooms in the palace; a prison for ladies of the court (see 4292); Imperial concubines.

選入掖庭爲貴人 was chosen to be a lady of the Imperial seraglio.

朝 *ch'ao*² 廷將選良家

女充掖廷 the Court was about to make choice of some girls of good family reputation to be Imperial concubines.

李自成據宮掖 Li Tzù-ch'êng seized the palace.

掖垣 the wall round the palace.

Read *yei*¹. To tuck or stick in. See 12,999.Read *yi*⁴. Name of a District in Shantung.

The arm-pits; the part under the forelegs of animals.

腋下 under the arm-pit.

腋臭 the smell of the arm-pits.

兩腋生清風 light-hearted.

集腋成裘 to collect (bits of fur from) under the forelegs to make a robe,—to make a "mickle" by means of many a "little."

千羊之皮不如一狐之腋 a thousand sheepskins are not worth one fox's *yei*.

A vulgar form of 邪 4395 in its sense as a particle implying doubt. A father; see 12,977. See 8090.

何耶 what is it? what does it mean?

是耶非耶 is it so or not? whether it may be so or not.

耶¹

12,974

Y. *ya*Sz. *ye, ya*K. *ya*J. *ya*A. *ja*

Even Lower.

天耶人耶 is this the work of God or man?

其信然耶 can this be believed?

大丈夫不當如是耶 ought not a hero to be (treated) thus?

果不樂耶 is it not happiness?

耶婆提 Yava Dwipa,—Java.

耶穌 Jesus. See 10,315.

耶悉茗 *Jasminum officinale*, L.

耶維 or 耶旬 the cremation of a priest.

耶孃 father and mother.

To gesticulate; to posture.

To gesticulate; to posture.

揶揄 to make game of; to ridicule.

爲 *wei*⁴ 鬼揶揄 made sport of by devils.

市人皆大笑,舉手

揶揄之 the people in the market-place all burst out laughing, and pointing their fingers at him, made sport of him,—i.e.

of 王霸 Wang Pa when he went to raise recruits for 光

武帝 the Emperor Kuang Wu of the After Han dynasty.

The cocoa-nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*, L.).

椰子 the cocoa-nut,—said to have been transformed from the head of a king of Annam, whose eyes can still be seen on it.

椰子瓢 a ladle of cocoa-nut shell.

椰肉 the flesh of the cocoa-nut.

椰殼 the shell of the cocoa-nut.

椰葉無陰 the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree give no shade,—they are too high up.

椰花酒 arrack.

椰衣簑 rain-clothes made from the coir of the cocoa-nut tree.

椰菜 a Savoy cabbage.

腋⁴

12,973

R. 陌

See 液

Entering Lower.

耶¹

12,974

R. 麻

C. *ye*H. *ya*F. *ya*W. *i*N. *ye*P. *ye, ya, ya*M. *ye*揶¹

12,975

R. 麻

Y. *ya*

Even Lower.

椰¹

12,976

R. 麻

C. *ye*H. *ya*F. *ya*W. *i*N. *ye, v. djia*P. *ye*M. *ye*Sz. *ye*Y. *ya*K. *ya*J. *ya*A. *ja*

Even Lower.

爺²

12,977

R. 麻

C. ye
H. ya
F. ye
W. i
N. ya
P. } ye
Sz. }
M. ye, ya
Y. yei
K. } ya
J. }
A. gia, ja
Even Lower.

A father; a term of respect applied to officials since the T'ang dynasty; a gentleman. Also "persons," including females, if the eldest of the group is a man. See 7752, 8241.

爺娘 father and mother. See 8241.

家爺 father.

老爺 see 6783.

老爺子 my father.

像了他的爺老子 just like his father,—in character.

慎勿頑愚似汝爺 take care not to be such a fool as your father.

爺爺 a grandfather; used in some parts for "father;" your Honour.

重 ch'ung² 爺爺 a great grandfather.

爺爺兒 her husband.

爺兒倆 father and son. Also, two persons in all; e.g. a brother and his younger sister.

爺們 or 爺兒們 men, as opposed to women. See 8241.

老天爺 God. Also, the moon.

大爺 grandfather; father's elder brother; the "young master."

大爺爺 your Honour.

太爺 your Worship, as when speaking to a District Magistrate (read t'ai⁴ yeh²); a term of respect to an old gentleman (read t'ai⁴ yeh²).

老太爺 a polite term for a father.

王爺 an Imperial prince; your Highness.

自永樂爺九傳至於萬曆爺 from the Emperor Yung Lo to the Emperor Wan Li there were nine generations.

我們爺 our master, the Prince.

我的爺 my grandfather.

師爺 see 9909.

二爺 a title given to head official servants, such as the gate-keeper.

爺²

12,977

頁⁴

12,978

R. 屑

C. hy²o, y²o
F. hiek², hiak²
W. ye
N. yeh
P. y²
Y. ye
J. kets², gechi
A. hiet²
Entering
Irregular.

三爺 a title given to the servants of the above.

七爺 and 八爺 the tall and short demon messengers of 閻王 Pluto, respectively.

The head. A leaf or page of a book; see 9220. A leaf of a door. A lobe of the liver. Radical 181.

頁即首字 yeh is really the character shou 10,014.

第五頁後四行 (hang²) leaf 5, verso, column 4,—reference in a book. [Recto is 前.]

風翻書頁 the wind blows open the pages of the book.

照碼號查頁數 turn up the page corresponding to the number attached,—and you will find what you want.

一頁白摺子 a page of white paper.

百頁窗 a venetian blind.

擷⁴

12,979

R. 屑

C. k'yt², hyt²
H. ket²
F. kiek²
W. ye
N. gie², yeh
P. shsie
M. hsie, chie
Y. chieh
Sz. hsie, chie
K. hül, hil
J. kets², gechi
A. hiet²
Entering
Irregular.

To take up; to collect. Also read chieh⁴ and hsieh⁴.

尋芳擷秀 to seek for scented and gather lovely,—flowers.

噎¹³

12,980

R. 屑

C. yt²
H. yit
F. yek², y²
W. yi²
N. ih
P. y²
M. yi
Y. yik
Sz. yi
K. yöl
J. yet², yechi
A. yet
Entering
Upper.

To choke.

噎喉 the throat obstructed; choking.

噎隔 (or 膈) or 噎住 or 噎塞 or 噎食 to choke; unable to swallow food.

噎住了 stuck fast.

因噎廢食 to be off one's food from inability to swallow; on account of a slight obstacle to give up the entire enterprise.

中心如噎 as though my heart were choking,—with grief.

噎¹³

12,980

流水鳴聲幽噎 the water sounds as though obstructed in its flow.

Read yeh⁴. To swallow. Used with 13,028.

食不下噎 I cannot swallow my food.

See 13,028.

Same as 12,986.

Same as 12,975.

Same as 12,976.

咽

12,981

鈺

12,982

挪

12,983

柳

12,984

琊

12,985

R. 麻

C. ye
F. ya
W. yi
P. ye, ya
M. }
K. } ya
J. }
A. ja
Even Lower.

Name of part of Shantung. See 6765.

鄒¹

12,986

R. 麻

See 琊
Even Lower.

The name of a famous sword. See 7996.

呆

12,987

也³

12,988

R. 馬

C. }
H. } ya
F. }
W. ya, 'a
N. ye, ya
P. }
M. } ye
Sz. }
Y. ye, yac, ac
K. } ya
J. }
A. ja
Rising Lower.

A particle which, when used at the end of a sentence, imparts a subtle sense of finality, but often seems to belong rather to the province of punctuation. Its force is sometimes exclamatory, when it may be rendered by a simple "!" An interrogative force has also been claimed for this

也⁸

12,988

particle; but there appear to be no genuine instances, unsupported by some such interrogative as 何. It occurs in the middle of sentences or verses as a kind of pause which helps to bring out the meaning, strengthen the effect, etc. Also; even; besides; likewise; still.

德者本也 virtue is the root.

未之有也 there never has been,—e.g. such a principle.

大不可也 it cannot possibly be so; it is highly irregular or improper.

無異也 or 一也 all the same; identical.

胡然而帝也 she appears like a goddess!

也已 (final) indeed; see 5464.

夫也不良 that man is not good.

其爲人也孝弟 (孝弟) those who are filial and fraternal.....

看他行也不行 see if he will do or not,—as a servant.

立也立不起來, 怎生

走路 I can't even stand, still less walk.

着驚也無 aren't you afraid?

也就罷 and that's all about it! and there's an end of it!

也就 and then...; (logically) and so.

也許 perhaps; possibly; very possibly.

也未可定 neither can it yet be decided,—of some point just mentioned.

也不說, 也不寫 he will neither speak nor write.

一點也不錯 there is not even the slightest error.

頭皮紅也不紅 the skin of his head was not even red,—after a blow.

他也無可如何 he has no alternative.

也曾 *ts'eng*² 來過 he too has come. Also, I have been here before.

也⁸

12,988

這樣也下得去 this way will also do.

也好 or 也行 or 也可 or 也可以 that will do equally well.

也里可溫 *erkhehoun*,—a Mongol word used to designate Christian priests, and supposed to be a corruption of the Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*.

野³

12,989

R. 馬

C. *ye*H. *ya*F. *ya*W. *ya*N. *ye, ya*P. *ye*M. *ye*Y. *yei*Sz. *ye*K. *ya*J. *ya*A. *gia, ja*

Rising Lower.

Waste land; wilderness; prairie; uncultivated; the country; rustic; wild; savage; disorderly (see 3557, 7644).

野外 out in the wilderness.

野地 uncultivated land.

朝野詠歌 at Court and in the country his praises are sung.

野人 a savage; a rustic.

野火 a prairie fire; a will-o'-the-wisp. See 5326.

野草 or 野蔓 wild vegetation.

野獸 wild animals. See 9866.

野羊 the wild sheep.

野干 the jackal. See 5052.

野猪 a wild boar.

野鹿 wild deer.

野蠶絲 wild raw silk.

野粗絲 wild and coarse silk.

野蜂釀蜜 wild uncleaned honey.

野鷄 wild bird; a pheasant; one who indulges in promiscuous amours; one who belongs to no trade guild.

打野鷄 to shoot pheasants; to ply the trade of a courtesan; to visit a low-class brothel.

野鷄小工 coolies who work individually and not in a gang.

野鷄輪船 a steamer belonging to a company which only owns a single vessel or so.

野味 game,—served as food.

野史 a non-official history; wild stories; fiction.

朴野 simple; rustic.

野趣 rustic felicity.

野³

12,989

野小子 a rough country youth.

狼子野心 savage in disposition, like a wolf,—which cannot be tamed.

野性 of a wild disposition.

撒野 to behave in a disorderly way.

粗野 or 俗野 unrefined.

野種 or 野子 a bastard.

野夫 the father of an adulterous child.

野合 an immoral or irregular connection.

野意 wild or unbridled thoughts,—as of an unfaithful wife.

野意見米 rice specially selected for the Imperial table.

分野 that portion of the sky which is above any given country.

四野 the four points of the compass.

野悉蜜 jasmine (Pers.).

冶

12,990

R. 馬

W. *ia*

See 野

Rising Lower.

To smelt; to fuse. To fascinate; seductive. [To be distinguished from 治 1845.]

銷冶 or 鎔冶 to smelt; to fuse.

冶匠 a foundryman.

冶容 a bewitching countenance.

冶容誨淫 seductive looks incite to wantonness.

冶冶 or 艷冶 or 妖冶 fascinating; bewitching.

青裙錦帶冶游人 blue skirts and embroidered belts fascinate the passers-by.

舉止閒冶 in demeanour quite self-possessed.

冶城 an old name of Nanking.

業⁴

12,991

R. 治

17.

C. *yp*H. *ngiap*F. *ngiek*W. *ngie*N. *ngieh*

Patrimony; landed estate; property; see 360. Calling; trade; occupation; function. Instruction; see 5540. Already. Partly finished; see 13,439. To feel in peril. To be strong. The toothed

業⁴⁰

12,991

P. *ye*
M. }
Y. } *ye*
Sz. }
K. *öp*
J. *giö, gō*
A. *ngiep*Entering
Lower.board of a bell-stand. See
9155.業廣惟勤 a patrimony is
enlarged only by diligence.

家業 family property.

業主 or 業戶 owner of landed
property, as opposed to 產主
a householder.

推業者 the seller or late owner.

管業者 the buyer or new
owner.業歸原主 the property to
revert to its original owner.臺駘能業其官 T'ai T'ai
inherited his (father's) office.

功業 services.

事業 affairs; occupation.

本業 original calling or profes-
sion.正業 one's proper calling. See
12,790.改從正業 to return to honest
courses.身業不善 of disreputable
life.

無業游民 tramps.

學業 to learn a trade.

藝業 an art or handicraft.

業精于勤 the essential in
any art is diligence.工人數變業則失其
工 an artisan who often changes
his trade will not become skilful.勸業所 Industrial Office,—
established in every provincial
capital for the protection of in-
dustries.操業不雅 to be engaged in
the unrefined calling, *sc.* in trade.業等 we, the tradesmen,—in a
petition.振興航業 to develop the
shipping industry.毀火之業也 to destroy is
the function of fire.圖大業 to aim at becoming
Emperor.隋大業末 at the close of the
Sui dynasty.業⁴⁰

12,991

非故業也 this is not the old
style,—of doing things.願受業於門 I wish to re-
ceive instruction from you.孔子問業于老氏 Con-
fucius sought instruction from
Lao Tzü.請業始至師所 only
when he wanted instruction did
he go to the teacher's room.

業師 a tutor.

傳業 to transmit or hand on
one's learning.畢業 or 卒業 on the comple-
tion of his course,—of study.三業 the mouth, the body, and
the mind,—the three instruments
by which *karma* operates.

罪業 retribution for past sins.

業已去了 he had already
gone.業經說過 I have already
said so.業業 to be fearful; to feel in
peril; cautiously; to be strong.有震且業 there was a time
of shaking and peril.The capital of the 齊
Ch'i State, built by Duke
Huan, now 臨漳府 in
Honan. Name of a small
principality of old, the mo-
dern 彰德府 in Honan.鄴架 a book-case,—so called
from 李泌 Li Pi of the T'ang
dynasty, who was created 鄴
侯 Marquis of Yeh, and had a
vast library on 30,000 shelves.嗜書如鄴侯 to love books
like Yeh Hou.業⁴⁰

12,993

R. 業

See 業

Entering
Lower.A flat piece of wood; a
slip; a tablet.傑⁴⁰

12,994

R. 業

See 業

A. *diep, jiep*
Entering
Lower.傑⁴⁰

12,995

R. 業

See 業

Entering
Lower.鏢⁴⁰

12,996

R. 業

See 業

Entering
Lower.葉⁴⁰

12,997

R. 業

C. *yp*H. *yap*F. *yek, v. nioh*W. *ye*N. *yeh*P. *ye*M. } *ye*

Sz. }

K. *yöb, nyöp*J. *yö*A. *jiep*Entering
Lower.Gay; lightsome. Used
with 12,998.A window. The classical
word for a plate; see 11, 123.
Used with 12,993, 12,997.

A thin plate of metal.

A leaf, of a tree or book;
a slip; a card; a hinge; a
lobe; a plate. An age; a
period; a generation. Post-
erity; daughters; see 1875.

樹葉子 the leaves of trees.

放葉子 to put forth leaves;
to sprout.木葉盡脫 the trees have lost
all their leaves.葉落歸秋 falling leaves
herald autumn.秋葉 an autumn leaf; a jade
earring.急風掃秋葉 a sharp breeze
sweeps along the autumn leaves.方知紅葉是良媒 now
I know that a red leaf may be
a good go-between. See *Biog.*
Dict. 629.

葉筋兒 the midribs of leaves.

大樹飄一葉 like a leaf
blown from a tree,—it will not
be missed.花好還得 *tei*³ 葉扶着
even the best flowers must have
leaves to support them,—*i.e.* to
set them off to advantage.恐怕樹葉砸着 afraid of
being crushed by leaves,—of a
man who shirks responsibility.

葉⁴²

12,997

葉行 *hang²* 二十五 page 25.**荷葉** a lily leaf; the hinge of a door.**駕一葉之扁舟** he got into a skiff.**葉子菸** tobacco in leaf.**葉子戲** or **葉格** playing-cards.**出葉子** to produce a pack of cards.**簧, 筮中金葉也** the *huang* (5129) is the metal tongue in the *shêng* (9869).**輪葉** a "float" of a paddle-wheel; a "blade" of a propeller.**舵有少損一輪葉** a blade of the propeller was slightly injured.**自明中葉** from the middle of the Ming dynasty.**末葉** the latter period or last days of.**後葉** or **奕葉** posterity.**開枝散葉** to have numerous sons and daughters.**君長萬葉, 必歸心于****素王** even though your Majesty has 10,000 descendants, their hearts must be given to the Throneless King. See 10,348.**垂之萬葉** handed it down for 10,000 generations.**萬葉集** the collection of all the ages,—a Japanese anthology, the *Manyôshû*.Read *shê⁴²***葉縣** a District city in Honan.**葉公問孔子於子路** the Duke of Shê asked Tzû-lu about Confucius.**葉葉水** the river Shâsh, Tashkend.**葉護** Jabgu,—a Turkish title = king or chieftain.**傑**⁴²

12,998

R. **葉**See **葉**

Entering Lower.

Handsome; light-hearted.
Used with 12,994.**攝傑** puckered; crumpled; ill at ease.**微風蕩兮烟傑傑** the gentle breeze curls the smoke about.**壓**²²

12,999

R. **葉**See **葉醫**K. *yöp*J. *yö*A. *yep*

Entering Upper and Lower.

壓⁴²

13,000

R. **琰葉**See **厭**

Rising and Entering Upper.

讞

13,001

讞¹²

13,002

R. **黠曷**See **不抗**K. *al*J. *gatsz*A. *ngat*

Entering Lower.

汜

13,003

鮓⁴²

13,004

R. **緝洽**See **邑**

Entering Upper.

喝⁴²

13,005

R. **月曷**F. *hak²*, *heik²*, *hiok²*See **謁**K. *al*, v. *kal*
Entering Upper.

To put under or into; to stow away. See 12,972.

壓在懷中 to put into the bosom.**壓起來** to put away.**藏藏壓壓** stealthily; in a hole-and-corner way.

The jaws; the cheeks; to smile.

醫輔奇牙, 宜笑嘴只 jaws full of fine teeth, just the thing for smiling.Read *yen³*. A mole or spot on the face.**痘醫** a pockmark.

See 13,136.

Fragments; shards; orts.

齒醫 a gap in the teeth.**器醫** a broken vessel.**醫缺** tattered; defective.

See 5484.

Name of a fish. To salt. Also read *yz⁴²*.

Sunstroke; heat apoplexy.

碣

13,006

謁⁴²

13,007

R. **月**C. *yt⁰*H. *yet*F. *hiok*W. *ye*N. *ah*P. *ye²*M. *ye*Y. *yeh*Sz. *ye*K. *ai*J. *yetsz*, *yechi*A. *yet*

Entering Upper.

See 1457.

To visit a superior; used conventionally of visits in general. See 5537.

拜謁 to visit.**專誠拜謁, 不作別用** for ceremonial visits only,—a phrase written on the back of visiting-cards.**均先謁各領事** all (the above-mentioned Viceroys) used to make the first call on the Consuls.**謁見** to have an audience of.**報謁** to announce a visitor.**謁舍** a reception-room for guests.**能典謁矣** able to arrange the interviews of visitors,—as the eldest son does on behalf of his father.**請謁** to request an interview; to call on.**幸得瞻謁** I am glad to meet you.**晉謁** to wait upon,—as is done periodically by subordinate officials.**迎謁** to receive a visitor.**謁選** to present oneself as a candidate.

See 8278.

臬

13,008

𪔐⁴²

13,009

R. **曷屑**See **曷**

Entering Lower.

High; lofty.

孽

13,010

孽

13,011

孽

13,012

Same as 8282.

Same as 8283.

See 8282.

藥

13,013

See 8283.

藥

13,014

A stake; a post; to stick
a post in the ground.
Dangerous.

R. 屑
See 闌

A. *hiel*
Entering
Lower.

回

13,015

See 12,429.

泄

13,016

See 5526.

拽

13,017

See 5476.

射

13,018

See 9793.

握

13,019

See 12,833.

餽

13,020

To carry food to labourers
in the fields.

R. 葉合

C. *yp₀, yp₅*

F. *yek₅*

W. *ye₅, ð₅*

N. *yih₅*

P. *ye₂*

K. *yö₂*

J. *yö*

A. *hap, jiep*

Entering
Lower.

曄

13,021

Bright light; a flash, as
of lightning.

R. 葉

A. *viép*

Entering
Irregular.

埜

13,022

Same as 12,989.

黥

13,023

R. 物

See 鬱

Entering
Upper.

Black with stripes.
Faded; stained. Read *yü⁴*
in K'ang Hsi.

衣服皆敗黥 the clothes
have had the colour taken out,
—by the rain.

淚沾紅袖黥 tears have
taken the colour out of her red
sleeve.

黥損 thumbed and torn.

爛

13,024

R. 葉

See 厭

cf. 爇

A. *yem²*

Entering
Upper.

A smouldering fire.

言

13,025

R. 元

C. *yn*

H. *ngien*

F. *ngiong*

W. *ye*

N. *yeñ*

P. *yen, v. yüan*

M. *yen*

Sz. *yen*

Y. *yei*

K. *yün*

J. *gen, gon*

A. *ngien,*

ngoun

Even Lower.

Words; language; dis-
course; talk; the cry of
animals (poet.). To speak;
to express; to mean. An
initial particle, by some
considered to be the pro-
noun "I." Radical 149. See
1858, 2880, 12,401, 12,920,
13,557, 10,075 (Lao Tzu).

人之所以爲人者言
也 that which makes man (and
not a brute) is speech.

言語 see 13,626.

一言半語 a word or two.

三言兩語 in a few words.

言差語錯 disagreement; un-
pleasantness.

言辭 or 言詞 words; lan-
guage.

大言 big talk; boasting; hyper-
bole.

大言不慚 shamelessly brag-
ging.

口出大言 to boast; to brag.

不得不大言以開足

下之惑 I must speak plain-
ly, in order to dispel your doubts.

小言 meiosis.

言

12,025

花言 flowery language; exag-
geration.

甚言 severe language.

散 *san³* 言 desultory talk.

敷言 words to fill up with;
"padding."

不符前言 not to keep one's
word.

言者以爲言 scandal-mon-
gers took it as a theme.

不足言富 not enough to be
regarded as wealth.

匪言 improper words.

流言 a current saying.

失言 to make a misstatement,
or slip of the tongue.

言之有理 what you say is
very true.

言多必失 too much talking
leads to error. See 10,075.

無多言, 多言多敗 do
not talk much, for many words
mean many disasters.

一言以蔽之 a single word
will cover (*i.e.* express) the whole.

言外 beyond the actual words
or text.

讀者當於言外求之
the reader must seek (the mean-
ing) between the lines.

言簡意深 its language is
terse and its meaning obscure.

設言立意 to give an idea,
e.g. of what one wants said or
done.

言行 *hsing⁴* 相顧 words and
actions corresponding,—to be
as good as one's word.

言不及行 (*hsing⁴*) all very
well in theory, but it won't do
in practice.

言貌 speech and deportment.

真言 words used as charms and
incantations.

巧言 cunning talk; specious
words.

造言 to concoct stories.

忘言 not to have words to ex-
press; unspeakable.

設若之言 the language of
hypothesis.

醒世之言 language to

言²
13,025

awaken the world,—to a sense of its wickedness.
 枚乘以前無五言 before Mei Shêng there was no 5-character (poetry). See 13,258.
 上聞黃鶴言 above is heard the cry of the yellow crane.
 有言在先 (or 前) to have already said that; having previously pledged his word.
 豫言 prophecy.
 言言 to talk. See below.
 言人言 to plagiarise.
 人言 men's words; used for "arsenic" in reference to the composition of the first character in 信石.
 人之爲言 what men say,—do not readily believe.
 知者不言,言者不知 those who know (TAO) do not tell, those who tell do not know.
 言盡於此 I have no more to say.
 夫復何言 what more is there to be said?
 一言難盡 a mere word will not exhaust it,—e.g. the expression of my gratitude.
 不好開言 I feel diffident in beginning what I have to say.
 開言路 to lead up to in conversation, as a help to another person; to open the way to freedom of speech on the part of Censors, as has been done in recent dynasties.
 言官 or 敢言 a Censor. See 13,645.
 藥石言 medicine-language,—wholesome advice.
 言心聲,書心畫 spoken words are the music of the mind, written words are its pictures.
 言乎 to be said of; in reference to; to refer to.
 言談 conversation.
 無以言 not fit to converse with.
 言聽計從 to listen to the words and follow the plans,—of advisers.
 言誤 to speak inaccurately.
 退有後言 to speak differently behind a person's back from what one has just said to his face.

言²
13,025

言道 or 言說 to say.
 自...者言之 speaking from the point of view of....
 言其 to mean to say....; with reference to....
 言其多事,故責之 he said he punished him for being too meddlesome.
 萬餘石言其多也 (the phrase) "10,000 piculs and more" is meant to express "a great quantity."
 言其大,不甚大 in point of bulk, it is not very large.
 言過其實 to exaggerate.
 言重 severe language; impressive words.
 言宣 to express.
 言明 to state clearly.
 言定 or 言訂 to settle.
 言狀 to express the character or nature of.
 言和意順 words and ideas in sympathy,—of close friends.
 言下大悟 to be converted under a man's words, i.e. while he is speaking.
 異言 language other than that of the locality.
 言之非難,行之惟艱 the difficulty is not in saying it, but in doing it.
 直言無隱 speak out without concealment.
 言及於此 when he reached this point in his speech.
 前人未嘗言及此者 no one has hitherto called attention to this.
 言不應口 not to speak the truth.
 言同,意不同 to agree in words but not in feelings,—outwardly but not inwardly.
 與余成言 he has come to an agreement with me.
 言告師氏 I have told the matron.
 借季路一言 to borrow a word from Chi Lu,—a worthy whose single word was considered in the Ch'u State as worth one hundred ounces of silver;

言²
13,025

言⁴
13,026
R. 霰翰
C. syn
H. ngan
F. ngien, ngang
W. ngiang
N. nyien
P. M. Sz. yen
Y. yei
K. an, ön
J. gan, gen, gon
A. ngan, ngien
Sinking
Lower.

言²
13,027
R. 元
See 言
Even Lower.

咽⁴
13,028
R. 先霰屑
C. yn, yt.
H. yen, yet
F. yeng, yek
W. ye
N. yeh, ih
P. yen, ye
M. yen, ye
Y. yei, yeh
Sz. yen, ye
K. yön, yöl
J. yen, yet
A. yen, yet
Even Sinking
and Entering
Upper.

sc. to get a person to speak in one's behalf.
 言言 lofty, as city walls. See above.

To condole with.
 唁弔 to condole with.
 咸致電弔唁 all forwarded telegrams of condolence.
 唁失國者 to condole with one who has lost his kingdom.
 不入唁我 without entering to condole with me.

A large kind of flute. See 432 I.

To swallow.
 咽不下去 unable to swallow.
 半鍾酒我也咽不下 I can't swallow even half a glass of wine.
 咽一大口 to swallow a great mouthful.
 咽氣 to swallow the breath,—to breathe no more; to die.
 三咽 to swallow three mouthfuls,—as 陳仲子 did of a worm-eaten plum, thereupon recovering his sight and hearing which had left him through starvation.

Read yeh⁴. To swallow; used with 12,980. To block up; to stop.

雲霞充咽則奪日月之明 glowing clouds intervene, and obscure the brightness of sun and moon.
 泉聲咽微 (or 危) 石 a small stone has checked the bubble of the spring.

Read yen¹. The throat. The roll of drums.

咽喉 the windpipe; see 4007.

咽⁴

13,028

咽喉地方 a throat place,—
an important strategical point or
“key.”

往印度咽喉之路 the
throat-road or key to the road
to India,—the Suez Canal.

好 hao⁴ 飲徒無咽可澆

嚙 a toper, though without a
throat, can still wet his whistle,
—of a man who had a wine-cup
placed in his coffin.

鼓咽咽 the drums emit their
deep sound.

鳥咽 birds sing.

烟¹

13,029

Smoke; hence tobacco
and opium; mist; vapour.

放烟火 to let off fireworks.

烟筒 a stove-pipe; a chimney;
a tobacco-pipe.

烟墩 see 12,205.

烟煤 bituminous coal.

烟籤子 a poker.

冒烟 to smoke. See 7699.

接續香烟 to continue the
perfumed smoke,—to keep up
the family reputation.

烟熏火燎 smoked and burnt;
singed.

一溜烟去了 or 一道

烟走出 he went off like
smoke, sc. quickly.

一片烟 a cloud of smoke.

烟塵 smoke and dust; rebel-
lion; the signs of a battle-field.

死灰生烟 dead ashes pro-
ducing smoke,—a matter which
has been settled giving trouble
again.

人烟稠密 density of men
and smoke (i.e. of chimneys),—
densely populated.

烟戶 the population.

似有烟火 appearing to be
inhabited.

烟葉 the tobacco-plant (*Nico-
tiana tabacum*, L., and *N. rus-
tica*, L.); leaf tobacco.

烟絲 prepared tobacco.

西烟 a greenish tobacco from
蘭州府 in Kansuh, used for
water-pipes.

烟¹

13,029

烟捲兒 or 呂宋烟 cigars.

孖 (or 瑪) 姑烟 cigarettes.

明烟 excellent tobacco.

水烟 tobacco for water-pipes.

旱烟 tobacco for ordinary pipes.

裝烟 to fill a pipe.

喫烟 or 抽烟 or 吸烟
to smoke,—tobacco or opium.

烟袋 a pipe.

烟包兒 or 烟荷包 a to-
bacco-pouch.

鼻烟 snuff.

鼻烟壺兒 a snuff-bottle.

聞烟 to take snuff.

小烟 tobacco, as opposed to
opium; locally-grown tobacco.

洋烟 or 大烟 or 烟土 or

烏烟 opium. [First mention-
ed under the name of *ying su*
in A.D. 963; see 13,315.]

吞烟 to take a dose of opium
internally.

烟床 an opium-couch.

烟槍 an opium-pipe.

烟斗 the bowl of an opium-pipe.

熟烟 prepared opium.

烟屎剛 refuse opium.

烟膏 a paste made from refuse
opium.

烟館 an opium-smoking house;
an opium den.

烟人 an opium-smoker.

烟癮 the craving for opium.

以子墮烟瘴 because her
son had taken to opium-smoking.

烟瘴地方 a malarious dis-
trict.

衙門叫我忌烟 I am
ordered by the *yamen* to give
up opium-smoking. See 5367.

烟氣 smoke; the dull complexion
of an opium-smoker.

隨烟氣上下 passed away
in smoke.

他臉所帶了烟氣了
see how dull-looking his face is
from opium-smoking!

烟盤兒 a pipe-tray, for opium-
smoking.

烟¹

13,029

烟傢伙 opium-smoking requi-
sites.

烟頭 a man's daily allowance of
opium.

烟花柳巷 opium-shops and
brothels.

燒烟之事 the affair of the
destruction of opium,—by Lin
Tsê-hsü. See Biog. Dict.

烟雲 or 烟霞 or 烟霧 or
濕烟 mist; vapour.

烟景 scenery.

暮烟 the smoke of the evening
(meal); hence, the evening.

烟鳥棲初定 the evening
birds have begun to go to roost.

得意在烟波 he loved the
mist and the waves,—i.e. an
angler's life.

蘭烟墨 scented ink.

烟臺 Chefoo.

咽¹

13,030

R. 先

See 烟

Even Upper.

Rouge; cosmetics; see
1792. The throat; see
13,028.

胭脂粉 rouge and powder.

點胭脂 to rouge.

胭脂虎 a painted tiger,—a
shrew.

胭脂花 *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.

胭脂豆 *Basella rubra*, L.

咽喉 the throat; the “key” to
a position.

To take exception to; to
dislike; to hate; to loathe;
to be bored with (see 3147);
to be satiated; to be repug-
nant to (see 5624).

可厭 disagreeable; hateful.

厭惡 (*wu*⁴) or 憎厭 to hate.

討人厭 to incur odium.

厭氣 distaste for; objectionable.

那個人厭氣得狠 that
man is very objectionable.

厭棄 to reject with loathing.

厭見 to hate to see.

厭事 to have a disinclination to
business.

厭¹

13,031

R. 鹽琰

艷葉

C. ym, ap,

at, yp.

H. yam, ap

F. yeng, yek

W. ye, ye, a

N. yēn, ah

P. yen, ya, ye

M. } yen, yi,

Sz. } ye, ya

Y. yei, yaah

K. yēm, yōp

J. yen, yō

A. yam, ap

All 4 tones

Upper.

厭⁴
13,031

厭煩 or 厭悶 to annoy; to be bothersome.

衣服器用多厭嫌 very fussy about her clothes and furniture.

泰山不厭土, 所以成其高 Mt. T'ai had no objection to mud in any quantity, and so attained its great height. See 9663.

厭物 a bore.

我龜既厭 our tortoises are wearied,—and will yield no omens.

有厭 to have enough; to be satisfied.

貪得無厭 to be insatiably avaricious.

何厭之有 how can he ever be satisfied?

不知厭足 not to know when one has had enough.

不厭人望 not to fulfil people's expectations.

未厭有識之情也 you have not satisfied my estimate of you.

舊書不厭百回讀 one can read the old books a hundred times over without being tired of them.

學而不厭 to study without satiety.

厭浥 to be wet. Also read yeh⁴.Read yen¹.

厭厭 to be tranquil and serene.

厭厭夜飲, 不醉無歸 happily and long into the night we drink, not going home unless drunk.

Read yen³. To conceal.

厭然 the appearance of concealing.

厭目 to shade the eyes.

Read yeh⁴. To repress.欲以厭勝 (shéng⁴) 衆兵 wishing thereby to keep the soldiery in order.

使人造諸厭勝 to set men to perform services to avert evil.

厭⁴
13,031Read ya^{1*}. Used with 12,828.

天厭之 may the sky fall and crush me!—if I have done any wrong.

Amiable; lovable.

A breast-plate or cuirass.

Satiated; gluttoned.

飲後思慙 one feels satisfied (with life) after drinking.

The wild mulberry-tree (*Morus alba*, L.).

桑絲 a kind of silk made from the above, used for guitar-strings, etc.

The scar of a wound or sore.

To pray to the gods.

禱禱 to pray for blessings.

壓¹
13,032

R. 鹽 豔

葉

See 厭

Even Sinking
Entering
Upper.壓³
13,033

R. 琰

See 厭

Rising Upper.

慙¹
13,034

R. 鹽 葉

豔

See 厭

Even
Entering and
Sinking Upper.壓³
13,035

R. 琰

See 厭

Rising Upper.

壓³
13,036

R. 琰

See 厭

Rising Upper.

禱³
13,037

R. 琰 豔

See 厭

Rising and
Sinking Upper.饜⁴
13,038

R. 鹽 鹽

See 掩

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

To eat to repletion; satiated.

饜飽 or 饜飫 satisfied with food.

無饜 never satisfied.

饜口 or 饜腹 agreeable to the palate.

食皆饜口 he likes all kinds of food,—he is not dainty.

不奪不饜 not to be satisfied without snatching all.

終日營營以求有饜于一身 I work hard all day in order to make enough to live upon.

綺語不饜靈 fine phrases do not satisfy the soul. See 13,690.

余得而饜觀之 I got it, and studied it over and over again,—of a book.

覓³
13,039

R. 琰 葉

See 厭

Rising and
Entering
Upper.

Nightmare; bad dreams.

夢覓 or 睡覓 or 發覓 to have nightmare.

覓魔 the nightmare demon.

你作覓爾 you have had nightmare.

壓³
13,040

R. 琰 賺

See 厭

K. yēm, am
Rising Upper.

Black spots on the body; moles; pimples; scars.

壓口 black-mouthed,—as animals.

十騾九壓 of ten mules nine are black-mouthed.

壓³
13,041

R. 琰

See 厭

Rising Upper.

The part below the belly of a crab.

螺壓 the castings of snails.

螺壓錢 the round plate (*operculum*) with which a snail blocks the entrance to its shell.焉¹
13,042

R. 先

C. yn, syn
H. yen, syen
F. yong, syong
W. ye
N. yen

How? why? where?

焉敢 how should one dare to....?

焉知 how should one know....?

焉有此理 does such a principle exist?

焉用殺他 why kill him?

焉¹

13,042

P. } yen
M. }
Y. } yei
Sz. } yen
K. } ōn
J. }
A. } yen

Even Upper
and Lower.

焉得富貴 how can one secure riches and honours?

焉能 how can one...?

焉能從之 how can he follow him?

其人焉在 where are the men?

Read *yen*². A final particle. A particle marking the end of the protasis or subject. A particle of euphony. Used as a personal pronoun (3rd person) instead of 於是 denoting some thing, 於之 some person, and 於此 some place. Also, as a comparative. Also = 之 as a pronoun. See 13,678, 13,522 *yii*⁴. See 於 13,515.

不尙息焉 who would not wish to rest?—under this tree.

胡得焉 how will they succeed?

亦已焉哉 and now it is all over.

道不傳焉 the truth makes no progress.

心不在焉, 視而不見 when the mind is not present, we look but do not see.

未能一焉 I cannot do one, —of the following things.

有人焉 there is a man there.

[= 有人於此.]

有鳥焉兩頭 there are birds there with two heads.

朕有厚望焉 WE truly hope it,—that such may be the case.

女 *ju*³ 得人焉耳乎 have you got any good men there? [Legge says the 3 particles mark the slowness with which Confucius spoke.]

晉國天下莫強焉 than the Chin State the empire has none more powerful.

樂莫大焉 of pleasures there is no greater.

衆惡 *un*⁴ 之必察焉 when all hate a man, it is necessary to examine him.

焉¹

13,042

僞⁴

13,043

R. 先

See 焉

Even Upper.

嫵¹

13,044

R. 先

See 焉

Even Upper.

擣⁴

13,045

R. 間

See 擣

A. *ŋu*
Sinking Upper.焉¹

13,046

R. 先

See 焉

Even Upper.

鄆¹

13,047

R. 先 阮

See 焉

Even Upper.

王室惠焉 (and) the king bestowed favours on him.

吾將老焉 I mean to spend my old age there.

當怨者不怨則德焉者可知 if a person has just cause for resentment against any one yet does not harbour resentment, you may judge what would have been the case if the latter had treated him with kindness.

初焉頗覺不便 at first, we found it rather inconvenient.

心焉忉忉 my heart is full of sorrow.

焉支 (or 者) Karashar, in Turkestan.

To act as broker. See 13,047.

僞祿 names of two deities mentioned by 楊子 Yang Tzū.

Winning; charming; fascinating.

嫵然一笑, 傾國傾城 the captivating smile of a woman has overthrown States and cities.

嫵紅 crimson.

To pare; to trim. To measure out, as grain.

Plants fading; to decay; to rot.

色焉 the colour has faded.

焉舊 old; wanting in freshness.

焉臭 rotten; stinking.

Name of a District, 鄆陵縣 Yen-ling Hsien, in Honan. [Written 僞陵 under the Former Han dynasty.]

燕⁴

13,048

R. 先 霰

See 咽

Even and
Sinking
Upper.

The swallow; the martin. To feast; to be feasted. To soothe; to give rest to; to please.

燕子 a swallow.

土燕 or 沙燕 the sandmartin (*Cotile riparia*).

紅襟燕 the red-throated or red-bosomed swallow, also called the 越燕 swallow of Yüeh.

石燕 the crag-martin (*Cotile rupestris*).

石燕飛 the crag-martins are on the wing,—a sign of rain.

燕尾 swallow-tail,—a form of woman's head-dress. Also, a three-cornered iron on an arrow, used to increase the velocity.

燕剪 a swallow's tail,—from its resemblance to a pair of Chinese scissors.

燕窩 a swallow's nest; edible birds'-nests. See 6341.

雙燕窩塚 the grave of a girl who is buried with her betrothed.

燕巢于幕 like a swallow's nest in a tent,—insecure.

燕語 swallow-tittering; the chatter of women.

自去自來梁上燕 the swallow fluttering to and from the beam,—in the house where it builds its nest.

燕燕子飛 the swallows go flying about.

燕子啣泥, 一場空 like the swallow carrying mud in its beak: all to no purpose,—its nest not being a permanent home.

燕頷虎頭 swallow's beak and tiger's head,—said by a physiognomist of 班超 Pan Ch'ao, as one marked out for military achievements.

夜燕 a name for the bat.

野燕 the swift (*Cypselus pekinensis*).

胡燕 the Mongolian swallow.

燕雀兒 the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

燕八哥兒 the eastern starling (*Sturnus cineraceus*). See 6045.

燕⁴
13,048

燕纔舞羽 the swallow beginning to flap its wings,—of a man who begins to feel his powers.

燕舞 the swallow motions,—of dancing girls.

燕婧 (i'o⁴) undress; *négligé*; see 11,386.

踢燕 to kick the shuttlecock,—a common game in the north.

燕麥 wild oats (*Avena fatua*, L.)

燕饗 a banquet.

燕毛 feast hair,—the order of precedence at a banquet determined by the colour of the hair, black or gray. See 7679.

燕笑語兮 as we feast, we laugh and talk.

飲燕 to feast.

燕器 vessels for private, as opposed to sacrificial, use.

燕安 peaceful; at rest.

燕居 to live at ease.

燕燕 to be at ease; pleased-looking.

燕婉 to be pleasant and genial.

以燕天子 to give pleasure to the Son of Heaven.

燕好 (hao⁴) to be very fond of.

燕昵 harmonious affection.

Read *yen*¹. Name of a feudal State. A surname.

燕京 or 燕市 or 燕都 Peking.

燕人 or 燕產 a Pekingese.

以燕伐燕 to smite one Yen State by means of another,—as tyrannical as itself, referring to the 齊 Ch'i State. Used in the sense of "pot and kettle."

燕脂 (or 支) 菜 a trailing pot herb, which grew in the State of Yen, the purple berries of which are used for painting women's faces. See 8447 *yen*¹.

Same as 13,028.

噯⁴
13,049

噯⁴
13,050

Same as 13,030.

讌¹
13,051

奄¹
13,052

R. 鹽 琰

See 淹 掩

Even and Rising Upper.

奄觀銍艾 anon we shall see the sickles at work.

氣息奄奄欲絕 gasping for breath; at the point of death.

權奄肆 the hold over the people grew weak.

奄忽隨物化 but soon, together with all creatures, we pass away.

仰視浮雲馳,奄忽互相踰 I look up at the floating clouds which rapidly pass from view.

奄留 to remain a long time.

度不久奄人世 I guessed he was not long for this world.

奄蔡 the Massagetae.

Read *yen*³. Entirely. Grandly.

奄有四海 (Shun) obtained all within the Four Seas.

奄甸萬姓 entirely to rule over the myriad people.

Same as 13,063.

To cover with earth.

掩埋 to bury.

土掩墳山 to raise a mound over a grave.

水來土掩 if water comes, I will dam it with earth,—used in the sense of a Roland for an Oliver.

掩藏 to conceal by burying.

A mountain in the west, named 崦嵫, into a cave on which the sun sinks at night.

望崦嵫而勿迫 gazing at Yen-tzū and hoping that the sun would not set.

Same as 13,053

奄³
13,054

R. 琰

See 掩

Rising Upper.

崦^{1,3}
13,055

R. 鹽 琰

See 掩

Even and Rising Upper.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,030.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,030.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,030.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,030.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,030.

Same as 13,028.

Same as 13,125. See 6952.

Ere long; anon. To stop; to remain; used with 13,059. See 4983.

奄觀銍艾 anon we shall see the sickles at work.

氣息奄奄欲絕 gasping for breath; at the point of death.

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掩¹
13,056

R. 鹽

See 掩

Even Upper.

掩³
13,057

R. 琰 感

C. *ym, em*

H. *yan, v.*

F. *yeng, ang*

W. *ye*

N. *yeñ, v. cñ*

P. *yen*

Y. *yei*

Sz. *yen*

K. *öm, am*

J. *yen*

A. *yem*

Rising Upper.

Pleased; joyful.

To cover; to conceal; to close; to shut. To take at a disadvantage; to surprise; to seize. See 5043.

掩蔽 or 掩蓋 or 掩遮 or 掩藏 to conceal.

把土掩上了 he took some earth and covered it up.

掩埋 to cover up; to bury.

此地來掩關 may I come to this place for burial,—when I die.

青泥掩兩翅 black mud covered both its wings.

掩面 to hide the face.

掩口 to cover the mouth with the hand; a moustache.

掩鼻 to stop the nose.

掩耳 to shut one's ears.

掩目捕雀 vain hypocrisy.

難將一人手掩得天

下目 'tis hard with one man's hands to blind the eyes of all mankind.

掩袖 or 掩袂 to cover the face with the sleeve.

掩淚 to conceal tears.

掩飾 to gloss over.

掩醜 or 掩惡 or 掩其不善 to conceal, or gloss over, faults.

瑕不掩瑜,瑜不掩瑕 his defects do not conceal his good points, nor his good points his defects.

掩跡 to cover up tracks.

髮掩頸 her hair hung over her neck.

掩敷 to apply,—as ointment.

掩門 or 掩扉 to shut a door. [The second is also to close a fan; see 9669.]

那門却又掩著 the door however was shut.

掩³

13,057

門掩着 the door is ajar (Peking).
雙扉虛掩 the two leaves of the door were ajar.

掩不住 it won't shut.

半掩 half shut.

掩閉 to shut,—as a door.

掩卷 to close a book.

掩入 to steal in.

掩捕 to arrest.

掩執 to seize.

爲 *wei*³ 夫掩之 she was caught by her husband.

忽大軍掩之 suddenly the soldiers were upon them.

掩殺 to fall upon and slay.

掩³

13,058

R. 琰 感

See 暗奄

Rising Upper.

Obscured; hidden from sight; to screen.

掩昧 obscured; dimmed.

日掩掩而下頽 the sun is sinking out of sight.

掩掩而沒于世 he lies hidden among mankind in general,—as a genius who has no opportunity of pushing to the front.

淹¹

13,059

R. 鹽

See 淹

Even Upper.

To soak; to steep; to overflow. To delay; to tarry; see 13,052 *yen*¹.

淹死 or 淹斃 or 淹沒 or 淹溺 to drown.

淹死我了 I am being drowned.

淹敗 damaged by water.

淹消 to be dissolved,—as by the action of water.

淹浸 to flood.

淹貫 to permeate; to understand.

淹貫百家 to familiarise oneself with the works of miscellaneous writers.

最淹識 very well informed or educated.

淹纏 chronic,—as a disease.

淹滅 to cover; to hide under.

淹久 long delayed.

淹¹

13,059

淹留 to remain a long time.

歲月淹留 the months and years drag along.

日月忽其不淹兮 the days and months do not tarry,—they fly fast.

淹滯 hindered; hampered.

淹遲 or 淹塞 to linger; to tarry.

功名淹塞 to be behindhand in taking one's degree, or in one's official career.

淹淹一息 at the last gasp. See 13,052.

淹上隔子 close the partition; see 13,057.

掩³

13,060

R. 琰

See 奄

Rising Upper.

Boarding over the eaves of a house, to prevent birds from building.

掩³

13,061

R. 琰

See 奄

Rising Upper.

The selvedge of cloth.

Read *yen*¹.

掩囊 a leather bucket for horses to drink from.

醃¹

13,062

R. 鹽

C. *ym, yp*H. *yap*F. *yeng, v.*sieng²W. *ye, v. ye²*N. *yeñ, v. syeñ*P. *yem, yen²*M. *yem, yen²*Y. *yei*Sz. *yen*K. *öm*J. *yen*A. *yem*

Even Upper

Irregular.

To salt; to pickle.

醃製 to salt; to pickle.

醃肉 to salt meat.

醃魚 salt fish.

用鹽醃起來 to pickle with salt.

閹¹

13,063

R. 鹽

See 淹

Even Upper.

To castrate. [Colloquially read *yen*³.]

閹割 to castrate.

閹猪 to castrate a pig.

閹宦 or 內閹 or 閹人 a eunuch.

天閹 a natural eunuch,—from birth.

閹鷄 a capon.

煙

13,064

Same as 13,029.

菸¹

13,065

R. 魚先

See 菸烟

Even Upper.

弁³

13,066

R. 琰

See 奄

Y. *yaa*

Rising Upper.

Same as 13,029. Also read *yü*³. To fade; to rot.

To cover over; to hide. The narrow neck of a vase.

弁蓋 to put a cover over.

蔽雲弁日 thick clouds obscure the sun.

繁文滋禮以弁其質 have plenty of ornament and ceremonial in order to conceal matters,—i.e. keep the people amused with show and ceremony to prevent them from thinking of more dangerous topics. [Panem et Circenses.]

弁中 in a narrow pass or defile.

揜

13,067

Same as 13,057.

淦

13,068

Same as 13,059.

炎¹

13,069

R. 鹽 覃

See 簪

A. *viem*

Even Lower.

To flame; to blaze; hot; brilliant.

火炎 a blaze of fire.

炎上 to flare up.

炎炎赫赫 glowing hot; fierce, as a fire.

炎風 a hot wind.

炎天 hot weather.

天氣炎暑 (or 熱) the weather is very hot.

炎涼世態 hot and cold is the way of the world,—with you in prosperity, in adversity gone.

趨炎附勢 to hurry to the brilliant and hang on to the influential,—to go where there is anything to be got.

恐落炎崑之禍 fearing lest he should be involved in the fire on the K'un mountains,—in which gems and coarse stones perished together.

炎²

13,069

炎帝 the dynastic title of 神農 Shên Nung, B.C. 2838.

炎宋 the Yen Sung dynasty, A.D. 960—1260. [Explained as 宋以火德王 wang⁴ 故 稱炎 the Sung dynasty ruled under the guiding influence of fire; hence it was called Yen.] See 10,462.

Read *tan*¹ or *t'an*². To deal with in argument.

大言炎炎 great speech is universal,—covering the whole ground in question.

剡³

13,070

R. 琰 艷

See 簷

Rising and Sinking Lower.

Sharp; pointed; to sharpen.

剡銳 sharp-pointed.

剡木爲矢 he sharpened a stick for a dart.

剡剡 an appearance of brightness, and also of arising; sharp; quick of apprehension.

剡剡起屨 he quickly rose up.

剡浮 Jambu-Dvîpa; see 13,153.

濫列剡章 to file a recom-mendatory report recklessly.

屨³

13,071

R. 琰

See 簷

Rising Lower.

The upright bar which keeps shut the two leaves of a door, known as 屨屨.

焮³

13,072

Same as 13,152.

琰³

13,073

R. 琰 28.

See 掩

K. yöm

A. jicm

Rising Lower.

The lustre of gems. Used for 13,151.

琰圭 an ensign of royalty used by the sovereign and pointed at the top, as expressive of sharp severity against evil. See 13,724.

琰³

13,074

The modern form of 13,073, altered to avoid the personal name of the Emperor Chia Ch'ing. See 5217.

谷³

13,075

R. 銑 先

See 兗

Rising and Even Lower.

沿²

13,076

R. 先

C. yün

H. yen

F. yong

W. ye

N. yēn

P. yen, yüan,

v. yen²

M. yen, yüan

Y. yēi

Sz. yen, yüan

K. yōn

J. yen

A. juen

Even Lower.

A marsh at the foot of hills.

To follow along a given course; to coast. To hand down; to continue.

沿江 to follow the course of a river; along the river (*sc.* the Yang-tsze); the banks of a river.

沿江人民 the riverine population.

沿途 or 沿路 to follow a road; along a road.

沿途乞化 to beg one's way.

沿途子口 the barriers *en route*.

沿途私賣 to illegally sell (goods) *in transitu*.

沿途情形 events on the road; the entries in a ship's log.

沿途州縣 the Departments and Districts *en route*.

沿城 running alongside the city wall,—as a road.

沿河 to follow the course of a river.

河沿 (or *yen*⁴) river banks.

沿海江巡查 to cruise along coast and river.

沿海各處 the various places on the coast.

沿海一帶地方 the whole coast region.

塔沿 (or *yen*⁴) 上 on the side of the steps.

沿邊 a border; an edge. See 13,737.

畧有沿訛 is rather misleading,—*e.g.* as a bad likeness of a person.

相沿 to hand down; by long familiarity.

相沿未改 handed down unaltered.

風俗相沿 customs are handed down.

相沿已久 thus it has been long customary. See 13,080.

沿²

13,076

沿

13,077

迨

13,078

鉛

13,079

延²

13,080

R. 先

C. yn

H. yen

F. yong

W. ye

N. yēn

P. { yen

Y. yēi

Sz. yen

K. yōn

J. yen

A. jien

Even Lower.

歷代沿革 the conservatism and reforms of successive dynasties.

Same as 13,076.

Same as 13,076.

See 1732.

To drag out (*see* 1711); to protract; to delay; to be dilatory; to lengthen. To invite; to engage. [To be distinguished from 延 11,284.]

延擱 or 延緩 or 延挂 or 延宕 to delay; to put off; to dawdle.

索賠延擱貿易銀兩 to claim damages for delay in business.

索賠延擱卸載銀兩 to claim demurrage.

延未繳銀 to delay payment.

遷延歲月 to delay for months and years.

以免藉延時日 to prevent (them) from causing long delays on (various) pretexts.

毋任蔓延 do not let (the evil) spread.

延于本月十六日 he dragged on (in illness) until the 16th inst.

不可延遲 let there be no delay.

延長 or 延久 for a long time; long delay.

延纏 protracted; dragging on, as an illness.

延至 to arrive at after a long interval,—a time or an age.

延駐 to stay long at.

俗延已久 the custom has been in force a long time. See 13,076.

忍苦苟延 to bear one's grief and live on,—instead of dying.

延²

13,080

苟延殘喘 to manage to live out one's (allotted) span.

延壽 or 延年 to lengthen life; advanced in years.

上帝命延壽半紀 God ordered his life to be prolonged for six years.

延祺 to prolong one's happiness.

永延帝祚 may (the gods) prolong your Majesty's reign!

有延而赤者 there was a long red mark.

延納 to take in; to receive.

延祥納福 may you get all happiness!

延聘 to engage; to invite the services of.

延師 to engage a teacher.

延賓 to invite guests.

延請 to invite.

延入內庭 to invite into the private apartments.

延及他人 to implicate others.

屢遭延火 continually involved in misfortune originating elsewhere.

延州 the old name of 延安府 in Shansi.

延胡索 *Corydalis ambigua*, Cham. and Schl.

延齡客 the chrysanthemum, —referring to the wine drunk on 9th of 9th moon. See 10,858.

A boundary; a limit. See 10,858.

九域八埏 the nine divisions of the empire and the eight principal points of the compass.

墓埏 the road up to a grave.

遐埏 a distant boundary; the horizon.

See 4508.

埏

13,082

筵²

13,083

R. 先

See 延

Even Lower.

A bamboo mat spread on the ground for sitting upon; hence, a feast; a banquet. A hall.

初筵 on first coming to the mats,—i.e. to the feast.

筵席 or 酒筵 or 筵宴 a banquet.

華筵 your sumptuous feast.

設筵 or 擺筵 to prepare a feast.

自據中筵 took the middle place himself.

經筵 the hall where the Emperor studies, or hears the Confucian Canon expounded, etc.

瑤筵 the jasper hall,—of a temple.

筵²

13,084

R. 先

See 延

Even Lower.

Trailing and climbing plants.

蔓筵 to spread about, as creepers; interminable; endless.

蜒²

13,085

R. 先

See 延

Even Lower.

A kind of harmless centipede. See 13,410.

緌²

13,086

R. 先

See 延

Even Lower.

Strings or tassels to which were attached the gems on an ancient cap of state or coronet.

郢²

13,087

R. 先

See 延

Even Lower.

The name of a place in the State of 鄭 Chêng, and of another in the State of 楚 Ch'u.

嚴²

13,088

R. 鹽

C. ym
H. ngiam
F. ngiang
W. ngie
N. ngi, ngieü
P.
M. } yen
Sz.

Majestic; dignified; severe; stern, as opposed to 慈 12,406; strict; stringent, as opposed to 寬 6382; rigorous; effectual; extreme; very. To treat with respect.

嚴肅 or 威嚴 dignified.

嚴²

13,088

Y. yei

K. êm, òm

J. gen, kan

A. ngiem

Even Lower.

有嚴天子 the Son of Heaven looked majestic.

十目所視, 十手所指, 其嚴乎 what many eyes behold and what many hands point to, is to be regarded with reverence.

嚴親 the stern relative,—a father.

家嚴 or 嚴父 my father.

孝莫大於嚴父 there is nothing more important in filial piety than respecting one's father.

嚴君 a father; (rarely) a mother.

尊嚴 or 嚴君 your father.

先嚴 my late father.

嚴恃下 my father is alive.

嚴辦 to deal with severely.

辦嚴 to pack up baggage.

嚴嚴的 severely.

嚴禁 to stringently prohibit.

嚴行 to be stringent in.

嚴諭 to strictly order.

嚴拏 or 嚴拘 to rigorously arrest.

嚴切 or 嚴緊 closely; rigorously; strict.

嚴勒 to force one to.

嚴束 to be strict in restraining.

嚴刻 severe.

嚴追 to pursue stringently.

嚴傳 to rigorously summon.

嚴令 or 嚴命 to strictly order.

嚴明 positive; peremptory.

嚴察 to examine closely into.

嚴加逐察 to subject to strict and detailed examination.

嚴加告誡 to give strict injunctions against.

嚴防偷漏 or 嚴查漏稅 to take stringent measures to prevent smuggling.

戒嚴 to take stringent measures,—for the defence of a city.

解嚴 or 餘嚴 to relax the above,—when no longer necessary.

嚴比捕役 to deal strictly with the police,—i.e. punish them

嚴²

13,088

at intervals until property is recovered, thieves caught, etc.

嚴議 (of the Boards) to propose the full extent of the penalty allowed by law.**隊伍嚴整** troops under strict discipline.**嚴密** with great secrecy. See 10,722.**嚴飾** magnificently adorned.**嚴麗** stately; elegant.**嚴敬** respectful.**嚴寒** very cold.**嚴重之** treated him with marked respect.**夜嚴** the night-watches. See 5990.**播鼓一嚴** to strike the drum of the night-watches.**嚴州府** a Prefecture in Cheh-kiang.Read *chuang*¹. A surname. [Thus used under the Han dynasty, as a substitute for **莊** *chuang*¹ which was the personal name of the Emp. 明帝 Ming-Ti.]**儼**³ Dignified-looking; stern; respectful.**儼然** dignified; stern.**儼然一色** of just the same colour.**回看則封金儼然** on looking back, the packet of money was there as before, untouched.**儼若** very like; resembling.**儼若宿知** as though already long acquainted with it.**此觀之古儼如** the antiquity of this monastery is like that of—**巖**² A precipice; a cliff; steep; dangerous. A grotto.**巖谷** a mountain gorge.**巖茶** tea grown on heights.**不立巖牆之下** don't stand under a dangerous wall.**巖**²

13,090

M. yen, v. yai

Y. yai

Sz. yen

K. am

J. gam

A. niam

Even Lower.

籬²

13,091

R. 鹽

See 嚴

Even Lower.

釀⁴

13,092

R. 豐

N. yen

See 嚴

Sinking

Lower.

岳

13,093

碧

13,094

岩

13,095

簷²

13,096

R. 鹽

C. ym, shyu,

v. yem

H. yam

F. sieng, v.

sing

W. ye

N. yen

P. } yen

Sz. } yen

Y. yai

K. yöm, v.

ch'öm

J. yen

A. jiem, tiem

Even Lower.

乳巖 an indurated milk-duct; a hard cancerous swelling in the breast.**巖穴之士** a hermit scholar.

A fence; a palisade.

Strong, as a decoction; heavy; rich.

這個茶太釀 this tea is too strong.

Same as 13,090.

Same as 13,090.

Same as 13,090.

The eaves of a house. Name of a star.

簷頭 or **房簷** or **簷口** the eaves.**簷下** beneath the eaves.**站在矮簷下, 怎敢不低頭** standing under low-pitched eaves, how should one venture not to bend his head?**方臥簷廡之下** he had just lain down in the verandah.**飛簷** the turned-up corners of a roof; the side awnings to a cart.**茅簷** a thatch roof.**雕簷** and **彩簷** carved and painted eaves.**簷鐵** or **簷前鐵馬** a bell with metal ornaments suspended round it, hung at the eaves to tinkle in the wind.**簷**²

13,096

簷前風戛竹聲乾 the dull sound is heard of bamboos in the wind tapping upon the eaves.**簷條** a strip of leather inside a shoe.**帽簷** the brim of a hat.**簷蝙蝠** *hu*³ 見 bats of all kinds.

Same as 13,096.

Same as 13,096. Also read *tan*⁴; used for 10,624.

Beautiful; elegant; handsome.

妍美 beautiful.**鮮妍** fresh and pretty.**爭妍** to strive for the palm of beauty.**妍媸立見** the beauty of the one and the ugliness of the other will be at once seen. See 1952.**妍皮不裹癡骨** a fair skin does not cover stupid bones.**不求妍於時** he did not lay himself out to please his generation.**犴**⁴

13,100

R. 霰

See 研

Sinking

Lower.

犴

13,101

Same as 13,100.

研²

13,102

R. 先霰

C. yn, ngan

H. ngion,

ngion,

ngan

F. ngieng,

ngieng,

ngeing

W. ngie

N. nieñ

P. } yen

M. } yen

To grind; to rub to a powder. To calender.

研爲末 to grind to powder.**研磨** to grind in a mill.**研船** an iron mortar in which drugs are pounded.**研細** to pound fine.**研墨** to rub ink,—on an ink-slab.**儼**³

13,089

R. 琰

C. ym

H. ngiam

F. ngieng

W. ngie

N. ngi, ngiñ

P. } yen-

M. } yen-

Y. yai

Sz. yen

K. em, om

J. gen

A. ngiem

Rising Lower.

巖²

13,090

R. 咸

C. } ngam

H. } ngam

F. ngang

W. nga

N. ngaañ

P. yen

研²

13,102

Y. yei
Sz. yen
K. yün
J. ken
A. ngien
Even Lower.

研究 or 研訊 or 研審 or 窮研 to investigate thoroughly,—as though grinding to powder.

兒童研究 a systematic education for boys.

研詰 or 研鞫 to question closely.

Same as 13,102.

擘

13,103

緣

13,104

See 13,737.

閭

13,105

Same as 13,153.

彥⁴

13,106

R. 霰
F. ngieng
See 諺
Sinking
Lower.

Elegant; accomplished.

邦之彥兮 he is the ornament of the country.

俊彥 or 美彥 elegant; refined.

彥士 a refined scholar.

碩彥 grandly accomplished,—as by some celebrity of great learning and virtue.

Same as 13,138.

修

13,107

嘖

13,108

Same as 13,026.

諺⁴

13,109

R. 霰
C. yn
H. ngan
F. ngieng
W. ngi
N. nyien
P. } yen
M. }
Sz. }
Y. yei
K. ön
J. gen, gon
A. ngien, ngan
Sinking
Lower.

A common saying; a proverb.

俗諺 common sayings.

諺云 or 諺有之云 or

諺所謂 the proverb says....

故諺有之曰 the old proverb says....

俚諺 rustic sayings.

京師以爲諺 it became a saying at the capital.

諺文 a term applied by the Koreans to their own written language, as opposed to Chinese characters.

顏²

13,110

R. 刪
C. }
H. } ngan
F. ngang
W. nga
N. yen, ngan
P. } yen
M. }
Y. yaa
Sz. yen
K. an
J. gan, gen
A. nyan
Even Lower.

Colour; to stain; to dye. The face; the countenance. See 2540.

顏色 colour.

顏料 dyeing materials.

顏面 or 容顏 the countenance.

朱顏 a rosy face.

忿顏 or 犯顏 an angry face.

和顏悅色 an amiable and pleasing face.

顏貌如生前一般 his expression was precisely as if he were still alive.

廻首破顏 he turned his head and broke into a laugh.

無顏相見 I have not the face to call on him.

顏之厚矣 (the skin of) his face is thick,—he is without shame.

有意掃其顏面 with the intention of insulting him.

不會尊顏已經數載 I have not seen you, Sir, for many years.

紅顏 beauty; the time when the complexion is fresh, sc. youth.

紅顏女子多薄命 pretty women have mostly in-different luck in life.

誤認顏標 to mistake Yen Piao,—for a descendant of the famous 顏真卿 Yen Chên-ch'ing, as was done by one 鄭薰 Chêng Hsün at an examination.

To wrangle.

嘖¹

13,111

R. 刪
See 顏
Even Lower.鹽²

13,112

R. 鹽 14a.
C. ym
H. yan
F. yeng, sieng
W. ye
N. yen
P. } yen
M. }
Sz. }

Salt..

生鹽 natural brine; rock-salt.

熟鹽 salt obtained by evaporation.

小鹽 salt made from salt land and not from the sea. [Its manufacture is forbidden, but is extensively carried on.]

白鹽 table-salt.

鹽²

13,112

Y. yei
K. yöm
J. yen
A. jiem
Even Lower.

黑鹽 coarse, uncleaned salt.

晒鹽 to make salt by evaporation.

鹽店 a licensed salt-dépôt.

官鹽 duty-paid salt.

私鹽 smuggled salt. See below.

鹽池 or 鹽灘 salt-pans,—where salt is obtained by evaporation.

鹽井 salt-wells,—as in Yunnan.

鹽廠 a salt factory or yard.

鹽商 salt-merchants.

鹽磚 bricks of salt.

鹽馬 a salt-stack.

青鹽 soda.

鹽田 or 鹽地 nitrous soil.

鹽滷 lye in block.

鹽梅 salted prunes.

鹽魚 salt fish.

鹽菜 salted vegetables; rations issued to troops.

鹽料 salt pickles.

鹽務 or 鹽政 the salt gabelle,—salt being a government monopoly.

鹽運使司 Salt Comptroller or Commissioner of the revenue derived from the provincial gabelle.

鹽課司大使 a Receiver of the Salt Department.

鹽茶糧 the salt, tea, and grain revenues.

鹽茶道 Intendants of the salt and tea revenues.

鹽票 salt permits.

鹽法 the salt regulations.

鹽照 the salt manifest.

打私鹽 to be involved in a case of salt-smuggling.

鹽驢子 a dealer in smuggled salt.

鹽者百肴之將 salt is the "general" of foods. See 10,646.

閨女大了似私鹽包—a grown-up daughter is like a package of smuggled salt,—a dangerous possession.

鹹魚船上莫打鹽 don't add salt to a boat-load of salt fish.

鹽²

13,112

撒鹽 to snow.

無鹽 the name of an ugly woman of old.

鹽麩子 *Rhus semi-alata*, Murray. See 8807.

狄鹽 tartar salt or sal ammoniac. See 8163.

衍³

13,113

Abundant; overflowing; to spread out; to amplify. To be dissolute.

蕃衍盈升 large enough to fill a pint.

有衍 in abundance.

繁衍 numerous, as progeny.

推衍聖德 to make widely known his perfect virtue.

敷衍 see 3638. Also used by superiors to subordinates who neglect their duty; procrastination.

敷衍其詞 to gloss; to interpolate.

不字疑衍 the "not" is probably a gloss.

游衍 self-indulgent.

日在道轅游衍 he was daily loafing at the Taot'ai's yamen.

大衍 great extension,—a rule for the resolution of indeterminate problems.

年逾大衍 past the grand climacteric,—fifty years of age.

衍聖公 the Holy Duke,—a title conferred in A.D. 1055 on the lineal descendant of Confucius and still in use.

衍

13,114

Same as 13,085.

堯³

13,115

To establish. One of the Nine Divisions of the empire established by the Great Yü. Name of a Prefecture 兗州府 in Shantung, known under the Han dynasty as 東郡.

R. 鈇

C. yn

H. yam

F. ye

W. ye

N. yen

P. M. yen

Y. yei

Sz. yen

K. yon

J. yen

A. yüen

Rising

Irregular.

匿³

13,116

To hide; to keep back; to repress.

R. 阮

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

偃³

13,117

To bend; to lie down; to cease; to desist. The tapir.

R. 阮

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

草上之風必偃 the grass (sc. the inferior man) must bend when the wind (sc. the superior man) blows across it.

其端如偃月 the end (of the polo club) was shaped like the crescent moon.

偃仆 to fall down flat,—as from a push.

偃息 to take rest.

偃旗息鼓 to fold standards and silence the drums,—as when on a secret expedition.

偃臥 to lie down.

偃伏鳥 the bird before which all others bow down,—the phoenix.

偃蹇 frustrated; disappointed; irresolute; arrogant; attitudinising. Also used in the senses of 委曲; see 12,557.

中歲偃蹇 stranded in middle life.

偃武修文 to give up the sword for the pen. See 13,116.

能偃水 able to go under water.

偃鼠飲河, 不過滿腹 the tapir drinks from the river, but only enough to slake its thirst.

偃囊字 characters in intaglio; see 9928.

堰⁴

13,118

An embankment of earth. To dam up.

R. 霰 願

阮

C. at, yn

H. yen, yen

F. yeng

W. ye

N. yen

P. yen

M. yen

Y. yei

K. ön

J. A. yen

Sinking Upper

Irregular.

石堰 a stone embankment; a bund.

古堰 an old dyke.

堰泗水 to dam up the R. Ssi.

蜺³

13,119

R. 阮

C. yn

H. yen

F. yeng, v.

chieng

W. ye

N. yen

P. M. yen

Y. yei

Sz. yen

K. ön

J. A. yen

Rising Upper.

褱³

13,120

R. 阮

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

A lizard, known as 蜺 (tien³), which changes its colour. A chameleon. A crested cicada.

A collar or band on the neck of a robe.

鄆³

13,121

R. 阮 願

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

Name of a District 鄆 (yen⁴) 城縣 in Honan.鰕³

13,122

R. 阮

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

The mud-fish or bull-head.

匪鰕鯉之爲美, 美人之貽 it is not the mud-fish and the carp which are nice, but that they are the gift of a nice person.

鷄³

13,123

R. 阮

P. yen

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

The hen phoenix.

鼫³

13,124

R. 阮

F. v. schieng

N. yen

P. yen

See 蜺

Rising Upper.

The tapir. See 13,117. The mole (*Scaptochinus moschatus*).

宴⁴

13,125

R. 霰

See 蝦

K. yän

Sinking
Upper.

To feast; to entertain.
Rest; repose. Used with
13,048, 13,051.

宴爾新昏 you feast with
your new wife.

君子維宴 O king, enjoy the
feast!

設宴 to give a banquet. See
5163.

宴會 to assemble at a banquet.

宴賀 a congratulatory banquet;
to be just dead,—of an Emperor.

賜宴 to bestow a banquet,—as
the Emperor does upon distin-
guished personages.

賜瓊林宴 an Imperial ban-
quet bestowed upon 進士
graduates of the 3rd degree.

恩榮宴 an Imperial banquet
given to the Han-lin graduates.

鹿鳴宴 and 鴈揚宴 ban-
quets given by the provincial
authorities to civil and military

舉人 graduates of the 2nd
degree, respectively.

宴樂嘉賓 to entertain dis-
tinguished guests at a banquet.

宴飲 to entertain at a banquet,
etc.

宴安 rest; repose.

宴坐 to sit at ease.

宴息 to live in; to reside daily
in....

宴履 slippers.

晏⁴

13,126

鷄

13,127

鷓⁴

13,128

R. 諫

C. an

H. on

F. ang

K. an

J. an, yen

A. an

Sinking Upper.

眼³

13,129

R. 潛

C. ngan, v.

H. ngan

F. ngan

F. ngang, v.

ngeing,

ngiang

W. nga

N. yen, ngaañ

P.

M. } yen

Sz. }

Y. yaa

K. an

J. gan, kon

A. nyan

Rising Lower.

the years have passed and it is
too late.

晏起 to get up late in the mor-
ning.

Same as 13,128.

A small brown speckled
bird like the quail.

以效鷓之不木處安
and thus imitate the quail which
never lights on trees.

The eye, see 8080; an
eyelet; a hole; the finger-
hole of a flute; an opening; a
space; a coign of vantage.
Numerative of wells, need-
les, etc. See 4372, 4539,
5852, 6869, 8990, 11,263,
11,301, 11,418.

一隻眼 one eye.

一個眼的 a one-eyed man.

眼睛 or 眼目 the eyes. The
second is also "key-note," as to
a poem, etc.; see below.

眼睛娘娘 the Goddess of
Eyesight. See 8114.

眼睛珠 the ball of the eye;
the iris. Also, the pupil. See
2549.

有眼無珠 to have eyes with-
out pupils,—used as "eyes have
they, but they see not."

眼眶 the socket of the eye.

好大眼眶子 large eye-
sockets,—supercilious.

眼睪 the space between the eye-
brows.

眼角 or 眼眥 the canthus or
corner of the eye.

眼眉 the eyebrows.

眼毛 the eyelashes.

眼皮 or 眼弦 or 眼胞 or

眼蓋 the eyelids. See 1661a.

眼皮子淺 or 眼皮子

薄 covetous; wishing for every-
thing one sees.

眼³

13,129

眼跳 the eye twitching.

害火眼 to have bloodshot
eyes.

眼罩兒 a blind for the eyes;
blinkers.

眼淚 tears.

眼癢 (ch'üeh⁴) a sty on the
lower eyelid; see below.

斜眼 or 逗眼 squinting.

鷄眼 corns.

鬪鷄眼 or 鬪眼 cross-eyed.

雌雄眼 eyes of different sizes.

眼科 treatment of the eyes by
an oculist.

獨步眼科 specially devoting
oneself to treatment of the eye,
—as an oculist.

眼鏡 spectacles. See 21, 2170,
13,405.

眼鏡套 a spectacle-case.

眼鏡銀 spectacle dollars,—
worn through by persistent
"chopping."

木頭眼鏡瞧不透 like
wooden spectacles, you can't see
through them,—unintelligible.

眼若波明 eyes bright as
waves.

眼波 a ray from the eye; a
glance.

眼精手快 keen of eye and
quick of hand [尖 occurs for
精].

眼毒 keen-sighted.

眼轉如電 the glance of his
eye is like lightning.

雙瞎眼 blind of both eyes.

挽眼 or 挖眼 to gouge out
the eyes.

四眼的人 a pregnant wo-
man; a person in spectacles.

四眼狗 a dog with spots
above its eyes.

眼見 or 眼看 to see with
the eye; on the point of; in a
minute.

眼見只是 so far as one can
see, he is only....

眼見活見 or 目睹眼
見 seen with one's very eyes.

晏⁴

13,126

R. 諫

C. an

H. on

F. ang

W. a², a

N. yen, aañ

P. yen

Y. yaa

K. an

J. an, yen

A. an

Sinking

Upper.

A clear sky; bright;
splendid. Late.

羔裘晏兮 how splendid is
his lamb's fur!

河清海晏 the rivers clear
and the seas quiet,—as in the
piping times of peace.

晏晏 in harmony.

晏駕 the death of an Emperor.

早晏 morning and evening;
early and late.

何晏也 why so late?

今日晏間 to-day I am at
leisure.

及年歲之末晏兮 ere

眼³

13, 129

眾眼所看 seen by all.
 搭眼 to shut the eyes.
 碍眼 to obstruct the view.
 眯眼 to have something in one's eye.
 迷眼 to have "dust thrown in one's eyes."
 害眼 to have something the matter with one's eyes.
 我從前不曾害眼 I have never had anything the matter with my eyes before.
 眼下 at the moment.
 眼前 or 眼面前 before the eyes; what is present; common; ordinary.
 眼前歡 the joys of the present.
 世人只顧眼前, 不思日後 mankind thinks only of the present and not of the future.
 光棍不吃眼前虧 bullies will not face the risk of present loss, i.e. they are cowards, and will always run rather than fight when fairly matched.
 眼面前的話 common or ordinary talk.
 轉眼之間 in the twinkling of an eye.
 千古隻眼 the only eye (i.e. person) in all antiquity,—to perceive it.
 眼色 discrimination; judgment.
 輸眼色 to misjudge the value of.
 遞眼色於人 to tip a person the wink.
 眼離了 he has made a mistake.
 不帶眼睛麼 haven't you got any eyes?
 總要帶雙眼睛 you must keep both eyes open.
 眼裏插棒槌 to stick a washerman's *bâton* in a person's eye,—to give evident proof of.
 不懂眼兒 not to understand eyes,—not to be able to take a hint.
 擠眼 or 弄眼 or 飛眼 to make signs with the eyes.
 鳳眼 phoenix eye,—a long-shaped eye attributed to the God of War.
 鵠眼 hawk-eyed.

眼³

13, 129

若看得破許爾具一隻眼 you can see through it "with half an eye."
 白眼看 to look at a person with the whites of the eyes, i.e. coldly or superciliously.
 受人白眼 to be treated coldly.
 翻白眼 to turn up the whites of the eyes,—to look stupid.
 青眼 to look at with the iris, i.e. kindly.
 他從不拏正眼瞧我 he doesn't look me straight in the face.
 另眼相待 he treated him in a different manner,—from his previous treatment.
 另眼看待 to treat in a different manner from the general public,—with special favour.
 橫眉豎眼 or 眼豎眉橫 to put on a fierce or determined look.
 眼熟 to know by sight.
 眼錯不見 to take one's eyes off; to lose sight of.
 直了眼了他 kept his eyes fixed,—as on some unexpected sight.
 眼巴巴的 looking earnestly for.
 眼暈 dizzy.
 眼同 to view together; in the presence of each other.
 眼同閱看 to join in inspecting.
 餓藍了眼 the eyes turning blue with hunger. ["Blue" is also used of the colour of the eyes after death.]
 眼熱 or 眼紅 hot-eyed or red-eyed,—envious.
 仇人見面, 分外眼紅 when enemies meet, their eyes get redder than ever,—with hate.
 仇人一見, 分外眼明 the eye grows extraordinarily bright at the sight of an enemy.
 眼頭裏 in the sight of; within view.
 眼力 strength of sight; perception.

眼³

13, 129

眼力 (or 眼神) 好 his sight is good.
 眼力見兒 judgment; perception.
 眼力高 to have the eye of a connoisseur.
 輸眼力 to be mistaken; to misjudge the value of.
 沒有往後看的眼力 he has no eye to the future.
 眼花 dim of sight. See 5002.
 眼發亂 the eye confused,—as by a crowd, etc.
 眼空四海 to have a profound contempt for.
 眼中無人 or 眼裏沒有人 to have no respect for people.
 眼中釘 a nail in the eye,—a person to whom one has an objection.
 俱從道士眼中寫出 all this is described from the point of view of the Taoist priest.
 不在眼裏 not in one's eye,—of no account. Used of persons and things.
 眼界大 a broad or liberal view of things.
 放開眼界看事 to take a broad view of matters.
 眼孔已大 he had already begun upon a grand scale.
 眼線 a detective.
 你這個眼兒, 還要玩 *wan*² 鷹 with an eye like yours, to want to fly falcons!—referring to a one-eyed man, named 陳二 Ch'ên Êrh, who flew his falcon after a crow.
 過眼 to pass before the eye; to have experience of. See 6622.
 提眉吊眼 to raise the brows and drop the eyes,—in order to look fierce.
 閉眉合眼 contracted eyebrows and closed eyes,—of a person out of luck.
 杏眼 almond-shaped eyes.
 大眼 large eyes,—a sign of intelligence.
 笑眼 laughing eyes.
 鼠眼 rat-eyed,—crafty.

眼³

13,129

勢利眼 an eye to the main chance.

結果眼 an eye to results.

虎眼 tiger-eyed,—fierce.

馬眼 or 夜眼 the callosities inside the legs of horses, with which they are supposed to be able to see at night. The first is also the mouth of the urethra in a man.

睜眉露 *lou*⁴ 眼 to stare, as when pretending not to know a person.

睜開眼 to open the eyes wide; to take a wide and proper view of things.

以開眼思 or 開一開

眼 in order to enlarge one's outlook and improve one's mind,—as by travelling.

喫下眼食 to eat food under the eyes,—of the person who is paying for it.

眼發黑 to see black,—from hate.

腰眼 hollows on the back over the kidneys.

腰眼子不硬 his kidney-hollows are not hard, *i.e.* he has no money, which is carried at the waist.

天眼 the all-seeing eye,—of Buddha.

鑽天眼 piercing the eye of heaven,—of reckless talk.

打眼 to bore a hole, as with a gimlet; to take off one's attention; to overreach; to cheat.

那個眼兒你別打通

了 don't make that hole right through.

實眼 a true eye,—a term used in *wei-ch'i* (12,529) to denote a space on the board which cannot be broken into by attack upon the individual pips by which it is formed.

虛眼 the opposite of the above.

無故混挑眼 to causelessly find fault.

拏人填海眼 to fill up the sea with a person,—to sacrifice him.

轍眼 a cart-rut.

道眼 the channel made by heavy rain in the mud of a road.

眼³

13,129

貓道眼 a hole in a door for a cat to run in and out.

錢眼 the hole in a *cash*.

心眼 the holes in the heart. See 4562 for further entries, and 10,280.

獸子無心眼 a fool has no heart-eyes,—no intelligence.

小心眼兒 very little intelligence.

他的心眼兒好 his heart is in the right place; he is a good fellow.

前船是後船眼 the boat ahead guides the boat behind.

又好作眼去尋賊 he will also serve to guide us in our search for the thief.

後悔不設後眼 to repent but to have no eye to the future.

字眼 see 12,324.

板眼 castanet eye,—skilled use of castanets.

做事,說話,沒板眼 in action and in speech alike deficient.

傢伙眼 the skilled use of tools.

窗戶眼 a hole in a (paper) window.

鍼眼 the eye of a needle; (read *chén¹ yen*) a sty in the eye.

一眼鍼 a needle.

一眼井 a well.

當以遠謀二字作眼 the two words *fore* and *thought* must be regarded as the key-note,—to the essay.

此詩眼目在 the key-note to this poem lies in....

眼子 a person who is often being cheated.

光着眼子 stark naked.

肉眼凡胎 a term of abuse = you don't know right from wrong!

眼光娘娘 the Goddess of Eyesight. See *ad init.*

Wide; extensive. To practise; to drill; to perform. Used with 13,113.

推演聖德 to make the Imperial virtue widely known.

演習 to practise.

演⁵

13,130

演兵 or 演隊 or 操演 to drill troops.

演鎗 gun or spear drill.

演武 to practise military exercises.

演拳棒 to practise boxing and quarter-staff.

慢慢演將大來 gradually began to extend,—his business.

演文 pleonasm; repetition of the same idea in other terms.

演義 to extend or elaborate the meaning of; to popularise.

三國志演義 popular or romantic version of the History of the Three States.

演說 to narrate; a modern term for lectures (see 13,407).

演劇 the drama.

演試 to rehearse (plays, etc.); to make trial of.

演唱 musical entertainments.

演戲 to perform plays.

演奏 to practise music.

Black; dark. See 2143.

深黯 very dark,—as the sky.

雲山黯淡 mountains of black clouds.

色黯淡 dark-complexioned; pale.

黯然消魂 overcome with a deadly grief,—at parting.

追至黯黹而還 pursued them until dark and then returned.

The movement of a fish's mouth at the surface of the water. See 13,500.

To examine; to hold, an inquest. To verify; to come true; to be fulfilled.

查驗 or 驗問 to examine into.

驗看 or 驗視 to inspect.

驗明 or 考驗明白 to examine closely; to verify.

黯³

13,131

R. 謙感

See 暗

Rising and Even Upper.

驗^{1,3}

13,132

R. 鹽

See 嚴

Even Lower.

驗⁴

13,133

R. 豐

C. *ym*H. *yam*F. *ngiang*W. *ngie*N. *ngien*P. *yen*M. *lien, yen*Y. *yei*演⁵

13,130

R. 銑

C. *yn*

See 衍

Rising Lower.

驗⁴

13,133
Sz. nien, yen
K. öm, hōm
J. ken
A. ngiem
Sinking
Lower.

驗明斤兩 to verify the weight of.

驗試事由 the details of an investigation.

無驗者 a man without a certificate of identity or passport.

驗收 to examine and receive.

驗船 to examine or survey a ship.

驗貨 to examine goods,—at the Customs.

驗貨廠 a Customs' examination-shed.

驗貨手 a Customs' examiner.

驗訖 the examination finished; "examined."

驗估核稅 to assess duties according to value; to charge duty *ad valorem*.

驗單 a duty memo or debit-note for duties to be paid, issued after the examination of goods and hence called "examination bill."

驗稅 examination dues; duties.

驗放 to examine and release,—goods.

相 *hsiang*⁴ 驗 or 驗尸 or 驗屍 or 檢驗 to hold an inquest.

覆驗明確 to place beyond doubt by a second inquest.

調 *tiao*⁴ 驗 to appoint an officer from another District to hold an inquest.

驗傷 to examine wounds.

效驗 see 4349.

欲驗其事 he wished to test the matter,—to see if it would turn out as predicted.

何以爲驗 what shall be the sign?—of fulfilment.

應驗了 it has come true.

驗河 the river of verification,—the Indus.

君言驗矣 your words have come true.

言無不驗 whatever he said came true.

何異自患沉疴而怨巫醫之無驗也 is it not the same as getting a bad disease and blaming the doctor for

驗⁴

13,133

not being able to cure it? See 1845.

占驗 to divine by means of the Diagrams and characters,—respectively.

驗夢了 the dream has come true.

往往有驗 there were frequent responses,—to prayers.

驗箕斗 to verify the lines on a man's fingers,—in connection with the impression on a deed, etc.

Same as 13,133.

驗

13,134

巘³

13,135

R. 阮銑

C. yn, hyn

See 巘

F. ngiong,

hiong

W. hie

P. yen, nien

K. ön

J. gen, gon

A. ngien

Rising

Irregular.

巘⁴

13,136

R. 霰屑

銑

C. hyn

H. hen

F. ngiong,

hiong,

ngiek

W. hie

N. nyien

P. nien, yen,

ye

M. lien, lie,

Y. hiei

K. ön, öl

J. gen, getsz

A. ngien, ngiet

Sinking and

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

To decide judicially. Also read *yeh*^{4*}.

讞語 a sentence in a criminal case.

以成信讞 so as to arrive at a sentence which inspires confidence.

成讞 an already-existing sentence,—i.e. a precedent.

讞獄 to sentence to imprisonment.

廷尉讞大逆 the magistrate convicted him of extremely unfilial conduct.

讞典 the statutes which govern the disposition of criminal cases.

秋讞 the autumnal clearing-off of all pending criminal cases; the autumn assize.

讞局 a subsidiary court, presided over by a deputy, to relieve the regular court of press of business.

讞員 the presiding deputy, as above; the magistrate of the Mixed Court.

雁⁴

13,137

R. 諫

C. } ngan

H. } ngan

F. ngang

W. nga

N. yen

P. yen

M. yen, an

Y. yaa

Sz. yen

K. an

J. gan, gen

A. nyan

Sinking

Lower.

A term for wild geese (*Anser segetum*, etc.). See 689, 11,205.

雁鵝 or 水雁 a wild goose.

天雁 a wild goose; a comet.

家雁 a domestic goose.

雁陣 the flight of wild geese, which is either in the form of the character — *one*, or in that of 人 *man*.

雁陣驚寒 flights of geese herald the approach of cold weather.

雁行 (*hang*²) walking like geese, —one behind the other. See 9786.

雁行之折翼 the breaking of a column in a flight of geese, —used of the separation of brothers.

雁影分飛 separation,—as above.

所嗟人異雁, 不作一行歸 the pity that men are not as geese, they do not come back in a line,—i.e. for certain, once a year.

雁排 in a column,—used of soldiers.

鴻雁于征 the wild geese are migrating.

鴻雁來賓 the "guest" geese have come,—i.e. those which arrive latest, in the 9th moon.

鴻雁捎書 the goose has brought a letter,—referring to the letter of 蘇武 Su Wu, brought from Tartary by a wild goose to whose foot it had been tied.

新秋雁帶來 wild geese bring in the autumn.

雁來 a name for the 9th moon.

雁來紅 *Amarantus gangeticus*, L. Also, *Plumbago zeylanica*, L., and *Vinca rosca*, L.

嫁雁 the wedding goose. See 3318.

沉魚落雁之容 beauty that makes fishes dive and geese settle,—from envy.

魚雁往來 fishes and geese passing to and fro,—epistolary communications. See 3600, 13,510.

雁⁴

13,137

雁帛 a letter.

雁過拔根毛 to pluck a feather from every passing goose, —to get something out of everybody.

雁臣 hostages from the N. barbarians (*temp.* N. Wei dynasty), who were allowed on account of the heat to go home in spring and come back in autumn.贗⁴

13,138

R. 諫

See 雁

A. *ñyan, ngan*
Sinking
Lower.

False; fraudulent; counterfeit; spurious. See 13,140.

令人真贗莫辨 prevent-ing people from distinguishing genuine from false.

贗偽 false; fraudulent.

作贗 to act falsely; to play the hypocrite.

贗製 to make counterfeit goods, etc.

贗手 the hand of the forger, —in glosses, interpolations in a text, etc.

皆贗本也 all are forgeries, —of pictures.

圖外贗忻, 失內真愉 he who puts on an outward appearance of joy, sacrifices his inward lightness of heart.

贗鼎 the spurious tripod,—given up by the 魯 Lu State to the 齊 Ch'i State. Used in the sense of to counterfeit, as trade-marks, etc.

鴈

13,139

贗

13,140

豔⁴

13,141

R. 豔 29.

H. *'yam*

See 簪

K. *yöm*A. *jiem*

Sinking

Lower.

Beautiful; winsome; seductive.

豔絕 very beautiful.

豔女 a beautiful woman.

豔婢 pretty maid-servants.

美而豔 how beautiful she is!

豔妻煽方處 the beautiful wife blazes, now in possession of her place.

豔色動人 beauty excites men.

豔⁴

13,141

羣芳鬪豔 masses of flowers vying with one another in loveliness.

與妃子遞嗅其豔 handed it to the concubine that she might smell its delicious perfume.

嬌豔 charming; fascinating.

豔粧 handsomely dressed.

光豔 gorgeous; dazzling.

豔陽 bright; fine, as weather.

淫豔 seductive; wanton.

豔曲 a love-song.

豔口爲禍 a plausible tongue is a curse.

豔慕 to admire; to long for.

豔魄 a woman's spirit.

豔

13,142

艷

13,143

豔⁴

13,144

R. 豔

See 簪

Sinking

Lower.

硯⁴

13,145

R. 霰

C. *yn*H. *ngieng'*F. *ngan*W. *yüe, ngie*N. *ngi, ngien*P. { *yen*M. { *yei*Y. *yei*Sz. *yen*K. *yön*J. *ken, gen*A. *ngien*

Sinking

Lower.

The slab of stone on which ink is rubbed. See 12,138.

硯臺 an inkslab.

硯水盒 (或 壺) 或 硯滴 a little fancy jar for holding water to be used on the inkslab.

耕硯田 to plough the fields of inkslab,—i.e. of literature.

同硯 or 硯兄 or 硯友 fellow-students.

鐵硯磨穿 to rub a hole through an iron inkslab,—excessive study.

古硯微凹聚墨多 an old inkslab, being slightly worn away, holds more ink.

次

13,146

Same as 4508.

阼²

13,147

R. 鹽

See 鹽

Even Lower.

A wall just ready to fall; dangerous.

阼於死亡 in danger of death.

阼余身而危死兮 I have been in danger of death.

阼危 untenable,—as a position in war.

國家阼危 the State in extreme danger.

阼危之聲 a horrible sound.

广²

13,148

R. 琰 謙

J. *gen, gon*A. *yem*

Rising Lower.

A roof; a shelter. Radical 53, described in common parlance as 偏上兒.

擡

13,149

Same as 13,045.

鈐

13,150

Same as 1732.

焰⁴

13,151

R. 琰

H. *'yam, yam'*

See 掩

K. *yöm*A. *jiem*

Sinking

Lower.

Blazing; bright; brilliant.

火焰 the blaze of fire.

青焰 a blue flame.

烈焰 a roaring blaze.

燈光碧焰 the flame of the lamp is very bright.

焰光直冲霄漢 the flames shot up to the Milky Way.

狂焰日長 (*chang'*) the wild flames (e.g. of sedition) spread daily.

放焰口 to say masses of intercession for the dead,—as is always done soon after death, and also on the 15th of the 7th moon for the souls of those who have failed to receive a proper burial.

文焰 literary fame.

遠焰 wide-spread reputation.

氣焰 their breathblazes up; honour and respect.

燄

13,152

Same as 13,151.

閤²

13,153

R. 鹽

F. ngieng

N. ngieñ

See 簪

Even Lower.

The gate to a village; a hamlet.

閤閤 or 里閤 a village; a hamlet; the first = the people; the nation.

食閤 to counsel; to advise; to stimulate.

閤浮樹 a fabulous tree, the leaves of which are said to be triangular. Sanskrit: *jambu*.閤浮州 Jambu-dvīpa,—the island of rose-apples, *sc.* India; the world.

閤羅王 or 閤王 or 閤君

or 閤摩羅社 the ruler of Purgatory; the Chinese Pluto; the Yama of the Hindus.

七十三八十四, 閤王

不叫, 自己死 if at 73 or 84 a man is not summoned by Yen Wang, he will die of himself.

閤王的扇子 like Yen Wang's fan,—he has a 陰面 black face, *i.e.* he is treacherous.

見閤王 to see Yen Wang,—to die.

閤王好見, 小鬼難纏 to interview Yen Wang is a trifle: 'tis his satellites who give the trouble.

爛

13,154

Same as 13,151.

YI

壹

13,155

Same as 5342.

撻

13,156

Same as 5394.

乙

13,157

See 5341.

𪗇

13,158

R. 質

See 乙

Entering Upper.

A black bird (*see* 5341 for original form); a martin.吞𪗇卵而孕 pregnant through swallowing a martin's egg. (Pétillon, *Al. lit.* p. 501).仵^{4*}

13,159

R. 物

C. ngët

F. ngeik

W. hsiai,

c'iai, ngö,

N. nyih

P. yi'

M. yi

Y. hēh

Sz. yi, ch'i

K. il, hīl

J. gilsa, gochi

A. ngët

Entering

Irregular.

屹^{4*}

13,160

R. 物

C. ngët

F. ngeik

W. ngö

N. ngwah

P. yi'

M. ch'i

Y. hēh

Sz. yi, ch'i

K. il, hīl

J. gilsa

A. ngët

Entering

Lower.

益

13,161

噤^{4*}

13,162

R. 陌

See 益

Entering

Upper.

Strong; valiant.

仵仵 strong, as walls of a fortress; valiant; the appearance of a ship tossed by waves.

仵仵勇夫 that dashing brave officer.

仵然 suddenly; unexpectedly.

A mountain peak.

屹崱 grand; imposing.

屹相同 very much alike.

See 5485.

The throat. Used with 13,028.

終日號^{hao}而噤不噉 to cry all day long without becoming hoarse.

噤不容粒 unable to swallow even a grain.

• Read o^{4*}. Sound of laughter.

See 5486.

See 5489.

溢

13,163

鎰

13,164

齧^{4*}

13,165

R. 陌

See 益

Entering

Upper.

The first stomach of a deer. To chew the cud.

揖

13,166

𠂔

13,167

邑

13,168

佻^{4*}

13,169

R. 緝

See 邑

Entering

Upper.

𠂔^{4*}

13,170

R. 緝合

See 揖

Entering

Upper.

浥

13,171

褱^{4*}

13,172

R. 緝

See 邑

Entering

Upper.

亦

13,173

𠂔^{4*}

13,174

R. 陌

See 亦

A. jik

Entering

Lower.

𦉳^{4*}

13,175

R. 陌

See 易

Entering

Lower.

See 5394.

See 5480.

See 5481.

Strong.

佻佻乎耕而不顧 vigorously ploughing on without looking back.

To breathe short and quick, as an asthmatic person.

心𠂔 palpitation of the heart.

See 5484.

A satchel for books; a bag to hold perfume. To enwrap.

See 5395.

A disease.

解𠂔 a slow and irregular pulse.

食𠂔 to eat voraciously and yet get thin; the "wolf" disease.

A small tent; an awning; a cover for a coffin.

張油𦉳 to spread a tarpaulin, —over the polo ground, to keep it dry.

弈^{4c}
13,176

R. 陌

See 易

Entering
Lower.

To play at *wei-ch'i*; see 12,529. [To be distinguished from 奕 5396.]

弈之爲數, 小數也 the art of playing *wei-ch'i* is but a small art,—yet it demands great concentration.

弈秋 *wei-ch'i* Ch'iu,—a man who earned this name by his skill at the game; the "Morphy" of China.

二叟對弈 two old men playing *wei-ch'i*.

罍^{4c}
13,177

R. 陌

See 易

Entering
Lower.

To spy out. To lead on. [Under Radical 目 109.]

罍罍 lively; joyful.

圍^{4c}
13,178

R. 陌

See 易

Entering
Lower.

Mist rolling upwards.

繹^{4c}
13,179

See 5494.

譯^{4c}
13,180

See 5495.

驛^{4c}
13,181

See 5496.

易^{4c}
13,182

See 5497.

燭^{4c}
13,183

R. 陌 錫

See 易 錫

J. *yeki, seki*
A. *tik*

Entering
Upper
and Lower.

A blaze; a bright light. Withered; dried up.

億^{4c}
13,184

See 5368.

櫪^{4c}
13,185

R. 職 寘

F. *ei*²

See 意 億

Sinking and
Entering
Upper.

Name of a tree = 柎 8351. Also = 牛筋 *Lin-dera glauca*, Bl.

櫪次于柎 the *yi* is next best to the silkworm-oak (562),—for making bows and arrows.

縊^{4c}
13,186

R. 職

See 億

Entering
Upper.

The leather binding of a shoe.

埶^{4c}
13,187

R. 陌 犬

See 堡 戢

Entering and
Even Lower.

The door of a kiln or furnace.

役^{4c}
13,188

See 5520, and add:—

紅役 runners on the official staff of a *yamen*.

白役 unofficial runners, paid for odd jobs.

疫^{4c}
13,189

See 5521.

匱^{4c}
13,190

R. 職

See 弋

A. *juk*
Entering
I yer.

An incense-burner; a caldron.

翼^{4c}
13,191

See 5507.

渙^{4c}
13,192

R. 職

See 弋

Entering
Lower.

A small river in Honan, one of the headwaters of the 淮 Huai.

洪^{4c}
13,193

R. 質

See 逸

Entering
Lower.

To overflow. Used with 5486. Also read *chih*⁴.

蕩洪 overflowing.

淫洪 lewdness and dissipation.

洪陽 a fabulous animal with a leopard's head and a horse's tail. Also, the name of a god or spirit.

軼^{4c}
13,194

R. 質 屑

C. *yit*
F. *tiē*
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *tiē*
Y. *yik*
K. *il, chöl*
J. *itsz, tetsz*
A. *jēt*

Entering
Lower.

To rush forth; to come out from behind. To excel; to jut out; extraordinary. Used with 11,116.

水軼驚鳧 in water, rushing like startled teal,—of a swift horse. See 7432.

侵軼 to attack unawares.

懼其侵軼我也 I fear they will fall upon us suddenly.

散軼 to scatter; to disperse.

書亂誰能軼 my books are disturbed (by the wind): who shall put them in order?

整齊而軼之 to put in order.

超軼古人之所未到 to strike out some original line not already reached by the men of old.

湊^{4c}
13,195

R. 質

See 溢

A. *jēt*
Entering
Upper.

To add to; to fill up, as the saliva fills the mouth; saliva.

鵠^{4c}
13,196

R. 錫

C. *yik*
F. *ngak*, v.
ngauk

See 易

K. *yök, ik*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *ngik*

Entering
Lower.

A fish-hawk. Used with 5490. [Figured like *Falco aesolon*.]

六鵠退飛過宋都 six fish-hawks flew backwards past the capital of Sung.

鵠鵠 the tiger-bittern or chestnut heron (*Gorsachius goisaki*), found in Formosa.

𪛗⁴²

13,197

R. 齊錫

See 鵠倪

Even and
Entering
Lower.鵠⁴²

13,198

R. 錫

C. yik₅F. cik₅

See 鵠

Entering
Lower.鵠⁴²

13,199

R. 陌

See 鵠

Entering
Lower.

煖

13,200

圉⁴²

13,201

R. 洽合

J. ɔ̃

A. hap₅Entering
Upper.

一

13,202

弋

13,203

妣⁴²

13,204

R. 職

See 翊

Entering
Lower.杙⁴²

13,205

R. 職

C. yik, v. tēk

See 翊

Entering
Lower.

Same as 13,196. Also,
the cackling of geese.

惡^{wu} 用是駢駢者爲
哉 what is the use of all this
cackling?

The medallion pheasant
(*Tragopan satyrus*). Used
for 13,199.

Identified by the Japan-
ese with *Spiranthes austra-*
lis, Ldl., a common orchid
throughout China.

Same as 13,183.

The shrill note of a flute.

See 5342.

Same as 5342.

Women whose duty it
was, under the Northern
Chou dynasty, to conduct
the worship of the Goddess
of Silkworms.

A post for tethering
animals.

石杙 a boundary-stone.

植竹以爲杙 planted bam-
boos as a fence.

鈇⁴²

13,206

R. 職

See 翊

Entering
Lower.𥽿⁴²

13,207

R. 職

See 翊

Entering
Lower.默⁴²

13,208

R. 職

See 翊

Entering
Lower.音¹

13,209

R. 侵

See 陰

Even Upper.

The ears or side-orna-
ments of a tripod.

The broken husks of
wheat; chaff.

麥𥽿子 chopped straw which
is mixed with lime to make
mortar.

Black. Used with 5343.

YIN.

Sound, as opposed to 響
noise (4263); a musical
note; tone; pronunciation
(see 4279); rhyme; the voice
(see 9207). An initial sound
in the Chinese system of
spelling (see 13,843). Used
for 13,229. Radical 180.

音聲 sound; noise.

聲成文謂之音 modu-
lated noise is sound.

清音 gonging and drumming
(in honour of a joss).

牙音 a dental sound.

音義 sounds and meanings,—
of characters, as given for stu-
dents.

音號 a musical note.

五音 the five musical notes, viz.

宮, 商, 角, 徵 (*chih*³), and
羽. See 9883.

七音 the seven initials intro-
duced by the Budd. priest 守
溫 Shou Wên of 西域 Turke-
stan.

八音 the eight sounds employed
in music, viz. those produced
by silk, bamboo, metal, stone,

音¹

13,209

wood, earth, leather, and the
gourd or calabash.

八音琴 (or 盒) a musical
box.

八音班 a band of music.

九音 the 9 classes of spoken
sounds,—palatals, labials, etc.

音樂 (*yo*⁴²) musical instruments;
music.

音樂 *yo*⁴² 合作 a full band.

音律 musical pitch, according
to the 12 bamboo pitch-pipes.
See 7548.

不聞音律 not to be a mu-
sician.

通於音律 to understand
music.

知音 to have a musical ear; to
be a connoisseur. See 7521,
9995.

自相知音 mutual recog-
nition as musical connoisseurs,
—used of a close friendship.

知音世所希 in this world,
sympathetic friends are few.

餘音繞梁 the dying sounds
cling round the beams.

先衆音 to lead a choir.

鳳仙從來金玉其音,

不敢相勞 Fêng-hsien al-
ways gold-jade's her singing (*i.e.*
makes a great favour of singing),
so we won't trouble her. See
2032.

音歌 ballads; songs.

唱南音 to sing southern bal-
lads.

古曰音今日韻 the old
term (for rhyme) was *yin*, the
modern is *yün*.

音語 language.

佳音 sweet sounds; kind words.

失音 to be speechless.

回音 an answer; an echo.

祈卽賜一回音 please
send an answer.

敬候佳音 I respectfully
await your reply.

音信 news; tidings.

音信不相聞問 to have
no news of one another.

杳無音信 nothing has been
heard of him.

音¹

13,209

數年以來絕無音信

for some years past there had been no sound,—of such a thing; that she would have a child.

音聞 report; rumour.

口音 pronunciation; accent.

正音 correct sound or pronunciation.

京音 the Peking sound or pronunciation.

土音 local pronunciation. See 1272.

八里不同音 eight li away, and the pronunciation is no longer the same.

音尾 a drawl in speaking.

音韻 pronunciation.

音韻清楚 having a clear articulate pronunciation.

字音 initial sounds; spoken words.

音母 the letters of an alphabet.

協音 having the same sound as.

環音協還 *huan*² (環) has the same sound as *huan*² (還).鹿死不擇音 (*yin*⁴) the deer driven to death does not choose the best place to take shelter in,—but any place.暗¹

13,210

The sobbing of infants.

To be dumb. See 13,212.

暗瘡 dumb.

暗不能言 unable to speak, —as from paralysis.

Read *yeh*⁴.暗噁 (*wu*³) boiling with rage.暗¹

13,211

Quiet; peaceful; solemn.

愔愔 *an*⁴ *an*⁴ 度日 to pass one's days in peace.暗¹

13,212

Dumb. See 13,210.

瘡聾 deaf and dumb.

口瘡 dumb; unable to speak.

窖⁴

13,213

A cellar; a store-room.

酒窖 a wine-cellar.

窖室 the dark room where silk-worms are kept.

有井窖一眼 he had a dry well,—for storing vegetables, etc.

醅¹

13,214

Drunk.

Read *yin*⁴. To preserve in vessels closed to the air.

A kind of stinking sauce prepared by the 南蠻子 savages of the south.

蓄醅桶幾世矣 we have had *yin* in our family for many generations,—we have always been well off.因¹

13,215

A cause; a reason; because; taking occasion from; having regard to; proportionate to; means of; taking advantage of. Then; therefore. To rely on. To follow; to succeed; train of thought; by and by; along. To multiply by a single number. See 770.

因原 or 因由 a cause; an origin; a reason.

有因 there is a reason.

見他言語有因 seeing that there was really something in what he said.

未必無因 there must be a reason.

所言未必無因 there must be some grounds for this statement.

願見相君無因 I wished to see His Ex., but had no excuse for so doing.

無因令汝知 I had no means of letting you know.

因緣 cause; reason; the cause which produces effects in another state of existence.

因緣而起 arising from some cause.

除時因緣 unless for some urgent reason.

因¹

13,215

十二因緣 the twelve *niddānas* or causes of existence.

勝因夙所宗 a happy stroke of destiny reserved for me in some previous life.

把珠寶做因頭 she made the jewels a pretext,—for going.

因為 (*wei*²) because; on account of.因為 *wei*² 甚麼 why? for what reason?因為 *wei*² 你 on your account.

何因 or 因何 why? wherefore?

因何緣由 for what reason?

因此 on this account; therefore; thereby.

因此識彼 to infer that from this.

因公 because of public business.

因風收口 to put into port in a storm.

因事故而拆革 to be dismissed from office on account of certain matters.

因別故 for other reasons.

非因鼓鑄 is not the reason for which it was cast.

因小失大 to lose the greater for the less.

因言 he then said....

因病 from illness; on account of sickness.

因而 thus; thereby; on which account he....

因費仲而通 he obtained access through Fei Chung.

因才施教 to give instruction proportionate to ability.

因時制宜 to do what is suitable to the occasion.

因地因時 according to the requirements of time and place.

因之 the result or consequence of; inferring from this; availing myself of this; thereby; on this account.

因果 cause and effect. See 6627.

正因 a real *karma*; a good destiny.來生未了因 the unaccomplished *karma* for future life.

R. 沁

F. eing

See 陰

Sinking Upper.

R. 侵

See 陰

Even Upper.

R. 眞

C. yén

H. yin

F. ing

W. yang

N. ing

P. }

Y. yin

Sz. }

K. }

J. in

A. nyön, nyên

Even Upper.

R. 侵

See 窖

Even and Sinking Upper.

R. 侵

See 陰

Even Upper.

R. 侵

See 陰

Even Upper.

因¹

13,215

欲知前世因, 今生受

者是 if you want to know how you behaved in your previous state of existence, you can tell from your fate in this.

因心則友 in his heart he was full of brotherly duty.

因以其伯 and to preside over them as their chief.

若民則無恒產, 因無

恒心 as to the people, if they have not a certain livelihood, then they will not have a fixed heart.

誰因 on whom should I rely?

因人成事 to accomplish a matter through the aid of others.

因不失其親 to rely upon fitting persons.

因糧於敵 forage on the enemy.

周因於殷禮 the Chou dynasty followed the regulations of the Yin dynasty.

因仍 to continue as of old.

秦留韓非因殺之 the Ch'ins kept Han Fei prisoner, and by and by put him to death.

因循怠緩 to leisurely follow a routine,—without regard to exigencies.

因循下來 he fell in with,—the suggestion.

因循了 *liao* 事 to be perfunctory.

我欲因此鳥 I would like to avail myself of the medium of these birds,—as messengers.

因其自然而求之 try to get what you want by letting things take their own natural course.

相因 following one from the other; in connexion.

此又內篇相因之理也 such is the rationale of the connexion between the "inner chapters,"—referring to the first seven chapters of Chuang Tzū's work.

各不相因 each one being separate and distinct,—from the others.

太倉之粟陳陳相因 the grain in the Imperial granaries grew stale year by year.

因¹

13,215

金元明因之 the Chin, Yüan, and Ming dynasties followed suit,—in using a certain term.

因桓是來 they came along the river Huan.

因城以爲臺者舊矣 built out from the city wall there was a tower, which had been there for years.

因陀羅 Indra.

因制 an imitation of the word "inch."

等因 see 10,877.

莊子因 the train of thought in Chuang Tzū,—title of a book.

姻¹

13,216

R. 眞

See 因

Even Upper.

A bride. Relationship by marriage. See 5223.

結姻 or 締姻 to contract a marriage.

姻戚 or 姻親 a wife's relatives, as spoken of by the husband.

姻家 the families of a husband and wife,—referring only to the elders.

姻兄弟 a term used in the relationship between the respective grandfathers, fathers, and uncles of a man and his wife.

姻侍生 a term used by and of the elder as compared with the younger generations above.

姻晚生 or 姻愚姪 a term used by and of the younger as compared with the elder generations above.

姻再晚 or 姻愚姪孫 a term used as above by and of a generation a degree lower.

姻翁 the fathers of a husband and wife, as spoken of by the younger generation.

姻亞 see 12,813.

姻緣 marriage affinity,—a bond supposed to exist, from birth upwards, between couples who become husband and wife.

好姻緣 a capital match.

姻緣有分 (*fén*) marriages are made in heaven.

各有姻緣, 莫羨人 each one has his own marriage destiny, so do not covet that of others.

姻¹

13,216

嘉姻 or 良姻 a happy marriage.

姻緣艇 pleasure-boats (Canton).

姻眷 love.

氤¹

13,217

R. 眞

See 因

A. *nyên*

Even Upper.

The generative influences of heaven and earth, by which all things in nature are constantly reproduced. See 13,826.

Same as 13,217.

綯¹

13,218

茵¹

13,219

R. 眞

See 因

A. *nyên*

Even Upper.

A doubled mat or cushion for a carriage.

文茵 a tiger-skin,—used in a carriage.

細草如茵 fine grass like a cushion.

苔茵 a cushion of moss.

屋古布苔茵 a layer of moss covers the old house.

乘 *ch'êng* 茵 to sit on a cushion carried by four men,—as the inferior women of the palace, under the Han dynasty, while the Empress and Imperial concubines rode in carriages.茵芋 *Skimmia Fortunei*, M.T.M. 茵陳蒿 *Artemisia capillaris*, Thunb.

A mat or mattress; see 5689. Underclothes.

拂綯 to sweep the mat,—as before sitting down.

累綯而坐, 列鼎而食 to sit on double cushions and to eat from an array of dishes,—of the rich.

Same as 13,220.

鞦¹

13,221

駟¹

13,222

R. 眞

See 因

Even Upper.

Iron-grey, as a horse.

麋¹

13,223

R. 眞

See 因

Even Upper.

陰¹

13,224

R. 侵

C. yēm

H. yim

F. ing, v. eing

W. yang

N. ing

P. ing

M. ing

Y. ing

Sz. ing

K. im

J. in

A. em

Even Upper.

A female deer; a doe.

The female or negative principle in nature, as opposed to 陽 12,883 (*q.v.*); represented in geomancy by 虎 the tiger. Shadow; shade, see 13,229; dark; cloudy, as opposed to 晴 2186; cold; mysterious; secret; supernatural. [The concealment implied is inherent; it is the unseen, which never can be seen. See 13,276.] The south of a river and the north of a hill. See 10,845.

陰陽 the Yin and the Yang,—the primeval forces, developed from 太一 the Great Monad, by the interaction of which the whole universe has been produced. Expressed thus by the Chinese; the dark half being the yin or female principle, the light half the yang or male principle. Also, magic; sorcery. See 10,343.

陰陽失調所致 caused by the yin and yang not being in due proportions.

其陰陽之審度 ^{to 4} 故

一寒一暑 the yin and the yang calculated in due proportions, so that heat and cold alternate. See 9851.

陰陽相反 the yin and the yang are opposites,—e.g. a dream of life means death, and vice versa.

陰陽 or 陰陽生 a man who writes out death-certificates, to be exhibited at the gates of Peking before a corpse can be passed out. See 12,865, 12,883. Also, an hermaphrodite.

陰陽家 a magician; a necromancer.

酷信陰陽 to be a firm believer in magic, etc.

陰¹

13,224

陰陽術數 magical arts.

陰陽水 cold and hot water mixed.

陰陽老爺 the person (usually a Taoist priest) who arranges the corpse in the coffin.

陰陽樺兒 mortice and tenon.

桑棗柘梨槐, 不造陰

陽宅 the mulberry, the jujube, the *ché* (562), the pear, and the *huai* (5028), are not used for making coffins.

有陰有陽 to be an hermaphrodite.

陰氣 the negative or female element.

太陰 the moon.

大陰 a large *membrum virile*.

陰物乃男子也 the generative organ was that of a male.

陰戶 or 陰門 or 下陰 the female organ.

陰蓋 the *os pubis* of a woman.

陰禮 female etiquette.

陰文 incised characters, as opposed to those cut in relief.

陰寒 an internal chill.

陰影 shade.

光陰 light and shade; time.

寸陰是競 every inch of shadow (on the sun-dial, *sc.* of time) should be contested.

惜分 ^{fén} 陰 to be sparing of every fraction of time.

樹倒 ^{tao} 無陰 a fallen tree casts no shade.

陰涼兒 shady and cool.

西陰涼兒下來了 the cool shades of evening have fallen.

種樹圖陰涼 trees are planted with a view to shade.

無心插柳, 柳成陰 the chance-planted willow-twigs become a shady willow-tree.

陰陰的 very dark.

陰晦 gloomy; obscure.

陰雲 black clouds.

陰天 a dark or cloudy day.

陰¹

13,224

陰天閒 idle on cloudy days,—a sun-dial.

陰天樂 (^{lo}) happy on dark days,—an albino.

連陰了幾天 it has been cloudy for several days.

天陰沉了 the sky has become heavily overcast.

陰雨 dark and rainy; abundant and fertilising rain.

陰符 a secret tally or charm.

陰符經 the name of a Taoist *sūtra*, said to be over 4,000 years old but really of modern origin.

陰毒 to secretly injure.

陰事 secret affairs.

陰報 a secret recompense.

陰手 secretly; underhand.

陰功 secret merits.

天下陰受其禍 the empire suffers these calamities without knowing how they came about.

陰薄 secret hostility.

陰謀 to secretly plan.

陰內 to hide; to conceal.

陰邪 dark and deflected,—of actions; *sc.* evil.

陰間 or 陰世 or 陰府 the nether world; Hades.

陰司 or 陰曹 the judge in Hades.

過陰 to visit Hades; to consult the spirits; to act as a medium.

陰魂 a dead man's spirit.

陰狀 a dying man's declaration. Also, a plaint filed in the next world.

陰溝 a covered drain.

向陰 facing the north. See 8774.

城陰 on the north of the city.

陰沉 hard-wood.

陰行草 *Siphonostegia chinensis*, Bth.

Read *yin*. To overshadow; to do good to.

既之陰女 (= 汝) I go to help you.

陰¹

13,224

Read *yung*³. An ice-house.

三之日納于凌陰 in the days of the 3rd (moon) they convey (the ice) to the ice-houses.

Read *an*¹. A hut, called 諒陰, at the tombs of Emperors, used for purposes of meditation.

Same as 13,224.

阴

13,225

陰

13,226

氤

13,227

陰

13,228

蔭⁴

13,229

R. 沁

See 睿

Sinking Upper.

Shade; shady; shadow; to overshadow; to shelter; to protect.

樹成蔭而衆鳥息焉 the tree makes a shade and birds come to rest in it.

茂樹蔭 *yin*¹ 蔚 the trees are covered with a dense foliage.

庇蔭 to protect.

蔭棚子 a scaffolding matted over at the top.

總集福蔭 may all blessings gather here!

恩蔭 hereditary official rank bestowed upon the sons, grandsons, younger brothers, or nephews, of distinguished public servants.

難蔭 hereditary distinction conferred as a reward for suffering in the public service.

蔭生 a holder of hereditary rank, as above.

蔭生員外 a second-class Secretary to a Board, appointed in recognition of the services of a deceased relative.

用父蔭補官 to obtain office by virtue of his father's services.

癰⁴

13,230

R. 沁

See 睿

Sinking Upper.

堊¹

13,231

R. 眞

See 因

A. *nyön, nyên*
Even Upper.

A disease of the heart. Used for 13,278.

To stop up; to lead or change the direction of, as water.

鯀堊洪水 K'un dammed up the waters of the flood,—instead of draining them off, as his son, the Great Yü, did.

距堊 a mound raised alongside a wall in order to scale it.

Same as 13,231.

堊

13,232

湮¹

13,233

R. 眞

See 因

A. *yen, niön*
Even Upper.

To sink in water; to be submerged, as opposed to 浮 3600; to soak; to stain; to spread, as liquid on unglazed paper. Also read *yen*¹ and used with 13,231.

湮沒 to be drowned; to be lost in obscurity.

湮沒不彰 in obscurity and unable to make oneself known.

湮淪毀棄 lost in water, broken, or thrown away,—of antiques.

秦之世所以湮滅 they disappeared under the Ch'in dynasty,—of Buddhist books.

湮濕 soaked through.

雨湮透衣服 the rain has soaked through my clothes.

油湮了紙 the oil has run into the paper.

墨湮 ink stains.

爲之樂 *yo*¹ 以宣其湮 *yen*¹ 鬱 gave them music in order to dissipate their melancholy.

The name of a sacrifice, offered with purity and reverence.

禋于六宗 he sacrificed purely to the six honoured ones,—the seasons, cold and heat, the sun, the moon, the stars, and drought.

禋¹

13,234

R. 眞

See 因

A. *yen, niön*
Even Upper.誼¹

13,235

R. 眞

See 因

Even Upper.

To respect; to reverence.

闡¹

13,236

R. 眞

See 因

A. *yen, niên, niön*
Even Upper.

The wall which encloses a city gate as a further protection against enemies. To stop up; to block.

闢門 the gate in the above wall. 出其闢闢 (*tu*¹) I went out by the tower on the covering wall.

闢遮各路 to block up all the roads.

窮困闢厄 in great straits.

Same as 13,231.

陲

13,237

殷¹

13,238

R. 文 刪

C. *yên*H. *yîn*F. *üng*W. *yang*N. *ing*P. { *yin*M. { *ying*Y. *ying*S. *yin*K. *in*J. *in, on*A. *ên*

Even Upper.

Many; flourishing; abundant. Great. To determine exactly; to regulate; middle. A dark red colour. Name of a dynasty.

士與女殷其盈矣 men and women appear in crowds.

繁殷 multitudinous; see 10,092.

殷實 having ample means; rich; substantial.

殷富 or 殷戶 wealthy; rich.

殷盛 affluent; abundant; flourishing.

殷渥 very gracious.

其不殷 *yin*¹ 非天之罪 if there is not enough of it, that is not God's fault.

閣下殷拳照拂 you have treated me, sir, with great cordiality.

情殷 kindness.

殷勤 diligent.

殷然 with all one's heart.

憂心殷殷 with my heart full of sorrow.

翼殷不逝 though having large wings, it does not fly away.

以殷仲秋 in order to determine mid-autumn.

殷¹

13,238

血殷 (*yen¹*) the colour of dry blood.**殷朝** (*ch'ao²*) the Yin dynasty, —as the **商** Shang dynasty was called from B.C. 1401, in consequence of the removal of the capital to Yin, in modern Honan.**殷人** the founder of the Yin dynasty.**殷當盛世** in the prosperous days of the Yin dynasty.**殷鑒匪遙** a warning example not far off. See 1644.Read *yin³*. The roll of thunder. See 13,240.**殷其雷** grandly rolls the thunder.**砲聲殷地** the noise of their artillery shook the earth,—of the Feringhees in 1520.**慇¹**

13,239

R. 文

See 殷

Even Upper.

Anxious; disquieted; sad.

慇心 anxious.**慇懃** see 2098.**礮³**

13,240

R. 文吻

See 殷

Even and Rising Upper.

The sound of thunder.

礮礮霹靂 clap upon clap of thunder.**嫵**

13,241

Same as 13,216.

恁

13,242

See 5617.

姪²

13,243

R. 侵

See 淫

Even Lower.

Obscene; lewd. Used with 13,244.

淫²

13,244

R. 侵

C. *yem*
H. *yim*

To go to excess; to be dissolute; licentious; lewd; vicious; lawless; bad; see 5180. To be covetous. To overflow (see 3490). To

淫²

13,244

F. *ing*W. *yang*N. *ying*P. *ying*M. *ying*Sz. *ying*Y. *ying*K. *im*J. *in*A. *jem*

Even Lower.

usurp. For a long time. Great; excessive; very.

始淫爲劓刵 were the first to go to excess in cutting off noses and ears.**罔淫于樂** (*lo⁴*) do not go to excess in pleasure.**少⁴而淫酒** he was a drunkard in his youth.**淫祀無福** improper worship brings no blessings.**淫風** the fashion of dissipation.**萬惡淫爲首** of all vices lewdness is the worst. See 4334.**朋淫于家** he introduced licentious associates into his family.**淫朋** lawless confederacies.**鄭聲淫** the songs of the Chêng State are licentious.**麗以淫** beautiful because of its abandon,—of poetry which flows naturally from the heart. See 6911.**淫亂** or **淫浪** or **淫蕩** profligate; debauched.**淫豔** wanton; lewd.**淫書** or **淫文** obscene books.**淫談** indecent talk.**淫瘡** venereal ulcers.**淫水** water flowing at random; semen.**飽暖思淫慾** repletion and warmth beget lustful desires.**淫心** desire; lewdness.**淫婦** or **淫縱女子** a lewd woman.**淫穢** obscene; filthy.**淫濫** outrageously indecent.**白晝宣淫** openly immoral, without concealment.**禁止淫戲** obscene plays are forbidden here,—a theatre notice.**淫氣** a "vicious force," which in the rainbow is supposed to be the vicious interaction of heaven and earth.**淫鬼** the demon of lust.**淫汚** impure; vile.**淫夫** the father of an illegitimate child.**淫²**

13,244

淫博 or **淫色** debauchery.**淫溢** flooded; exaggerated; excessive.**何爲久滯淫** why should I linger long?**天道福善而禍淫** God blesses the virtuous and sends misfortune on the profligate.**淫詩** very fond of poetry.**日淫于書** daily devoted to books.**既有淫威** adorned with great dignity.**淫羊藿** *Epimedium sagittatum*, Baker.

Heavy rain.

霖雨連線 heavy rain in strings,—i.e. not falling by drops but as it were in cords.**連霖雨** continuous and heavy rain.**晝夜霖霖** incessant rain day and night.To revere; to show reverence; reverently. The third of the **地支** calendaric branch characters; the Gemini; see *Tables Vd*.**夙夜惟寅** morning and night you must be respectful.**寅畏** reverential and fearful.**寅亮天地** to reverently display (the powers) of heaven and earth.**寅恭** to treat respectfully.**寅賓** to show respect to a guest.**寅念** to reverently consider.**寅承** to respectfully receive.**寅時** or **寅刻** 3 to 5 a.m.**寅月** the 1st moon.**斗柄回寅** the handle of the Dipper again in *yin*,—spring.**同寅** or **寅兄** in the same branch or department,—of officials. [The first is also, to show a common reverence for.]**同寅團拜** the banquet at which the principal officials in the public offices meet at the New Year.

戣³

13,247

R. 軫鈇

See 引

Rising Lower.

績³

13,248

R. 銑

See 演

Rising Lower.

蟬

13,249

賁²

13,250

R. 眞支

See 引

A. *ji*

Even Lower.

濱³

13,251

R. 軫

See 引

Rising Lower.

垠²

13,252

R. 眞文

F. *ngüng*, v.*nging*

See 銀

Even Lower.

銀²

13,253

R. 眞

C. *ngên*H. *ngyin*F. *ngüng*W. *ngiang*N. *ngying*

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

A long spear.

Read *yu*³. A long shield.**矛莫寅陷** spears did not rattle against shields,—i.e. times of peace.

To “run” a seam in sewing.

先績後緝 first run and then fell.

Same as 13,266.

To respect; to advance.
To be connected with; a girdle.**賁夜** the dead of night.**賁緣** to creep around (see 1550); to climb; bribery; intrigue.**賁緣若絲羅** to climb up or rely upon, as creepers,—round a tree.**八賁** the eight regions beyond the limits of the **九州** Nine Chou, or China as known to the ancient Chinese.**濱** Water-courses running underground.

A bank; a boundary.

垠岸 a shore; a beach.**一望無垠** no limit to the view.**九垠** the boundaries of the Nine Heavens.Silver (explained as the **良** obstinate metal, because so difficult to find in China); silver bullion; money (see 5047); treasure; wealth.**前古無言銀** in ancient times there was no word of silver,—as money.**百物皆取銀爲準** silver**銀**²

13,253

K. *in*J. *gin*A. *ngên*

Even Lower.

became the measure of value for all things,—under the Ming dynasty.

銀礦 or **銀穴** a silver mine.**銀子** or **銀兩** silver bullion; money.**三兩銀子** three ounces of silver; *Tls.* 3.**紋銀** or **十足紋銀** or **細****絲銀** pure silver; sycee, so called because under the action of heat it can be drawn into fine threads.**銀錠** ingots of silver.**銀錠兒** dovetails,—in carpentering; so called from their resemblance in shape to silver ingots.**銀錠扣** dovetailed.**銀鏹** small silver ingots; “shoes” of silver.**銀錢** silver money in general.**洋銀** foreign silver coins.**銀洋** taels (i.e. silver bullion) and dollars.**兌換銀洋** taels and dollars changed here.**鷹銀** eagle silver,—Mexican dollars.**銀圓** silver coins.**銀數** a sum of money.**銅銀** silver mixed with copper; copper or counterfeit dollars.**潮銀子** alloyed silver.**頂銀** sham silver.**電鍍銀的** electro-plated.**辨銀** to shroff silver.**碎銀** broken silver.**燒埋之銀** a sum of *Tls.* 10, paid to the relatives of a man killed by accident, in addition to the legal punishment.**祭銀** paper ingots used in worship.**銀箔** silver leaf.**銀線** or **銀絲** (see 883) silver wire; silver thread.**銀樓** a shop for the sale of head ornaments.**銀牌** a silver medal.**牌銀攤** the form of “*fan-tan*”**銀**²

13,253

(see 3383) in which \$ 1.00 is the lowest stake.

銀匠 an assayer of silver; a silversmith.**銀匠不偷銀,餓死一家人** if an assayer were not to filch silver, his family would starve.**銀局** a mint; a bank.**銀師** a shroff.**銀色** the quality or “touch” of silver.**銀灰色** silver-grey; lavender colour.**銀紅色** rose colour.**銀行** (*hang*³) or **銀號** a bank.**儲蓄銀行** a Savings' Bank.**銀店** small banks.**銀單** or **銀票** or **銀行***hang*³ **票** bank notes; bank bills; money orders; cheques.**銀櫃** or **銀箱** a safe.**銀項** or **銀欸** an amount; an item.**銀鄉** a silver locket with a movable drop of iron, etc., inside; a silver bell.**銀庫房** the treasure-room of a house.**銀魚** the silver-fish decoration.
See 13,510.**銀青** Silver and Blue,—alluding to a token of Imperial favour given by the Emperor **太宗** T'ai Tsung of the **唐** T'ang dynasty to his minister **李泌** Li Pi, when obliged to send him to hold temporarily a subordinate office.**銀缸** lamps.**銀床** a well-frame.**銀兜子** a purse or money-wallet.**銀信** a letter of advice of remittances.**銀盤** the silver abacus,—the value of silver; the rate of silver; exchange.**銀花** = **金銀花** see 2032.**銀花紙** silver-flowered paper.**銀硃** vermilion.

銀²

13,253

銀鼠 the ermine; the white squirrel.

水銀 quicksilver.

銀河 the Milky Way.

銀燭 the silver candle,—the moon.

銀鈎 the silver sickle,—the new moon.

銀山 a hill of silver paper, burnt for the dead.

銀海 the silver sea,—the eye.

銀樹開花 like a silver tree blossoming,—impossible.

有筆無銀, 僅屬虛文 a good literary style, without money, attracts no attention.

擎着銀碗討飯喫 beg-
ging with a silver bowl,—refer-
ring to 嚴嵩 Yen Sung, a cor-
rupt minister under the Ming
dynasty, whom the Emperor 嘉
靖 Chia Ching punished by
making him beg his food with
a silver bowl, the result being
that no one gave anything and
he starved to death.

銀黃 silver and gold whips,—
the highest offices of State.

齧

13,254

听³

13,255

R. 眞軫

吻

See 銀

Even and
Rising Lower.斷²

13,256

R. 眞文

See 銀齧

Even Lower.

泥⁴

13,257

R. 震

See 銀

Sinking
Lower.吟²

13,258

R. 侵

C. yin

H. nyim

F. nging

W. nging

N. nyin

P. }

M. } yin

Y. ying

Sz. yin

K. im

J. gin, gon

A. ngim

Even Lower.

To mutter; to sigh; to
moan; to hum over; to
chant; to intone.

倚樹而吟 to lean against a
tree and mutter,—as a *soi-disant*
philosopher when pretending to
think out some abstruse problem.

水底龍吟 the dragon moans
at the bottom of the pool.

鸞吟鳳舞 the birds of para-
dise call and the phoenixes play.

吟風弄月 to sing in the
breeze and sport beneath the
moon.

吟秋 to sing to the autumn, as
birds and insects; to make son-
nets to autumn.

蟬吟 the chirping of cicadas.

沉吟 to hum to oneself; to
ponder; to hum and haw.

吟詩 to hum verses,—as when
composing.

吟詩作賦 to hum verses and
write poetry,—to be very busy
writing.

吟成五個字, 用破一
生心 the arrangement of 5
characters (in a line of poetry)
will break one human heart,—
by the difficulty.

吟吟 tittering; giggling.

笑口吟吟 smiling and titter-
ing.

唸²

13,259

R. 侵寢

See 吟

Even Lower.

岑²

13,260

R. 侵

See 吟

Even Lower.

砣

13,261

High ridges of cliffs.

Same as 13,260.

蟬²

13,262

R. 侵

See 淫

Even Lower.

狺²

13,263

R. 文眞

See 銀

Even Lower.

闇²

13,264

R. 文眞

See 銀

Even Lower.

引³

13,265

R. 軫

C. yin

H. yin

F. ing

W. yang

N. ying

P. }

M. } yin

Y. ying

Sz. yin

K. in

J. }

A. jên

Rising Lower.

A fish-like insect (*Lepis-
ma*) which destroys books,
clothes, etc.

Read *hsin*¹. To wriggle.

The snarling of dogs.

猛犬狺狺以迎吠
a fierce dog received him with
loud barking.

To speak gently.

闇闇如也 so bland and cour-
teous.

闇闇審審匪石可轉
softly and pleadingly speak, and
if he is not of stone you will
turn him round.

To draw out; to stretch;
to prolong; see 11,018. To
lead; to lead on; to lead
up to; to guide (see 7763);
to introduce; an introduc-
tion to a book; to quote.
A measure of 100 尺 feet,
used under the Han dy-
nasty; a weight of 2 斤
pounds; a lot of 8 bags of
salt, weighing 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ piculs net.

引弓 to draw a bow. See 6599.

引領 to crane the neck. See
1392.

伏而引領望見 he lay
down and stretched out his neck
to look,—into a well.

引而伸之 to carry out; to
develop; to expand, as a prin-
ciple into a system.

職兄 *huang*³ 斯引 prolong-
ing my anxious sorrow.

引近 to bring near.

領引 or 引進 to lead in.

發引 or 執引 or 引柩
to escort a coffin to the grave.

引布 the strips of white cloth
or paper attached to the front
of a bier and held by friends,
as though helping to convey the
body to the grave.

引³
13,265

引導 to lead on.
 導引 to breathe in a particular way, as the Taoists do, with a view to long life.
 遯世引年 to retire from the world, and prolong one's life.
 引去 he drew off his forces.
 便欲引還 he accordingly wished to draw off his troops.
 引行 to lead the way.
 引道 or 引路 to show the road. [The second is used of Chinese "finger-posts."]
 引誘 or 勾引 or 引惑 to lead astray; to beguile.
 引錯 to mislead.
 引頭 a leader; one who heads a subscription, etc.
 引線 to furnish a clue; a guide; a spy.
 引水 to lead water, as in irrigation; to pilot.
 引水人或引港的 a pilot.
 引水董事 a senior pilot.
 引水船 a pilot-boat.
 引水章程 pilotage regulations.
 引水字據 a pilot's license.
 引費 pilotage fees.
 引務 pilotage business.
 引擎 or 引獲 to lead to the apprehension of.
 引嫌悉卻之 lest it should lead to ill feeling, he rejected all,—the presents.
 引喻失義 to fail in duty by attention to petty scruples.
 互相牽引 each involving the other.
 呼朋引類 to form cliques.
 引動 to influence; to urge on.
 引爲己過 to acknowledge as one's own fault.
 汲引 to raise or draw,—as water from a well.
 引見 to introduce to the Emperor; to have audience, as officials from the 4th grade upwards; see 8952.
 進京引見來了 he has

引³
13,265

come to Peking to have audience of the Emperor.
 引就 or 引至 to introduce to.
 此引出兩個古人 this (passage) introduces two of the men of old,—to the reader.
 薦引 see 1680.
 引書 to quote books, especially the Classics.
 引據書目 list of books (authorities) quoted.
 引得來 quoted; adduced.
 引典故 to make an historical or mythological allusion.
 引經據典 to make classical quotations.
 引證 to adduce as proof.
 引今通古 to adduce the present in explanation of the past.
 并引論 together with introductory remarks,—as when editing a poem or essay.
 小引 the "argument" of a book or chapter.
 曲引 the argument or gist of a song.
 引子 the gist; the purport. Also dry yeast.
 藥引子 an ingredient added to a medicine for the purpose of introducing the other components to the organ which they are intended to affect. Hence, that which leads up to a situation, as in a novel.
 引藥 to act as a vehicle for a drug, as honey.
 指引 to point out; to elucidate.
 引火 to strike a light.
 性易引火 inflammable.
 引鹽 the certificate for a certain quantity of salt.
 引餉 the tax on salt.
 引賣 to offer for sale.
 引地 to sub-let a fief or land held in fee-simple.
 引枕 a pillow.
 引滿 to fill a cup and drink it to the dregs.
 一引遂盡 he drank it off at a draught. See 13,269.

蚓³
13,266
R. 軫
See 引
Rising Lower.L
13,267軛³
13,268
R. 軫
See 引
Rising Lower.飲³
13,269
R. 寢泌
C. yim
H. yim
F. ing, eing
W. yang
N. ing
P.
M. yin
Y.
Sz.
K. im
J. in, on
A. im
Rising and Sinking Upper.

The earthworm. See 2312, 7644.
 蛙翻白出濶, 蚓屈紫之長 a frog on it, back is like a broad white 出, a wriggling worm is like an elongated red 之.
 Same as 13,276.
 Breast harness for horses. Reins
 體寒失軛 being cold, he let drop the reins.
 To drink; to swallow.
 飲食 to eat and drink; food and drink; food in general. See below.
 飲食無味 having no appetite.
 飲食之銀 maintenance expenses.
 飲食之人 a gourmand; a bon vivant.
 飲噉 (something) to eat and drink.
 好 hao⁴ 飲 good to drink.
 飲水 to drink water.
 飲水知源 by drinking the water we know the spring,—whether it is good or bad.
 飲湯 to take soup.
 飲酒 to drink wine; to feast.
 飲新娘酒 to attend a wedding feast.
 飲器 a slop-pot for receiving dregs of wine.
 飲興 (hsing⁴) the exhilaration of wine.
 飲饌 or 飲宴 to feast.
 飲福 or 飲福 to meet and dine together to discuss business,—of guilds.
 勸人節飲 to urge people to be temperate.
 飲不自節 to drink without knowing when to stop.

飲³

13,269

便推不飲 he excused himself from drinking any more.

濫飲 or 痛飲 or 豪飲 to drink deeply.

痛飲一場 to have a heavy bout of drinking.

痛飲翻能損壽 hard drinking shortens life.

古人笑不飲 the ancients laughed at those who did not drink.

遇三杯飲, 飲三杯 when you get a chance of drinking three glasses, drink them,—*carpe diem!*

禮飲 ceremonial drinking,—three cups only.

一飲而盡 emptied it at a draught. See 13,265.

飲恨 to harbour hate in one's heart.

飲泣 to swallow tears,—to sob without tears falling.

漢武飲羽 Wu Ti of the Han was hit by an arrow.

飲章 anonymous writings. [飲 = 隱.]

Read *yin*⁴. To give to drink; to water [=與之飲也].

曷飲食 *shih*⁴ 之 how shall I supply him with drink and food?

不飲 *yin*³ 酒而喜以飲 *yin*⁴ 人 not to drink wine, but to like making others drink.

飲馬投錢 he watered his horse and threw some money,—in the river. Such was the scrupulous honesty of 項仲山 Hsiang Chung-shan.

飲羊 to water sheep, *i.e.* to give them quantities of water in order to make them weigh heavier, *sc.* to cheat.

尹³

13,270

R. 軫

W. *yang*, *yang*

See 允

To direct; to rule. See 7199.

庶尹 or 師尹 or 百尹 ancient "heads of departments."

府尹 Governor of the Prefecture of 順天 Shun-t'ien, in

尹³

13,270

P. *yin*M. *yin*Y. *yin*Sz. *yin*

Rising Lower.

which Peking is situated. Sometimes called the Mayor of Peking. Also, the Civil Governor at Moukden.

兼尹 co-Governor with the above, appointed from among the Presidents and Vice Presidents of Boards.

大尹 and 貳尹 and 三尹 literary designations of a District Magistrate, an Assistant M., and a Deputy A. M., respectively.

少尹 designation of a District Police Master (see 11,177); also of an Assistant Supervisor of Instruction.

意³

13,271

R. 吻

See 隱

Rising Upper.

To take an interest in; to care for.

嶷³

13,272

R. 吻

See 隱

Rising Upper.

Mountainous.

檣³

13,273

R. 問

See 隱

Sinking Upper.

The ridge-pole of a roof.

縶³

13,274

R. 吻

See 隱

Sinking Upper.

Same as 13,248.

輾³

13,275

R. 吻

See 隱

Rising Upper.

The rumbling of carts.

隱³

13,276

R. 吻

C. *yin*H. *yun*F. *ung*W. *yang*N. *ing*P. *ing*M. *ing*Y. *ing*Sz. *ing*

To conceal; to hide; to keep out of sight. [The concealment implied is accidental; it is the converse of 陽 but may at any time become *yang*. See 13,224.] Retired; obscure; dark; secret; to keep secret. Small; minute. To lean on.

隱³

13,276

K. *in*J. *in*, *an*A. *in*

Rising Upper.

Painful; sore. See 10,803.

吾無隱乎爾 I conceal nothing from you,—said Confucius to his disciples.

隱惡⁰⁴而揚善 to conceal the evil and make known the good.

將石字兒隱了 kept the word *stone* in the background,—ceased to be known by it.

隱身法 the method of becoming invisible,—as claimed by the Taoists.

使一個隱身法 made himself invisible.

隱蔽 to cover over; to hide, as faults.

隱瞞 to conceal from; to deceive.

隱去 concealed; hidden.

隱藏 or 隱匿 to conceal; to hide.

隱匿干咎 to be guilty of concealment.

隱逸 or 隱避 or 隱遁 to hide oneself; to abscond.

隱諱 to avoid the mention of,—a forbidden name.

以求隱諱其劣迹 so as to induce him to conceal all traces of his misdeeds.

隱漏 to conceal (facts, etc.) and evade payment of duties.

隱躍 hiding and leaping up,—now hidden, now seen.

隱僻 remote; out of the way.

隱伏 to lie concealed.

隱名 to conceal one's identity.

隱士 or 隱者 a scholar who lives in retirement.

歸隱 to return to private life.

隱沒 unknown to fame.

隱情 hidden feelings; something concealed beneath what is expressed.

隱語 elliptical language; something implied but not expressed; innuendo; cryptograms and word-puzzles of various kinds.

是中國之未肯照賠兵費, 已隱然於言外矣 which means, reading

隱³

13,276

between the lines, that China will not pay the military indemnity demanded.

隱惜 to keep to oneself; to keep secret.

隱禍 misfortune which has not yet developed.

隱憂 a secret grief; a painful wound.

生隱心 or 生隱遯之心 to become melancholy or contemplative.

惻隱之心 feelings of commiseration.

隱忍 to patiently bear.

隱民 the suffering people.

隱微 minute; infinitesimal; abstruse.

費而隱 to reach wide and far, and yet be secret,—as the 道 Way of the superior man.

莫見 *hsien*⁴ 乎隱 there is nothing more visible than what is secret.

隱隱 an appearance or grief or of fullness. Also, scarcely visible or audible.

雷隱隱 boom, boom goes the distant thunder.

Read *yin*⁴. To lean on.

隱几而臥 to lean on a table and sleep.

隱³

13,277

R. 吻

See 隱

Rising Upper.

A measuring-frame, or bevel, called 隱栝, used by carpenters for making angles in the framework of walls, etc. To bend wood by fire or steam.

隱栝古今 to collate ancient and modern (documents).

癰³

13,278

R. 吻

C. *yên*
F. *üng, v.*
*ngieng*²,
möng
N. *ing, v.*
nyien

See 隱

Rising Irregular.

A rash; an eruption. A craving, as for drink or opium, implying that the habit in question has gained a firm hold.

癰疹 an eruption on the body.

有癰 or 上癰 to have the "craving,"—e.g. for opium.

喫上了癰 he has got into a regular habit of taking it,—i.e. he cannot do without it.

癮³

13,278

犯癮 or 起癮 or 發癮 to have the "craving" upon one,—referring to its periodicity.

過癮 the craving satisfied.

戒癮 to break off the habit.

茶癮 an over-fondness for, or slavery to, tea.

倭

13,279

媵

13,280

孕

13,281

印⁴

13,282

R. 震

C. *yên*
H. *yin*
F. *cing, ing*
W. *yang*
N. *ying*
P. }
M. } *yin*
Sz. }
Y. *ying*
K. *in*
J. *in*
A. *ên*

Sinking Upper.

An official seal; a stamp; to seal; to print; a mark.

印璽 seals in general.

一顆印 or 一口印 a seal.

官印 an official seal; a person's (名 7940) official name.

印官 an official holding a seal,—as opposed to a 委員 deputy charged with non-territorial duties.

印委 seal-holding officials and deputies, respectively.

正印官 see 687.

歸印 to return one's seal; to resign.

民憑筆據, 官憑印 the people trust to written documents, officials trust to seals,—all official despatches, etc. being sealed.

印盒 or 印箱 a box for holding a seal.

印綬 the ribbon of a seal.

印把 *pa*⁴ 子 the handle of a seal.

蓋印 or 打印 or 用印 to seal; to stamp.

打印子 to put a seal on; to stamp.

倒用印 to put a seal on upside down. (See Biog. Dict. 2082.)

加印 to add a seal,—as when one document is sealed by two or more officials.

印⁴

13,282

冒以印章繆爲己筆 falsely stamped (the drawings) as though they were his own work.

印信 a seal; credentials. See 12,744.

印信告示 a proclamation bearing a seal.

監印 an official in charge of the seal.

騎縫 *fêng*⁴ 印 see 1001.

印色 the red colouring used for seals.

印房 a department in a Manchu *yamen* specially devoted to affixing the official seal to documents as required.

印君 title of a 掌印 keeper of the seal,—head of a department. See 421.

印務 the business of sealing documents.

印務參領 a Manchu Adjutant-General.

印務章京 a Manchu Adjutant, who conducts the civil correspondence of the Banner.

惟印組爲務 to trouble only about seals and tassels,—i.e. about place and power.

卸印 to hand over seals of office.

接印 to take over seals of office.

拜印 to perform certain ceremonies in connexion with the above.

封印 to close the seals,—to shut the public offices, as is usual for a month at the New Year.

開印 to resume business in the public offices.

印發 to seal and issue,—a document.

掛帥印 to be appointed generalissimo.

掛印總兵 a Brigade General in a province where there is no Commander-in-chief.

佩六國相 *hsiang*⁴ 印 held a seal as Minister under the Six States (see 6609).

佛心印 or 佛印 the *sauvastika*. See 12,485.

印結 a stamped certificate.

印牒 a sealed document; a license; a diploma.

印⁴

13,282

印照 a stamped pass; a passport; a deed; a bond certificate; a printed form; a certificate; a diploma.

印收 stamped receipt.

印票 a cheque.

印簿 books containing duplicates of documents sealed.

印契 a stamped deed.

印花 the seal-mark of a stamp or seal.

印花稅 stamp duty.

印子 a seal-mark. Also used for small loans for short periods at excessive rates of interest.

放印子 to lend money as above.

印字 or 刷印 to print.

印字館 a printing-office.

印字機器 a printing-press.

印字之役 a printing-office employé.

印書 to print books.

這部書是印板的是寫的 is this book printed or written by hand?

付印 in the press.

待印 to be printed,—later on.

印帖子 or 印片 to have cards printed.

印花布 printed cotton cloth; chintzes; cotton prints.

印花袈裟布 jaconets; cambrics; lawns; muslins.

月印萬川 the moon is printed on many a stream.

石印 lithography.

以原本付之石印 had the original edition photolithographed.

火印 a brand, as used for animals.

烙印 to brand.

脚印 foot-prints.

印跡 the mark of a seal or stamp.

油跡印開 the oil-stain has spread.

這個紙太薄，一寫就

印⁴

13,282

印 this paper is too thin, it blots when you write on it.

指印 the seal on deeds, etc., made by dipping the finger or hand in ink and pressing it on the paper so as to show the lines of the finger. See 179.

色不印 the colour does not come off,—on the finger.

印堂 the space between the eyebrows.

印度 or 印度丹 or 印都丹 Hindustan.

印度洋 the Indian ocean.

印度牛黃 Indian cow bezoar.

Insincere.

父頑母囂 (Shun's) father was perverse and his mother was insincere.

囂訟可乎 he is insincere and quarrelsome, can such a man do?

囂²

13,283

R. 眞

See 銀

K. on

Even Lower.

鄞²

13,284

R. 眞文

C. ngin

W. djang

N. nyng

P. M.

Y. Sz. { yin

K. un

J. gin, gon

A. ngin

Even Lower.

友³

13,285

R. 軫

C. yin

N. ying

P. yin

J. in

A. jên

Rising Lower.

割¹

13,286

R. 庚

See 營

A. jing

Even Upper.

To cut down; to fell.

胤⁴

13,287

R. 震

C. yin

H. yin

F. eing

W. yang

N. ying

P. { yin

M. { yin

Y. ying

Sz. yin

K. yun

J. in

A. jên

Sinking Lower.

To inherit; an heir; to follow after; posterity. See 5217. Used with 13,844.

罔非天胤 not one (of your ancestors) but was a divinely-appointed heir,—to the throne.

祚胤 posterity; see 11,581.

其胤維何 how as to your posterity?

廉吏血胤 the descendant of an honest official.

承胤 to continue the succession.

乃胤文武安天下之道 I have followed the system of Wên Wang and Wu Wang in pacifying the empire.

Read yün³⁻⁴.

車胤 Ch'è Yün. See 13,303.

醕⁴

13,288

R. 震

See 胤

Sinking

Lower.

To rinse out the mouth with wine.

懋⁴

13,289

R. 震

F. ngöung²

höung,

ngöung²

N. nyng

Y. ying

K. in

J. gin, gon

A. ngin

Sinking

Lower.

To enquire; to ask respectfully. Moreover. To force oneself to do a thing. To be satisfied. A disjunctive particle.

不懋遺一老 and moreover (God) has not left me my aged minister,—said by duke 哀 at the death of Confucius. Also, he could not bring himself to leave a single minister.

兩軍之士皆未懋也 the soldiers of our two armies are not yet satisfied,—but want more fighting. Also expl. as "have suffered no losses."

懋使吾君聞 but let my master hear....

Same as 13,289.

懋⁴

13,290

YING.

迎²

13,291

R. 庚敬

C. ying

H. ngiang

F. snging,

sngiang,

ngeing²

W. ngiang

N. nging

P. ying

M. yin

Y. { ying

Sz. { ying

K. yōng

J. kui, kiō

A. nging

Even and

Sinking

Lower.

To go out to meet, as opposed to 送 10,463; to receive; to welcome. See 2616, 7715.

不迎不送 neither meeting nor escorting,—i.e. treating unceremoniously.

迎新送舊 or 送往迎來 to welcome the coming and speed the parting (guest).

迎謁 or 迎接 to go out to meet; to receive.

迎接上憲 to receive a superior official.

迎合上意 to fall in with the wishes of one's superiors.

迎于道左 and 郊迎 to receive on the left of the road and to receive in the suburbs,—phrases of respect to superiors.

免被催迎使 to avoid the perpetual calls of official routine.

迎候 to await a guest.

親迎 or 迎娶 to go to meet a bride. See ying¹.

迎歸 to welcome a bride to her new home.

迎裝 to receive the *trousseau*.

本號歡迎 our firm will be pleased to welcome you,—as customers.

逢迎 to receive; to entertain. See 3569.

逢迎上司 to entertain superior officers,—so as to gain their favour.

迎神 or 迎會 to meet the god,—in the procession in honour of him.

遣太監迎佛牙 sent a eunuch (to Ceylon) to obtain a tooth of Buddha.

失迎 to fail in meeting,—as when not at home to meet a guest, or when not going to the door to meet a guest.

昨天我失迎 I am sorry I was out when you called yesterday.

未得遠迎 I did not go to a

迎²

13,291

distance to welcome you,—apologetically.

置酒迎塵 prepared wine against the dust,—of his journey, *sc.* for his refreshment on arrival.

迎上來 went up to him.

迎着頭兒來了 he met me face to face.

迎面 meeting the view.

迎敵 or 迎擊 to encounter in fight.

迎祥 to meet luck; may you be fortunate!

迎旨 to meet one's wishes or orders.

迎風而去 to proceed against the wind.

迎風待月 to dally with girls.

迎養 to take charge of a parent.

迎春 see 2854.

迎春花 *Jasminum nudiflorum*, Lindl. Also, flower-buds of *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

Read ying⁴. To go to meet.

親迎于渭 he met her in person on the Wei. See ying².

盈²

13,292

R. 庚

C. ying

H. yin

F. ing¹

W. yang

N. { ying

P. { ying

M. yin

Y. { ying

Sz. { ying

K. yōng

J. yei, yō

A. jing

Even Lower.

To fill; to be full, as opposed to 虧 6484; overflowing; abundant; to exceed; surplus. See 13,238.

維鳩盈之 the dove fills it, —*q.d.* the nest of a magpie, as is said to be the case in China.

盈虧 or 盈虛 or 盈絀 or

盈缺 or 盈縮 abundant and deficient; waxing and waning; profit and loss.

月有盈虧 the moon waxes and wanes.

數有盈缺 the amounts are too much in one place and too little in another.

罪惡貫盈 the measure of his iniquity is full.

器小易盈 the vessel is small and easy to fill,—his capacity is small.

盈把 a handful.

盈尺 full a foot deep,—as snow, etc. [In this sense ying is some-

盈²

13,292

times used without *ch'ih*; see 11,230.] Also, of any measurement.

盈豐 full; abundant.

盈滿 full up; self-satisfied.

民之靡盈 when the people are not full of themselves.

虛而爲盈 empty-headed and yet full of himself.

彼竭我盈 they were exhausted, while we were full,—of ardour.

盈餘 a surplus.

盈溢 excessive; intense.

盈盈 immeasurable,—of distances, horizons, etc.

丰神情態, 盈盈獨立 for fascinating manners she was without a peer.

盈盈樓上女 a lovely woman up at the window.

盈庫大使 a treasury-keeper.

盈川 name of an ancient city in Chehkiang.

盈朒 a kind of proportion, where the required sum is obtained through the relative ratios of the remainder or deficiency of two series.

A pillar; a column.

奠在兩楹之間 he poured out a libation between the columns.

楹帖 scrolls pasted on door-posts.

楹桷 upright posts and rafters.

絜楹 slippery; greasy.

Right; proper; fitting; suitable; ought; must.

不應 the comprehensive law under which persons are punished for doing what they "ought not," when the crime does not fall under any stated heading.

應該 or 應當 or 應須 or

應分 (fén¹) or 應宜 ought; should; must; it is fitting, etc.

應當如此 it is right that it should be thus.

我應當應分 fén¹ 的 I ought to; it is my place to.

楹²

13,293

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

應¹

13,294

R. 蒸徑

See 英

F. ing, cing²

K. { ing

A. { ing

Even and

Sinking

Upper.

應¹

13,294

我應分 *fēn*⁴ 去的 it is my place to go.

應斬死 liable to decapitation.

應得 ought to get; due; payable to.

應需 necessary; in need of.

應否 ought or not; whether or not it is fitting.....

應否免稅 whether duty free or not.

應行 ought to do; ought to proceed to; (*ying*¹ *hang*²) to do one's proper business.

應行免稅 or 應免 duty free.

應稅 or 應征 or 應徵 or

應完 or 應納 dutiable.

應完稅之貨 dutiable goods.

應值 liable to be valued at.

一應 the whole lot; all.

一應俱全 everything needed is fully supplied.

一應身象不清之人 including all those who were not of pure descent,—e.g. whose fathers or grandfathers had been barbers or actors.

應承 to acquiesce.

應給 due to; liable to be paid.

應即 therefore proceeds to; or, immediately to....

應即照會 it is therefore my duty at once to send a despatch to....

應令停泊 it is his duty to make them anchor.

應用 the requisite. See *ying*¹.

應用各物 the various necessities or requisites.

應仍 still open to him; still at liberty to.

應仍舊章 it will be necessary to abide by the old regulations.

應由 it will be for the....; will be (done, etc.) by....

應如何酌量 in what manner the question is to be considered.

應歸 is to be referred to.

應¹

13,294

應活 ought to live. Also, to undertake a job.

應劫 an epoch of evil.

應國 name of a small ancient State in Honan.

Read *ying*⁴. To answer; to echo; to correspond to; to fulfil; to be fulfilled, as a prophecy. See 1480.

答應 or 應對 to answer; to reply favourably; to consent.

他應答不錯 he answered correctly,—in accordance with the questions and not at random.

應如響 to respond like an echo,—used of the efficacy of drugs, charms, etc.

應聲 responding sound; echo; to consent.

應聲問曰 following on, or taking up the parable, asked, saying.....

同聲相應 like sounds respond to like,—birds of a feather flock together.

心手暗相應 unconscious co-ordination of mind and hand.

秋字應白露 the word "autumn" echoes (responds to) the "white dew,"—of a preceding line in the stanza.

裏應外合 traitors in the camp corresponding with their friends outside.

全然不應 wouldn't answer (the helm) at all.

應天順人 to obey God and be in harmony with man.

應天府 old name of Nanking.

應酬 to receive, as guests; to entertain. See 2508.

應試 to respond to (the announcement of) the public examinations,—by entering as a candidate.

應舉不第 to compete for the *chū jen* degree and fail.

應承 to agree to undertake.

供應 to furnish; to supply.

有求必應 ask and ye shall receive!

叫到應為止 to call out until the prayer is granted.

應¹

13,294

應門 name of the chief gate to the Imperial palace under the Chou dynasty.

應門之童 a servant-boy.

應過來 to come when called.

應時 seasonable; in vogue.

應時對景 seasonable.

應世文字 a style of writing in vogue.

言不應口 not to speak the truth; not fit to be spoken.

應急 enough for one's wants; to meet the crisis.

應話 to turn out as was said.

昨天說的今天應了 it has turned out as I predicted.

應驗良方 a wonderfully efficacious prescription.

應付 to honour a draft.

應襲 hereditary,—of offices, etc.

應手 to be suitable or adapted to the hand; under the blow.

材料不應手 materials not ready to hand.

應事 to fulfil one's office.

後主立而祚終之應也 [this prediction] was fulfilled by the end to which the reign of Hou Chu came.

應務之才 readiness for all emergencies.

應用 to meet one's wants. See *ying*¹.

應援 to render assistance.

應一差 to undertake some duty.

例有轎夫應差 according to regulations, he had chair-coolies to attend upon him.

那個工程是誰應的 who has undertaken that job?

應敵 to meet in a hostile way.

應物 to adapt oneself to the natural properties of things. Thus, a man can learn from a book, but he must not expect the book to teach him.

瑞應 a favourable sign or token from the gods.

膺¹

13,295

R. 蒸

See 英

Even Upper.

The breast; ornaments on the breast of a horse. To oppose; to undertake; to receive. Used with 13,294. See 9178.

膺胸 the breast; the bosom.

拳拳服膺 to clasp firmly, as if wearing on the breast,—of good principles.

撫膺 to beat the breast.

膺親 to do personally.

戎狄是膺 to oppose the tribes of the west and north.

膺壅 to block up; to stop.

膺受 to receive.

膺天命 to receive the divine appointment,—as Emperor.

莫之敢膺 no one ventured to undertake it.

難膺民社 not fit for the duties of magistrate.

膺¹

13,296

R. 蒸徑

See 英

Even and Sinking Upper.

To answer; to respond to a call.

膺門 to answer a door,—when a visitor calls.

鷹¹

13,297

R. 蒸

See 英

K. ing

J. yō, ō

A. ing

[Even Upper.]

An eagle; a falcon; a hawk; a kite. See 12,926.

鷹揚 the eagle soars,—of a too powerful official.

時維鷹揚 he was like an eagle on the wing,—full of martial ardour.

鷹爪 hawks' talons; thief-takers; *Artabotrys odoratissimus*, R. Br.

鷹犬 falcons and dogs; hired bravos.

調鷹 to train falcons.

鷹把式 a falconer.

放鷹犬於蔡上 to hunt with falcon and dog on the plains of Ts'ai,—happiness. See 3888.

玩 wan² 鷹 or 放鷹 to fly falcons. [The second phrase is applied to the trick of passing off a wife as a sister and selling her into another family, from which she soon runs away, talking with her as much portable property as possible.]

鷹¹

13,297

元宗臂鷹 the emperor Hsüan Tsung went a-hawking.

你這個兒烏眼還要

玩兒鷹哪 with an eye like yours to want to fly falcons,—referring to a one-eyed man, named 陳二 Ch'ên Erh, and used of persons who try things beyond their capacities.

鷹飽不拏兔 a falcon with a full crop won't catch hares.

鷹眼猴手 a hawk's eye and a monkey's hand,—sharp; clever.

白鷹 the gerfalcon (*Falco sacer*).

神鷹 the golden eagle.

角鷹 the harpy eagle.

麻鷹 or 魚鷹 an osprey; a fish-hawk.

貓兒頭鷹 the cat-headed hawk,—the common owl.

鷹銀 or 鷹洋 or 鷹棒 番銀 eagle money,—Mexican dollars.

夜食鷹 the horned owl (*Bubo maximus*).

A grave; a burying-place.

塋墳 or 塋穴 or 塋窟 a grave.

塋地 a cemetery.

祖塋 one's family tombs.

寶塋 your family tombs.

開塋域 to clear the ground for a grave.

A careful demeanour.

Good.

嫠嫠 a young woman.

See 5744.

See 5742.

Same as 13,315.

螢²

13,303

R. 青

P. } ying

M. }

N. yung

See 螢

Even Lower.

A glow-worm; a firefly; any luminous insect. See 5504, 9508.

螢蛆 a glow-worm.

飛螢 or 螢火虫 a firefly. See 7174.

腐草化為螢 rotting plants are transformed into fireflies.

腐草之螢光怎敵天之皓月 how can a firefly pit its light against the bright moon?

囊螢 to put fireflies in a bag,—as 車引 (or 胤) Ch'ê Yin of the 晉 Chin dynasty did, to enable him to study at night.

螢牕雪案 firefly window and snow table,—referring to means of reading by night without the expense of lamp or candle, *vis.* (1) as above, and (2) by the reflection from snow.

螢案枯死 to wear out one's life over the midnight oil.

鶯²

13,304

R. 庚

C. ing

H. en

F. eing

W. yang, ae

N. aing

See 英

K. eng

J. ō, yō

A. aing, waing

Even Upper.

The mango-bird; the oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*).

鶯啼燕語 mango-bird notes and swallow words,—the bird-like sound of a woman's voice. See 2712.

鶯燕 orioles and swallows,—singing and dancing girls; courtesans.

鶯花 a courtesan.

鶯歌 the songs of a courtesan.

燕侶鶯儔 the swallow pairing and the mango-bird mating,—used in reference to marriages.

鶯梭織柳絲 the mango-bird acts as shuttle to the thread-like twigs of the willow,—i.e. flits backwards and forwards across them.

有鶯其羽 with variegated wings.

黃鶯 the oriole.

鶯遷喬木 the oriole flies to the tall tree.

幾時鶯遷 when do you "fit?"

塋²

13,298

R. 庚

H. yin, yin,

v. yin

W. yung

See 盈

Even Lower.

嫠²

13,299

R. 庚

See 英

Even Upper.

螢²

13,300

螢²

13,301

螢²

13,302

營²

13,305

R. 庚

H. yang, yin
W. yung

See 盈

Even Lower.

To regulate; to attend to; to manage; to define; to found; to plan, as a building; to build. An encampment; barracks; a battalion; military.

經營 to carry through, as a work; to attend to from first to last; to calculate ways and means; to plan; to trade; to do business. See 2122.

營葬 to manage a funeral.

營備 to provide; to furnish.

營生 or 營業 to get a living; business occupations; work.

營業不正 to carry on an improper business.

素營酒商 followed the trade of a wine-merchant.

出門皆有營 every grade has its cares.

省營爲 to save oneself trouble or annoyance,—by contentment.

營營逐逐 buzzing about; restless; the turmoil of life.

營私 to derive advantages from; to make money by (dealings with public money); to practise smuggling.

營謀 to plan; to scheme.

營名營利 to struggle for fame and wealth.

召伯營之 the Earl of Shao built it.

營造 to build; to construct.

營造司 the Office of Works, a sub-department of the Imperial household; a civil engineer.

營造尺量 the official measure of the Board of Works.

營室 to build a house; a star near Aquila.

營窟 artificial caves.

營子 or 營寨 or 營盤 a camp.

安營下寨 to encamp.

拔營 to break up a camp.

偷營劫寨 to surprise and plunder a camp.

營房 cantonments; barracks.

營中 in barracks.

營²

13,305

行營 a temporary or flying camp.

營汛 an outpost; a guardhouse; a coast-guard station.

營衛 a garrison.

營哨 a patrol; a division of a battalion.

營兵 or 營伍 soldiers; troops.

營弁 petty military officials.

綠營 Chinese (not Banner) forces.

營員 officers of the above.

營總 Commandant,—a title given to officers in command of special bodies of troops or 勇 "braves."

營官 regimental officers.

營制 military discipline.

投營 or 入營 to enlist.

營務 military matters.

六營 the six divisions of a Governor's brigade, viz. 前, 後, 左, 右, 中, and 親兵

body-guard.

營縣 military and civil districts.

營子 or 營口 the port of Newchwang.

營實 a wild species of rose (*Rosa multiflora*, Thbg.)

營¹

13,306

R. 庚

See 營

Even Lower.

A brook; a rivulet.

濃營 an eddy; a whirlpool.

映⁴

13,307

R. 敬

C. ying, yōng

H. yang

F. yong, yang

W. yang

N. ing

P. ying

M. ying

Y. ying

Sz. yōng

K. yōng

J. yei, yō

A. aing

Sinking Upper.

Brightness; the light of the setting sun; shining; dazzling. See 照 474.

映日 bright sunlight; the fig.

映日作碎冰紋 held up to the light (the paper) shows a watermark.

日映 the rays of the declining sun.

映照 bright; shining.

掩映 now disappearing, now appearing.

映眼 dazzling to the eye.

映⁴

13,307

後先輝映 creditable from first to last.

映雪 the white glare of snow.

映紅 the ruby. [Sans. *padma-rāga*. Manchu *batmaga*.]

映青 the sapphire. [Sans. *vaidūrya*. Manchu *beiduri*.]

映山紅 and 映山黃 red and yellow azaleas (*Rhododendron* *in-cum*, Sweet, and *R. sinense*, Sweet), respectively.

英¹

12,308

R. 庚

C. ying

H. yin

F. ying

W. yang

N. ying

P. ying

M. yin

Y. ying

Sz. ying, yin

K. yōng

J. yei, yō

A. aing

Even Upper.

A flower; a blossom; a red feather ornament on a spear. Superior; eminent; heroic. Used for England.

掇英 to pluck flowers.

美如英 beautiful as a flower.

顏如舜英 her face is like the hibiscus-flower.

吸露餐英 to drink dew and eat flowers,—as a Taoist "Immortal."

秋菊之落英 the fallen petals of autumn chrysanthemums.

玉英 the beauty or glory of jade.

英英白雲 the fleecy white clouds.

得天下英才 to secure the talent of the empire.

英雄 or 英豪 a man of a lofty noble character; a hero.

溷得出便是英雄 he who comes successfully out, is the hero,—nothing succeeds like success.

不要使盡了英雄 don't try a good man's patience too far.

對英主言, 自當如此 just the language to be used to a brave ruler.

英生英子 heroes beget heroes.

英氣 noble spirit, heroism.

英威 majestic; dignified.

英偉 great; commanding.

英武 a military hero.

英俊 soldiers and scholars.

英明 or 英銳 clever; shrewd.

英¹

13,308

英畏 or **英物** a fortunate thing or person; a conventional term for a person's son.**效英皇** to imitate Ying and Huang (with **舜** Shun),—of two sisters marrying the same man.**英年** young.**陸英** *Sambucus javanica*, Bl.**白英** *Solanum dulcamara*, L., var. *lyratum*.**白石英** a fine quartz crystal.**英石** blue limestone,—from **英****德縣** near Canton.**英國** or **英吉利** England.**英政府** the British Government.**英民** British subjects.**英德兩商** both British and German merchants.**英文** the English written language; the English text.**英海軍已抵吳松** a British naval force has already reached Wu-sung. See 3767.**映**

13,309

Same as 13,307.

瑛¹

13,310

Lustrous, as gems; a crystal.

紫石瑛 amethystine quartz; rose quartz.**玉瑛仁寶, 不斷自成** quartz crystals and the jewel of goodness of heart require no working but become what they are of themselves.**鐺**¹

13,311

The jingling of bells.

霽¹

13,312

Snow-flakes.

雪霽 snow-flakes.**祥霽** an auspicious fall of snow.**霰霽** sleet.**蠅**¹

13,313

R. 蒸
C. ying, ying
H. yin
F. ing, v. sing
W. yang
N. ying
P. ying
M. yin, yin
Y. ying
Sz. ying
K. ing, v. sing
J. yō
A. giāng
Even Lower
Irregular.

A fly.

蠅子 or **蒼蠅** or **烏蠅** a housefly. See 11,597.**蠅虎** or **蠅蝗** or **蠅豹** a spider.**蠅刷子** a fly-brush.**蠅頭微利** a trifling profit no bigger than a fly's head.**蠅頭楷** writing in very small characters,—as seen on paintings.**營營青蠅** they buzz about, the blue flies.**誤筆成蠅** to make a fly out of a blot,—as **曹不興** Ts'ao Pu-hsing, the artist, did.**拔劍逐蠅** to draw a sword and chase a fly,—as **王思** Wang Ssü did.**貝**¹

13,314

R. 庚
See 嬰
Even and
Sinking Upper.

Pearls or shells strung together.

甕¹

13,315

R. 庚
C. ang
H. ang
F. ing
W. yang
N. aing
See 英
K. eng
J. z, yō
A. aing
Even Upper.

A squat earthenware jar, with lip and one ear; a pot; a pitcher; a tub.

水甕 a water-jar.**甕粟** or **甕子菓** the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*, L.),—so called from the jarlike shape of its capsules. See 13,029.**木甕渡軍** he carried his army across the river in tubs,—a feat performed by the famous **韓信** Han Hsin who flourished during the early years of the Han dynasty.

Same as 13,315.

Same as 13,304.

罌

13,316

鸞

13,317

嬰¹

13,318

R. 庚
F. ing, eing
See 英
Even Upper.

A baby, especially of girls. To add to. To run up against. To surround. To attend to.

嬰兒 or **嬰孩** a baby.**少嬰** when a child (of *Ho Hsün*).**嬰**¹

13,318

又悉太太產育嬰孩 未詳男女 he further knew that her ladyship had had a baby, but not whether it was a boy or a girl.**抱嬰** to carry a baby in arms.**育嬰堂** a foundling hospital.**保嬰會** (or **局**) society for the prevention of female infanticide.**嬰兒病** infantine diseases.**嬰疾** to be overtaken by illness.**世網嬰吾身** the net of the world enwraps my body.**嬰城固守** to closely invest a city.**不以職務自嬰** did not attend to his official business.**不以王務嬰心** did not attend to his sovereign's affairs.

The sound of birds calling to one another.

嚶其鳴矣 ying is its cry,—referring to a bird.**嚶的一聲飛下** flew down with a buzz,—of a fly.

Same as 13,318.

To oppose; to run counter to.

虎負隅, 莫之敢櫻 the tiger got its back to a hill, and no one dared attack it.**汝慎無櫻人心** be careful not to run counter to the natural disposition of men's hearts.**櫻其鋒** to rush upon the spears,—of the enemy.**櫻鱗** to stroke a fish's scales the wrong way,—to ruffle a person's feathers. Specially of remonstrating with the Emperor.

The cherry. See 3818.

櫻桃 *Prunus pseudocerasus*, Lindl.**櫻桃樊素口** P'an-su's lips were cherry red.**癩蛤蟆上不了櫻桃****櫻**¹

13,322

R. 庚
F. eing
See 英
Sz. in, eng, ying

櫻¹

13,322

K. eng

J. ā, yō

Even Upper.

樹 a toad cannot climb a cherry-tree,—keep in your own class.

山櫻桃 *Prunus tomentosa*, Thbg.

朱櫻 a red cherry.

臘櫻 a white-heart cherry.

櫻口 or 櫻唇 cherry lips.

朱櫻半啓 her ruby lips half open.

金櫻子 the fruit of *Rosa laevigata*, Michx.

櫻¹

13,323

R. 庚

See 英

Even Upper.

A gem; a jewel.

嬰珞 a necklace.

癭^{1,3}

13,324

R. 梗 庚

C. ying

F. ing

P. ying

K. yōng

J. yei, yō

A. aing

Rising and

Even

Irregular.

A goitre; a swelling on the neck; a knob or growth on a tree. [Colloquially ying¹.]

癭袋 a goitre.

氣癭 swelling of the neck glands, from anger.

怒癭 to swell the neck with anger,—of a fighting cock.

癭瘤 a tumour on the neck.

櫻¹

13,325

R. 庚

See 英

Even Upper.

A capstring, especially of an official hat. A tassel; fringe.

釐起絕櫻 trouble arising from snapping a capstring. [King

莊 Chuang of 楚 Ch'u was giving a feast, when the lights went out. A guest then took liberties with a 美人 lady, who broke his capstring, and shouted to the king that she was being insulted by a guest who would be known by his broken capstring. The king thereupon called upon all his guests to break their capstrings before the lights came, for he said he could not sacrifice a gentleman to a woman's reputation.]

櫻帽 or 紅櫻帽 a red-tassel (official) hat.

馬櫻 ornaments on a horse's bridle.

櫻¹

13,325

門前一樹馬櫻花 before her door was a Judas tree. See 2157.

請櫻 to request a capstring,—as was done by 終軍 Chung Chūn of the Han dynasty, in order to bind the king of 南越 (old name for Kuangtung) meaning that he would win him over without violence.

絨櫻 a silk tassel.

櫻鎗 spears hung with tassels for festive occasions.

櫻絡 fringe.

衣櫻之族 an official, or aristocratic, family.

嬰¹

13,326

R. 庚

See 英

Even Upper.

A kind of wild grapevine (*Vitis labrusca*, L.), known as 嬰蔞, which produces an edible fruit. Used with 13,322.

鸚¹

13,327

R. 庚

C. v. ang

H. v. en

F. v. eing

N. v. aing

See 英

K. eng

J. ā, yō

A. aing

Even Upper.

A parrot; a cockatoo (4845).

鸚鵡 or 鸚鵒 a parrot.

白鸚鵡 a cockatoo.

鸚鵡螺 a nautilus shell.

鸚鵡綠 parrot green.

鸚鵡鼻 an aquiline nose.

鸚架 a frame for squeezing the fingers of criminals.

贏²

13,328

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

Full; a surplus; used with 13,292. To open out; to produce.

贏滿 to fill up.

夏爲長 *chang*³ 贏 summer develops things.

瀛²

13,329

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

The ocean. An old name for 潮州府 in Kuangtung. See 5041.

瀛海 the ocean. Also, an old name for 河間 *chien*⁴ 府 in Chihli, whence come most of the Palace eunuchs.

瀛洲 the Isles of the Blest (see 8902); fairy-land; a name for Peking. A college founded in

瀛²

13,329

A.D. 620 and consisting of 18 well-known scholars. The Hanlin College.

十八學士登瀛洲 eighteen scholars entered the college.

東瀛 Formosa. Also, Japan.

簾²

13,330

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

A tube to hold chopsticks.

贏²

13,331

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

A surplus; gain; profit. To win, as in gaming. See 5380.

贏餘 a surplus; abundance.

贏餘積項 a reserve fund.

贏熟 over-ripe.

萬五千里而贏 over 15,000 li.

西北贏四千里拂菻也 4,000 li more to the north-west is *Fu-lin*,—i.e. from Persia.

昭假 *ko*⁴ 無贏 you have reverently done all you could to advance,—the right cause.

贏利 gain; profit.

操其奇贏 to engross the whole trade,—as a large capitalist who does business on a vast scale.

輸贏 to lose and to win,—to gamble.

我贏了他 I have beaten him.

贏錢 to win money.

贏東道 to win a bet in which the loser has to stand treat.

簾²

13,332

R. 庚

See 盈

Even Lower.

A strong-box; a safe.

黃金滿簾 a safe full of gold.

古云金一簾不如遺

一經 the ancients said, Better than a safe of gold is to leave behind some book.

凝²

13,333

See 8339.

郢³

13,334

R. 梗
C. *ch'ing*
F. *ching*
W. *yang*²
N. P. *ying*
M. *yin*
Y. *Sz. ying*
K. *yōng*
J. *yei, yō*
A. *ying*

Rising
Irregular.

甬

13,335

穎³

13,336

R. 梗

See 穎

K. *yōng*J. *yei, yō*A. *ying*

Rising Lower.

穎²

13,337

R. 梗

C. *wing*²H. *ying*F. *ing*W. *yang*²N. *ying*P. *ying*Y. *ying*K. *yōng*J. *yei, yō*A. *ying*

Rising
Irregular.

穎

13,338

Name of the capital of the 楚 Ch'u State.

郢州 old name for 武昌
府 Wu-ch'ang Fu, the capital of Hupeh.

See 13,450.

Name of a Prefecture
穎州府 in Anhui, an-
ciently known as 穎川
Ying-ch'uan.

穎川郡人 a man whose sur-
name is 陳 Ch'en, so called from
the large clan of that name oc-
cupying the region in question.
懷箕穎之志 to harbour
thoughts of Chi (hill) and of Ying
(stream),—to wish for solitudes,
as Ch'ao Fu and Hsü Yu did.

An ear of grain bent
down by its own weight;
a sharp point; a writing-
brush. Used with 13,336.
[Common form of 13,338,
under Radical 頁.]

禾穎 the awn of grain.

聰穎 or 穎悟 or 穎慧
clever; sharp.

毛穎 a hair pencil or writing-
brush.

處 *ch'u*³ 囊便當脫穎
(like an awl) in a bag, the point
of which is sure to come through,
—such is real talent, bound to
come to the front. Said by 毛
遂 Mao Sui of the 趙 Chao
State.

脫穎而出 the sharp point
has come out,—as above.

幼穎異 extremely precocious.

Correct form of 13,337,
under Radical 禾.

影³

13,339

R. 梗

H. *yang*F. *ing, v. oung*

See 葉

A. *aing*

Rising Upper.

Shadow, as opposed to
形 4617; a shadowy form
or semblance; a reflection,
as in a mirror; a silhou-
ette. See 2143 *ying*³, 9461.

影隨形 the shadow follows the
form.

隨之若影 followed him
about like his shadow.

視影不如察形 seeing the
shadow is not so good as exa-
mining the substance.

影響 shadow and echo; tidings.
Also, results; after-effects; con-
sequences.

影響之言 mere rumour.

有一點影響 there are some
slight traces (*e.g.* of missing men);
there is some prospect (*e.g.* of
an affair being accomplished).

猶影響也 are like shadow
and echo,—immediate results.

勢必無法籌補於財
政大有影響 not being
able to devise any means for
making up the financial deficit
will entail very serious conse-
quences.

影之守人也審 the re-
lation between a man and his
shadow is determinate.

處 *ch'u*³ 陰以休影 to stay
in the shade in order to get rid
of one's shadow.

日影 shadows thrown by the sun.

見影 there is some sign of it.

沒影兒了 or 摸不着
*chao*³ 影兒 or 連影兒也

沒有 not a trace to be found.

照影 to reflect the image of,—
as a mirror or water.

影壁 see 8956.

影戲 figures reflected on a
screen.

影本 or 影格 copy-slips. See
6029.

射影 to dart a shadow, as the
sun apparently does into a room.
Also; used of a fabulous creature,
called 蜃 *yü*⁴, which is said to
injure people by spitting sand
on their shadows.

影射簾內 the shadow is

影³

13,339

thrown within the blind,—of the
rays of the sun throwing the
shadow of a bamboo blind in-
side a room.

影射 or 影射朦混 or 影
戲 (*kai*⁴) to make false repre-
sentations; to mislead; to delude.
做造影射 the cheat of ma-
king like,—as imitations of goods,
trademarks, etc.

打影子 to be afraid of.

是黛玉夭亡影子 it was
the foreshadowing of Tai-yü's
early death.

影像 portraits of dead people.
See 12,128.

有影 sincere; straightforward.

顧影自憐 to be vain.

樓台倒影入池塘 the
shadow of the tower had turned
about and gone into the pond,
—with the setting sun.

影影綽綽 indistinct (of
vision); blurred; dimly seen.

仄影 a fan made from the
feathers of a red stork.

影袋 a goitre. See 13,324.

璟

13,340

硬⁴

13,341

R. 敬

C. *ngang*H. *ngang*F. *ngang*W. *ngae*N. *ngang, ngang*P. *ying*M. *ngin*Y. *ngang, in*Sz. *ngin*K. *yōng, v. kyōng*J. *kō*A. *ngang*

Sinking

Lower.

Hard, as opposed to 軟
5712; strong; unyielding;
obstinate. See 10,629.

石頭硬 hard as a stone.

硬煤 hard or anthracite coal.

硬木 hard wood.

堅硬 hard; inflexible.

硬頸 stiff-necked; proud.

硬心 hard-hearted; unimpress-
ionable.

心硬如鐵 his heart is like
iron.

硬掙 firm; unbending.

硬壯 or 硬朗 hale; strong.

你向來是嘴硬 you have
always been an obstinate fellow.

手硬 hard-handed,—of a person
who hits hard blows.

書貴瘦硬, 方通神 in
writing, aim at fine and firm

硬⁴

13,341

strokes as necessary to excite admiration.

說硬話 to speak obstinately; to stick to an opinion.**硬砍實鑿** to persevere obstinately in fathoming.**硬直** stiff and straight; straight-forward.**硬氣** positive; peremptory.**硬用銀子** by sheer use of money.**發硬** to become hard or clumsy.**硬強** forcibly; by force.**硬搶去** to snatch away.**硬對兒** a good match for.**硬逼着** to compel; to force to.**硬留** to insist on keeping.**軟磨硬** the soft wears away the hard.**硬弓** a bow used to test the strength of military students.

Same as 13,341.

境

13,347

禱

13,348

R. 藥
See 禱Entering
Lower.**約**¹²

13,349

R. 藥嘯

C. yòk

H. } yok

F. } yok

W. ya

N. yah

P. yo, yau, yüe

M. yo

Y. yak

Sz. yo

K. yak

J. yaku

A. òk

Entering
Upper.

Same as 2142.

YO.

Annual worship in the ancestral temple of the Imperial family.

To bind; to be bound; to restrain. To divide by abstract numbers, or where a number is divided into several equal parts. See 2638, 6419. To be sparing; economical; scant; compendious. Important. An agreement; a compact. Also read *yüeh*¹², and (Peking) *yao*¹ to weigh. [Commonly written as below.]**約指一雙銀** a pair of silver finger-rings. See 1791.**約束** to restrain; to keep in order.**以言語爲約束** the administration of government was oral,—for want of a script.**約之以禮** to keep oneself within the bounds of propriety.**以約,失之者鮮** *hsien*³ 矣 the cautious seldom err.**貧約** poor; needy.**處** *ch'u*³ **約** to be in straitened circumstances.**約而爲泰** straitened and yet affecting to be at ease.**清約** pure and economical,—as an honest official.**約言** an epitome; an abstract.**君子約言** the superior man is sparing of his words.**儉約** frugal; thrifty.**約食,焚舟,苴服** scant food, a burning ship, and poor clothes,—said by **墨子** Mo Tzu to be the worst of human ills.**約**

13,349

以圖省約 in order to save trouble.**約而備** concise but complete.**守約** to attend to that which is of most importance.**約同** or **約與** to agree to go or act with.**約了我同他去** he arranged for me to go with him.**不約而同** to do the same thing without previous arrangement.**約請** to invite.**約會** to arrange to meet.**定個約會兒** to make an appointment.**你去把他約出來** ask him to come,—I have something to do.**失約** or **未如約** or **爽約** not to keep an appointment.**約定他來** fix upon a certain time for him to come.**約期** to propose a time; a date agreed upon.**約單** or **約據** or **約字** or **約契** an agreement; a contract.**私約** a secret agreement; an intrigue; a *liaison*.**約薄** to ridicule; to chaff.**和約** or **條約** a treaty of peace.**約條** (or **款**) the clauses of a treaty.**約章** or **約規** treaty regulations.**約外** not in the treaty.**約盟** or **約誓** a sworn compact.**約合** to make peace.**立約** or **立合約** to make a treaty or agreement.**符約** to be in accordance with the treaty.**背約** to violate the treaty.**退約** to withdraw from a treaty.**潮如有約** the tide comes up as if it had an engagement to do so.**約信** an engagement; a promise.**輓**

13,342

媵⁴

13,343

R. 徑

C. yén

F. cing

N. ying

P. M. yin

Y. ying

K. ing

J. yò

A. jing, jäng, gän

Sinking

Lower.

The maid-servant who accompanies a bride to her new home; a concubine. To escort.

媵婢 or **媵婦** a bride's lady's-maid.**媵妾** a concubine.**媵觚于賓** to hand a goblet of wine to a guest.

Same as 13,343.

倭

13,344

贍

13,345

Same as 9891. Used also with 13,343.

翯³

13,346

R. 梗

See 影景

A. jing

Rising Upper.

The year opening brightly.

翯橋 name of a bridge in Kiangsu.

約¹³

13,349

約價 to estimate the price.

大約 or 約畧 or 約摸
most probably; so far as one
can judge.走了大約麼着十五
里 he had travelled about fif-
teen li.

約畧之詞 mere guesswork.

隱約 obscure; dim.

講約 or 講鄉約 to read out
the Sacred Edict on the 1st and
15th of each month.約正 or 鄉約 literati chosen
to read the Sacred Edict; a head-
borough or beadle elected by the
people.

葯

13,350

Same as 12,958.

樂

13,351

See 7331.

藥

13,352

See 12,958.

喔

13,353

See 12,740.

幄

13,354

See 12,741.

握

13,355

See 12,742.

渥

13,356

See 12,743.

躑

13,357

Same as 12,693.

龠

13,358

R. 藥
Entering
Lower
Irregular.A flute. A measure
of 1,200 grains of millet.
Radical 214.

瀾

13,359

R. 藥

See 簫

Entering
Lower.

爚

13,360

R. 藥

See 簫

Entering
Lower.

籊

13,361

簫

13,362

R. 藥

C. yök

H. yok

F. yoh

W. ya

N. yah

P. yō, yüe

M. yo

Y. yak

Sz. yo

K. yak

J. yaku

A. jök

Entering
Lower
Irregular.To boil; to wash; to
cleanse; to soak.汝齋戒疏瀹而心 purge
your heart by fasting and disci-
pline.

潭瀹 moving; agitated.

Bright; fiery.

Same as 13,348.

A vertical bamboo flute
open at both ends, with
three holes (some say six),
formerly used by dancers
but in later times replaced
by a short stick. It was
held in the left hand, and
formed part of the double
flute, the ζεύγη of ancient
Greece, being the αὐλὴς
γυναικίῃος or treble, as op-
posed to the 簫 (correctly
笛) which was held in the
right hand and was the
αὐλὴς ἀνδρῆιος or bass. [Cor-
rect the entry under 簫
241.] A tube; a case.
Used for 12,961.以簫不僭 dancing to their
flutes without error.啓簫見書 to open the bam-
boo tube and inspect the writings,
—given in response to divination.天簫 a group of seven stars near
the Dipper.

See 12,961.

鑪

13,363

籲

13,364

R. 遇 藥

C. yök

H. yok

F. yok

To pray to; to invoke;
to implore. To select.
Also read yü.

籲禱 to pray to.

呼籲 to cry out to.

籲

13,364

W. ya

N. yü

P. yüe

Y. yü

K. yu

J. yu, yaku

A. jü, ju

Entering and
Sinking Lower

Irregular.

籲

13,365

岳

13,366

R. 覺

C. H. ngok

F. ngouk

W. ngo

N. ngoh

P. yō, yan

yü

M. yo

Y. yak

Sz. yo

K. ak

J. gaku

A. hiak

Entering
Lower.

嶽

13,367

R. 覺

P. yō, yü, yüe

See 岳

Entering
Lower.

籲懇 or 籲求 to implore.

無辜籲天 the innocent cry
to God.闢門籲俊 the door is now
open for the selection of men
of talent,—a notice pasted on
the gate of the hall at the exa-
mination for 舉人 the 2nd
degree.

Same as 13,364.

Same as 13,367. Spe-
cially used in reference to
a wife's parents since the
T'ang dynasty. See 9663.五岳朝 ch'ao² 天 the five toes
pointing upwards,—of a fall.

岳父 or 岳丈 a wife's father.

岳母 a wife's mother.

岳州府 name of a Prefecture
in Hunan.防岳 the Isles of the Blest; see
8902, 13,329.

A lofty mountain peak.

崧高維嶽 grandly lofty are
the mountains.五嶽 the five sacred mountains,
viz.—

東嶽 or 泰山 in Shantung.

南 " " 衡 " " Hunan.

西 " " 華 " " Shensi.

北 " " 恒 " " Chihli.

中 " " 嵩 " " Honan.

封東嶽時令 the season for
the sacrifices on Mt. T'ai. See
3582.東嶽廟 a temple dedicated to
the deity of Mt. T'ai.

鶩

13,368

R. 覺

See 岳

Entering
Lower.A kind of large duck
with red eyes, called 鶩
鶩, which appeared at the
triumphant establishment of
the Chou dynasty.

虐

13,369

瘡

13,370

躍

13,371

R. 藥錫

C. yōk

H. yōk

F. yōk

W. yu

N. yah

P. yüē, yau,

yō

M. yo

Y. yak, yoa

Sz. yo

K. yak

J. yaku

A. jōk

Entering

Lower

Irregular.

趯

13,372

耀

13,373

若

13,374

𩇛

13,375

R. 藥

cf. 藥

Entering

Lower.

See 8343.

See 12,960.

To skip; to leap; to dance; to frisk. To kick, as a football. See 10,892, 13,456.

躍馬 to jump on a horse.

魚躍于淵 the fishes leap in the deep.

魚躍龍門 the fish leaping the dragon gate,—success at the public examinations. See 6883.

不勝 shéng¹ 雀躍 I am obliged to hop about like a bird, —for joy.

超躍 to excel; to surpass.

躍然 plainly.

躍鞠高及半塔 to kick a football half as high as a pagoda.

靴尖躍倒 to kick over with the toe of one's boot.

Read *tí*⁴⁴

躍躍 swiftly, as a hare or an arrow; merrily, as grasshoppers skipping about.

Same as 13,371.

See 12,956.

See 5644.

The bubbling of water.

有

13,376

R. 有²⁵.

C. yau

H. yiu

F. iu, v. ou²,

su

W. yau

N. yiu

P. }

M. } you, yu

Sz. }

Y. yēo

K. yu

J. iu, u

A. hiu

Rising Lower.

To have or to exist, as opposed to 無 12,753 (*q.v.*), and sometimes to 不 9456. Here! *Adsum!* See 沒 8016.

有呢 there is; there are,—in reply.

有了 there are some; I have found it; here it is; sufficient; that will do.

沒有 I have not; it is not.

有沒有 or 有麼 or 有了麼 have you it (or any) or not? is it here or not?

有事沒事 with or without reason.

有要沒緊 of no great importance either way.

敢不有一於此也 there is no one to be compared with him,—of Wu Tao-tzu, the painter.

有的 or 有之 I have it; it is here; there are some.

你去問明白有的沒有的 go and find out if it is so or not.

有的道 some said.....

又有的道 others said....

太爺有了 here is his Worship! we have found his Worship!

中國之不如外國有之 there are some points in which China is not equal to foreign nations.

蓋有人事則有之 for wherever there are human affairs, there they (pottery and ironware) will be found.

有則言有 if you have it (or it is so), then say so.

天下少有 there are few of them in the world.

何難之有 what difficulty is there in it?

有花色布 dyed figured piece-goods.

有所 there are certain.....

YU.

有²

13,376

所有 whatever there are....; all. 儘其所有 exhausted all he had.

有日 there is a day or time fixed for it; some day.

有一天 on a certain day....

有年了 a long time ago.

有時 there are times; sometimes.

自有生以來 ever since birth.

大有 the 14th Diagram.

大有之年 an abundant year.

大有爲之君 a man of great ability.

有爲有守 (a man) of ability and self-restraint.

有作爲 a man of energy.

有德此有人 if he has virtue, he will have the people, —of a ruler.

有意 on purpose; to intend. Also, a rational being. Sanskrit: *manuchya*.

有意來 to come on purpose.

有意爲之 he did it intentionally.

有濟 to be of assistance.

有如 see 5668.

有請 to have something to ask for; some one is enquiring for you.

有用 useful.

有話請說 if you have anything to say, please say it.

有才 clever.

有膽 courageous.

有仇 to be at enmity.

有分 (*fén*⁴) not to be wanting in; to have a share.

有案 there is a case; it is on record.

有關 of importance to; affecting.

有天沒日的 (of language) terrible; awful.

有言 to hold conversation; to speak.

有條有理 all in order.

有氣 to be angry; to be breathing.

有³

13,376

有圍 to have seen service in the Hunting Camp.

有兵 to have seen service.

有坐 an answer after 請坐 take a seat.

談空說有 to discuss the baseless and the real,—philosophising.

有我在 this here I am; I am here.

有望 to have hope; there is hope; hopeful; promising.

有行 (*hsing*²) to be practised; to be usual.

有罪 I have to apologise.

有憑有據 can be proved and demonstrated.

富有 greatly possessed of,—as wealth or learning.

一切有部 (the (Buddhist) school which held the reality of all objective phenomena. Sanskrit: *sarvāstivāda*).

有晉 during the sway of the Chin dynasty.

Read *yu*⁴. Plus; additional.

八十有二 eighty plus two,—eighty-two.

侑²

13,377

R. 宥

See 右

K. *yu*

Sinking Lower.

To press to eat; to urge; to stimulate.

以妥以侑 we seat (the representatives of the dead, at a sacrifice) and invite them to eat,—to make them feel at ease.

侑食尊客 to press honoured guests to eat.

奏樂侑食 to have music as an accompaniment to food.

侑酒 to press a guest to drink.

侑卮 or 侑坐之器 a vessel to contain wine, which was hung in such a way that when too full it would capsize, thus warning against excess.

園²

13,378

R. 宥屋

See 右

Sinking Lower.

A park; a garden. To inclose; to limit.

鹿園 a deer-park.

園苑 or 園囿 a park or garden.

禁園 a forbidden park,—i.e. reserved for Imperial use.

囿于風俗 constrained by custom.

囿⁴

13,378

囿于見聞不廣 hampered by want of experience.

淺囿 shallow and limited,—as a man of small learning.

娟⁴

13,379

R. 宥

See 右

Sinking Lower.

宥²

13,380

R. 宥

See 右

Sinking Lower.

To assist. A pair; a couple.

To forgive; to show leniency. To be deep, as in plans.

寬宥 or 恕宥 or 赦宥 or 原宥 to pardon; to be lenient.

祈爲原宥 I beg you to pardon me.

宥罪 to forgive a crime.

宥過無大, 刑故無小 forgive unintentional faults, however great: punish wilful errors, however small.

三宥 three cases for leniency, —*viz.* 不識 ignorance, 過失 inadvertence, and 遺忘 forgetfulness.三細不宥 three things which cannot be pardoned, however trifling,—each particular violation may be; *viz.* treason, breach of natural laws, and injury to public morals.

法所難宥 something the law cannot pardon.

賄宥 to obtain pardon by bribery.

基命宥密 he enlarged its foundations by his deep and silent virtue.

宥坐 variant of 侑坐; see 13,377.

憂¹

13,381

R. 尤

H. *yu*

See 油

K. *u*A. *iu*

Even Upper.

Sad; grieved; sorrowful; melancholy; anxious; in mourning for parents.

憂心 or 憂愁 or 憂傷 or 憂悶 or 憂患 sad; grieved; distressed.

憂勞 anxiety; worry.

憂慮 care and anxiety; to grieve.

憂¹

13,381

憂懼 fears; misgivings.

心之憂危 a state of fearful anxiety.

憂思 to think anxiously about.

憂勤 anxious diligence.

憂恤 to sympathise with.

勸憂 to exhort in a direction which will lead from sorrow.

解憂 or 慰憂 to console grief.

消憂 to dissipate grief.

寫憂 to commit one's sorrows to writing,—as a poet.

不知憂 free from care.

憂民之憂者, 民亦憂

其憂 if a ruler grieves at the sorrows of his people, they also will grieve at his sorrow.

忘憂草 the plant of forgetfulness. See 4811, 4818.

省得在家憂柴米 it will save one from staying at home fretting over the daily fuel and rice.

先天下之憂而憂, 後

天下之樂而樂歟 be ahead of the world in its sorrows, and behind it in its joys.

人無百年身, 常懷千

歲憂 man does not live a hundred years, yet he has sorrows enough for a thousand.

不憂不好 be not anxious lest they be not good.

采薪之憂 the sorrow of gathering firewood,—which was the business of children of the poor. Used in the sense of "a trifling sickness."

埋憂地下 to bury sorrows in the grave.

內顧無憂 no anxiety about home affairs,—when on a journey, etc.

丁憂 or 居憂 or 宅憂 to be in mourning for parents. See 11,253.

居父憂 to be in mourning for a father. See 9565.

無憂國 an old name for Ceylon.

無憂樹 the asoka tree (*Saraca indica*, L.).

優¹

13,382

R. 尤

H. *yu*

See 憂

Even Upper.

Excellent, as opposed to 劣 7104; distinguished; abundant; plenty; many; more than enough. A theatrical performer (see 431).

優長 great; abundant.

優裕 wealthy; liberal.

優厚 liberal.

優獎 great praise.

優加 extremely.

從優 exceptionally.

常優容之 always made allowances for him.

優免 privileged exemption.

優貢 a special class of B.A.'s chosen for merit.

優劣宜分 the good and the bad (or the talented and the stupid) must be distinguished.

優等 the best class.

居優等 to be in the front rank; among the best.

明年可得優等 next year he may be among the first on the list.

優先股 preference, as opposed to ordinary shares; see 9513.

優先股滿額 when all the preference shares have been taken up,....

優給 an extra; a present.

以示優異 in order to mark the very extraordinary character,—of the event.

優待 or 優禮相待 to treat with exceptional courtesy.

優渥 great kindness,—like that of rain to parched ground.

未見所優 I have not seen anything remarkable in him.

維其優矣 many indeed.

養尊處 *ch'u* 優 to stand upon one's dignity and keep aloof.

優游 to wander at will.

仕而優則學 the official, in his leisure, should study.

於義頗優 it fits in with the general tenor,—of the paragraph.

優¹

13,382

優優有餘 too much; in excess.

優優大哉 all complete is its greatness!

敷政優優 gently he spread his instructions abroad.

優人 or 優伶 or 俳優 or 倡優 actors; performers.

優伶談語 gag or topical remarks introduced by actors. [Prohibited A.D. 1145.]

優孟衣冠 the dress and cap of the actor Mêng,—mentioned in the 史記.

優婆 an actress.

優婆夷 Buddhist lay-sisters. Sanskrit: *upāsika*.

優婆塞 Buddhist laymen. Sanskrit: *upāsaka*.

優婆提舍 *upadesa* and 優陀那 *udana*, two of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. See 8194.

優曇鉢羅 a term applied to banyans and to the common fig. Sanskrit: *udumbara*.

憂¹

13,383

R. 尤

See 憂

Even Upper.

憂³

13,384

R. 有尤

See 憂

Rising and Even Upper.

耨¹

13,385

R. 尤

See 憂

Even Upper.

To hesitate in speech; to stammer. To sigh. To be hoarse.

Sorrow; grief. Used for 13,381.

A rake for drawing earth over newly-sown seed.

鋤耨 hoeing and raking,—agriculture.

深其耕而熟耨之 put the plough in deep and cover well the seed.

耨而不輟 he went on covering the seed without stopping,—to pay any more attention to the enquiry of 子路 Tzū Lu as to the whereabouts of the ford.

耨¹

13,385

耨鋤有德色 to take great credit for (lending) a rake,—to make a fuss about lending the merest trifle.

耨

13,386

鄧¹

13,387

R. 尤

See 憂

Even Upper.

攸¹

13,388

R. 尤

C. *syau*H. *yu*F. *yu*W. *yu*N. *yu*P. *yu*M. *yu*Sz. *yu*Y. *yō*K. *yu*J. *yū*A. *ju*

Even

Irregular.

Same as 13,385.

Name of a place in Hupeh belonging to the 鄧 Têng State.

A place; the place where or which. That which; whereby. Some. To move in water; to swim. An expletive. Distant; used with 13,389.

相 *hsiang* 攸 to choose a home.

豐水攸同 the waters of the Fêng gathered in the same place.

萬福攸同 may all happiness gather there!

福祿攸歸 may happiness and emolument be yours!

福有攸歸 happiness will thereby accrue to you,—for good deeds. "Cast thy bread, etc.

利有攸往 profit will thereby accrue.

各有攸當 each had his due; each found its proper place.

水利攸關,不准侵填 there shall be no encroachment upon or filling up of (the fore-shore) so as to injure the water supply.

與商情攸關 affecting commercial interests.

君子攸行 that which the superior man does.

攸徂之民 to whatever people he went,....

淮夷攸服 the Huai tribes submit in consequence.

嘉言罔攸伏 good words will nowhere be hidden.

罔有攸赦 you will find no forgiveness.

有攸不爲臣 there were some who would not become subjects.

攸¹

13,388

攸然而逝 it darted away,—
as a fish.**攸攸外寓** to live far from
home.**悠**¹

13,389

R. 尤

See 攸

Even
Irregular.To be distant; far-reach-
ing. Used with 13,388.**於** *wu*¹ **乎** *hu*¹ **悠哉** ah! far-
reaching indeed,—were his plans.**思服悠哉** he thought of her
long and anxiously.**悠悠我思** long, long, do I
think of him!**悠悠我里** distant far is my
village.**悠悠之論** common talk;
rumour.**悠悠揚揚** soft and loud;
piano and *forte*.**山川悠遠,維其勞矣**
over such a distance of hills
and streams, how toilsome is the
march!**悠謬** foolish; silly.**悠**¹

13,390

R. 尤

See 攸

Even
Irregular.The appearance of water
flowing rapidly. Used with
13,389.**幽**¹

13,391

R. 尤

H. *syu*
F. *hiu*

See 油

A. *u*
Even Upper.Dark; gloomy; retired;
lonely; secret; hidden;
subtle.**幽暗** dark; gloomy.**幽靜** retired; lonely.**幽深** dark and deep.**幽僻** secluded; lonely.**幽曠** a wild or desolate spot.**幽隱** in retirement.**幽人** a hermit; a recluse.**幽居** to live in retirement.**孝武幽崩** when the Emperor
Hsiao Wu mysteriously died,—
he was strangled.**無幽不悉** no mystery which
he did not comprehend.**幽憂** melancholy; hypochon-
dria.**幽**¹

13,391

幽思 contemplative.**九幽** or **幽冥** Hades.**超幽** to deliver souls by masses.**幽魂** the soul.**幽門** the gate of Hades; the
pylorus.**幽怪** spirits; devils.**幽明** the dead and the living.**黜陟幽明** or **黜退其****幽**, **升進其明** to degrade
the undeserving and to promote
the intelligent.**幽閉** to confine; secluded. Also,
to spay women.**幽繫** or **幽囚** or **幽困** to
imprison.**執仁恭而幽之** seized
[Liu] Jen-kung and put him in
prison.**幽雅** secluded and refined.**幽閒** reserved,—as a maiden.**幽微** minute; subtle.**幽幽** sombre,—as a distant hill.**幽州** a Department in Chihli.**幽燕** (*yen*¹) a name for Peking.**知幽莫如顯** for realising
darkness there is nothing like
light. See 10,280.**麇**¹

13,392

R. 尤

H. *syu*

See 憂

K. *u*A. *iu*

Even Upper.

A female deer; a doe.

幼⁴

13,393

R. 宥

C. *yau*H. *yu*F. *cu*W. *yau*N. } *yu*P. } *yu*M. } *yu*S. } *yu*K. } *yu*J. *yü, yu*A. *iu*Sinking
Upper.Young, as opposed to **長**
*chang*³ 450 and **老** 6783;
immature; tender; delicate.**長** *chang*³ **幼之節** the eti-
quette between seniors and jun-
iors.**幼不學,老何爲** if you
do not learn when young, what
good will you be when old?**幼少** or **幼小** or **幼年** of
tender years.**年幼無知** young and inex-
perienced.**幼**⁴

13,393

幼子 a son; my little boy.**幼女** a daughter; my little girl.**幼兒** or **幼孩** children.**幼童** a boy; a lad.**幼弟** a young brother.**幼婦** a young wife.**幼主** a youthful monarch.**慈幼** to be kind to the young.**幼者聽而不聞** little
children should be seen and not
heard.**幼吾幼以及人之幼**
treat with the kindness due to
youth the young in your own
family, so that the young in
the families of others shall be
similarly treated.**子媳俱幼** his son and
daughter-in-law were both young.**無弱孤有幼** do not make
little of the helpless and the
young.**幼視** to regard as juvenile.**棄爾幼志** put aside your
childish spirit.**幼嫩** young and tender; deli-
cate.**幼細** delicate; fine, as work.Read *yao*⁴. Abstruse;
subtle.**呦**¹

13,394

R. 尤

H. *yu*

See 幽

Even Upper.

The sound of deer bleat-
ing.**呦呦鹿鳴** *yu yu* go the deer.**幼**¹

13,395

R. 尤

See 幽

A. *au, u*

Even Upper.

Sulky; morose.

魮³

13,396

R. 有

See 憂

天

Rising and
Even Upper.A small yellowish-black
fish, known as **黃魮魚**,
with a forked tail, large
head, wide mouth, and
sharp dorsal spines.

黝³

13,397

R. 有

C. nau, yau,

v. a

H. yu²

F. in, au

N. in

P. M. you

K. yu

J. yu, u

A. au

Rising Upper.

酉³

13,398

R. 有

See 有

A. jiu, ju

Rising Lower.

Black; dark-coloured; "invisible" blue or green.

塗黝其面 he blackened his face.

晒的起黝 very much sun-burnt.

黝堊 to colour a wall black.

To make new spirits or wine in the 8th moon when the millet is ripe. Complete; finished; ripe. One of the Twelve Branches, see *Tables Vd*; 5 to 7 p.m. Radical 164. [To be distinguished from 西 4031 and 酉 2257.]

酉時 5 to 7 p.m.

請你說個子午卯酉 please tell me in detail.

大酉 and 小酉 two hills in Hunan, in which vast stores of books were said to be concealed.

書探二酉 his library was very extensive.

二酉堂 (or 齋) a fancy name for a book-shop.

五酉 a goblin said to have been seen by Confucius.

酉水 a branch of the 元河 Yüan river in Hunan.

腐³

13,399

R. 尤有

See 有

A. jiu

Even and

Rising Lower.

栖

13,400

榎³

13,401

R. 尤

See 油

A. jiu

Even Lower.

To rot; to decay; to smell offensively.

木腐臭 rotten wood stinks.

牛夜鳴則腐 an ox that lows at night has rank flesh.

Same as 13,401.

To lay in stores of fire-wood.

薪榎之典 examinations.

猷²

13,402

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

To plan; to deliberate; to take counsel. The proper course to adopt. An exclamation. See 4805.

猷詢茲黃髮 to take counsel with the yellow-haired, —with the old.

嘉猷 a wise plan.

有猷 to be wise in counsel.

周公之猷訓 the teachings of Chou Kung.

秩秩大猷 wisely arranged are the great plans.

升于大猷 to advance to a great degree of excellence,—of the people when properly governed.

君子有微猷 if the sovereign has right ways,—the people will follow them.

克慎厥猷 you are able to take heed to your ways.

宣猷布化 to make known the directions and to spread the reforming influence,—of the Emperor.

王若曰猷 the king spoke to the following effect:—"Ho!..."

茜²

13,403

R. 尤屋

See 由

A. ju

Even Lower.

A water-plant, considered by the 本草 *Herbal* to be the same as 13,406.

Read so^{1*} To strain wine.

輶²

13,404

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

A light carriage; light; trifling.

輶軒 a light carriage.

臺北輶軒 the "boss" of North Formosa,—referring to an energetic Governor.

德輶如毛 virtue is light as a hair.

輶儀 my trifling present to you.

輶褻 poor fare.

猶²

13,405

R. 尤宥

See 油

A. ju, jo

Even Lower.

Still; notwithstanding; yet; even; while still; see 4839, 8282. Again; still more; especially. As; as though; to be as; like; similar; equal to. To

猶²

13,405

scheme; plans; see 6115. Principles. To go along.

猶可說也 there is still something to be said,—by way of excuse.

猶來無止 that he may still come back and not remain away.

其猶病諸 they were still solicitous about this.

二吾猶不足 even with two (tenths) I have not enough.

猶未定 still undecided.

猶復 to still continue to.....

此事猶可 this matter will do (or can pass),—as compared with another which will not.

此等事今猶見也 this sort of thing is cropping up again,—as a discredited superstition.

宣讀上諭猶帶眼鏡 to read out an Imp. Edict while still wearing spectacles,—a mark of disrespect.

猶且 still; further.

管仲且猶不可召,而

況 if Kuan Chung might not be summoned, how much less....?

猶有 there is still; still more.

茲猶不常寧 now especially they did not indulge in constant repose.

猶冀 hopes however.....

猶求 as though asking for.....

外猶俱轉 (*chuan*³) to the outsider it was as though both revolved.

視予猶父也 he regarded me as a father.

視人事猶己事 to regard others' interests as one's own.

猶子 like a son,—a nephew.

其德不猶 his virtue was not like this.

如猶 or 猶若 or 猶然 (see 5551) as if; just like.

猶然無恙 just as usual and nothing the matter with him.

猶之 and similarly.

猶言 as though one said; "q.d."

寫字吾猶人也 in hand-writing, I am like ordinary people.

猶²

13,405

予猶及見 no sooner did I see..... (than I knew it to be, etc.)

無相猶矣 let there be no schemings against one another.

不我告猶 (the tortoise, *sc.* divination) will not tell us anything about the plans.

匪大猶是經 not by great principles do they regulate,—their plans.

猶與 or 猶豫 or 猶疑 doubtful; hesitating; suspicious, —from the names of two animals, said to be very suspicious of each other.

心猶豫而狐疑兮 a *yu yü* mind, and suspicious as a fox.

作事猶豫 wanting in decision.

三人猶豫未決 the three men could not make up their minds,—to do it.

五猶 the worst kind of soil.

君子蓋猶猶爾 the superior man preserves a mean between slowness and haste.

蕕²

13,406

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

A water-plant with a foul smell, identified by the Japanese with *Caryopteris divaricata*, Max.

薰蕕不同器而處 (*ch'u*) do not put fragrant and stinking things in the same vessel.

一薰一蕕十年尚猶

有臭 if fragrant and stinking plants are mixed, after ten years they will still stink.

由²

13,407

R. 尤

See 油

A. *ju, jo*
Even Lower.

Cause; means (*see* 3941); instrument; motive; source; origin. From; by; by way of; because of; proceeding from. To follow; to walk in; to allow. Used with 猶 13,405. [To be distinguished from 田 11,236.]

由頭 or 所由 or 由來 or 來由 (*see* 6679) cause; means; source.

觀其所由 mark a man's motives.

由²

13,407

其所由者邪 who is the cause of this (phenomenon)?

事有由來 (or 因由) things have their causes.

至其屍所由來則 as to the origin of the corpse,.... (where it came from, etc.)

此事由來已久 this has been so for a long time.

七戰由來七獲捷 as the result of seven battles we have gained seven victories.

怎麼來由 how did it come about?

沒有來由 there was no cause for it.

開罪有由 (this) was the origin of the crime.

詢得玉之由 he asked how the jade had been obtained.

匪由勿語 do not speak without cause.

不知其由 I do not know its cause.

道無由 or 無可由之道 no way or means.

假以尋某人爲由 under pretext of looking for somebody.

被劫情由 the details as to how he had been robbed.

案由 the chief points in a case,—as opposed to a detailed statement.

由於 arising from; caused by.

雖死由於跌,而致跌

之由則 though the cause of death was a fall; yet the cause of that fall was.....

由淺入深 from shallow to deep; gradually.

所必由 the only available road.

誰能出不由戶 who can go out but by the door?

由此門進 go in by this door.

由京而來 I came from the capital.

由水道 by water.

由陸路 by land.

由是 from there; thence. *See* 6363.

由²

13,407

由厦至漢 from Amoy to Hankow.

由天而降 to come down from heaven.

由天不由人 it depends on God, not on man.

不由人算 not within the calculations of mortals,—as life, death, etc.

由打他死後 from the time of his death onward.

而莫由也 ... and so I was unable to.

由驛 by post; by courier.

由領事官飭該商 the Consul to instruct the merchants.

先由委員申報司道 the Deputy first to report to the high provincial authorities.

不由正道 not to follow the true path.

率由典常 follow and observe the proper statutes.

不由己 or 不由的 involuntarily.

事不由己 the matter beyond one's own control.

由着 although; as you wish; let it be!

由着性 as one likes; at will.

由着他的性 letting him have his own way.

由着嘴 to give free play to one's tongue.

由他去作 let him go and do it.

那事由我 that's my business.

由我自去 let me go myself.

由他自去罷了 I must let it slide.

外口由自取 blame brought on oneself.

不還好來,由自可 if they do not return good (*sc.* are not grateful!) that is their own business.

無由自達 no means of bringing oneself forward.

我腿不由我作主 my legs won't let me,—go any further.

由我自便 to suit my own convenience.

由²

13,407

非由于我 it is not due to me.

給你錢由你收 I will give you (a string of) cash, and you can help yourself.

自由 of one's own initiative; free; independent. See 2526. [Read *tsü' yü.*] See 9310.

自由自在 independent and happy.

自由之理 freedom in the abstract.

事到頭不自由 when matters come to a head, there is no freedom of action; necessity knows no law.

設一自由結婚演說

會 established a society for lectures on the arrangement of marriages by the parties concerned.

去不去由你 you can go or not, as you like.

由不得人的 it does not depend on (is beyond the power of) man.

由不得一笑說道 couldn't help laughing and said.

不由不信 unable to disbelieve.

不由分說 without allowing one to speak.

身不由主 helpless; incapable of resistance.

等由 see 10,877.

無易由言 he does not speak lightly.

由醉之言 if you speak, drunk as you are,.....

由由然 at his ease.

由蘗 sprouts,—from a felled tree.

由旬 or 由延 an Indian measure of distance, said by some to be about four times the distance at which a bull's bellowing can be heard, or seven to eight miles; by others, to be a day's march. Sanskrit: *yōjana*.

由迪 to correct; to reproach.

由跋 *Arisæma ringens*, Schott.柚⁴

13,408

R. 宥屋

C. *yau, chuk*H. *yiiu, v. po,*F. *eu, tük*W. *yau, v.*N. *yü, v. p'oa,*P. M. *you*Y. *yêo*Sz. *you*K. *yü, ch'uk*J. *yü, yü, djiku*A. *shün, truk*

Sinking and

Entering

Lower.

The pumelo (*Citrus decumana*, L.).Read *chu*^{4*}. The cylinder containing the threads of the warp. See 2611.油²

13,409

R. 尤

C. *yau*H. *yiiu*F. *yü*W. *yau*N. *yü*P. *yü, you*M. *yü, you*Sz. *yü*Y. *yêo*K. *yü*J. *yü, yü*A. *ju*

Even Lower.

Oil; fat; grease.

油鹽醬醋 oil, salt, soy, and vinegar,—condiments generally.

油斤 oil in bulk.

芝麻油 sesamum-seed oil.

蘇子油 or 大蘇子油 castor oil.

油蘇子 linseed.

出油 to give out oil under pressure; to be "squeezed."

壓爲油 to crush for the oil.

香油 sweet (or sesamum-seed) oil; scented oil.

清油 or 亮油 clear oil,—i.e. without 土子, which are used to make it dry quickly.

青油 oil made from the tallow-tree.

石油 or 煤油 petroleum; kerosene.

猛火油 naphtha.

桐油 wood oil.

桐油灰 or 油灰 putty.

油作 (*tso*¹) a glazier's shop or trade.

油草 grass used when making oil.

油漆 oil paint; varnish.

油漆匠 painters; varnishers.

油漆畫 oil paintings.

油光 varnish; glossy; bright.

上油 or 加油 or 罩油 to oil; to varnish; to paint.

油²

13,409

油頭粉面 oiled head and powdered face,—a prostitute.

油房 an oil factory.

油脚 oil dregs.

油簍 a wicker jar with a narrow neck; an oil-basket.

油鍋 an oil caldron; one of the punishments in Purgatory.

油紙 oiled paper,—for packing.

油布 oil-cloth.

油毡 oiled felt,—for soles of shoes.

油靴 boots for wet weather.

油膠 pomade.

油跡 stains from oil.

油泥 grease; scurf.

油包 oil wrappers.

油滑 or 油似滑的 slippery.

油嘴滑舌 talkative; glib.

潑油救火 to throw on oil to put out fire.

油葫蘆 a kind of cricket which sings during winter in stoves.

油炸鬼 twisted fritters cooked in oil.

油面 actors of tragic parts.

天油然作雲 the clouds collect densely in the sky.

賣油郎 a favoured lover. See 今古奇觀.

今古奇觀.

油油 happy-looking; the appearance of dense clouds, and of luxuriant crops.

油菜 Chinese rape (*Brassica juncea*, Hk. f. & T., and *B. campestris*, L.).

油刺 acne; blackheads.

蚰²

13,410

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

A harmless kind of centipede, called 蚰蜒 or 蚰

蜚

釉⁴

13,411

R. 宥

See 柚

Sinking
Lower.鼬⁴

13,412

R. 宥

See 右

A. *bīu*Sinking
Lower.尤²

13,413

R. 尤^{11a}

See 油

K. *u*A. *vīu*

Even Lower.

Glossy; the glaze on porcelain. Also written 洫.

釉水 liquid glaze.

The North-China polecat (*Putorius Fontanierii*); the Siberian weasel (*Putorius sibiricus*).

An evil; a calamity. A fault. To murmur; to grudge; to blame. More; still more; furthermore; particularly; extraordinary. See 1950. [To be distinguished from 犬 3192.]

俾無尤兮 deliver us from evil! See 13,416.

報以庶尤 it will be recompensed with many evils.

莫知其尤 I know not whose fault it is.

畜君何尤 what fault is it to restrain one's prince?

則寡尤 then you will afford few occasions for blame.

防悔尤 to guard against anything which will give cause for repentance.

效尤 see 4349.

尤而效之, 罪又甚焉 were I to imitate them in their wrong-doing, my offence would be greater than theirs.

尤失反在子 the fault, sir, is rather with you.

我民罔尤違 no murmuring or disobedience among the people.

君無尤焉 O prince, do not blame them!

無我有尤 do not blame me.

王尤之 Wang blamed him.

不尤人 I do not blame mankind.

京尤子, 衛嘴子 Peking

尤²

13,413

people are haters, Tientsin men are wranglers.

止有相好而無相尤 only friendship, and no cause for enmity, between us.

懷怨尤之念 to bear an old grudge.

尤甚 or 尤加 still more.

尤可怪 still more extraordinary.

尤爲緊要 still more important.

尤異 more strange.

尤佳 better still.

尤不足觀 still more unworthy to be looked at.

尤其不可 still less can this be so.

尤非 besides, if I don't..... unless I.....

尤深於易禮 going specially deeply into the *Changes* and *Rites*.

尤重 to set an extreme value on.

權勢不尤則夸者悲 if his power and influence do not increase, the boaster will repine.

予獨何尤 how am I worse off than the others?

殊尤之才 remarkable talents.

物之尤者禍之府 the rarity of things is a store-house of misfortune.

一時之尤者 the rarest (painter) of his age.

尤物 the bewitching face of a woman.

尤物害人 lovely woman is a curse to man.

疣²

13,414

R. 尤

See 尤

Even Lower.

A swelling; a tumour. See 10,554.

皮上結疣 an external swelling or tumour.

贅疣不猶愈於死乎 is not having a tumour better than death?—under an operation for its removal.

贅懸疣 a hanging-on tumour, —a son-in-law who lives on his wife's family.

彼以生爲附贅懸疣 they regard life as a tumour attached to them,—from which death sets them free.

𩺰

13,415

𩺰²

13,416

R. 尤

See 尤

Even Lower.

魷

13,417

R. 尤

See 尤

Even Lower.

𩺰²

13,418

R. 尤侵

See 猶淫

Even Lower.

牛

13,419

旂²

13,420

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

游

13,421

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

Same as 13,414.

To be in error. Used with 13,413.

我思古人, 俾無𩺰兮 I think of the ancients, that I may be kept from doing wrong.

The cuttle-fish.

Doubtful.

𩺰豫不決 undecided how to act; unable to come to a decision. See 13,405.

Read *yin*². To move on.

See 8346.

A streamer or pennant. The dog-tooth bordering to a flag. See 12,797.

To wander about; to ramble for pleasure; to travel! To swim; to float. Used with 13,423.

游民 wandering or homeless people.

游人 a wanderer.

游手 an idler; a vagabond.

游手好 *hao*⁴ 閒 a loafer fond of idling.

漢有游女 by the Han are girls rambling about.

游惰 to loaf about in idleness.

游衍 wanderings and indulgences.

倦游 tired of wandering.

游逛 to stroll; to travel.

游學 to travel for information.

游²

13,421

游賞 to saunter about.

游玩 to go for a ramble; to travel for pleasure.

微服野 (or 冶) 游 to roam about in mufti.

游蕩 dissipated; profligate.

以游放得罪 was punished for profligacy.

游歷 to travel.

游侶 a travelling-companion.

游說 (*shui*⁴) to travel about and advise (princes),—to be a political adventurer. See 10,164.

游說之士 wandering politicians, as above.

宦游四方 to serve as an official in various parts of the empire.

游方僧 an itinerant priest.

游矚 or 游覽 to go to see; to visit.

游獵 to go out shooting.

游魂 a wandering or unburied ghost.

菩薩出游 a god carried in procession.

飭差等押王游街三日 bade his runners lead Wang in custody through the streets for three days,—as a convicted criminal.

游予思親 the wandering son thinks of his parents.

游移 to vary from; to depart from.

游移兩可 to go backwards and forwards between two possible methods.

游於藝 to find recreation in the polite arts.

游戲 to stroll about and amuse oneself

游戲人間 to take amusement among mankind,—as the gods sometimes do.

遡游 to swim down a stream.

若游大川 as though floating on a great stream.

游水 to swim; to go to a water picnic.

習水善游 to be a practised swimmer.

游²

13,421

善游者溺 good swimmers are the ones who are drowned. See 1001.

游湖 to go boating on a lake.

游山 to ramble over hills.

游波 a name for the petrel.

上下游 both up and down stream; everywhere.

上游 and 下游 up stream and down stream; the higher and lower waters; superiors and inferiors.

師船創據上游 the war-junks having obtained the upstream,—(cf. weather-gage) position.

無怪上游器重 no wonder that your superiors think so much of you.

游約 to put off; to shilly-shally.

游揚 to extol.

游環 slip rings,—on harness.

游胡 same as 3406.

游龍 *Polygonum orientale*, L.游²

13,422

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

遊²

13,423

R. 尤

See 油

Even Lower.

To ramble; to travel; used with 13,421 (*q.v.* for further entries). Friendly.

遊刃有餘 room for the blade to move, and to spare,—referring to a butcher's knife which was so sharp and so well handled that it easily went through an articulation. Used of a person whose work is mere child's-play to him.

交遊 a friend; a chum.

遊擊 or 遊府 or 遊戎 a major in the Chinese forces. [The first is also applied to bodies of troops in the sense of "flying."]

遊牧 nomad tribes in Manchuria; the herdsmen tribes of Mongolia.

遊牧正尉 (*yü*⁴) chief superintendent of nomads.繇²

13,424

R. 尤 蕭

宥

F. v. *shieu*

See 遙

Even Lower.

繇²

13,425

R. 尤 蕭

See 油 遙

Even Lower.

郵²

13,426

R. 尤

See 尤

K. u

A. *viu*

Even Lower.

Cause; means, etc.; used with 13,407 (*q.v.* for entries). Used also with 12,920, 13,405.Read *chou*⁴ or *yu*⁴. The oracular responses of professional diviners; also written 籊 (2479). The interpretations of the Diagrams, as being auspicious or otherwise, are called 繇辭.

Luxuriant vegetation.

厥草惟繇 that grass grows rank and thick.

A post-house, where horses are kept for government couriers. To err. Used for 13,413. See 1852, 11,202.

郵驛 post stations.

郵舍 the postmaster's house.

郵政局 a post-office.

郵筒 a letter case; a pillar post-box. See 12,292.

郵呈 to address a superior by post.

郵稅 postage; see 8731.

郵票 postage stamps.

郵亭 a watch-house for the petty official whose duty it was, in ancient times, to superintend agriculture.

火車路之郵亭 a railway station.

而况魯之君子迷之

郵者 how much more then may not the sage of Lu (Confucius) be madly in error?

See 13,844.

Further; in addition to; still more; moreover; also; again; ditto; idem. Radical 29.

况又 or 且又 or 又搭上 or 又兼 furthermore; moreover.

又⁴

13,428

又是如此 it is the same again,—as it was before.

又更 more than ever.

又有 there are other.....; there is still.....

又有客來 another guest has come.

內中也有大的, 內中又有圓的 some among them are large, and others are round.

又子 a son other than the eldest or youngest.

又五 5A,—in a series.

不能又不可 I neither can nor ought to.

又來了 he has come again.

又多一番 still one more; yet another.

又及 the "P.S." of a letter.

又名 another name being.....; also called.....

又復審訊 I have again held an investigation.

又經札覆 I have again sent instructions in reply,—to a report.

罵又打 to abuse and also beat.

問過又問 he asked and then asked again.

又要出門 he wants to go out again.

得而又失 to get and then lose.

又換一個生手 we have got another new hand.

又要馬兒好, 又要馬兒不喫草 he wants his horse to be fit, and yet wants it not to eat.

坐又不安 neither was he at ease in a sitting position.

又次或又其次也 still lower in quality or degree.

一天一天又一天 a day, a day, and then another day,—so time flies.

友³

13,429

R. 有

See 有

Rising Lower.

A friend of the same class as oneself 同類爲友; friendly; an associate; a companion (see 9963). A group of two; see 羣 3304. See 朋 8878 for further entries.

同志爲友 a common bent makes people friends. Cf. Idem velle atque idem nolle, etc.

友人 or 朋友 a friend.

老友 or 舊友 an old friend.

酒友 a boon-companion.

同年友 friends who graduated in the same year.

忘年友 friends who forget (the disparity of their) years.

好友 or 良友 or 益友 a good friend.

皆予執友也 are all intimate friends of mine.

狐朋狗友 evil associates.

會友 a fellow-member,—of a society.

教友 a fellow-convert,—to Christianity.

股友 a shareholder; see 12,248.

交友 to make friends.

廣交賢友 to extend one's circle of desirable friends.

相友 mutual friendship.

無友不如己者 have no friends not equal to yourself.

不知其子, 視其友 if you do not know your son, look at his friends,—*noscitur a socio*.

友愛 affection of friends.

不友于弟 not to be kind to a younger brother. See 2848.

友于之誼 fraternal affection,—from elder to younger.

友誼 friendly feeling.

友道 friendly to TAO; loving "the doctrine" or "the Truth" (e.g. of Confucius). Also, the "way" of friendship.

友也者友其德也 the attachment of a friend is for the virtue of the person to whom he is attached.

友³

13,429

友直, 友諒, 友多聞, 益矣 friendship with the upright, friendship with the sincere, and friendship with the man of much learning,—are profitable friendships.

尙友古人 to go back and make friends with the men of old.

友邦 a friendly State.

友善 to be friends with the good.

弗友 not friendly; disobedient.

仙友 the cassia-flower.

佳友 the chrysanthemum.

清友 the plum.

名友 the cherry-apple.

浮友 the lily.

雅友 the jasmine.

殊友 the 瑞香(?).

韻友 see 7821.

豔友 the peony.

禪友 the gardenia. [The above ten names were given by 曾慥 Tsêng Ts'ao of the 12th cent.]

痠⁴

13,430

R. 痠

See 痠

Sinking Lower.

The shaking of old age or palsy; the shivering fit of ague.

莢³

13,431

R. 有

H. syu

F. iu, kin

W. yau²P. yu²

See 有

Y. yio

A. ju

Rising Lower

Irregular.

To lead; used with 13,435.

莢里 name of a place where 文王 Wên Wang was imprisoned, now 湯陰縣 T'ang-yin Hsien in Honan.

琇³

13,432

See 4676.

莠³

13,433

R. 有
H. *siu*²

See 誘

A. *jéu*
Rising Lower.

A gramineous weed found in cornfields (*Setaria viridis*, Beauv.). Weeds; tares (see 6767); evil, as opposed to 良 7017.

莠似苗而非苗 the *yu* is like grain-shoots but is not the same.

若苗之有莠 like weeds among the springing grain.

維莠驕驕 weeds will only grow luxuriantly,—if you cultivate too large fields.

除莠安良 to get rid of the evil and give peace to the good.

良莠不齊 good and bad without uniformity,—mixed together.

莠言自口 their evil words are from the lips,—not from the heart.

莠民 disloyal or disaffected people.

莠竹 *Pollinia japonica*, Miq.

誘³

13,435

右⁴

13,436

R. 宥有

C. *you*
H. *yu*
F. *cu, yu*
W. *you*
N. *yu, v. jing*
P. }
M. } *yu, you*
Sz. }
Y. *yéu*
K. *u*
J. *u, yu*
A. *shiu*
Sinking and Rising Lower.

哄誘 to fool; to hoax.

貪者可誘以利 the covetous can be allured by gain.

誘敵 to draw out an enemy,—so as to cut him off. See 8699.

誘射 to teach archery.

The right, as opposed to 左 11,753 (*q.v.* for further entries); the place of honour until the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368; the title of the junior of two officials; see 堂 10,760. Used for the west in Chinese topography. To honour; to assist. The spearman on the right of the charioteer.

右邊 or 右首 the right side; on the right; the side of a thing opposite to the right hand of the speaker.

右手 the right hand.

右翼 the right wing of an army.

男左女右 men to the left, women to the right,—a notice seen in temples.

道路婦人由右 on the road, women pass to the right.

右旋 turning round to the right,—as the whorls of a shell; a Buddhist diagram of good augury. Sanskrit: *nandāvartaya*.

開列于右 they are stated or enumerated to the right of this (*Anglice* above).

右照 the above certificate.

右照會 the above despatch.

右貨 the above-mentioned goods.

右仰知悉 take careful note of the above.

在我座右 to the right of my seat,—as a guest should be.

天子所右寡君亦右之 whomsoever the Son of Heaven honours, my ruler (of a feudal State) also honours.

位在廉頗右 he ranked before Lien P'ó.

二語可當座右之銘

右⁴

13,436

these two sentences should be "written in letters of gold."

無出其右 no one came out on his right,—no one excelled him. Hence 無右 peerless.

右侍郎 junior Vice President of a Board.

齊右 west of the Ch'i State.

山右 west of the hills,—Shansi.

江右 Kiangsi.

亦右文母 also (sacrifice) in honour of my accomplished mother.

一朝右之 all the morning will I honour him.

右文 to honour literature.

保右 to preserve and help.

豪右 a blusterer; a bully.

右僧 a Buddhist nun.

佑⁴

13,437

R. 宥

See 右

Sinking Lower.

To help; to protect. Used with 13,438.

佑賢輔德 show favour to the worthy and aid the virtuous.

皇天眷佑有商 Almighty God has graciously favoured the House of Shang.

上天孚佑下民 God truly protects the people.

祐⁴

13,438

R. 宥

See 右

Sinking Lower.

To protect; to care for. Used with 13,437.

神靈庇祐 may the gods protect you!

神恩默祐 may the grace of the gods silently protect you!

受天之祐 to be under God's protection.

天祐我皇 God save the king! —a Hongkong version.

牖⁴

13,439

R. 有

See 誘

A. *siu*

Rising Lower.

A window; see 12,677. To enlighten.

牖戶 windows and doors.

開牖通光 open the window and let in some light.

自牖執其手 to grasp a hand through a window.

蛭³

13,434

R. 有宥

See 有秀

A. *jéu*
Rising and Sinking Lower and Upper.

誘³

13,435

R. 有

C. *you*
H. *yu*
F. *iu*
W. *you*²
N. *yi*
P. } *you, you*
M. }
Y. *yéu*
Sz. *you, yu*
K. *yu*
J. *iu, u*
A. *ju*²

Rising Irregular.

To lead on; to allure; to decoy; to entice; to seduce. [Colloquially read *yu*⁴.]

誘導 to lead; to guide.

善誘人 good at leading men on,—said of Confucius.

引誘 to lead,—usually astray.

引誘他走到好路上 lead him into the right path.

誘人 to tempt people.

日前爲人誘賭 was recently enticed into gambling.

誘惑 to beguile.

誘獲 to inveigle.

誘拐 or 誘匿 to kidnap; to abduct.

牖⁴

13,439

有業屨於牖上 an unfinished pair of sandals lay on the window-sill.

牖下 beneath the window.

天之牖民 God enlightens the people.

甬³

13,440

R. 有
See 油
A. jiu
Rising Lower.

A medium-sized goblet or jar for containing spirits.

道¹

13,441

R. 尤
See 由
Even Lower.

The appearance of breathing. An old form of 13,407.

道爾 smiling.

道然 pleased.

箇²

13,442

Same as 13,388.

罔³

13,443

R. 歌
See 訛
Even Lower.

To decoy; to inveigle. To change; used with 5001. Also read 0².

鳥罔 or 罔子 a decoy-bird. 作罔人 one who decoys others; a tout.

群類罔育 all living species are produced and nourished.

聞謗而怒者讒之罔 he who is annoyed by censure invites calumny.

圖²

13,444

Same as 13,443.

誦²

13,445

Same as 13,435.

狢⁴

13,446

R. 宥
See 有
A. jiu, ju
Sinking Lower.

Name of an animal. See 9894, 13,741.

狢⁴

13,447

Same as 13,446.

褰⁴

13,448

R. 宥
A. jiu
Sinking Lower.

Full dress. The appearance of grain springing up.

褰如充耳 notwithstanding your full robes, your ears are stopped. Also = laughing immoderately.

Read *hsiu*⁴. The cuff of a sleeve.

YUNG.

用⁴

13,449

R. 宋
C. } *yung*
H. }
F. *üing, üng*
W. *yüoa*
N. *yüong,*
yung
P. }
M. } *yung*
Y. }
S. }
Z. }
K. }
J. *yö*
A. *jung*
Sinking Lower.

To use; to employ; useful. Substance; the operation of any power; practical, as opposed to 體 11,023, *q.v.* To; so as to; thereby; therefore; thereon. Radical 101. See 1832, 2875, 12,294, 13,294 (*ying*¹ and *ying*⁴).

正用 the proper or lawful use.

無用 or 不中用 useless. See 2875 *chung*⁴.

用去了 it is used up or spent or worn out.

不穀用 not sufficient for use.

不勝用 more than can possibly be used.

用不着 (*chao*²) I have no use for it.

用不得 it is of no use,—as when spoilt.

用不了 or 用不完 or 用之不竭 can't be used up,—as a large quantity.

用不慣 unaccustomed to use.

用處 or 用頭 or 用法 use; service.

如果確有效用 if it turns out to be really of any practical value. See 4344.

用人 to employ people; (read *yung*⁴ *jén*) a servant. See 5423.

正在用人之際 just at the moment when men were needed.

不曉用人 not to know how to treat inferiors.

用錢 to spend money; (read *yung*⁴ *ch'ien*) expenditure; commission.

用⁴

13,449

他的錢就用完上來 了 his money was beginning to be all used up.

用掉 to spend the whole of; to expend.

用度 or 費用 or 使用 or 用項 or 經用 (see 2122) outlay; expenditure.

用要 necessities of life.

節用 or 儉用 frugal; thrifty.

用工 to work; to take trouble,—as an artisan.

用功 to put forth effort,—as a student or an official.

用心 or 用意 to give one's attention.

用力 to use strength.

用力攻城 to make an effort to take the city.

用武 to use violence.

用飯 to take a meal. See 3422.

焉 *yen*¹ 用佞 what is the use of being too ready with the tongue?

用計 to contrive.

用刀殺人 to kill a person with a knife.

以一知充十用 to make knowledge in one direction serve in ten.

女人動用的東西 articles in ordinary use among women.

利用 advantageous for use.

器用 vessels for use.

用物 utensils.

續用 work that should have been done.

受用 to keep for one's own use; fit for use; useful; (read *shou*⁴ *yung*) comfortable; at ease.

這管筆受用 this pen is good.

這椅子坐着很受用 (*shou*⁴ *yung*) this chair is very comfortable to sit in.

用事 to perform sacrifices; to be a Minister of State.

師過泰山而不用事 the army passed Mt. T'ai without sacrificing. See 10,596.

用⁴

13,449

王安石用事 when Wang An-shih was in power.

試用 to make trial of; on probation, as officials.

以道員升用 let him be promoted to be Tao-t'ai.

大才小用 great abilities employed in a humble sphere,—used ironically.

好便當用 convenient and useful.

妄用 improper use of,—as of a phrase or thing.

權爲敷用 to use as a make-shift.

用印 to seal; to stamp. See 13,282.

用寶 to use the Imperial seal.

用訊 to declare the truth.

用罪 a criminal.

用德 a well-doer.

有財此有用 possessing wealth, (a ruler) will have resources for expenditure.

閒時豫備忙時用 get things ready at leisure to be used when wanted.

作爲何用 of what use is it (or he)?

我信用他 I employ him with confidence.

子美之不見用 Tzū-mei's not getting employment (is like, etc.).

天地無全功,萬物無

全用 heaven and earth are not always deserving of praise (e.g. in times of drought), and all things are not of universal use (i.e. each thing has its own function).

足用爲善 he is quite capable of doing the right thing.

不用其行 they do not keep to their proper paths.

何用不臧 what does he do that is not good?

無所用其廻護 he can have no motive for partiality.

用資 to the end that provision be made for; with a view to.

用特 I therefore specially.....

用臻 and thus reach,—a state of things.

用⁴

13,449

茲用 it is hereby that; wherefore.

用是 wherefore....

用下敬上 for inferiors to respect superiors.....

甬³

13,450

R. 腫

C. H. 'yung

F. üng

W. 'yüoa,

'yüoa

N. P. }

M. Y. } yung

Sz. }

K. yong

J. yō

A. jung

Rising Upper.

俑³

13,451

R. 腫

F. 'üng, 'üing

See 甬

Rising Upper.

涌³

13,452

R. 腫

See 甬

Rising Upper.

兇³

13,453

R. 腫

See 甬

Rising Lower.

To burst forth. A measure of ten 斗 (11,427). Name of the river at Ningpo.

甬東 Ningpo,—referring strictly to that part on the east bank of the river.

甬道 a screened path for the Emperor; a main thoroughfare.

絕其甬道 cut off their means of obtaining supplies.

Wooden figures of men and women, buried with the dead, and by some internal mechanism able to move about, like clockwork dolls. Used for 12,291.

始作俑者其無後乎 was he not without posterity who first made figures for burying with the dead?—because this custom gave rise to the practice of burying living persons.

爲芻靈者善,爲俑者

不仁 it is good to make straw effigies, but to make wooden figures is not in accordance with right feeling,—so Confucius is reported to have said.

作俑 to originate,—always of something bad.

A raised path.

To urge; to encourage.

理宜兇客 it is right to urge guests to eat,—but within proper limits.

從兇 to incite; to egg on.

蛹³

13,454

R. 腫

See 甬

Rising Upper.

衛³

13,455

踊³

13,456

R. 腫

F. 'üng, 'üing

See 甬

Rising Upper.

勇³

13,457

R. 腫

C. 'yung

H. 'yung

W. 'yüoa

N. 'yung

See 甬

A. 'jong,

'jung

Rising

Irregular.

The chrysalis of the silk-worm; also applied to the pupæ of other insects.

土蛹 a grub found in rotten trees.

Same as 13,452.

To jump; to skip. To have one's toes cut off as a punishment; see 13,696.

踊躍 or 跳踊 to jump about,—for joy, etc. [The second also means a rise in prices; to get on; to be promoted.]

一踊過河 he cleared the river at one bound.

辟踊 to beat the breast and stamp,—with grief, as at the death of a parent.

踊貴屨賤 shoes for toeless people were dear while ordinary shoes were cheap,—such was the demand for the former in consequence of the cruelty of 景公 Duke Ching of old.

Moral and physical courage; brave; daring; bold. Irregular troops, commonly known as "braves" from wearing this character on their backs.

見義不爲,無勇也 to see what is right and not to do it is want of courage.

無拳無勇 without strength or courage.

勇敢 or 勇猛 daring; intrepid.

勇士 or 勇人 a brave man.

勇將 (chiang⁴) a brave general.

好 hao⁴ 勇 fond of performing daring exploits.

仁者必有勇 all good men (see 5627) are brave.

勇往 resolute; determined.

奮勇向前 to pluck up courage and advance.

小勇 petty valour,—as of a brawler.

勇³

13,457

血氣之勇 the valour that is called forth by petty or personal motives.**或言其勇使酒難近** some one said he took so much liquor that it was unpleasant to be near him.**勇力** immense strength.**勇號** a diploma or title bestowed for bravery.**勇夫** a brave officer; a "brave."**勇營** irregulars; "braves."**勇目** a petty officer of irregulars.**招勇** to levy irregulars.**撤勇** to disband irregulars.**勇役** soldiers and *yamen* runners.**勇丁** police; gendarmerie.**勇廠** a police-station.**湧**³

13,458

R. 腫

F. *üung*³, *'ung*

See 涌

Rising Upper.

湧 To flow rapidly; to rise, as water.**潮湧** the tide is flowing.**一湧而進** with one gush (the water) came in.**湧至** to burst upon or break in, as a crowd.**痰湧** phlegm rising in the throat.**有神人湧出於地** a spiritual being came up in a flood of water from the earth.**月湧大江流** the moonlight rushes along with the flow of the Great River (Yang-tsze),—i.e. the rippling of the waves makes it appear as though the moonlight was moving along with the water.**淚如泉湧** her tears welled up like a spring.**妙緒泉湧** he artfully told a fluent tale.**湧泉穴** the hollow in the sole of the foot, which is considered to be the extreme point reached by the blood.**湧激** strong,—as a current.**湧**

13,459

涌

13,460

Same as 13,454.

Same as 13,458.

憑

13,461

庸¹

13,462

R. 冬

See 容

P. *yung*, *yung*Y. *yung*

Even Lower.

Same as 13,453.

庸 To use; to employ; to display. Use; course. Ordinary; simple. To be engaged in service. Merit; services; tribute of silk, in lieu of service, under the T'ang dynasty. How? Used with 13,449, 13,466.**靜言庸違** when unemployed he talks (about what he will do), but when employed he acts otherwise.**汝能庸命** you can carry out my orders.**弗克庸帝** he would not take God's warning,—referring to 桀 Chieh, the last Emperor of the 夏 Hsia dynasty.**毋庸遠慮** do not worry about the distant future.**庸庸多後福** simple people get the most happiness. See 8958.**庸庸** to employ those who are fit.**庸敬在兄** ordinarily, my respect is rendered to my elder brother.**庸常** or **平庸** or **凡庸** ordinary; common.**庸夫** servants; simple people.**庸人** simple, ordinary people.**庸醫** a quack doctor.**庸才** mediocre ability.**庸碌** or **庸劣** ordinary; without ability.**庸懦無能之輩** a worthless, incompetent lot.**庸民** the masses.**愚庸** or **庸愚** simple and stupid; the masses.**至道非庸衆所知** the Great Tao is not understood by the masses.**非俊疑傑兮固庸態也** to slander the eminent and raise suspicion about heroes is the behaviour of the vulgar crowd.**若據庸俗所說** you go by what ignorant people say,.....**庸**¹

13,462

庸耳俗目 unrefined in ear and eye,—uncultured; underbred.**以作爾庸** and thus display your merit.**自庸** to seek one's merit in.**利之而不庸** when he benefits them, they do not think of his merit.**何庸** or **安庸** in what way? how?**庸非貳乎** had they not different intentions?**汝庸知** how dost thou know?**中庸** see 2875.**傭**¹

13,463

R. 冬

See 庸

Even Lower.

傭 To engage for hire. Just; impartial.**傭工** to engage labour; workmen; servants.**傭人** labourers; workmen.**傭役** hired attendants,—as for an official procession.**傭保** shopmen.**傭婦** women-servants.**家傭** domestic servants.**傭率既高雇主必少** if wages are high, employers will be few.**昊天不傭** Almighty God is unjust.**墉**¹

13,464

R. 冬

P. *yung*, *yung*

See 容

Even Lower.

墉 A wall; a fortified wall.**何以穿我墉** how could (the rat) bore through my wall? —if it had no teeth.**以伐崇墉** in order to attack the walls of Ch'ung. [*Ch'ung yung* also means high walls.]**墉壑** city wall and moat.**我墉宮** name of a palace built by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.**鄜**¹

13,465

R. 冬

P. *yung*

See 容

Even Lower.

鄜 Name of a small feudal State in Honan.

鑪¹

13,466

R. 冬

P. yung

See 容

Even Lower.

鱸²

13,467

R. 冬

See 庸

Even Lower.

雍¹

13,468

R. 冬 宋

C. } yung

H. } F. üng

W. }

N. }

P. }

M. } yung

Y. }

Sz. }

K. ong

J. yō, yu

A. ung

Even Upper.

A large bell; especially the one in Confucian temples which is tolled at the beginning and end of the services.

A kind of tench, common at Canton.

To be harmonious.

言乃雍 when he spoke, his words were full of harmony.

雍和 or 雍熙 in harmony; at peace.

雍容 mild; peaceful,—of poetry. See 3874.

雍容下問乃爲愷悌之誠 mildness in enquiring of one's subordinates is a mark of true amiability.

雍睦與人交 making friends by his pleasant disposition.

辟雍 the Imperial school-room.

雍州 the largest of the 九州 nine divisions of the Great Yü.

囀¹

13,469

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

To choke. The cry of birds.

怒氣囀喉 choking with anger.

囀囀 the sound of birds singing.

壅³

13,470

R. 腫 宋

冬

W. yung²,yüoa²F. üng²

See 雍

Rising and

Sinking

Upper.

To stop up; to dam; to obstruct a passage.

壅塞 to stop up; to block.

壅滯 stopped; blocked,—as circulation, promotion, etc.

壅培 to bank up,—as the roots of plants.

奸臣壅蔽 a bad minister keeps things back,—from his sovereign's knowledge.

壅上 or 壅于上聞 to keep from the knowledge of one's superiors.

擁¹

13,471

R. 腫

F. üng²

See 雍

Rising Upper.

To crowd; to press; to hug. To conceal.

擁擠 (yung¹ chi³ in Peking) to crowd; to crush.

擁擠不透 an impassable crowd.

擁上前 to crowd forwards.

蜂擁而前 pressed forward in swarms.

擁倒 pushed down,—by a crowd.

一擁 with one rush,—as a crowd.

前呼後擁 those in front call out, and those behind crowd up.

擁入 to push into.

搯 ku⁴ 擁 to squeeze or wriggle in or through.

擁護 to escort; to protect.

擁抱 to hug; to clasp.

擁諸懷 took him on her lap.

擁兒而睡 she took the child in her arms and went to sleep.

擁篲掃門 to ply the broom and sweep the house,—for guests.

樹擁濤聲 the hugging trees moan like the sea.

擁面 to conceal the face.

擁被 to wrap oneself in the bedclothes. See 8769.

漚¹

13,472

R. 腫 宋

See 壅

Rising and

Sinking Upper.

A sluice by which the water of a river is diverted from the main channel.

臃³

13,473

R. 冬 腫

See 雍

Even and

Rising Upper.

To swell; to bulge out.

發臃 (yung¹) to swell.

臃腫 pot-bellied; corpulent.

臃腫聾瞶 corpulent, deaf, and blind,—the three infirmities of old age. See 5207, 12,449.

榮¹

13,474

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

Ipomœa aquatica, Forsk., cultivated as a garden vegetable.

韉¹

13,475

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

The leg of a high boot.

饗¹

13,476

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

The first meal; breakfast. See 9898, 10,437.

饗殮 breakfast and supper.

饗人 a cook.

饗餼 dead and living animals,—a present from a prince to an envoy.

邕¹

13,477

噍¹

13,478

離¹

13,479

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

Same as 13,468.

Same as 13,469.

A marsh; a pool.

于彼西離 in that western marsh.

離離 harmonious, as the notes of birds; tinkling, as bells; shrill, as the cry of wild geese.

Read yung³. To obscure.

維塵離兮 the dust will only becloud you.

廕¹

13,480

濫¹

13,481

癰¹

13,482

R. 冬

See 雍

Even Upper.

Same as 13,479.

Same as 13,472.

An ulcer; an abscess.

癰瘡 an abscess.

癰疽 cancer.

背癰 a carbuncle.

奶癰 or 乳癰 cancer in the breast.

榮¹

13,483

榮¹

13,484

See 5741.

See 5744.

榮⁴
13,485

R. 敬
cf. 榮
K. yōng
J. yei, yō
A. ying
Sinking
Lower.

榮
13,486

螢
13,487

營⁴
13,488

R. 庚敬
See 詠榮
Sinking and
Even Lower.

榮
13,489

蝶²
13,490

R. 庚
See 榮
Even Lower.

瑩
13,491

愴⁴
13,492

R. 徑
See 瑩
A. wing
Sinking
Doubtful.

容
13,493

嗒³
13,494

R. 腫
See 甬
Rising Lower.

A sacrifice to the gods in
times of national calamity.

See 5743.

See 13,303.

To get tipsy.

See 5740.

A dark-coloured spotted
lizard found in damp places,
known as 蝶蜥 or 蝶虻.

See 5742.

To dislike.

叮⁴ ting⁴ 愴 to hate. Read
ting² ying⁴ to fail to secure
one's object.

See 5754.

To retch; to choke.
唾 嗒 欲 吐 而 難 道
struggling to say it out but
unable to speak.

榕
13,495

溶
13,496

蓉
13,497

鎔
13,498

鰭
13,499

喁¹
13,500

R. 冬虞
C. yung, yü
H. ngiung, ngi
F. ngüung, ngü
W. yung, gü
N. ngiung, ngü
P.
M. } yung, yü
Y.
Sz.
K. ong, u
J. kiō, gu
A. ngung, ngu
Even and
Rising Lower.

Read yü².

顙¹
13,501

R. 冬
F. ngüung
See 喁
C. ong
J. kiō
A. ngung
Even Lower.

融
13,502

漶¹
13,503

R. 東
See 融
Even Lower.

See 5756.

See 5757.

See 5759.

See 5760.

Same as 13,467.

The mouth turned
upwards, as that of a fish at
the surface of water. The
sound of drawing in breath;
gasping. See 13,132.

水濁則魚喁 when the
water is muddy the fishes put
their mouths above the surface.
延頸舉踵喁喁然
stretching his neck and standing
on tiptoe with his mouth upwards.

前者唱于而隨者唱
喁 the first (blast) whistles shrilly
and the next one deep.

A large head. To look
up to.

其大有顙 (the horses) had
large heads.

顙顙卬卬 full of dignity and
majesty are they.

See 5762.

Wide; expansive, as a
vast sheet of water.

永³
13,504

R. 梗
C. wing
H. yun
F. ing
W. yung
N. yung
P. yung
M. yün
Y. yüng
Sz. yün
K. yōng
J. yei, yō
A. ying
Rising Lower.

Long; long-continued;
perpetual; perennial; for
ever; far-reaching; distant.

江之永矣 the length of the
River (Yang-tsze).

日永 the day is at its longest.

永晝 long (summer) days.

永壽 a long life.

壽不永矣 he won't last long.

永世 long ages; all one's life.

永世無暨 for ever and ever
without end.

永生或有永之年 eternal
life; immortality.

以永終譽 to perpetuate one's
fame.

永不叙用 never again to be
entered for employment,—as a
cashiered official.

他永不許 he will never allow
it.

永遠 or 永久 for ever; eter-
nally.

永遠不死 never to die.

享永福 to enjoy eternal bliss.

永常 continually.

永垂不朽 to be handed
down for ever,—as a record.

永租 perpetual lease or rent.

永夜 all night.

永止不復發 to stop per-
manently, so that it will not
recur,—as a disease.

永禁 to prohibit for ever.

永行弗替 to be always in
force without change.

永感下 everlasting gratitude
is with me,—my parents are both
dead.

永念 to be constantly mindful
of; to think of what is long
distant.

永固 or 永定 permanently
fixed.

永定河 the Hun river, near
Peking.

永爲定式 to be a permanent
standard.

咏⁴

13,505

R. 敬

H. 'yün

F. cing

Sinking

Lower.

To sing; to intone; to hum over. [Colloquially read *yung*³.]

唱咏 to sing.

歌咏 hymns and chants,—to be sung by Buddhist choristers at public sacrifices. Sanskrit: *Sāma-vēda*.

咏歸 to return home singing.

咏詩 to croon verses,—as when reading over compositions in a sing-song voice.

咏物 to treat of things (as opposed to man) in poetry.

一咏三嘆 one song and three sighs,—referring to the recitation of pathetic verse.

一篇一咏 every leaf, (nay) every poem,.....

咏¹

13,506

R. Vulgar.

C. v. 'wing,

H. v. wang³

cf. 扔

Irregular.

To throw aside.

泳⁴

13,507

R. 敬

See 咏

Sinking

Lower.

To dive. [Colloquially read *yung*³.]

漢之廣矣不可泳思 the breadth of the Han cannot be dived across.

就其淺矣泳之游之 where it was shallow, I dived or swam across it.

詠

13,508

Same as 13,505.

彤¹

13,509

R. 東

See 絨

Even Lower.

To sacrifice on two days in succession.

彤魚氏 a concubine of the Yellow Emperor.

YÜ.

魚²

13,510

R. 魚⁶

C. yü

H. ng, i

Fish. Radical 195. See 6824.

一條魚 or 一頭魚 or 一尾魚 a fish.

魚²

13,510

F. ngü

W. ngü, m,

ngüo

N. yü, ng

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. i

J. gio

A. ngi

Even Lower.

捕魚 or 打魚 to catch fish with a net. See 9654.

急水好捕魚 swiftly-flowing water is good for fishing.

釣魚 to angle.

魚網 a fishing-net.

魚竿 a fishing-rod.

魚鈎 a fish-hook.

魚食 bait for fishes; to consider only fit for food, as fish (*sc.* to oppress).

魚絲 or 魚線 a fishing-line.

魚漂 a fishing-float.

魚池 a fish-pond.

魚頭 a fish's head; a bore; a nuisance. See below.

魚尾 a fish's tail; "crows'-feet" on the face; the stock of a gun.

魚腸 a sword.

魚鱗 fishes' scales.

魚鱗册 a kind of Domesday Book, instituted by first Emp. of the Mings; a register of houses.

魚子 (*izü*³) or 魚糍 fish-roe.

魚苗 or 魚秧 small fry.

魚口 a fish's mouth; an open syphilitic bubo.

魚眼 fishes' eyes; warts.

魚翅 or 魚翼 fishes' fins. The first is used for "sharks' fins."

魚肚 (*tu*³) fish-maws.

飽江魚之腹 to become food for fishes.

魚皮 fish-skins.

魚皮韃子 the Ghiliaks or fish-skin Tartars.

魚服 fish-skin clothes.

魚鼈鰕蟹 fish, turtles, shrimps, and crabs,—marine animals.

魚肉 fish, as food.

視爲魚肉 to treat as the flesh of fishes,—to batten on; to oppress.

魚片子 fillets of fish.

魚膠 fish-glue; isinglass.

魚缸 a fish-globe.

魚欄 a fish-trap.

魚²

13,510

白魚 all forms of the genus *Culter*, a fish peculiar to China. See 1343.

白飯魚 or 麵長 (or 條子) 魚 whitebait (so called); see 6475. [The latter is a gelatinous, structureless fish, two or three inches long, of a clear colour, and with tiny black eyes. Hogg.]

魚蝦 fish and shell-fish.

蠹魚 or 壁魚 or 衣魚 the insect known as a "swift" or "silver-fish," which attacks books and clothes.

坐魚 or 蛤魚 a frog.

脚魚 a fish with feet,—a tortoise.

釜中之魚 like a fish in the pot,—all hope gone.

魚佩 the fish-pendant,—a decoration granted under former dynasties, and made of jade, gold, or silver, according to rank. A tortoise was substituted by 武后 the Empress Wu; see 8832.

魚米之地 a land where fishes are as plentiful as grains of rice,—a land of milk and honey.

雙魚 an emblem of marriage, fishes being supposed to swim in pairs.

木魚 a hollow wooden fish, the emblem of sleeplessness, used in temples for beating the night-watches, etc. The 鰲魚 (see 100) is a similar instrument.

木魚書 pamphlets on street stalls.

唱木魚 to sing street songs, as blind women do in Canton.

走魚是大的 the fish that gets away is always a large one,—used satirically of the exaggeration with which chances missed, things lost, etc., are described.

魚不盈尺不上俎也 no fish less than a foot in length to go to the cooking-pot.

魚貫而入 coming in, like fishes, one behind the other.

魚水 or 如魚得水 like water to fishes,—congenial.

魚水和諧 agreeing like fishes and water,—of married harmony.

魚²

13,510

魚還得水 like fishes getting back into the water,—is our joy at meeting.

魚書 or 魚函 or 魚素 a letter,—from an old legend of a letter conveyed in the belly of a carp. See 6883.

烹魚得書 to boil a fish and get a letter.

魚雁往來 fish and geese passing backwards and forwards,—epistolary correspondence.

此信竟爲魚沈雁杳 this letter must have been fish sunk or goose disappeared,—without delivering it; sc. lost. See 13,137.

魚龍變化 the change from a fish (carp) into a dragon. See 6883.

得免其魚之歎 so as to escape anxiety about becoming a fish. See 12,586.

臨川 (or 淵) 羨魚不如退而結網 to linger by a stream and long for fish, is not so good as going home and making a net.

魚雷 a fish torpedo. See 11,291.

魚頭參政 the fish-headed general,—the dauntless 魯宗道 Lu Tsung-tao, so called from the composition of his surname.

魚狗 or 魚虎 or 魚師 a species of kingfisher (*Alcedo bengalensis*).

魚鷹子 the common tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

魚腥菜 *Houttuynia cordata*, Thbg.

魚毒 *Daphne Genkwa*, S. & Z.

鮫²

13,511

R. 魚

See 魚

Even Lower.

漁²

13,512

R. 魚

See 魚

Even Lower.

To fish; to seize on.

漁翁 or 漁夫 or 漁父 or 漁戶 a fisherman.

漁婆 a fishwife.

漁樵耕讀 fishermen, foresters, farmers, and scholars.

漁²

13,512

漁船 a fishing-boat.

竭澤而漁 to drain the pool and catch the fish,—to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

漁其利 he seeks his own profit.

以爲漁利之計 a trick by which he could make some profit.

漁取 to seize upon.

漁色 inordinate lust,—like that of the fisherman for fishes of all kinds, great or small.

漁陽 an old name for 薊州 in Chihli.

瞵²

13,513

R. 魚

See 魚

Even Lower.

鰥²

13,514

於²

13,515

R. 魚

See 魚

C. yü, yü, u

H. i, u

F. W. ü, u

N. ü, u

P. ü, u

M. yü, yü, u

Y. yü, yü, u

Sz. ü, u

K. ü, u

J. yü, u, u

A. yü, u

Even Upper.

A horse with white rings round its eyes.

Same as 13,512.

In, of time or place; at; on; among; in reference to. To; for. From; by; through. Than; compared with. See 13,537.

於同治三年 in the third year of T'ung Chih.

於三年內 within three years.

於後 afterwards; as follows.

於參革後身故 he died after he had been deprived of his rank.

臨御以來,於茲七載 ever since We came to the throne, now seven years ago.

於今 at present; now.

於那時 at that time.

於進口之時 at the time of entering port.

於洋船未經進口之前 before foreign ships had come into the port.

於到甯之日 on arrival at Ningpo.

於是 at that; thereupon.

於是日 on that day.

於²

13,515

於是乎黛玉死矣 and thus it was that Tai-yü died.

止於至善 to rest in the highest virtue.

於此 or 於斯 at this; here.

前於我而家於此者 those who lived here before me.

於斯三者何先 which is the first of these three?

於傳有之 it is said in the (左 Tso) Chuan.

於該處 at the said place.

於滇 in Yunnan.

於左 on the left; below.

於條約之內 in the Treaty.

於稔收處所 at the places where the crop was gathered.

於稅餉無甚出入 it makes no great difference in the revenue.

於商人有便 convenient for the merchant.

有益於君 of advantage to the sovereign.

不肯失信於親 unwilling to break faith with his relatives.

於意云何 what is the meaning or purport?

不求於人 not to ask from others.

聞於我 he learnt it from me.

外得於人,內得於己 the external is obtained from others, the internal from oneself.

於衣袂間取出解手刀 he drew a pocket-knife out from his coat.

異於常年 different from ordinary years.

無異於良民 not to be distinguished from respectable citizens.

難於慮始 it is difficult to make prudent arrangements for beginning a work.

易於圖終 it is easy to make plans for the completion,—of what is already begun.

易於消化 easy to digest.

易於上岸 easy to land.

不足於耕 not sufficient for cultivation.

於²

13,515

死之於刀 he died by the sword.

殺於其父 he was killed by his father.

於以見 whereby it appears; as a means of showing.

行遲於天耳 to travel more slowly than the (revolving) sky.

莫大於天 there is nothing greater than the sky.

詩經無大於 the Canon of Poetry does not contain yü in full,—but 于. See 12,573.

今日客莫遠於閣下 of my guests to-day, none have come farther, sir, than you.

滇中之利莫大於銅 of the resources of Yunnan, none is of more importance than copper.

水高於岸 the water is higher than the bank.

貴於銀 more valuable than silver.

心相於 hearts in sympathy.

於邑 see 5481.

Read *wu*¹. An interjection. [This was the original use of 於, the preposition *yü* being expressed by 于.]

於乎(=烏呼) oh!

黎民於變 lo! the black-haired people were transformed.

樊於期 Fan Wu-ch'i, — a general of the 燕 State.

於

13,516

於

13,517

於

13,518

R. 御

See 淤

Sinking Upper.

A tray with long handles, for carrying sacrificial meats.

淤¹

13,519

R. 御魚

C. *yü*²H. *wu*F. *ü, öü, ü*N. *yü*²P. *yü*M. *yü*Y. *yü*Sz. *yü*K. *ü*J. *ü*A. *ü*

Sinking and Even Upper.

To silt up, as a stream; to be blocked. Mud; mire. Used for 13,690.

淤漲 or 淤積 to silt up.

泥淤了河 the river has silted up.

淤塞不通 the channel is blocked,—as by a sandbank.

以防淤塞之患 so as to guard against the danger of its being altogether blocked.

奈河淤平 the river Styx is blocked,—with sinners.

開濬淤淺 to deepen shallows,—by dredging.

淤濁 muddy; turbid.

出淤泥而不染 it rises from the mire but is not stained thereby,—of a water-lily.

偷淤 to fertilise (one's land) by stealth.

Extravasated blood.

形銷鑠而瘵傷 body emaciated and worn by long disease.

瘵肉 proud or gangrenous flesh.

去瘵生新 to remove the old flesh and let new grow.

瘵¹

13,520

R. 御

C. *ü*H. *yi*², *yi*F. *üü*, *ou*²

See 淤飢

Sinking Upper.

与

13,521

與³

13,522

R. 魚語

御

C. *yü*H. *yi*F. *ü*W. *yü*N. *yü*P. *yü*M. *yü*Y. *yü*Sz. *yü*K. *yü, yü*J. *yü*A. *yü*

Even, Rising

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 13,522.

To give to; used like the colloquial 給 *kei*³ 927. See

13,572. To allow; to approve of. To wait for. To be with; to associate with.

With; by; in the case of; than; or; and. Used with

於 13,515 and 于 13,671.

諸言與者皆斬之 all those who voted for giving it, he beheaded.

欲勿與 he didn't wish to give.

心內欲不與他 in his heart he wished not to give it to him.

與人物 to give a person something.

與³

13,522

天與之 God gave it.

求之與 *yü*¹, 抑與 *yü*³ 之與 (*yü*¹) does he ask, or is it given to him? See *yü*¹ below.

則王與之乎 would the king then grant it?

欲取之故舉之 *do ut des*.

誓不與之俱生 swore that they could not both live,—one must die.

不樂 *lo*⁴ 與家人知 did not wish the servants to know. See *yü*³ below.

交與 to give or hand over to.

尙誰與乎 who is there left to give to?

誰與 with whom can I dwell?

不私與 not to give secretly, or for private ends.

讓與 to yield to.

賣與李姓 to sell to Mr. Li.

苟亦無與 do not readily approve,—whatever people say.

雖無德與女 (*ju*³) although I have no virtue to give you.吾與女 (*ju*³) I grant you that.....

吾與點也 I give my approval to Tien.

歲不我與 the years do not wait for us.

不我與 she would not allow us to be with her.

必有與也 they must have allies.

與及 as also; together with.

約與國 to form alliances with States.

與禽獸奚擇哉 between him and a brute what difference is there?

與原議不符 not in accordance with the original agreement.

與良民無異 not to be distinguished from respectable people.

與平日不同 not as usual.

與國課有關 affecting the revenue.

我與你走 I'll go with you.

容歸與商之 let me go back and consult with him.

與³

13,522

與他何干 what business is it of his?

於姥乎何與 what has it to do with you, old woman?

與人則...與鳥則...in the case of human beings.... in that of birds....

黨與甚衆 his associates are many.

二人相與 the two men are on friendly terms.

其應者必其人之所與也 those who agreed in my praises (of him) were always persons whose interest it was to agree.

中國之馬弗與也 Chinese cavalry cannot compare with them.

其孰能與於此邪 who can compare with him in this?

與其.....不如 (或何如 or 孰若 or 寧 *ning*¹).... as compared with..... there is nothing equal to.....

與其悔之於終,不如慎之於始 repentance at the end is not so good as caution at the beginning.

與其遲到不如不到 better not come at all than come late.

喪與其易也寧 *ning*¹ 戚 in mourning, it is better to show deep sorrow than punctiliousness.

甲與乙孰美 of A. and B. who is the better man?

不知堯與跖 unable to tell [the Emp.] Yao from [Robber] Chih.

見與不見,權在令公 whether I am to see him or not is for your Highness to decide.

Read *yü*¹. A particle, used interrogatively (see above), and also to express doubt or surprise. [See 13,525 for further entries.]

可得聞與 may I hear it? 何不信之與有 why then disbelieve me?

猗與邢與 how admirable! how complete!

與³

13,522

客有歸與嘆 the traveller gives way to sighs.

我黍與與 our millet is abundant. See 13,528.

與與如也 (Confucius) was grave but self-possessed,—in the presence of his prince.

Read *yü*⁴. To be present at; to share in; to be concerned about.

吾不與祭,如不祭 if I am not present at the sacrifices, it is as though I did not sacrifice,—said Confucius.

從與享之 to share in the enjoyment,—of sacrificial offerings.

阿袒一名與焉 among others a man named A-t'an.

有天下而不與焉 to wield the rod of the empire as though it were a mere nothing,—to be taken up or laid down in accordance with duty. Said of Shun and the Great Yü.

不樂 *lo*⁴ 家人與知 he did not wish the servants to intermeddle. See *yü*³ above.

以爲與 *yü*³ 爾等無與 (*yü*¹) regarding it as no concern of yours.

人之有所不得與 it is something in which man cannot interfere.

久不與人事 he had long taken no part in human affairs,—as a hermit.

See 4762.

與³

13,523

與³

13,524

R. 語魚

See 與

Rising Lower.

與²

13,525

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

歟²

13,525

豈得之難而失之易

歟 how was it that acquisition was so hard and loss so easy?

豈非天歟 how is it other than the act of God?

嗟歟 alack! alas!

也歟=也哉 (but softer).

也歟哉 expresses regret or reluctance, with a touch of surprise.

號百丈歟 he was called Pochang.

璵²

13,526

R. 語

See 與

Rising Lower.

礪⁴

13,527

R. 御

See 與

Sinking Lower.

穰¹

13,528

R. 語御

See 與

Rising Lower.

譽²

13,529

R. 魚御

See 與

Even and Sinking Lower.

To praise; to flatter; to celebrate; to extol.

面譽 to praise to one's face.

好 *hao*⁴ 面譽人者亦好

*hao*⁴ 背而毀之 those who are fond of praising people to their faces are also fond of decrying them behind their backs.

譽之不喜 he takes no pleasure in being praised.

稱譽 or 揚譽 to praise; to extol.

Read *yü*⁴. Praise; credit; fame. See 7940.

沽名釣譽 to buy fame and fish for praise.

有得緝私名譽 it reflects upon the fair fame of the revenue officials.

譽²

13,529

令聞廣譽 a good and far-reaching reputation.

幼有清譽 when young he had a reputation for purity.

譽處 fame and prosperity.

含譽 name of an auspicious star.

譽²

13,530

R. 魚

See 余

A. ju

Even Lower.

譽

13,531

Same as 13,530.

旗²

13,532

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

A flag emblazoned with falcons, displayed from the chariots of high officials in feudal times. A natural curl in the hair.

子子干旗 conspicuously rise the staffs with their falcon-banners.

匪伊卷之,髮則有旗 it was not that they curled it, but that their hair curled naturally.

輿²

13,533

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

The bottom of a carriage; a chariot; a sedan-chair; to carry. To contain; to hold; hence, the earth; territory; the people; the public. See 5854.

輿馬 carriages and horses.

輿人 a carriage-maker; (arch.) managers of the ice dépôts. Also, many people.

乘 ch'êng¹ 輿已駕 the horses have already been put to the carriage.

乘 ch'êng¹ 輿 conveyances; carriages; the Imperial chair.

皇輿 the Imperial carriage. Also, the Imperial domain; China.

肩輿 a sedan-chair for two bearers.

又以輿來 he again sent a chair.

攔輿呼冤 (or 告狀) to

輿²

13,533

stop an official's chair to present a petition.

敬禮之輿也 reverence is the vehicle of propriety.

令名德之輿也 a good reputation is the vehicle by which virtue is carried abroad.

籃輿 a basket or litter carried on a pole between two coolies.

輿僇之鬼 a menial devil.

輿疾 bearing up against his illness.

百人輿瓢而趨 a hundred men hurrying along with gourds.

輿宅 the public home,—the grave.

地輿圖 a map of the world.

輿地 topography; geography.

輿論沸騰 public opinion is in a very disturbed state.

洞察輿情 to make oneself thoroughly acquainted with popular feeling.

俯順輿情 to bow to public opinion.

不承權輿 not to continue as one has begun.

扶輿 to spread out; to expand; a pleasant expression.

Same as 13,535.

鬱⁴⁵

13,534

鬱⁴⁵

13,535

R. 物

C. wét

H. yut

F. ouk

W. yüe

N. yüeh, yüeh

P. yü

M. yü

V. yüik, yüeh

Sz. yü, you

K. ul

J. utss

A. wet

Entering

Upper.

To be thickly wooded. Anxious; irritated; grieved; see 5481. *Prunus japonica*, Thbg.

鬱葱 dense, as vegetation.

鬱陶 anxiously.

鬱氣 rising vapours; pent-up feelings.

鬱悶 or 鬱結 melancholy; depressed.

鬱成一病 became ill from grief.

鬱鬱而亡 died of grief.

父親病鬱而死 my father died of a broken heart.

抑鬱不伸 oppressed without remedy.

肝鬱不舒 the liver is sluggish.

鬱⁴⁵

13,535

鬱金 *Curcuma longa*, L., var. *macrophylla*, Miq.

鬱金香 a plant from western Asia, with fragrant flowers. Not identified. Used for scenting wine.

蘭陵美酒鬱金香 fine Lan-ling wine with a sprig of "borage" in it.

鬱林州 a Department in Kuangsi.

鬱壘 see 12,114.

Same as 13,535.

鬱

13,536

于²

13,537

R. 虞

See 於

A. vu

Even Upper

and Lower.

In; on; at; to; from; than; used with 於 13,515 (*q.v.* for all entries), although in certain cases a distinction is made. An expletive particle. To proceed; to go forward. See 思 10,271 *sai*¹. [To be distinguished from 千 1725 and 干 5814. Originally 亏; changed to 于 in the 隸 script.]

See 4733.

吁

13,538

圩²

13,539

R. 虞

See 竿

Even Lower.

An embankment; a dyke. Used for 4713. [Used in Shanghai for a lot of land, the subdivision of a 圖 12,128.]

圩岸 an embankment.

圩田 fields protected by dykes.

圩長 an overseer of dykes.

蕩平賊圩 to level the strongholds of robbers.

圩頂 a depression on the head, such as Confucius is *so*¹ to have had.

宇²

13,540

R. 虞

See 雨

A. vo

Rising Lower.

Space infinite; the canopy of heaven; territory; to cover; to shelter. The sides of a house under the eaves; a house. See 3088, 7867, 11,991 *tsung*¹.

有實而無乎處者宇

字³

13,540

也,有長而無乎剽
者宙也 extension without
localisation is *space*, continuity
without starting-point is *time*.

宇宙 space and time,—the
universe; the world.

芒芒宇宙誰知我 who
in this great world knows me?

宇宙之垂不朽者有
there are three things which
continue in this world without
decay,—事功 great deeds,
氣節 loftiness of character,
and 文章 fine writings.

匡扶宇宙之才 talents fit
for putting the universe in order.

宇下 or 宇內 within the uni-
verse; under heaven.

御宇多年 he ruled the
empire many years.

土宇 territory.

爾何懷乎故宇 why so
attached to your fatherland?

託人宇下 to be in the em-
ployment or under the protection
of.

多蒙仁宇庇廕 I am
greatly indebted for your kind
protection.

今接芝宇 your visit of to-
day.

器宇不凡 (his appearance)
is very striking, and not common-
place.

喜溢眉宇 joy suffused his
face.

八月在宇 in the 8th moon
(the locust) is under the eaves.

結宇 to make a hut,—as a her-
mit's.

杆²

13,541

A tub. Used with 13,543.

杆方而水方 if the tub is
square, the water in it will be
square.

杆杆 self-satisfied.

See 12,716.

汗

13,542

孟²

13,543

R. 虞

See 竿

Even Lower.

A basin; a cup. Used
with 13,541. See 78.

盤孟 dishes and bowls.

漱口孟 a cup for rinsing out
the mouth.

孟鉢 basins and bowls.

硯水孟 a cup to hold water
for using on the ink slab.

痰孟 a spittoon.

孟蘭盆會 the festival for the
deliverance of "hungry ghosts,"
often spoken of as the Chinese
"All Souls' Day," held on the
15th of the 7th moon. [Sanskrit
ullambhana deliverance, or *ul-
lambita* suspended.]

孟縣 a District in Shansi.

竿²

13,544

R. 虞

See 雨

A. vu

Even Lower.

A musical instrument
consisting of 36 reed pipes.
[To be distinguished from
竿 5830.]

盜竿 sources of crime,—i.e.
certain forms of vice which lead
crime in the same way that the
yü leads the band. Also expl. as
"to set an example as a robber."

濫竿充數 or 濫廁吹
竿 a sham performer on the
yü,—one who pretends to do
what he is unable to do. See 6728.

紆¹

13,545

R. 虞

C. hōu

H. hi

F. hū

W. hū, ü

N. ü

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. }

J. }

A. vu

Even Upper.

To twist; to bend; to
distort.

冤結紆軫兮 his wrongs
had become knots of grievance
within him,—of 屈平 Ch'ü
P'ing.

紆佩金紫 bearing the golden
(seal) and purple (ribbon) of
office.

無紆曲 not crooked or dis-
torted,—of language.

芋⁴

13,546

R. 遇 虞

C. }

H. }

F. wo

W. yü

N. ngü

The taro, and other edi-
ble tubers. To flourish.

芋頭 *Colocasia antiquorum*,
Schott.

痕芋頭 *Alocasia odora*, C.
Koch.

番芋 *Alocasia cucullata*, Schott.

芋⁴

13,546

P. }

M. }

Y. }

Sz. }

K. hu, u

J. "

A. vu

Sinking

Lower.

海芋 *Alocasia macrorrhiza*,
Schott.

雀芋 an araceous plant. (?)

麻芋 or 鬼芋 *Amorphophal-
lus Rivieri*, H. f.

洋芋 or 陽芋 the potato
(*Solanum tuberosum*, L.).

蛇芋 one or two species of
Arisæma.

春及草芋 when spring
comes vegetation flourishes.

Read *hsü*¹. Great.

君子攸芋 a grand dwelling
for a prince.

Distant; excessive. To
make crooked.

迂遠而闕于事情 un-
practicable and inapplicable to
affairs,—said by 梁惠王
King Hui of Liang of the
teachings of Mencius.

言之若迂,其效甚近
what he says seems wide of the
mark, but it comes out very
close in the end.

子之迂也 you are wide of
the mark, sir!

迂久 for a long time.

此說良迂 this talk is over-
good or "goody-goody."

性迂訥 of guileless disposition.

迂滯 or 迂腐 stupid; doltish.

得無厭其爲迂乎 are
you not disgusted with this stu-
pidity?

迂拘 precise; punctilious.

恐人迂乃心 I fear that
men will pervert your minds.

迂見 a distorted view; prejudice.

迂道 a roundabout road.

迂廻 to wind,—as a river.

邳¹

13,548

R. 虞

See 竿

Even Lower.

Name of a small prin-
cipality of feudal times.

亏

13,549

盃

13,550

雩

13,551

R. 虞

See 雨

A. vu

Even Lower.

偃

13,552

R. 虞

N. yü, yü, yü, yü

P. yü, ou

Y. yü, yü

K. ku

J. u

A. ku

Rising Upper.

嫗

13,553

R. 遇

C. yü

H. yü, yü

F. yü

W. yü, yü

N. yü, yü

P. yü, yü

Y. yü

K. u, yü

J. u

A. yü, yü

Rising and

Sinking

Irregular.

窟

13,554

R. 虞

See 紆

Even Upper.

Same as 13,515.

Same as 13,543.

The summer sacrifice for rain. Distant.

龍見而雩 at the appearance of the dragon (the 6th moon under the Chou dynasty) is the sacrifice for rain.

雩雨 to pray for rain.

不雩而雨 to get rain without praying for it.

雩都縣 a District in Kiangsi.

Hunchbacked.

偃者不袒 a hunchback should not strip,—in public.

偃者使之塗 employ a hunchback in sweeping,—for which he is naturally fitted.

一命而偃, 再命而

偃, 三命而俯 on his first appointment, he walked with his head bowed down: at his second, his shoulders were bent: at his third, his whole body was bent,—his humility increased in proportion to his rank. Said of

正考父 Chêng K'ao-fu.

皆龜背偃僂 all were hunchbacks.

An old woman.

巫嫗 a witch.

萬石嫗 the lady of 10,000 piculs of grain,—referring to a lady of the Han dynasty, named 嚴 Yen, who had five sons each of high rank and entitled to 2,000 piculs of grain as salary.

胞嫗 yü 覆育萬物 to warm and nurse, and cover and produce all things,—as Heaven and Earth, respectively.

A cave; a hole.

鰕

13,555

禺

13,556

R. 虞

See 愚

A. ngu, ngung

Even Lower.

寓

13,557

R. 遇

C. yü

H. yü

F. yü

W. yü

N. yü, yü

P. yü

Y. yü

S. yü

K. u

J. gu

A. ngu

Sinking

Lower.

Same as 13,690.

A term for quadrumanous animals like spider-monkeys. To begin. Used for 13,608.

端禺 origin; beginning; inception.

禺中 the sun in 巳,—9 to 11 a.m.

禺淵 or 禺谷 the place where the sun sets,—reached by 夸父

K'ua Fu in his chase after the departing orb of day. See 6316.

To dwell; to reside; to sojourn; to be present in. To quarter upon. Allegory.

寓居 or 寄寓 or 僑寓 to reside at.

暫寓 or 小寓 to reside temporarily.

流寓 to reside at a place which is not one's home.

寓所 or 寓處 a lodging; a dwelling.

客寓 or 店寓 or 旅寓 an inn.

安寓客商 comfortable lodgings for travelling merchants.

尊寓何處 where are you staying?

移寓別處 to change one's residence.

借寓 to borrow (e.g. a night's) lodging.

留寓 to take in to lodge.

天地寓萬物 the universe is the lodging-house of all things.

無寓人於我室 do not lodge any persons in my house.

寓兵于民 to quarter troops on the people.

請寓乘 (ch'êng) asked to be taken into the chariot.

寓之心矣 he has put thought into it,—of a painting.

靜中寓動 in the repose lies latent a sense of movement.

寓懷 in one's mind or thoughts.

寓

13,557

寓意 to entertain a thought.

寓目 to have a view of.

得臣與 yü 寓目焉 I will be there to see you.

願得寓目 wanted to see them.

寓戒 to carry with it, or suggest, a moral or prohibition.

查勘即寓酌改之意 investigation carries with it the idea of coming alteration.

以紙寓錢 to use paper instead of cash,—for sacrifices etc.

寓言者, 本無此人此事, 從空摹撰出來 in allegory, the personages and events have no real existence, but are drawn from the imagination.

此...取以自寓也 this is an allegorical allusion to himself.

多借友以寓國 frequently uses "friend" figuratively for "native land."

A mountain region.

隅夷 the most eastern point of the empire under 堯 Yao, variously identified as Yesso and the Shantung promontory.

負隅死守 to get one's back to a hill and defend oneself to the death. See 13,321.

Simple; stupid; doltish; rude; clownish.

愚濁 or 愚拙 or 愚蒙 or 愚頑 or 愚笨 or 愚昧 or 愚蠢 or 愚鈍 stupid; foolish.

愚民 the simple or ignorant masses.

愚夫 a foolish fellow.

鄉愚 country bumpkins.

愚魯人 a stupid ignorant man.

愚商 unlettered tradesmen.

愚弟 your foolish younger brother,—a conventional phrase of self-depreciation. Used also with

兄, 姐, and 妹.

愚²

13,559

愚下 used as the above for "I."
愚見 my humble opinion.
愚忠 simple but loyal.
愚孝 simple but dutiful.
愚狂 braggadocio.
愚弄人 to deceive, or delude.
大智若愚 great wisdom is akin to folly,—said Lao Tzŭ.
靡哲不愚 there is no wise man who is not a fool.
知其愚者非大愚也 he who knows that he is a fool is not a big fool.
學以愈愚 to study in order to cure stupidity.
夸愚適增累 to proclaim oneself a fool only adds to one's troubles. See 1784.

隅

13,560

Same as 13,565.

隅²

13,561

A water-beetle. See 12,209.

R. 虞

See 愚

Even Lower.

遇⁴

13,562

To meet; to fall in with; to happen; to occur; to behave towards (see 2900).
 See 542, 3151.

R. 遇

F. ngüü

N. ngü, yü

See 寓

A. ngou

Sinking

Lower.

遇見 or **遇着** (chao²) to meet.
恐怕遇不着 (chao²) I fear you will not meet him.
不約而遇 to meet by accident.
遇人 to meet a person.
每遇 whenever.....
遇諸途 to meet on the road.
遇難 (nan⁴) to meet with misfortune.
隆遇 or **寵遇** or **奇遇** or **殊遇** to meet with kindness at the hands of.
遇我厚 he treated me kindly.
遇險 in danger.
百年不遇 not to be met with in a century.

遇⁴

13,562

遇豐年 to light upon an abundant year.
遇卡 to reach a Customs' barrier.
遇事 when something happens.
遇事則迷 wanting in presence of mind.
遇事生風 to make mischief.
遇有事 in the event of having business; in the event of anything happening.
遇有缺出 in the event of a vacancy.
遇缺即補 to be appointed when a vacancy shall occur.
遇合難期 'tis hard to say when we shall meet again.
遇時 to hit on the time; to be lucky. See 3743.
生不遇時 born in a wrong age,—as Confucius.
嘆己之不遇也 to sigh over one's non-success in life.
西施之遇 the success in life of Hsi Shih,—i.e. her rise from obscurity to fame and place.
未爲不遇 he was not a failure in life.
遇大霧時 in the event of very foggy weather.
遇緣 to meet with one's affinity; to get a good chance.
不相遇 they do not agree.

隅²

13,563

An awl. See 3046

R. 虞

See 愚

Even Lower.

隅²

13,564

A corner; an angle; a nook. See 2547.

R. 虞

See 隅

Even Lower.

角隅 a corner; an angle.
方隅 a right angle; a residence.
俟我於城隅 she waits for me at a corner of the city wall.
向隅 facing a corner; "left out in the cold."
滿堂飲酒, 有一人向隅而泣 in the hall full of revellers, there is one who weeps in a corner.

隅²

13,564

向隅獨抱 no have no other course but to suffer the injustice.
未免抱向隅之憾 will surely complain that they have been "left out in the cold."
負隅 to get one's back to a corner; a place of safety; a harbour of refuge. See 13,558.
童子隅坐而執燭 the boys sat in the corners, holding candles,—when 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ was ill.
握衣趨隅 to raise the skirts and take one's seat,—at a banquet.
廉隅自厲 to polish up one's moral character.
一隅之地 a small plot of land.
舉一隅, 不以三隅反 if I give a man one corner of a subject and he cannot infer from that the other three,—I teach him no more, said Confucius.
豈恃一隅之見 why rely upon a one-sided view?
海隅 a bay; a cove.

隅²

13,565

The clavicle; the collar-bone.

R. 有虞

See 隅

K. u

J. gō, gu

A. ngu

Rising and

Even Lower.

隅²

13,566

Uneven teeth; irregular; confused.

R. 尤虞

F. ngu, v.

ngu

N. v. gōü

K. u

J. gō, gu

A. ngu

Even Lower.

俞²

13,567

To answer in the affirmative; to reply as a maid-servant; see 12,594.

R. 虞

C. yü

H. yü

F.

W.

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

帝曰俞, 子聞 the Emperor said, Yes, I have heard of him.
如蒙俞允 if you kindly accede to my request.
上竟俞其議 the Emperor finally adopted his suggestion.

俞²

13,567

K. yu
J. yu, yü
A. ju
Even Lower.Read yü⁴.

俞俞 a quiet and respectful air.

Read shu¹. Name of a principality under the Han dynasty.

雖通如俞兒 even though as accomplished as Shu Erh,—a famous gastronome of old.

俞

13,568

喻⁴

13,569

R. 虞遇
See 俞
Even and Sinking Lower.

To instruct. To understand; to be conversant with. To illustrate; metaphor. Used with 13,585. See 2711.

教喻 to instruct.

能喻諸人者 one who is able to instruct others.

四體不言而喻 the four limbs understand (how to move) without being told.

此不言而喻之事也 that goes without saying.

君子喻於義 the superior man is conversant with his duty towards his neighbour.

小人喻於利 the mean man is conversant with self-aggrandisement.

喻其意 he perceived her thoughts.

請以戰喻 let me take an illustration from war.

借喻 to use by way of illustration.

喻言 metaphor.

譬喻 or 比喻 as an illustration,..... for instance,.....

假物自喻 to make something the subject of allusions which really refer to oneself.

此以芙蓉自喻也 the "hibiscus" is here used (by the writer) figuratively of himself.

醜不可喻 indescribably ugly.

埕²

13,570

R. 虞
See 俞
Even Lower.

A grave; a grave-mound.

嫵²

13,571

R. 虞尤
See 俞
Even Lower.

To slight. To enjoy; used with 13,573.

晉未可嫵也 the Chin State must not be slighted.

將從俗富貴以嫵生

乎 shall I pass my life in the enjoyment of wealth and riches?

Read t'ou¹. Improper; irregular. Used with 11,444.

齊君之語嫵 the words of the prince of Ch'i are artful.

嫵居幸生 to fortunately sneak off with life,—as when life ought to be given up rather than purchased with loss of self-respect.

嫵合取容 to improperly obtain the protection of,—involving loss of self-respect as above.

不敢嫵生 I could not venture to escape with life,—as above.

愈⁴

13,572

R. 虞
F. 愈
See 諭
Rising Irregular.

More; further; to be superior; to exceed; to increase. To be better; used with 13,578.

愈加 or 愈添 or 愈甚 still more; further.

更愈於生 more so than in real life.

愈久愈好 the longer the better.

愈多愈不知足 the more he has, the more dissatisfied he is.

既以與人, 己愈有 the more they gave to others, the more they had themselves.

此愈于彼 this is better than that.

反不如不寫爲愈也 it would have been better not to have written at all.

愈多不亂 however much (he drank), he did not get tipsy.

愈⁴

13,572

憂心愈愈 the sorrow of my heart becomes greater.

孰愈 who is the better man?

猶愈於己乎 it is at any rate better than having none at all.

愈疏 to increase the estrangement,—as between parent and child.

今病小愈 to-day he is a little better.

痊愈受謝 for complete cure a fee will be received.

指之言愈即愈 if he pointed at (a sick man) and said "Be thou made whole!" he was made whole,—of 孫博 Sun Po of the Sung dynasty.

To enjoy; to be happy.

他人是愉 another person will enjoy them,—the things you now possess, when you are dead.

愉色 a pleased or happy look.

愉愉如也 how happy they are!

穆將愉兮上皇 let us begin with reverence to give pleasure to God.

To draw out. To extol. See 8556, 12,975. [To be distinguished from 愉 1613, where it is wrongly used in both entries.]

愉揚 to recommend; to extol.

Read t'ou³.

愉文竿出比目 he lifted up his painted rod and drew out a sole.

被髮愉袂 with streaming hair and flapping sleeves.

Read yü³. To scoop out as grain from a mortar.The elm (*Ulmus campestris*, L., and *U macrocarpa*, Hance.)榔榆 *Ulmus parvifolia*, Jacq.刺榆 *Hemiptelea Davidiana*, Planch.愉²

13,573

R. 虞
See 俞
Even Lower.揄²

13,574

R. 虞
See 俞
Even Lower.榆²

13,575

R. 虞
H. yü
See 俞
J. yü, 18
Even Lower.

榆²

13,575

地榆 *Poterium officinale*, Bth. & H. f. Also = 2487.紫地榆 *Geranium nepalense*, Sw.榆葉梅 *Prunus triloba*, Ldl.

榆莢 or 榆錢 elm-seeds.

啖榆 to take a decoction of elm-seeds, as a soporific.

榆皮 elm-bark,—used as a tonic.

失之東隅, 收之桑榆

what you lost in the east (the morning), you recovered in the west (the evening),—said by the

Emperor 光武 Kuang Wu of

the Han dynasty to his famous

general 馮異 Fêng I. See

9566. Used in the sense of

compensation in old age for

the misfortunes of earlier years.

[The mulberry and elm were

planted on the west side of a

garden; hence the sunset of life,

etc.]

可作桑榆之補 as com-

pensation.

決起但搶榆 with a struggle

only to reach an elm,—in flight.

Of a cicada; see 3442.

白榆 a star which guides the

husbandman in planting.

渝²

13,576

R. 虞

H. yí²

See 俞

K. yü, v. yü

J. yü, ü

Even Lower.

Name of a river near the

east end of the Great Wall;

hence used for Shan-hai

Kuan. To change; to re-

pudiate.

舍命不渝 he rests in his lot

and will not change.

敬天之渝 revere the chang-

ing moods of God.

東山之志始末不渝

he never lost his love for Tung-

shan,—of Hsieh An.

年紀悠遠而色不渝

not losing its colour even after

the lapse of many years,—of a

painting.

至死不渝其所守 up to

death he would not flinch from

his resolution; he would rather

die than, etc. etc.

渝州 an old name for 重慶

Ch'ung-ch'ing (Chungking).

渝盟肆畔 the repudiation of

a compact and commencement

of hostilities.

瑜²

13,577

R. 虞

H. yí²

See 俞

Even Lower.

Lustre of gems; a pre-

cious stone found in Persia;

excellences; virtues.

瑾瑜匿瑕 the finest gems

have flaws.

懷瑾握瑜 full of fine quali-

ties,—of persons.

瑕不掩瑜 his defects do not

hide his virtues.

瑕瑜互見 his bad and good

qualities alternate,—of a person

who possesses both bad and good

qualities.

披褐懷瑜 he has a virtuous

heart under his coat of serge.

瑜珈部 the Yôga or Tantra

school of Buddhism.

To be cured; convales-

cent; see 13,572. To be

in distress.

痊癒 convalescent; recovered.

尚未見癒 not yet convales-

cent.

父母生我, 胡俾我癒

ye parents who gave me birth!

was it to make me suffer this

pain?

不令兄弟, 交相爲癒

the intercourse of brothers who

are not worthy is marked by

troubles.

Read yü². Worthy.

孰爲癒 who among them is

worthy?

A hole in a wall; a small

door or window.

穿窬 or 窬牆 to make a hole

in a wall,—as burglars do.

A black ram.

A wild plant (*Eutrema**Washabi*, Max.), called 山

蕎菜, found in Honan.

蕎苳 = 木耳 8077.

蝓²

13,582

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

A snail. See 5546.

褕²

13,583

R. 蕭虞

See 遙俞

Even Lower.

Clothes trimmed with

feathers; fine; beautiful.

褕衣甘食 fine clothes and

rich food.

To long for; see 957.

To spy upon.

無覷心 not covetous.

窺覷 to spy; to reconnoitre.

敵人覷我 my enemy is

watching me.

To issue orders; instruc-

tions; to proclaim; to no-

tify. To apprehend.

諭令 or 諭飭 or 諭仰 to

order.

諭飭遵辦 to give orders

for the guidance,—of those con-

cerned.

諭遵 to order obedience to,—

e.g. the decree of a court.

上諭 or 聖諭 an Imperial

edict. [The second is usually

applied to the "Sacred Edict"

or sixteen maxims of the Em-

peror K'ang Hsi.]

諭旨 an Imperial rescript.

答諭 orders; instructions.

諭單 or 諭帖 a paper of in-

structions; a manifesto.

諭委 to delegate.

手諭 or 來諭 your com-

mands,—your letter.

曉諭 to publicly notify.

諭示 to notify by proclamation.

諭禁 to publicly prohibit.

諭知 to inform by proclamation.

右諭通知 the above pro-

clamation is to inform the public.

諭止 to issue orders for the

stoppage of.

諭⁴

13,585

諭阻 to issue orders to prevent.

諭導 to announce for the guidance of.

我已諭爾之意 I already understand your meaning.

不言而諭 to understand without explanation. See 13,569.

諭²

13,586

R. 麻

See 俞

Rising Lower.

An animal with a voice like a child's: The star γ in Pegasus.

獠諭 a porcupine. See 3874.

逾²

13,587

R. 虞

See 俞

(In Peking often read Sinking)
Even Lower.

To cross over; to pass, of time or space; to exceed; to transgress. Distant.

逾垣牆 to jump over enclosures and walls.

逾城 to pass over the city wall.

逾于 to cross over to; to exceed.

逾于五年 to exceed five years.

逾月 at the expiration of a month.

逾時 to pass the time.

不逾時而果得 before long he had actually obtained....

日月逾邁, 若弗云來 the days and months pass away, as if they would not come again.

逾過 to pass beyond; to exceed.

逾限 to exceed the limit.

逾節 to pass a festival; to overstep the bounds of etiquette.

逾分 (fén⁴) to exceed one's duties, functions, etc.

地險水深, 無逾此處 the ground is nowhere more dangerous nor the water deeper than in this place.

昏逾 to blindly transgress,—orders.

巧逾於古 in ingenuity he surpassed the ancients.

潔白逾於水晶 clearer than crystal.

踰

13,588

Same as 13,587.

踰輪 piebald,—one of Mu Wang's famous steeds.

闕²

13,589

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

To spy; to peep.

闕闕門內 he peeped at her from behind the door.

颶²

13,590

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

A hurricane. See 62.

歛²

13,591

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

To clap the hands. A song.

廠²

13,592

R. 蕭虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

To ridicule. Used with 13,574.

邪廠 to mock or point at with the finger.

揷

13,593

Same as 13,574.

臾²

13,594

R. 寅虞

See 實諛

Sinking and Even Lower.

A moment; a little while.

不可須臾離也 (the right path) must not be quitted for an instant.

Read k'uei⁴. A basket. Used for 6512.Read yung³. To excite. Used for 13,453.庾⁴

13,595

R. 虞虞

See 俞

Even and Rising Lower.

A stack of grain. A measure of 16 斗 (11,427).

我庾維億 our stacks can be counted by tens of myriads.

天庾 the Imperial granaries.

大庾嶺 a range of mountains lying between Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Hunan.

匱

13,596

Same as 13,595.

悵²

13,597

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

Sorrowful; grieved.

心悵 sick at heart.

憂悵 sad; sorrowful.

梲

13,598

桲²

13,599

R. 虞虞

See 俞

Even and Rising Lower.

Same as 13,595.

A tree like the *Catalpa*, not yet identified.痠³

13,600

R. 虞

See 俞

Rising Lower.

To be sick from mortification of spirit. To die in prison of cold and hunger; a disease of prisoners. Used with 13,578. [To be distinguished from 痠 10,021.]

身痠痠而未起 weak and unable to get up.

痠斃 to cause death by ill treatment.

腴²

13,601

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

The fat below the belly of animals. Pigs' chitterlings.

君子不食圀 huan⁴ 腴 the superior man does not eat "inwards."

膏腴 rich; fertile.

腴濃 rich; luscious.

味道之腴 to taste the excellence of TAO.

不好 hao⁴ 華腴 not fond of extravagance.莠²

13,602

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

A medicinal plant. See 2553.

莫

13,603

Same as 13,602.

諛²

13,604

R. 虞

See 俞

Even Lower.

To flatter. See 355.

不擇是非而言謂之

諛 to applaud a person, right or wrong, is flattery.

孝子不諛其親 a filial son does not flatter his parents.

富貴多諛言 the rich and great hear much flattery.

面諛 to flatter to one's face.

僕臣諛厥后自聖 when courtiers flatter, the prince begins to think himself divine.

何言之諛 why these flattering words?

諛色 a toadying expression.

俣³

13,605

R. 虞

C. yü

H. ngu

F. ngü

See 虞

K. u

J. gu

A. ngou², ngü²

Rising Lower.

Large-featured; big.

碩人俣俣 with my portly figure.

娛²

13,606

R. 虞

H. ngu

W. ng

See 愚

Even Lower.

To rejoice; to give pleasure.

歡娛 to rejoice; to be pleased.

自娛 to enjoy oneself.

以筆墨自娛 he wrote (or painted) only for his own amusement.

極娛 excessive joy; overjoyed.

戲彩娛親 by dressing up and acting, he amused his parents,—as was done by 老萊子 Lao Lai Tzu (one of the Twenty-four Filial Sons) at the age of seventy.

娛順 courteously accommodating or obliging.

麇³

13,607

R. 麇⁷

C. yü

H. ngu

F. ngü

W. ngüe

N. ngü

P. M. }

Y. Sz. }

K. u

J. gu

A. ngü², ngou²

Rising Lower.

A stag; a buck. To herd.

麇麇 herding together in numbers.

有麇 the Emperor 舜 Shun.

虞²

13,608

R. 虞⁷

C. yü

H. ngü

F. ngü

W. ngü, ngüe

N. nyü

P. M. }

Y. Sz. }

K. u

J. gu

A. ngu

Even Lower.

To estimate; to reckon; to consider; to provide for.

To be anxious (see 3365); annoyance (see 2474). A

fabulous beast; see 11,812.

The name of a State. See

5055.

出入自爾師虞 in all things, seek the opinion of the people.

始吾有虞於子 at first I made you my model.

昊天上帝則不我虞 God in heaven has no care for me.

以戒(或備)不虞 in order to be prepared for unforeseen dangers.

四方無虞 through the four quarters of the empire there is no occasion for anxiety.

防虞 guarding against dangers.

擱淺之虞 the danger of stranding.

以免凍餒之虞 so as to avoid the dangers of cold and hunger.

不無性命之虞 not without certain risk to life.

豈虞 why this hurry?—to get away.

疎虞 remiss; lax.

虞人 a forester.

虞候 attendants.

虞氏 or 虞舜 the Emperor Shun.

虞淵 the place where the sun sets.

入了虞淵 he is dead.

虞美人 Papaver Rhoeas, L.

葬日虞 a sacrifice performed on return from a burial.

瀟

13,609

Same as 13,607.

瀟²

13,610

R. 虞

See 虞

Even Lower.

A rivulet running between two high banks.

驢

13,611

Same as 13,608.

余²

13,612

R. 魚

See 餘

Even Lower.

I; myself; we. Used with 子 13,671.

澤水警余 the waters (of the inundation) in their wild course warned me.

其如余何 what (harm) can they do me?

余一人 or 余小子 I, the Emperor.

余一人所聞 this is what I have heard.

比余 a head-ornament.

Read yü².櫛 ch'ou² 余 name of a mountain in Mongolia.畬²

13,613

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

Fields in the third year of cultivation.

如何新畬 how (to manage) the new fields and those of the third year.

畬客 Cantonese settlers found in 金華府 Chin-hua Fu in Chehkiang.

雜²

13,614

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

A chicken just out of the shell.

餘²

13,615

R. 魚

See 與

Even Lower.

Remainder; surplus; excess; balance.

餘剩 or 緒餘 surplus; remainder.

餘者 the rest,—of persons or things.

餘²

13,615

其餘 the rest; the balance.

有餘 there is a balance or surplus.

你不是什麼有餘的人 you are not a man who has anything to spare.

餘力 spare strength or energy. See 6980.

行有餘力 whatever energy one may have after performing (these duties),.....

才有餘,德不足 he has plenty of ability but not enough principle.

無餘刑 all kinds (no end) of punishments.

搶掠無餘 they looted (the vessel) to the very last stick.

餘言不盡 I have not said all I have got to say,—a conventional letter-phrase.

語之餘也 an expletive.

盈餘 extra; over and above.

狼覺敷餘 felt that he had a good surplus or balance,—that he was well off.

餘錢 or 餘銀 or 餘財 or 餘欸 surplus money; spare cash; savings.

餘利 profit; earnings.

餘詳木部 for further information, see under Radical wood.

餘瀝 the last drops,—of a shower.

餘黨 the rest of the banditti.

餘暇 or 餘閒 leisure; spare time.

餘地 spare ground. See 7254.

餘鹽 refuse salt.

三餘 three things one can have too much of,—night, winter, and rain. Also expl. as "the three surpluses," night being the surplus of day, rain of fine weather, and winter of the year.

餘物盡浮雲 other things (or matters) are but floating clouds,—of no importance.

餘波不了 the swell after a storm. Used of misfortunes following one upon another, like waves.

捧讀之餘 on reading it,.....

餘²

13,615

悲悼之餘 in the midst of my grief.

親戚或餘悲 relatives may perhaps grieve for me a little.

正在查辦之餘 I was just attending to the matter, when.....

以待年餘 and thus await the end of my life.

虎口餘生 to get away alive from a tiger's mouth,—to escape by the skin of one's teeth.

未丁之夫曰餘子 persons who are not adults are called *yü tzu* = youths.

餘姚 name of a District in Chehkiang.

昇²

13,616

R. 魚御語

Y. *yü*², *chi*²

See 與舉

A. *ju*

Rising, Even, Sinking Lower and Upper.

To raise; to lift up; to carry. [Distinguished from 昇 8981.]

昇拱 or 昇舉 to raise up,—as when offering anything.

二人共昇 two men carried it.

昇扛 to carry on a pole.

昇夫 a porter; a carrying-coolie.

昇送其家 conveyed him to his home,—of a wounded man.

羽³

13,617

R. 翼

See 雨

A. *vo*

Rising Lower.

Feathers; wings; plumes. Wool. The fifth note in the Chinese musical scale. Radical 124.

羽族 or 羽類 feathered tribes; birds.

整羽 or 拂羽 to preen the feathers. See 7679, 10,100.

羽翼 wings; helpers.

泄泄其羽 lazily moving its wings.

羽扇 feather fans.

有幾多黨羽 how many accomplices have you?

羽化而登仙 took flight and ascended to the Immortals,—of the death of a Taoist priest. See 4790.

詢之乃知已羽化矣 on enquiry, it was found that he was already dead.

羽士 or 羽客 a Taoist priest.

羽儀 imposing; grand.

羽³

13,617

羽儀王朝 (*ch'ao*²) to be employed at Court.

羽林軍 the Imperial Body-guard.

羽林天軍 a group of thirty-five stars in Aquarius.

羽縐 crape lastings.

羽綢 imitation camlets; bombazettes.

羽毛 feathers; camlets in general.

羽毛紗 or 羽紗 English camlets.

羽毛縐 or 羽縐 Dutch camlets; lastings.

羽綾 woollen lastings.

羽布 alpaca; bunting.

羽書 or 羽激 a despatch,—from the feather attached to the cover, urging speed.

禹³

13,618

R. 龔

See 俞

K. }

J. }

A. *vo*, *vu*

Rising Lower.

The name of the reputed founder of the 夏 Hsia dynasty, B.C. 2205, known as 大禹 the Great Yü or 神禹 the Divine Yü, by whose wondrous engineering skill the empire had been previously drained from an overwhelming flood and divided into the 九州 Nine Provinces. A Department in Honan. See 12,586.

禹穴 name of a defile in the

巫山 Wu mountains, which gives a passage to the waters of the Yang-tsze. [Said to be

(1) 蜀之石泉禹生之地 at Shih-ch'üan in Shu

(Ssüch'üan) where the Great Yü was born; (2) 紹興會稽

乃窆所也 at Kuei-chi in Shao-hsing Fu, where he was buried.]

禹惡 *wu*⁴ 旨酒而好 *hao*⁴ 善言 Yü hated good wine but loved good words.

禹餘糧 the remnants of Yü's rations,—supposed to have been thrown into the water and to

禹³

13,618

have produced a waterplant now known as 麥門冬 *see* 12,246.

禹步 with shuffling gait,—like that of the Great Yü after his labours. [Some expl. as “bare-foot.”]

塗之人可以爲禹 every one (*see* 12,113) can become a Great Yü,—in the sense of “every soldier has a field-marshal's *bátón* in his knapsack.”

橘³

13,619

R. 龔

See 俞

Rising Lower.

瑤³

13,620

R. 龔

See 禹

A. 70

Rising Lower.

萬

13,621

Same as 13,619.

邨³

13,622

R. 龔

See 禹

Rising Lower.

雨³

13,623

R. 龔遇

C. yü

H. yi

F. yü, yü

W. yü, wü

N.

P.

M.

Y.

Sz.

K.

J.

A. yü, wü

Rising and

Sinking

Lower.

Rain. Radical 173. *See* 雲 13,812.

着 *chao*² 雨 to be caught in the rain.

下雨 or 落雨 to rain. *See* below.

缺雨 rain is wanted.

雨水 rain-water; (correctly *yü*⁴) name of the solar term which falls about the 20th February.

雨雪 rain and snow. *See* below.

雨雪交加 raining and snowing together.

雨露之恩 the bounty of rain and dew,—of Imperial favours.

雨師 a magician who can cause rain to fall,—such as 赤松

雨³

13,623

子 Ch'ih Sung Tzū under the Emperor Shên Nung. *See* 5382.

雨師肆虐 the Rain-God is violent.

祈雨 or 求雨 or 禱雨 to pray for rain.

避 *pei*¹ 雨 to take shelter from rain.

密雨 or 微絲雨 or 牛毛雨 fine rain.

雨不破塊 rain which does not break clods,—the gentle rain of the Golden Age.

苦雨 destructive rains.

時雨 or 甘雨 seasonable rain.

過雲雨 a passing shower.

暴雨 or 疾雨 heavy rain.

大點子雨 打下來了 big drops of rain have begun to fall.

雨霑 continuous rain.

粘雨 a Scotch mist.

止雨 to stop the rain,—as a god; *see* 9803.

雨太多以朱絲縈社十周 when the rain is excessive, they bind the god of the soil ten times round with a red cord.

舊雨來, 今雨不來 before when it rained he came, now when it rains he doesn't.

舊雨 an old friend,—from the above.

今雨 a new friend.

陰雨 clouds and rain.

雨衣 rain-coats; waterproofs.

雨布 waterproof cloth.

雨傘 or 雨具 an umbrella.

命持雨具 [Confucius] ordered them to bring umbrellas.

雨遮 a paper umbrella; a kitty-sol.

雨靴 (= 油靴) rain-boots.

雨搭 screen or blind for doors or windows.

雨纓 the summer hat tassel of dyed hair.

最難風雨故人來 as

雨³

13,623

difficult as to secure the visit of an old friend in stormy weather.

風雨不更 no change (of date) either for rain or wind.

春雨貴似油 spring rain is as valuable as oil.

花子預備下雨糧 the beggar provides for a rainy day.

紅雨 red rain,—falling peach-blossoms.

雲行雨施 when clouds collect, it rains.

雨收雲散 when the rain stops, the clouds disperse.

未雨先綢繆 (*miu*²) make hay while the sun shines.

五風十雨 wind every five (days), rain every ten,—in the Golden Age.

Read *yü*⁴. To rain. *See* 2186, 11,845.

大有欲雨不雨之勢 it has a threatening appearance of rain.

元統二年春正月庚寅朔雨血於汴梁著衣皆赤 in A.D. 1334, in the first moon in spring, on the *k'eng yin* day, it rained blood at Pien-liang, and all clothes were reddened.

吾不能春風 *fēng*¹ 風 *fēng*³ 人, 夏雨 *yü*³ 雨 *yü*⁴ 人, 吾窮必矣 I cannot, as the spring breezes do, bring air to men, nor can I, like summer rains, give them moisture: I stop short of that.

天爲雨粟, 鬼爲夜哭 the sky rained grain, and devils wept by night,—when writing was invented.

雨金三日 it rained gold for three days,—in the reign of 伏羲 Fu Hsi, B.C. 2953.

矢石雨下 darts and stones rained down.

天乃雨 whereupon God sent down rain.

雨雪 to snow. *See* above.

See 12,702.

囿

13,624

敵³

13,625

R. 語

See 語

Rising Lower.

語³

13,626

R. 語

御⁶F. *ngü, ngöü*W. *ngü*

See 御

Rising and
Sinking
Lower.

An instrument used to mark the end of the music at the Confucian services, shaped like a wooden tiger, with 27 teeth along its back.

To discourse; to talk; words; speech; language. See 6869, 7464, 13,615.

語言 a phrase; an expression; speech.

語言粗俗 vulgar in speech.

字之未造, 語言先之 speech preceded script.

言語 words; language; conversation. See 13,025, 13,349.

慎言語 be careful what you say.

言語支離 his talk was irrelevant, or prevaricating.

言語者君子之樞機 language is the controlling power of the perfect man.

言語半半落落 not to speak out clearly; to speak in hints.

不言不語 not uttering a word.

為何自言自語 why is he talking to himself?

言三語四 to reiterate.

多語損氣 too much talking injures the vital powers.

一語道破 with one word he disposed of (or explained) it.

不能答一語 he could not make any answer.

無一語不新 not a phrase which was not new,—off the stereotyped lines.

傾蓋而語終日 they lowered their umbrellas (a sign of respect) and chatted the whole day.

于時(=是)語語 here he held his deliberations.

語及於是 mentioned this in conversation.

交頭接語 to put heads together and talk,—prohibited in the old examination-hall.

語³

13,626

細語 explicit words; whispered words.

籤語 the response of an oracle.

若相語以雨 as though talking about the rain,—of cows in a picture.

轉語 sentences which may be turned to mean the contrary,—

e.g. 民非水火不生活 but for fire and water the people could not live, 民非水火

不死亡 but for fire and water the people would not die.

起語 to begin to say; an exordium.

收語 to finish off a speech; a peroration.

起語高超, 收語鬆懈 to begin a speech with braggadocio, and to end it with flabbiness,—to come in like a lion and go out like a lamb.

成語 ready-made expressions; *phrases faites*.

通語 synonymous or interchangeable expressions.

俗語 a common saying; a proverb.

語云 the proverb says,.....

不得含飯語 don't speak with your mouth full.

小語 whispered words.

語小 to speak of anything in reference to its (relative) smallness.

隱語 dark or mysterious sayings.

法語 admonitions. Also applied to phraseology of the Buddhist church.

傳語 to convey a message.

語辭 a word; a particle; see 3376, 12,402.

語氣 wording.

語句 the text of a document.

語聲 the sound of a voice.

解語花 the lotus-flower.

Read *yü*⁴. To tell to.

語人 to tell a person.

葉公語孔子曰 Duke Shé said to Confucius,.....

語³

13,626

居吾語汝 sit down and I will tell you.

中人以下, 不可以語

上也 to those who are below mediocrity, the highest subjects cannot be mentioned.

齟³

13,627

R. 語

虞

C. *zyü*H. *ngü*F. *ngü*W. *ngü*N. *ngü*P. M. *yü*Y. *swü*Sz. *yü*K. *é*J. *kio, go*A. *ngü*

Rising Lower.

女

13,628

圉³

13,629

R. 語

H. *ngü*W. *ngü*

See 語

A. *ngü*

Rising Lower.

Irregular teeth. See 2982.

端督與領事小齟齬 slight friction between Viceroy Tuan and the Consular body.

Read *no*³. The jagged appearance of mountain tops.

See 8419.

The frontier; the border. A horse-boy or groom. An instrument to give the signal for stopping a band. Used for 12,702 and 13,625.

疆(或強)圉 the frontier. Also, the astrological name of 丁, see 11,253.

守圉 to guard the frontier.

圉人 stable-boys; grooms.

使馬圉往說之 sent a groom to explain the matter to him.

誰扞牧圉 who would guard the cattle and the horses?

圉圉 embarrassed; flurried.

Read *yü*⁴. To coerce; to restrain.

其來不可圉, 其去不

可止 you cannot prevent its approach, nor hinder its departure,—of life.

The gem *par excellence*; jadeite or nephrite, known as jade, the green and white varieties of which are highly prized. It possesses five

玉⁴

13,630

R. 沃

C. *yuk*H. *ngiuk*

玉^{4c}

13,630

F. ngükh,
ngwoh
W. yüo
N. ngüoh
P. yü²
M. yü², you
Y. yn.k
Sz. yü²
K. ok
J. gioku
A. ngokEntering
Lower.

virtues, as follows:—仁
義智勇絜. Hence, pre-
cious; valuable; beautiful.
Used conventionally for
“your.” A son-in-law. See
2404, 2707, 6555, 7913,
9277. Radical 96.

玉石 jade-stone.

玉石俱 (or 同) 焚 jade and
stone (*i.e.* the good and the bad)
perishing together.種玉田 *see* 藍 6732.

璞玉 uncut jade.

青玉 or 碧玉 green jade.

水玉 quartz crystal.

君子比德於玉 the super-
ior man competes in virtue with
jade.白玉 white jade. *See* 1892.明日以白玉 on the follow-
ing day he informed (宋 Sung)
Yü.

玉色 blue-green shades.

玉器 jade ware.

玉碗 or 玉杯 jade cups.

玉帶 a jade belt.

煖玉 a stone from Japan, said
to be cold in summer and hot
in winter.憂玉音難盡 if you tap
jade, the note will take a long
time to die away.

玉佩 jade pendants to a girdle.

玉璽 the Imperial seal.

玉昆 a pair of jade ornaments,
—used of worthy brothers.漢玉 jade ornaments obtained
from old graves.有眼不識荆山玉
having eyes yet not recognising
the jade of Mt. Ching,—alluding
to the story of Pien Ho. *See*
Biog. Dict.

玉筋 jade chopsticks; tears.

雙垂玉筋 a pair of jade
chopsticks coming down,—refer-
ring (1) to tears falling, and
(2) to the brains of a Buddhist
priest which are supposed, if he
has led a pure life, to issue from
his nostrils after death in two
clear columns.

玉衣 fine clothes.

玉^{4c}

13,630

玉食 rich viands; food for the
Emperor; hence, the revenues
of the empire.

玉人 a beautiful woman. Also

=玉工 a worker in jade.

[Used at Amoy and Swatow for
“boatmen” in foreign employ,
from the local pronunciation of玉 *gek* = *gig*.]

玉面 a lovely face.

玉宇 fine houses; heaven.

金口玉言 the Emperor's
speech.玉房 a lady's bedchamber. A
name for the “bridge” on mu-
sical instruments.

玉肋 the inner ribs of a junk.

玉妃 an Imperial concubine.

玉堂 a wealthy establishment;
a term applied to members of
the Han-lin College.玉魚 *see* 魚佩 13,510.

玉桂 cinnamon.

玉帝 or 玉皇 the “Jade Em-
peror,”—a Taoist god occupying
the position of supreme ruler in
the unseen world. Used in anti-
christian literature for “God the
Father.” [The term first appears
in history in A.D. 1017.]

玉樓 the shoulders.

赴召玉樓 to go to Hades;
to die.

玉戲 or 玉屑 snow.

天公闢玉龍 God is fight-
ing his jade dragons,—it is snow-
ing.

玉鏡 or 玉盤 the moon.

玉山傾頽 his reason totter-
ed,—from wine.

玉體 your person.

玉女 your daughter.

埋玉 a dead friend.

王欲玉女 (*ju*³ = 汝) the
king wishes to value you like
jade.望其移玉 I hope you will
transfer your jade,—I hope you
will come. *See* 7194.望爲玉展 (or 披) kindly
open (this letter) yourself.望賜玉音 kindly send a
reply. *See* 2032, 13,209.玉^{4c}

13,630

務祈玉成方佳 I trust
you will be able to make (the
rough stone) into jade,—accom-
plish the matter.尊意亦欲玉成 it is also
your wish that this arrangement
should be made.玉律回春 the beginning of
spring.玉律司中 the 15th of the
8th moon.

玉塔 a name for Peking.

玉米 a name for maize.

玉竹 the rhizome of *Polygona-
tum officinale*, L.玉簪花 (in central China)
Funkia ovata, Spreng.; (at Can-
ton) *Polianthes tuberosa*, L.玉版 paper; bamboo-shoots; the
peony.玉版魚 the sturgeon (*Acipen-
ser mantchuricus*).玉關 or 玉門關 the modern
沙州 Sha Chou in Kansuh.鉦^{4c}

13,631

R. 沃

See 玉

Entering
Lower.鵠^{4c}

13,632

R. 沃

See 玉

Entering
Lower.獄^{4c}

13,633

R. 沃

F. ngükh,
ngwoh

See 玉

M. { *yu*, *you*
Sz. }A. nguk
Entering
Lower.

Pure gold; precious.

A water-fowl. *See*
10,060.A trial at law; strife;
litigation. A prison.雖速我獄 although you have
forced me to trial.獄之兩辭 the pleas of both
parties to a case.折獄 or 斷獄 to decide a
case.片言折獄 to decide a case
with a word.

訟獄 litigation.

獄牢 or 監獄 a prison.

獄^{4c}

13,633

獄中 or 坐獄 in prison.

收獄 to put in prison.

司獄 a gaol warden of a Provincial Judge or Prefect.

獄吏 or 獄卒 a gaoler.

牛頭獄卒 the ox-headed gaolers,—in Purgatory.

官獄 public prisons.

獄官 gaol officials.

有獄官 a District Magistrate.

管獄官 a典史 gaol warden.

越獄 to break out of prison.

地獄 the Taoist-Buddhist Purgatory or hell, to which departed spirits are sent for determination of their future careers on earth or otherwise. Sanskrit: *naraka*.九重 *ch'ung*² 地獄 hell with its nine abysses.

十八層地獄的苦鬼 a miserable devil in the hell of eighteen abysses.

地獄無門自己尋 hell has no gate, you make one for yourself. See 11,208.

真是現在地獄 truly 'tis a hell upon earth!

活獄 eight dark hells, where a sinner who dies in the first is immediately reborn in the second, and so on.

煉獄 a term used by the Roman Catholics for "Purgatory."

萬年獄 everlasting damnation,—of wicked men for whom the "turn of the wheel" will never bring (Buddhist) redemption.

See 13,367.

獄

13,634

昱

13,635

R. 屋

C. *yuk*H. *hiuk*F. *ik*W. *yu*N. *yüoh*P. *yi*², *yü*M. *you*Y. *yuk*Sz. *yu*K. *uk*J. *iku*, *oku*A. *juk*

Entering

Irregular.

Bright light.

日昱乎晝, 月昱乎夜

the sun rules the day, the moon rules the night.

煜

13,636

R. 屋

See 昱

Entering

Irregular.

峪

13,637

R. 沃

See 欲

Entering

Lower.

浴

13,638

R. 沃

C. *yuk*H. *yuk*F. *ük*W. *jo*, *yüo*N. *yüoh*P. *yü*²M. *yü*, *you*Y. *yuk*Sz. *you*, *yu*K. *yok*J. *yoku*A. *juk*

Entering

Lower.

裕

13,639

R. 遇

See 諭

A. *ju*S. *king*

Lower.

Blaze of fire; bright; shining. Abundant.

煜耀 glorious.

管絃曄煜 pipes and stringed instruments without number.

A gully; a ravine. See 1158.

To bathe.

洗浴 or 沐浴 to bathe.

澡身浴德 to bathe one's body and cleanse one's morals.

江中日浴 the sun bathing in the river,—at noon.

浴佛節 see 3589.

浴堂 or 浴室 a public bath-house.

浴盆 or 浴缸 a bath-tub.

Abundant; plenty; to enrich; generous; see 11,220.

豐裕 abundant,—as crops.

裕足 abundant; ample.

布施優裕 to distribute (as alms) in abundance.

有裕 and to spare = 有餘.

裕國便民 to enrich the State and be convenient for the people at large.

光于前, 裕于後 to glorify one's ancestors and enrich one's posterity.

競尚富裕 to esteem wealth above all things.

順理則裕 act in accordance with eternal principles, and you will prosper.

寬裕 open-handed; generous.

垂裕 to transmit a generous example.

裕

13,639

鎔

13,640

R. 沃

See 欲

Entering

Lower.

鵲

13,641

R. 沃

See 欲

Entering

Lower.

欲

13,642

R. 沃

C. *yuk*H. *yuk*F. *ük*W. *jo*, *yüo*N. *yüoh*P. *yü*²M. *yü*, *you*Sz. *yu*, *you*, *yü*Y. *yuk*K. *yok*J. *yoku*A. *juk*

Entering

Lower.

爾曷不忱裕之于爾

多方 why do you not show sincere and generous obedience in your many regions?

A poker to stir coals in a furnace. To file.

磨鎔 to rub and file,—as money, in order to get the filings.

The mynah. See 3087, 6149, 8504.

To wish; to desire. To be about to; on the point of. Used with 13,643. [The phonetic is 谷 *ku*³ valley; see 2231.]

欲前不前 wishing to advance and yet not advancing.

欲求 to wish to.

欲安所歸乎 in what direction will you turn?—for safety.

欲要 to want to; if I want to...

我欲言死者無知也 if I say the dead are not conscious,.....

欲圖 to intend.

欲往欲來 undecided as to going.

隨心所欲 in accordance with one's wishes.

口欲受而心欲辭 the mouth accepts but the heart rejects.

私欲 or 物欲 private or improper aims.

叫物欲蔽住了 blinded by covetousness.

欲速不達 if you wish to go fast, you will not reach the goal.

欲待 to feel half inclined to.

人之大欲 the ruling passions of mankind.

欲⁴²

13,642

草木無欲壽不踰歲，
人多情欲壽至於

百 the vegetable world has no desires, yet plants often die within the year, whereas man, with all his passions, often lives to 100.

欲惡 (*wu*⁴) likes and dislikes.欲不可從 (*tsung*⁴) desires may not be yielded to.

膽欲大，心欲小 a man should be brave but cautious.

欲絕 about to die,—to the last degree.

天性欲絕 very unscrupulous.

頗有欲雨之意 it looks like rain.

將欲去 just on the point of going.

慾⁴²

13,643

R. 沃

See 欲

Entering Lower.

Desire; lust; passion.

慾情 or 慾心 or 慾事 lust.

慾想 or 慾念 wanton thoughts.

慾火 the fire of lust.

慾火焚身 the fire of lust consumes the body.

慾海 the sea of passion.

無厭慾壑 the never-satisfied gulf of lust.

嗜慾 to desire; to lust for.

滌慾 to cleanse oneself from lust.

六慾 same as 六塵; see 661.

聿⁴²

13,644

R. 質

C. { *lut*
H. {
F. *ik*
W. *yü*
N. *yüeh*
P. *yü², lü²*
M. *yü*
Y. *lik*
Sz. *yü, lü*
K. *yul*
J. *itsz*
A. *javit*

Entering Lower.

The name, in the 楚 Ch'u State, for the bamboo or wooden pen; see 筆 8979. To narrate; to declare. To obey; to follow. Thereon; therefore; suddenly. Used with 日 13,772. Radical 129.

聿求元聖 then I sought for the great sage.

歲聿其莫 the year is drawing to a close.

我征聿至 suddenly we arrived from the expedition.

武騎聿皇 the war-horses rushed on.

御⁴

13,645

R. 御 6.

語 6. 上

C. *yü*
H. *ngi*
F. *ngüü, ngü*
W. *ngü*
N. *ngü*
P. {
M. { *yü*
Y. {
Sz. {
K. *é*
J. *gio, go*
A. *ngi*

Sinking Lower.

To wait on; an attendant; to set before, as food; to present to. To provide against. To have at one's side. To drive a chariot; a charioteer. To manage; to superintend. Of or belonging to the Emperor; Imperial (see 8720). Used with 13,646. See 7165.

侍御 to wait upon. See 9915.

督御 an attendant.

傅御 a principal officer.

飲 *yin*⁴ 御諸友 to entertain friends.

御冬 a provision against the winter.

琴瑟在御 your lute by your side (or in your hands).

御車 to drive a cart.

御藝 driving, as an art.

駕御有方 there is a right way of driving (or governing).

若朽索之御六馬 like driving six horses with rotten reins.

乘六馬御婦人以出 took his wife out for a drive in a six-in-hand chariot,—as was done by Duke 景 Ching, 6th cent. B.C.

御輪而歸 to bring a bride's carriage home.

仙御 or 鶴御 to die; death.

御事 to manage affairs; title of an official under the Chou dynasty.

御馬 to manage or break in horses.

御女 to have connexion with a woman.

御駛 to sail a boat.

御衆以寬 to rule the masses with leniency.

御萬若一 to manage ten thousand as one,—to master the details of a complicated subject.

御史 members of the 都察院, known as Censors, whose duty it is to keep the Emperor informed on all matters of public

御⁴

13,645

importance. Their institution dates from the 周 dyn. See 760.

御史台 the Censorate, as above.

統御 to exercise universal sway.

御地 Imperial ground.

御名 an Emperor's personal name.

御賜 Imperially granted or bestowed.

御用 for Imperial use.

御棍 the Imperial *bâton* or sceptre.

御宴 an Imperial banquet.

御批 an Imperial rescript.

御筆 or 御書 the Imperial handwriting; written by the Emperor.

御筆批准 sanctioned by the Emperor.

御覽 for the Emperor's inspection.

御前 in the Imperial presence.

御前大臣 a Grand Chamberlain.

御駕 the Imperial carriage; the Emperor.

御服 or 御衣 Imperial robes.

御醫 an Imperial physician.

御路 an Imperial highway.

御妻 an Imperial concubine of the 5th grade.

御極 to ascend the throne.

失御 to lose the throne.

御免 an Imperial catamite.

御河 the Grand Canal; a city moat.

御苑 or 御街 or 御園 Peking.

此公主所常御 this is a (handkerchief) the princess is constantly using.

天子御手挽起 the Emperor raised him with his own hand.

御穀 *Penicillaria spicata*, Willd.Read *ya*⁴. To meet; to invoke.

禦⁴

13,646

R. 語

F. ngü

See 御

Rising Lower.

To oppose; to resist; to stop; to hinder. A match; an opponent. Used with 13,645.

防禦 or 抵禦 or 扞禦 to oppose.

孰能禦之 who can withstand him?

莫之敢禦也 no one dares oppose him.

禦寇 to oppose rebels.

禦止 to stop; to hinder.

禦饑 to keep off hunger.

以禦寒氣 in order to keep out the cold.

以禦不祥 in order to counteract evil influences.

禦侮 to resist insult.

禦人以口給 *chieh*^{2*}, 屢憎於人 to meet people with smartness of speech is sure to make one disliked.

彊禦 strong oppressors.

燠

13,651

臍⁴⁵

13,652

R. 屋

See 郁

Entering Upper.

菓⁴⁵

13,653

R. 屋

C. H. yuk

F. öük

W. yu

N. yüöh

P. yü?

M. you

Y. yuk

Sz. yu

K. uk

J. iku, oku

A. uk

Entering Upper.

尉

13,654

尉

13,655

慰

13,656

熨

13,657

蔚

13,658

育

13,659

R. 屋

H. yuk,

W. yu,

See 欲

K. yuk

J. iku, yoku

Entering Lower.

Same as 13,649.

The crop of a bird.

A wild grape-vine (*Vitis labrusca*, L.). See 13,326.

See 12,620.

See 12,621.

See 12,622.

Same as 12,620.

See 12,625.

To bear children; to bring forth; to nourish. The means of living.

何以能育 how can they expect to have children?

斷育十年 had had no children for ten years.

發育萬物 to produce and nourish all things.

孕育伊顏 he embodied in himself I (Yin) and Yen (Hui).

生育 or 產育 to give birth to a child; to breed.

育⁴⁵

13,659

從未生育 had never had a child.

養育 to nourish; to rear.

育蠶 to rear silkworms.

覆育 to protect and shelter.

育才 to foster talent. See 8433.

育德 to nourish one's virtue.

昔育恐育鞠 formerly, I was afraid our means might be exhausted.

育嬰堂 a foundling hospital.

育獲之儔 the compeers of

夏育 Hsia Yü and 烏獲 Wu Huo,—brave; strong.

奔育之倫 see 8838.

普通教育 a general education; see 6089.

實業教育 an industrial education.

其家庭教育已可概

見 you can see from this what his bringing-up had been like.

爲教育顧問 to be an adviser,—e.g. to a Viceroy.

育王得疾 when Asoka (see 1) fell ill,—he built many pagodas.

涓⁴⁵

13,660

R. 屋

See 育

Entering Lower.

蜻⁴⁵

13,661

R. 屋

See 育

Entering Lower.

域⁴⁵

13,662

R. 職

C. wih

H. wet

F. mié

W. yüe

N. yüöh

P. yü?

M. yü

Y. yüik, yüeh

Sz. yu

A frontier; a boundary; a limit; a country.

兆域 the boundary of a grave.

畛域悉化 all lines of demarcation obliterated,—of harmonious relations.

聖域 the tomb of Confucius.

域中之土地甚廣 the extent of the country is very wide.

籓⁴

13,647

R. 御語

See 御

Sinking

Lower.

噢^{3.4}

13,648

R. 屋

See 藹

Entering

Upper.

燠⁴⁵

13,649

R. 屋

See 藹

Entering

Upper.

澳

13,650

See 114.

域⁴⁵

13,662

K. yök
J. yoku, iki
A. vik
Entering
Lower.

絕域 far distant lands.

出征絕域 to war in distant lands.

身居異域 to dwell in a foreign land.

西域 western regions; foreign countries.

自域 to limit oneself.

彀⁴⁵

13,663

R. 屋
See 蔞
Entering
Upper.

Elegant; accomplished.

Read *yi*⁴⁵. Rich in colour; brilliant.械⁴⁵

13,664

R. 職
See 闕
A. vik
Entering
Lower.

A small spinous tree with a red fruit. A kind of oak.

減⁴⁵

13,665

R. 職
See 洫 闕
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

To flow rapidly; a swift current. A moat.

漫減 see 4192.

一帆隨減如飛 (the boat) sailed along with the current as though flying.

海水或減則 when the sea is at ebb tide, then.....

築城伊減 he repaired the walls along the moat.

域⁴⁵

13,666

Same as 13,662.

絨⁴⁵

13,667

R. 職
See 闕
Entering
Lower.

A seam.

素絲五絨 five seams wrought with white silk.

罟⁴⁵

13,668

R. 職
See 闕
Entering
Lower.

A drag-net with a fine mesh.

九罟 a net made with nine bags or compartments for catching fish. [Illustrated in *Ink-Cakes* II, 26.]蟻⁴⁵

13,669

R. 職
See 闕
Entering
Lower.

A creature said to lie concealed in the sand at the bottom of a stream, and when the shadow of any person on the bank appears in the water, to spirt sand at it, after which the person is sure to die. See 4956, 9793.

爲鬼爲蟻 if you were an imp or a *yi*,—you could not be got at.

鬼蟻之人 a treacherous and malicious man.

闕⁴⁵

13,670

R. 職
C. wik
H. wet
F. mik
W. yüe
N. yüeh
P. yi², yü²
M. yü
Y. yüik, yüeh
Sz. yü
K. yök
J. yoku, iki
A. vik
Entering
Lower.

A door-sill; a threshold.

行不履闕 (Confucius) did not step on the door-sill,—when passing in and out of the palace.

婦人送迎不出門,見

兄弟不踰闕 a woman in escorting or receiving visitors does not go beyond the door, nor when she sees her brothers does she cross the threshold.

思不出乎門闕 not to let one's thoughts go beyond the threshold,—to mind one's own business.

予⁴⁵

13,671

R. 魚語

Original meaning (=推) to give or yield up: Used with 與 *yü*³ 13,522. Also with 余 13,612 = I; me. [To be distinguished from 予 7688 and 予 12,317.]

悉予之 all (the things they asked for) were given them.

友求能予即予,勿言

來日子 if a friend asks and you can give, then give, do not say I will give some other day.

僧斬而不予 the priest positively refused to part with it.

仔⁴⁵

13,672

Same as 13,673.

好⁴⁵

13,673

R. 魚
See 與
Even Lower.

Fair; handsome. See 1484. [To be distinguished from 好 3889.]

忬⁴⁵

13,674

Same as 13,678.

預⁴⁵

13,675

Same as 13,678.

瀕⁴⁵

13,676

Name of a tributary of the Yang-tsze, the 灤瀕水, in Ssüch'uan.

御⁴⁵

13,677

See 預

Sinking

Lower.

預⁴⁵

13,677

See 預

Sinking

Lower.

豫⁴⁵

13,678

R. 御

C. yü

H. yi

F. yü, ü

W.

N.

P.

M. yü

Y.

Sz.

K. yü, yü

J. yü

A. yü

Sinking

Lower.

The yam = 山藥 9663. See 10,068.

To be comfortable; to be at ease; to be pleased; satisfied; pleasure; dissipation. To make an excursion. To prepare beforehand; to be ready. The 16th Diagram, referring to thunder. The province of Honan. Name of a tree.

王有疾弗豫 the king was sick and ill at ease.

逸豫無期 enjoying oneself without end.

無敢戲豫 do not venture to indulge in dissipation.

若有不豫色然 as the countenance of one who is dissatisfied.

悅豫 gratified; pleased.

秋豫 an autumn excursion.

豫防 to be prepared against.

豫備 to make ready.

早些豫備下 get it ready a little earlier.

全是豫備現成的 everything had been got ready beforehand.

豫定 to settle beforehand.

豫先 or 豫早 beforehand.

豫先備辦 to keep ready,—as documents for issue.

豫

13,678

豫來傳信 to come on ahead to give notice.

豫泐 to write beforehand.

不便豫聞 it is not desirable for me to hear anything about it, —I will have nothing to do with the matter.

豫籌 to plan beforehand.

豫估 to estimate,—as in a Budget.

豫戒 to caution against.

豫禁 to prohibit beforehand.

豫候 to be waiting beforehand.

豫言 to predict.

豫兆 a presage.

干豫 to take part in; to affect.

强豫人家事 to forcibly interfere in others' family affairs.

則行嫁一婦人豫焉 and sure enough the case of the woman who was remarrying was among them,—i.e. among the cases enumerated.

豫儲 to provide; to procure.

豫杜 to anticipate objections.

豫付 to pay in advance.

豫支或豫先支使 to take an advance,—of wages.

長支豫使 to take in excess (of what is due) and spend before the proper date,—practices which are usually barred in Chinese articles of partnership.

豫于程期 to anticipate the date of one's return,—of a longing heart.

似無豫于大戰 does not seem to be of much use in serious warfare.

豫卜 to divine beforehand.

豫於次 before one's turn

豫妥 quite ready.

凡事豫則立 in all things, success depends upon previous preparation.

不豫則廢 without preparation, failure.

勿謂言之不豫也 do not say you were not told beforehand.

豫行知會 to give official notice.

豫

13,678

豫爲言明 to declare clearly beforehand.

猶豫 see 13,405.

豫州 one of the Nine Provinces of the Great Yü; now used for Honan.

豫章 the literary name of Kiangsi.

不豫 the first stage in a fatal malady. See 1629 *chien*¹, 7254.

To bore through with an awl. Overflowing. Clouds of three colours. To shew signs of fear.

喬喬皇皇 the sounds and appearances of things growing in spring.

捧讀喬雲 I have respectfully read your valued favour.

遙瞻喬采 far off I long to gaze upon your face.

喬座 your house.

鳳以爲畜,故鳥不喬 with a phoenix to protect them, the birds are not afraid.

喬

13,679

R. 質

C. } *lut*H. } *ik*F. } *yü*W. } *yü*N. } *yü*P. } *yü*, *shsü*Y. } *lik*K. } *yul*J. } *itsz*A. } *jwét*

Entering Lower.

噭

13,680

R. 質

See 鷗

Entering Irregular.

繻

13,681

R. 質

C. } *lut*

See 鷗

Entering Irregular.

通

13,682

R. 質

C. } *lut*

See 喬

P. } *yü*Y. } *lik*

Entering Irregular.

To transmit the ways of; to follow the example of.

今民將在祗通乃文考 now the (welfare of) people will depend on your reverently following your father Wên.

通皇 to and fro.

Read *shu*⁴. To be perverse; to be bad.

謀猶回通 his counsels and plans are crooked and bad.

霽

13,683

R. 質

See 喬

Entering Irregular.

鰯

13,684

R. 質

See 聿

Entering Lower.

鷗

13,685

R. 質

C. } *wét*H. } *lut*, *kit*F. } *ik*W. } *yü*, *kie*N. } *yü*P. } *yü*Y. } *lik*K. } *yul*, *hiul*J. } *itsz*, *ichi*A. } *jwét*

Entering Lower Irregular.

疫

13,687

燼

13,688

R. 虞

See 儒

Even Lower.

郁

13,689

R. 屋

See 蘭

Entering Upper.

飫

13,690

R. 御遇

C. } *yü*H. } *yi*F. } *höu*, *öü*, *nöü*

Clouds of three colours. See 13,679.

A small slender fish found in Kuangtung, and eaten as whitebait.

The small turquoise kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*).

翠鷗 the turquoise kingfisher.

冠鷗 a variety of kingfisher; to wear a cap of kingfisher feathers.

鷗冠 a cap as above, worn by astrologers.

鷗蚌相持 see 8647.

Same as 13,645.

See 5521.

Flames of fire.

青燼 blue flames.

Elegant; refined.

郁郁乎文哉 how complete and elegant are the regulations! —of the Chou dynasty; said by Confucius.

郁李 *Prunus japonica*, Thbg.

To eat or drink to repletion; to satisfy. To bestow.

飲酒之飫 to drink one's fill of wine.

飫⁴

13,690.

W. o
N. ü
P. }
M. } yü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. é
J. yo, iyo
A. i

Sinking
Lower.

苑

13,691

噤⁴

13,692

R. 物
See 鬱
Entering
Upper.

毓

13,693

𪔐³

13,694

R. 語麤
C. yü
F. ü
W. ü?
N. yü?
Y. hu?
K. yü
J. yo, yü
A. yü
Rising Lower
Irregular.

𪔐⁴

13,695

R. 質
C. lut
F. ük
W. yüe
N. yüeh
Y. lik
K. yü
J. itsz
A. jwét
Entering
Lower.

食到飫 to eat to repletion.

立飫坐宴 to stand up and eat is yü⁴ (an ancient custom, when there was business to be transacted): to sit down and eat is yen⁴ (i.e. an ordinary banquet).

飫甘饜肥 to live in clover.

俗物不飫目 vulgar things do not satisfy the eye. See 13,038.

亦已飫聞 it is also stale news.

飫賜 to confer; to bestow.

See 12,474.

A noise in the throat; a guttural sound.

Same as 13,659.

Dirty; having a flaw. Weak; powerless.

器皆不苦𪔐 the vessels made (at 河濱 Ho-pin by the Emperor Shun) were all without flaw.

𪔐敗 worthless.

𪔐𪔐 see 12,326.

手足惰𪔐 my hands and feet have no power in them.

𪔐𪔐 an ox-like beast with the face of a man and the legs of a horse,—applied to rapacious officials. See 1562.

To swoop, as a falcon.

𪔐彼晨風 swift flies the falcon.

𪔐⁴

13,696

R. 屋
C. yuk
H. yuk
F. ük
W. yü
N. yüoh
P. yü?
M. you
Y. yuk
Sz. yü
K. yuk
J. iku
A. juk
Entering
Irregular.

價⁴

13,697

R. 屋
See 禿育
Entering
Upper
and Lower.

𪔐⁴

13,698

R. 沃
See 玉
Entering
Lower.

颶⁴

13,699

R. 質
See 汨
K. yü
Entering
Upper.

原²

13,700

R. 元
C. yü
H. ngien
F. ngwong
W. ngüe
N. ngüeh, ngü
P. } yüan
M. }
Y. yüei
Sz. yüan
K. wön

To sell. To nourish (also read chü^{2*}); to bear children; used with 13,659.

𪔐踊者 sellers of shoes for persons who had been punished by having their toes cut off. See 13,456.

自𪔐 to sell oneself. See 4,37.

𪔐女 to sell one's daughters.

賣官𪔐爵 to sell appointments and trade in titles.

操舟𪔐渡 earned his living as a ferryman.

天𪔐 heavenly or divine food; ambrosia.

Read chu^{1*}. Used with 粥 2456 q.v.

To sell; to hawk about for sale.

The jewel of the body; vitality; virility.

𪔐注 jewel drops. Same as 玉筋 13,630.

A gale of wind.

雷霆逼颶颶 thunder-claps urge on the gale.

YÜAN.

A high level (see 897); a plateau; a plain (see 7704, mei²). Origin; source; beginning; cause; see 4539. To forgive.

南方之原 the southern plains.

原亦有意 his level ground was also rather good,—of a painter.

原始 at the beginning.

原²

13,700

J. gen, gwan
A. ngüen
Even Lower.

原本 or 根原 root; origin; source; original capital.

原本就該 the real way is to.....

原原本本的都說了 he told the whole story.

原泉 a spring of water.

九原 the next world; Hades; a cemetery. See 2140 yüan².

客主皆九原 guests and host all dead and gone.

原氣 original vitality; constitution.

還原 (see 8846 or) 歸原 or 復原 to get back to one's normal health,—after an illness.

即時還原 it immediately became whole again,—of a broken bowl restored by magic.

原人 the original or proper man.

原所以 the original or true reason.

原由 circumstances; particulars.

原主 the rightful owner.

原贓 the stolen property.

原包 the original package,—i.e. undisturbed.

原貨 the original goods.

原價 the prime cost.

原審 the original or first examination or trial.

原任 the late (i.e. deceased) incumbent.

原職 one's former post.

原稿 or 原摺 the original draft.

原照 the original certificate.

原保 the original guarantor.

原報 originally declared,—at the Customs.

原訂 originally fixed upon.

原勘地方 the site first inspected.

原委 the beginning and end; the ins and outs; circumstances; details. See 10,681.

窮原竟委 to trace backwards to the source and forwards to the completion,—as of the operation of a principle.

推原 see 12,185.

原²

13,700

原告 the prosecutor. See 5952.**原意** original intention; motive.**原籍** see 899.**原配** the first wife.**復診須帶原方** at any further consultation (of a doctor), the original prescription must be produced.**原底子** or **原起** or **原起根兒** originally; at first.**原來** originally; as a matter of fact; the fact is. See 2759, 8514 *pa*.**原來如此** it was so at first; it has always been thus.**原來是你** why, it's you!—to an unexpected arrival.**原來去了** why, he has gone!—(e.g.) contrary to my advice.**原不想作** I had not intended to do it.**原不該作** strictly speaking, I ought not to do it.**原非一人所爲** it is not to be accomplished by one man.**原無此理** no such principle exists.**原因他故** it was really for other reasons.**此弱種之極大原因也** this is the chief cause of the decadence of the race.**原是** is really; has always.**原是我的** it really is mine.**原舊** as before; as of old.**原先** or **原早** already; prior to this.**原已** previously; already.**原布** plain cotton cloth; shirtings.**原色布** unbleached and undyed cotton piece-goods; grey shirtings.**原粗布** sheetings.**原細斜紋布** jeans and twills.**原扣布** T-cloths.**原中** middlemen.**中原** Honan; now used for "China." See 7434.**原**²

13,700

原州 an old name for **濟源縣** in Honan.**原宥** or **原恕** or **原諒** or **原鑒** to forgive; to excuse.**情有可原** there are extenuating circumstances.**一線可原** there is some slight excuse.**言于帝故得原** he informed the Emperor and so obtained pardon.Read *yüan*⁴. Used with **愿** 13,703.**鄉原, 德之賊也** your goody-goody people are the thieves of virtue.**原**⁴

13,701

R. **願**See **願**

Sinking Lower.

嫺²

13,702

R. **元**See **原**

Even Lower.

愿⁴

13,703

R. **願**See **願**

Sinking Lower.

源²

13,704

R. **元**See **原**

Even Lower.

原州 an old name for **濟源縣** in Honan.**原宥** or **原恕** or **原諒** or **原鑒** to forgive; to excuse.**情有可原** there are extenuating circumstances.**一線可原** there is some slight excuse.**言于帝故得原**he informed the Emperor and so obtained pardon.Read *yüan*⁴. Used with **愿** 13,703.**鄉原, 德之賊也** your goody-goody people are the thieves of virtue.

An unprincipled and cunning man.

The Princess Consort of the Emperor 譽 K'u, B.C. 2256, and mother of 后稷 Hou Chi, her full name being 姜嫺 Chiang Yüan.

Reverent; good; virtuous. Used (frequently) with 13,708, and (rarely) with 13,700.

A spring of water; a source. Used with 13,700. See 8011.

泉源 a spring.**水源頭** the source or headwaters of a river.**星源** the source of the Yellow River.**萬派同源** all the branches (of a river) come from the same source.**同源異流** they come from the same source but flow in**源**²

13,704

different channels,—as R. Catholicism and Protestantism.

源流 the source and history of; the source and the products.**飲水思源** when you drink of the water, think of its source,—when you enjoy any advantage, do not be forgetful of the means by which you obtained it.**財源** a source of wealth.**源源而來** (or **不絕**) incessantly coming,—as a stream of people.**來源** source; origin.**繅**²

13,705

R. **先**See **詮**

Even Upper.

獮²

13,706

R. **元寒**See **原**

Even Lower.

蠋²

13,707

R. **元**See **原**

Even Lower.

願⁴

13,708

R. **願** 14.C. *yün*H. *ngien*F. *ngwong*W. *ngüe*N. *ngüen*P. { *yüan*M. { *yüei*Sz. *yüan*K. *wön*J. *gwan, gen.*

ken

A. *ngüen*

Sinking Lower.

To wish; to be willing; to desire; used as an introduction to a toast; to think longingly upon. A vow. See 11,320.

願欲 to wish; to desire.**願意** (colloquially *yüan i*²) or**情願** or **甘願** to be willing.**他自己願意** it is his own wish.**我情願死** I am willing to die.**兩相情願** both sides willing; mutual agreement.**願從** to be willing to comply.**不願從者聽** (*t'ing*⁴) let those who are unwilling to comply consult their own convenience.**俯從人願** to comply with people's wishes.

願⁴

13,708

願望 to hope for; to look for.

願我弟百年長壽

I hope that you, my young friend, will live many years.

願已至足 he had got all he wanted.

願亦足矣 in that case, I shall have got my wish.

完了心願 my heart's desire will be fulfilled.

夙願已酬 my long-cherished wish is thus fulfilled.

天隨人願 God is carrying out the wishes of man,—e.g. when rain puts an end to drought.

問姪願何 she asked her nephew what he would like,—her to play.

願聞 pray continue! pray speak!

願得 would that.....!

願者上鉤 the willing take the hook,—referring to the fishes which voluntarily swallowed the barbless hook of 姜太公
Chiang T'ai Kung of old; hence, to do of one's own free will; a voluntary act.

遂願 favourable to one's wishes; as one likes; to effect a purpose; to do as one wishes.

願言思子 I think longingly of those two youths.

大願 a great vow.

許願 to register a vow.

還願 or 了願 to fulfil a vow.

燒香了願 to burn incense and fulfil a vow.

發願讀道德經 made a vow to study the *Tao Tê Ching*.驪²

13,709

R. 元

See 原

Even Lower.

鳶²

13,710

R. 先

C. yüan

H. yen

F. yong

W. yüe, yüe

N. yüeh

A kite (*Milvus govinda*).

鳶飛戾天 the kite flies up to heaven.

鳥鳶之卵不毀而後

鳳凰集 do not destroy the eggs of kites, and by and by phoenixes will gather there,—

鳶²

13,710

P.

M.

Sz.

Y. yüei

K. yön

J. yen

A. jien, jüen

Even

Irregular.

戴²

13,711

淵²

13,712

R. 先

See 淵

Even Upper.

淵²

13,713

R. 先

C. yüan

H. yen

F. yong

W. yüe

N. yüeh

P.

M.

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. yön

J. yen

A. yüen

Even Upper.

鼙²

13,714

R. 先

See 淵

Even Upper.

attracted by the immunity enjoyed by the humbler species.

恐葬於烏鳶 afraid of being buried in kites. Cf. "Vultures, living tombs."

木鳶 a wooden kite which was made by 墨子 Mo (Mih) Tzu and which by the end of three years was able to fly.

風鳶 or 紙鳶 a paper kite. Used in warfare by Chang P'ei A.D. 781.

載 tai 鳴鳶 to fly the screaming-kite banner,—as was done to give notice of a dust-storm ahead on the Emperor's route.

鳶尾 *Iris tectorum*, Max.

Same as 13,710.

The curvature of a bow near its ends.

A gulf; a pool (see 1739); an abyss. To be deep. See 9541.

深淵 the deep abyss.

戰戰兢兢, 如臨深淵 be apprehensive and careful, as though on the brink of a deep gulf.

天淵相隔 as far apart as sky and sea.

淵海 the ocean.

魂上天, 魄入淵 the hun goes up to heaven, the p'o enters the abyss. See 5244.

淵藪 a refuge; an asylum; depths, for fishes; thickets, for birds.

淵博 extensive,—of learning.

伐鼓淵淵 deep rolled the sound of his drums.

The roll of drums.

宛³

13,715

R. 阮

See 鴛

Rising Upper.

怨⁴

13,716

R. 願

C. yüan

H. yen

F. wong

W. yüe

N. yüeh

P.

M.

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. yön

J. yen

A. wan

Sinking

Upper.

To turn over in bed.

To repine; to murmur against; resentment; ill will; hatred; grievance; wrong. See 7603, 8419.

怨貧 to repine at poverty.

怨命 to grumble at fate.

怨天 to murmur against God.

何怨乎天道 why rail against the will of God?

使我怨 you cause me to repine.

怨恨 to hate; to abhor.

結怨 or 斂怨 to contract hatred.

招怨 to incur odium.

無作怨 do not make enemies.

不怨之怨怨深哉 the resentment which appears to be non-resentment is deep resentment.

放³ 於利而行, 多

怨 to be always seeking one's own profit is the way to incur much odium.

怨忿 ill will for wrongs; a grudge.

怨慕 dissatisfied and full of earnest desire.

怨毒 injury; malicious wrong.

怨言 spiteful words.

相怨 mutual recriminations.

怨痛 very indignant inwardly.

怨氣 or 怨情 resentment; spite.

趁怨 to fall in with one's resentment,—as an evil which has befallen an enemy; "served him right!"

怨色 an expression of hatred.

頓足埋怨 stamping with the foot and nursing one's wrath. See 7603.

抱怨 (see 8709) or 懷怨 to cherish enmity against.

報怨 see 8731.

怨⁴

13,716

以德報怨 to do good for evil.

不避嫌怨 not to avoid incurring odium,—as a moral coward does.

怨尤 to find fault.

怨得他哭呢 no wonder he is crying!

怨不得他去 you can't blame him for going; no wonder he went.

怨不在大 grievances need not be great,—to be grievances; e.g. one's *amour propre* will often make trifles unbearable.

前怨頓釋 the old enmity is at an end.

婦怨無終 woman's resentment is undying. ["Revenge is sweet,—especially to women."]

怨鳥 the goatsucker.

智¹

13,717

R. 寒元

See 怨碗

Even Upper.

苑³

13,718

R. 阮

C. 'ün

H. yen

F. 'wong

W. 'yüe

N. 'yüeh

P. 'yüan

yüan, yü

M. yüan

Y. yüei

K. wön

J. yen, on, otss

A. 'yüen

Rising and

Entering

Upper.

A place for rearing beasts and birds; a park. A term used for collections of authors or of extracts from their works. [Colloquially read *yüan*⁴. Distinguished from 宛 12,465.]

翔麟苑 a Zoological Garden,—under the T'ang dynasty.

內苑 the Imperial parks.

翰苑 the Han-lin College.

古文苑 name of a collection of ancient and modern extracts, ranging from seven or eight centuries B.C. to the 5th century A.D.

天苑 a group of nine stars in Bridanus.

苑風 a tornado. [The term is used allegorically by Chuang Tzū.]

Read *yü*⁴.

有苑 to be beautiful or elegant.

鴛¹

13,719

R. 元

See 怨

A. wan, yüen

Even Upper.

The drake of the mandarin duck (*Anas galeri-culata*).

鴛鴦 the mandarin duck, male and female, used as emblems of conjugal fidelity.

土鴛鴦 the Brahminy duck (*Casarca rutila*).

鴛鴦枕 a double pillow for married people.

鴛鴦衾 the nuptial coverlet (*sc.* bed).

鴛鴦劍 two swords in one sheath.

兄之恩活我鴛鴦厚

矣 your kindness has greatly contributed to save the lives of us, husband and wife.

鵲好⁴ 外反, 鴛好⁴ 內思 the magpie is unfaithful, while the mandarin duck will pine (to death for the loss of its mate).

鴛偶 a faithful spouse.

See 12,465.

Lovely; beautiful.

婉孌 young and delicate.

Read *wan*³. Pleasant; genial; kind. Used with 12,479.

婉容 a pleasant face.

婉順 accommodating; obliging.

婉轉奏請 kindly convey my request to His Majesty.

唯貴領事其婉辭之 it only remains for the honourable Consul to excuse me.

燕婉之求 a pleasant genial mate she sought.

婉示 your condescending instructions.

婉言 or 婉詞 pleading language; entreaties.

經戚友婉勸 relatives and friends tried to make peace between them.

婉商 dilatory discussion.

婉約 mature deliberation.

窓¹

13,722

R. 元

See 鴛

A. yüen

Even Upper.

惋³

13,723

R. 翰

See 碗

A. wan

Sinking

Upper.

To bear a grudge for a wrong; used with 13,729. A small hole.

Alarmed; surprised; annoyed; disappointed. Also read *wan*³.

不勝惋惜 I am exceedingly grieved.

殊堪惋惜 greatly to be lamented,—as the death of an eminent official.

由是惋惜之意見於

顏色 from this time forth he wore a disappointed look.

惋悽 pathetic; sad.

嗟惋 what a pity that....

琬³

13,724

R. 阮

See 鴛

Rising Upper.

An ensign of royalty, called 琬圭, used by the sovereign and rounded as expressive of gentle measures towards the loyal, and desire to cultivate friendly relations. See 13,073.

畹³

13,725

R. 阮願

See 鴛

Rising Upper.

A large field. Name of the father of a concubine to the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

See 12,474.

苑³

13,726

蜿¹

13,727

R. 寒阮

See 智

A. wan, yüen

Even and

Rising Upper.

The movement of a snake; the stealthy approach of an animal; the creeping of plants.

蟠蜿 to wriggle.

蜿蜒 tortuous, as the motion of a snake; undulating, as the ridge of a mountain chain.

有樹木可蜿蜒而生 with trees for them (the parasitic plants) to creep up.

鵠¹

13,728

R. 元

See 宛

A. yüen

Even Upper.

冤¹

13,729

R. 元

See 怨

A. wan

Even Upper.

A bird, called 鵠鵠, spoken of by 莊子 Chuang Tzu in the same terms as the phoenix.

鵠行 bureaucracy.

Oppression; injustice; wrong; grievance. See 869, 383.

冤抑 to oppress.

冤枉 or 冤屈 wrong; grievance; to wrong.

冤有頭, 債有主 every wrong has its cause, every debt its creditor. See below.

訴冤 or 鳴冤 to state one's wrongs.

無冤無仇 without any ill feeling; on good terms.

冤苦 grieving over wrongs.

含冤 to have a grievance.

報冤 to avenge a wrong.

冤冤相報 to take vengeance in a similar manner,—to the wrong done.

結冤 to raise a grievance,—as between two persons, one of whom injures the other.

洗冤 or 雪冤 or 解冤 or 伸冤 to right wrongs.

冤情 the details of a wrong.

冤讎 enmity; hatred.

作冤 to behave as an enemy, in a hostile manner.

不白之冤 or 冤莫白 a wrong which has not been righted.

覆盆之冤 a bowl-covered wrong,—an unknown or unsuspected wrong; from the line

覆盆徒望日 by the poet

駱賓王 Lo Pin-wang.

冤單 a statement of grievances.

冤鬼 the spirit of one who has suffered a wrong which has not been righted.

冤血 innocent blood.

天下冤之 the whole empire thought he had been wronged.

冤¹

13,729

冤孽 vengeance; retribution. See 9300.

冤哉爲莊也 what a shame to call this (stuff) Chuang Tzu's! 你想冤我麼 are you trying to wrong me?

我不受你的冤 I won't stand being wronged by you.

冤家 the doer of a wrong; an enemy; a term used by a wife of her husband; lovers.

冤家離眼睛 my enemy is out of my sight,—so I am happy.

冤家路窄 the road of a wrong-doer is narrow,—he is sure to be found out.

冤有冤家, 債有債主 in wrongs there are the wrong-doers, just as in debts there are creditors,—it has nothing to do with us.

撒冤 or 花冤錢 to spend money recklessly.

冤大頭 or 冤大腦袋 or 冤種 (chung³) a spendthrift.

Correct form of 13,729.

冤¹

13,730

冒¹

13,731

R. 先

See 淵

Even Upper.

捐¹

13,732

員²

13,733

R. 先文

問

See 圓

Even Lower.

A small worm. To twist. To surround. Empty.

See 3129.

An official; see 12,557. An outer border. Used for 13,734 (vulgarly, in the sense of "dollar").

官員 officials generally.

大員 a high official.

員弁 officers, both civil and military.

能員 or 幹員 a capable official.

廢員 a cashiered official.

缺少員多 more men than vacancies.

生員 a graduate of the 1st degree.

員²

13,737

員外郎 a second secretary of a Board. [First used under the Han dyn.]

備員 to fill a post without accomplishing anything.

景員維河 Ching has the Ho for its outer border.

幅員 the area of a country.

Read yüen³. To be of use to. A final particle.

員于爾輻 (or 輔 see 3627) to give assistance to the spokes of the wheel.

聊樂我員 she is my joy!

圓²

13,734

R. 先

C. yüen

H. yen

F. wong, yeng

W. yüe

N. yüen

P. yüan

Sz. yüan

Y. yüei

K. wön

J. yen

A. vien

Even Lower.

Round; circular (see 3435); spherical. See 5324.

圓形 round in shape.

圓毬 a round ball.

溜圓 perfectly round.

方圓 square and round.

長圓 oval.

圓圈 a ring; a circle.

圓扁 round and flat.

圓梁木 round timber; poles.

圓心血析 ringed, red wood,—for fine coffins.

圓徑 the diameter of a circle.

圓徑作爲方徑 to convert round measure into square measure,—as of timber.

月圓 the full moon.

圓月兒 the 15th of the 8th moon. Used of the reunion of families.

孟圓而水圓 if the bowl is round, the water will be round.

圓頂 a ball-shaped top,—to anything.

圓子 small round biscuits.

圓明園 round bright garden,—Yüan-ming-yüan, near Peking. [The Shanghai road of this name is commonly written for chit-coolies 〇明〇.]

圓全 round and complete,—thorough; not wanting in any particular.

撒謊撒的圓全 to tell a good round lie,—while one is about it.

圓¹

13,734

圓足 rounded off; complete.

圓就 to come to terms about; to agree about.

圓通 capable; tactful; accommodating, — of persons. Also (Buddh.) to understand fully.

圓轉 to turn round like a top; spherical.

圓轉如金丹 round like the philosopher's stone.

圓眼 or 桂圓 lungans.

圓光 to act as a medium.

會圓光 to have the gift of second sight.

圓光兒 a nimbus or aureole.

圓寂 the death of a priest.

圓滿 complete; finished.

圓夢 to interpret dreams.

三圓 three dollars.

圓扁子 a detective.

圓柏 *Juniperus chinensis*, L.,掾⁴

13,735

R. 霰先

See 緣

Sinking and Even Lower.

Because; connecting. An official holding a substantive post. Numerative of huts.

市掾 a market-place official.

三語掾 a three-word official, — referring to 阮瞻. 王戎 asked if Confucianism and Taoism were different in scope. "Hardly the same," said Yüan, who was a Taoist. Wang Jung thought awhile and then gave him a post.

詔授戶曹掾 appointed by the Emperor to the Board of Revenue.

河邊有幾掾茅屋 by the riverside there were several huts.

Read *ch'uan*¹. To drive away.

掾其妻 sent off his wife (= divorce).

蟻²

13,736

R. 先

See 緣

Even Lower.

The young of locusts before their wings have grown; the pupæ of a large kind of ant.

蠹蟻仆柱梁 wood-grubs can lay low pillars and beams, — by slowly eating into them, as water goes through stone.

緣²

13,737

R. 先霰

C. yüan

H. yen

F. yong, v.

yong²,siong²

W. yüe

N. yüen

P. { yüan

M. { yüen

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. yün

J. yen

A. yüen

Even Lower.

The hem or selvedge of a garment. Cause; connexion; affinity; ties; luck; see 12,958, 13,216. To follow (see 12,057); to climb. [To be distinguished from 綠 7544.]

緣(?)沿)袖口 the border of a sleeve. Read *yen*² in Peking.

緣起 origin.

緣故 cause; reason.

緣故呢 pray tell me why!

說了這個緣故 he related the above circumstances.

緣由 origin; details; steps; measures; two words often added after a passage quoted by a superior from the document of a subordinate.

緣由前定 the connexion (by marriage) was pre-ordained.

並將遵行緣由具文

報查 and report the steps I have taken in accordance with your orders.

緣何 why? wherefore?

緣此 for this reason.

因緣 see 13,215.

猶緣木求魚 like seeking a fish from a tree, — waste of time.

[緣木 has now the sense of "to climb a tree."]

緣城 to scale a rampart.

有緣, 千里來相會 having affinity, people come together from a thousand *li*.

無緣, 對面不相逢 without affinity, though face to face, they never meet.

緣分 (*fén*¹) appointed lot or fate by which people are brought together; affinity.緣²

13,737

緣分 *fén*¹ 淺 their affinity was shallow, — as of a husband and wife who have separated.分 *fén*¹ 淺緣薄 my luck is bad.

爲僧者萬緣都罷 for him who is a Buddhist priest, all ties are broken.

說著錢, 便無緣 if the question is money, away go all ties.

前緣 fated in the previous life to meet in this.

後緣 fated in this life to meet in the next.

夙 (or 宿) 緣 fated to meet (as friends), or to marry.

天緣湊巧 destined to occur at the right moment; just at the very moment when wanted.

良緣 a happy marriage.

投緣 to suit one another, — as friends.

有人緣 to be popular; to please.

緣簿 a register; a subscription-list.

緣飾以儒術 to put on the dress of a man of letters, — used of ignorant pretenders.

黃緣 see 13,250.

蔓延性緣不能自舉 of a straggling, climbing nature, but unable to raise itself, — without a frame. Of the grape.

A name of several species of trees. See 6140.

香櫞 or 橘櫞 the Chinese citron, — a variety of *Citrus medica*, L.野香櫞 a tree resembling a *Eugenia*, found in Yunnan.櫞²

13,738

R. 先

N. v. löün

See 緣

Even Lower.

袁²

13,739

R. 元

See 緣

Even Lower.

A long robe.

園²

13,740

R. 元
C. yün
H. yen
F. hwong
W. yüe
N. yüeh
P. }
M. } yüan
Sz. }
Y. yüei
K. wön
J. yen, on
A. vien

Even Lower.

An enclosure; a garden; an orchard; a term applied to theatres, tea-houses, etc. See 6888, 10,807.

園子 a garden. Used for 圓

明園; see 13,734.

花園 a flower-garden.

菜園 a vegetable-garden.

園夫 or 園丁 or 園工 or

園頭 a gardener.

何人不起故園思 what man is there who never thinks of his old home?

樂園 a foreign term for paradise.

園亭 garden and kiosk, — places of recreation; a summer-house.

目不窺園 no time to look at the garden, — as one immersed in study.

園地 or 田園 see 11,236.

園陵 or 寢園 or 文園 an Imperial mausoleum. The last is also the Han-lin College.

園妾 concubines living at a mausoleum.

梁園 the pleasure built by 孝王 of the Liang State.

動物園 a zoological garden.

猿²

13,741

R. 元
See 轅
Even Lower.

The gibbon or tailless ape; it has a voice much like man's at a distance — a peculiar wailing note and a double call (*hoo-lock*). See 8790

烏猿 the black gibbon.

猿啾啾兮, 狄夜鳴 the gibbon and the *yu* (13,446) howl around me at night.

猿鳴三聲淚沾裳 three cries from a gibbon will drench the clothes with tears, — 'tis so mournful.

通臂猿 see 8790.

心猿意馬 gibbon heart and horse ideas, — unsettled and wandering.

轅²

13,742

R. 元
C. yün
H. yen
F. wong, v. ngwong
W. yüe
N. yüeh
P. }
M. } yüan
Sz. }
Y. yüei
K. wön
J. yen
A. vien

Even Lower.

The pole of a chariot; the shafts of a cart; the huge palisade-like railing in front of a *yamèn*, a survival of nomad days when the carts tilted up on end were used to barricade an encampment; hence, a *yamèn*, especially that of the 提台 provincial Commander-in-chief.

轅木 shafts.

轅下 in the shafts; in the *yamèn* (or under the jurisdiction) of.

跼促如轅下駒 under restraint, like a colt in the shafts.

攀轅遮道 holding on to the shafts and blocking the road, — not wishing a popular official to depart.

南轅北轍 southern shafts and northern ruts, — referring to the wanderings of Confucius. Also, shafts pointing south and ruts going north, — incompatible; far separated as friends; very busy; rushing in all directions.

轅門 the gates leading through the palisade before a *yamèn*.

轅門報 the provincial Gazette.

赴轅聽調 to proceed to the Commander-in-chief's *yamèn* and await appointment to a post.來轅稟見 to come to the *yamèn* and petition for an interview.

行轅 the headquarters of an official temporarily absent from his actual post.

Far off, of place or time; distant; remote, as opposed to 近 2021 and 逼 7679.

遠遙 distant; far off.

遠近 far and near; distance; aerial perspective. See 2021.

遠近傳爲盛事 far and wide it was reported as a grand affair, — having four at a birth.

這是遠近都知道的 this is known to all, far and near.

遠近不同 the distance is not the same.

遠³

13,743

返復有三里遠近 three *li* there and back.

親戚有遠近 relatives may be either near or distant.

遠親 a distant relative.

遠男而近女 avoiding men and taking up with women.

四遠揚言 to spread a rumour far and wide.

遠見 to see from afar.

遠來 to come from afar.

遠走 to go to a distance.

遠走高飛 to start on a wild or adventurous expedition.

遠遊 to travel far.

不大遠 not very far off.

遠大的話 very important words.

差得遠 very far removed from; very different.

離的遠 far separated.

山高皇帝遠 hills are high and the Emperor is far distant, — used as the Indian ryot's cry, "God is great, but he is too far off!"

遠成美 distance lends enchantment.

遠在邊外 far away beyond the frontier.

深遠 deep; profound; abstruse.

遠到 to reach a good position; to get along.

遠戍 in distant exile.

遠道 or 遠路 at, or from, a distance.

遠族 a distant connexion.

說遠話 to speak distantly, — not cordially.

遠光 far-sighted, — of concave spectacle-glasses.

遠頭 shoots; buds.

遠步 to wander far.

遠涉 far travelled.

老遠 or 威遠 very far off.

遠方就醫 to come from a great distance to be treated for a complaint.

遠客 or 遠人 persons from afar; strangers.

遠³

13,743

遠着人 avoiding society.

遠謀 far-sighted in planning.

遠念 thoughts during separation.

遠避 to go to a distance to avoid.

出遠門 to go on a long journey.

遠山眉黛 eyebrows arched like two distant hills; distant hills outlined like arching brows.

遠望弗及 gazing from afar but unable to reach.

遠遠跟隨 following from afar.

不遠千里 not considering 1,000 li as far.

非遠古時物 it is not a very ancient article.

難以經遠 will hardly last long,—as an ill-assorted friendship.

遠志 far-reaching ambition; a wide point of view. *Polygala sibirica*, L., and *P. tenuifolia*, Willd.元²

13,744

R. 元¹³.

C. yün

H. ngien

F. ngwong

W. ngüe

N. ngüen,

yüeh

P. {

M. { yüan

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. wön

J. gwan, gen

A. ngüen

Even Lower.

First; beginning; head; original; principal; primary; eldest. The Absolute; see

太極 859. Also used of Taoism, and of speculative philosophy, and of the Book of Changes, the last being

the correct usage; see 4790. Large; great. Good. A

dollar; used for 13,734. Used with 原 13,700, and

for the tabooed character 玄 4790. See 506, 5454.

元始 the very beginning.

元元本本 from the very beginning. See below.

一元復始 the beginning has come again,—a phrase seen on doors at the New Year. [一元 also means a period of 129,600 years.]

元亨利貞 the first four characters of the 易經 Canon of Changes, used for 1, 2, 3, 4, or 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

元年 the first year of a reign.

改元 to change the year-title,—

元²

13,744

from 惠文王, Prince Hui Wên of the 秦 Ch'in State, who changed his 14th year into another 元 first year.

建元 to fix upon a style for a reign.

建元日更始 called the first year of his reign *K'eng Shih*.

元月 the first moon of a year.

元旦 or 元日 New Year's day.

元宵 the 15th of the 1st moon; small rice-flour balls boiled in a sweet soup and eaten on this day.

上元 and 中元 and 下元 the 15th of the 2nd, 7th, and 10th moons, respectively.

元機 the scheme of creation.

元化之始不知其始

故曰無始 the beginning of the beginning of all things not being known is called *Wu shih* "without beginning."

談元理 to discuss the principles of origin,—the origin of the universe, the beginnings of life, etc.

元祖 the first ancestor; 盤古 P'an Ku, see 8620.

元祀 see 10,286.

元號 No. 1; the first.

元帥 a generalissimo.

元士 scholars of the first class,—under the Chou dynasty.

元首 or 元后 the Emperor; the sovereign.

在德元 at the head of virtue,—surpassing others.

指出其元 showed where his head was to be found.

勇士不忘喪其元 the brave officer never forgets that he may lose his head.

元服 a cap. See below.

貢元 the first of the 拔貢生 or 優貢生 see 6560.

案元 the first of the 秀才.

解 chieh¹ 元 the first of the 舉人.

榜元 the 6th of the above.

殿元 the last of the above,—the wooden spoon.

元²

13,744

會元 the first of the 進士.

元魁 first on the list,—of either of the last two classes.

狀元 the first at the 殿試 Palace examination.

三元 three firsts,—(1) used of a candidate who has taken the three highest places, as above. [Only one under this dynasty, viz. 錢傑.] Also of the first three candidates at the Palace examination, viz. 狀元, 榜眼, and 探花. (2) The Taoist Trinity of the three primordial powers, Heaven, Earth, and Man. (3) Three great periods of time, covering 24,192,000 years.

連中 chung¹ 三元 taking three successive firsts, as above. Used optatively as an inscription on children's toys, etc.

三元及第 taking three firsts,—but not necessarily in succession (i.e. without any interval), as above.

四元 a graduate who has been 貢, 解, 會, and 狀 (元). [Only one under this dynasty, viz. 陳繼昌 in the reign of Chia Ch'ing.]

副元 see 3705.

元形 the original form,—before metamorphosis.

元色 original colour,—as of undyed cloth. Also (= 4790), black.

元票 the original warrant.

元氣 or 元神 constitution; health.

元氣不足 his constitution is not sound.

少 shao¹ 年人不要弄弱了元氣 young people should not weaken their constitutions.

大傷元氣 has greatly injured the original state of things,—the situation has got much worse.

復元 to recover one's health.

元子 eldest son.

元孫 great-great-grandson.

元命 the great appointment,—to the throne.

元²

13,744

加元服 to be crowned,—as a sovereign.

元良 the Heir Apparent.

元良 greatly good.

元吉 great joy.

元勳 great distinction.

元戎十乘 (*ch'êng⁴*) ten large war-chariots.

天元 algebra.

元老 very old.

允元 give your confidence to the good.

八元 the eight virtuous,—descendants of 帝嚳 the Emperor

K'ü who assisted 舜 Shun in government.

本無元學 he had previously made no study of the Book of Changes, or of the Absolute.

尤善元言 he was very good at talking about the Absolute; also, about the Book of Changes.

三元 three dollars. See above.

元駒 black colts,—ants.

元寶 a "shoe" of sycee = 50 oz. of silver. [First made under the Yüan dynasty, in 1276; hence the name.]

元鏐 a small shoe of about 10 oz.

元朝 (*ch'ao²*) the Yüan or Mongol dynasty.

元元 or 黎元 the masses. See above.

憂濟在元元 (the good man's) care is for the welfare of the people,—not for his own.

子惠元元 to be kind to the people as though one's children.

元元五千之文 the *Tao Té Ching*, so called from the 5,000 and odd characters which it contains.元參 *Scrophularia Oldhami*, Oliv.

元胡=延胡索 13,080.

元鳥 a jackdaw (*Coleus monedula*).杭²

13,745

R. 元

See 元

Even Lower.

沅²

13,746

R. 元

See 元

Even Lower.

芫²

13,747

R. 元

See 元

Even Lower.

芫青

Daphne genkwa, S. & Z., the flowers of which when boiled and thrown into water are said to stupefy fish.

芫青 a beetle found on the above plant, dried and used as a medicine.

芫荽 coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.).虺³

13,748

R. 元

See 元

Even Lower.

衍⁴

13,749

R. 霰

See 院

Sinking Lower.

阮²

13,750

R. 霰

See 院

Sinking Lower.

龜²

13,751

R. 元

C. yün

H. ngan

F. ngwong

W. ngüe

N. ngüen

P. yüan

M. yüan

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. wön

J. gen, gwan

A. ngüen

Even Lower.

A tall tree with a thick red bitter bark, found in Kiangsi. Used for 6737.

Name of a large river in the west of Hunan.

Daphne genkwa, S. & Z., the flowers of which when boiled and thrown into water are said to stupefy fish.

芫青 a beetle found on the above plant, dried and used as a medicine.

芫荽 coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*, L.).

A small venomous snake. See 13,490.

龍蟠於泥, 虺其肆矣 when the dragon curls up in the mud, the snakes disport themselves,—when the cat's away, the mice will play.

Musicians. See 3853.

See 5713.

The sea turtle, called 龜鼈.

元龜 the king of the Chelonians.

老龜 a familiar term for turtle or tortoise, used also as a term of abuse.

龜鼈蛟龍 mythological monsters.

院⁴

13,752

R. 霰

C. yün

H. yen

F. yeng

W. yüe

N. yüen

P. yüan

M. yüan

Y. yüei

Sz. yüan

K. wön

J. yen, in

A. vien

Sinking

Lower.

A court-yard; a hall; used of various public buildings, and of themselves by certain officials.

院子 or 院落 a court-yard.

冰上院落 a skating rink,—of ice.

一宅分爲兩院 to divide one residence into two court-yards,—into two separate establishments.

院宅 residences; premises.

院宇深大 very extensive premises.

寺院 Buddhist monasteries.

一所佛院 a Buddhist monastery.

書院 a college; a library.

養濟院 a beggar's home.

貢院 an examination-hall.

學院 a college; the Literary Chancellor.

院考 or 院試 the third and last examination before the Literary Chancellor, for the 1st degree.

養老院 a refuge; a work-house.

畫院 an Academy of Painting founded by the Emperor Hui Tsung, about A.D. 1101.

無一筆院體 not a single Academic stroke,—in his paintings.

本院 I, the Governor.

爰²

13,753

R. 元

C. ün

H. yen

F. wong

W. yüe

N. yüen

P. yüan

M. yüan

Y. yüei

K. wön

J. yen

A. vien

Even Lower.

To lead on to; a conjunction = thereupon; and so on until; and so then. An untranslatable particle.

爰暨 down to; as far as; by the date of. See 956.

爰求序於余 and accordingly he asked me to write a preface,—for his book.

俾爰齊侯 to cause the prince of Ch'i.....

綏爰有衆 he soothed the multitudes.

爰既 and thereupon.

爰於日前 and accordingly I have already.....

爰²

13,753

爰居爰處 (*ch'u³*) here we stay, here we stop.

爰居 a Persian term for the emu. See 11,359.

爰及我朝 (*ch'ao²*) down to the present dynasty.

爰書 the "record" of a serious criminal case, as transmitted from the Magistrate to the Prefect.

定爰書 to complete the "record" of a case.

爰爰 to be slow and cautious.

媛⁴

13,754

R. 霰元

See 爰

Sinking Lower.

A beauty; beauty; beautiful.

邦之媛也 the (greatest) beauty in the kingdom.

昔媛之少雙者也 few of the beauties of old could be compared with her.

名媛 a famous beauty.

淑媛 chaste and beautiful; title of an Imperial concubine.

英媛 talented and beautiful.

令媛 your daughter.

昨自修媛推爲美人 yesterday beautiful for herself alone, but now the cynosure of all eyes.

Read *yüan²*. Attractive.

嬋媛 to drag along; embarrassed, as the mind by anxieties.

援²

13,755

R. 元霰

F. wong, wong²

See 爰

Even Lower.

To lay hold of (*see* 8790); to cling to; to hold fast.

To draw, as a bow; to pull out; to rescue; to assist.

To lead on. To put forward; to quote; to argue by analogy.

援筆 to grasp a pen,—in order to write.

鉤援 hooked grapplers,—scaling ladders.

畔援 to reject and to cling to, respectively.

援而止之 to press a person to remain.

在下位不援上 in a subordinate position, he does not court the favour of his superiors.

援²

13,755

援拔 to pull out.

援溺 to rescue from drowning.

嫂溺不援 not to pull out a drowning sister-in-law,—is the act of a brute, said Mencius, referring to the rule against men and women touching each other's hands.

援之以手 to pull out with the hand.

援之以藥 to rescue with medicine.

扳援 to drag up; to help up.

援助 to aid; to help.

援繫 to aid in arranging marriage.

救援 to rescue; to come to the relief of, as troops.

援兵 troops for relief.

舉賢援能 to promote the worthy and bring forward the capable.

援引 to lead on; to urge and guide; to make a precedent of; to quote.

援爲 to bring it forward as...; to quote as...

援以爲例 to quote (an instance) as a precedent.

援案 to bring forward a case; to quote as a precedent.

援照成案 according to precedent.

援免 to apply (an exceptional rule) to the exemption (of goods from payment of duty); to claim exemption.

Same as 13,741.

媛⁴

13,756

媛⁴

13,757

R. 霰

See 爰

Sinking Lower.

媛⁴

13,758

A large ring of jade, used in Court ceremonial.

Same as 13,741.

褻⁴

13,759

R. 願

See 爰

Sinking Lower.

鷄²

13,760

R. 元

See 爰

Even Lower.

言

13,761

垣²

13,762

R. 元

See 轅

Even Lower.

A girdle to hang ornaments upon.

A bird, called 鷄鷄, which frequents the seashore.

See 13,025.

A wall. [Distinguished from 垣 10,703.]

耳屬 *chu⁴* 于垣 ears are laid against walls,—walls have ears.

井垣 the low wall round a well.

城垣 a city wall.

女垣 battlements.

大師維垣 the multitudes of the people are a wall.

踰垣而避之 he leapt over the wall to avoid meeting,—his prince; referring to 段干木 Tuan-kan Mu, when he was wanted to take office.

垣縣 an old name for 垣曲 縣 in Shansi.

塞垣 the Great Wall.

垣衣 moss; see 3375.

諫垣 the Censorate.

省垣 a provincial capital.

蘇垣 Soochow.

鄂垣 capital of Hupeh,—Wuch'ang.

天市垣 the space bounded by Serpens, comprising Hercules, the upper part of Ophiuchus, etc. See 12,329, 12,586.

A small branch of the river 洧 Wei in Honan.

泥洹 *Nirvāṇa*.洧²

13,763

R. 元寒

See 轅

Even Lower.

眩

13,764

沈³

13,765

R. 先

See 沿

Even Lower.

鉛

13,766

鈆

13,767

See 4795.

An ancient name for the
濟 Chi river in Honan.
Used for 13,115.

See 1732.

Same as 1732.

YÜEH.

月⁴

13,768

R. 月⁶

C. yü

H. yet

F. ngwok

W. yüeh

N. yüeh

P. yüeh

M. yüeh

Y. yüeh

Sz. yüeh

K. wöl

J. getsz, gwatz

A. ngüet

Entering

Lower.

The moon; see 2186,
4480, 6795, 12,256, 12,509,
13,630. A lunation; a lu-
nar month; see *Tables Vc.*
Radical 74. See 1686, 4110.

月輪 the disc of the moon.

月輪高 the moon is high,—
the night is late.

月半則爲弦, 全乃

成望 the half-moon is *hsüan*
(4480), the full moon is *wang*
(12,509). See below.

月亮 the moon; moonlight.

半個月亮 a half-moon; any
stage of the moon between new
and full.

好殺的月亮不如白

日 the best moonlight is not
equal to daylight. See 9412.

月明 or 月色 or 月光
moonlight.

三分明月中人也 three-
tenths of the moon,—not bad-
looking.

畫一個月光 to draw a pic-
ture of the moon.

月滿 or 月望 or 月盈 or

月圓 the full moon.

西樓望月幾回圓 how
many times, from my western
balcony, shall I see the moon
round,—before you come?

月⁴

13,768

三五月正圓 on the 15th
day the moon is at its full.

月弦 the moon's quarters.

月芽 or 蛾眉月 the new
moon.

月初生時 at new moon.

初月出不高 the new moon
does not rise high.

月闌 or 月暈 a lunar halo.

月食 or 月蝕 a lunar eclipse.

月夕 a moonlight night; also,
the end of a month.

月白布 a very light blue cloth.

月黑天 a moonless night.

月下 beneath the moon; at
night.

玩月 or 賞月 to enjoy the
moonlight.

帶月採茶 to pick tea by
moonlight.

步月 to walk in moonlight.

水月 the moon on water.

莫負月華明 do not waste
the brightness of the moon,—
avail yourself of the opportunity.

月情 the moon is radiant.

迎素月 to greet the silver
moon.

月淡星稀 the moon began
to pale and the stars to dwindle,
—at dawn.

今人不見古時月, 今

月曾 *ts'eng*² 經照古人

the men of to-day cannot see the
moon of old, yet the moon of
to-day lighted the men of old.

小時不識 *chih*¹ 月在 child-
hood, one doesn't notice the
moon.

新月悞驚魚 the new moon
needlessly frightens the fishes,—
they think it is a hook.

月琴 a moon-shaped guitar.

月貌 a moon-shaped face.

文選明明如月一解

to make selections from litera-
ture (and present) them clearly
as the phases of the moon.

掬水月在手 a handful of
water and the (reflection of the)
moon is in your hand.

月老 the old man of the moon,

月⁴

13,768

—who unites by an invisible
red thread persons destined to
be married.

月臺 a stone platform in the
Confucian temple.

月餅 a cake eaten on the 15th
of the 8th moon.

自來月 an electric lamp.

一個月 a moon; a month.

三個月 or 三月日 (*arch.*)
three months.

三月 the third month.

半個月 half a month.

月半兒 the 15th of the moon.

月月 or 每月 monthly.

上月 or 前月 or 先個月
last month.

下月 next month.

本月 the current month.

累月不出 for months at a
time he did not go out.

月大 the moon has 30 days.

月小 the moon has 29 days.

滿月 the full moon; the time
of full moon; at the end of a
month (especially of the first
month after childbirth); a bow
pulled to the full.

面如滿月 face like the full
moon.

做滿月 to keep the birthday
of a month-old child.

輪月 to take monthly turns.

按月 or 按着月分 (*fén*⁴)

or 論月 by the month.

月分 *fén*⁴ 牌 an almanac.月日 the date of; a month (*arch.*)

月官 the officers for the month,
—appointed at the monthly
drawings of the Board of Civil
Office.

月官卷 the statements of offi-
cial antecedents handed in by
the above.

月初 the beginning of the
month.

月底 the end of the month.

期月 after one month.

月錢 monthly allowances.

月例 monthly allowances to de-
pendants.

月⁴⁵

13,768

月可奉晨昏 month by month I shall be able to provide (my parents) with their daily food.

月令 the seasons.

月經 or 月水 or 月事 or 月信 the menses.

月子的病 weakness, etc., supervening upon childbirth.

坐月子的東西 the things required by a woman during the month of confinement.

大月氏 (*chih*) or 月支 or

月窟 (*see* 6276) a nomadic nation which originally occupied the western half of modern Kansuh. They were driven away by the Hsiung-nu in A.D. 165, at first to the valley of I-li, and later to the banks of the Oxus, where they founded the so-called Indo-Scythian or Ephthalite dominions of the Panjāb. *See* 7025.

月旦 the first of the moon,—used in the sense of “to criticize,” in reference to a personage, named 許劭 Hsü Shao, of the Han dynasty, who always devoted that day to criticism of people and their general conduct.

恣其月旦 to amuse oneself with criticisms, as above.

月月紅 or 月季花 the monthly rose (*Rosa indica*, L.).

刖⁴⁵

13,769

R. 月黜

See 鉞

J. gwats

A. ngüet

Entering

Lower.

扞⁴⁵

13,770

R. 月

See 月

Entering

Lower.

朙

13,771

To bend.

扞過來 to bend a thing over.

扞折了 bent and broke it; broke it in bending.

把木扞彎 to bend a piece of wood into a curve.

Same as 13,769.

日⁴⁵

13,772

R. 月

C. yü, yök

H. yet, yet,

F. wak, wok

W. yüe, syae,

yae

N. yüeh

P. yüe

M. yüe

Y. ya, yüah,

yüeh

Sz. yüe

K. wal

J. etss, wats

A. viet, viet,

Entering

Lower.

To speak; to say; called; designated; that is to say; as follows. An expletive. Radical 73. [To be distinguished from 日 5642.] *See* 11,741.

子曰 the Master said,.....

詩曰 it is said in the *Odes*.

一曰 one authority says,.....

對曰 or 答曰 to say in reply.

若曰 as though it were said,—*e.g.* by Confucius.

不曰如之何 if a man does not say “what shall I think of this?”—*i.e.* give a subject due consideration.

居則曰不吾知也 in ordinary life you are always saying, “we are not known.”

既曰得止 since this was done,.....

日歸日歸 when shall we return? when shall we return?

To flow on, as a stream. [To be distinguished from 汨 6249.]

奔汨 to rush,—as a torrent.

汨越 bright; lustrous.

拂汨 the bubbling up of a spring.

A small land-crab.

See 5210.

To be pleased; gratified; to assent. To please; to give pleasure to

不悅 displeased.

悅悅 very glad.

喜悅 to rejoice.

悅⁴⁵

13,776

宸心大悅 the Emperor greatly rejoiced.

悅從 or 悅服 to cheerfully acquiesce in,—a decision, or terms.

爲容悅 for the sake of a person's countenance and favour.

不得不可以爲悅 if unable to get (what they want), they cannot have the feeling of pleasure.

悅乎我之心則愛之 if a man pleases my heart, I love him.

悅心的 pleasing; acceptable.

悅目 to please the eye.

是取悅於衆目 this is to please the eye of the public,—not to appeal to its intellect. Of popular painting.

悅口 to please the taste.

無圖悅聽 do not seek to say (or to hear) pleasant things.

See 10,164.

說

13,776a

閱⁴⁵

13,777

R. 屑

C. yü

H. yet

F. yok, yek,

W. { yüeh

N. { yüe

P. yüe

M. { yüeh

Y. { yüeh

Sz. { yüeh

K. yöl

J. etss

A. jüet

Entering

Lower.

To look at; to peruse; to inspect; to review; to pass through.

閱看 or 閱視 to view; to survey.

閱核 or 閱驗 to examine; to peruse.

披閱 to look through,—a book.

閱卷 to examine essays.

評閱 to examine critically.

頃閱來函 I have just read your letter.

封還不閱 to return a letter unread.

閱悉 to thoroughly acquaint oneself with.

閱實其罪 to carefully determine a crime.

閱之不謬 I found on inspection that it was as had been stated.

閱歷 to see and go through; experience.

人之閱歷老則愈深 experience increases with age.

閱⁴⁴

13,777

僕之閱人多矣 I have had experience of many men.

已經九閱月矣 nine months have already elapsed, — since then.

閱過書目 works used in the preparation of a book; "authorities consulted."

閱簡 to superintend.

閱邊 to inspect the frontier.

閱遍 to make a provincial tour, — as a Viceroy.

閱演 to inspect, — as forts.

閱射 to review archers.

閱兵 to review troops.

我躬不閱, 惶恤我後 if my suit is rejected, I care not what becomes of me. [閱 = 容]

掘閱 to break from its hole, — as an insect.

Same as 13,780. [Distinguished from 戊 4375, 戎 5746, 戌 10,083, 戊 12,792.]

戊

13,778

狻⁴⁴

13,779

R. 月

See 鉞

Entering Lower

To scamper away, as a terrified animal.

麟以爲畜, 故獸不狻 if you keep a tame unicorn other beasts will not be afraid.

鉞⁴⁴

13,780

R. 月

C. yü

H. yet

F. wok

W. }

N. } yüeh

P. yüeh

M. }

Y. } yüeh

Sz. }

K. xüeh

J. etz

A. dict

Entering Lower.

A halberd with a crescent-shaped blade. The star in Gemini. See 3621.

秉鉞 to grasp a halberd.

不怒而民威于鉞鉞 (the superior man) shows no anger, yet the people are more awed than by hatchets and halberds.

鉞斧 halberds and battle-axes.

越⁴⁴

13,781

R. 月 曷

See 鉞

Entering Lower.

To pass over; to overstep; to encroach on; to exceed; to transgress; see 6952, 13,842. To give out orders. To assault violently. Used as a conjunctive particle; thereon; so that; in the case of; moreover. The sound-holes of a *ch'in*; see 2109. Name of a feudal State. Used with 13,793 in the sense of the Two Kuang, sometimes of Kuangtung only. Annam.

越過 to pass over; to cross.

越牆 to get over a wall.

越席 to leave one's place at table, — for a higher one.

越獄 to break out of prison.

越級 to skip grades, — in promotion.

越訴 to appeal at once to the highest court, skipping the intermediate courts through which a case passes by ordinary routine.

越禮 to overstep propriety; rude; discourteous.

遂致越禮 the result being that there was misconduct, — on the part of the man and the woman.

越些禮辦 to skip part of the ceremonial.

越理 beyond all bounds of reason.

越性 to go out of one's way; gratuitously.

風不越而殺 the winds go abroad as they ought not to do, and carry death with them.

越界 or 越境 to encroach.

越踰 to trespass on.

踰越節 a foreign term for the Passover.

越日 to skip a day; next day but one.

攙越 to interfere.

越宿 to pass a night.

越宿不候 I will not wait more than one night.

我不聞越宿之言 I will

越⁴⁴

13,781

not hear anything you may have to say to-morrow, — now or never.

超越 or 卓越 to surpass; to excel.

越哉 too much!

越多越好 the more the better.

越說越氣 the more he said, the angrier he got.

越不敢回家 was still more afraid of going home.

越發好了 it is still better.

越人術 the art of Yüeh-jên, — otherwise known as 扁鵲 Pien Ch'iao, sc. of healing. See 9172.

亦越 and moreover.

越以 or 越若來 thereupon.

越明年 and then next year....

於我楚越 he and I are like the States of Ch'u and Yüeh, — at daggers drawn.

吳越 modern Kiangsu and part of Chehkiang.

閩越 modern Fuhkien and part of Chehkiang.

南越 the old kingdom of 交趾, which in A.D. 222 was divided into Chiao-chou or Tonquin and what is now the area covered by Kuangtung and Kuangsi. [The above three were called 三越.]

越國 old name for Fuhkien and Chehkiang.

東越 a name for Shao-hsing Fu in Chehkiang.

兩越 Kuangtung and Fuhkien.

越南 Annam.

越王鳥 the royal bird of Annam, — the hornbill (*Buceros*).越石見 (*hsien*) the Yüeh stone is visible, — referring to a fabulous stone said to appear only to incorrupt officials.

越雉 a partridge.

越⁴⁴

13,782

R. 月

See 鉞

Entering Lower.

The shade of trees.

設燎相屬, 道樾爲枯 so many torches were burnt along the road that the trees on both sides were scorched.

曜

13,783

耀

13,784

趯

13,785

躍

13,786

耀

13,787

岳

13,788

嶽

13,789

約

13,790

約

13,791

葯

13,792

粵⁴²

13,793

R. 月

W. yüe, yü

See 鉞

Entering

Lower.

See 12,954.

Same as 12,956.

Same as 13,371.

See 13,371.

See 12,956.

See 13,366.

See 13,367.

See 13,348

See 13,349.

Same as 12,958.

To speak. An initial particle suggesting serious thought; ah! used with 13,772. The provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi (see 13,781). [To be distinguished from 奧 109.]

粵若稽古 examining into antiquity,—we find, etc.

粵東 Kuangtung.

粵西 Kuangsi.

粵海關 the Canton Customs.

粵海關部 the Customs' Superintendent, or Hoppo, at Canton.

粵匪 the Nien-fei rebels; see 8266.

軌⁴²

13,794

R. 月

C. üt, ngüt

See 机 鉞

J. getsz

A. ngüet,

ngout

Entering

Lower.

樂

13,795

藥

13,796

瀾

13,797

禰

13,798

簫

13,799

鑰

13,800

逾

13,801

脰¹²

13,802

R. 麻

J. wa

A. ngou

Even Upper.

缺⁴²

13,803

R. 屑

See 决

Entering

Upper.

喙⁴²

13,804

R. 屋

See 奧

Entering

Upper.

The cross-bar at the end of the pole of a carriage.

小車無軌, 其何以行之哉 if a light carriage have no cross-bar, how can it get along?

See 7331.

See 12,958.

See 13,359.

Same as 13,348.

See 13,362.

See 12,961.

See 13,587.

A stiff joint; paralysis of a limb.

The space between the eyes and eyebrows.

Read *chüeh*^{1*}. Beautiful.

To vomit; to belch.

云²

13,805

R. 文

C. wên

H. yun

F. ung, v. hung

W. yung

N. yüng

P. { yün

Y. yüng, yüing

Sz. yün

K. { un

J. { un

A. vên

Even Lower.

To say; to speak. An expletive.

書云孝乎 what says the *Canon of History* on filial piety?

子云 the Master said,.....

一云 one authority says; one name for it is.

云昔 it is said that formerly.....

有云 or 所云 there is a saying that; it is stated.

古語云 the old saying has it,....

云然 as they say; as it is said.

人云我亦云 what others say, I will also say.

云云 all the rest; "etc." Often used in the sense of "you know what I mean," when it is undesirable to be explicit.

如此云云 etc., etc., as above.

萬物云云各復其根 let all things revert to their original constitution.

按金史太宗本紀云

云 the same account will be found in the Personal Record of the Emp. T'ai Tsung in the Hist. of the Chin dynasty.

云爾 in this way; thus.

有皇上帝, 伊誰云憎 there is Almighty God, does he hate any one? [云=是.]

曷云其還 when shall I return?

云何吁矣 oh, how great is my sorrow!

耘²

13,806

R. 吻

See 云

Rising

Lower.

沅²

13,806a

R. 文

See 雲

Even Lower.

To lose; to be vanquished.

To rush past, as flowing water. Used with 13,808.

耘

13,807

耘²

13,808

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

耘²

13,809

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

芸¹

13,810

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

鵠⁴

13,811

R. 問
See 運
Sinking
Lower.

雲²

13,812

R. 文
C. wén
H. yun
F. hung
W. yung
N. yung
P. }
M. } yün
Sz. }
Y. yung
K. } un
J. }
A. rē.
Even Lower.

Same as 13,809.

Ravelled; tangled.

紛紜 in confusion.

To weed.

不戰而耘, 利莫大焉
to get rid of him without fighting is certainly most advantageous,—said by the Emperor when the people of the 閩越 Min Yüeh State killed their prince to prevent him from rebelling and involving their lives and interests.

Name of a fragrant plant.
To be of a deep, rich colour.
To weed; used with 13,809.

芸臺 or 芸牕 a study; a student.

芸其黃矣 (flowers) of a deep yellow.

芸香 rue (*Ruta graveolens*, L.).
Also, a kind of resin.

芸生 the people.

A bird, called 鵠日, said to eat snakes. Same as 631.

Clouds. The music of the Yellow Emperor. See 白 8556, 8588.

雲彩 clouds.

一朵雲彩 or 一片雲彩 or 雲頭 a cloud.

按下雲頭 to stop a cloud, —of a god or magician when riding on one.

魚鱗雲 a mackerel sky.

浮雲 a passing cloud.

浮雲的人 a "rolling stone."

雲²

13,812

雲從龍 clouds come with the dragon,—i.e. with the positive or good current in nature.

陰陽聚爲雲 the coming together of the Yin and Yang causes clouds.

雲師 the spirit of the clouds.

雲開見月 the clouds break and let the moon be seen.

雲出無心 the clouds rise without intention.

雲散 the clouds disperse.

風流雲散 to disperse,—as a crowd.

雲收雨止 when the clouds disappear, the rain stops.

雲雨 clouds and rain; used for sexual intercourse.

握雲携雨 sexual intercourse.

雲雨難忘日月新 he could not forget his love for her, which was daily and nightly renewed,—of Ming Huang and Yang Kuei-fei.

萬里無雲 a cloudless sky.

雲漢 the Milky Way.

祥雲 or 卿雲 or 慶雲 an auspicious cloud.

飛在雲眼去了 it has flown up into the clouds.

雲集 clouds collecting,—gathering together.

青雲在目前 success is of no account in his eyes. See 10,990.

上天同雲 the heavens overhead are one arch of clouds.

雲鬢 cloud-puffs,—the hair of a woman's headdress when dressed in flat puffs at each side of the face.

雲臺 the gallery set apart by the Emp. 明帝 of the Han dynasty to contain the portraits of the 28 commanders who aided in establishing the Eastern Hans.

萬頃雲黃 a vast expanse of abundant ripe crops.

高與雲齊 as high as the clouds.

雲游僧 cloud-wandering priests,—having no fixed home

雲衣 a priest's robes.

靴雲子 the ornamental design on shoes.

雲²

13,812

雲霧 or 雲烟 or 雲氣 mist; fog.

雲消霧散 clouds melted, mist dissolved,—of difficulties which have at length disappeared.

雲屯霧聚 gathering together like clouds,—in dense masses.

雲合霧集 in vast multitudes; (of things) vast piles of.

雲山霧罩 like mountains seen through mist; vague; mysterious; exaggerated.

雲來霧去的話 yarns; travellers' tales.

噴雲吐霧 puffing out clouds,—of an opium-smoker.

不欲出山之雲 one who will not go into public life.

雲霞 see 4201.

雲鴈 the wild goose.

雲磨響 a moaning in the air,—as of a coming storm.

雲梯 a scaling-ladder.

雲孫 a great-g-g-g-g-grandson.

雲肩 a scarf or cape worn by women.

雲南 the province of Yunnan.

雲南青 the shrike (*Lanius sphenocercus*).

雲石 marble from Yunnan.

雲母石 talc.

雲母殼 mother-of-pearl.

雲實 *Casalpinia sepiaria*, Roxb.

雲葉 *Euptelea polyandra*, S. & Z.

雲和 name of a place which produces wood suitable for guitars; hence, a guitar or lute.

雲來 the Isles of the Blest; see 8902.

漣²

13,813

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

High waves.

蕓²

13,814

R. 文

See 云

Even Lower.

惓³

13,815

R. 吻

F. *ung*
(usually
Sinking)

See 運

A. *k'wên, wên*
Rising
Irregular.暈⁴

13,816

R. 間

See 運

Sinking
Lower.

A vegetable, called 蕓
莖菜, found in Hupeh, the
stalks of which are eaten
and the seeds furnish oil.

To deliberate; to plan.

To be giddy; dizzy. A
halo; a mist; vapour.

暈船 or 暈海 or 暈浪 to be
seasick.

暈車 to feel the motion of a cart.

暈死復甦 to faint and come
round again.

頭暈 or 暈忽 to feel dizzy;
vertigo.

頭暈登登的 my head
swims horribly.

暈頭 a half-witted creature.

暈過去 she fainted away.

月暈 a halo round the moon.

暈氣 fog; mist.

朦暈殊甚 the weather is
very thick.

運⁴

13,817

have something which makes it
go round.

奉天承運 to succeed under
God's orders to the throne.

天下可運於掌上
the empire may be made to go
round in your palm,—may be
easily governed.

帝德廣運 the Emperor's
virtue is great and incessant.

運用 to make use of; to apply.

運動 to go round and be in
motion; to influence a person,—
as by bribes.

運動會 an athletic sports'
meeting, or society.

運氣 or 運數 or 時運 or

命運 luck; fortune. [The first
is also a medical term = the
system.]

憑各人的運氣 to take
one's chance.

家運興旺 the family luck
is very good.

時來運到 fortune is smiling.

倒 *tao*³ 運 or 運不佳 or 運
去 (see 5380) bad luck.

走背運 to have bad luck.

運轉過來 to have a change
in luck.

入運 or 交運 a turning-point
in one's luck.

應運而起 to rise up (*i.e.*
come forth) in response to some
auspicious turn in affairs.

地運 the luck of a site.

運隆 great prosperity.

行大運 to have a run of good
luck.

流年有運限 years as they
pass bring both good and bad
luck.

文運 the literary bent,—of a
place.

官運 official luck,—in getting
promoted.

歷運有年 for many years
past.

運出 to export.

運復出口 to re-export.

運入 to import.

運往 or 運赴 or 運送 to
carry to.....; to export to.....

運⁴

13,817

運用東西 to import things.

運務 the grain transport admin-
istration.

運丁 government grain junk-
men.

運學 name for the 學宮
public schools.

運司 or 運臺 a Salt Comp-
troller.

運判 sub-Assistant Salt Comp-
troller.

運庫 the gabelle treasury.

運照 a transit certificate.

運米執照 a special certi-
ficate for the transport of rice.

運糧 to transport grain.

運河 the Grand Canal.

運到地土 imported into the
locality.

運抵口岸 conveyed to or
arrived at the port,—of destin-
ation.

運回 to convey back.

運帶 to convey; to carry.

運貨之人 a supercargo.

運脚 or 運費 cost of trans-
port; freight.

海運 to transport by sea. Also =
海氣動.

運柩 to forward a coffin.

五運 the interaction of the five
elements. See 6116.

鄆⁴

13,818

R. 問

See 運

Sinking
Lower.鞞⁴

13,819

R. 問

See 運

Sinking
Lower.鞞⁴

13,820

Name of an ancient city
of the 魯 Lu State, now
鄆城縣 in Shantung.

A worker in leather.

鞞人爲皇陶 the leather-
dresser makes the wooden part
of drums.

Same as 13,819.

運⁴

13,817

R. 問

C. *wên*H. *yung*F. *oung*W. *yung*N. *yung*P. } *yün*

M. }

Y. *yung*S. *yün*K. } *un*

J. }

A. *vên*Sinking
Lower.

To turn round (used with
13,816); to revolve; to
make to go round; a turn
or revolution of destiny; a
circuit or period of time.
To transport, as goods. See
2493, 5731.

運轉 to turn round; a change
of luck. See below.

天其運乎, 地其處
*ch'u*³ 乎 the sky turns round,
the earth stands still.

日月運行 the sun and moon
move in their orbits.

有運者必有以運之
者 whatever goes round must

勻¹
13,821

R. 眞
C. wên
H. yun
F. iing
W. yung
N. yüing
P. yün
M. yün
Sz. yün
Y. yüing
K. yun
J. in
A. wên, wên
Even Lower.

Equal; in equal parts; even; alike. [To be distinguished from 勻 9767.]

勻分 to divide equally.

分贓不勻 to divide the plunder unequally.

大小要勻 the large and small must be equally distributed.

勻期限還 to be paid by regular instalments.

骨肉停勻 bones and flesh well proportioned.

勻和 equal; even.

調勻 or 攪勻 to mix thoroughly; to blend.

擦不勻 to rub on unevenly, — as rouge on a woman's face.

勻不開 cannot divide equally; cannot spare, as something one is using; cannot be spared, as for a holiday.

勻出 to portion off; to devote part to.....

勻着空 (k'ung⁴) to give part of one's leisure.

勻溜着 flowing evenly; fluid.

綠柳纔黃半未勻 when the willows just begin to turn yellow,—in early spring.

畝²
13,822

R. 眞
See 勻
A. wên
Even Lower.

Land reclaimed for cultivation.

筠¹
13,823

Same as 13,843.

筠¹
13,824

R. 眞
F. iing, king
See 均勻
A. wên
Even Upper and Lower.

The skin of the bamboo. See 2616.

青筠 bamboo-peel.

筠簾 bamboo-splint baskets.

筠冲 a name for Arabia under the 元 Yüan dynasty.

鑒¹
13,825

R. 眞
See 勻
A. wên
Even Lower.

Gold.

氤¹
13,826

R. 文
C. wên
H. wên, fên
F. ung
W. yung
N. yüing
P. yün
M. wên
Y. wên
K. on
J. un
A. hwen
Even Upper.

The *aura* or breath of nature.

氤氲 the generative influences of heaven and earth, by which all things in nature are constantly reproduced.

氛氲 the appearance of abundance; dense; heavily laden, as with perfume.

桑麻青氛氲 the mulberry and hemp are densely green,—with foliage.

氛氲蕭索 densely and in silence,—falls the snow.

To smooth out; to iron. Used with 13,833. See 12,620.

熨斗 a flat-iron.

熨衣服 to iron clothes.

熨黃了 you have scorched it in ironing.

熨⁴
13,827

R. 文皓
P. v. yün²
Y. v. wên²
See 溫氤
熨
Even Upper.

蠕¹
13,828

R. 文眞
See 氤
J. un, in
Even Upper.

To wriggle, as a snake.

醞⁴
13,829

R. 間
See 溫
Sinking
Upper.

Fermented liquor; wine.

內醞 wine from the palace.

家傳良醞 old family wine.

醞酒 or 醞釀 to ferment liquor.

醞藉自持 to be reserved and self-possessed.

韞^{3,4}
13,830

R. 元吻
See 溫氤
P. yün²
Y. wên²
A. un, wên
Even and Rising Upper.

An orange colour; red. To enclose; see 12,059.

包韞 to hold; to contain.

韞秘 to conceal; to secrete.

石韞玉而山輝 if the stones contain gems, the hills will sparkle.

韞^{3,4}
13,830

知石而不知韞玉也 he sees the stones but does not see that they contain gems.

才華內韞 he has great talent in him.

蘊⁴
13,831

R. 間元
See 溫溫
Sinking and Even Upper.

Name of an aquatic plant, the leaves of which grow from the joints.

蘊藻 *Hippuris* or mare's-tail.

縕²
13,832

R. 文間
元
H. wên
F. ung
See 氤
A. wên, un
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Vague; confused; misty. See 13,833.

紛縕 abundant; confused; misty.

縕縕 = 氤氲 see 13,217, 13,826.

Read yün⁴. Quilted with hemp, as a poor garment.

Read wên¹. An orange colour.

蘊⁴
13,833

R. 間吻
See 縕
Sinking
Upper.

To collect; to bring together. See 1470, 5551. Used with 12,465, 13,716, 13,832. Also read wên⁴.

蘊利 hoarded wealth.

蘊隆蟲蟲 concentrated and violent is the hot air.

蘊積如堆 brought together like a heap.

萬物盡然而以是相

蘊 (yü*) the universe may pass away, yet by this very fact he (the perfect man) will be consolidated.

含蘊 or 蘊蓄 contained within; repressed.

底蘊莫知 not to know the origin of.

海蘊 a kind of seaweed.

蘊藉 modest; cultivated; refined.

蘊釀 taking time; not hurrying.

則無餘蘊矣 and then there will be no further doubt.

蘊藻 *Zostera marina*, L.

員¹
13,834

See 13,733.

愼²
13,835

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

To be grieved; sad.

懷愼莫伸 to be full of grief and unable to allay it.

心愼如結 the heart grieved as though tied in a knot.

殞³
13,836

R. 軫
See 云
Rising Lower.

To die; to perish. Used with 13,842.

殞命 to die; to perish.

壽殞 to die at a good old age.

未曾 ts'eng³ 身殞 (though wounded,) he is not yet dead.

全家殞滅 the whole family perished.

潰¹
13,837

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

A small branch of the river 漢 Han in Hupeh. See 173.

碩¹
13,838

Same as 13,842.

簣¹
13,839

R. 文
See 雲
A. hwên
Even Lower.

A large variety of bamboo, known as 簣簣.

賴¹
13,840

Same as 13,809.

鄖²
13,841

R. 文
See 云
Even Lower.

Name of a small feudal State in Hupeh.

隕³
13,842

R. 軫
See 云
often read as 員
Rising Lower.

To fall to the ground; to let fall. See 10,120.

其黃而隕 (the leaves) become yellow and fall.

涕既隕之 my tears are falling.

隕落 to fall to the ground.

星隕如雨 stars fell like rain, —of the Leonids.

隕³
13,842

R. 間
See 運
Sinking Lower.

忽聞令先君星隕 I have just heard that your father is dead.

隕石 meteorites.

隕墮 to fall in ruins; to collapse.

隕于深淵 to fall into a deep abyss.

從高隕下 to fall from a height.

不隕厥間 he did not let fall (i.e. injure) his own reputation.

隕越 to fall or lapse into; to commit some disastrous error.

隕越遺羞 to commit an error and leave a cause for shame, —as to the Emperor or to one's parents.

Read yüan³. An outer border; see 13,733.

韻⁴
13,843

R. 間
See 運
Sinking Lower.

Harmony of sound or form; rhyme; expression.

A "final" in the spelling system, as opp. to "initial" (12,324); see 反切 under 3413, and also 13,209. See 1661, 7301, 9819, 9883, 9953, 11,102, 13,209.

松風之韻 the sighing of the breeze in the firs.

風發韻流 the wind brings forth harmonious sounds, —e.g. when blowing through trees.

韻脚 a rhyme.

押韻 to make to rhyme, —of lines in poetical compositions which have to be made to rhyme with a given character, usually taken from the 題目 theme.

叶韻 see 4402.

韻士 or 詩人韻士 a poet.

倒 tao³ 韻 to make a false rhyme, —from an error of tone; e.g. to make 結 rhyme with 階.

出韻 to use a word as rhyme which does not belong to the proper family, —e.g. to make 江 rhyme with 松.

不合韻 not rhyming, as above.

起句不入韻 the first line does not rhyme.

韻⁴
13,843

R. 軫
C. wên
H. yun
F. üng
W. yung
N. yüng
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.

官韻 the word chosen for the rhyme to be used in a composition on a given theme.

不拘韻 or 不限韻 rhyme optional, —instead of as above.

得 (e.g.) 膏字五言六韻 the rhyme to be (e.g.) kao, and (the poem) to be of six couplets of five characters to each line. [The alternate lines rhyme, beginning with the second.]

以協韻 in order to make (one line) rhyme (with another).

中與官韻 Chung rhymes with Kung.

北德爲韻 Pei and Té rhyme.

五言八韻 a 16-line stanza with 5 characters to each line.

韻語 rhyming composition; verses and irregular composition having rhymes at intervals; poetry (but only in a limited sense).

和原韻 to use the same rhyme, —e.g. in verses sent in reply to verses received.

次韻奉答 I replied, using the same rhyme, —used in the verses addressed to me.

等韻 the classification of rhymes, —under 106 standard characters, according to the Imp. Dictionary of K'ang Hsi.

韻書 rhyming dictionaries.

風韻之人 a man of refinement.

人當作韻事 a man's pursuits should be refined.

氣韻 rhythmic vitality, —the first of the Six Canons in painting.

最有神韻 very expressive, —of birds or flowers in a painting.

形似而失韻 the form was like but the expression was weak, —of a portrait.

聲韻 tones and finals, —of the spelling system; see 3413.

允³
13,844

R. 軫
C. wên
H. yun
F. üng
W. yung
N. yüng
P.
M.
Y.
Sz.

To believe; to put confidence in. Sincere; true; loyal; fitting. To promise; to sanction; to agree; to assent. See 521. Used for 13,287.

允元 give your confidence to the good.

允恭 sincerely courteous.

允³

13,844

K. yun
J. in, yen
A. jwan
Rising Lower.

克允 to secure sincere submission.

允塞 entirely sincere.

如朕言允 if what WE say, is the fact.....

允執厥中 to sincerely hold fast the golden mean.

終焉允臧 the issue has been truly satisfactory.

顯允君子 distinguished and true are these princes.

允文允武 truly civil and truly military,—of an official who is distinguished in both lines.

允洽 or 允當 (tang⁴) satisfactorily; justly; suitable; fit.

允誠 true; good.

公允 right and just.

允宜 one must immediately.....

允准 or 允行 to authorise.

允諾 or 應允 or 允肯 or

允從 or 允許 or 允服 to assent.

蒙允 to have the honour of receiving the assent of.

允可 assent.

允³

13,844

允定 to authorise the adoption of,—e.g. rules.

强姦不允 made an unsuccessful attempt at rape.

本無窮兵黷武之心,

允協字小睦鄰之義 it was not that we wished to be constantly fighting: we simply wished to carry out the principle of protecting a weaker State and cultivating friendship with our neighbours.

允州 an old name of 懷遠縣 in Kuangsi.

皆祖考之允 are all descendants of the family ancestors.

狁³

13,845

R. 軫
W. yung
See 允
Rising Lower.

A tribe of Scythian nomads, known as 獯狁, which gave great trouble under the Chou dynasty.

孕⁴

13,846

R. 震徑
C. yin
H. yin
F. eing

Pregnant. See 13,696.

懷孕 to be with child.

孕婦 a pregnant woman.

孕育 to conceive and give birth to,—as women or animals.

孕⁴

13,846

W. yang
N. yung
P. yün, yin
M. yün
Y. ying
Sz. yün
K. in, ing
J. yun
A. jing
Sinking Lower.孕而不粥 yū⁴ she conceived but did not bring forth.

受孕 to conceive.

孕胎 a pregnant womb.

孕十月 ten months' gestation.

曾 ts'eng³ 有六個月孕 already six months gone with child.

計其年六十餘矣而能有孕 to be able to bear a child at over sixty,—as 夏姬 Hsia Chi did.

牲孕弗食 pregnant animals should not be eaten.

四胎怪孕 giving birth to monstrosities four times in succession.

Same as 12,620.

熨⁴

13,847

齋¹

13,848

R. 眞
See 眞
J. in
A. yuen
Even Upper.

Vast; profound; deep.

淵淵如淵 vast as the abyss of ocean.

ERRATA

No. 20. For R. 愛 read R. 隊.

" 342. " 蟾¹ read 蟾².

Page 62, col. 1. For windmill read winnowing mill.

No. 606. For β, δ, η, ν read $\alpha, \gamma, \beta, \delta, \eta, \zeta$.

" 771. " 邵 read 紹.

Page 99, col. 1. For Laurus read Taurus.

" " " " " 2325 read 6566.

" 103, " " " sliced pork dumplings read silver strips (of meat) minced together.

" " " 3. " 激濁 read 激觸.

" 265, " 2. " 13,505 read 13,305.

" 349, " 1. " cheekbone read jawbone.

No. 2975. Dele 2nd entry (from Williams).

" 3413, last entry. For 繫 read 擊.

" 3542. For the genius, etc. read a clay sheep buried with the dead.

Page 453, col. 3. Dele 傳會.

No. 4128. For rhinoceros read fabulous bovine animal.

" 5870. " second read sixth.

" 6141. " 西狗 read 細狗.

Page 1151, col. 1. For 理番 read 理屬, and add 海軍 Admiralty.

[N.B. Boards suggested (April, 1912) under the Republic: 外交 Foreign, 民政 Home, 財政 or 理財 Finance, 司法 Judicial, 教育 Education, 交通 Commu-
nications, 軍事 War, 實業 Industries, 殖務 Development of Resources.

發行人：黃 成 助

發行所：成文出版社有限公司

地 址：台北市羅斯福路三段266—1號

電 話：三 四 〇 一 三 二 號

印刷所：東南印製廠有限公司

地 址：台北市和平西路二段70巷83弄29號

電 話：三 七 五 〇 二 八 號

中華民國六十一年 月 日

登記證：內版台業字第1147號

